

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received MAR 2 1982

date entered APR 6 1982

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name Houston County Multiple Resource Area

historic Historic Resources of Houston County (Partial Inventory)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The County Limits of Houston County, Minnesota N/A not for publication

city, town N/A vicinity of _____ congressional district First

state Minnesota code 22 county Houston code 055

3. Classification -- Multiple Resources - see individual inventory forms

Category	Ownership N/A	Status N/A	Present Use N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
^{MR} N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership -- see individual inventory forms

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of _____ state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorders Office, Houston County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Caledonia state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Minnesota Historical Society -- 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House

city, town St. Paul state Minnesota

7. Description -- see individual inventory forms

Condition	N/A	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	N/A	N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

See Area Description

HOUSTON COUNTY

Houston County is in the extreme southeastern corner of Minnesota. The Mississippi River forms its eastern boundary and separates it from Wisconsin. Iowa is on the south. Neighboring Minnesota counties are Winona on the north, and Fillmore on the west. The approximate land area is 565 square miles.

Early Settlement

Three separate streams of pioneers merged in the early settlement of Houston County. One stream came over the prairies of Iowa. Another came across the river from Wisconsin. Still another poured from the steamboat landing at Brownsville.

Some of the early settlers along the Mississippi River were attracted by the possibilities of getting out timber and fire wood for the settlements farther down the stream; some saw business possibilities in steamboat landings and village sites; some looked to the future of the plentiful waterpowers along the streams; and a few opened stores. With these minor exceptions, however, the pioneers came to Houston County to open farms.

The first settlement was made in the extreme southeastern part of the county, on the Mississippi River, in 1847. No survey had been made, and these settlers, like a number of others who shortly afterward settled farther east, did not know that they were outside of Iowa. Wilmington, Caledonia, and Winnebago Townships, in the southern part of the county were settled in 1851 and the adjoining townships of Spring Grove and Black Hammer in 1852. Crooked Creek on the Mississippi, was also settled in 1852, and settlers spread up the creek to Mayville in 1855. The first settlement in LaCrescent, in the northeast corner of the county on a Mississippi River slough, was made in 1851, and the Pine Creek Settlers in the same township arrived in 1852. In the Root River valley, Hokah was settled in 1851, Mound Prairie, Houston, and Yucatan in 1852, and Money Creek and Sheldon in 1853. The first settlers in Brownsville arrived in 1848, and the settlement spread into Union in 1853.

People from the older states of English descent were the first settlers in most of the townships. They were soon outnumbered by people of foreign birth or background, although in some communities Eastern traditions continued to set the pattern of life for many years.

Transportation

Steamboat traffic on the upper Mississippi River, past the shores of the Houston County area, began in 1823. After the creation of Minnesota as a Territory in 1849, the boat traffic increased. Five steamboats were engaged in upper Mississippi River traffic in 1850, and by 1858 there was a fleet of 64. The business grew until after the building of the railroads in the State. There were good steamboat landings at Brownsville, at Lansing a few miles south in Iowa, and at LaCrosse on the east side of the river. A local steamboat was operated for many years between Brownsville and La Crosse, and a ferry was operated between LaCrescent and LaCrosse. A ferry was also operated for many years across the Root River at Houston. The first steamboat on the Root River was put in operation in 1857.

A Military post road along the west bank of the Mississippi River from Fort Snelling to the Iowa line was surveyed in 1850. Two years later a regular mail route was established over this road between St. Paul and Lansing, Iowa. In the spring of 1853 a pioneer who had taken a claim in the southern part of Crooked Creek Township followed an Indian trail from his claim to Brownsville village. Along the way, both going and returning, he made the trail more passable. This trail later became the Crooked Creek-Brownsville Road. Early in 1854, the board of county commissioners of Fillmore County ordered a road laid out between Minneowa (Homer) on the Mississippi, in what is now Winona County, and the farm of John S. Looney in Looney Valley in what is now Houston Township, Houston County.

A favorite route of travel, opened by pioneers of the early 1850s on their way to lands further west, led up the Root River Valley.

The first roads ordered laid out by the first board of county commissioners at its first meeting on May 26, 1854, extended westward from Brownsville, one to the forks of the Root River at Houston and one by way of Caledonia to the county line and thence connecting with the road running north from Decorah, Iowa. This was the "Norwegian Ridge road." It forked at Caledonia, one route extending due westward, and the other veering to the southwest and leaving the county near Riceford. County roads increased rapidly in number. Within the next few years a network of State roads connected with all the important settlements of southern Minnesota and with the principal highways of Iowa and Wisconsin. A stage coach line was opened in 1857 from LaCrescent to Mankato and from LaCrosse by way of LaCrescent to Chatfield. In the following year a line was opened from Brownsville westward toward Blue Earth.

Virtually all the significant settlements in the county are associated with this early river and road transportation network, including Caledonia, the county seat (platted 1854-55 and incorporated 1870), Houston (platted 1855 and incorporated 1874), Spring Grove (platted 1855), LaCrescent (platted 1856), Hokah (platted 1855 and incorporated 1871), and Brownsville (platted 1855 and incorporated 1858).

The Southern Minnesota Railway Company built a line up the Root River Valley to Houston in 1866 and continued it to Rushford the following year. The Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota built a line from Winona southward into Iowa in 1872. A branch was built to LaCrosse in 1872. The Caledonia and Mississippi Railroad built a narrow gauge line from Reno to Caledonia, and on to Preston, in 1879. Standard gauge tracks were laid in the fall of 1901.

Agriculture and Manufactures

Agriculture is the only important industry in Houston County. In common with that of the other farm communities of the corn belt, agriculture in the county has gone through several periods: pioneer, expansion, experimentation, and readjustment. In pioneer days all farming was carried on for subsistence, very little surplus products being sold. Then came the rapid expansion of farming with wheat as the principal crop, but with corn and oats also of some importance. During the years of profitable wheat raising, Brownsville on the Mississippi was a very important shipping center. Wheat was hauled there by ox team from farms 40 or 50 miles inland,

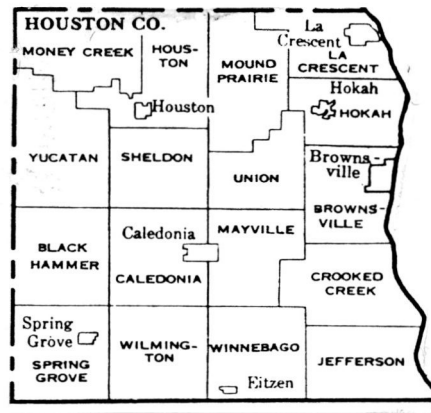
and large warehouses and granaries crowded the waterfront. The period was comparatively short, however, and practically all visible evidence of such activity has long since disappeared. Wheat growing was followed in the 1880s and after by hog raising, dairying, and production of cereal crops.

The water power sites of Houston County were early dotted with mills. Sawmills came first, gristmills next, and then extensive flouring mills. There were also early cooper shops, breweries, wagon and carriage factories, and furniture works, as well as a tannery, shingle, woolen, and broom factories, and a sorghum syrup condenser. There was an extensive railroad shop at Hokah. Quarrying and brick making furnished material for a number of early buildings. Lime was burned in sufficient quantities for local use. Shafts were been sunk at various times for lead, but only negligible quantities of ore were obtained.

Architecture and Construction

Architecture in nineteenth century Houston County involved some interesting vernacular stone construction. Wood frame building, however, was more common for both village and rural houses. Brick masonry was employed to a degree around the turn-of-the-century and, of course, stone was used for major public buildings such as the county courthouse and jail. In general, noteworthy examples of important architectural styles either were not produced or have not survived with any integrity.

(This brief summary of Houston County's development is adapted from W.P.A. Minnesota Historical Records Survey, Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota: No. 28, Houston County, St. Paul, 1941.)



8. Significance -- See individual inventory forms

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> N/A		<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See Area Significance

HOUSTON COUNTY

Located along the Mississippi River in the southeastern corner of Minnesota, Houston County experienced some of the earliest settlement and development in the state's history. The proximity of Wisconsin and Iowa led both to early government land surveys and to early settlement from across the river. Also, the river itself -- "the great water highway" -- provided the earliest transportation route in the area, with the first steamboat on the Mississippi, the "Virginia," passing the future location of Houston County on its way to Fort Snelling in 1823. The early river traffic was followed closely by the development of a network of roads within the county. This combination of water and road transportation generated in the 1850s virtually all of the significant settlements in Houston County, unlike most other counties where early settlement was followed by a later wave of townsite development based on the establishment of a railroad network.

Brownsville on the Mississippi was, in 1848, one of the county's first settlements. This very early development is represented by the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church (c1850s, Brownsville; placed on National Register in 1970), reputed to be the community's first public building and one of its earliest wood-frame structures.

Like all of southeast Minnesota, Houston County farmers from the 1850s through to the 1880s grew extensive crops of wheat. Local flour and grist mills were constructed everywhere in this area of abundant water-power, designed to mill the wheat for local farmers and communities. This wheat growing and milling era is well-represented by two buildings, Schech's Mill (1876, Caledonia twp.; placed on the National Register in 1978) and the Charles Johnson Mill (1877, Winnebago Twp.). While Schech's Mill represents the larger commercial waterpowered mills serving cities such as nearby Caledonia, the Johnson Mill represents the many small mills which did custom toll grinding for farmers. Erected in the mid-1870s, however, both mills reflect the rapid technological change and mill building and rebuilding which occurred in these years.

The Johnson Mill is situated in the Winnebago Valley, midway between the two centers of population in southern Houston County: New Albin, Iowa, on the Mississippi River on the east and Eitzen and the general area known as Portland Prairie on the west. The Portland Prairie area is represented by the Portland Prairie Methodist Church (1876, Winnebago Twp.), Eitzen Stone Barn (1870s-80s, Eitzen), and Bunge Store (1890, Eitzen). Situated on the open prairie, the Portland Prairie Church served the western part of the Winnebago Valley and particularly a Yankee-born congregation. The Eitzen buildings, on the other hand, reflect the

German immigrant population of the area. In fact, Christian Bunge who owned the community's prominent store, provided the name in honor of his native Eitzen in Germany. The store and barn were both built by another German immigrant, Christian Krueger, who erected the barn for Johann Frederick Schroeder. Together, the store and barn are illustrative of the interrelated commercial and agricultural development which occurred throughout the county.

The later success of the early settlers can be seen in the Daniel Cameron House (1871, LaCrescent). Coming from Wisconsin, Cameron had arrived in what was to become LaCrescent with his brother, Peter, the village's first settler. Daniel found success in a farm on the south edge of the community, now part of the city's residential area. In the mid-1860s, Daniel served in the Minnesota Senate, and shortly thereafter he built his house, one of the most prominent in LaCrescent.

It was the county seat, Caledonia, however, which prospered most of all and this commercial and financial development is well represented in the Sprague Houses (1900-1905, Caledonia). Ara David Sprague was a pivotal figure in the history of Caledonia and Houston County, establishing the area's major bank and becoming the largest landowner in the county. Two of his sons, Ellsworth Ara and Robert David, not only carried on their father's business ventures, but built their houses side-by-side in the city. These many commercial interests in Caledonia, as well as the advantages of road and rail transportation, encouraged the establishment of hotels, represented by the Williams Hotel (c1870s, Caledonia). Owned by Spafford Williams, the hotel originally was designed to include a large room specifically for the display of travelling salesmen's samples.

As the county seat, Caledonia was the location for major public structures, the most important and most visually striking being the County Courthouse, Jail, and Municipal Garage (1875, 1883, 1939, Caledonia), but also including the County Poor Home (1893, Caledonia Twp.). Together, this group indicates the concern with providing fundamental government services for county citizens.

Architecturally, the Courthouse and Jail are the most significant structures in Houston County, being important examples of both the county's stone construction and their respective styles, Romanesque and Italianate. Equally interesting although less monumental is the Portland Prairie Church, a basic rural wood-frame church with a handsome Eastlake facade. The Daniel Cameron House, designed in the Italianate style, is the major county example of domestic architecture, while the Williams Hotel is a well-preserved commercial Queen Anne structure. Very early church architecture of the board-and-batten variety is seen in Brownsville's Emanuel Church.

Area Significance

HOUSTON COUNTY BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Andreas, A.T. Illustrated Historical Atlas of Minnesota. Chicago, 1874.
- Arnold, Henry V. Portland Prairie in Present Times. Larimore, N.D., 1919.
- Bits O' the Past of the Eitzen Community. No place, 1976.
- Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn, ed. History of Houston County, Minnesota. Winona, 1919.
- Frame, Robert M. III. Millers to the World: Minnesota's Nineteenth Century Water Powered Flour Mills. St. Paul, 1977.
- Gebhard, David, and Tom Martinson. Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota. Minneapolis, 1977.
- History of Houston County. . . . Minneapolis, 1882.
- Plat Book of Houston County, Minnesota. Red Wing, Minn. and Philadelphia, 1878.
- Standard Atlas of Houston County, Minnesota. Chicago, 1896.
- W.P.A. Minnesota Historical Records Survey. Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota: No. 28, Houston County. St. Paul, 1941.
- Witt, Mason A. Historical Notes of Interest, Houston and Area. No place, 1974.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 2 1982
DATE ENTERED	APR 6 1982

Historic Resources of Houston County, Minnesota

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

This Multiple Resource Area Nomination is based on a survey of standing structures conducted in Houston County by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office as part of a long-range statewide survey of historic resources. The properties included in the nomination represent those which illustrate significant aspects of the history of the county and which have been deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register at the conclusion of the survey. Additional information and new perspectives for evaluation of specific types of historic properties are continually being gained as the statewide survey progresses, and it is quite possible that additional Houston County properties will be nominated in the future. These may be presented individually or as parts of thematic groups when the entire survey is completed. For this reason, this Multiple Resource Area Nomination should not be construed as representing all properties in Houston County eligible for nomination.

(The above disclaimer is based on an agreement between Charles Herrington, HCRS, and Russell Fridley, Minnesota SHPO, August 31, 1979)

HOUSTON COUNTY

Standing Structures

The basis of the survey for this nomination is an inventory of structures which are indicative of various aspects of Houston County's history. Structures were identified and inventoried during a county-wide survey conducted during the summer of 1980.

Selection of structures for the inventory included both field reconnaissance of pre-identified sites and isolation of sites on a purely visual basis. Pre-identification of sites was limited to a small number of the most significant locations (those unique on a county wide scale, or significantly linked with some aspect of county history). County histories, individual community histories, and photographs from both the state historical society and private collections were researched for site-specific information. General references to common buildings were not noted.

All city streets were walked or driven. All rural non-farm structures, pre-identified sites, and locally suggested buildings were visited. The roads connecting these dispersed sites provided a strong sampling of the rural landscape. Pre-identified sites were inventoried regardless of integrity. Other buildings with unusual integrity or unique features were also inventoried. In general, structures built before 1940 were considered for an inventory.

Follow-up information (both localized specific and generalized contextual) on some sites was gathered to help establish significance.

In each region of the county, at least one and in most cases several local contacts were made through the county historical society and by random inquiry. These were most often helpful in locating information on selected properties, but also in pointing out additional locations for inventory.

From the inventory of approximately 257 sites, 9 properties (and groups of properties) were selected for nomination to the National Register, mostly on the basis of their significance within the county. Information and photographs on all sites are recorded on inventory forms for a permanent record.

Houston County Nominations

Portland Prairie Methodist Church, Winnebago Township
Johnson (Winnebago) Mill, Winnebago Township
Eitzen Stone Barn, Winnebago Township
Bunge Store, Eitzen City
Cameron House, LaCrescent City
Sprague Houses, Caledonia City
Williams Hotel, Caledonia City
Houston County Poor Home, Caledonia Township
Houston County Courthouse, Jail, and Municipal Garage, Caledonia City

Previously Listed for Houston County

Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brownsville City
Schech's Mill, Caledonia Township

MAR 2 1982

HISTORIC NAME: Bunge, Christian Jr., Store

COUNTY: Houston

CURRENT NAME: Eitzen Historical Museum

CITY/TWP.: Eitzen City

LEGAL DESC.: Lot 26, and 8 ft. on southerly and westerly side of lot 28; all in southeast corner of block G, Auditor's Subdivision, Eitzen City.

ADDRESS: Iowa Ave. at Main St., southwest corner

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u>X</u>	Excellent _____	Local <u>X</u>	Primary <u>Commercial</u>
Structure _____	Good <u>X</u>	State _____	Secondary <u>Settlement (ethnic)</u>
Object _____	Fair _____	National _____	Others _____
District _____	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes X No _____ Restricted X
 VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes X No _____
 OCCUPIED: Yes X No _____

PRESENT USE:
Museum

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1890

ORIGINAL USE: Store

ORIGINAL OWNER: Christian Bunge Jr.

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Christian Krueger

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Houston County Historical Society;
c/o Harold St. Mary, Director; Caledonia, MNACREAGE: Less than one acre XLOCAL CONTACT/CRG.: Mrs. Martin Deters
507-495-3186 Eitzen, MN

UTM REFERENCE:

Eitzen, Minn.-Iowa Quad.

FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.

15 / 624200 / 4818130

DATE: May 28, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

The Bunge Store is the most prominent building in the small community of Eitzen, occupying the southwest corner of the major intersection. It is a two-story rectangular stone building, 28 x 68 feet, with an 8-foot cellar. The stone is rock-faced coursed ashlar on the east (front), north, and west facades, which each rise above the sloping roof to form parapets with dentillated cornice extending around the three sides. The south facade is constructed of random-coursed ashlar and rubble, having originally been designed for a south addition which was never built. Fenestration consists of two-over-two double-hung sash in rectangular openings with stone sills and lintels, regularly spaced along the second story level of the three finished facades. The first floor level of the east facade has large plate-glass store windows separated by cast-iron columns. Doorways are located on the east, north, and south facades, with a keystone arch doorway in the north wall. The interior consists of shop space on the first floor and storage space on the second. The entire building is now used for museum purposes.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Bunge Store is significant as an important commercial structure in the city and for its intimate association with the area's German heritage. Christian Bunge supplied the community's name in honor of his native home, Eitzen, Germany. Bunge had established a store on the site in 1867 and provided the name the following year when he was appointed postmaster. In 1890, having become a successful store owner, he contracted with German immigrant stone mason Christian Krueger to erect the present building. Krueger, who built other stone structures in Eitzen, completed the store between March and October, 1890, for \$800. Since then it has remained Eitzen's most prominent building and recently has been acquired by the Houston County Historical Society as a museum for the Eitzen area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- "History of Bunge Store." Typescript in Eitzen Historical Museum, Eitzen, MN.
 "Memorandum of Agreement Made March 3, 1890 (between C. Bunge Jr. and Christian Krueger)."
 Original manuscript in Eitzen Historical Museum, Eitzen, MN.

HISTORIC NAME: Cameron, Daniel, House

COUNTY: Houston

CURRENT NAME:

CITY/TWP.: LaCrescent City

LEGAL DESC.: Lot 13, block 13, Cameron's Addition,
LaCrescent City

ADDRESS: 429-435 South Seventh St.

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u>X</u>	Excellent _____	Local _____	Primary <u>Politics/government</u>
Structure _____	Good <u>X</u>	State <u>X</u>	Secondary <u>Architecture</u>
Object _____	Fair _____	National _____	Others <u>Settlement</u>
District _____	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes _____ No X Restricted _____

PRESENT USE:

VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes X No _____

Apartment House

OCCUPIED: Yes X No _____

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1871

ORIGINAL USE: Residence

ORIGINAL OWNER: Daniel Cameron

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: John W. & Jann D. Welch
713 Welshire
LaCrescent, MN 55947ACREAGE: Less than one acre X

LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.:

N/A

UTM REFERENCE:

LaCrescent, Minn.-Wis. Quad.

FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.

15 / 636100 / 4853280

DATE: June 1, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

The Daniel Cameron House is located in the south section of the city of LaCrescent in an area platted as Cameron's Addition. Originally a farm property, it has long since become part of the city's residential area. It consists of a central two-story rectangle surmounted by dominant glassed-in belvedere, with smaller, two-story wings to the east and south (rear). The entire structure is of wood frame construction with the Italianate details. The roof line is ornamented with dentils and brackets, paired everywhere but on the belvedere. There are porches located on the north side of the east wing and the east side of the south wing. The front entrance is recessed with pilasters and entablature, although the original large doorway has been filled by panelling and a smaller door and window. All windows are in rectangular openings, with two-over-six and two-over-four double-hung sash on the front facade and six-over-six elsewhere except on the belvedere, which has one-over-one double-hung sash. The interior has been subdivided into apartments.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Cameron House is significant for the commercial and political activities of its builder, Daniel Cameron, and his brother, Peter, who was the first settler in the township and in the city of LaCrescent. It is also significant for its Italianate architectural motifs which have made the house a local landmark. The Camerons were natives of Deerfield, New York, and both settled in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in the 1840s. About 1851 Peter moved across the river and began the settlement which later became LaCrescent. After Peter died in the 1850s, Daniel established a farm where the present house was constructed in 1871. Daniel became a well-established and successful farmer and property owner, and served in the Minnesota Senate in 1864 and 1865. Cameron descendants continued in important business, financial, and educational positions in the city.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Andreas, A.T. Atlas of Minnesota. Chicago, 1874. P. 149.
History of Houston County. 1882. P. 431.
History of Houston County. 1919. Pp. 768-73.

MAR 2 1982

HISTORIC NAME: Eitzen Stone Barn COUNTY: Houston *Eitzen vic*
 CURRENT NAME: Schroeder Stone Barn CITY/TWP.: Winnebago Township
 LEGAL DESC.: See below ADDRESS: south of Eitzen City, along
 Iowa Avenue, east side

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excellent _____	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary <u>Agriculture</u>
Structure _____	Good _____	State _____	Secondary <u>Other: Building</u>
Object _____	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National _____	Others <u>Technology</u>
District _____	Deteriorated _____		<u>Settlement (ethnic)</u>

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes ___ No Restricted ___ PRESENT USE:
 VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes No ___ Farm storage
 OCCUPIED: Yes No ___

DATE CONSTRUCTED: ca. 1870s-80s ORIGINAL USE: Barn
 ORIGINAL OWNER: Unknown ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Christian Krueger (?)

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Robert Schroeder
 Dorchester, Iowa ACREAGE: Less than one acre

LOCAL CONTACT/ORG.: N/A UTM REFERENCE:
 Eitzen, Minn.-Iowa Quad.
 15 / 624190 / 4817670

FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.
 DATE: May 29, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

The stone barn is located at the south edge of the city of Eitzen along the east side of the road which, historically, connected the community of Portland Prairie, Minnesota, with Dorchester, Iowa. The rectangular barn is constructed of random-coursed rubble stone with rough-hewn, pegged-timber interior framing. The corrugated metal gable roof and supporting wood beams are of more recent construction. There are several round-arch door openings in the north, south, and east walls, including two large vehicle entryways. The west wall has a serious crack in the stonework.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Eitzen Stone Barn is significant in the areas of local agriculture, vernacular architecture, and ethnic settlement. Although the date of construction is unknown, it probably was built by either Christian Krueger (property owner 1865-79) or Johann Christopher Schroeder (owner 1879-94); both were part of the German immigrant community in the Eitzen area. (Krueger was the stone mason who constructed the stone store for Christian Bunge Jr. also included in this Multiple Resource Nomination.) Agriculturally, the barn represents the general farming orientation of the community and county which, until the 1800s, were largely devoted to growing wheat. Architecturally, it is an unusual vernacular example of the stone mason's art, distinctive in Houston County, although representative of the general use of stone in southeastern Minnesota.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Commencing in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32, Township 101, Range 5, at the intersection of the east right-of-way line of Trunk Highway 76 and the Minnesota-Iowa state boundary; thence northerly along said right-of-way 100 ft. to a point of beginning; thence due east 150 ft.; thence due north 100 ft.; thence due west to said right-of-way line; thence southerly along said right-of-way line to point of beginning.

MINNESOTA HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: Houston County Courthouse and Jail

COUNTY: Houston

CURRENT NAME:

CITY/TWP.: Caledonia City

LEGAL DESC.: Courthouse Square, Original Plat,
Caledonia City

ADDRESS:
Courthouse Square

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u> X </u>	Excellent <u> X </u>	Local <u> X </u>	<u>Politics/Government</u>
Structure <u> </u>	Good <u> X </u>	State <u> </u>	<u>Architecture</u>
Object <u> </u>	Fair <u> </u>	National <u> </u>	<u> </u>
District <u> </u>	Deteriorated <u> </u>		<u> </u>

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC:	Yes <u> X </u> No <u> </u> Restricted <u> </u>	PRESENT USE:
VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD:	Yes <u> X </u> No <u> </u>	County government
OCCUPIED:	Yes <u> X </u> No <u> </u>	

DATE CONSTRUCTED: Jail: 1875; Courthouse: 1883 ORIGINAL USE: County government

ORIGINAL OWNER: Houston County ARCHITECT/BUILDER: listed below

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:	Houston County Caledonia, MN 55921	ACREAGE: Less than one acre <u> X </u>
---------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.:	N/A	UTM REFERENCE:
		Caledonia, Minn. Quad.
		15 / 621340 / 4831980

FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.
DATE: June 2, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

The Houston County Courthouse and Jail buildings are located in Courthouse Square in downtown Caledonia. The Courthouse is in the southwest corner of the square and faces east, while the Jail is in the northeast corner and faces west. The Jail (1875) is a rock-faced coursed ashlar stone structure of typical T-shaped jail and sheriff's residence configuration, in the Italianate style. The three-story residence (front) and two-story jail (rear) have cross-gable hip roofs, with a projecting bay on the front facade. Fenestration consists of four-over-four, double-hung sash in segmental arch openings, occasionally arranged in pairs. The Courthouse (1883) is a large three-story building of similar stone construction, in Romanesque style with hip roof and cross gables. The building is dominated by a tall, 75-foot pyramidal-roofed tower, which is flanked by hip-roofed dormers. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash paired at the second story in very tall round-arch openings, and at the first story arranged in paired rectangular openings. There is a large wheel window in each of the projecting north and south bays. Modern stone additions project to the north.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Courthouse and Jail are significant for their association with the administration of government and law in Houston County, and for their architectural styles. Both the Courthouse (1883) and Jail (1875) were designed by the same firm, C.G. Maybury and Son, of Winona, Minnesota. Each is the major example of its style in the county: Italianate for the Jail, and Romanesque for the Courthouse.*

ARCHITECT/BUILDER:

Courthouse: architect was C.G. Maybury & Son, Winona; builder was Noonan & Stelwagen.
Jail: architect--C.G. Maybury; builder--A.W. Gage

* For additional information on Houston County and its county seat, Caledonia, see the Area Description and Area Significance statements of the Houston County MRN.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Cross, Marion E. Minnesota Courthouses. National Society of the Colonial Dames, 1966.
- History of Houston County. 1882. p. 300.
- St. Paul Daily Dispatch, January 14, 1976.
- St. Paul Daily Globe, March 29, 1883.
- Maybury, C.G., & Son. Architectural plans for Houston County Courthouse. 1883. Original copies in Houston County Historical Society.

MINNESOTA HISTORIC PROPERTIES INVENTORY FORM

1982

HISTORIC NAME: Johnson, Charles, Flour Mill ("Upper Mill") COUNTY: Houston *Eitzen vic*
 CURRENT NAME: Winnebago Mill CITY/TWP.: Winnebago Township
 LEGAL DESC.: See continuation sheet ADDRESS: CSAH 5 at CSAH 23
NE of Eitzen

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u>X</u>	Excellent _____	Local <u>X</u>	Primary <u>Industry</u>
Structure _____	Good _____	State _____	Secondary <u>Agriculture</u>
Object _____	Fair <u>X</u>	National _____	Others <u>Settlement</u>
District _____	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes ___ No <u>X</u> Restricted ___	PRESENT USE:
VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes <u>X</u> No ___	Farm storage
OCCUPIED: Yes <u>X</u> No ___	

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1877	ORIGINAL USE: Flour and grist mill
ORIGINAL OWNER: Firm of Johnson, McMillan, & Clark	ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Firm of Johnson, McMillan, & Clark

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Norris & M. Burrichter Eitzen, MN 55931	ACREAGE: Less than one acre <u>X</u>
LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.: N/A	UTM REFERENCE: Eitzen, Minn.-Iowa Quad. 15 / 628295 / 4821650
FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.	
DATE: May 28, 1981	

DESCRIPTION:

The Charles Johnson, or Winnebago, Mill is located along the south bank of the Winnebago Creek in Winnebago Valley, at the intersection of roads from the nearby communities of Eitzen, Minnesota, and New Albin, Iowa. It is the only building remaining from the township's two milling crossroads service centers, located about a mile apart - the "Upper Mill" of Johnson, and the "Lower Mill" or Winnebago Valley Mill - each of which had an associated store, blacksmith shop, and other buildings. The mill building is a modest, two-story, wood-frame structure with simple gable roof and vertical wood siding, constructed on a stone foundation. Fenestration consists of now-deteriorated six-over-six double-hung sash in rectangular openings, with door openings in the south (front), west, and north facades, and in the exposed east foundation wall. The building is supported by heavy post-and-beam mill construction with curved bolsters, and in the basement is the original heavy timber husk frame which supported the two run of millstones on the floor above. The ten-horsepower turbine, turbine house, and all other equipment have been removed, although sections of the belt and shaft power-drive system remain.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Johnson (Winnebago) Mill is significant in the areas of settlement, agriculture, and industry. The Winnebago Valley's first mill, constructed in 1860-61, was razed in 1877 and was immediately replaced by the present building, which contained new and technologically up-to-date equipment. A waterpower mill of low horsepower and limited milling capacity, it was designed to serve area wheat-growers largely on a custom basis. With its neighbor, the "Lower Mill," it was centrally located between the communities of Eitzen, Minnesota, and New Albin, Iowa, both of which were serviced by the mills. It is not known when the mill ceased production but the structure survives today as one of some two-dozen remaining waterpowered flour mills in Minnesota.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

History of Houston County. 1882. P. 499.
Frame, Robert M. III. Millers to the World. Minnesota Historical Society, 1977. P. 143.

Johnson, Charles, Flour Mill ("Upper Mill") - page 2

Winnebago Township
Houston County

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Beginning in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, Township 101, Range 5, at a point on the east right-of-way line of County State Aid Highway 5, directly opposite the south right-of-way line of County State Aid Highway 23; thence southeasterly 100 ft. along said CSAH 5 right-of-way line; thence northeasterly 100 ft.; thence northwesterly 100 ft.; thence southwesterly 100 ft. to point of beginning.

MAR 2 1982

HISTORIC NAME: Portland Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church COUNTY: Houston
 CURRENT NAME: Portland Prairie United Methodist Church CITY/TWP.: Winnebago Township
 LEGAL DESC.: See continuation sheet ADDRESS: on township road,
 just west of TH 76
 04 MN 76

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excellent _____	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture
Structure _____	Good <input type="checkbox"/> X	State _____	Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Religion
Object _____	Fair _____	National _____	Others _____
District _____	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____ Restricted _____	PRESENT USE: Church
VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____	
OCCUPIED: Yes _____ No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DATE CONSTRUCTED: 1876	ORIGINAL USE: Church
ORIGINAL OWNER: local Methodist Episcopal Congregation	ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Mr. Tuttle, of New Albin, Iowa

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Caledonia United Methodist Church; c/o Paul Plager, Chairman; Board of Trustees; 514 West Lincoln; Caledonia, MN	ACREAGE: Less than one acre <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.: N/A	UTM REFERENCE: Eitzen, Minn-Iowa Quad. 15 / 621940 / 4820110
FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.	
DATE: May 29, 1981	

DESCRIPTION:

The Portland Prairie Methodist Church is located about two miles northwest of Eitzen, MN, in a rural area known as Portland Prairie. The building is situated on a small lot with cemetery, within a large cultivated field. The structure consists of a basic wood-frame, one-story rectangle with gable roof and a highly articulated Eastlake west facade which fronts on a gravel road. This asymmetrical composition on the west facade includes a small tower and primary entryway extending to the south, and a smaller entryway and elaborately-conceived tall thin chimney to the north. The two entryways project slightly beyond the north and south walls and extend the roof line, thus creating a broad, triangular facade on which is centered a double window (paired nine-over-nine double-hung sash) with pointed-arch hood. The church has a stone foundation and is roofed with raised-seam metal; it is painted cream with chocolate trim. The interior is intact.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Portland Prairie Church is significant for its architectural style and as a representative of the New England heritage of many of the settlers in the Portland Prairie area. It is an unusually fine and unaltered example of Eastlake design applied to a basic rectangular wood-frame rural church. This has given it a prominence and landmark status in the Portland Prairie region and has contributed to the building's continued maintenance and use. It was constructed in 1876, and was the first church building in an area which had been served since 1855 by the Caledonia Methodist circuit rider. Other churches in the area were built by immigrant populations of Germans, Swedes, Norwegians, and Irish; the congregation of this church was largely Yankee from New England and New York. While the active congregation moved to nearby Caledonia in 1935, the church continues to be used for periodic services.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Portland Prairie Methodist Church File." Minnesota Annual Conference Commission on Archives and History, United Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Portland Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church - page 2

Winnebago Township
Houston County

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Commencing in the northwest corner of section 30, Township 101, Range 5, at the southeast corner of the intersection of two township roads meeting at that point, thence south 1350 ft. along the east right-of-way line of the township road which follows the west section line, to arrive at a point of beginning; thence south 150 ft. along said right-of-way line; thence east 300 ft.; thence north 150 ft.; thence west 300 ft. to point of beginning.

HISTORIC NAME: COUNTY: Houston
 CURRENT NAME: Sprague (Ellsworth Ara & Robert David) Houses CITY/TWP.: Caledonia City
 LEGAL DESC.: Lots 1-2 (R.D.), 3-4 (E.A.), ADDRESS: R.D.: 204 West Main
 Block 17, Original Plat, Caledonia City E.A.: 224 West Main

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u>X</u>	Excellent <u>X</u>	Local <u>X</u>	Primary <u>Commerce</u>
Structure _____	Good <u>X</u>	State _____	Secondary _____
Object _____	Fair _____	National _____	Others _____
District _____	Deteriorated _____		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes ___ No X Restricted ___ PRESENT USE: Residences
 VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes X No ___
 OCCUPIED: Yes X No ___

DATE CONSTRUCTED: E.A.: 1900-01; R.D.: 1903-05 ORIGINAL USE: Residences
 ORIGINAL OWNER: Ellsworth Ara & Robert David Sprague ARCHITECT/ ~~XXXXXX~~ R.D.: unknown
 E.A.: C.G. Maybury & Son, Winona, MN

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Winifred & G.S. Branch 224 W. Main, Caledonia, MN	Janet Soell 1309 Main LaCrosse, WI 54601	ACREAGE: Less than one acre approx. 1
LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.: N/A		UTM REFERENCE: Caledonia, Minn. Quad. 15 / 621110 / 4832210
FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.		
DATE: June 1, 1981		

DESCRIPTION:

The Sprague Houses are situated side by side, occupying the width of one block, along the north side of Main Street in Caledonia, a short distance from the downtown business district. They are both rather plain examples of domestic Georgian Revival style executed in red brick. The Ellsworth Ara Sprague House (224 West Main) is a three-story rectangle with hipped roof, largely symmetrical, employing Neo-Colonial decorative motifs. Gabled bays project on the east and west facades and a porch with Tuscan columns wraps around the south (front) and east sides. Prominent on the front facade is a dormer with Palladian window. Other than the dormers, fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash in rectangular openings with stone sills and lintels. Immediately to the east is the Robert David Sprague House (204 West Main), a three-story, hipped-roof square, with several hipped-roof dormers. The most prominent feature of the house is the large, brick-columned porch extending across the south (front) facade and halfway across the east facade, surmounted in the front by a small enclosed wood porch at the second story. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash in unornamented rectangular openings except for the third-story dormer windows which are casement type with diamond lights. A dentillated cornice unifies the roof lines.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Located side by side not far from the Sprague National Bank, are the houses of Ellsworth Ara and Robert David Sprague, two of the sons of Ara David Sprague whose own house is gone. The houses are significant for the many commercial and financial activities of the Sprague family as established by A.D. and carried on by E.A. and R.D. As the 1919 history of the county stated, "Ara David Sprague, pioneer merchant of Caledonia, was for many years one of the most influential men in the whole county, and his life and work are an inseparable part of the business, financial, agricultural, religious, educational, and social life of the community." Although he became the county's largest landowner, A.D. Sprague is most remembered for founding, with Jason Easton of Chatfield, the county's first bank. The bank was incorporated in 1908, a year before his death, as the Sprague State Bank, with E.A. as president and R.D. as cashier. Today the bank continues as the Sprague National Bank although ownership is out of the family. The daughters of E.A. and R.D. Sprague, however, continue to own and occupy the houses built in 1900-01 and 1903-05, respectively, by their fathers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

History of Houston County. 1919. Pp. 196-97.

MAR 2 1982

HISTORIC NAME: Williams, Spafford, Hotel (Barnes House) COUNTY: Houston
 CURRENT NAME: Waters Hotel CITY/TWP.: Caledonia City
 LEGAL DESC.: Lot 1, block 6, ADDRESS: East Main at North
 Original Plat, Caledonia City Marshall northwest corner

CLASSIFICATION:	CONDITION:	SIGNIFICANCE:	THEME/S:
Building <u> X </u>	Excellent <u> </u>	Local <u> X </u>	Primary <u> </u> Commerce
Structure <u> </u>	Good <u> X </u>	State <u> </u>	Secondary <u> Architecture </u>
Object <u> </u>	Fair <u> X </u>	National <u> </u>	Others <u> </u>
District <u> </u>	Deteriorated <u> </u>		

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Yes X No Restricted X PRESENT USE: Hotel, restaurant, and bar
 VISIBLE FROM THE ROAD: Yes X No
 OCCUPIED: Yes X No

DATE CONSTRUCTED: c1870s ORIGINAL USE: Hotel
 ORIGINAL OWNER: Unknown ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Unknown

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: James J. & Anna Mae Waters 137 East Main Caledonia, MN	ACREAGE: Less than one acre <u> X </u>
LOCAL CONTACT/CRG.: N/A	UTM REFERENCE: Caledonia, Minn. Quad.
FORM PREPARED BY: Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D.	15 / 621320 / 4832210
DATE: June 2, 1981	

DESCRIPTION:
 The Williams Hotel is located in the downtown business district of Caledonia and occupies the full width of one corner lot. It consists of a rectangular two-story brick hotel building, approximately 60 x 30 feet, with cross gable roof. An awning roof with large decorative brackets extends across the first story level of the front facade. Small brackets are located along all of the eaves, with decorative fretwork in the gables. Fenestration consists of one-over-one double-hung sash in symmetrically located rectangular openings with stone sills and lintels. Some first story openings have been altered with infill. Window openings in the north (rear) facade have segmental arches. The interior of this structure once included an office, parlor, and salesmen's sample room, with hotel rooms on the floor above. Extending about 60 feet to the rear along North Marshall is a two-story, gable-roofed, wood frame addition which originally housed a dining room and kitchen. There are smaller wood frame additions to this larger unit.

SIGNIFICANCE:
 The Williams Hotel is significant as a representative of the important early commercial activity of Caledonia and as a well-preserved local example of commercial architecture with Victorian details. The hotel was built in the early 1870s prior to the 1879 arrival of the railroad in Caledonia, one of the earliest of at least four hotels built in Caledonia before 1880. It was known as the Barnes House when it was purchased by Spafford Williams in 1874, and soon became known as the Williams Hotel, a name which continued until at least the 1920s. The large room which originally provided for the display of salesmen's samples is indicative of the clientele served by the Williams Hotel. It remains in use today as a restaurant and bar.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
History of Houston County. 1882. Pp. 364, 375.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Houston County Multiple Resource Area
State MN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Houston County Courthouse, Jail
and Municipal Garage | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Robert M. Boyd 3/5/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. | Sprague, Ellsworth Ara and Robert
David, Houses | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. | Williams, Spafford, Hotel
(Barnes House) | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 4. | Houston County Poor Home | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>William H. Braham 4.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Linda McLelland 4/5/82</u> |
| 5. | Bunge, Christian, Jr., Store | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. | Eitzen Stone Barn | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 7. | Johnson, Charles, Flour Mill
(Upper Mill) | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>William H. Braham 4.6.82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Linda McLelland 4/5/82</u> |
| 8. | Portland Prairie Methodist
Episcopal Church | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | Cameron, Daniel, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Delores Byers 4/6/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church
(previously listed 6/2/70)
Schech's Mill
(previously listed 1/31/78) | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

EVALUATION / RETURN SHEET

82002961-82002968

Houston County Multiple Resource Area

Property: _____
State, County: MN, Houston
Federal Agency: _____

Working No. 3/2/82-585 83002905
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.1.83
Date Due: 4-1-82 4-16-82
Action: ACCEPT 4/6/82
 RETURN
 REJECT

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

photos 13
maps 4

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Partial inventory of Houston County's most significant resources - Other eligible resources may be nominated later according to standard procedures. [Particularly promising are several commercial bldgs, adjacent to Williams Hotel in Caledonia City, see photographs.]

Recom. / Criteria Accept
Reviewer McCluand
Discipline A. Hist
Date 4/6/82
 see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: technical corrections cited below
 substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
		<input type="checkbox"/> moved <input type="checkbox"/> date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Area of Significance—Check and justify below _____

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) _____

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception *NA*
- other

Only 9 properties selected out of 257 sites surveyed.

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

USGS References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

Title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: 202 272-3504

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name County, State	Multiple Property Name	Reference Number
Cover Documentation, Houston, Minnesota	Houston County MRA	64000355

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs

USGS Map



FOUNDED IN 1849

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111 • (612) 726-1171

20 January 1983

Keeper of the National Register
Department of the Interior
440 G Street, NW
DOI
W434
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Keeper:

We are returning the nomination form for the following site:

Houston County Courthouse and Jail (Houston County)

This property was previously submitted as part of the Multiple Resource Nomination for Houston County. Based on your reviewer's comments, we have deleted the municipal garage from the nomination.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 612-726-1171.

Sincerely,

Dennis A. Gimmestad
Acting Assistant State Historic
Preservation Officer

DAG/fr
Encl.

