

Appendix H

Phase I Historic Architecture Survey

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PHASE I RECONNAISSANCE
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY
OF THE
CONEFLOWER SOLAR PROJECT

Lyon County, Minnesota

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Corey Yates, editor

Impact 7G, Inc. Project #MN2322012

May 14, 2024

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kristyn Ward". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Kristyn" and the last name "Ward" clearly legible.

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Abstract

Impact 7G, Inc. completed a Phase I Reconnaissance Level Historic Architecture Survey of architectural structures for Coneflower Energy LLC in the 2,305 acre proposed Coneflower Solar site located in Lyon County, Minnesota (Project).

Impact 7G, Inc. conducted a desktop and field survey of architectural resources within the Project area and a one-mile radius. Seventeen previously recorded architectural sites were identified in the record search and were recommended **not eligible** or were **unevaluated**. All seventeen sites were revisited during the survey and after further evaluation were recommended **not eligible**. During the field survey, an additional fifty locations were determined to have structures old enough to be evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Of those sites, forty-eight are recommended **not eligible** and/or contained structures that are considered **unevaluated** due to lack of access. Two of the newly recorded sites contain one or more structures that are recommended **eligible** for the NRHP. Of the two sites recommended eligible, neither LY-CUS-00048 nor LY-CUS-00049 will experience any visual or direct impacts due to shelter belts, topography, and distance from the Project. There are no effects identified on any of the recorded sites within the Project area.

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Introduction

Impact 7G, Inc. conducted an architectural survey for Coneflower Energy LLC at the Coneflower Solar Project (Figure 1), a proposed 235-megawatt solar project located in Custer and Rock Lake townships, Lyon County, Minnesota (Project). The survey was completed to fulfill requirements of the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission Statutes Chapter 216C Energy Planning and Conservation Act. The Project research was designed to determine if any historic properties containing architectural resources would be impacted by the proposed developments and to provide appropriate data to state review agencies.

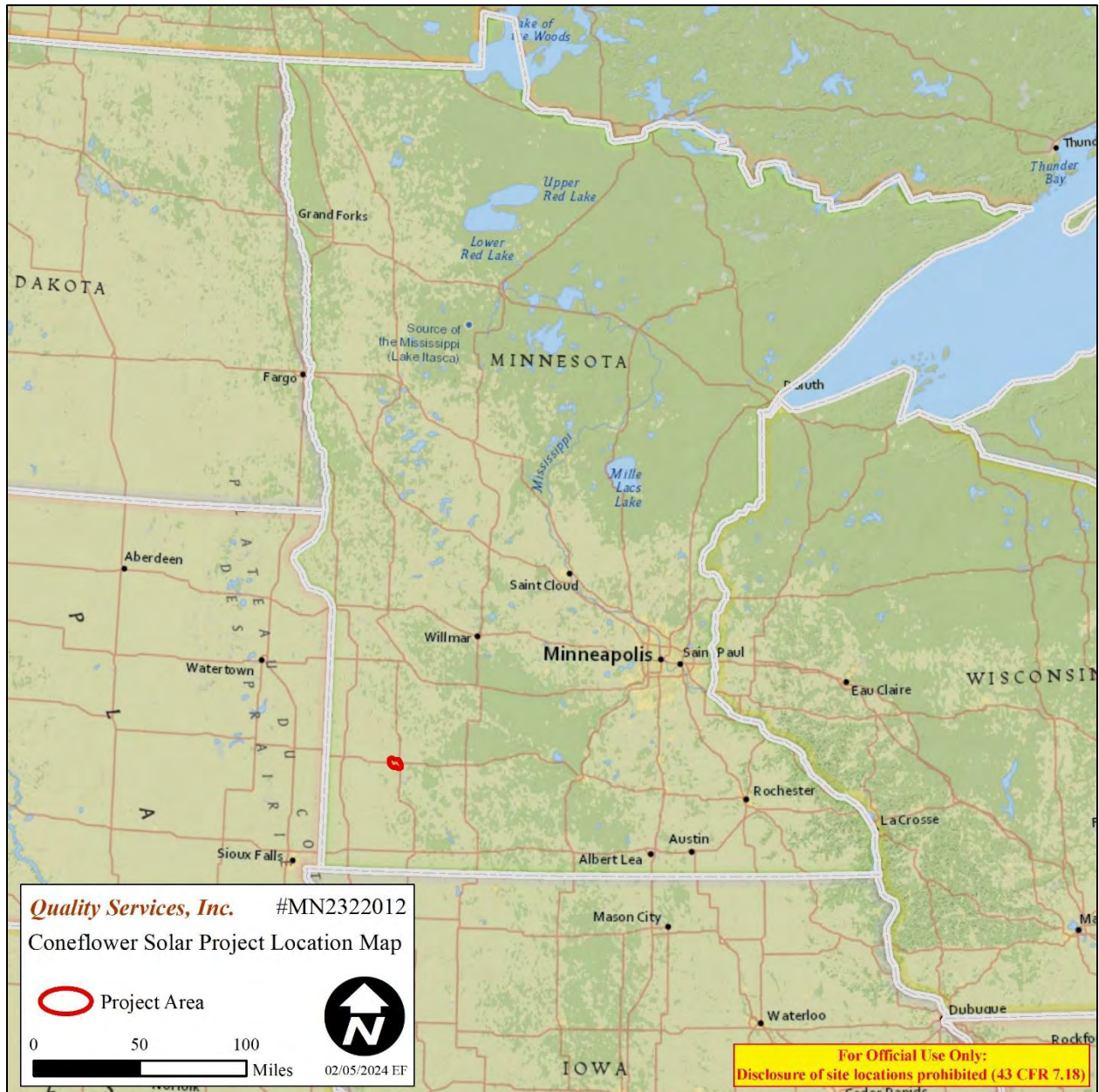


Figure 1. Project Location.

Table 1. Legal Locations of Proposed Project.

T	R	Sections	USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
T109N	R41W	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 16, 18	Marshall SE
T109N	R42W	1, 12, 13	Marshall SE
T109N	R41W	14, 23, 26, 35	Tracy West
T109N	R41W	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33	Balaton
T109N	R42W	13, 24, 25	Balaton

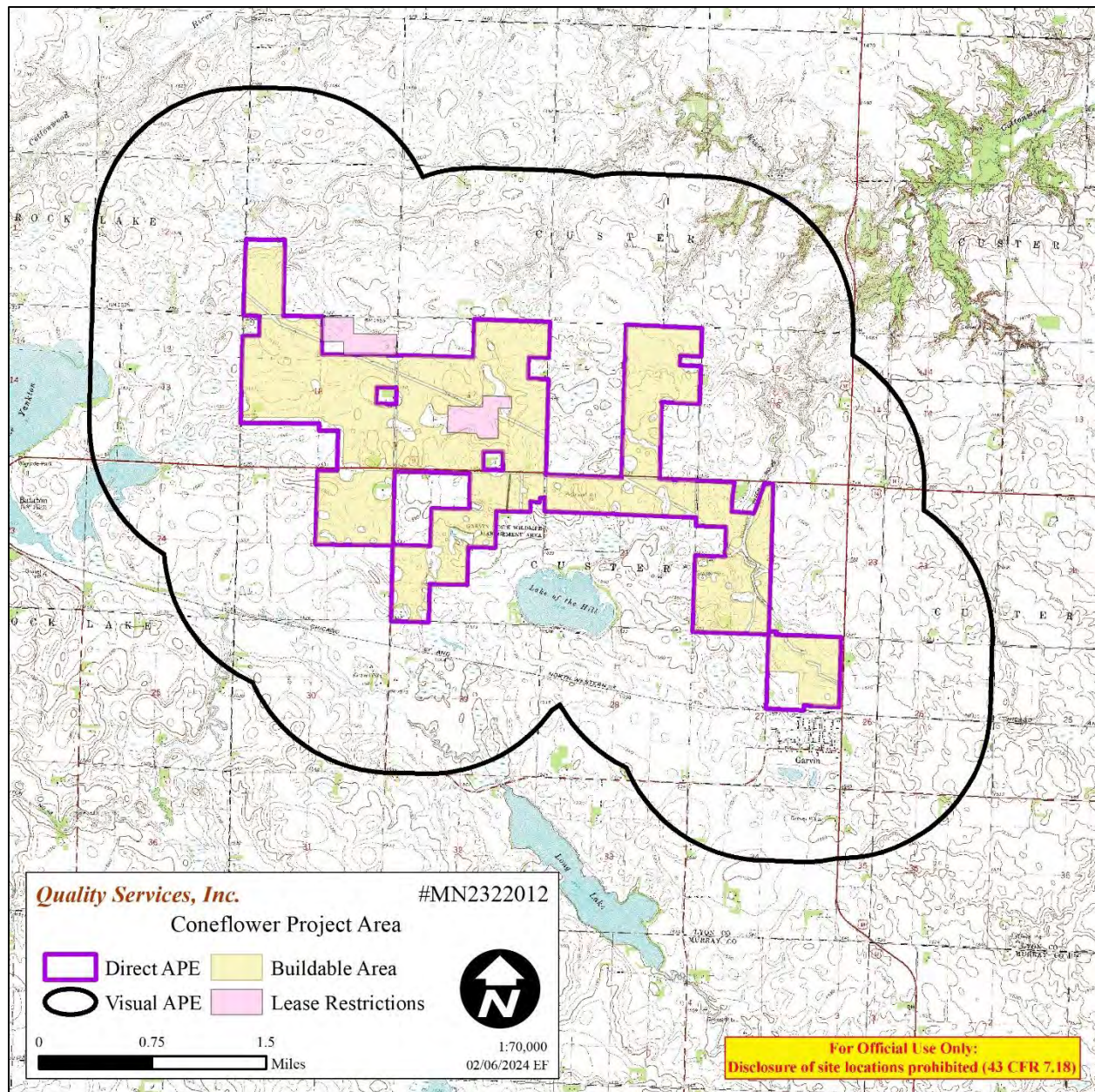


Figure 2. Proposed location of the Coneflower Solar Project

Survey Methodology

Impact 7G, Inc. submitted a data request to SHPO on May 11, 2023, to obtain information on known cultural resources within the 2,305-acre Project area (direct area of potential effect [direct APE]) and a 1-mi buffer (indirect APE; Figure 2). **Impact 7G, Inc.** historian Kristyn Ward performed a records search at the Minnesota SHPO on November 7, 2023, to locate the site forms for the sites provided in the records search. The NRHP and National Historic Landmarks databases were also checked. On November 10 and 11, 2023, **Impact 7G, Inc.** historian Kristyn Ward conducted an architectural survey of the Project area and the visual APE consisting of a one-mile radius surrounding the Project location.

Previously recorded architectural resources within the Project area and the one-mile radius were identified and compiled during the records search. Preparation for the architectural survey included preparing field maps displaying the one-mile radius around the Project area. All previously documented structures that were potentially 45 years or older (based on aerial images and historic maps) were added to the field map and revisited during fieldwork. Previously undocumented structures were also added to the field map as expected architectural resources to verify.

During fieldwork, every publicly accessible road within the Project area and one-mile radius was driven to document identified architectural sites and to search for architectural resources visible from these roads that were not previously documented on the field map. Numerous standing structures were visible; however, most were deemed less than 45 years old and/or would not be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

State and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility

Properties listed in the State Register of Historic Place (SRHP) or NRHP must be at least 50 years of age or, if not, of exceptional importance. In addition to age, properties must meet the criteria of historic significance. Historic significance is defined by the National Park Service as the importance of a property to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or the culture of a community, a state, or the nation. To be listed in the National Register, properties must have demonstrated significance in at least one of the following areas.

- *Criterion A:* Association with events, activities, or broad patterns of history.
- *Criterion B:* Association with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- *Criterion C:* Embody distinctive characteristics of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D:* Have yielded or be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Evaluations of historic significance may be applied to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Each building assessed during the survey was considered both on an individual basis and as it might contribute to a potential historic district. Individually **eligible** properties retain physical integrity, convey a strong sense of historical significance, and fulfill the criteria for listing in the National Register. **Contributing** properties are those that may not possess a strong sense of historical significance or meet the criteria for listing individually but that still retain physical integrity which relates to a context within a historic district. A National Register eligible historic district must “possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” No potentially eligible historic districts were identified during this survey.

In addition to the above categories, buildings could also be considered *noncontributing* to a historic district or *not eligible*. As there were no potential historic districts identified, there are no buildings within the study area which could be considered non-contributing. *Not eligible* structures are those which are fifty years of age but have lost their integrity or which otherwise do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.

As mentioned, in addition to meeting the criteria for eligibility, properties must also possess historical integrity to be determined *eligible* for listing in the National Register (US Department of the Interior 1998).

Assessing Historical Integrity

According to the National Park Service, “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.” Determining whether a property possesses integrity is often subjective, but it should be rooted in an understanding of how the physical characteristics of a property relate to its significance.

Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognizes seven qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. A property must retain most of these qualities to be considered eligible for the National Register.

- *Location*: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- *Design*: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- *Setting*: The physical environment of a historic property.
- *Materials*: The physical elements that were combined during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- *Workmanship*: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- *Feeling*: A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
- *Association*: The direct link between an important historic event or person and historic property.

In assessing a building’s integrity, *Impact 7G, Inc.* historians subscribe to the “either-or” approach articulated by the National Park Service, “Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not (US Department of the Interior 1998).” Therefore, no rating system for gradations of integrity was developed. Each inventoried building was instead assessed based on field observations, historic photos, and maps. In addition to considering physical characteristics such as form, massing, fenestration patterns, materials, and so on, *Impact 7G, Inc.* historians also considered potential future restoration. Questions of whether a restoration of the historic features is possible and if inappropriate past alterations are reversible were taken into consideration when assessing integrity.

The process of mitigating adverse effects is described in two parts. The first part is the process of making and preserving a record of the existence and value of a cultural resource, historic building, structure, or object. The second phase of this is the process of preserving through some means of a cultural resource, historic building, structure, or object (N.D. Cent. Code § 55-03-00.1).

Historic Context

Native Americans Prior to Euro-American Contact

Native Americans have inhabited Minnesota at least as far back as 9,000-12,000 years. The substantial number of lakes and rivers provided excellent resources for hunting and fishing as well as means of transportation. The Ojibwe and the Dakota were the primary inhabitants of the region that is now Minnesota. (*Native Americans* n.d.)

The Ojibwe lived in northeastern North America all the way to the Atlantic Coast including present day Minnesota. Ojibwe lived in wigwams, which were domed structures with wood frames covered in available materials such as bark, hides, or grasses. They subsisted by hunting and fishing, harvesting wild rice and collecting maple sap to make sugar and syrup. Ojibwe society revolved around clans with different clans determining different roles within their society. The Ojibwe worked with and traded with their neighbors in the region, the Dakota. (*The Ojibwe People* n.d.)

The Dakota identify the place of creation as the Bdote, the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. They were semi-nomadic with most of their time spent living in Bark Long Houses. Women were in charge of the domestic aspects of life including farming, processing animals that the men hunted, and taking care of the home and children. Men hunted and fished and in doing so, collectively provided food for all villagers. Besides farming, the Dakota also harvested wild rice and maple sap to make sugar and syrup. Similar to the Ojibwe, Dakota society revolved around relationships between family members and, as an extension, other community members. (*The Dakota People* n.d.)

Early Euro-American Settlement

The first Euro-American settlers to reach present day Minnesota were the French. Working their way west from the Atlantic Coast over many years, Pierre Espirt Radisson and Medard des Grosseilliers made it to what is now likely Kanabec County, Minnesota before venturing further south, possibly as far as New Ulm in the 1650s. Radisson and Grosseilliers also likely traveled at least some distance on the Mississippi River during the expeditions into the region. However, establishing a permanent presence in the region would not be quick or easy. The distance from the Great Lakes and the difficulty in getting to the area due to terrain and tribal warfare caused a delay in settlement. Most French resources in North America were focused on developing trade around the Great Lakes. While French expeditions did periodically enter into the region, and some trading posts and missions were established, none of them were considered permanent settlement of Minnesota. (Folwell, Vol 1, 1956)

Though the French were been first, the British soon followed. First to arrive in the region after the conclusion of the French and Indian War was Jonathan Carver, who explored the region from 1766-1768. Under the Quebec Act of 1774, eastern Minnesota became part of the Northwest Territory and thus was under British rule and with it had its first Euro-American constitution. The Northwest Company stepped into the void created after the French gave up on the trade interests west of the Great Lakes and provided an organized effort to conduct trade with Native Americans in the region. The Northwest Company not only overtook the French interests, they also expanded into new trade areas previously untapped by the French. (Folwell, Vol 1, 1956)

The region would continue to be populated by traders and those who used the rivers and lakes as means of trapping and transporting their furs. Lumber in the St. Croix Valley was another previously untapped resource that by the 1840s came to the attention of enterprising lumberjacks from further east. Men

could cut the pine forests of Minnesota and transport the logs down the Mississippi River to sawmills further south including at the Falls of St. Anthony, where the first sawmill began processing logs in September 1848. This increase in population due to the lumber and fur markets prompted serious consideration of making the region into an official territory of the United States, which finally passed in 1849. (Aby, ed. 2002)

Territory and Statehood

A census was taken in 1849 to determine the population in the territory. 4,535 Euro-Americans were counted and likely included anyone of mixed heritage as white if they dressed and conducted themselves as if they were European. St. Paul, Stillwater, and St. Anthony had the largest concentrations of Euro-Americans. Populations began to grow rapidly after the creation of the territory, however most of the land still belong to the Dakota, Ojibew, and Winnebago so expansion was delayed. (Aby 2002)

The Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851 granted Dakota lands in what is now southeastern Minnesota to the United States Government. Settlers who moved into Minnesota prior to August 4, 1854 were illegally in the territory. It was not until that date that pre-emption laws were extended into the territory, which granted settlers legal status. Included in this transaction is present day Lyon County. Seven years later, in 1958, William J. Neeley and Charles L. Einerson surveyed the region and in doing so established the townships in the county. Additional surveys continued through 1867 when the last federal surveyors completed their work in September of that year. (Anderson 1970)

Until around the 1820s most contact between the Dakota and white settlers was largely limited. As white populations increased the game the Dakota relied on to survive began to decrease. The importance in trade between the Dakota and Euro-Americans began to increase as a way to survive. The depletion of resources was aggravated more so as white settlers pushed other tribes into the Dakota lands. (Anderson and Woolworth 1988)

The Dakota Conflict

Tensions began to reach a boiling point as the friction between the Dakota, other tribes, and white settlers became unavoidable. Issues such as farmers taking over hunting lands and driving out game and lack of or late payments from the Federal Government created ongoing displeasure. One specific point of contention involved the release of debts from funds provided in a previous treaty signed in 1958, “it was believed by the Dakotas, [that the 1858 treaty] had paid all past debts owned by individual Indians. Traders, on the other hand, argued that Indians had received credit after the treaty.” (Anderson and Woolworth 1988, pg 12)

The Dakota Conflict started on August 17, 1862, when 4 Indian hunters turned on a group of white settlers near Acton, Minnesota. The following day, August 18, approximately 24 traders and government officials were killed in a Dakota assault on the Redwood Agency. The conflict lasted six weeks and approximately 500 white settlers and an unknown, though large, number of Native Americans were killed. During the six-week conflict however, the majority of white settlers were killed within the first 4 days, totaling approximately 400 killed. (Anderson and Woolworth 1988)

Additional attacks by the Dakota on Fort Ridgely on August 20th and 22nd, and New Ulm on August 19th and 23rd were largely unsuccessful, though both were severely damaged by fires set during the conflict. Most counties in southwestern Minnesota were emptied of settlers. It is important to note that this conflict was not so much a dispute between Native Americans and Whites, the importance of farming versus hunting caused some Dakota who had turned to farming to also be fearful of their survival. In the final skirmish on September 23, Colonel Henry Sibley defeated Ta Oyate Duta and his men at the Battle of Wood Lake. (Anderson and Woolworth 1988)

Colonel Sibley then began an investigation to try and determine who was culpable in the conflict. His investigation found almost 400 Dakota guilty and a remarkable 303 were sentenced to hanging. President Lincoln ordered a review of the cases and ultimately only 39 warranted the death penalty. On December 26, 1862 38 Dakota men were hanged in Mankato, Minnesota. Others who were found guilty but not sentenced to death were imprisoned in Davenport, Iowa. Surviving members of the Dakota, and relatives of those found guilty, were forced to leave Minnesota primarily to the Crow Creek reservation in Dakota Territory. (Anderson and Woolworth 1988)

Agriculture and the Railroads

As tensions began to decrease the number of settlers began to increase. Those who came first harvested timber along waterways and grew crops such as corn, barley, oats, wheat, rye, and flax as well as raising livestock and poultry. (Rose 1912) The importance and dependance between agriculture and railroads in Minnesota provided the perfect environment for the development of The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in 1867 by Oliver Kelly. Kelly was born in Boston on January 7, 1826. He started his career as a reporter, then a telegrapher, then became a messenger for the House of Representatives. Eventually he moved with his wife to Itasca, Minnesota as a land speculator after hearing it was going to be the capital. It did not become the capital, but he decided to stay and farm anyway. He and his wife Lucy started homesteading in 1850. (*Oliver Kelly*, accessed November 3, 2023)

After the Civil War, farmers were very dependent on railroads to get their goods to markets. Railroads set the rates and because of the lack of options, farmers did not have the power to negotiate. Farmers organized into the Grange officially named “The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry” led by Oliver H. Kelley in 1869. Despite the Homestead Act helping settlers become landowners, the Federal Government helped railroads more-so. “Relatively more Minnesotans got their land from the railroad than from the government under a homestead claim.” (Atkins 2007, pg 82) Agriculture in 1860s Minnesota was in a time of change as many farmers transitioned from purely subsistence farming to commercial agriculture. This was an expensive transition, which helped put the power in the hands of the railroads instead of the indebted farmers who frequently had to invest or acquire loans in order to expand their farms to grow marketable sized harvests. (*Agriculture in the 1860s*, accessed November 3, 2023)

With assistance from his niece, Caroline Hall, Kelly created The Grange to “promote the social and economic needs of farmers in the United States.” Membership increased due to “The financial crisis of 1873, along with falling crop prices, increases in railroad fees to ship crops, and Congress’s reduction of paper money in favor of gold and silver” Grangers typically supported Greenback Party, Populist Party, and Progressives. (*Grange movement, 1875* n.d.)

With permission from the Federal Government under the Minnesota Enabling Act, beginning in February 1857 Minnesota Territory was allowed to provide land, “in alternate odd-numbered sections within six miles on each side of a right-of-way,... to the railroad companies for construction.” (Prosser 2007, pg 3) After this initial legislation, Minnesota Territory granted charters to four companies – Minnesota & Pacific RR Company, Transit RR Company, The Root River Valley & Southern Minnesota RR Company, and The Minnesota & Cedar Valley RR Company. By May 1857 twenty-seven charters were issued. As typical of railroad charters, speculation soon followed. In an attempt to convince the railroads to come to their town, bonuses were frequently given to companies by settlers who were hopeful to make money off the development of a railroad in their area. Unfortunately, of the 27 original chargers, none of the companies built their railroads within the time required by the charters. The land was foreclosed upon and reverted back to Minnesota Territory.

Minnesota became a state in 1858 and during that year granted an additional 46 new charters. Again, the railroad companies were unable to construct tracks before the time limits imposed by the charters and so this second wave of railroads hopefuls were also foreclosed upon and the land reverted back to Minnesota.

Finally, after seemingly endless failures, tracks were laid between St. Paul and St. Anthony. The first train traveled these tracks on June 28, 1862 run by St. Paul & Pacific railroad. (Prosser 2007) The goal was to connect the Red River Valley with the Mississippi River to help move goods in both directions. 1864-67 Minnesota Central completed a line from Minneapolis to Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, and Chicago, which was purchased by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which then purchased Hastings & Dakota Railway to become the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway on February 11, 1874. (Hofsommer 2007)

The railroad continued to make its way to Lyon County and tracks finally crossed the Redwood River into what was known at the time as Redwood Crossing, in September 1872 and the first train arrived a couple weeks later on October 12th. Many settlers would arrive on the trains and then rent a wagon and oxen to pull them from the town to search for a homestead location to claim. Major John W. Blake, working for the railroad, purchased the homestead land of Ursula Stone, which became the location of the town soon to be called Marshall. Within two years of the first train arriving, Marshall would have four trains per day, two hauled passengers, and two hauled freight. (Broesder 1991)

Construction was rather hasty once the railroad arrived and access to lumber was easier and cheaper. One quickly assembled building was the local hotel. Though in this case, speed was a detriment to their facility when on October 20, 1872, the dining room floor collapsed and diners ended up in the cellar beneath the building. No serious injuries were reported, and a sturdier floor was quickly constructed. Growth continued and the town was incorporated in December 1876. (Broesder 1991)

Named for General Nathaniel Lyon, Lyon County was originally part of Redwood County. However, in 1868 initial steps were made to turn it into its own county when a bill was introduced by Senator Charles T. Brown. Governor William R. Marshall approved the bill on March 2, 1869, and Redwood County approved the measure by vote in November 1869. (Rose 1912) County commissioners were appointed in 1869, though the first commissioner meeting was not held until 1870. Upper Lynd was chosen as the county seat in 1870, though it was moved to Marshall in 1874 and it has remained the county seat. (Rose 1912)

Early Lyon County

Within what is now Lyon County, early settlement is somewhat unclear. Records show that settlers who made it to Lake Marshall Township found land that had already been plowed and abandoned, however who was responsible for the broken ground is unknown. (Anderson 1970) According to *The Centennial History of Lyon County Minnesota*, the first officially recorded settler in Lyon County is somewhat disputed. Joseph LaFramboise is mentioned as the first white settler in the county in 1835. He was a trapper and a fur trader so his presence was likely not permanent. Aaron Myers settled in 1855 at what was known as the Robinson Farm along the Cottonwood River, which would be the first established settler in the county. (Anderson 1970) However, according to *An Illustrated History of Lyon County*, published in 1912, "The First settler to make a permanent home in the county was T.W. Castor, who located on the extreme eastern border of the county in the spring of 1867." (Rose 1912, pg 42)

While all three men mentioned cannot be the first settler, the first documented trading post established in Lyon County is clear. In 1866 Mr. Goodell claimed the northeast quarter of section 5, Lyons Township for the site of his store. Shortly after followed the first recorded religious ceremony in the county when the Methodists performed a service on September 26, 1867. (The first church constructed in Lyon

County was also for the Methodists, however it was not constructed until 1871.) The first post office was established in conjunction with a small store by postmaster D.M. Taylor in June of 1868 in what would later be known as Lower Lynd and later that summer the first hotel in the county was built by Luman Ticknor. Also in the summer of 1868 the first saw mill was constructed by Jacob Rouse along the Redwood River, around which Upper Lynd was established. The sawmill was eventually converted to a grist mill in 1872. (Rose 1912) Also in 1872, on September 4th to be exact, the first wedding took place in Lyon County when Ursula Stone married Orrin Drake. (Broesder 1991)

Early homes built after the initial push of settlement were frequently constructed of sod bricks as stand alone soddies or in conjunction with dugouts. Some settlers were able to use the scant supplies of wood found along creeks and rivers, however most homes were not constructed from wood until farms were better established and prosperous enough to provide families with money to purchase building equipment. Furthermore, as railroads progressed into the region, access to building supplies became more affordable and homes built of finished products became more common.

The growth and development of towns in Lyon County continued throughout the 1870s. Unfortunately, the 1870s also saw a dark cloud moved in from the west on June 12, 1873 and with it came the Grasshopper Plagues of 1873-1877 in southwest Minnesota. Fields that were well on their way by June were laid to waste with nothing left behind but bare ground within only a few hours of their arrival. 1874 was even worse for farmers because the pests from 1873 laid eggs that hatched the following year while additional swarms moved in from the west. In 1876 alone over 500,000 acres of crops were devastated by the infestation. Farmers tried any means they could think of to try and rid themselves of the scourge,

They beat the grasshoppers with flails. They dragged heavy ropes through their fields, and plowed and burned their fields. They raised birds and chickens to eat the grasshoppers. They dug ditches that they hoped the grasshoppers would be unable to jump over. They filled these ditches with coal tar and set them on fire, thinking that the smoke might drive away the hoppers if the ditches did not. In later years, farmers made “hopper dozers,” which consisted of sheet metal covered in coal tar or molasses. They dragged the hopper dozers through their fields, catching grasshoppers in pans and then emptying the pans into fires. None of these efforts were successful. (Cartwright 2018)

Unfortunately for the farmers, only nature could defeat nature. Late season snowfalls in 1877 caused many of the eggs laid the previous year not to hatch. Remaining grasshoppers flew away and the pests were largely gone by August. (Cartwright 2018)

A more contemporary description of homes in Lyon County during the early settlement was provided by Mrs. Fellows, a Lyon County settler from 1869, who wrote in 1885 for an old settlers’ gathering, “The settlers lived in small, low, miserable log houses; indeed, some of them were originally Indian tepees, remodeled to suit the emergency. Some were without floors, except the solid earth with a covering of prairie grass; after it became dry and broken it was raked off and fresh grass cut and spread down.” (Rose 2012, pg 45) Mrs. Fellows went on to say that most of the roofs were not shingled but finished with hay, dirt, or shakes and that the sod houses that came after these initial “emergency” solutions were actually viewed as an improvement.

Within Lyon County is the town now called Garvin. Starting as a station on the Dakota Central division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, the town known Terry at the time was platted in April 1886. The town was surveyed by C.C. Pudor and dedicated by Albert Keep. Terry was then renamed Kent before being remained again to Garvin in July 1891. The first recorded structure in the town was a flat house that was replaced by the elevator in 1889. In the fall of 1886, a post office was established in the house of William R. Owens, who became the postmaster. A two-room schoolhouse was constructed in 1901 but was replaced by a four-room brick schoolhouse in 1911. (Rose 1912)

The Great Depression

Like rural areas throughout the United States, the Great Depression and Dirty Thirties were hard on Lyon County. As commodity prices dropped after World War I demand ended farmers who had taken loans were suddenly unable to repay their debt on the meager profits they could now raise. In an attempt to help local farmers struggling, the Farmer's Holiday Association was formed in Iowa in 1932 before spreading into Minnesota. The Holiday Association helped in many ways, including stopping foreclosures whenever possible. Members of the Holiday Association would show up at auctions and try and convince officials not to proceed. Sometimes they would remove officials from the proceedings so that they could not continue. Another tactic was "penny auctions" where a farmer would offer a bid of one cent and no other bids would be made thus forcing the seller to end the auction without a sale. The Holiday Association in southeastern Minnesota was quite popular, "In 1934, at least 300 Lyon County farmers, representing every township, were Holiday Members." (Radzilowski 1997, 214)

The New Deal implemented by the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration brought some relief to Lyon County. Among the variety of programs, 23 men from Marshall and 27 men from Lyon County joined the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and by 1937 an additional 22 men would join. Another organization, the Works Project Administration (WPA) put 101 men from Lyon County to work. (Radzilowski 1997) "In Lyon County the WPA built parking lots, bridges, and buildings for crafts, for eating, for group camping." (Atkins 2007, 184) Approximately 100 Lyon County women also found work under programs provided by the Roosevelt administration by joining the Civil Works Administration (CWA). Women in the CWA were tasked with, "Collecting and distributing clothing to the needy, [they] compiled lists of county men eligible for military service, and worked in libraries and schools. Women with some professional skills or training were placed with private businesses." (Radzilowski 1997, 219) One example of these projects includes Camden State Park, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (Anderson, 1988)

Lyon County During World War II

It was not until World War Two that the economy began to recover. Wartime in Lyon County Minnesota mostly saw citizens farming and rationing, however there was also an egg plant in the county that was important in providing sustenance. The Marshall Produce company primarily worked with fresh eggs. New equipment was purchased to produce dry eggs. On the same day the United States was drawn in to World War Two, December 7, 1941, the inaugural run of the new drying equipment began. Despite initial labor shortages, the plant became the area's largest employer due to the high demand for dried eggs for troops overseas. By 1944 the plant operated 24 hours a day with 22 hours set for production and 2 hours set for cleaning and produced 1.1. million dried eggs per day. (Radzilowski 1997)

People in the county also bought war bonds and stamps, rolled bandages for the Red Cross, and something as simple as writing letters to soldiers overseas to give them a connection back home. And while there were no direct war industry jobs in Lyon County, some women did temporarily move to the cities to fill vacant positions. (McCausland 1990) Women in Lyon County, just like women across the United States also had to step in and take over chores and jobs that the men were in charge of before being called up including at the Marshall Produce egg plant. During the lowest staffing of the plant, 35 people were employed. This was not enough to keep production running so a call was made in the local newspapers to try and recruit more workers. Women answered the call and by 1944 filled approximately 55 percent of the available positions. (Radzilowski 1997) Ultimately, approximately 100 men from Lyon County were killed in service during World War Two. (Radzilowski 1997)

The Post-War Years in Lyon County

The post-war years in Lyon County saw continued growth and development. Surveys were conducted to try and determine how many G.I.s would be returning, how much housing would be needed, and what employment opportunities there would be. It quickly became obvious that there would be a housing shortage throughout the United States and Lyon County was no exception. The Marshall City Council, knowing of the impending crisis, began construction on temporary prefabricated houses. However, demand quickly outpaced supply with many houses being claimed before they were even finished. The housing shortage convinced many people to move to town to take jobs with the busy construction companies, which in turn exacerbated the housing shortage. This boom in construction would continue through the 1960s including a new hospital, schools, a National Guard Armory, and even more additional housing. (Radzilowski 1997)

The Lyon County census in 1870 reported a population of only 268 people. By 1910 the population had increased to 15,733. It peaked in 2017 with a population of 25,974 before declining slightly to the current estimated population of 25,262. (Rose 1912, datacommons.org accessed 12/8/2023, Census.gov accessed 12/8/2023) Most recent information provided by the United States Department of Agriculture in 2017 show that Lyon County still primarily grows grains and raises livestock and poultry, which speaks to the suitability of agricultural choices made by early settlers.

(<https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/>

[AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Minnesota/cp27083.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Minnesota/cp27083.pdf), accessed 12/8/2023)

Architectural Survey Results

Cultural Resource Records Review

Results of the records search indicated that 17 previously recorded architectural resources exist within the visual APE, 0 of which are located within the direct APE. All 17 previously recorded architectural resources were recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The 17 previously recorded architectural resources were reevaluated for potential indirect effects and were updated if potential impacts from the Project were identified. Site forms for LY-CUS-00001, LY-CUS-00003, LY-CUS-00004, LY-CUS-00005, LY-CUS-00007, LY-CUS-00011, LY-GVC-00001, LY-GVC-00002, LY-GVC-00003, LY-GVC-00004, LY-GVC-00005, LY-GVC-00007, LY-GVC-00008, LY-GVC-00009, LY-GVC-00011, and LY-GVC-00012 were updated including the architectural site descriptions, photographs, maps, and eligibility recommendations. These sites are included in the table and discussions below. LY-GVC-00006 was not updated as it is a known duplicate of LY-GVC-00004 and is marked as such in the Minnesota SHPO records.

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

LY-CUS-00001

LY-CUS-00001 was a schoolhouse located north of 120th Street approximately 0.1 miles east of County Highway 7 in Lyon County, Minnesota. The site form was prepared in 1980 and no feature descriptions or eligibility recommendations were made at that time. The schoolhouse is no longer at this location. It was either removed or destroyed between 1992 and 2003, according to aerial photographs (Figure 4). Since this feature no longer exists it is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP as an architectural resource and there will be **no effect** by the Project.



Figure 3. Site Map indicated the location of LY-CUS-00001 according to analysis of historic aerial photographs.

LY-CUS-00003

LY-CUS-00003 is the Kirchner Farmstead located at 1096 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. When the site form was created in 1994 there were four features at this location. During the 2023 site visit there were five architectural features of which only Feature 1 was still present from the 1994 site documentation. Features 2, 11, and 13 were all removed from the site between 2009 and 2013.

Feature 1, a house, was constructed in 1920. An addition on the north side of the house was added between 1984 and 1991 and the two-car garage addition was constructed between 2010 and 2013, according to aerial photographs. The 1994 site form describes an entrance to the house on the west side of the house facing Highway 59 with a gable roof portico over it and a large dormer on the south slope of the roof. The door and portico are no longer on the house. Steps to where the door used to be are visible, however that area of the wall has been sided over. The windows have also been updated with shorter, wider windows. The dormer has been closed and the roof is just gable with asphalt shingles. The entire house is finished in modern vinyl or aluminum siding, the doors and windows have all been

updated with new materials, and the garage addition has two aluminum overhead garage doors. Feature 14 is a small shed constructed between 2010 and 2013 near the location of Feature 11, according to aerial photographs it was constructed to the east of Feature 11. Feature 15 was constructed between 2013 and 2015. It is a modern, prefabricated, corrugated steel building with a gable roof. Two pedestrian doors and two horizontal sliding windows and a dog door open to the west. One horizontal sliding window and a large aluminum overhead garage door opens to the north. Two windows and another large overhead garage door open to the east. There are no openings on the south side of the building. There are two vents along the ridge of the roof and one metal chimney that extends out of the east side of the building. A foundation is not visible at this time. Feature 16 was constructed between 2015 and 2017. It is a smaller corrugated steel, prefabricated building. An aluminum garage door opens to the west, a small horizontal sliding window opens to the south and a small horizontal sliding window and pedestrian sized door with glass insert open to the north. This building rests on a poured concrete foundation. Feature 17 is a corrugated steel carport constructed between 2021 and 2023. The north, south, and west walls are all enclosed and the east wall is open. The metal frame is visible on the interior. It does not appear to have a foundation. Figure 5 presents a photograph of this site and Figure 6 presents the layout of the site features.

The farmstead was recommended **not eligible** in 1994 when the site form was created. The addition of multiple new structures and the updates to exterior finishes on Feature 1 mean it does not retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling. It is still recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The newer features at this site have not achieved significance within the last 50 years and are also recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these features by the Project.



Figure 4. Overview of site LY-CUS-00003 facing northeast from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

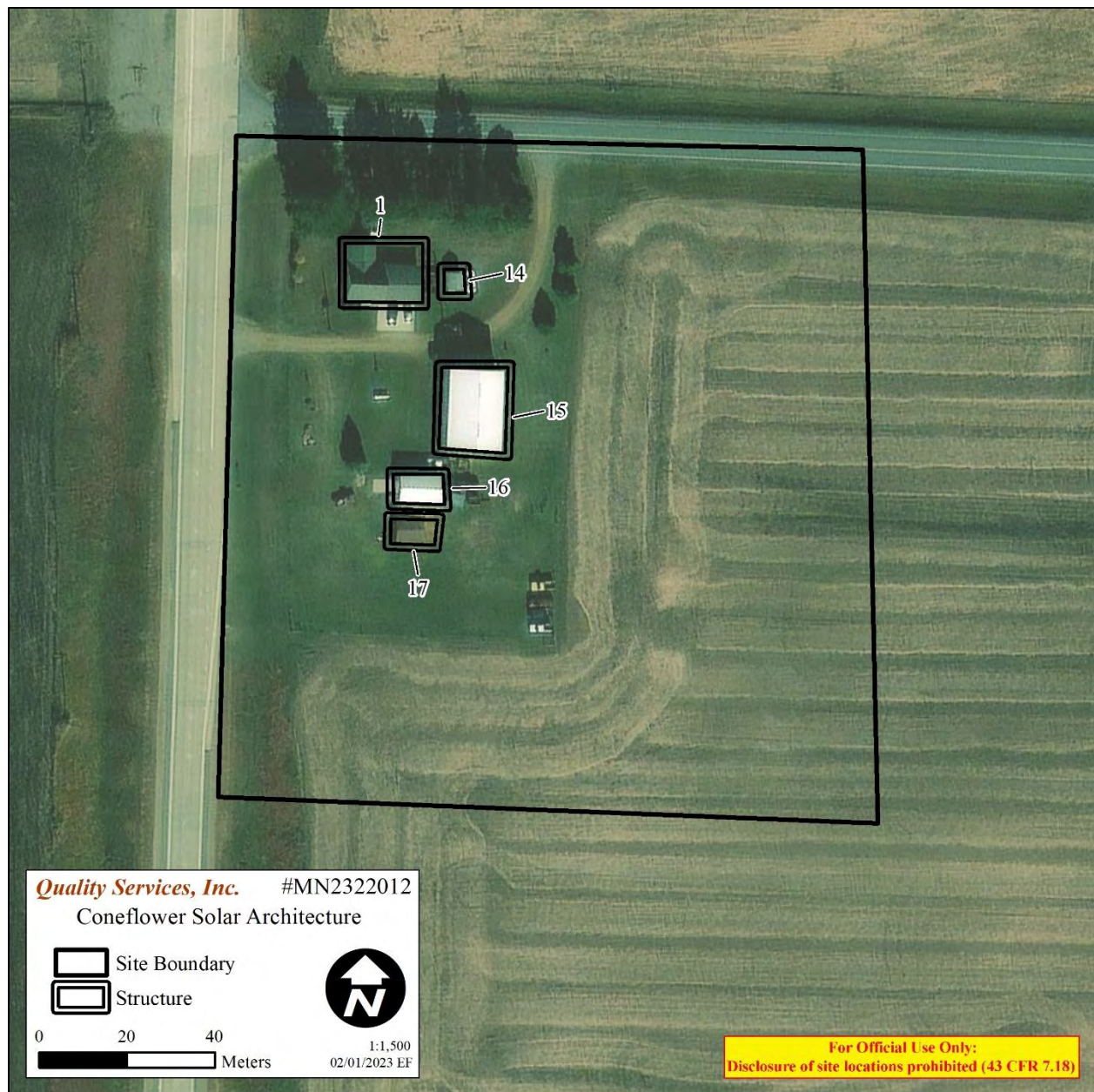


Figure 5. Site Map of LY-CUS-00003.

LY-CUS-00004

LY-CUS-00004 is the Julien Farmstead located at 1109 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. When the site form was created in 1994 there were four features listed. All four features were still present at the time of the 2023 site visit. Feature 1 has been resided with modern, narrow, vinyl siding. The foundation around the enclosed porch has been covered in this siding as well. The front steps have been removed and shrubs have been planted where the steps used to be. The decorative rafter tails that were previously documented have been covered with fascia. Feature 2 exterior finishes have all been updated with new corrugated sheet metal siding and roofing. The doors have all been replaced with corrugated sheet metal. Feature 7 has modern aluminum or vinyl siding to match the siding on the house. The roof is finished with corrugated sheet metal. The windows appear to be new, vinyl frames. Feature 11 has modern vinyl or aluminum siding to match Features 1 and 7. The garage door is a modern aluminum overhead garage door. Figures 7 and 8 present photographs of this site.

The farmstead was recommended **not eligible** in 1994 when the site form was created. The farmstead did not retain sufficient buildings to clearly show its association during that documentation. Additional updates to all the exterior finishes on the features have caused the site to further lose integrity. It is still recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these features by the Project.



Figure 6. Feature 1 facing northwest from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/11/2023.



Figure 7. Feature 2, facing west from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00005

LY-CUS-00005 is the John S. Owens Farmstead located at 1126 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. This farmstead consisted of 12 features at the time the site form was created in 1994. Features 6, 11a, 11c, 19a, and 19b are no longer at this farmstead.

Feature 1 was previously described as having a sliding door onto the new deck and a Chicago style window in the new addition. The Chicago style window is now a bay window. A door has also been added to the west addition, the deck has been expanded and now covers the entire southern side of the house. An additional set of wood steps lead to the west portion of the deck. The deck rail has since been extended to close in this second set of steps. The siding has also been updated since the site form was created in 1994. It is now finished in narrow aluminum or vinyl siding. Feature 2a has undergone updates since the site form was completed in 1994. The roof was previously finished with wood shingles but has since been updated to modern corrugated sheet metal. The east and west shed additions were previously noted as being sided in sheet metal, the main/central portion of the barn is now also finished in corrugated sheet metal. The hayloft opening on the north side of the barn has been closed and sided over with the sheet metal. The tracked doors on the south side have been replaced with overhead garage doors. Modern hinged doors are visible on the shed additions on the north side of the barn. Feature 2b has no significant or obvious changes since 1994. Feature 4 has updated roofing materials. It was previously described as finished with asphalt however, it now appears to be finished with corrugated sheet metal. Feature 11b an additional pedestrian sized door has been added to the south side of the garage. The garage doors have also been updated to modern, overhead aluminum garage doors. Feature 12 has no visible updates. Feature 14 updates include the building is now tilted towards the north. A large hole is present in the southwest corner of the south wall. Doors are missing from the east entrance and the glass is missing from the east window. The roof also dips along the edge of the south slope. Figures 9, 10, and 11 present photographs of this site.

The farmstead was recommended **not eligible** in 1994 when the site form was created. The reasons listed included updated exterior finishes, highly modified features, features that were potentially moved on the site and to the site, as well as recent construction. This information remains accurate and some of the buildings originally included in the site form are no longer at this location. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places again after the 2023 site visit. There will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 8. Overview of farmstead facing northwest. K. Ward 11/11/2024.



Figure 9. Feature 1 facing east. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 10. Features 11b (left) and 2a (right) facing southeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-CUS-00007

LY-CUS-00007 is a bridge along 240th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. A date was not provided and no information was included for this feature when the site form was previously created. The bridge was constructed in 1966, the main span material is wood or timber, and the main span design is a slab. There are two spans and the bridge is 52.5 feet in length. Figures 12, 13 and 14 present photographs of the bridge. Information provided on this bridge by the United States Department of Transportation states that it is not National Register Eligible. Additionally, analysis of the structure shows that it is a common style rural bridge that does not contain any significant or distinct characteristics. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 11. Roadbed over bridge facing north. K. Lanno 2/1/2024.



Figure 12. View of bridge facing northeast. K. Lanno 2/1/2024.



Figure 13. View of bridge facing northwest. K. Lanno 2/1/2024.

LY-CUS-00011

LY-CUS-00011 is a set of three cement culverts over a stream on 230th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figures 15 and 16 present photographs of the culverts. A site form was created in 2023 and it was recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places at that time. No additional

updates were needed for the description and the recommendation remains as **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** by the Project. Photographs were added to the site form because none were provided when the form was created.



Figure 14. Culverts facing northeast. K. Lanno, 2/1/2024.



Figure 15. Culverts facing northwest. K. Lanno, 2/1/2024.

LY-GVC-00001

LY-GVC-00001 is the grain elevator complex located at 700 1st Street in Garvin, Minnesota. A site form prepared in 1980 does not contain a feature description or a National Register of Historic Places recommendation. During the site visit in 2023, the grain elevator has many additions and different sections combined into one large complex. The roof styles are mixed and the materials consist of older corrugated sheet metal, newer corrugated sheet metal, and asphalt shingles. The exterior finishes include narrow, smaller sheets of corrugated metal, larger panels of similar materials, and plywood. Vinyl framed windows are visible in the office area of the building. Metal, aluminum, and fiberglass doors are visible throughout the complex. Augers connect different sections to each other. This complex also has three large, corrugated steel grain bins, one older rectangular granary constructed of corrugated sheet metal sides and asphalt shingles, and a storage building made of plywood. Figures 17 through 20 present photographs of the grain elevator complex site.

According to information in *Centennial History of Lyon County Minnesota* by Torgny Anderson, the original grain elevator burned down in 1926 but a new elevator was rebuilt on the same location. Additions were constructed periodically through 1970 when the capacity was registered at 120,000 bushels of grain. The current building does not resemble the included photograph in the 1980 site form. The features are significantly larger and based on the time the photograph was taken, this indicates that continued additions were added to the grain elevator complex since the documentation in the 1980s. It has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this architectural resource by the Project.



Figure 16. Main grain elevator complex, facing southeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 17. Main grain elevator complex, facing northwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 18. Storage area and 3 metal grain bins at grain elevator, facing northeast.
K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 19. Granary at grain elevator, facing northeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00002

LY-GVC-00002 was the former post office, hardware store, and grocery store in Garvin, Minnesota on Sherman Street. The site form prepared in 1980 does not contain a feature description or a National Register of Historic Places statement. As of 2023, this feature has a false front made of small, decorative brick. The remainder of the walls are made of larger bricks. The sides have patched mortar and the rows of brick have obvious waves in them suggesting that the building is settling and/or a foundation issue. The brick sills under the windows along the north wall also have waves to them. The windows themselves have been boarded over on the north wall. The front/east façade shows patching to the mortar on the false front that extends above the real roof, as well as beneath the windows. The windows have been closed with two different types of material. The upper half of the window openings, and the upper portion of the doorway is finished with a coarse stucco type material. The bottom half of the right window is covered with sheets of wood. Two wood framed small glass windows are in the middle of the window opening on the left, below that are narrower wooden boards finishing out the opening. At street level beneath the left window is another opening, possibly for a basement window. Three glass blocks are still present and a space that could hold approximately three more glass blocks is empty. The area on the interior of the building behind the glass blocks has been covered but the materials cannot be determined at this time. An aluminum screen door covers the front door, which is made of metal with a large rectangular window insert. The south wall has the same wave in the brick as the north wall. The windows have been enclosed with wood and one has an air conditioning unit installed. A small, shed roofed addition has been added to the south wall of the building. The roof is covered in corrugated sheet metal, the walls appear to be made of plywood and a tarp is attached to the exterior of the addition. The roof over the main part of the building is gabled and covered in corrugated sheet metal. The frayed edges of some sort of fabric is visible hanging over the north and south walls beneath the roof material. Figures 21 through 23 present photographs of the site.

The building was identified as being the post office, hardware store, and grocery store. It appears to no longer be in use. It has not retained integrity of association. The changes to the window openings and the updates to the door and roof, as well as the addition on the south wall have caused this building to not

retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. This building is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this resource by the Project.



Figure 20. Front (east) and north facades, facing southwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 21. Front (east) and south facades, facing northwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 22. Additional view of front (east) and north facades facing southwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00003

LY-GVC-00003 was District School No. 47 located at 311 4th Street in Garvin, Minnesota. No feature description or National Register of Historic Places recommendation were included in the site form created in 1980. Feature 1 as photographed no longer exists. Aerial photographs indicate that it was destroyed between 2010 and 2013. Figure 24 presents a current aerial photograph depicting that the feature no longer exists. As this feature no longer exists at this location, it is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places as an architectural resource.



Figure 23. Aerial photograph showing where LY-GVC-0003 was previously located.

LY-GVC-00004

LY-GVC-00004 is the First Congregational Church located at 140 Grant Street in Garvin, Minnesota. The site form prepared in 1980 does not contain a feature description or an NRHP statement. A photograph of the church taken June 22, 1911, in *Lyon County Images* compiled by the Lyon County Historical Society, shows the church shortly after it was constructed in 1899. A basement was added to the building in 1937. The opening for the bell in the belltower has been enclosed with vinyl or aluminum siding. An addition was constructed on the southwest corner of the church between the belltower and the rest of the church building. Another, larger addition was constructed on the east side of the building. Most of the decorative gable brackets that were in the peaks of the church roof is missing, with only the very peak remaining. The main doors are in the belltower and are now accessible by a poured concrete stoop with 5 steps. The single door with a transom has been replaced with double doors and a larger transom made of three glass panes. The other exterior doors are modern metal doors. One has a large glass window insert and the other is solid. The roof sections on the belltower are asphalt shingles but the roof over the rest of the church has been updated with modern corrugated sheet metal. The chimney that

was visible in the 1911 photograph is no longer present. Figures 25 through 27 present photographs of the church.

The two additions, the added basement, and updated exterior finishes cause the church to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 24. View of church facing northeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 25. View of church facing east. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 26. View of church facing southeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00005

LY-GVC-00005 located at 200 2nd Street in Garvin, Minnesota. The site form prepared in 1980 does not contain a feature description or a National Register of Historic Places statement. The photograph included in the site form shows the addition on the southern side of the building. The visit in 2023 shows another addition on the northern side of the building that was not visible in the photograph. Both additions are finished in aluminum or vinyl siding that runs horizontally around the exteriors. The gable roof on all three sections is covered in modern corrugated sheet metal. The original portion of the chapel is covered in coarse stucco that is falling off on the southeast corner of the building. Two aluminum storm doors cover two pedestrian doors. A third door is also visible but is not covered by a storm door. The windows in the chapel are wood framed and rectangular, however within the rectangular windows are faux arched windows. The visible window on the southern addition is a wood framed vertical sliding window and the window on the northern addition is a narrow solid pane window. A poured concrete sidewalk provides access to the northern door, a two-step poured concrete stoop with metal hand rail provides access to the chapel door, and small wooden deck with six steps provides access to the northern addition. Figure 28 presents a photograph of the site.

This feature has undergone substantial changes to the building. The two additions on the north and south sides of the building, the updated roof and doors, and the changes to the windows have all caused this building to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. In addition, this feature was previously the Hoiland Lutheran Chapel before being converted to the Garvin Legion Auxiliary and Senior Citizens Center. A search of the Garvin Legion Auxiliary as well as the Garvin Senior Citizens Center to determine the property address suggests that this building is no longer in use for these purposes. It has not retained association with the Chapel or with the Legion and Senior Center. For these reasons, this feature is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 27. South and east facades, facing northwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00006

LY-GVC-00006 is a duplicate of site LY-GVC-00004. No updates were made to this site form.

LY-GVC-00007

LY-GVC-00007 is located on the southwest corner of 3rd and Sherman Streets in Garvin, Minnesota. Feature 1 was documented in the site form in 1980, however, a description and National Register of Historic Places recommendation were not included. Observations for Feature 1 during the 2023 visit are as follows. All windows in the building have been replaced with modern, vinyl framed, vertical sliding windows. They are smaller than the original openings so modern vinyl siding has filled in the spaces around the frames within the openings. On the front/east façade are three overhead aluminum garage doors with small windows. The garage door on the left of the façade is in the opening of a previously existing garage door opening according to the photographs provided from the 1980 visit. However, the modern door is slightly smaller than the opening, so it is surrounded by vinyl siding. Two new garage openings with doors are present in the front/east façade that were previously windows. The brickwork surrounding the two doors is a darker material and does not match the original brickwork. A single pedestrian sized metal door in a wood frame is in the opening of a previously existing door, however the size is smaller, and the remainder of the opening has been closed with vinyl siding. Window and door openings on the north façade have all been closed with vinyl siding since the visit in 1980. Two additional window openings have also been bricked in based on the different color brick and the concrete window sills that are still visible. A large aluminum shed addition was constructed on the north façade. It is modern with a large aluminum overhead garage door. Above this addition are window openings that have been closed with vinyl siding. There are also two large patches of what appears to be spray/expanding foam on the north façade. Part of the roofline is missing where one of the patches is located. Figures 29 and 30 present photographs of the site.

This feature has undergone substantial changes to the exterior causing it to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is also no longer the Creamery and signs indicate that it is now used for the Garvin Area First Responders and the Garvin Fire Dept, so it has not retained integrity of association. For these reasons, this building is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this resource by the Project.



Figure 28. East and north facade facing southwest. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 29. North and west facade facing southeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00009 is located at 104 Sherman Street in Garvin, Minnesota. The site form was originally completed in June 1980, however, there is not a feature description or NRHP statement included. During the November 2023 visit the north façade was entirely refinished in aluminum or vinyl siding. The west/front façade shows significant patching in the mortar between the brickwork, particularly in the arches over the doorway and window. The upper half of the window opening is closed with painted plywood and the upper area over the door is also covered in painted plywood. A single, wood framed storm door with three large windows covers the entry door, which also has three windows that are slightly smaller than those on the storm door. The top storm door window is taped together. Sidelights are present on each side of the entry door and consist of six panes of glass on either side of the door. Painted wood or siding is visible in the entryway. Steps into the building are poured concrete with remains of outdoor carpet still present. The two upper steps still have metal tack strip holding the carpet down. The foundation appears to be poured concrete or has a poured concrete finish that is cracked and crumbling. The south façade sits on a poured concrete foundation and the brickwork has extensive patching with concrete covering some bricks and large areas of the mortar. A brick chimney extends up from the south façade at roughly the central point of the wall. Figures 31 through 33 present photographs of the site.

The bank does not meet Criterion A as it is not associated with significant events in our history. It is also not associated with significant persons (Criterion B). This feature does meet Criterion C due to the distinctive characteristics of this style building, however examples in better condition are easily found. The bank also does not meet Criterion D because it is not likely to provide additional information. This building has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling because of the updated materials on the exterior, the changes to the window and door size and shape within the brick opening. The building was previously a bank, however it no longer retains integrity of association because it is no longer used as a bank, though the exact use of the building cannot be determined. It is possibly abandoned. This building is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this architectural resource by the Project.

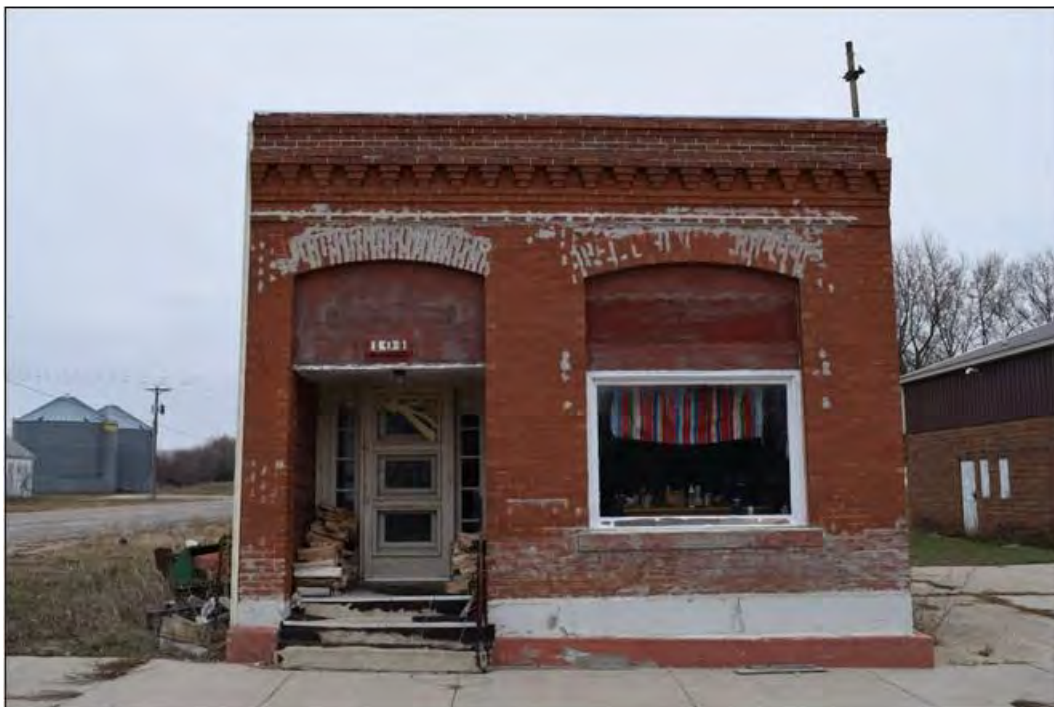


Figure 30. Front facade, facing east. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 31. Front and side facade, facing southeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 32. Front and side facade facing northeast. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00009

LY-GVC-00009 was located on Sherman Street, in Garvin, Minnesota. The building was documented in a site form in 1980. Aerial photographs show that the building was moved or destroyed between 1983 and 1991. Figure 34 presents a current aerial photograph depicting that the feature no longer exists. As this feature no longer exists at this location, it is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places as an architectural resource.



Figure 33. Aerial photograph showing LY-GVC-0009 previous location.

LY-GVC-00011

LY-GVC-00011 is located at 1096 US Highway 59 in Garvin, MN and was first documented in 1994. Since then, a poured concrete wheelchair ramp has been added to the main entrance of the church on the east façade. The smaller windows along the north, south, and east facades are rectangular shaped openings but the stained glass is arched. The area surrounding the glass appears to be a concrete frame. The pair of doors at the main entrance appear to be modern metal framed doors with large glass inserts. A portion of the north roof slope and the roof connecting the main church to the bell tower has been updated with modern vinyl coated corrugated sheet metal. Glass blocks have filled in a window in the bell tower that was not mentioned in the previous site form. Glass blocks also close in space around operable basement windows. The use of glass block was not included in the original site form and the photographs are not detailed enough to determine if this was part of the design during the site visit. Figures 35 and 36 present photographs of the site.

A recommendation of **not eligible** for the NRHP was documented in 1994 due to this feature being less than 50 years of age at the time. The changes to the windows, the added cement ramp on the front

façade, and the updated roof materials cause this building to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. For these reasons it is recommended that the church remain **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 34. East facade facing west from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 35. East and north facades, facing southwest from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-GVC-00012

LY-GVC-00012 is located at 1125 East Main Street in Garvin, Minnesota documented in 1994. The windows on the upper level, east façade have been updated with single pane casement windows with

vinyl frames. The one-stall garage described in the 1994 site form has been removed. A two-stall garage to the south of the house was constructed between the previous site visit in 1994 and the next available aerial photograph taken in 2003. An addition on the house was constructed to connect the new garage with the south side of the house. What appears to be basement windows in the photographs from 1994 have been covered since the visit and are no longer visible. Figures 37 and 38 present photographs of the site.

A recommendation of **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places was documented in 1994. The changes made since the site form was created have further impacted the structure's integrity. This feature is still recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 36. East and north facades, facing southwest from public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 37. North and west facades facing southeast from public right-of-way. Addition and attached garage on south side of house are visible. K. Ward 11/10/2023.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

SHPO ID	Name/Type	Updated	Eligibility	Potential Effects
LY-CUS-00001	School	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00003	Kirchner Farmstead	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00004	Julien Farmstead	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00005	John S. Owens Farmstead	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00007	Bridge 42510	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00011	Culvert 95856	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00001	Grain Elevator	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00002	Post Office	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00003	District School No. 47	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00004	First Congregational Church	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00005	Hoiland Lutheran Chapel	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00006	Duplicate of LY-GVC-00004	No	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00007	Creamery	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00008	Bank	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00009	Commercial Building	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00011	Lake Sarah Lutheran Church	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-GVC-00012	House	Yes	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect

Newly Recorded Architectural Resources Recommended Not Eligible

A total of forty-six sites were newly recorded during the reconnaissance survey, three of which are located within the direct APE and 43 of which are located within the indirect APE. All 46 resources are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and are discussed below and summarized in Table 3.

LY-CUS-00014

LY-CUS-00014 is a farmstead located at 2392 150th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota that consists of seven architectural resources. Figure 39 presents a photograph of the site. Though some of the features at this site are over 50 years of age and they are associated with the development of agriculture in the region (Criterion A), they are not associated with significant persons in our past (Criterion B). They also do not embody distinctive characteristics for these types of buildings and they do not represent the work of a master (Criterion C). They have not and are not likely to yield information important to our history (Criterion D) particularly because they do not retain the seven aspects of integrity. The updated exterior finishes have caused them to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. For these reasons, all features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 38. Overview of LY-CUS000014 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00015

LY-CUS-00015 is a farmstead with eight architectural features located at 1470 230th Avenue. Figure 40 presents a photograph of the site. Many of the structures at this site were constructed prior to 1955 and are representative of development of agriculture in the region (Criterion A). However, they are not associated with significant persons (Criterion B) and do not embody distinctive characteristics or represent the work of a master (Criterion C). They have not and are not likely to yield information important to our history or prehistory (Criterion D). Feature 9 does meet Criterion C in that it represents the distinctive style of a Prairie Barn, however it does not retain integrity due to the large, corrugated sheet metal shed addition added to the east side of the barn. This addition has caused it to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. For these reasons, all of the features at LY-CUS-00015 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 39. Feature 9 (left) and Feature 5 (right) facing southeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00016

LY-CUS-00016 is a farmstead located at 2305 140th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. The property consists of eight architectural features. Figure 41 presents a photograph of the site. All the features at this site are of a common style seen throughout the region. They are associated with the development of agriculture (Criterion A). However, they are not associated with significant persons (Criterion B) and do not embody distinctive characteristics or represent the work of a master craftsman (Criterion C) and are not likely to yield information important to our history (Criterion D). For these reasons, all the buildings at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 40. Overview of LY-CUS-00016 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00017

LY-CUS-00017 is a 15-feature farmstead located at 2473 150th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 42 presents a photograph of the site. All features at this site are either modern or have undergone modern updates to exterior finishes. The modern features do not meet criteria considerations to achieve significance within the last 50 years. The other features have not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. All 15 features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this farmstead by the Project.



Figure 41. Overview of LY-CUS-00017 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00018

LY-CUS-00018 is a farmstead containing five architectural features at 1366 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 43 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 2 are old over 50 years of age, however, they have both undergone extensive updates to the exterior finishes so they do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3, 4, and 5 are all modern and do not contain any significant or distinct characteristics that would allow them to achieve significance within the last 50 years and are therefore recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Since all features at this site are recommended **not eligible** there will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 42. Overview of LY-CUS-00018 facing east from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00019

LY-CUS-00019 is a farmstead with five features located at 1353 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 44 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 is over 50 years old, however, it has undergone substantial changes and does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The roof on Feature 4 has been refinished and it is a common style building with no significant or distinct features. Feature 5 also does not contain any significant or distinct features. Both Features 4 and 5 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Finally Features 2 and 3 are both less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under the criteria considerations. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Since all of the features at LY-CUS-00019 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places there will be **no effect** to these resources by the Project.



Figure 43. Overview of LY-CUS-00019 facing northwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00020

LY-CUS-00020 is a farmstead containing five features located at 1367 250th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 45 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 2, and 3 have all undergone significant updates to the exterior finishes. They do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Features 4 and 5 are common style outbuildings that do not embody significant or distinct characteristics. For these reasons, all of the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and as such there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 44. Overview of LY-CUS-00020 facing west from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00021

LY-CUS-00021 is an 11-feature farmstead located at 1377 County Road 7 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 46 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1-8, 10, and 11 have undergone substantial updates to the exterior materials, causing them to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 9 is not visible from the public right-of-way and is **unevaluated**. However, based on the size and location of the building it is a smaller outbuilding and not likely to contribute important information and therefore Feature 9 is also recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Since all features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places there will be **no effect** on LY-CUS-00021 by the Project.



Figure 45. Overview of LY-CUS-00021 facing southwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00022

LY-CUS-00022 is a farmstead containing three architectural features at 1343 County Road 7 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 47 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 is less than 50 years old and does not meet criteria considerations for significance within the last 50 years and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 and 3 are common style with no significant or distinct characteristics and are also recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. For these reasons, there will be **no effect** on the architectural features at this site by the Project.



Figure 46. Overview of LY-CUS-00022 facing northwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00023

LY-CUS-00023 is a farmstead with nine architectural features located at 2317 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 48 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 2, 3, and 5 are all over 50 years of age, however they do not meet Criteria A, B, C, or D and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are all less than 50 years old and do not meet the criteria considerations to achieve significance within the last 50 years and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, there will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 47. Overview of LY-CUS-00023 facing northeast from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00024

LY-CUS-00024 is a five-feature farmstead located at 1283 County Road 7 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 49 presents a photograph of the site. All five features at this site are part of the broad pattern of agricultural development in the region (Criterion A). However, none of them are associated with significant people, nor do they contain any distinct characteristics or represent the work of a master craftsman (Criteria B and C). These features are also unlikely to provide important information about our history (Criterion D). Additionally, many of the structures have not retained integrity due to deterioration to the buildings or additions constructed during later time periods. For these reasons, all five features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** by the Project.



Figure 48. Overview of LY-CUS-00024 facing northwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00025

LY-CUS-00025 is a farmstead consisting of six architectural features located at 2425 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 50 presents a photograph of the site. Features 2, 5, and 6 are likely less than 50 years old and do not meet any of the Criteria Considerations to allow them to achieve significance within the last 50 years. Feature 1 has undergone significant updates to the exterior finishes and had one newer addition added to the building. It has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Features 3 and 4 are common style buildings that do not meet Criteria A-D. For these reasons, all the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and the Project will have **no effect** on these features.



Figure 49. Overview of LY-CUS-00025 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00026

LY-CUS-00026 is a farmstead at 2484 120th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 51 presents a photograph of the site. Three architectural features are at this location. Features 1 and 3 are less than 50 years old and have to achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. Feature 2 is in very poor condition and does not contain any significant or distinct characteristics. All three features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 50. Overview of LY-CUS-00026 facing northwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00027

LY-CUS-00027 is a farmstead with 14 architectural features located at 2513 120th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 52 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 4, and 5 have undergone updates to exterior finishes so they have not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2, 7, 8, and 9 are all secondary farm buildings that do not meet the Criteria for Evaluation. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are modern features that have not achieved significance and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 51. Overview of LY-CUS-00027 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00028

LY-CUS-00028 is a seven-feature farmstead constructed at 2702 260th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 53 presents a photograph of the site. Most of the features at this site are less than 50 years of age and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Consideration so they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 and 5 were constructed prior to 1955. However, Feature 2 has undergone two additions, one of which is missing the roof. They have both undergone upgrades to exterior finishes, so they do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. In addition, with the other more modern buildings at this site the overall site does not retain integrity of feeling or setting. All the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 52. Overview of LY-CUS-00028 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00029

LY-CUS-00029 is a farmstead with six architectural features located at 2633 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 54 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 is less than 50 years old and Features 3-6 are likely less than 50 years old as well. They have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations within the last 50 years and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 is a Prairie Barn constructed prior to 1955. It has undergone two later additions with modern materials and the roof has also been updated. It has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on the architectural features at this site by the Project.



Figure 53. Overview of LY-CUS-00029 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00030

LY-CUS-00030 is a farmstead consisting of 13 architectural features located at 2680 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 55 presents a photograph of the site. Features 2 and 4 are both over 50 years old. Feature 2 is a common style cement stave silo that has been used for decades and does not contain any significant or distinct characteristics. Feature 4 is the Prairie Barn, however, it has deteriorated substantially and the missing windows and holes in the roof have likely caused interior damage as well. The misshapen windows and the dip in the exterior siding suggest foundation problems. Better examples of this style barn can be found in the region. Both Features 2 and 4 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining features are less than 50 years old or are likely less than 50 years old and do not contain any significant or distinct characteristics. They do not meet the Criteria Considerations for achieving significance within the past 50 years and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. For these reasons, there will be **no effect** on the features at LY-CUS-00030 by the Project.



Figure 54. Overview of LY-CUS00030 facing west from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00031

LY-CUS-00031 is a farmstead located at 2718 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota that consists of 22 architectural features. Figure 56 presents a photograph of the site. Many of the features at this location are older than 50 years and the farmstead can be associated with the development of agriculture in the region (Criterion A) none of them retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship. Additionally the updated materials used on the features throughout have made the buildings feel like they are part of a modern farmyard with modern buildings so the features have not retained integrity of feeling. All of the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on the property by the Project.



Figure 55. Overview of LY-CUS-00031 facing northwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00032

LY-CUS-00031 is located at 2782 120th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. It is a farmstead consisting of 10 features. Figure 57 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 3-10 are less than 50 years old and have not met the Criteria Considerations to achieve significance within the last 50 years. The only building over 50 years of age is Building 2. However, it has undergone substantial updates to the exterior finishes, which makes it look like a new building. Therefore, it has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. For these reasons, all the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 56. Overview of LY-CUS-00032 facing north from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00033

LY-CUS-00033 are two remaining structures at the location of a former farmstead at 1239 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 58 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 2 are both corn crib barns that were constructed prior to 1955. They do contribute to the history of agriculture in the region (Criterion A), however they are not associated with any important people (Criterion B), and do not contain high artistic value or represent the work of a master craftsman (Criterion C). They are a common style building seen in the region and are not likely to contribute to our history (Criterion D). Additionally, as the remaining buildings at this farmstead were all removed by 2003 these corn crib barns do not retain integrity of setting, feeling, or association. The weathering on Feature 1 and the updated finishes and insulation on Feature 2 mean they do not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship. For these reasons, Features 1 and 2 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 57. Overview of LY-CUS-00033 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00034

LY-CUS-00034 is a farmstead with 10 architectural features at 1182 US Highway 89 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 59 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 6 have undergone substantial updates to the exterior finishes as well as additions that have caused them to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2, 8, and 10 are all less than 50 years of age and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 are common styles found throughout the region. They do not contain any significant or distinct characteristics and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 58. Overview of LY-CUS-00034 facing northeast from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00035

LY-CUS-00035 is a farmstead with three architectural features at 1162 265th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 60 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 was constructed between 1966 and 1984. It does not contain any significant or distinct characteristics and is falling into disrepair. Feature 1 is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 was constructed prior to 1955, however, the building has fallen into disrepair with the exterior finishes being weathered away and the roof being updated. It has not retained integrity of design, materials, or workmanship and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 3 is less than 50 years of age and has not achieved significance through Criteria Considerations so it is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 59. Feature 1 facing southeast from the public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00036

LY-CUS-00036 is a farmstead with four architectural features located at 1079 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 61 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 had undergone additions, which caused it to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. In addition, Features 1 and 2 have undergone updates to the exterior finishes that cause them to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling as well. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3 and 4 are both less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance within the past 50 years so they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 60. Overview of LY-CUS-00036 facing northwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00037

LY-CUS-00037 is a farmstead located at 1159 County Road 7 in Lyon County, Minnesota. There are 10 architectural features at this site. Figure 62 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 2, and 3 are all over 50 years of age, however they have not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 4-10 are all modern and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Consideration so they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 61. Overview of LY-CUS-00037 facing northwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00038

LY-CUS-00038 consists of 10 architectural features at a farmstead located at 1172 230th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 63 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 2, 9, and 10 are all over 50 years of age, however they have undergone updates to the exterior finishes that have caused them to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are less than 50 years of age and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations so they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 62. Overview of LY-CUS-00038 facing northeast from public right-of-way.

LY-CUS-00039

LY-CUS-00039 is a farmstead consisting of seven architectural features located at 2771 County Road 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 64 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 has undergone substantial changes to the exterior finishes, which changes the look and feel of the house causing it to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Features 2 and 3 are not visible from the public right-of-way, however they are smaller, likely auxiliary buildings on the farmstead and are not likely to contribute to our history. Feature 4 was constructed between 1955 and 1965, however, the modern exterior finishes make it indistinguishable from a modern corrugated outbuilding. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 5 has deteriorated and has likely lost structural integrity due to the missing windows and holes in the roof. Features 6 and 7 are common style corrugated steel grain bins that are not likely to contribute to our history. For these reasons, all seven features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these architectural resources by the Project.



Figure 63. Overview of LY-CUS-00039 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00040

LY-CUS-00040 is a farmstead with five features located at 1074 US Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 65 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 has undergone substantial changes to the building. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 2 is less than 50 years old and was built at the location of a previously existing building. It has not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations within the last 50 years. Features 3 and 5 are small auxiliary buildings on this farmstead that do not embody distinct or significant characteristics. Feature 4 is associated with the development of agriculture (Criterion A) and embodies distinctive characteristics of this style barn (Criterion C) however the updated materials on the roof and the drastic changes on the farmstead mean it does not retain integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, or feeling. For these reasons, all five features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these architectural resources by the Project.



Figure 64. Overview of LY-CUS-00040 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00041

LY-CUS-00041 is a farmstead located at 2643 140th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota that consists of nine architectural features. Figure 66 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 3-9 are all less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. They are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 is a small Western Barn constructed prior to 1955 that has undergone modernization of exterior finishes causing it to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these architectural features by the Project.



Figure 65. Overview of LY-CUS-00041 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00042

LY-CUS-00042 is a farmstead consisting of 11 architectural features located at 1368 260th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 67 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 2 have undergone updates to the exterior finishes that have caused them to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2-9 are largely not visible from the public right-of-way, however, their size and location on the farmstead suggest that they are minor outbuildings or animal shelters and are unlikely to provide important information. Features 10 and 11 are both visible from the public right of way and are likely less than 50 years old. They have not achieved significance through the Criteria Considerations and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Since 11 architectural features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places there will be **no effect** to these features by the Project.



Figure 66. Overview of LY-CUS-00042 facing northeast from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00043

LY-CUS-00043 is a farmstead with three architectural features located at 1373 260th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 68 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 has undergone significant changes to the exterior materials and multiple additions have been constructed. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2, though not visible from the public right-of-way, is less than 50 years old. Based on the location and size of the building it is probably a small garage. It has not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations within the last 50 years and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 3 has deteriorated significantly with no roof and no windows. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Since all the architectural features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 67. Overview of LY-CUS-00043 facing west from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00044

LY-CUS-00044 is a farmstead with four architectural features located at 2323 150th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 69 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 4 have undergone substantial updates to the external finishes and they do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 cannot be seen from the public right-of-way; however, it is likely a secondary structure on this farmstead and unlikely to provide important information. For that reason, Feature 2 is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 3 is a modern prefabricated outbuilding that was constructed at the site of a previously existing feature between 1984 and 1992. It has not achieved significance within the last 50 years and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 68. Overview of LY-CUS-00044 facing south from the public right-of-way. K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00046

LY-CUS-00046 is a farmstead consisting of 14 architectural resources located at 2464 US Highway 14 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 70 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 3, 4, and 5 have undergone significant updates to the exterior finishes. They do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 and 8 are less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations so they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are all 50 years or older or are likely 50 years or older but do not contain any significant or distinct characteristics. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. For these reasons, there will be **no effect** on this site by the Project.



Figure 69. Overview of LY-CUS-00046 facing northwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00047

LY-CUS-00047 was a multifamily dwelling located on the southeast corner of Highway 14 and Highway 59 in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 71 presents a photograph of the site. This building is not associated with significant events or persons, does not contain any significant architectural characteristics, and is not likely to yield information important to our history. Since it does not meet Criteria A-D this building is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on the property by the Project.



Figure 70. LY-CUS-00047 facing southeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00050

LY-CUS-00050 is a former farmstead that contains two architectural features located at 2404 120th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 72 presents a photograph of the site. Aerial photographs show that they are both likely 50 years or older. Feature 1 has not retained integrity due to a large portion of the roof missing. Feature 2 appears to be in the process of collapse. They are also common style buildings with no distinct or significant features. Features 1 and 2 are both recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 71. Overview of LY-CUS-00050 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00051

LY-CUS-00051 is a farmstead containing four architectural features located at 789 260th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 73 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 2 have undergone additions and updates to the exterior finishes, which cause them to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 3 had also undergone updates to the exterior finishes. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 4 is associated with the development of farmsteads in the region (Criterion A). However, it is not associated with any significant persons (Criterion B) and does not contain any significant or distinct features, nor does it represent the work of a master craftsman (Criterion C). Feature 4 is also not likely to yield information important to our history (Criterion D). For these reasons, Feature 4 is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this location by the Project.



Figure 72. Overview of LY-CUS-00051 facing west from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-CUS-00052

LY-CUS-00052 is County Ditch No. 29 located on a tributary drainage of the Cottonwood River in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 74 presents a photograph of the site. It is not associated with significant historic events or persons in the history of Lyon County, or the wider state of Minnesota, therefore it is not eligible under Criteria A or B. County Ditch No. 29 is also of common design and construction for a ditch with the associated tiles being of modern material and construction. Finally, as a working farm drainage ditch which is likely periodically dredged as part of its normal maintenance, this ditch is highly unlikely to contain any cultural deposits, especially any that could provide answers to important research questions pertaining to local or state history or prehistory. Therefore, County Ditch No. 29 is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this resource by the Project.



Figure 73. County Ditch No. 29, facing southeast.
K. Lanno 11/08/2023.

LY-GVC-00013

LY-GVC-00013 is a farmstead on the outskirts of the town of Garvin in Lyon County, Minnesota at 941 4th Street. Figure 75 presents a photograph of the site. This farmstead consists of two architectural resources. Feature 1 has undergone substantial updates to the exterior finishes so it does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 2 appears to at least be partly collapsed and as such has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. For these reasons both features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources.



Figure 74. Overview of LY-GVC-00013 facing east from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-GVC-00014 is the town of Garvin, stationed along the Dakota Central Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Figure 76 through 79 presents photographs of the site. Originally called Terry, then Kent, before finally settling on Garvin, the town was established in 1886. It consists of 4 streets that run east to west and 5 through streets that run north to south and 4 additional streets that run north to south but do not extend the entire width of the town. The first streets platted in Garvin include First, Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan Streets. There are approximately 160 buildings of various sizes that are used as single-family dwellings, storage buildings, general out buildings, and some animal shelters.

Residential properties make up roughly the southern half of town with industrial and commercial properties in the northern half of the town. The town granary is between the northernmost street and the railroad tracks. Additional businesses are located along Sherman Street. Lake Sarah Lutheran Church is at the southeast corner of town and Garvin Congregational Church is at the corner of Grant Street and 2nd Street in the northcentral part of town. A restaurant is situated at the northeast corner along the highway.

Many houses in Garvin were constructed prior to the first available aerial photograph taken in 1955. Other houses were constructed as recently as the 2010s. Old storefronts along Sherman Street have been updated or have fallen into disrepair. Some new buildings have also been added along Sherman Street. All features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings within the town fall into three main categories. Older buildings that have undergone updates to exterior finishes, have had additions constructed, and/or their uses have been changed. As such they are **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places because they do not retain integrity for design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Other older buildings that have not undergone changes have fallen into disrepair are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places due to the lack of integrity from deterioration. The third category are modern buildings that are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places because they have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. There will be **no effect** on this site from the Project.



Figure 75. An example of older residential architecture at 200 3rd Street, facing northwest.
K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 76. An example of modern residential architecture at 201 Quincy Street, facing southwest.
K. Ward 11/10/2023.



Figure 77. An example of older commercial architecture at 133 Sherman Street, facing southwest.
K. Ward 11/10/2023



Figure 78. An example of modern commercial architecture at 125 Sherman Street, facing west.
K. Ward 11/10/2023.

LY-RLT-00011

LY-RLT-00011 is a farmstead with three architectural features located at 1529 230th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 80 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 has undergone significant updates to the exterior finishes, windows, and doors. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 1 is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 and 3 are both less than 50 years of age and have not achieved significance within the past 50 years under Criteria Considerations. Both Features 2 and 3 are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 79. Overview of LY-RLT-00011 facing west from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00012

LY-RLT-00012 is a farmstead containing 10 architectural features located at 2271 150th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 81 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are all less than 50 years old or likely less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under Criteria Considerations within the last 50 years. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 is a Western Style barn that has undergone updates to the exterior finishes so it no longer retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 5 was constructed prior to 1955. The exterior finishes have also been updated on this building and so it does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Both Features 2 and 5 are also recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 80. Overview of LY-RLT-00012 facing southwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00013

LY-RLT-00013 is a farmstead with three architectural features located at 2206 140th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 82 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 3 are less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 is a Prairie Style Barn that has updated exterior finishes, which cause it to not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 2 is also recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** to these resources by the Project.



Figure 81. Overview of site facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00014

LY-RLT-00014 is a farmstead located at 2256 140th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. The farmstead consists of five features. Figure 83 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 and 4 have undergone substantial changes and do not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. They are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 3 and 5 are less than 50 years old and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. They are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Feature 2 is not visible from the public right-of-way and a determination of eligibility cannot be made at this time, it is considered unevaluated. However, due to the substantial shelterbelt surrounding the property, it is determined there will be no effect on the property by the Project.



Figure 82. Overview of LY-RLT-00014 facing northwest from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00015

LY-RLT-00015 is a farmstead with 17 features located at 1360 222nd Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 84 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 7 is the only feature that is at least 50 years old. It is a Prairie Style Barn that has undergone a modern addition to the south side. For these reasons it has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. The remaining features are less than or likely less than 50 years of age and have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. For these reasons, all of the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on this property by the Project.



Figure 83. Overview of LY-RLT-00015 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00016

LY-RLT-00016 is a farmstead located at 1322 222nd Avenue in Lyon County, North Dakota. There are three architectural features. Figure 85 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 has undergone substantial additions and updates to the exterior finishes, windows, and door. It has not retained integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 and 3 are likely less than 50 years of age and are common style buildings that have not achieved significance under the Criteria Considerations. They are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. There will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 84. Overview of LY-RLT-00016 facing northeast from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

LY-RLT-00017

LY-RLT-00017 is a farmstead with six architectural features located at 1450 220th Avenue in Lyon County, Minnesota. Figure 86 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1, though over 50 years of age, has undergone substantial updates to the exterior finishes that have caused it to lose integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places. Features 2 is not visible from the public right-of-way, however it is a small secondary feature at this site and likely not historically important. Features 3, 5, and 6 are all over 50 years of age but are common style buildings that do not make a significant contribution to our history. Feature 4 is not visible from the public right-of-way, however it is a new building and is recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places due its age. All of the features at this site are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places and there will be **no effect** on these resources by the Project.



Figure 85. View of LY-RLT-00017 facing east from public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

XX-RRD-SCP047

XX-RRD-SCP047 is a series of six rural railroad crossings in Custer Township, Lyon County, Minnesota between the town of Garvin to the east and Balaton to the West. Figure 87 presents a photograph of a typical crossing. These crossings meet Criterion A because they contribute to the broad patterns of our history in the development and progression of railroads in Minnesota. However, they are not associated with significant persons (Criterion B) and do not embody distinct characteristics in their type and style of construction (Criterion C). These crossings have not and are not likely to yield information important to our history. For these reasons they are recommended **not eligible** for the National Register of Historic Places as they are noncontributing elements of an eligible linear site. There will be **no effect** on these railroad crossings by the Project.



Figure 86. Example of rural crossing at 280th Avenue facing north.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

Table 3. Newly Recorded Architectural Resources Recommended Not Eligible

SITE	Name/Type	Eligibility	Potential Effects
LY-CUS-00014	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00015	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00016	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00017	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00018	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00019	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00020	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00021	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00022	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00023	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00024	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00025	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00026	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00027	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00028	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00029	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00030	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00031	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00032	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00033	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00034	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00035	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00036	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00037	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00038	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00039	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00040	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00041	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00042	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00043	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00044	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect
LY-CUS-00046	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	No Effect

LY-CUS-00047	Multifamily Dwelling	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-CUS-00050	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-CUS-00051	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-CUS-00052	County Ditch No. 29	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-GVC-00013	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-GVC-00014	Town of Garvin	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00011	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00012	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00013	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00014	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00015	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00016	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
LY-RLT-00017	Farmstead	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>
XX-RRD-SCP047	Railroad Crossings	<i>Not Eligible</i>	<i>No Effect</i>

Newly Recorded Architectural Resources Recommended Eligible

A total of two sites with resources recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP were newly recorded during the 2023 survey and are summarized below and in Table 3. Neither site is located within the direct APE.

LY-CUS-00048

LY-CUS-00048 is a farmstead located at 22310 150th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota. The property contains three architectural resources. Figure 88 presents a photograph of the site. Feature 1 is a Ranch-style house constructed between 1984 and 1992. Feature 2 is a Prairie-style barn constructed prior to the first available aerial photograph taken in 1955. Feature 3 is a small shed constructed between 1992 and 2003.



Figure 87. Overview of LY-CUS-00048 facing northeast from the public right-of-way.

Features 1 and 3 are both common style buildings with no significant or distinct characteristics. They are also both less than 50 years of age and are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. The Project will have **no effect** on these features.

Feature 2 is a Prairie-style barn associated with the development of agriculture in the region as settlers homesteaded onto the Great Plains and thus meets Criterion A. It also meets Criterion C because it contains distinctive characteristics of a Prairie-style barn and the exterior finishes appear to be largely original. Feature 2 retains all seven aspects of integrity as it has been largely unchanged and has remained part of an operating farmstead. For these reasons it is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP. There will be **no effect** on Feature 2 by the Project due to the extensive shelterbelt blocking the view of the of the Project from this site.

LY-CUS-00049

LY-CUS-00049 is a farmstead located at 2332 140th Street in Lyon County, Minnesota with eight features. Figure 89 presents a photograph of the site. Features 1 and 2 are not visible from the public right-of-way. However, an addition was added to Feature 1 between 1992 and 2003, which means it does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling and is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. Feature 2 was constructed between 1992 and 2003 with an addition added between 2019 and 2020. It is less than 50 years old and is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. Feature 4 is a cement stave silo and is an extremely common style structure. It is recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. Feature 5 is a Prairie-style barn that has undergone changes to the exterior finishes. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or feeling. Feature 6 has also undergone changes to the exterior including an addition on the east side. Features 5 and 6 are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP because they do not retain the seven aspects of integrity. Features 7 and 8 are common style bins seen throughout the region and so they are recommended **not eligible** for the NRHP. There will be **no effect** on these features by the Project.

Feature 3 is a brick silo constructed between 1958 and 1965. It meets Criterion A and C and has retained all seven aspects of integrity. It is recommended **eligible** for the NRHP. There will be **no effect** on Feature 3 by the Project due to the extensive shelterbelt blocking the view of the of the Project from this site.



Figure 88. Overview of LY-CUS-00049 facing southwest from the public right-of-way.
K. Ward 11/11/2023.

Table 4. Newly Recorded Sites with Recommended Eligible Architectural Features

SITE	Name/Type	Eligibility	Eligible Features	Potential Effects
LY-CUS-00048	Farmstead	<i>Eligible</i>	1	No Effect
LY-CUS-00049	Farmstead	<i>Eligible</i>	1	No Effect

Management Recommendations & Conclusions

Impact 7G, Inc. completed a Class I Reconnaissance Level Historic Architecture Survey of architectural structures in the 2,305 acres of the proposed Coneflower Solar Project (Project) in Lyon County, Minnesota.

Impact 7G, Inc. conducted an architectural survey of the Project and a one-mile radius (direct and indirect APEs). Seventeen previously recorded architectural sites were identified in the record search. All seventeen were previously recommended **not eligible** or were **unevaluated**. Of those, all seventeen were recommended **not eligible** based on the 2023 survey and there will be no effect on these sites. An additional fifty locations were determined to have structures old enough to be evaluated for the NRHP. Of those site leads, forty-eight are recommended **not eligible** and/or contained structures that are considered **unevaluated** due to lack of access. Two of the newly recorded sites contain one or more structures that are recommended **eligible** for the NRHP. Of the two sites recommended eligible, neither LY-CUS-00048 nor LY-CUS-00049 will experience any visual or direct impacts due to shelter belts, topography, and distance from the Project location. There are **no effects** identified on any of the recorded site leads within the Project area.

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