

**PHASE I AND II ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY EVALUATION  
FOR THE  
PROPOSED TH 8 RECONSTRUCTION  
FOREST LAKE TO CHISAGO CITY,  
CHISAGO AND WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**FINAL REPORT**

**S.P. No.: 1308-17PE  
Mn/DOT Agreement No. 96492  
SHPO No. Pending  
Landscape Research LLC Project No. 2010-015**

**Authorized and Sponsored by:  
Minnesota Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration**

**Carole S. Zellie M.A., M.S. Principal Investigator  
Amy M. Lucas M.S.  
Landscape Research LLC  
1466 Hythe Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108**

November 2010

**Level K**

**C14 - 0019**

**Consultant's Report**

**PHASE I AND II ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY EVALUATION  
FOR THE  
PROPOSED TH 8 RECONSTRUCTION  
FOREST LAKE TO CHISAGO CITY,  
CHISAGO AND WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**FINAL REPORT**

**S.P. No.: 1308-17PE  
Mn/DOT Agreement No. 96492  
SHPO No. Pending  
Landscape Research LLC Project No. 2010-15**

**Authorized and Sponsored by:  
Minnesota Department of Transportation  
Federal Highway Administration**

**Carole S. Zellie M.A., M.S. Principal Investigator  
Amy M. Lucas M.S.  
Landscape Research LLC  
1466 Hythe Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108**

**November 2010**

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) contracted with Landscape Research LLC to conduct a Phase I and II architectural history evaluation for the proposed TH 8 Reconstruction from Forest Lake to Chisago City in Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota. The proposed project will be funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and therefore must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Properties Act (NHPA). Carole S. Zellie of Landscape Research LLC served as Principal Investigator. The Phase I survey of 42 properties within the APE was conducted during June and July 2010. The Phase II evaluation of three properties was conducted during August and September 2010. Two Pines Resource Group LLC provided archaeological survey of the project area under separate contract.

The proposed project area is located in Chisago County within Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26, 27, 33, and 34 of T33N R21 W (Wyoming Township). In Washington County the project area is in Sections 3 and 4 of T32N R21 W (Forest Lake Township).

This project area includes a segment of Trunk Highway (TH) 8 extending from the end of the four-lane section 0.52 mile west of Greenway Avenue in Forest Lake, east to County Road 80 (Karmel Avenue) in Chisago City, a distance of approximately seven miles (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to address congestion, delays, and safety issues along the corridor. Three basic alignments utilizing a four-lane divided roadway are under consideration. The South Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for westbound traffic and eastbound traffic lanes would be built to the south. The North Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for eastbound traffic and westbound lanes would be built to the north. The Mixed Alignment concept would be built on an alignment that shifts according to existing conditions, attempting to avoid property impacts. A variation of the Mixed Alignment concept would use the existing roadway between Pioneer Trail and 270th Street as a frontage road, and a completely new four-lane divided roadway would be built to the north for a distance of nearly two miles.

Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) staff and the consultant determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history. The architectural history APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the proposed alignments and alternatives provided on the proposed TH 8 Reconstruction Map (Figure 2). The APE also considers properties that might be impacted by changes in visual qualities and increases in noise levels.

Because FHWA is providing federal funds for the project, FHWA must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) and implementing regulations contained in (36 CFR 800). All elements of the built environment older than 45 years were recorded with digital photographs and architectural descriptions. The Principal Investigator applied the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria, based on state and local historic contexts. The evaluation also included the application of the appropriate aspects of historic integrity. Guidelines in National Register Bulletin 15 were consulted, as well as National Register Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* and the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads* (Granger and Kelly 2005) were also consulted.

No properties within the project area were previously listed on the NRHP. Three properties, including two houses and the West Green Lake Cemetery, were previously inventoried at the Phase I level and two farmsteads at the Phase II level. The 38 properties inventoried during the current Phase I survey included 13 farmsteads, 24 houses, one commercial property, one cemetery, one railroad segment, and one structure. An additional property, the West Green Lake

Cemetery, was reevaluated.

Of the newly inventoried properties, two farmsteads and the cemetery were found potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and were evaluated at the Phase II level. The Phase II evaluation recommended that the Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead (CH-WYT-029) is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Agriculture.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary	
Table of Contents	<i>i</i>
List of Figures	<i>v</i>
List of Tables	<i>v</i>
<b>1.0</b>	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	
<b>METHODS</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Objectives	3
2.2 Architectural History Methods	3
2.2.1 Area of Potential Effect (APE)	3
2.2.2 Literature Search	3
2.2.3 Field Methods	3
2.2.4 Phase II Evaluations	4
<b>3.0</b>	
<b>BACKGROUND RESEARCH</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Introduction	6
3.2 Previously Identified Properties	6
<b>4.0</b>	
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXTS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4.1</b>	
<b>Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965</b>	
4.1.1 Introduction	
4.1.2 Early Community Character	7
4.1.3 Swedish Settlement in Minnesota and Chisago County	8
4.1.4 Chisago City and Wyoming Township Swedish Lutherans	9
4.1.5 Road and Railroad Development	11
4.1.6 Chisago County Townsite Development and Agriculture	12
4.1.5.1 Wyoming Township Barns	14
4.1.5.2 Farmhouses	15
<b>4.2</b>	
<b>Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965</b>	
4.2.1 Introduction	16
4.2.2 Forest Hotel	16
4.2.3 Early Railroad Period: 1880-1900	16
4.2.4 Chisago Lakes Cottage Development	18
4.2.4.1 Green Lake Beach	18
4.2.4.2 Green Lake Bay	19
4.2.4.3 Green Lake Bay Addition	19
4.2.6 Farmers and Summer Vacationers	19
4.2.7 Changing Recreational Landscape: 1930-1962	20
4.2.8 Statewide Historic Contexts	20

*Table of Contents, continued*

<b>5.0</b>		
<b>RESULTS</b>		<b>31</b>
5.1	Phase I	31
5.2	Phase II	33
5.3	Phase II Properties	35
	5.3.1 Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead (CH- WYT-038)	37
	5.3.2 Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead (CH-WYT-029)	51
	5.3.3 West Green Lake Cemetery (CH-WYT-046)	65
<b>6.0</b>		
<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>		<b>91</b>
6.1	Introduction	91
6.2	Architectural History Investigation and Recommendations	
<b>7.0</b>		
<b>REFERENCES</b>		<b>93</b>
<b>8.0</b>		
<b>APPENDIX</b>		
8.1	Properties Not Eligible for NRHP	A-1
	8.1.1-8.1.38	
8.2	Barn Inventory Photographs	A-89

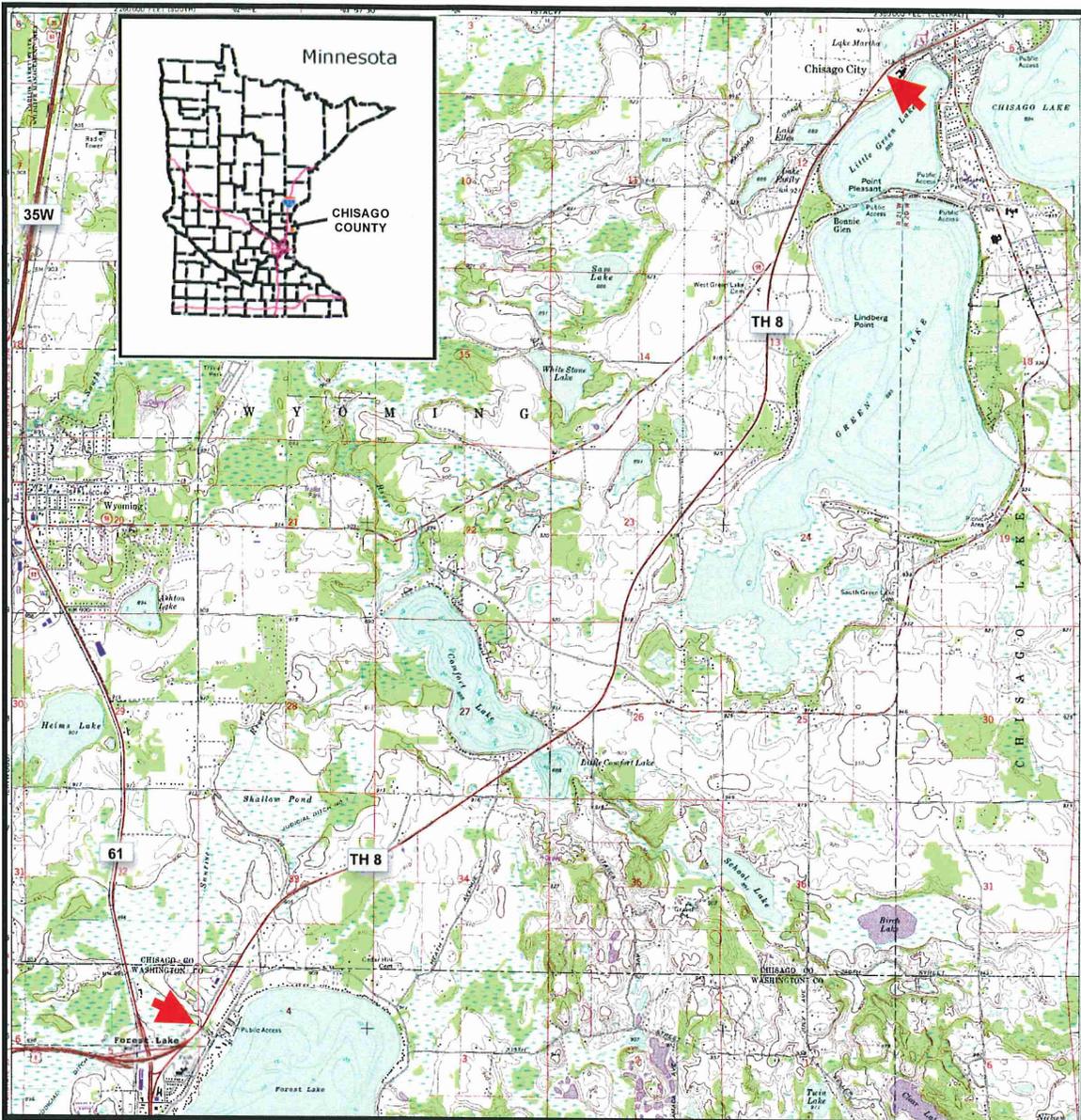
## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location Map	vii
Figure 2. Project Area and Architectural History APE	ix
Figure 3. Wyoming Township (Foote 1888)	21
Figure 4. Wyoming Township, 1914 (Webb)	22
Figure 5. Forest Lake Township, 1916 (Hixson)	23
Figure 6. Wyoming Township Aerial, 1938 (University of Minnesota)	24
Figure 7. Wyoming Township Aerial, 1953 (University of Minnesota)	25
Figure 8. Rahm House, 7040 Lake Boulevard. (B. Tolzmann)	26
Figure 9. Glycer House, 1895. (MHS)	26
Figure 10. The Beach on the Peninsula, in Green Lake, ca. 1910 (MHS)	27
Figure 11. The Point on Green Lake (Bonnie Glen), ca. 1908. (MHS)	27
Figure 12. Russell Beach cottages, 1915 (MHS)	27
Figure 13. Aladdin “Built in a Day” Catalog No. 29, 1917	28
Figure 14. Lake Boulevard at Chisago City (TH 8), 1974 (MHS)	29
Figure 15. Carlson Lindberg Farmstead (CH-WYT-038)	42
Figure 16. Carlson-Lindberg farmstead, fields, and Lindberg Point, 2010	43
Figure 17. Carlson-Lindberg farmstead, fields, and Lindberg Point, 1953	43
Figure 18. Lindberg Point sign, date unknown. East side of TH 8, facing southeast, 2010	44
Figure 19. Carlson-Lindberg farmhouse, facing south, 2010	44
Figure 20. Lindberg Farmstead barn, west and south elevations, facing east, 2010	45
Figure 21. Lindberg Farmstead barn, west and north elevations, facing east, 2010	45
Figure 22. Lindberg Farmstead barn, east elevation, facing west, 2010.	46
Figure 23. Lindberg Farmstead Quonset barn (east), south and west elevations, facing north, 2010	46
Figure 24. Lindberg Farmstead pump house, west elevation, facing east, 2010	47
Figure 25. Road to Lindberg Point, facing east, 2010	47
Figure 26. Road to Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead from Lindberg Point, facing west, 2010	48
Figure 27. Lindberg Point, facing southeast, 2010	48
Figure 28. Lindberg Point cottage, facing east, 2010	49
Figure 29. Lindberg Point cottage, facing southeast, 2010	49
Figure 30. Lindberg Point cottage, facing south, 2010	50
Figure 31. Oak at Lindberg Point, facing east, 2010	50
Figure 32. Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead (CH-WYT-029)	56
Figure 33. Peterson lots in Deer Garden (Foote 1888)	57
Figure 34. Top: Peterson acreage in Section 36 T34N R21N. (Lent Township) Bottom: adjoining Wyoming acreage in Section 1 (Foote 1888)	57
Figure 35. Peterson Farmstead, at low lake levels, 1938. (Borchert Map Library)	58

Figure 36. Peterson Farmstead, looking northwest, 2010	59
Figure 37. Peterson dairy barn, granary, and silos, looking northwest, 2010	59
Figure 38. Peterson dairy barn, west and south elevations, facing east, 2010	60
Figure 39. Peterson granary, west and south elevations, facing northeast, 2010	60
Figure 40. Peterson grain storage bins, corn crib, machine shed, and barn and silo, facing northeast, 2010	61
Figure 41. Peterson beef cattle barn, facing north, 2010	61
Figure 42. Peterson woodshed, facing east, 2010	62
Figure 43. Peterson farmhouse, east and north elevations, facing south, 2010	62
Figure 44. Peterson trellis and fence, facing east, 2010	63
Figure 45. West Green Lake Cemetery (CH-WYT-046)	70
Figure 46. W. Green Lake Cemetery, facing west, 2010	71
Figure 47. W. Green Lake Cemetery, facing east, 2010	71
Figure 48. W. Green Lake Cemetery, facing south, 2010	72
Figure 49. Eva Wallmark, 1841-1867	72
Figure 50. Martin Arnquist (left), 1891-1892	73
Figure 51. Wallmark family plot, looking northwest, 2010	73
Figure 52. Storage building, facing west, 2010	74
Figure 53. Pvt. Carl Leaf, 1892-1918, 2010	74
Figure 54. John and Emma Holmgren, 2010, looking west	75
Figure 55. Ernest Krantz, (1903-1942), looking west, 2010	75
Figure 56. Shaft marker with inscription, date unclear	76
Figure 57. Unmarked grave (left) and Anna Olson (1909), 2010	76
Figure 58. Results 1 of 7	77
Figure 59. Results 2 of 7	79
Figure 60. Results 3 of 7	81
Figure 61. Results 4 of 7	83
Figure 62. Results 5 of 7	85
Figure 63. Results 6 of 7	87
Figure 64. Results 7 of 7 (see also inset)	89

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Previously Identified Properties	6
Table 2. Phase I Architectural History: Not Eligible for Listing on NRHP	32
Table 3. Phase II Evaluations	33



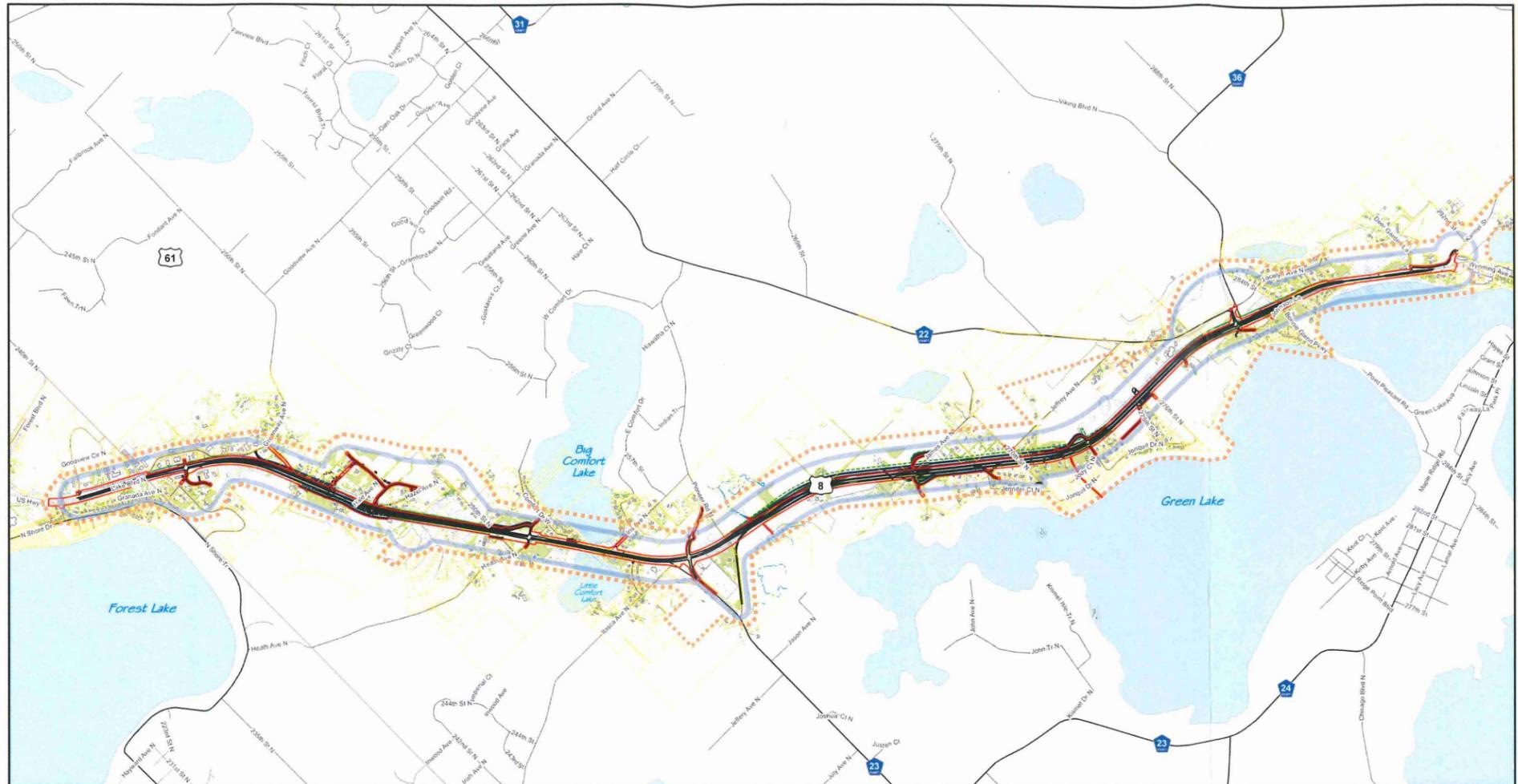
**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey  
 Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction  
 Forest Lake to Chisago City  
 Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
 11/2010**

**Figure 1  
 Project  
 Location**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC



Map Source: USGS Forest Lake Quad 1974 (1993) 7.5



**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey  
 Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction  
 Forest Lake to Chisago City  
 Chicago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
 11/2010**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

Project Area



Architectural History APE



**Figure 2  
 Project Area**

Base Map: URS Corp 8/2010

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Department of Transportation contracted with Landscape Research LLC to conduct a Phase I and II architectural history evaluation for the proposed TH 8 reconstruction between Forest Lake and Chisago City. Carole S. Zellie served as the Principal Investigator. The proposed project area is located in Chisago County within Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 26, 27, 33, and 34 of T33N R21W (Wyoming Township). In Washington County the project area is in Sections 3 and 4 of T32N R21W (Forest Lake Township; Figure 2). The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is providing federal funds for the project and must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). These regulations state that that federal agencies and/or their designated applicants must take into account the potential effects of federally funded or regulated undertakings on historic properties, i.e. those listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

### 1.1 Project Description

This project includes a segment of Trunk Highway 8 extending from the end of the four-lane section 0.52 mile west of Greenway Avenue in Forest Lake, east to County Road 80 (Karmel Avenue) in Chisago City, a distance of approximately seven miles (Figures 1-2). The purpose of the project is to address congestion, delays, and safety issues along the corridor. Three basic alignments utilizing a four-lane divided roadway are under consideration. The South Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for westbound traffic and eastbound traffic lanes would be built to the south. The North Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for eastbound traffic and westbound lanes would be built to the north. The Mixed Alignment concept would be built on an alignment that shifts according to existing conditions, attempting to avoid property impacts. A variation of the Mixed Alignment concept would use the existing roadway between Pioneer Trail and 270th Street as a frontage road, and a completely new four-lane divided roadway would be built to the north for a distance of nearly two miles.

### 1.2 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) staff and the consultant determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history. The architectural history APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the proposed alignments and alternative provided on the proposed TH 8 Reconstruction Map (October 2010; Figure 2). It also includes properties that are within the direct viewshed of the proposed alignments. The APE considers direct effects, such as property acquisition, and indirect effects, including changes in visual qualities and increases in noise levels. Where there was the potential for changes to historical land use patterns around farmsteads or shoreline properties these patterns were considered in delineating the APE.

The Principal Investigator conducted research from June through September 2010. The Phase I inventory of 41 properties within the APE was conducted during June and July 2010, and the Phase II inventory of three properties was conducted during August and September 2010. All elements of the built environment older than 45 years were recorded with digital photographs and architectural descriptions. The Principal Investigator applied the NRHP eligibility criteria, based on state and local historic contexts. The evaluation also included application of the appropriate aspects of historic integrity.

This page intentionally left blank

## 2.0 METHODS

### 2.1 Objectives

The Phase I architectural history survey was conducted to determine if any previously recorded resources within the architectural history APE were listed on or potentially eligible for the NRHP. Another objective was to identify additional potentially eligible resources. Following the Phase I field survey, the West Green Lake Cemetery and two farmsteads received Phase II evaluation. The evaluation included application of NRHP eligibility criteria, based on state and local historic contexts, as well as the appropriate aspects of historic integrity.

### 2.2 Architectural History Methods

#### 2.2.1 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) staff and the consultant determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history. The architectural history APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the proposed alignments and alternative provided on the proposed TH 8 Reconstruction Map (October 2010; Figure 2). It also includes properties that are within the direct viewshed of the proposed alignments. The APE considers direct effects, such as property acquisition, and indirect effects, including changes in visual qualities and increases in noise levels. Where there was the potential for changes to historical land use patterns around farmsteads or shoreline properties these patterns were considered in delineating the APE.

#### 2.2.2 Literature Search

The Phase I survey was preceded by a literature search at the Minnesota Historical Society Library, Chisago County Historical Society, and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this initial research was to identify any previous cultural resource surveys undertaken in the project area and the vicinity (see Table 1), and to identify appropriate historic contexts for evaluating the significance of properties.

#### 2.2.3 Field Methods

During the Phase I survey all buildings, structures, and landscape features within the APE were viewed by automobile and pedestrian survey. Properties that appeared to be more than 45 years in age (built after 1965) were assigned field numbers, photographed, recorded on a project map and documented on a Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory Form. Some additional properties of questionable age, ca. 1965-1970, were also recorded. Determination of many building construction dates relied on visual assessment and reports from local residents because there are no building permits, Sanborn maps, or other construction records for most of the properties. Phase I inventory forms for 38 properties are filed with the SHPO and summaries are provided in the report appendix. (Forms for four previously inventoried properties are also filed with the SHPO and are listed in Table 1.)

According to 36 CFR 60.4, buildings, structures, and sites; groups of buildings, structures or sites forming historic districts; landscapes; and individual objects are all included in the Register if they meet the criteria specified in the National Register's Criteria for Evaluation. NRHP Bulletin 15 (*How to Apply the National Register Criteria*); NRHP Bulletin 18 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*); and NRHP Bulletin 30 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Designed Historic Landscapes*) provided assistance in applying the NRHP criteria to each property to determine potential eligibility for National Register listing:

Criterion A

Association with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B

Association with the lives of persons significant in our past;

Criterion C

Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

Criterion D

Potential to yield information important to prehistory or history.

NRHP Bulletin 41 (*Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*) was consulted for the evaluation of West Green Lake Cemetery. Phase I evaluation of significance was based on information from the applicable historic context(s) and assessment of historic integrity for each property. As identified by the National Park Service, the seven aspects of integrity to be considered when evaluating the ability of a property to convey its significance are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (36 CFR Part 60).

#### **2.2.4 Phase II Evaluations**

Based on analysis of Phase I fieldwork results, three properties received Phase II evaluation. This evaluation included archival research conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society, Chisago County Historical Society and the Chisago County Recorder's Office. Tax assessment records, land records, federal and state census records and historic and aerial photographs and other documents were also consulted, as well as local historic contexts developed for the project (see Section 4.0). Landowners and area residents with knowledge of the property were also contacted. Each property was recorded with intensive-level architectural descriptions and photographs.

The research and fieldwork was used to evaluate whether the properties demonstrated significant associations with any of the above NRHP eligibility criteria, and to assess historic integrity for each property. Chapter 7.1 of the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* provided guidance for the farmstead evaluations (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.1-7.38).

## 3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 3.1 Introduction

Most land use along this seven-mile segment of the TH 8 corridor is primarily agricultural. There is also low-density, non-agricultural residential construction. Much of the latter development dates from after 1960. More than half of the inventoried properties, including several farms, have shoreline frontage on Green Lake or lakes Emily or Martha. A variety of retail businesses are located along the southern end of the corridor near Forest Lake. From Forest Lake the corridor follows the west side of Green Lake for more than five miles. Most of the properties are in Wyoming Township and originally had Chisago City post office affiliation; church membership was typically in Chisago City as well.

Prior to the Phase I survey, the consultants conducted a literature search to identify previous cultural resource surveys in the project area and to suggest appropriate historic contexts for evaluating Phase I properties. The literature search benefited from two previous cultural resource evaluations, the *Phase I and II Architectural History Evaluation for the Proposed TH 8 Reconstruction, City of Lindstrom and Chisago Lake Township* (2007) and the *Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota* (2003).

The Principal Investigator consulted county and local histories, federal and state census records, Chisago County Recorder's records, and Chisago County tax assessment records at the Minnesota Historical Society. Aerial photographs and historic maps and photographs were obtained from the Minnesota Historical Society and University of Minnesota's Borchert Map Library. The latter also provided online aerial photographs. Other sources included the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads* (Granger and Kelly 2005), which provided a systematic framework for evaluating farmsteads and related agricultural properties.

Among published works consulted were A. B. Easton, ed., *The History of the St. Croix Valley* (1909); T. Norelius, *In the Land of Kichi Saga* (1973) and M. Harris, *By the Shores of Ki-chi-saga: a History of Chisago City* (2007). E. Leaf's genealogical work including "The Swedes of 19th-century Chisago County (2003) were useful for Chisago City-area farmstead research. Because Chisago County was a nationally significant center of Swedish settlement, Swedish as well as American scholars have studied many aspects of its development. R. Ostergren's "Cultural Homogeneity and Population Stability Among Swedish Immigrants in Chisago County" examined factors such as land ownership and church membership as evidence of the close-knit community in Chisago Lakes Township (Ostergren 1973:259), while J. G. Rice's "The Swedes," in *They Chose Minnesota* (1981) provides a broader picture. The Swedish-American church is the subject of many studies, including G. Stephenson, *The Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration: A Study of Immigrant Churches* (1932). Other works such as Andersson-Palmqvist's *Building Traditions among Swedish Settlers in Rural Minnesota* (1983) speculate about architecture and building practices as they might have transferred from Sweden to Chisago County (Palmqvist 1983). St. Croix Valley recreation development is discussed in McMahon and Karamanski, *Historic Resource Study of the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway* (2002).

A series of maps show land ownership as well as the changing landscape of lakes and wetlands. They include the U. S. Government Land Office survey maps for the project area (1848), and atlases and plat books of 1888 (Chisago County), 1901 (Washington County), and 1916, and 1950 (Chisago County).

Construction dates for Phase I properties were determined from fieldwork, newspaper references, limited published records, and interviews with local residents. Building permits for new construction

within the project area were not required prior to the 1960s and 1970s. The research provided information to develop two historic contexts applicable to resources in the project area:

1. Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965
2. Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965

### 3.2 Previously Identified Properties

Previous inventories and studies within the project area include the *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TH 98 Design Project from TH 61 to CSAH 36* (1996), the *TH 8/CSAH 12 /Pioneer Road Phase I Survey Chisago Co.* (2001), and the *Phase I and II Architectural History Evaluation for the Proposed TH 8 Reconstruction, City of Lindstrom and Chisago Lake Township* (2007). These studies inventoried number of farmsteads and provide good comparative data for study of barn and farmhouse types.

A 1979 windshield survey of the corridor was part of a county-wide survey of Chisago County. No other cultural resource inventories have been identified.

**Table 1. Previously Identified Properties**

SHPO #	Property Name	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendations
CH-WYT-043	Trombley Farm	8935 (8895) Green Lake Trail	1910	Inventoried in 2001 at Phase II level. ( <i>TH 8/CSAH 12 /Pioneer Road Phase I Survey Chisago Co.</i> ) Recommended not eligible.
CH-WYT-044	Pliscott Farm	8785 Green Lake Trail	1920	Inventoried in 2001 at Phase II level. ( <i>TH 8/CSAH 12 /Pioneer Road Phase I Survey Chisago Co.</i> ) Recommended not eligible.
CH-WYT-045	House	9398 Wyoming Trail	ca. 1880	Address identified as 9420 in 1996 survey. ( <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TH 98 Design Project from TH 61 to CSAH 36.</i> ) Recommended not eligible.
CH-WYT-046	West Green Lake Cemetery	9378 Wyoming Trail	1874	Recommended not eligible in 1996 survey. ( <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TH 98 Design Project from TH 61 to CSAH 36.</i> ) No inventory number originally assigned. Resurveyed in 2010. Recommended not eligible in 2010.
CH-WYT-047	House	9351 Wyoming Trail	ca. 1920	Not eligible. No address or inventory number assigned in 1996.

## 4.0 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

### 4.1 HISTORIC CONTEXT:

#### Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965

##### 4.1.1

This historic context spans the arrival of the first Chisago County and Chisago City Swedish settlers by 1854, through the development of an agricultural economy in the early 20th century. The decline of dairy farming, subdivision of land, and increased connection to Twin Cities employment characterized the mid-1960s.

##### 4.1.2 Early Community Development

The seven-mile project area extends north from the northwestern edge of Forest Lake (population 19,659) in Washington County to the southern edge of Chisago City (population 4,202) in Chisago County. Only about one mile of the project area is in Forest Lake Township of Washington County. Most of the project area lies within Chisago City, and most of this area is in recently annexed rural areas that were formerly organized as Wyoming Township.

Chisago County is bounded by the St. Croix River to the east, by Isanti and Anoka counties to the west, Pine County to the north, and Washington County to the south. Chisago County was organized in 1851, and Taylors Falls was the seat of government until 1865, when Chisago City was selected as the new seat (North Star Publishing Co. 1881:300-302). In 1875, the seat was moved again to Center City. Wyoming Township was organized in 1858 and derives its name from the Wyoming Valley in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania (Folsom 1888:351). A group of settlers from that area settled in the western part of the township in 1855; Swedes settled most of the eastern township around Green, Chisago, Lindstrom, Center, and other lakes (Upham 1920:110).

Forest Lake Township in Washington County borders Wyoming Township. The township was organized in 1874 and incorporated in 1893. In 1868 the Forest Lake townsite was platted on the northwest shore of Forest Lake on the route of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, which opened in the same year as part of construction to Wyoming (Zellie 2000:39).

In 1888 Folsom described the eastern half of Wyoming Township as “well timbered.” He called Green Lake a “picturesque sheet of water, five miles in length by one and a half broad, with sloping timbered shores and cedar points projecting into the lake” (Folsom 1888:350). This area, occupying the southern third of Chisago County, has rich black clay and loam soils that surround a chain of glacial lakes. Wyoming Township is part of the McGrath Till Plain and its soils were formed by Superior Lobe sediment during Late Wisconsin glaciation. There are no major creeks within the township; the Sunrise River, a St. Croix tributary, drains Chisago Lake Township at the northeast (Foote 1888). The levels of the ice-block-basin-lakes have fluctuated during the 20th century, with periods of significant drought and flooding. As shown on 1930s air photos, a mid-1930s drought reduced lake levels dramatically and altered shoreline outlines.

Like Center City and Lindstrom to the north, Chisago City and eastern Wyoming Township are part of the area called and marketed as “Chisago Lakes,” which encompasses many lakes and wetlands. Green Lake is the principal water body within the project area, occupying about 1,800 square acres and extending along most of its length to the east of TH 8. It is nearly twice as large as Chisago Lake to the northeast. Narrow peninsulas divide the lake into Little Green Lake at the north and Green Lake to the south. A late 19th-century wagon road and bridge (now razed) spanned the two

peninsulas. Comfort Lake and Little Comfort Lake, and small lakes named Martha, Ellen, and Emily are also within the Architectural History APE.

European exploration of the Chisago County area is documented to at least 1679, with the travels of Sieur du Lhut along the Brule and St. Croix. French and English fur trade activity was focused to the northeast around present-day Taylors Falls and Sunrise Township. At the time of earliest white settlement, Dakota and Ojibwe occupied what the Ojibwe called “the land of Kichi Saga” for “fair and lovely water (Folsom 1888:299). Following treaties of 1837, 1851 and 1855, natives of New England and the Mid-Atlantic established subsistence farms and developed the pineries of the St. Croix Valley, beginning with a sawmill opened at Marine in 1839 (Justin 2003:4.6). Government land survey began in 1847 but proceeded slowly, delaying land sales. Most lands were not opened to public sale until 1854, when Congress allowed pre-emption of unsurveyed land. A few European immigrants participated in the initial public land sales but most sales were to native-born Americans, who were “hoping to profit by reselling the land to immigrant settlers . . . the immigrants, who would eventually dominate the county, arrived too late to take advantage of the public land sales” (Ostergren 1973:257). Chisago County land deed and county assessment records suggest this was the trend in Wyoming Township along the present-day TH 8 corridor. By 1856, for example, Charles H. Parker, a St. Paul attorney who invested with Dorilus Morrison and C. C. Washburn, held large amounts of acreage obtained through initial patent sales. Parker and others purchased government lots along Green, Martha, and other lakes (Chisago County Assessor Records, Wyoming Township, 1856). The 1860 U.S. Census enumerated 240 residents in Wyoming Township, which was populated by a core of Swedes near Chisago City, along with Germans, Swiss, Irish, and settlers from states such as Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia.

Land speculation was especially evident along the northern edge of Green Lake, most notably by Isaac Bernheimer (1813-1893). Bernheimer was a native of Germany who settled in Philadelphia as a distillery owner and also had investments in New York City and Mount Vernon, New York. He invested in Minnesota real estate with his brother-in-law, Simon Arnold. He obtained land patents in 1857, and platted the 15-block Chisago City townsite on the isthmus between Green and Chisago Lakes. Deer Garden, platted by St. Paul banker Erastus Edgerton in 1856 to the west of present-day Chisago City, was the first of a number of speculative townsites. Others included Wyoming and Chisago City, both platted in 1857 (Ostergren 1973:258; Harris 2007:14).

#### **4.1.3 Swedish Settlement in Minnesota and Chisago County**

John van Rensselaer was the only white settler in the vicinity when “first sizable group of Swedes to settle in Minnesota” headed for present-day Chisago Lake Township in 1851, establishing what was known as the Center City Colony. At the invitation of Eric Norberg, who arrived in 1850, the initial group of 16 farmers and their families from Hassela Parish traveled to Moline, Illinois and then to Minnesota by steamboat. They reached Chisago Lake in 1851 (Rice 1981:249; LCC 1994:7). The area became the nucleus for further immigration between 1852 and 1856, when approximately 450 Swedes arrived, most making a steamboat landing at Taylors Falls (Ostergren 1973:257). Rice calls this the pioneer period of Swedish settlement in Minnesota, and the Chisago Lakes area was at its core. During this period, religious conflict was among factors in the decision to leave Sweden. Most notably, “nonconformist” ideas had entered the provinces from Stockholm, precipitating the *konventikelplakatet* that forbade private gatherings for religious purposes (Rice 1981:253). Otto Wallmark (1830-1901), who would live in Chisago City and owned property in Wyoming Township, arrived in 1854 and was one of the first (Harris 2007:37).

Following the Panic of 1857 that involved bank failures and a downturn in land sales along the St. Croix, another surge of settlement resulted from agricultural failures in Sweden during 1868 and

1869. This migration included many young single persons including Joachim and Johannes Peterson, who left Lenhorda Parish in Kronobergs County, Småland to settle in Section 13 and 14 of Wyoming Township. In 1868, the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad reached the western edge of Chisago County and would link the Twin Cities and Duluth three years later. The railroad attracted additional settlement and the development of market towns such as Wyoming (McMahon and Karamanski 2002:149; Ostergren 1973:258). 1881 and 1882 marked another surge of Swedish settlement in Minnesota (Ostergren 1973:258). Although most who reached Chisago County became farmers, immigration during this period included many young single men who were seeking urban employment, or jobs in lumber or mining industries, rather than farming.

During the late 19th century the Chisago Lakes area “became the largest and best-known Swedish settlement in the St. Croix Valley” (Rice 1981:249). Eventually, a wide area extending into Isanti and Washington counties was comprised largely of Swedes, many from Småland. By 1880 and 1890 Minnesota counted 60,000 Swedes, and had the largest Swedish-born population of any state in the nation (Rice 1981:260). Chisago County—with 4,999 natives of Sweden in 1885—reflected one of the densest concentrations (Ostergren 1973:259). In addition to Swedes and native-born Americans, there were also small concentrations of Irish and Germans (Lindstrom Centennial Committee 1994:19).

By 1905, between 75 and 100 percent of the population of many areas of Chisago County was first- and second-generation Swedish (Rice 1981:259). A fourth period of Swedish immigration, from 1900 to 1913, attracted more settlers to Minnesota cities than farms. Chisago County gathered some of this population, but those characterized as the “fortune seekers” by Rice, were young single adults drawn to industrial jobs. By now, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with 38,000 Swedes, comprised the second largest urban concentration in the United States (Rice 1981:262). The final period extended from 1920 to 1930, with declining numbers that did not replace the losses by death of the Swedish-born population (Rice 1981:264).

By 1930 there were 2,319 native-born Swedes in Chisago County, a number that would steadily decline (Rice 1981:251). During and after World War II, interest in the Swedish history of the area merged with its already established role as a resort center: a visit by Swedish-American actress Ingrid Bergman in 1943 was part of the film “Swedes in America” (Harris 2007:133-34). Swedish author Vilhelm Moberg (1898-1973) chronicled the popular literature of the story of the Center City Colony. His trilogy—*Unto a Good Land* (1954), *The Emigrants* (1961), and *The Last Letter Home* (1973)—focused on the fictional Swedish immigrant Karl Oskar Nilsson. The books and subsequent films brought national and international attention to the area. Norelius recalled in 1962 “only as recently as 1930 one could hear the Swedish language spoken almost any day, anywhere in the Chisago Lake area. Even today in 1962 one can stand around in the lobby of local post offices and still hear some of the last echoes of the Swedish tongue” (Norelius 1962:25). The Swedish heritage of the Chisago Lakes area continues to be a focus of local celebrations, and a statue commemorating Moberg (1996) is located in Vilhem Moberg Park Chisago City (Chisago City Heritage Association 2010). In 1990 TH 8 was designated the “Moberg Trail.”

#### **4.1.4 Chisago City and Wyoming Township Swedish Lutherans**

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church congregation was founded in 1874. It was one of Chisago City’s most significant expressions of its Swedish-American culture, and membership appears to have been drawn from nearly every family along the TH 8 corridor between Chisago City and Comfort Lake as well as many families from Chisago City. Like neighboring towns, Swedish immigrants comprised nearly all of Chisago City’s early population. As in Center City and Lindstrom, much of the city’s early development—the initial platting of lots, the construction of houses and industrial and

commercial buildings, and adaptation to the arrival of the railroad—followed patterns common across much of Minnesota. In Chisago City, early real estate development for the Swedish community was nearly all organized by Isaac Bernheimer, a New York investor of German Jewish heritage. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Simon Arnold, he acquired about 15,000 acres of land in Minnesota, including more than 6,000 acres in Chisago County (Harris 2007:14-16; 20; Bureau of Land Management land patent records). In addition to selling many lots and farms, during a 30-year period Bernheimer and his associates employed local residents in a variety of manufacturing and retail enterprises.

Church organization in Chisago County began with earliest permanent white settlement. Most notably, the Chisago Lakes Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in Center City in 1854, and in 1858 was the birthplace of the Minnesota Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Church (Norelius 1962:8). By 1936 the Synod would have 1,203 churches and 254,677 members.

While Lutherans comprised the majority of Chisago County church members in the 1850s and 1860s, Swedish Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists were also represented, perhaps preferring to import their own organizations rather than join established ones (Rice 1981:267). A number of attempts at church founding failed, such as the Swedish Baptists of Center City. They established a church in 1856 but were “unable to maintain itself among its intolerant Lutheran neighbors” (Ostergren 1973:261). The Baptists rebounded in 1873 with congregations in Fish Lake and Nessel townships. The Augustana Lutheran Church Conference sent missionaries across the county to organize churches; they were successful at Taylors Falls in 1860 and Fish Lake in 1867, and followed the settlement boom of the 1870s and 1880s in establishing congregations across the county.

Lutherans in the Green Lake area traveled significant distances to Center City for services, with some making part of the journey by boat or by sled. In 1874, Otto Wallmark (1830-1901) led a group who voted to form the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chisago City. The initial congregation totaled 113 adults and 106 children. Deacons were C.W. Ljungstrand, John Strom, John Leaf, and Swen Glycer, and trustees were Otto Wallmark, Charles P. Quist, and Carl Bjork (Shoquist 1981:13). The first church building was erected in 1875 at 20005 Old Towne Road. The simple, wood-clad design featured a square tower and slender steeple. The building’s designer was Charles A. Palmer, a lumberyard owner. The congregation purchased a former courthouse (abandoned when the county seat moved to Center City) for use as a parsonage. The frame building was remodeled in 1899 and was rebuilt after a 1908 fire. A slate roof was added in 1932 and in 1939 art glass windows were installed in the sanctuary. Redecoration of the interior included “Nu Wood” ceilings (Zion Lutheran Church 1974). The Swedish Evangelical church name was changed to Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1933 (Harris 2007:155).

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran (Zion) congregation established three cemeteries. South Green Lake Cemetery dates from 1872 (CH-WYT-004). Outside the APE, it is located in Section 24 of T33N R21W on CR 23 (Green Lake Trail) approximately four miles southwest of Chisago City. The one-acre cemetery overlooks Green Lake. It contains 612 interments. West Green Lake Cemetery (CH-WYT-046) was established in 1878 at 9378 Wyoming Trail in Section 13. It has 566 interments. Land for a third cemetery at Old Towne Road and 279th Street was obtained in 1905 but not fully developed until 1948 as Chisago Memorial Park Cemetery (Chisago County Recorder Plan 99). This cemetery is across the street from Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church and is also outside the APE.

By 1901 there were nine Lutheran congregations in Chisago County with 6,033 baptized members (Johnson 1990:20). In that year, Trinity English Lutheran Church was founded in Lindstrom by the English Synod of the Northwest. The congregation was founded by “younger members” of the Swedish Evangelical Church in Center City, where services were offered predominately in Swedish

(Hackl et al. 2001:51). It drew membership from other area churches including the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran in Chisago City.

These congregations preserved the community's Swedish language and traditional customs through the early 20th century. Ostergren notes that local churches were the only spot in the county that "could truly be called an exclusively Swedish place of social interaction," while the businesses and other aspects of the trade center offered cross-cultural contact (Ostergren 1973:260). The Swedish-American church was a meetinghouse used for many purposes including societies, dinners, and other events that produced "a family feeling" (Stephenson 1932:407).

The 1901 founding of Trinity English Lutheran in Lindstrom occurred as the number of second-generation Swedes was beginning to outnumber the number of immigrants, the Swedish-American church remained a meetinghouse used for many purposes including societies, dinners, and other events that produced "a family feeling" (Stephenson 1932:407). "Swedish School" was held in the summer by the church and lasted for two months; the curriculum included "Swedish reading, writing, spelling, Bible history, and Luther's Catechism" (Johnson 1990:22). Johnson documents the preservation of other cultural practices common to Swedish parishes, such as the division of Chisago Lake Township into *rotar*, or districts (Johnson 1985:87). The presence of the *Medborgaren* (*The Citizen*), a newspaper founded in 1898 and published in Lindstrom, also sustained the community's connection to the Swedish language. In 1905, the *Medborgaren* merged with the *Center City Press* and the *Chisago County Courier* to form the *Chisago County Press*. A regular column titled "Of Interest to Scandinavians" was published until World War I, and special features were often published in Swedish.

World War I also brought sharp criticism of foreign language use. Around Chisago Lakes and other areas of the state, however, the use of Swedish was especially persistent despite opponents who claimed it was not patriotic. A study of the Chisago Lakes area suggested that in the Augustana Lutheran Synod in 1921, Swedish was used for 85 percent of sermons (Rice 1982:266). In the Chisago Lakes area the transition to English services was complete by 1945 (Rice 1982:266). Nevertheless the persistence of the Swedish language in Chisago Lakes community life through World War II—especially in places such as coffee shops and local businesses—has been noted by scholars (Rice 1982:267).

#### **4.1.5 Road and Railroad Development**

By 1874 there were only two east-west overland roads in Wyoming Township. Portions of present-day TH 8 follow short segments of each. The St. Anthony Falls to Taylors Falls road that corresponds to Green Lake Trail (County Highway 23) entered Wyoming Township in Section 33 and ran between Comfort and Little Comfort Lakes roughly along the present TH 8 route. The road then turned west through Section 26. One historian says this was built in 1849 as a "crude road built from St. Anthony Falls to Taylors Falls" (Hackl 2001:207).

The Chisago City to Wyoming Road follows portions of present-day Wyoming Trail (TH 98; Foote 1888; Webb 1914; Figures 3, 4). By 1874 this route bisected the township and crossed Green Lake at the peninsulas forming the "Narrows," and then proceeded north to Chisago City. The bridge across the narrows provided a route to the sawmill and gristmill in Chisago City. The road was abandoned in the 1880s after railroad construction linked Wyoming and Forest Lake (Harris 2007:30). Until the 1869 arrival of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad to Wyoming, stagecoach lines operated along the land routes. By 1874, Chisago City's second school (now razed) was built near the southeast corner of present-day Bonnie Glen and TH 8. Known as the District 8 West School, it was in use until 1920 (Harris 2007:34; Shoquist 1981:14).

The route of present-day TH 8 also follows a few portions of the Forest Lake and Chisago City Road that was constructed by 1914 (Foote 1888; Webb 1914; Figures 3, 4). This road, which zig-zagged along section and property lines, provided more direct access to the lakeshore properties owned by farmers Leaf, Strom, Glycer, Arnquist, Johnson, and Carlson.

The final phase of construction of TH 8 across Wyoming Township during the 1940s and early 1950s divided farms and brought Green Lake closer to a modern highway. Commissioned in the 1920s as a route between Forest Lake and Powers, Michigan, it initially followed portions of Route 46. The route was renamed U.S. Highway 8 in 1934 (LCC 1994:39). The construction project was praised because it added local jobs to the Depression-era economy (*Chisago County Press* 10/13/1932:3).

In 1868, the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company constructed a line from St. Paul to Duluth that reached the village of Wyoming in western Wyoming Township (Thompson 2005:53). Interest in building an east-west branch line from Wyoming to Taylors Falls resulted in incorporation of the Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad Company in 1875 and acquisition of land for the tracks. Two companies built the line when construction began in 1879. The Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad completed the west segment, from Wyoming through Chisago City, Lindstrom and Center City (Thompson 2005:20).

Working from Taylors Falls, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad moved south and west to Center City through Franconia and Shafer. Three miles of track and seven bridges were needed to scale the bluffs behind the village of Taylors Falls (Thompson 2005:27). The tracks of the eastern and western divisions were united in the summer of 1880, and all 20 miles were in service by November (Foote 1888; Figure 3). In 1883, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad ended its lease with the Taylors Falls Company. The line was operated by the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad from 1883 until 1900 when the Saint Paul & Duluth was absorbed by the Northern Pacific (Hackl 2001:65).

Between 1880 and ca. 1900, four passenger and freight trains ran each day during the tourist season. Over the next decades, however, service declined. Passenger service from St. Paul to Taylors Falls was discontinued in 1935 and ended in 1948. The track was removed in 1948-50 (Lindstrom Centennial Committee [LCC] 1994:27; *Chisago County Press* 3/8/1956:1). Few traces of the roadbed remain, since cultivated fields and new housing development cover most of the route.

#### **4.1.6 Chisago County Townsite Development and Agriculture**

The Wyoming Township project area follows a segment of the triangle formed by the late 19th-century settlements of Wyoming, Forest Lake, and Chisago City. Chisago City appears to have been the primary trade center for most farm families within the project area. By 1885, Rush City, with a population of 618, and Taylors Falls, with a population of 711, were the county's largest centers, while Chisago City numbered about 200 and Lindstrom numbered only about "60 or 70" inhabitants including two storekeepers, a blacksmith, and a sleigh and wagon maker as well as shops and about 19 dwellings (LCC 1994:9). Smaller settlements included Wyoming, Lent, Almelund, Sunrise, Stark, and Shafer (Ostergren 1973:258). By the 1880s, Chisago County villages were attracting most new settlement, not farms.

Chisago City was platted in 1857 during a townsite boom, and connected to Duluth, the Twin Cities, and Taylors Falls by rail after 1880, Chisago City grew as a small trade center in a productive agricultural region. By the turn of the 20th century, it offered a collection of stores, offices, a bank, and creamery, and a few industrial concerns such as a stave factory and lumberyard. The stave mill

was established by Isaac Bernheimer and Simon Arnold on Lake Chisago in the early 1860s and was operated until about 1885 (Harris 2007:25-27).

By 1860, surrounding Chisago County had 173 farms. This number rose to 350 in 1870 and 1,021 in 1880, 1,117 in 1890; 1969 in 1900, and 2,005 in 1910 (Robinson 1915:256). A small number of farms appear to have been operating near the west side of Green Lake by 1859 (U.S. Census of Agriculture Wyoming Township 1860). Chisago County farmers reported cultivation of wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco, and hay and forage (Robinson 1915:260-69). The transition from subsistence and limited cash crop farming accelerated in the early 1870s, after the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad reached Wyoming en route to Duluth. The railroad opened up access to urban markets and encouraged diversification. The early focus was on wheat, and was accompanied by the gradual mechanization of planting, tilling, and harvesting.

The west shoreline of Green Lake appears to have been heavily forested, which made it attractive to timber speculators during the 1850s and 1860s. Timber sales also provided another source of income for early farmers. As Harris notes, “as farmers cleared their land some of the cut trees (oak or tamarack) were used for homes. Excess trees were cut into three-foot lengths. These logs were then loaded onto homemade sleds and hauled by oxen to the stave mill” (Harris 2007:36). One settler is reported to have needed four years to clear all the trees from his eighty acres on the west shore of Green Lake (Harris 2007:36). Early farmers also found wintertime work in lumber camps (Chisago County Bicentennial Committee 1976:28).

By the 1880s wheat was the leading cash crop in Chisago County (Ostergren 1973:258). Specialization on the single crop correlated with the rapid settlement of Minnesota and surrounding markets, Civil War demand, advances in agricultural machinery and milling technology, and rail transportation (Robinson 1915:60-62; 76). Crop failures in 1876, however, began a cycle of decline that included soil depletion and insect infestation. The number of county acres devoted to wheat production declined after 1900, falling to 11,441 acres in 1910 after a peak of 17,454 in 1900 (Robinson 1915:260). The decline of wheat production in the late 19th century was followed by increased diversification into dairying, small grain, and forage production.

Dairying was at the heart of diversified farming. Prior to the 1880s, Wyoming Township farmers typically had herds of less than 5 milk cows (U.S. Census of Agriculture Wyoming Township 1870; 1880). Increased emphasis on livestock necessitated better breeding stock and larger barns with ample hay storage capacity (Robinson 1915:111; Granger and Kelly 2005:5.65). The Chicago City Co-operative Creamery organized in 1896 was supported by local farmer-shareholders, including Peter Magnus Peterson and 49 other stockholders (CH-WYT-029; Shoquist 1981:25; “The Creamery”, CCHS). The creamery specialized in butter and made a highly regarded product that was shipped to New York and eastern cities (“The Creamery” CCHS). The facility closed in 1970, following many local farmers’ shift to beef production and the rising costs of operation (Shoquist 1981:25).

In addition to dairy farming, potato growing was an important part of diversification. Chisago County was part of the potato belt that included Hennepin, Anoka, and Isanti counties. Chisago County’s 1910 production was 1.8 million bushels with more than 12,000 acres under cultivation. By this time, “every city in the county had from three to six potato warehouses along the railroad tracks . . . during the busiest season each fall you could find farmers unloading potatoes at the warehouses until almost midnight” (Chisago County Bicentennial Committee 1976:28). The Chisago City warehouse was located on the east side of TH 8 (Harris 2007:57). Potato production declined (but was not completely eliminated) due to crop disease in the 1920s and was replaced by dairy and other livestock farming. Agriculture remained the “dominant force” in Chisago County’s economy until after the end of World War II (Hackl et al. 2001:138).

Although early speculators such as Isaac Bernheimer assembled large tracts, the 1888 Chisago County plat book suggests that farm sizes near the west side of Green lake were typically 40 to 120 acres. By this time, most farms within the Architectural History APE were owned by Swedish immigrants or their descendants (Foote 1888). By 1914, the Chisago County atlas suggests typical acreage of 80 to 160 acres and a number of extended family members farmed adjacent land (Webb 1914).

The state average farm size in both 1890 and 1925 was about 160 acres. With increased mechanization after 1925 farms began to steadily grow in size, from 165 acres in 1940 to 184 acres in 1950 (Granger and Kelly 2005:6.167). Beef cattle began to replace dairy herds, and “corn and soybeans replaced potatoes and small grain as cash crops” (Chisago County Bicentennial Committee 1976). Dairy barns were repurposed to accommodate beef cattle, and new metal buildings were erected. After World War II, many younger farmers commuted to the Twin Cities along Highway 61 for full-time jobs. Factory and plant jobs at employers such as Whirlpool and Honeywell were popular destinations. The proximity to factory jobs in the Twin Cities was one element in the area’s agricultural economy.

Along the TH8 corridor within the project area, farm sizes remained under 200 acres and many farmed generally the same acreage as previous generations (Atlas Company 1950). By 1990, the county’s farm population comprised only seven percent of the total, while the average size of farms rose from 112 acres in 1935 to 178 (Hackl et al. 2001:138). By 2001, most of the 250 animal producers in Chisago County raised beef cattle. Only 50 producers owned dairy herds, and three owned bison herds (Hackl et al. 2001:141).

#### **4.1.5.1 Wyoming Township Barns**

Evidence of Swedish agricultural building traditions does not appear to be represented in extant examples within the study area although one building may warrant further investigation (CH-WYT-036). Most of Chisago County’s 19th-century farmhouse and barn builders arrived in the decades after the Civil War, when sawn lumber was readily available, as were standardized plans. The replacement of old barns with new has left few early 20th-century examples. Nevertheless, examples of Swedish barns elsewhere in Chicago County, with characteristic elongated rectangular plan and gable roof, have been identified, most notably the John A. Chell Farmstead near Center City (Noble and Cleek 1995:110-111).

The survey of 15 barns within the APE includes eight arched or gothic-roof, four gambrel-roof, and three gable-roofed examples. The buildings date from ca. 1900 to 1945, with at least three gothic-roofed examples dating from after 1940. One gable-roofed example (CH-WYT-036) may be of late 19th-century origin but the interior was not accessible for verification. Concrete stave silos remain at eight locations. Two barns have hollow-tile at the first story. Three retain metal ridge ventilators. Only one barn still houses dairy cows; one has been converted to a dwelling. Most are used for storage. One is nearly collapsed. Ten have associated farmhouses that are approximately contemporary with or earlier than the barn.

The popularity of the balloon-framed, gothic-roofed barn reflects the efforts of farm experiment stations at the University of Minnesota and other Midwestern land-grant institutions to collaborate with farmers to develop a structure offering an expanded haymow, clear interior spans, and improved sanitation (Soike 1995:155). Bent (rather than sawn) rafters were typically formed into four or five plies of one-by-four-inch lumber to shape the roof (Soike 1995:161). A development of this system was the glue-laminated truss that required fewer nails and bolts. A popular model was the Rilco,

marketed by the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company (Soike 1995:165). Mail order plans and kits offered by firms such as Alladin, Sears Roebuck and Co., Gordon Van Tine and the National Plan Service offered many versions of the gothic-roofed and other barn types (Granger and Kelly 2005:6.244; Soike 1995:158). The post-War II agricultural economy, with significant improvement in markets and prices, is reflected in the number of barns in the project area that date from the 1940s. In most cases the earlier barn was razed.

#### **4.1.5.2 Farmhouses**

A number of farmstead owners within the Architectural History APE report that the original dwellings on their property were built of log. There appear to be no surviving examples, however. An early settler reported that township residents lived in “brush houses until they had time to built [sic] more substantial log houses. The latter were often just one room with a fireplace on one end which furnished heat and a place to cook” (Hackl 2001:208). Norelius notes that many log houses in the area “disappeared in the late thirties and especially during the war years when the need for lumber became critical,” and also when farmers enlarged their cultivated acreage (Norelius 1962:23). There is at least one documented example of an early log house, in this case the Johannes Peterson farmhouse in Section 14, which was incorporated into a later frame structure (Peterson 1979). Undated historic photographs illustrate the early appearance of Gottlieb Rahm farmhouse (Figure 8). Originally located on North Shore Trail in Forest Lake, possibly within the project APE, it is now at 7040 Lake Boulevard (CH-WYT-032).

By 1880, local sawmills could supply dimensional lumber for the next generation of construction. Extant examples and historic photographs show simple renditions of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and vernacular design. The rectangular or L-plan appear in historic photographs and extant examples. One study of the Chisago Lakes area speculated that the interior room layout of some local immigrant-built housing was influenced by Swedish tradition (Anderson-Palmqvist 1983). Norelius characterized the Chisago County farmhouse as “patterned after those in the old homeland of Sweden.” Those built by the second generation in the 1880s “were two-story affairs with most of the bedrooms upstairs. Their outer structure was boxlike, with porches both front and at the rear. The white paint, the straight effect of the walls, the steep pitch of the roof . . . were the outstanding features” (Norelius 1962:24). He observed that in the 1920s, the “bungalow house was just beginning, but the box-like, white painted house with porches in the front and the rear exist up until this day.” He noted that in 1962, the third and fourth generation were remodeling the houses (Norelius 1962:24). All historic farmhouse construction in the study area appears to be wood frame, with foundations of stone or concrete. Exterior alterations including aluminum and vinyl siding and additions obscure any comparison to Norelius’ observations.

## 4.2

### **HISTORIC CONTEXT:**

#### **Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965**

##### **4.2.1. Introduction**

This historic context spans the period between the construction of the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad in 1880 and railroad termination in 1948, the expansion of modern highways and urban employment in the 1960s, and creation of a year-round recreational and residential community. The Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad opened eleven miles of its line from Wyoming to Center City in August 1880. The line was next completed from Taylors Falls and linked Chisago Lakes area farmers to urban markets. It also opened Chisago County lakes to a wide recreational market and ensured a place for Green Lake in the tourist zone that stretched from Forest Lake to Taylors Falls (St. Paul Daily Globe, 23 Aug 1880; Thompson 2005:15). One historian noted that after the arrival of the railroad, “now anyone who wanted to spend a day enjoying the lakes could come in the morning, fish all day, and head home with the catch on the evening train” (Harris 2007:43). New resorts offered boat rental and lodging for a day, weekend, or longer. Between 1880 and 1930 the resort industry fueled the growth of lakeside towns such as Chisago City, with the Great Depression of the 1930s and drought as well as reduced train service greatly slowing demand. After 1930, full-service resorts were gradually replaced by housekeeping cottages. Following World War II many cottages were remodeled or replaced with year-round homes. This period also saw many Chisago County residents seek full time employment in the Twin Cities.

##### **4.2.2 The Forest Hotel**

The efforts of New York speculators Issac Bernheimer and Simon Arnold to develop real estate in Chisago City and the surrounding area was accomplished through their local agent George Nathan and other local residents such as Otto Wallmark. Bernheimer and Arnold built the Forest Hotel at present-day 288th Street and Old Towne Road (outside the APE). The short-lived hotel was completed in the 1860s and was a center for community life as well as lodging. Harris notes that tourists and fishermen could have stayed at the Forest Hotel, and with its demise they may have sought lodging at nearby farms (Harris 2007:63).

##### **4.2.3 Early Railroad Period: 1880-1900**

Stage service operated across the Chisago Lakes area during the 1870s and brought visitors seeking fishing and hunting excursions (Hackl et al. 2001:90). The August 1880 opening of the first eleven miles of railroad track between Wyoming and Center City was celebrated by the St. Paul and Duluth Company with a special excursion. At this time the Chisago Lakes area was described as “certainly the most attractive of the inland waters of Minnesota” (St. Paul Daily Globe 23 Aug 1880). Investors immediately made plans for hotels and other improvements. The nearby St. Croix River was widely recognized for its scenic beauty, but its logging industry was still at maximum output at the turn of the century (McMahon and Karamanski 2002:217, 219). The west side of Green Lake was the subject of postcards featuring the “Beach on the Peninsula” or “The Point” (Figures 10-11).

A St. Paul newspaper described the appeal of the continuous chain of lakes:

They are irregular beyond description—a group of lakes and ponds joined by wide deep channels partly bordered by meadows and forest with here and there cultivated fields, lawns or orchards coming down to the gravelly beach. They abound in native fish of excellent quality. They afford such facilities for boating and their shores such abundance of picnic

grounds, such choice and eligible sites for summer houses, such chances for parks, drives and hunting, as cannot be found in any other region so happily surrounded and so accessible. There can be no doubt that hereafter thousands of people will visit these lakes every season and that the spirit of improvement now aroused will add rather than lessen the attractions of the lakes and their surroundings.

“The Chisago Lakes,” *St. Paul Daily Globe* 23 Aug 1880

Lindstrom’s Lake View House, later known as the Lake View Hotel (1885; destroyed by fire 1915), was one of the first, if not the first, hotels in the Chisago Lakes area. A destination for many excursion trains, it was followed by the Peninsula Hotel (1889), developed by Benjamin Bronson (1862-1915). Bronson was a Norwegian immigrant who grew up in St. Paul. The Peninsula drew guests from the Twin Cities and distant points and within a decade Lindstrom was part of a district of hotels and resorts catering to sportsmen seeking pike, pickerel, and bass (LCC 1994:31).

Chisago City’s Dahl House (1891) on Chisago Lake was “considered the most prestigious and catered to upper class visitors from the Twin Cities,” while Center City offered the Park Island Hotel (1893), which included a hotel and detached cottages (Chisago City Booster Club 1981:29; M.A. Justin 2003:6-12). The Dahl House was founded by Frank A. Dahl, a naïve of Dadesjo, Sweden. In 1891 he built a hotel on property purchased from Isaac Bernheimer (Shoquist 1981:29). Dahl also became the President of the Farmers State Bank. The Dahl House was the gem of the local late 19th-century resort industry. Its wealthy urban clientele stayed for a week or more on the American Plan, dining at the hotel and engaging in social activities (McMahon and Karamanski 2002:219). The *Minneapolis Journal*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press* and other national newspapers advertised the fine fishing and boating of the Chisago Lakes area, and steamboat excursions cruised from the Dahl House, Peninsula and Lake View docks to other points on the chain of lakes (Hackl et al. 2001:91).

The Dahl House was rebuilt after a fire in 1910. Albert Johnson next purchased the property. Johnson catered to conventions and trade shows, and made many improvements including tennis courts, a dredged waterfront, and a pavilion on a small island opposite the resort (Harris 2007:109-110). The Dahl House was widely advertised in Twin Cities newspapers, and invited residents to come to Chisago City for its famous Sunday chicken dinners. Johnson closed the resort in 1942, just as World War II gas rationing began to limit automobile travel. The property was destroyed in a 1958 fire (Shoquist 1981:29).

There were at least four resorts on Green Lake: the Green Lake Summer Resort, Bungalow Beach, Sandy Beach, and Angler’s Eden Silver Bay. Harris notes “most resorts opened before the first World War and closed during the drought years of the 1930s” (Harris 2007:102). A few surviving resort cottages have been enlarged into year-round lakeshore homes.

YMCA, scouting, and church camps were another part of summer life on Green Lake. Camp Icahgowan, established in 1908 by the Minneapolis YWCA on the east shore was the first of several. Campers arrived by train and later by bus. Facilities included log buildings and tent platforms. The St. Paul Camp Fire Girls established Camp Ojiketa on property to the south of Icahgowan. In the 1940s the YMCA moved the camp to Amery, Wisconsin and the Camp Fire Girls acquired the property and opened a Bluebird camp called Cheewin. In the mid-1990s, the tract was redeveloped as Ridge Point (Harris 2007:127-130). In 2008, 70-acre Camp Ojiketa, which included 3,100 feet of lakeshore, marshland, and an oak forest, was acquired for a regional park.

#### 4.2.4 Chisago Lakes Cottage Development

At the turn of the 20th century, housekeeping resorts also provided cottage living on a weekly or monthly basis, and meals were sometimes offered in a dining room housed on site (M. A. Justin et al. 2003:6-12). Four simple resorts with cottages opened between Chisago City and Lindstrom during the early 20th century: Russell Beach, Squirrel Beach, Klines' Resort, and the Villa Cape Horn (Figure 12). Only the latter, now known as the Rose Hill Resort, survives. The shingled, domestically-scaled Queen Anne Style hotel building was surrounded by simple frame cottages that were placed on a hill descending to South Lindstrom Lake. The seven cottages of Squirrel Beach were operated by Charles G. and Christina Nelson as an adjunct to their lakeside dairy farm on Lindstrom Lake (*Chisago County Press* 8 Aug 1988:8A).

The Chisago Lakes area was advertised in tourist literature as convenient by train, but after Trunk Highway 46 was paved as far as Center City in the 1920s it was increasingly promoted to automobile drivers (Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Assn. 1926). In 1920, the Chisago Motor Transportation Company was organized by Chisago County businessmen to operate bus and freight truck service, including service for the resort industry (*Chisago County Press* 15 April 1920). The Works Progress Administration's *Guide to Minnesota* (1938), which encouraged auto touring at the end of the Depression, observed that Chisago City remained well known for its "summer resorts and excellent fishing" (Federal Writers Project 1938:458).

Portions of the Green Lake shoreline adjacent to the TH 8 corridor, most notably along Jonquil Lane (formerly Green Bay Avenue), have been developed with year-round, single-family residences. In a pattern like that across the Chisago Lakes area, this development began with small seasonal, family-owned cottages at the turn of the 20th century (McMahon and Karamanski 2002:219). Most were very simple frame buildings; four cottages built for the Hamm family between 1905 and 1914 on Old Towne Avenue in Chisago City, facing Chisago Lake, were handsome one-story bungalows considerably more substantial than most (Harris 2007:111). Daily train service allowed summering businessmen easy access to their offices.

##### 4.2.4.1 Green Lake Beach

In 1903 the first land platted on the west shore of Green Lake for cottage development was at "Green Lake Beach" in Section 12. Placed on the narrow peninsula connecting to Chisago City by a wood bridge, the 30 narrow lots were divided by the Chisago Land Company. This firm was a successor to Isaac Bernheimer's New York real estate business. Green Lake Beach was arranged along the peninsula extending into Green Lake along a single road now named Bonnie Glen (Chisago County Recorder Plan Book [CCPB]:49). Many of the lots appear to have been initially developed with small hip-or gable-roofed cottages placed on stone or concrete foundations. Typically the exterior was clad in wood drop siding, with simple trim. Typical outbuildings included small boathouses and privies.

Building plans and complete building "kits" were widely advertised in plan books including Sears, Roebuck and Company's "Simplex" series and the Aladdin Homes "Built in a Day" catalog. Foundations of stone or concrete supported the lightweight structures. Large screened porches at the lake-facing elevation were a standard feature. In 1917, the Aladdin Company sold complete packages intended for do-it-yourself construction at a cost from \$144.40 to \$486.00 (Figure 13). One model similar to the hip-roofed examples at Green Lake Beach was called the Luna, and featured a screened porch, three 8- by 7-foot sleeping rooms, and a kitchen and living room (Alladin 1917:104). Few examples remain; most have been extensively remodeled cottages or replaced by year-round houses. The mall houses were quite easily moved, and anecdotal comments by local residents note relocation to other locations on the lake as well as shorter moves down the street.

#### **4.2.4.2 Green Lake Bay**

The next addition on the west shore was “Green Lake Bay,” platted in 1924 on Government Lot 2 of Section 13. In 1902 Otto Wallmark’s estate had sold 67.13 acres of Government Lots 2 and 3 of Section 13 to Isaac Johnson (Chisago County Deed Book [CCDB] 14:226). Isaac Johnson farmed the property and transferred it to his son John A. Johnson in 1914 (CCDB 3:530). In 1924, Johnson and his wife Emily laid out 19 lots as “Green Lake Bay.” The lakeshore property totaled 5.5 acres (CCPB:47). The 50-foot wide lots were placed between the shoreline and the newly-created Green Lake Avenue (CCDB 3:530). This is now Jonquil Lane. The original plan shows that newly created Division Street (present-day 276th Street) ran west to TH 46 (TH 8). Initial development included a group of small hip-roofed cottages at the north end near Division Street.

#### **4.2.4.3 Green Lake Bay Addition**

The last large shoreline development within the Architectural History APE was the “Green Lake Bay Addition” laid out in 1946 on Government Lot 3 of Section 13. The owners were Paul E. L. Peterson and Helen L. Peterson who farmed the adjoining property. The 7.53-acre plat contained 29 lots (CCPB:49; Atlas Company 1950). Green Lake Bay Addition adjoined Green Lake Bay at the north and extended along Green Lake Avenue (present-day Jonquil Lane) to present-day 273rd Street. The few remaining examples of original development appear to have been of the same type of hip-roofed cottage as that built at Green Lake Beach and Green Bay decades before. Typical outbuildings include privies and boathouses. Most early cottages have been replaced with large year-round houses.

#### **4.2.6 Farmers and Summer Vacationers**

Some Chisago County farmers apparently rented their unimproved shoreline land to campers and fishermen and also opened rooms in their homes. At one time or another at least two of four shoreline farmsteads on the west side of Green Lake provided summer recreation. By 1895, the Frank and Selma Glycer farm near present-day 270th Street offered a weekend retreat to urban vacationers. Harris calls it the “probably the first tourist venue established on Green Lake” (Harris 2007:63). One well-documented visit by a group of St. Paul bachelors included bicycling, canoeing, and marksmanship (Minnesota Historical Society Album 215; Figure 9).

Lindberg Point was the second location. In 1867, Otto Wallmark purchased 49 acres including a prominent wooded shoreline point on Government Lot 1 in Section 13 from Charles Parker, a St. Paul attorney (CCDB H 462-463). Present-day Lindberg Point was included in the transaction. In 1902, Wallmark’s estate sold 77.29 acres of Government Lot 1 and a portion of Lot 2 to Frank O. Carlson (CCDB 14:149). Frank O. Carlson (1867-1926) farmed the land until 1926 and in 1937 Carl (1907-1990) and Victoria Lindberg (1903-1985) purchased the property during a period of severe drought. In addition to dairy farming, Lindberg established a campground and boat landing on the property that was accessed by a long road flanked by fields (personal communication with Doris Peterson 9/1/2010). The property has long been known as “Lindberg Landing” and “Lindberg Point.” Lindberg rented boats and had six rental cottages. One small cabin remains. Unlike Green Lake hotel businesses in Chisago City, the Glycer and Lindberg businesses do not appear to have advertised in local newspapers that offered cottage rental and campground listings. In the case of Lindberg, one primary advertisement was a still-extant sign on TH 8 lettered with “Rental-Launching-Camping-Picnicing” (Figure 18).

#### 4.2.7 Changing Recreational Landscape: 1930-1962

The beauty of the community which was once studded with diamonds of magnificent blue waters is now dotted here and there with swamps and marshlands causing nothing at the most but unhealthful conditions and stand as monuments to civic neglect. The Chisago Lakes Community, once the garden spot of Minnesota, offering beauty to the wearied eye that no scene anywhere could duplicate, now presents a pitiful spectacle.

“Reasons for Lake Project,” *Chisago County Press*, July 27, 1933, 2

The cycle of resort decline included a severe drought during the Depression—leading the *Chisago County Press* to describe the lakes as a “pitiful spectacle”—and the discontinuation of rail service in 1948 (Hackl et al. 2001:105; *Chisago County Press* 27 July 1933:2; *Chisago County Press*, 27 July 1933). Rising land levels accompanied the rebound of the tourist cottage business rafter World War II, catering to those who “arrived in the family station wagon, cooked their own meals, and spent the majority of their time fishing for bass, sunfish and crappie and swimming in area lakes” (Hackl et al 2001:151).

The completion of construction of the present alignment of TH 8 during the 1950s enhanced the attractiveness of the Chisago Lakes area for vacationers and potential commuters. During the 1950s and 1960s Wyoming Township and other area farmers began to subdivide their land, and private summer cottage construction surged, raising questions about the limits of construction that the county could tolerate (*Chisago County Press* 6 June 1957:1). Construction of I-35W began in the early 1960s, and the linking of TH 8 and I-35W in 1967 further encouraged the 1970s construction of year-round lakeshore homes and daily commuting to the Twin Cities (Figure 14).

#### 4.2.8 Statewide Historic Contexts

Two statewide post-contact-period historic contexts developed by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office are applicable to Chisago County and the historic contexts developed for this study (SHPO rev. 2010). The contexts include “Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940)” and “Urban Centers (1870-1940).”

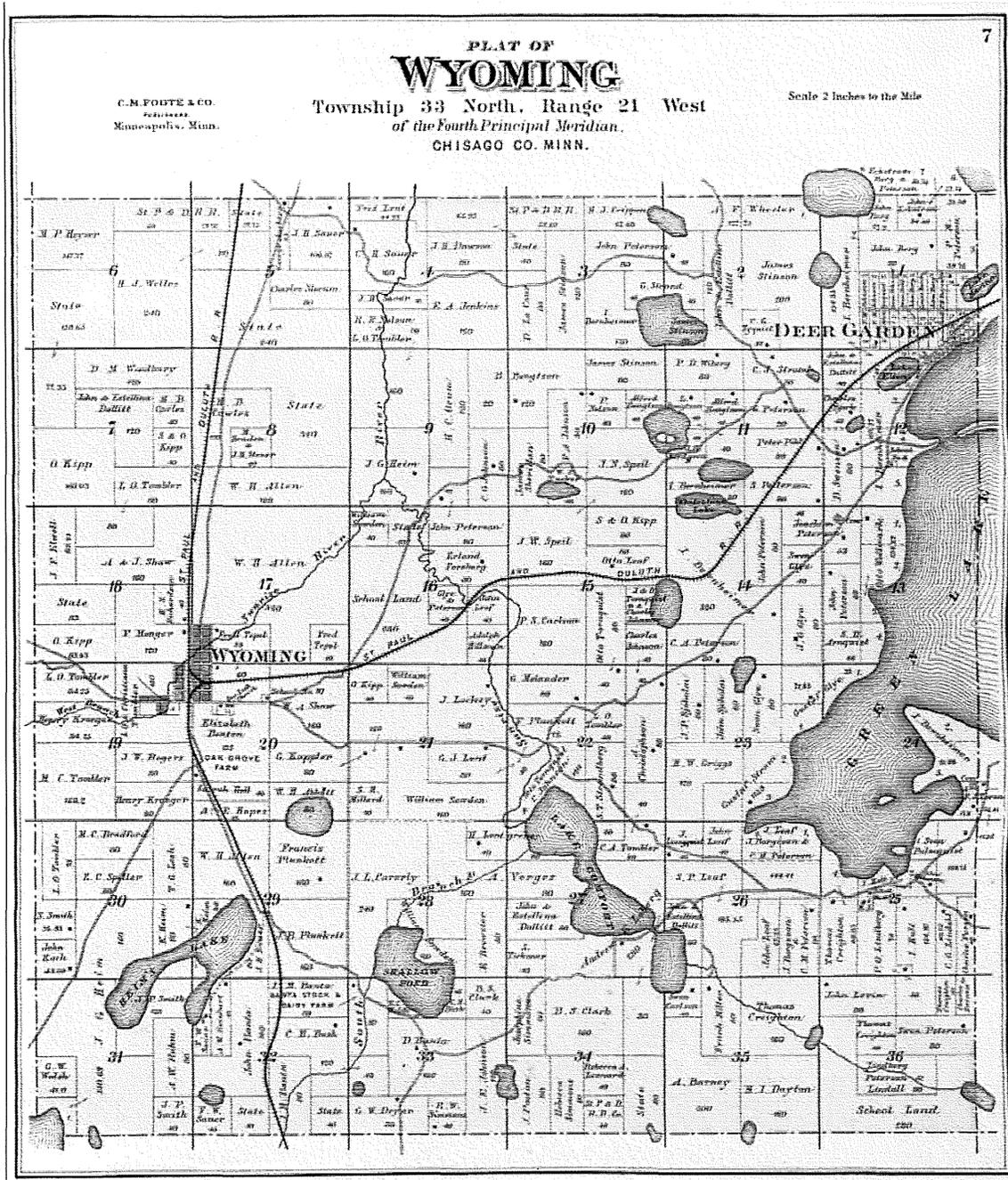


Figure 3. Wyoming Township. (Foote 1888)

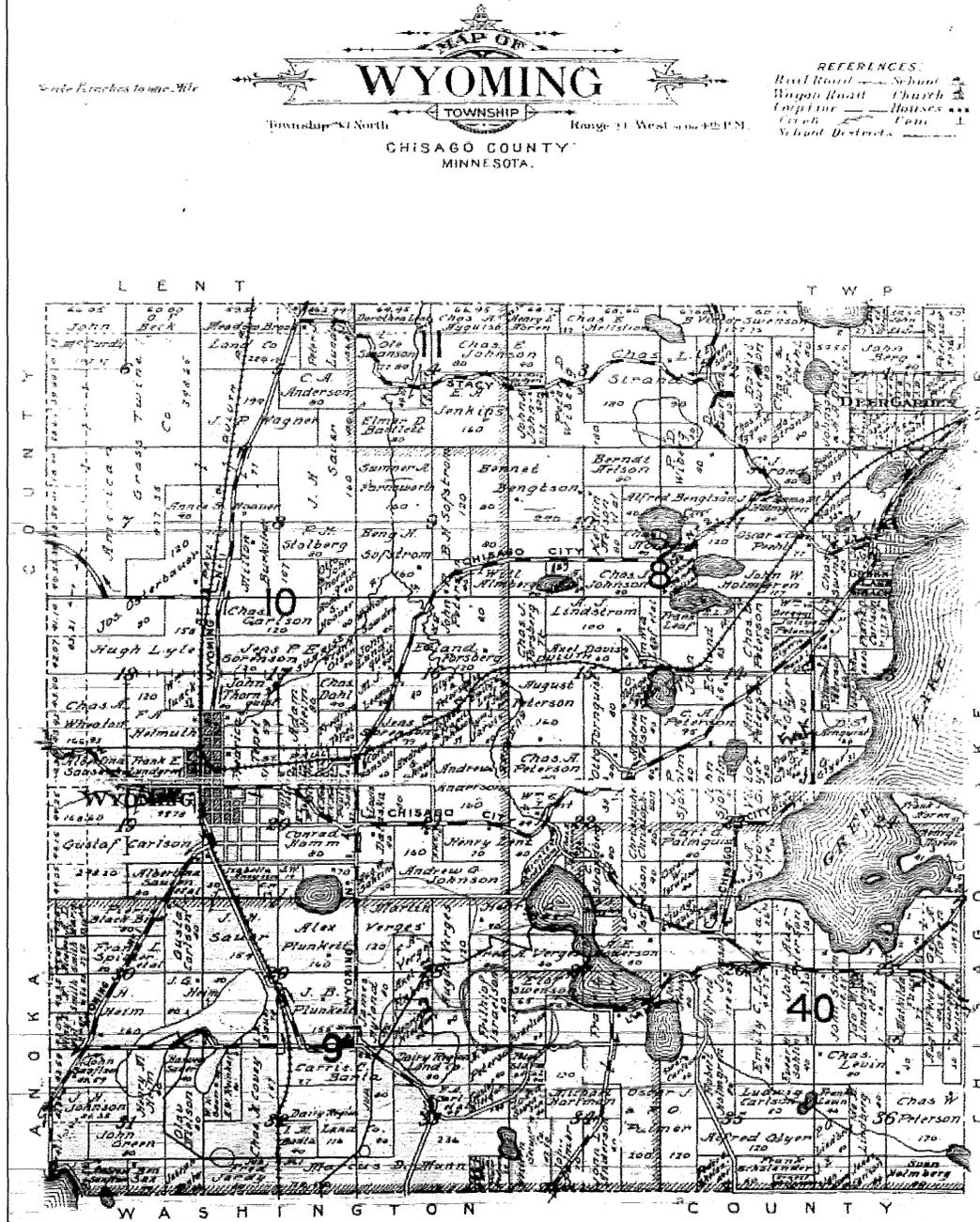


Figure 4. Wyoming Township, 1914. (Webb)

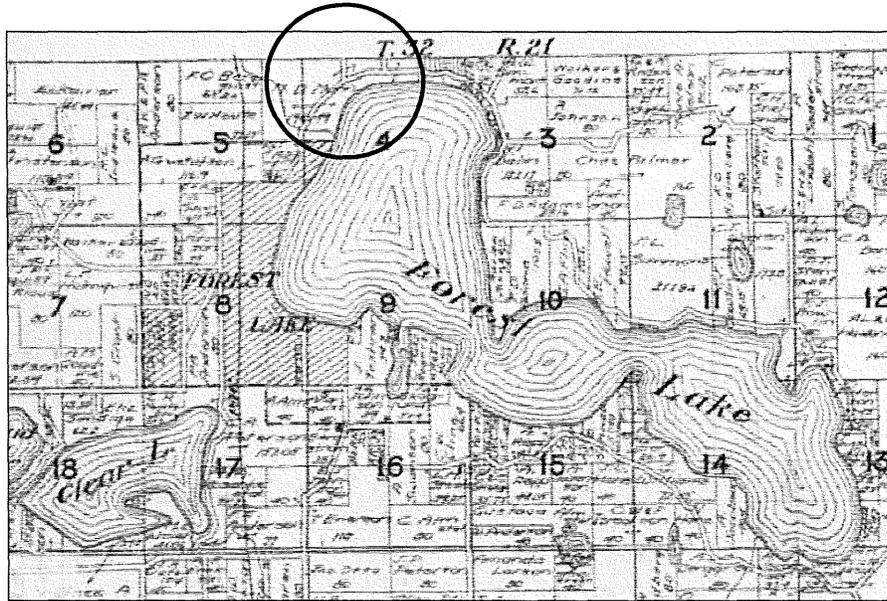
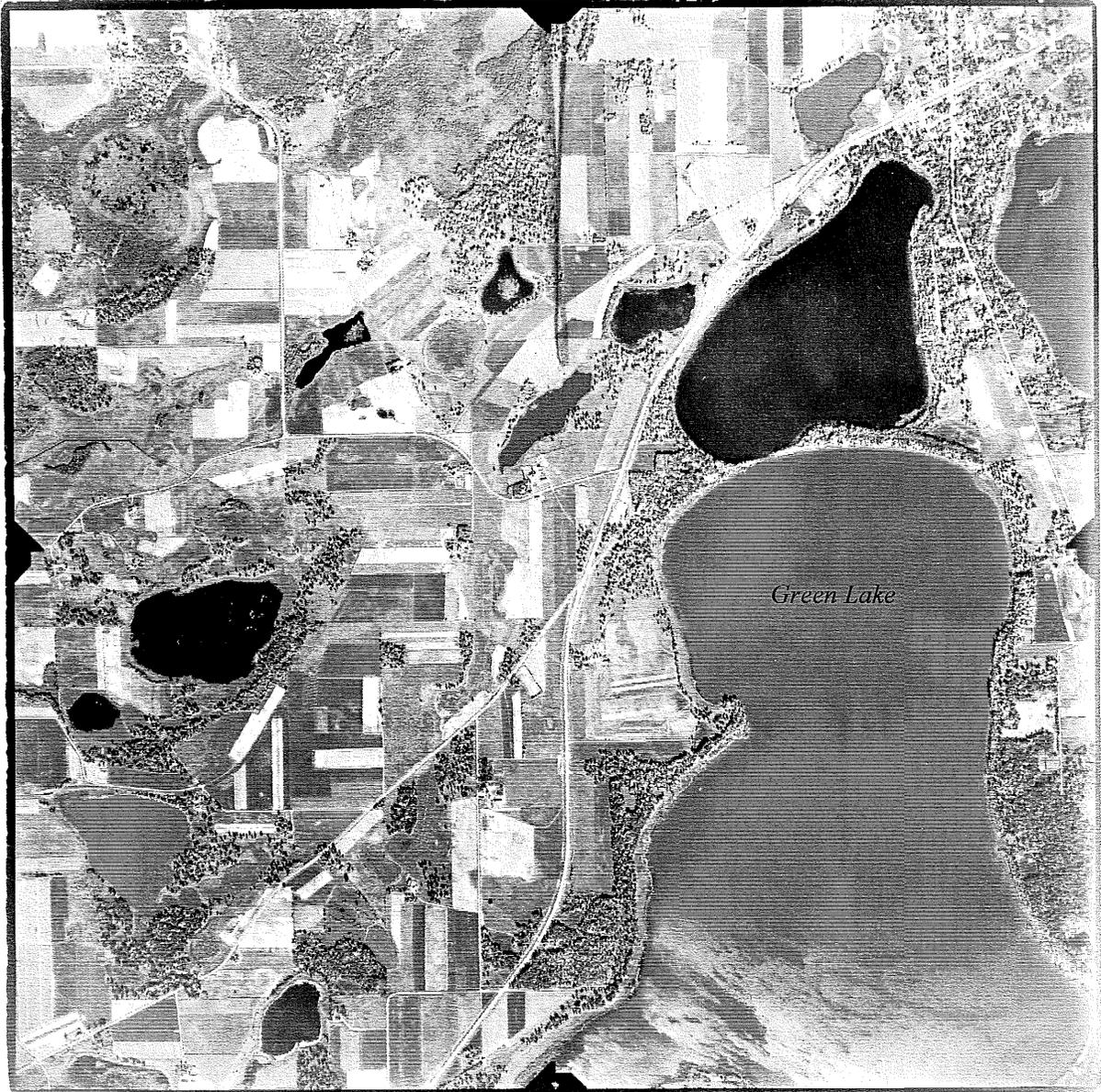


Figure 5. Forest Lake Township, 1916 (Hixson). Area of APE is circled.



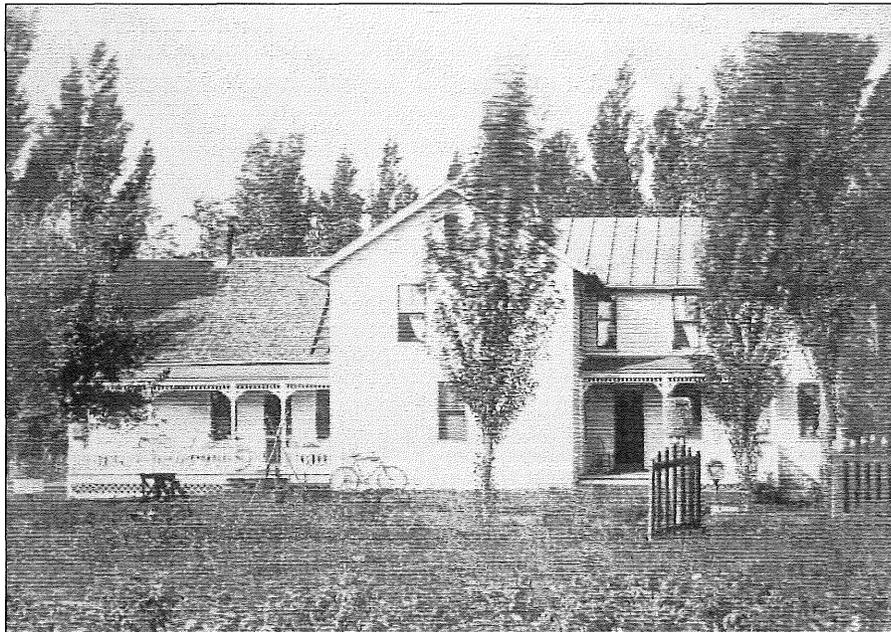
**Figure 6. Wyoming Township and west Green Lake area before construction of TH 8 and during drought, 1938. (Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota)**



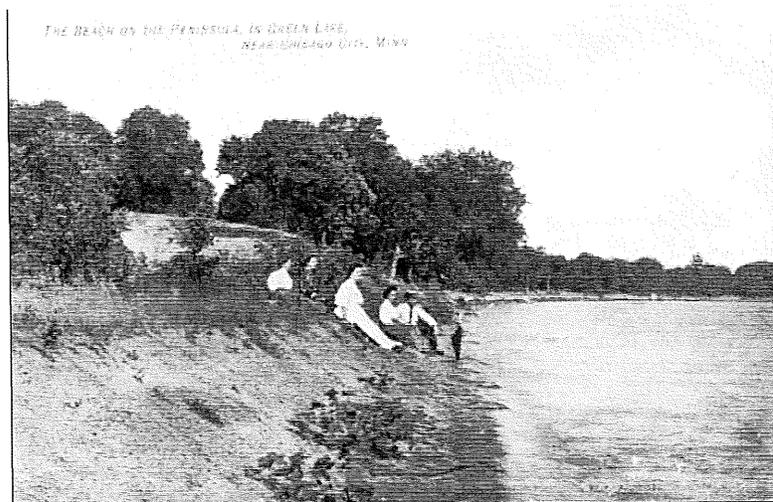
**Figure 7. Wyoming Township and west Green Lake area after construction of TH 8, 1953. (Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota)**



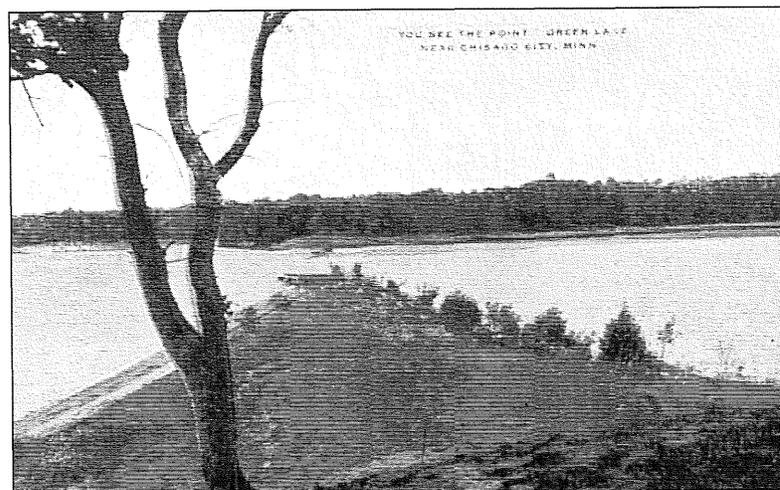
**Figure 8. Rahm House originally on North Shore Drive, Forest Lake; moved to 7040 Lake Boulevard in 1932. (Beulah Tolzmann)**



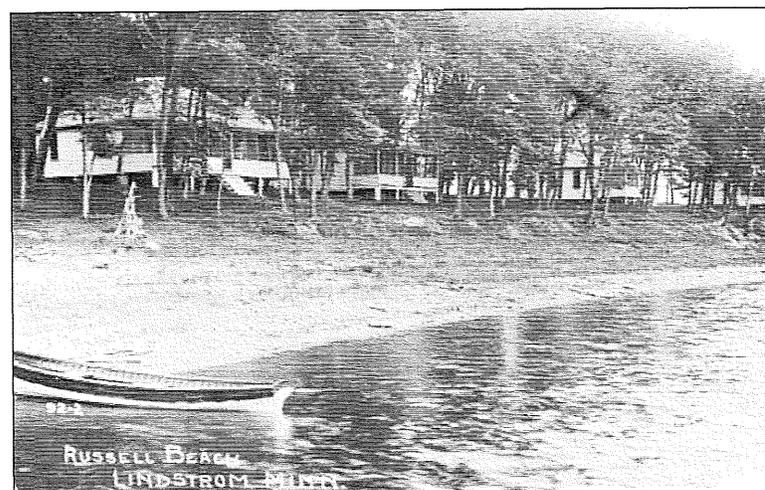
**Figure 9. Glycer House (?), Section 23, T33N R21W, in 1895. (MHS)**



**Figure 10. The Beach on the Peninsula, in Green Lake near Chisago City, ca. 1910. (MHS)**



**Figure 11. The Point on Green Lake (Bonnie Glen?), ca. 1908. (MHS)**



**Figure 12. Russell Beach cottages, Lindstrom, ca. 1915. These hip-roofed buildings are typical of the Chisago Lakes area. (MHS)**

# Sovereign Summer Cottages



**T**

HE many pleasures and advantages of summer cottage life need no argument here. Thousands and thousands of American families enjoy this stimulating life for several weeks or months each summer.

Sovereign Read-Cut Summer Cottages are distinguished from most summer cottages by the superiority of materials and construction and, while being wonderfully low in price, give every service demanded over a long period of years. Not the least of the pleasures derived by our customers many times is that of actually erecting the cottage themselves. Their vacation is planned with the arrival of the material and the joy of creating and building *their own* cottage lends a keen appreciation to its use in future years.

The frames of all summer cottages are of good, clean No. 1 dressed lumber; of proper size and design, not greatly dissimilar to dwelling houses. The siding is practically clear Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, tongued and grooved. The rooms are all open to the rafters, the partitions being of clear Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir. Ceiling partition lumber finished both sides. The flooring is clear Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir.

## Specifications for Sovereign Summer Cottages

The following specifications apply generally to all summer cottages, but vary slightly in some cases, according to the size of the cottage; that is, in relation to size of sills, joists, and rafters.

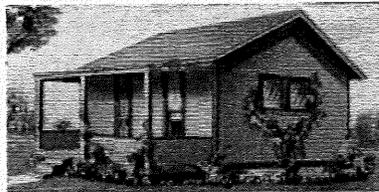
Foundation sills, 4 x 6 in.	Roof, sheathing 7/8 in.
Joists, 2 x 6 in.	Shingles or roofing.
Studding, 2 x 4 in.	Doors, windows (glazed).
Rafters, 2 x 4 in.	Hardware, paint for two coats
Siding, 7/8-in. tongued and grooved, bevel face.	outside, any color, nails, locks, hinges.
Flooring, matched.	No plaster or plaster board furnished.
Partitions, matched ceiling.	

Price, \$152.00  
Cash discount, 5%  
Net price, \$144.40

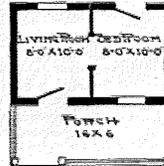


The Asbury

\$144.40



**T**HE Asbury is a cosy little summer cottage of pleasing lines—built for two. The porch can be screened in to give an outdoor living room. The front door has glass in the upper portion, giving additional light to the living room. This is one of the old original summer cottages and has



Floor Plan  
The Asbury

been erected in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the country. At price quoted you get nails, paints, glass—everything to complete the Asbury. See general summer cottage specifications above and Terms on page 2.

Figure 13. Aladdin "Built in a Day" Catalog No. 29, 1917.



**Figure 14. Lake Boulevard at Chisago City (TH 8), 1974. (MHS)**

This page intentionally left blank

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1. Phase I

The Principal Investigator conducted Phase I fieldwork during June and July 2010. A total of 41 properties older than 45 years (built before 1965) were recorded. The inventory includes 24 houses, 13 farmsteads, one commercial property, one structure, one railroad grade segment, and one cemetery. Following Phase I fieldwork and recordation, three properties were recommended for further Phase II evaluation. These evaluations were completed in September 2010 (see Section 5.3). Figures 2 and 3 summarize results.

The APE was determined by the Mn/DOT CRU project manager, as described in Section 1.0. The exterior of Phase I properties was inventoried from the public right-of-way. Table 2 summarizes the results of the Phase I architectural history survey. Phase I evaluation forms are found in Appendix A.

**Table 2. Phase I Architectural History Survey Properties Not Eligible for Listing on NRHP**

SHPO #	Property Name	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
CH-WYT-048	Israelson Farmstead	7514 250th Street Wyoming	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-049	House	9650 275th Street	ca. 1900	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-050	C. E. Swenson Farmstead	9460 284th Street Chisago City	ca. 1900	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-051	Gateposts	9845 Bonnie Glen Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-052	House	9955 Bonnie Glen Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-061	House	9857 Bonnie Glen Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-053	House	9911 Bonnie Glen Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-054	House	9990 Bonnie Glen Chisago City	ca. 1960	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-055	Peter Storm Farmstead	24810 Hazel Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-056	Frank Palmer Farmstead	24588 Heath Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-057	Palmer-Franta Farmstead	24495 Heath Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1890	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-035	Implement Repair Building	25383 Iris Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1910	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-058	Johannes Peterson Farmstead	27511 Jeffrey Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1910	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-059	Glyer Farmstead	9208 Jeffrey Court Chisago City	ca. 1880	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-060	House and cabin	28553 Johnson Lane Chisago City	ca. 1950, 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-016	House	28599 Johnson Lane Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-017	House	28605 Johnson Lane Chisago City	ca. 1950	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-063	House	26997 Jonquil Drive N.	ca. 1925	Not historically significant

SHPO #	Property Name	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
		Chisago City		significant
CH-WYT-028	House	27029 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-018	House	27075 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1940	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-019	House	27125 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1940	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-062	House	27359 Jonquil Drive Chisago City	ca. 1925	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-027	House	27403 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1925	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-023	House	27603 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1910	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-021	House	27633 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1925	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-020	House	27643 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1925	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-024	House	27653 Jonquil Drive N. Chisago City	ca. 1925	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-030	House	29180 Karmel Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1927	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-031	Tolzmann Farmstead	7039 Lake Blvd. Wyoming	ca. 1953	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-032	House	7040 Lake Blvd Wyoming	ca. 1860	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-033	House	7321 Lake Blvd. Wyoming	ca. 1900	Not historically significant
CH-WHT-036	Gustav Strom/Storm Farmstead	8771 Lake Blvd. Chisago City	ca. 1900	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-037	House	8790 Lake Blvd Chisago City	ca. 1905	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-039	John W. Holmgren Farmstead	9255 Viking Blvd Chisago City	ca. 1903	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-040	Pihl (Peehl) Farmstead	9311 Viking Blvd Chisago City	ca. 1920	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-041	House	10155 Wyoming Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1885	Not historically significant
CH-WYT-042	St. Paul and Duluth Branch Railroad Grade Segment	Karmel Avenue Section 1, T33N R21W Chisago City	1880	Poor integrity
WA-FLC-003	House	6424 N. Shore Dr. Forest Lake Washington County	ca. 1865	Not historically significant

## 5.2 Phase II Evaluations

Following completion of the Phase I inventory, in August and September 2010 the Principal Investigator conducted Phase II fieldwork and intensive research on three properties (Table 3). NRHP criteria were applied to each property, based on property-specific research, local historic contexts (see Section 4.0), the statewide context “Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1880-1940,” and Granger and Kelly, *Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads* (2006).

**Table 3. Phase II Architectural History Survey Properties**

SHPO #	Property Name	Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
CH-WYT-029	Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead	29425 Karmel Avenue Chisago City	ca. 1900	Eligible
CH-WYT-038	Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead	9521 Lake Blvd. Chisago City	1902-1950	Not eligible
CH-WYT-046	West Green Lake Cemetery	9378 Wyoming Trail Chisago City	1878	Not eligible

This page intentionally left blank

### 5.3 Phase II Evaluations

This page intentionally left blank

### 5.3.1

#### CH-WYT-038

#### Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead

#### Lindberg Landing

9521 Lake Boulevard / TH 8

Chisago City, Chisago County

PIN 13.10195.00

UTM: Z15 5070001E 5020531N

#### Description

The Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead is located on Government Lots 1 and 2 of Section 13 of T 33N R 21 W (Figures 62, 63). The acreage also includes Lot 26 of Green Lake Beach. Formerly part of Wyoming Township, the property was annexed to Chisago City in 2005. The 82.67-acre parcel is bounded by Green Lake at the east and TH 8 at the west. The property frontage along the lake includes a forested promontory labeled as Lindberg Point on the USGS map. Green Lake Beach (1903) adjoins the north property line and the Green Lake Bay Addition (1924) adjoins the property to the south. Both were subdivided from farmland for lakeshore development. A weathered wood sign placed the east side of TH 8 still announces the former campground business. The approach to the property is by a tree-lined gravel road that continues to the lake frontage. The complex is comprised of a farmhouse, dairy barn, two Quonset barns, and a pump house. The buildings range in date from ca. 1902 to ca. 1950 and are in fair to poor condition.

The farmstead is surrounded by acreage to the east, north, and south. The land currently under cultivation generally follows field patterns shown on a 1953 air photo (Figure 17). The farmhouse is separated from TH 8 by a large lawn planted with mature trees, including apple, arbor vitae, and birch. The farmstead buildings are vacant. The earliest building is the farmhouse (ca. 1902). All other buildings date from after ca. 1945, including the dairy barn and silo (ca. 1945) and pump house (ca. 1945). Despite the proximity to TH 8, the views from the farmstead are primarily of cultivated fields to the south, north, and east, with glimpses of Green Lake to the southeast. An windbreak of mature conifers is planted near the south and west sides of the house. There is no indication of former vegetable gardens. There are no significant fences on the property.

The ca. 1902, two-and one-half story **house** (Figure 19) rests on a stone foundation and has a rectangular plan. The steeply-pitched, cross-gable roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior and much of the trim is clad in wide aluminum siding. Most windows are modern replacements with one-over-one sash. There is a large picture window at the first story of the north-facing, main façade. This elevation has a single entry sheltered by a gabled canopy carried by two Doric columns, which probably replaced the historic full-length porch. The steps and landing are concrete. There is a one-story enclosed porch at the west elevation and an enclosed porch on the north elevation. The south elevation has a tripartite bay. The exterior appears to be in good condition.

The **dairy barn** (Figures 20-22) is placed to the northeast of the house. Most of the ca. 1945 building exterior appears to be in fair condition; the north elevation is in poor condition. The balloon-framed, arch-roofed structure rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in metal. The entire exterior is clad in drop siding. Window openings on all elevations contain multi-paned wood sash; some is missing. Wagon and service doors are wood. A hip-roofed, one-story milk house is placed at the southeast corner of the building and another one-story structure is at the southwest. A concrete-stave silo with a conical aluminum roof is placed at the east side of the building. The barn interior was inaccessible for inspection. A **Quonset barn** dating from ca.

1950 is located to the west of the dairy barn. The roof is clad in metal. Another **Quonset barn** is located to the east of the barn (Figure 23). There is evidence of a concrete foundation, possibly from a poultry house or other structure, to the north of this barn. A gable-roofed pump house (ca. 1945) is clad in board and batten siding (Figure 24). The roof is clad in composition shingles. A wood sign announcing road closure to the lake is mounted on the west elevation.

The double-track gravel **lake road** connects the farmstead with the lakeshore campground (Figure 26). It bisects soybean fields before turning south along the lake, where it is set back about 100 feet from the shoreline. A narrow terrace above a grassy beach is forested with oak and basswood as well as juniper and other conifers. TH 8 is visible from this area and road noise can be heard. The road opens onto the forested point, which is divided into small camping areas divided by trees and shrubs. An open area at the end of the road has several areas of beach access, including one at what is labeled on the USGS map as Lindberg Point (USGS 1974, 1993). The shoreline is narrow and sandy (Figure 27). There is an electric utility pole, a fire pit, and childrens' play equipment. There are no foundations or other evidence of permanent buildings. The remaining **cottage** is located about 30 feet from the west-facing shoreline (Figures 28-30). The hip-roofed, one-story building rests on concrete blocks. The roof is clad in composition shingles. A modern wood deck frames the west and north sides. The exterior is in good condition and is clad in drop siding. The windows, including a band of five at the east elevation, contain one-over-one wood sash. Modern cottages across the lake are visible from the shoreline, but because of lack of development to the north and south of Lindberg Point and mature vegetation and tree canopy, the site possesses a natural appearance and feeling (Figure 31).

## History

### *Otto Wallmark*

By 1902 this property was part of a parcel assembled on the west shore of Green Lake by Otto Wallmark. The parcel was comprised of Government Lots 1, 2, and 3 in Section 13 of T33 R21. Initial title to the lots was obtained in 1855 by Charles Parker, a St. Paul attorney (Certificate 2528, 11/10/1855). Parker speculatively invested in Chisago County land with Dorilus Morrison of Minneapolis (1814-1898). In 1867 Otto Wallmark purchased Government Lot 1 containing 49 acres (CCDB H 462-463) and subsequently acquired the other two lots. By 1888 he owned a total of 134.27 acres (Foote 1888).

The Wallmark property was flanked to the north by 187 shoreline acres owned by Isaac Bernheimer, and to the south by a 66-acre shoreline tract owned by S. D. Arnquist. Although a structure on the Wallmark property is suggested on the 1888 Chisago County plat book, it does not appear that Wallmark ever lived here (Foote 1888). He still owned it at the time of his death in 1901 (CCDB 6:96), but his permanent residence remained Chisago City. It is likely that he cut and sold timber from this property. One market was the stave mill in Chisago City, which was in operation between 1857 and 1885; Wallmark's brother, Andrew Wallmark, was a partner in the firm after 1874 (Harris 2007:24-27).

Wallmark (1830-1901) was an important Chisago County community leader and merchant. He came to Chisago City in 1854 with his brother, Andrew (1826-1912). Otto managed and later purchased the store established by real estate investors Isaac Bernheimer and Simon Arnold. He served as the Chisago County Auditor 1864-1880, as an Election Judge, Chisago City Postmaster, District Assessor, Wyoming Township clerk, and U.S. Census enumerator. In 1874 Wallmark was one of the founding members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chisago City and was a State Senator from 1886-1890. He is credited with building the channel between Wallmark (Spring) Lake and Chisago Lake (Hackl 2001:208). He also acquired a good deal of real estate in Chisago City as well as Wyoming Township acreage (Harris

2007:37-38; Chisago County Recorder Tract Book A). One history noted Wallmark was “among the oldest settlers of the county and was always prominent in all public affairs and was delegate to the national Republican convention which met in Philadelphia, and was a delegate to numerous county and state conventions” (Ogle 1904:456).

### ***Frank O. and Clara Carlson***

In 1902, Wallmark’s widow Eva Wallmark, son Charles A., and daughter Anna L. Arnquist received a judgment against any claim to title held by the heirs of Parker and Morrison (CCDB 12:410-11). In the same year Wallmark’s estate sold 77.29 acres of Government Lot 1 and a portion of Government Lot 2 to Frank O. Carlson (CCDB 14:149). The transaction included the northern 414 feet of Lot 2. This included present-day Lindberg Point and is the northern boundary for the shoreline plat of Green Lake Bay (1924).

Frank O. Carlson (1867-1926) farmed this property between 1902 and 1926. He was a native of Sweden and arrived in the U.S. in 1883 (U.S. Census 1910 E.D. 17:13). Carlson and his wife Clara had three children, but Clara died in 1917. During the 1920s Frank Carlson had the help of a hired man and a housekeeper. His mother, Eva Nelson, was also part of the household (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1920 E.D. 31:19). After his death, reportedly from an accident, the property was rented for several years (personal communication with Paul Storm 9/23/2010). The farmhouse is the only remaining building from the Carlson occupancy (personal communication with Donna Peterson 9/5/2010). There is no record of Carlson having operated a campground and it seems unlikely given the loss of his wife in 1917.

### ***Carl and Victoria Lindberg***

In 1937, Carl (1907-1990) and Victoria Lindberg (1903-1985) purchased Government Lot 1 and a portion of Lot 2 totaling 66 acres from the Carlson heirs (CCDB 52:422). At this time, the lake was at historic low water levels. Carl Lindberg was the son of John and Ida Lindberg who operated a dairy farm in Section 23 at the south end of Green Lake (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1910 E.D. 17:6; Webb 1914). John Lindberg was born in Chisago County to Swedish parents and Ida was a native of Sweden (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1930 E.D. 20:5). Carl and Victoria Lindberg operated a dairy farm with a herd of 25 cows and built all of the buildings on the property except the dairy barn. Carl Lindberg also drove the Chisago City school bus for many years (personal communication with Donna Peterson 9/5/2010).

Lindberg also operated a campground and rented cottages on a portion of his Green Lake shoreline. Carl’s daughter described the shoreline property as a “lodge.” She reported that one of the cottages was obtained from a Green Lake camp (personal communication with Donna Peterson 9/5/2010). In addition to cottages, “Lindberg Landing” included 26 rental boats and a dock. The campground appears to have remained in operation at least into the early 1970s. The years of operation are unclear; most likely the business began after World War II. The campsites and one remaining cottage are still used by family members. Lindberg was also very active in the community, serving as a Chisago County Commissioner during the 1960s (Chisago County Board of Commissioners). During the 1970s the Lindbergs acquired additional acreage, including acreage of the C. E. Swenson Farm across TH 8.

### **Significance**

Research on the property and the local historic contexts, “Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965” and “Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965” provided background for evaluation of the Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead for NRHP eligibility. The statewide context “Railroads and Agricultural Development,

1880-1940” and the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (Granger and Kelly, 2005) were also consulted. Information provided by Donna Peterson also assisted the research.

When the Frank O. Carlson dairy farm was established in 1902, its owner had livestock typical of area farms of this size (Chisago County Assessor Records, 1900-1930; Chisago County Assessor Personal Property Rolls 1910). In 1902, Carlson reported 3 horses, 12 cows and 4 calves along with 2 wagons. For two decades, and like his neighbors, Carlson benefited from proximity to good rail and road facilities, and proximity to a grain elevator and creamery at Chisago City. During Carlson’s occupancy, “a period of farm prosperity” prevailed as farmers diversified from dependence on wheat into a variety of new grain crops, potatoes, and dairying (Granger and Kelly 2005:3.43). Farm prices fell in 1920, and were depressed at the time of Carlson’s death in 1926. When the property was sold to Lindberg in 1937 there were record farm foreclosures despite a number of New Deal programs (Granger and Kelly 2005:3.93). During the 1940s, the surge in farm prices following World War II likely encouraged Lindberg’s construction of new barns (personal communication with Donna Peterson, 9/4/2010; Granger and Kelly 2005: 3.93; 3.109). The new physical plant, entirely replaced except for the farmhouse, reflected the building campaign of many Chisago County farmers who were faced with updating obsolete equipment. This effort was accompanied by electrification, which did not reach Chisago County farms until the early 1940s (personal communication with Donna Peterson 9/5/2010).

Concurrently, some farmers were involved in the summer tourism business. By 1888, five farmers including Otto Wallmark owned land along the west side of Green Lake. Although land use in the surrounding area was devoted to diversified farming, shoreline development for summer tourists was already underway. The very earliest wave of land speculation had produced the Deer Garden townsite (1856) owned by Isaac Bernheimer, but it had little development. In 1880 the construction of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad brought a steady flow of summer hotel traffic to the Chisago Lakes area centered between Chisago City and Lindstrom. Hotel, summer camp, and cottage development followed, including the 1903 subdivision of Green Lake Beach, north of the Carlson-Lindberg property.

By the turn of the 20th century, some Chisago County farmers with shoreline property rented tent sites and cottages to tourists. At least two of four shoreline farmsteads (Glyer and Lindberg) on the west side of Green Lake were devoted at one time or another to such summer recreation. Such operations sometimes offered meals provided by the farm owners. In other cases housekeeping cottages were provided. Some Chisago County farmers apparently rented their unimproved shoreline land to campers and fishermen and also opened rooms their homes. By 1895, for example, the Frank Glyer farm on Government Lot 1 of Section 23 (south of the Carlson-Lindberg property) offered a weekend retreat to urban vacationers. Harris calls it the “probably the first tourist venue established on Green Lake” (Harris 2007:63). One well-documented visit by a group of St. Paul bachelors included bicycling, canoeing, and marksmanship (Minnesota Historical Society Album 215). Unlike the large hotels in the area, advertising for these venues appears to have been informal, probably word-of-mouth. The only advertising evidence identified for the Lindberg business, for example, is the still extant, weathered sign at the edge of the property on the east side of TH 8.

### **Evaluation**

The Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead appeared to be potentially eligible for the NRHP because of its association with the recreational development of Green Lake and the Chisago Lakes area during the early 20th century. The property’s association with 20th-century dairy farming in Chisago County, and Swedish-immigrant building traditions were also evaluated.

The period of significance for evaluation of the cottage and campground under Criterion A begins with Carl and Victoria Lindberg's purchase of the property in 1937. It extends through ca. 1960, which is the NRHP cutoff for eligibility, and occupancy by the Lindbergs. The landscape of shoreline, forested informal grounds, and the lake road appears to be very intact and possesses a high degree of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Only one cottage maintained by Carlson remains. Since the cottages and boat launching facility were the heart of the operation, however, their presence is important to significance. It is expected that the cottage would be of the hip-roofed simple design common to this area, but the lack of a grouping that characterized the Lindberg's business does not contribute to significance. Therefore this property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP as a recreational property associated with agriculture.

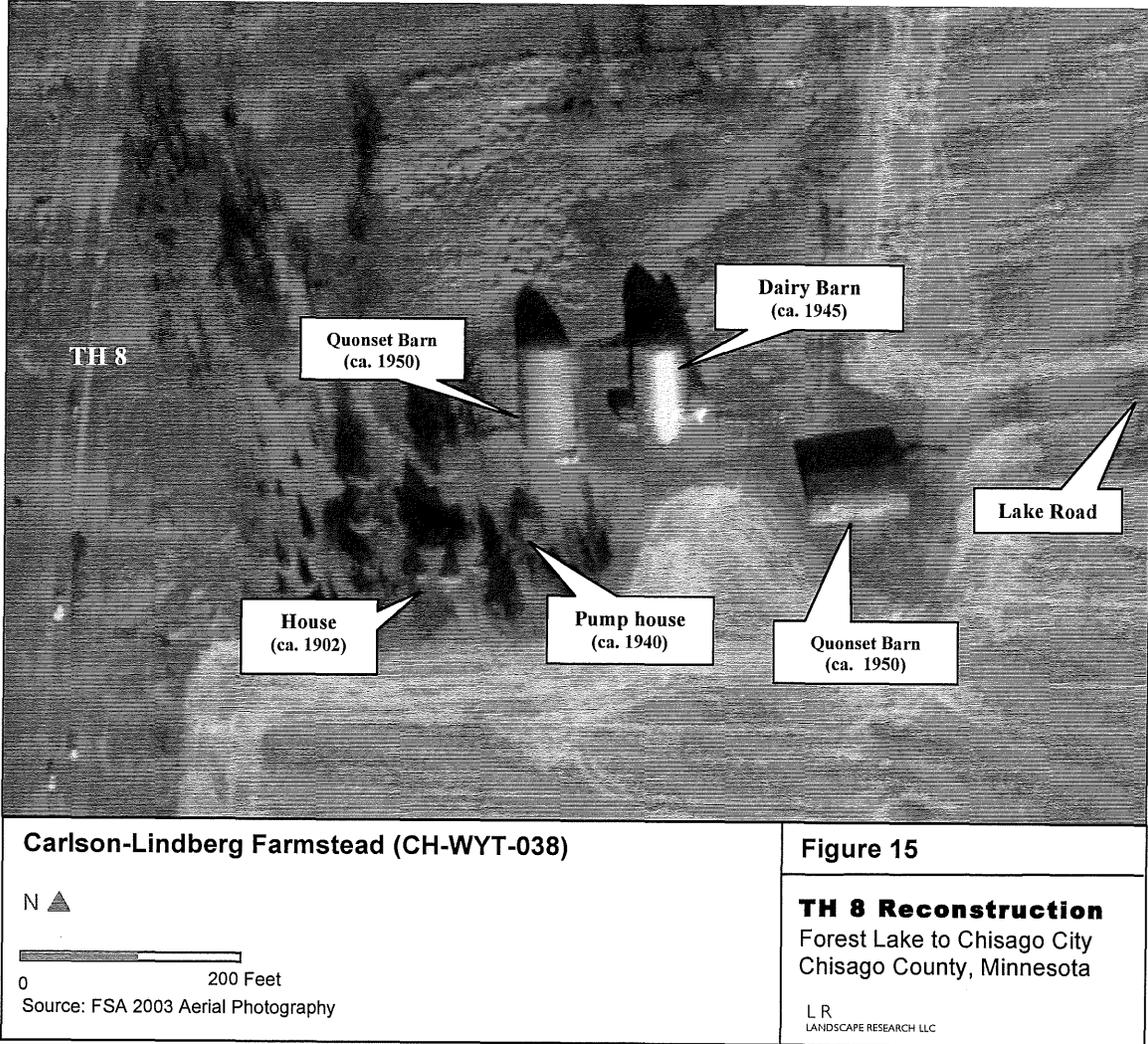
In order for the farmstead to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, there should be a significant collection of buildings illustrating the dairy operation (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.14). For more than 50 years, Charles Parker and Otto Wallmark apparently owned this land as an investment. The period of significance for evaluation of the dairy farm under Criterion A begins with the development of the farm by Frank O. Carlson in 1902. It extends until 1960, through the occupancy by Carl Lindberg. Only the farmhouse built by Carlson remains from the first dairy operation. The second dairy operation by Lindberg was a small business combined with a lakeshore campground. It does not, however, represent an exceptional collection of buildings associated with a dairy operation and the barn is in poor condition. There are many similar gothic-roofed barns in the immediate area, including examples built after 1940. There is no exterior evidence of any Swedish immigrant building traditions, such as a gable-roofed barn.

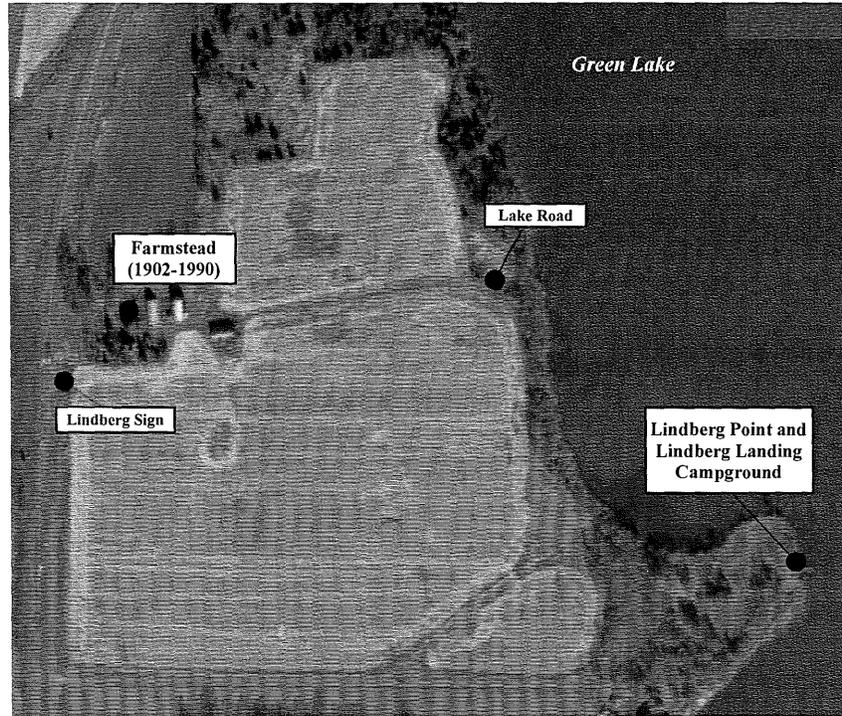
Frank O. Carlson does not appear to have been well known in the community. Although Carl Lindberg held public office, it was not at the level of significance necessary for NRHP Criterion B.

The dairy barn does not retain enough exterior integrity to be exemplary of mid 20th-century agricultural construction under Criterion C. The removal of other outbuildings such as poultry houses and extensive remodeling of the farmhouse also contribute to loss of overall historic integrity and significance of the farmstead. The barn and house do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.





**Figure 16. Lindberg-Carlson farmstead, fields, and Lindberg Point.**



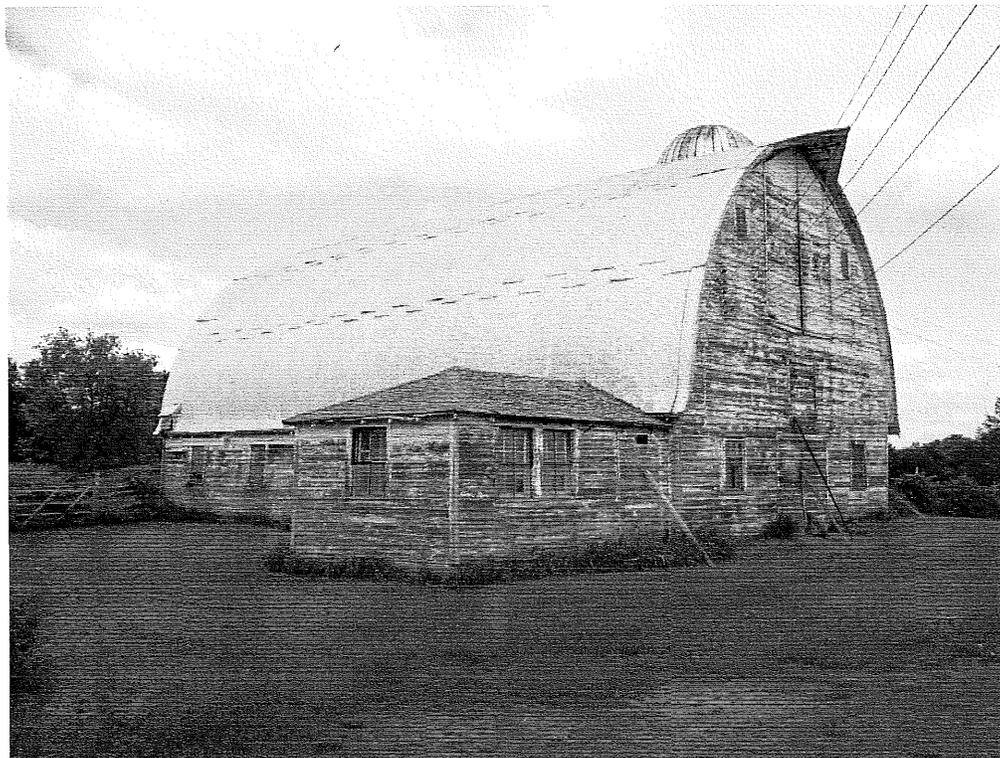
**Figure 17. Lindberg-Carlson farmstead, fields, and Lindberg Point, 1953.**



**Figure 18. Lindberg Point sign, date unknown. East side of TH 8, facing southeast, 2010.**



**Figure 19. Carlson-Lindberg farmhouse, facing southeast, 2010.**



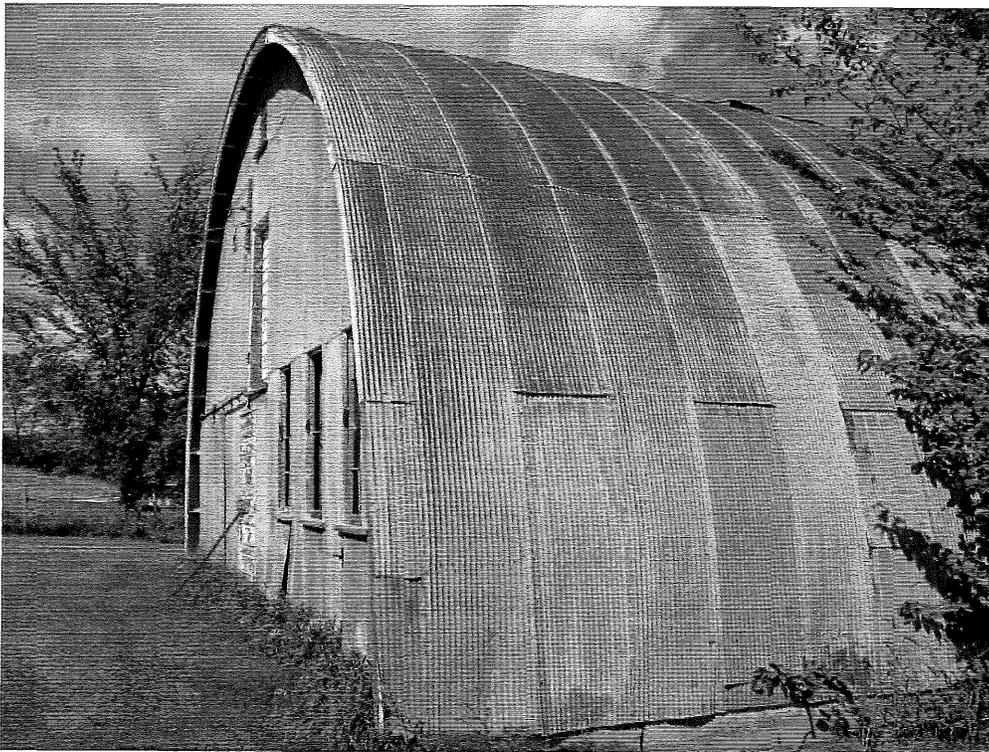
**Figure 20. Lindberg Farmstead dairy barn, west and south elevations, facing northeast, 2010.**



**Figure 21. Lindberg Farmstead barn, west and north elevations, facing southeast, 2010.**



**Figure 22. Lindberg Farmstead barn, east elevation, facing west, 2010.**



**Figure 23. Lindberg Farmstead Quonset barn (east), south and west elevations, facing north, 2010.**



**Figure 24. Lindberg Farmstead pump house, west elevation, facing east, 2010.**



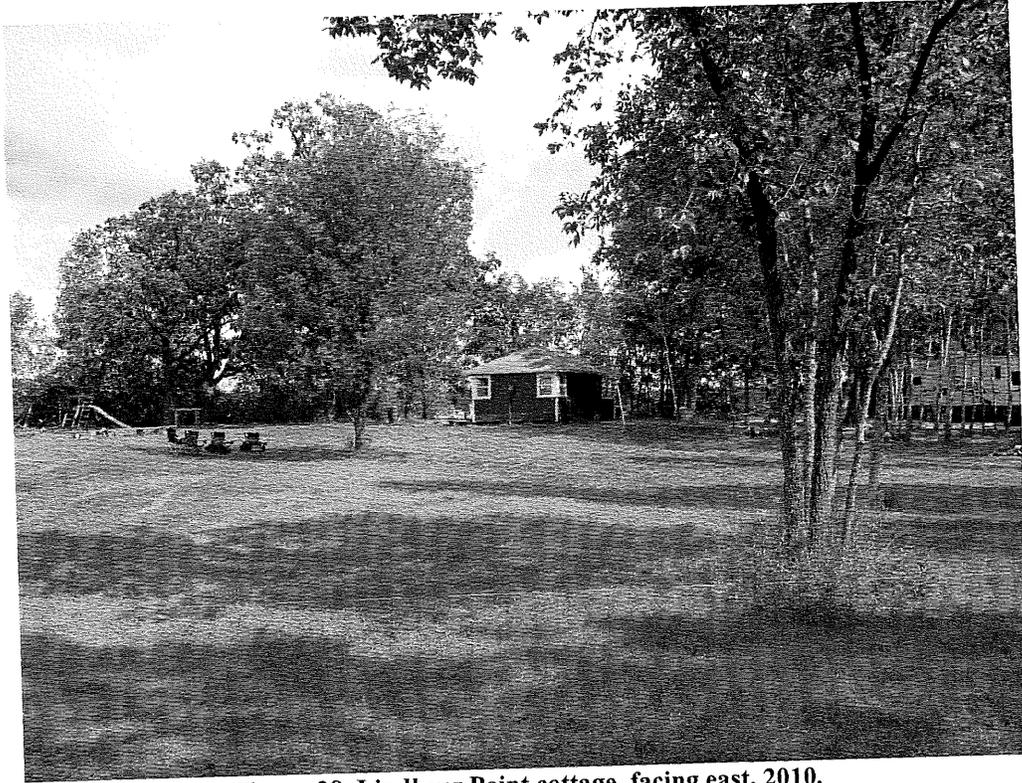
**Figure 25. Road to Lindberg Point, facing east, 2010.**



**Figure 26. Road to Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead from Lindberg Point, facing west, 2010.**



**Figure 27. Lindberg Point, facing southeast, 2010.**



**Figure 28. Lindberg Point cottage, facing east, 2010.**



**Figure 29. Lindberg Point cottage, facing southeast, 2010.**



**Figure 30. Lindberg Point cottage, facing south, 2010.**



**Fig. 31. Oak at Lindberg Point, facing east, 2010.**

### 5.3.2

#### CH-WYT-029

#### Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead

29425 Karmel Avenue

Chisago City, Chisago County

PIN 13.00075.00

UTM: Z15 507931E 5021894N

#### Description

The Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead, also known as Deer Garden Farm, is located in Section 1 of T33N R21 W (Figure 64). The farm buildings are placed on a terrace above the west shore of Lake Martha. Martha is a small body of water that borders TH 8 west of downtown Chisago City. The farmstead is surrounded by acreage to the west, north, and south. Although interrupted by commercial development to the north, the land currently under cultivation generally follows field patterns shown on 1938 and 1953 air photos (Figures 6, 7). The farmyard is organized around a central turnaround accessed by a gravel road from Karmel Avenue. A thick windbreak planting of conifers frames the road. There are extensive lawns around the house and barns. Views from the property to the east are of Lake Martha and Chisago City. Views of the farmstead from TH 8 across Lake Martha have become part of the iconography of Chisago City. The image of the red barn its setting have been used in stock photos and have appeared in Land O' Lakes milk cartons, and calendar, postcard, and other advertising (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). Beginning with the farmhouse (ca. 1900), five of the ten buildings and structures are more than 50 years old.

The ca. 1900, two-story **house** (Figure 43) is placed among mature deciduous trees and is accessed by concrete sidewalks leading from the gravel drive and garage. This Queen Anne style building replaced an earlier dwelling built by Peter Magnus Peterson (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation and has a rectangular plan that includes a cross-gabled main block with a one-and one-half story, gable-roofed kitchen wing at the rear. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. Most windows contain wood units with one-over-one sash. Three slender windows with leaded glass are grouped on the north elevation above an interior stair. A pair of windows in the east gable end are framed by boxed, curved eaves. The gable end may still retain original patterned shingles under the vinyl siding (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). There is a modern casement window at the first story of the east-facing, main façade and others on the south and east elevations. The single entry at the east elevation is framed by a shallow pediment and pilasters; this treatment was probably applied when the front porch was removed. There is an enclosed porch at the south elevation and an accessible ramp on the north and east sides of the building. The exterior appears to be in good condition. A modern gable-roofed **garage** is located to the west of the house.

A gable-roofed **wood shed** dating from ca. 1900 is located to the north of the house (Figure 42). The drop-sided building has a single-leaf wood door. A privy was formerly located to the west of the structure (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). There is no evidence of the location of former vegetable gardens adjacent to the house. A satellite dish is immediately south of the house and a propane tank to the east. There is a decorative wood trellis and wood picket fence at the east property edge above the shoreline (Figure 44). These features date from ca. 1950 (personal communication with Donald Peterson, 9/4/2010).

The gothic-arched **dairy barn** (Figures 36- 38) is placed northeast of the house. The ca. 1916 building exterior appears to be in good condition and has been recently painted. The balloon-framed, gothic-arch-roofed structure rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and there are two metal ridge ventilators. The roof and roof truss system were replaced about twenty years ago by Paul Peterson (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). The first story of the exterior is clad in board and batten siding and the upper story in flush boards. Window openings on all elevations contain multi-paned wood sash. The wagon door at the east elevation and service doors are wood. A shed-roofed, one-story **milk house** is placed along the north elevation. A concrete-stave **silo** with a conical aluminum roof is also placed behind it at northwest corner. This silo dates from ca. 1950. Another **silo**, ca. 1960, is placed at the south elevation of the barn and is joined to it by a drop-sided, shed-roofed hyphen.

The barn interior was inaccessible for inspection. During the dairy-farming period, ca. 1900-1960, the barn was divided with 20 stanchions in the center, flanked by horse stalls at the west end and calf pens at the east. By 1950, the herd numbered about 40 cows (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). Most of the stanchions were removed after beef cattle were introduced in the 1960s. A gable-roofed, one-story, drop-sided **granary** is placed at the southeast corner of the building (Figure 39). This building is believed to be contemporary with the ca. 1916 barn. The roof is clad in metal and is in poor condition. Poultry houses were formerly located on each side of the granary (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). A gable-roofed, drive-through **corn crib** dating from ca. 1920 is placed at the north perimeter of the site (Figure 40). A metal **machine shed** dating from ca. 1950 is located to the north of the dairy barn. The roof is clad in metal (Figure 40). A ca. 1960, gable-roofed, metal **beef cattle** barn is northeast of the dairy barn (Figure 41).

### History

Peter Magnus Peterson (1844-1920) was a native of Sweden. He arrived in the United States in 1869. His wife Ingrid (1846-1924) emigrated in 1872 and they were married in 1873. In 1874 Peter became a charter member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chisago City (Leaf 2003:981). Of the Peterson's ten children, seven were surviving in 1900; the six at home were John A., Arthur W., Emma, Minnie, George W. and (Hjalmar) Otto. John A. listed his occupation as a butter maker. In 1910 George was also a butter maker (U.S. Census 1900 and 1910). The Petersons were employed at the nearby Chisago City Cooperative Creamery opened in 1896 (Harris 2007:59-61).

Peterson's farm was established in 1870 with his purchase of 40 acres across lots 25, 26, and 27 of Deer Garden (Figure 33). The Deer Garden townsite plat was made in 1856, but most lots were apparently sold for agricultural use. Peterson purchased the property on a tax deed (CCDB J:454). Lot 25 included the west and south shoreline of Lake Martha. The 1888 Chisago County plat book shows Peterson's property with a single structure on Lot 26 (Foote 1888; Figure 33). This is the location of the present farmstead. In 1876 he reported that he tilled 3 ½ acres across the three lots (Chisago County Assessor).

In 1879 Peterson purchased the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ and Government Lot 3 in Section 1 T33N R21W (CCDB 42:321). This acreage totaled 75.26 acres. In 1882 Peterson purchased parts of an 81-acre parcel to the north in Lent Township. This property, Government Lots 6 and 7 in Section 36 of T 34 NH R 21 W, bordered School Lake (formerly Swamp Lake) and was a joint purchase with Johannes Eckstrom and Johannes Berg (CCDB 32:195; Foote 1888). Berg also purchased Lot 28 of Deer Garden in 1872 (CCDB L:599; Figure 34).

In 1880 a short segment of the St. Paul and Duluth Branch Railroad was laid across the southeast corner of the Deer Garden property. In 1880, the only year for which there is a portrait of early farm production, Peterson reported that he had nine tilled acres, 18 acres of pasture, and 85 acres of woodland. He had eight cows and produced 155 pounds of butter and 10 pounds of cheese. His ten sheep produced 20 pounds of fleece; the size of his herd appears typical of those on surrounding farms (Chisago County Assessor 1880). He also raised two hogs and the farm's poultry produced 120 dozen eggs. The west side of Green Lake appears to have been heavily forested and wood sales provided another source of income for farmers. This is shown in the 1880 U.S. Census of Agriculture, which reported that Peterson cut 178 cords of wood valued at \$365. Some of the harvest would have been used for heating, but the remainder was likely sold to the stave mill in Chisago City (U.S. Census of Agriculture Wyoming Township 1880; Harris 2007:36). Peterson's 1880 timber harvest was more than twice the amount reported by his neighbors and was likely an important source of income.

Like his neighbors, Peterson raised corn, oats, and wheat. In the years following the collapse of wheat prices, Wyoming Township farmers typically devoted between two and eighteen acres to the crop. Peterson's seven acres produced 167 bushels. He also produced 35 bushels of potatoes, which was a typical crop yield among his neighbors (U.S. Census of Agriculture Wyoming Township 1880).

Peterson built the existing house, barn, granary, corn crib, and wood shed between ca. 1900 and 1920. No earlier buildings survive (personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). The barn was dated as ca. 1916 because it is believed to have been completed during Peter Magnus' occupancy, and the gothic-arch type was popularized by this time (Granger and Kelly 2005:5.31).

Arthur W. Peterson (1879-1937) purchased the farm from his siblings in 1925. Arthur's wife Anna Peterson (1888-1978) was a native of Sweden and arrived in the United States in ca. 1900. Their children were Evelyn, Gladys, Paul, and Donald (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1920 E.D. 19:3; personal communication with Donald Peterson 9/4/2010). Anna operated the farm with her son Paul (1915-2008) after Arthur's death. No major buildings were added during Arthur's occupancy. This period saw drought and crop failures; portions of the bottom of Lake Martha were planted in hay. In 1958 Paul and Betty Peterson (1923-2007) purchased the property that now totaled 210 acres (Rockford Map Publishers 1962). Paul added a machine shed, beef barn, grain storage bins, and a modern garage (Figures 40-41). He discontinued dairy farming during the 1950s and converted to a beef cattle operation.

The well-maintained farm buildings are no longer in active use but some of the surrounding land is cultivated for corn and other crops. Formerly in Wyoming Township, the property was included in a 2005 annexation to Chisago City and a rezoning to light industrial land use. Part of Peter Magnus Peterson's Lent Township property north and west of the farmstead has been developed as an industrial park.

### **Significance**

Research on the property and the local historic contexts, "Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1855-1965" and "Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965" provided background for evaluation of the Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead for NRHP eligibility. The *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (Granger and Kelly, 2005) was consulted. Information provided by Donald and Delores Peterson was also very useful.

The Peterson Farmstead spans the late-subsistence and wheat era of the 1870s through 20th-century diversified farming. By the 1880s wheat was the leading cash crop in Chisago County (Ostergren 1973:258). Specialization on the single crop correlated with the rapid settlement of Minnesota and surrounding markets, post-Civil War demand, advances in agricultural machinery and milling technology, and rail transportation (Robinson 1915:60-62; 76). Crop failures in 1876 began a cycle of decline that included soil depletion and insect infestation. The number of county acres devoted to wheat production declined after 1900, falling to 11,441 acres in 1910 after a peak of 17,454 in 1900 (Robinson 1915:260). The decline of wheat production in the late 19th century was followed by increased diversification into dairying, small grain, and forage production.

Dairying was at the heart of diversified farming. Prior to the 1880s, Wyoming Township farmers typically had herds of less than 5 milk cows (U.S. Census of Agriculture Wyoming Township 1870; 1880). Increased emphasis on livestock necessitated better breeding stock and larger barns with ample hay storage capacity (Robinson 1915:111; Granger and Kelly 2005:5.65). The Chicago City Co-operative Creamery organized in 1896 was supported by local farmer-shareholders, including Peter Magnus Peterson and 49 other stockholders (Shoquist 1981:25; "The Creamery" CCHS). The creamery specialized in butter and made a highly regarded product that was shipped to New York and eastern cities. Two of Peterson's sons worked at the creamery.

Peterson participated in the local focus on potatoes, which in addition to dairy farming, was an important part of diversification. Chisago County production in 1910 was 1.8 million bushels with more than 12,000 acres under cultivation. Peterson witnessed "a period of farm prosperity" as farmers diversified from dependence on wheat into a variety of new grain crops, potatoes, and dairying (Granger and Kelly 2005:3.43). The success of dairy farming is reflected in the ca. 1916 construction of the gothic-roofed dairy barn, which apparently replaced an earlier building. The popularity of the balloon-framed barn type reflects the efforts of farm experiment stations at the University of Minnesota and other Midwestern land-grant institutions to collaborate with farmers to develop a structure based on bent rafters that offered an expanded haymow, clear interior spans, and improved sanitation (Soike 1995:155).

In 1920, the year Peterson died, however, farm prices fell and remained depressed when Arthur Peterson purchased the farm in 1925. Arthur experienced the declines of the Depression and likely did not erect additional buildings (Granger and Kelly 2005:3.93). The farm was electrified in 1940 and the surge in farm prices following World War II likely encouraged Paul Peterson's enlargement of the dairy herd and construction of new silos and metal buildings (personal communication with Donald Peterson, 9/4/2010; Granger and Kelly 2005: 3.93; 3.109). His switch to beef cattle was typical for area farmers during the 1960s.

### **Evaluation**

The Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead appeared to be potentially eligible for the NRHP because of its association with the development of 20th-century dairy farming in Chisago County. The farmstead setting above Lake Martha appears to be very intact and possesses a high degree of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Of ten buildings and structures on the property, nine date from 1960 or before; five date from 1920 or before. Overall, the property conveys the picturesque lakeside effect its owners understood and enhanced by the placement of buildings and landscape details.

In order for the farmstead to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, there should be a significant collection of buildings illustrating the dairy operation (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.14). This farmstead made the transition from grain to dairy farming between 1870 and

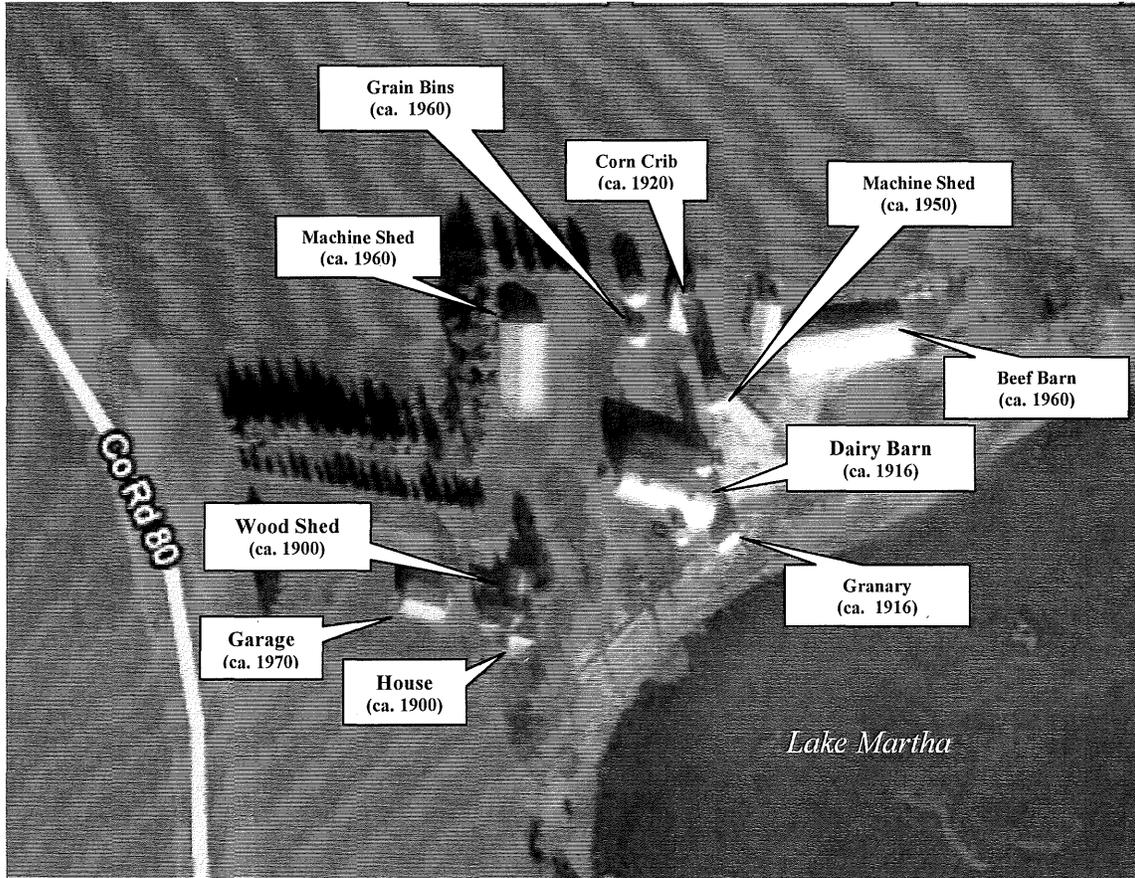
1900. Dairy production is documented by 1880, and the original buildings were replaced to accommodate a larger turn-of-the-century herd. The extant barn, attached milk house, and granary (ca. 1916), corn crib (ca. 1920), machine sheds (ca. 1950 and 1960), and beef barn (ca. 1960) represent the dairy and the later beef operation. The period of significance for evaluation of the dairy farm under Criterion A begins Peter Magnus Peterson's purchase of Deer Garden lots in 1870. It extends until 1960, which is the NRHP cutoff for eligibility, into Paul Peterson's occupancy. No major buildings or structures appear to have been added after this date. Although the barn lacks interior integrity because of stanchion removal during the 1960s and truss replacement in the 1990s, it reflects adaptation to a changing Chisago County economy that favored beef over dairy production. The building exteriors are generally in good condition. The house, although covered with vinyl siding and missing a front porch, still possesses some of the stylish Queen Anne details that once distinguished it from its more vernacular neighbors. The lack of exterior integrity is balanced by the diversity and condition of the other buildings in the grouping. Although there has been new construction on former Peterson acreage to the north, the setting on Lake Martha and surrounding fields preserve the original Deer Garden parcels acquired in 1870.

Peter Magnus, Arthur and Paul Peterson were well known in the community but not at the level of significance necessary for NRHP Criterion B.

The barn and house appear to be typical of those built in the early-20th-century in Chisago County and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The barn is typical of early 20th-century gothic-arched dairy barns and while it possesses good exterior integrity it has had interior alterations and is not individually eligible under Criterion C. The extensive remodeling of the farmhouse contributes to loss of overall historic integrity and significance of the farmstead.

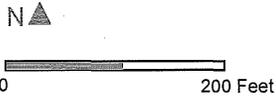
### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Agriculture.



**Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead (CH-WYT-029)**

**Figure 32**



Source: FSA 2008 Aerial Photography

**TH 8 Reconstruction**  
 Forest Lake to Chisago City  
 Chisago County, Minnesota

LR

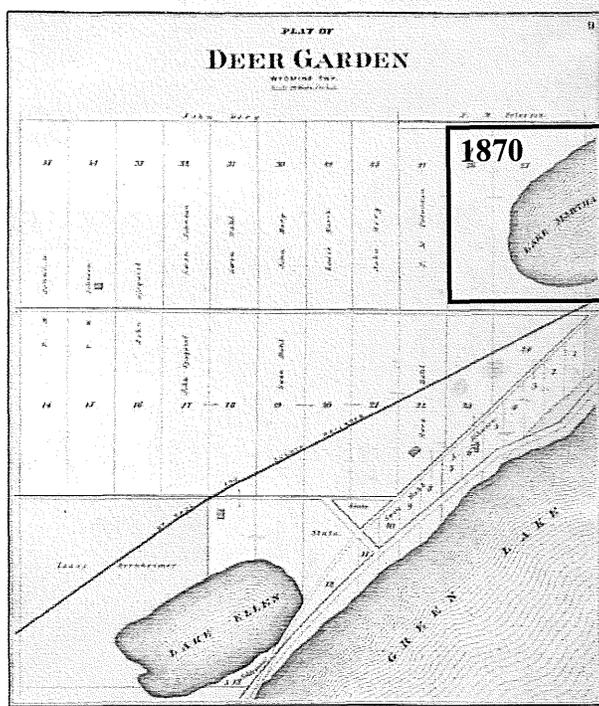


Figure 33. Peterson lots in Deer Garden (Foote 1888)

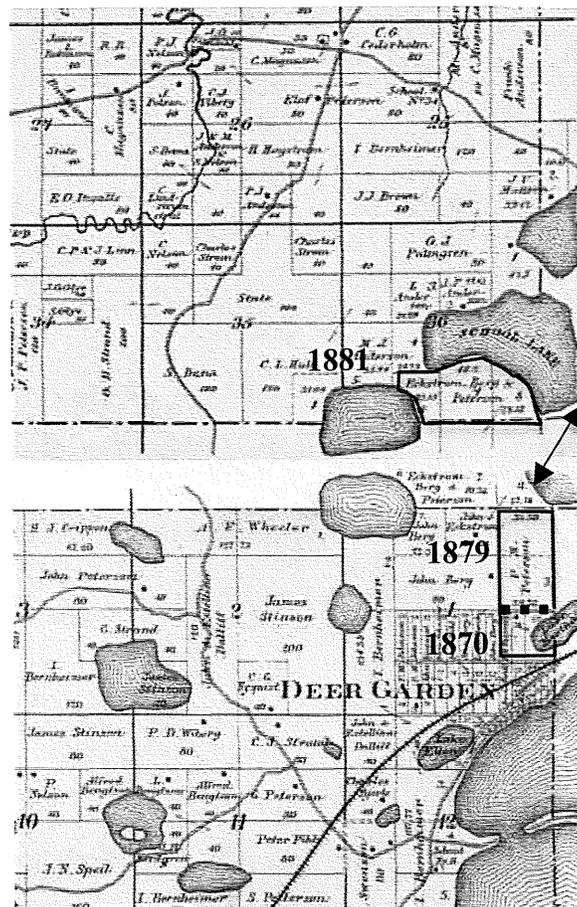


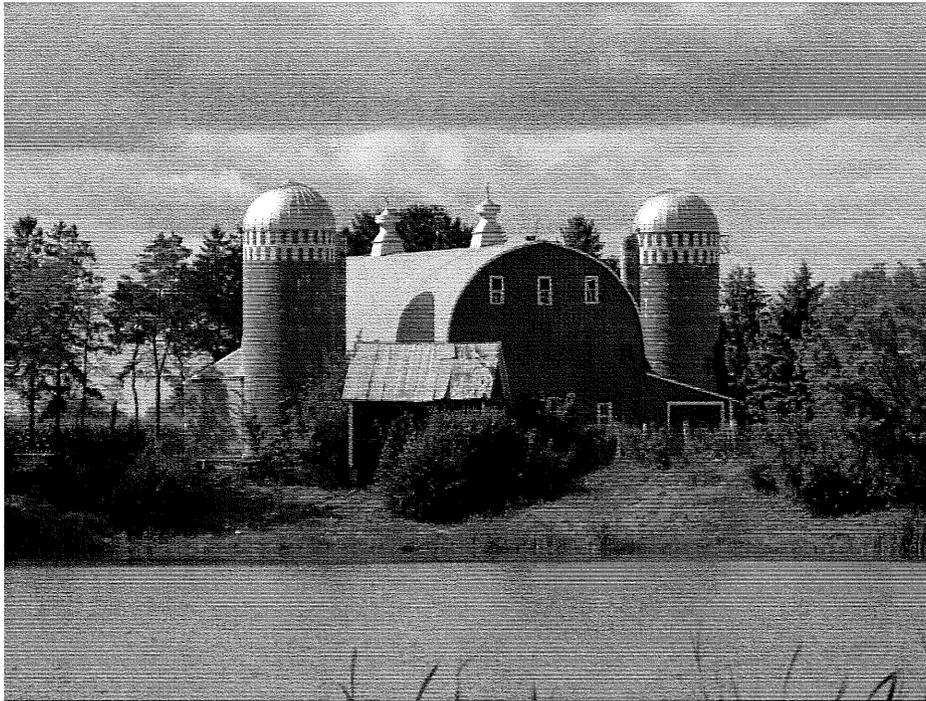
Figure 34. Top: Peterson acreage in Section 36 T34N R21N (Lent Township) Bottom: adjoining acreage in Section 1 (Wyoming Township; Foote 1888)



Figure 35. Peterson Farmstead (circled), at low lake levels, 1938  
(Borchert Map Library)



**Figure 36. Peterson Farmstead, facing northwest, 2010.**



**Figure 37. Peterson dairy barn, granary, and silos, facing northwest, 2010.**



**Figure 38. Peterson dairy barn, west and south elevations,  
facing east, 2010.**



**Figure 39. Peterson granary, west and south elevations,  
facing northeast, 2010.**



**Figure 40. Peterson grain storage bins, corn crib, machine shop, and barn and silo, facing northeast, 2010.**



**Figure 41. Peterson beef barn, facing north, 2010.  
New light industrial development is at rear.**



**42. Peterson woodshed, facing east, 2010.**



**Figure 43. Peterson farmhouse, east and north elevations, facing south, 2010.**



**Figure 44. Peterson trellis and fence, facing east, 2010.**

This page intentionally left blank

### 5.3.3

#### CH-WYT-046

West Green Lake Cemetery

9378 Wyoming Trail

Chisago City, Chisago County

PIN 13.00145.00

UTM: 15 506764E 5022114N -

#### Description

West Green Lake Cemetery was established in 1878. It occupies one acre of land on the west side of Wyoming Trail (CSAH 22) southwest of the intersection with TH 8 (Figure 63). Wyoming Trail was established by 1850 and linked early farms with Taylors Falls. Following platting of the townsites of Wyoming and Chisago City in 1857 and increased agricultural settlement, it was the primary trade route between these points. In 2006 this area of the former Wyoming Township was annexed by Chisago City.

The cemetery is framed by cultivated fields to the west. Small parcels, each with a single dwelling, flank the cemetery to the north and south. The Chisago Lakes Baptist Church (1973) is located across the road to the east (Harris 2007:156). There was no previous church on the property and the Baptist congregation is not associated with the cemetery.

The cemetery is situated on a slight rise that slopes slightly to the west. The square parcel is arranged into two sections divided by an informal gravel driveway. A modern metal fence edges the east property line and the remaining perimeter is chain link. At the center of the cemetery there are two groupings of mature arbor vitae (Figure 47). A **pump** placed on a cement slab is located west of the trees. A gable-roofed, drop-sided **storage building** that appears to be more than 50 years old is located in the southwest corner of the property (Figure 52). A modern **flagpole** dedicated by American Legion Post 272 in Chisago City is located on the north side of the drive. It rests on a cement base with an attached bronze plaque.

There are 562 interments contained in 15 north-south rows of plots (Chudek 2010; Zion 2010). Cemetery records suggest that only 30 of 562 interments date from before 1900. All monuments are oriented east in rows that span the width of the cemetery. The burials are mixed, with late-19th century interments interspersed with those as recent as 2005. Flush stone and metal markers dating from after ca. 1950 are generally concentrated on the west half of the property. The original plan does not appear to have been recorded with Chisago County. In 2000 surveyors Hult Associates of Forest Lake redrafted a plan in the possession of abutting land owners (personal communication with Lois Holmgren 9/1/2010).

Nearly all of the monuments are those of Swedish immigrants and their descendants. Many of the earliest monuments are distinguished by Swedish inscriptions (Figure 56). The oldest monument appears to be that of Maria Magnusdotter Glycer (1837-1881). Maria was the wife of Sven Glycer (1831-1914) and the mother of eight children. During the late 19th century the family name was spelled Glycer. Her monument is not typical of the approximately 25 that were erected before 1900, because it is part of Sven's erected in 1914. Late-19th century monuments were typically single granite shafts resting on a plinth, or marble tablets with low-relief carved names, birth and death dates, and symbols such as clasped hands (Figure 49). Early 20th-century monuments were typically rectangular, rusticated red or gray granite tablets or larger monuments placed on a plinth. Highly-polished surfaces with deeply incised name plaques were prominent during the 1920s. The Wallmark family plot is grouped around a polished white granite obelisk. The obelisk is flanked by family monuments and flush markers dating from 1901 to 1940. Art Deco motifs,

such as shallow incised stylized borders, are evident in monuments of the 1930s and 1940s (Figure 55). The West Green Lake monument designs are typical of those provided by monument companies and mail order firms and are seen in cemeteries throughout Chisago County and the surrounding area. Only one West Green Lake example has exceptional stone carving. The Roy A. B. Wallmark (1894-1916) monument is a tribute to a young man. The large rusticated granite block features a carved overlay of garlands and a plaque borne by an angel, noting “Only Sleeping” (Figure 51).

An intermittent two rows of flush markers at the far west edge of the cemetery are devoted to graves for apparently indigent members of the community (Figure 48). Most of the markers are flat slate rectangles inscribed with name and death dates, and birth dates where known (Figure 56). The interments span the period 1906-1930. There are also numbered concrete cylinders identified only by a number. The South Green Lake Cemetery (1872) in Chisago Lake Township, also owned by the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, does not contain such a section although there are some unidentified graves (personal communication with Edward Helgeson 9/1/2010).

### **History**

On October 10, 1878 Joachim Peterson (1835-1892) and his wife Lovisa (1842-1882) gave a warranty deed to the “Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chisago City” (CCDB L:612). He transferred one acre of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 13 in T 33 R 21 (CCDB L:612). He specified that he reserved the right “to cultivate grass on such part of the above described premises as are not occupied by graves, and ornaments around the graves” (CCDB L:612).

Peterson was born in Lenhovda Parish, Kronoberg, Småland, and was part of a family migration from Sweden during the early 1870s that included his brothers Andreas and Johannes and his sister Sara Lisa (Leaf 2003:959). He farmed in Sections 13 and 14 and was a charter member of the Swedish Evangelical Church founded in 1874. His wife became one of the first interments in the cemetery. After her death he remarried Carolina Bergquist, a widow with three children (Leaf 2003:959). Lovisa, Carolina, and Joachim are all buried in the Peterson family plot.

Except for the planting of arbor vitae and the provision of a pump and a storage building, no improvements appear to have been made to the simple burying ground during its first century. A metal fence along the east perimeter and a metal West Green Lake Cemetery sign are of recent date. As noted above, approximately 30 of 562 interments date from before 1900. The majority of interments were made between 1900 and 1950 but also as recently as 2005 (Chudek 2010).

### **Significance**

#### *Swedish Settlement in Wyoming Township and Chisago County*

By 1905, the population of many areas of Chisago County was between 75 and 100 percent Swedish (Rice 1981:259). West Green Lake Cemetery, owned by the Swedish Evangelical Church, was almost exclusively Swedish. During the late 19th century the Chisago Lakes area “became the largest and best-known Swedish settlement in the St. Croix Valley” (Rice 1981:249). Eventually, a wide area extending into Isanti and Washington counties was comprised largely of Swedes, many from the province of Småland. By 1880 and 1890 Minnesota counted 60,000 Swedes, and had the largest Swedish-born population of any state in the nation (Rice 1981:260). Chisago County—with 4,999 natives of Sweden in 1885—reflected one of the densest concentrations (Ostergren 1973:259). In addition to Swedes and native-born Americans, there were small concentrations of Irish and Germans (Lindstrom Centennial Committee 1994:19). The initial settlement was between 1852 and 1856 at Center City, when approximately 450 Swedes arrived, most making a steamboat landing at Taylors Falls (Ostergren 1973:257). During this period, religious conflict was among factors in the decision to leave Sweden. Most notably,

“nonconformist” ideas had entered the provinces from Stockholm, precipitating the *konventikelplakatet* that forbade private gatherings for religious purposes (Rice 1981:253). Otto Wallmark (1830-1901) who would live in Chisago City and owned property in Wyoming Township, arrived in 1854 and was one of the first (Harris 2007:37).

Following the Panic of 1857 that involved bank failures and a downturn in land sales along the St. Croix, another surge of settlement resulted from agricultural failures in Sweden during 1868 and 1869, and included many young single persons including Joachim and Johannes Peterson, who left Lenhorda Parish in Kronobergs County, Småland to settle in Section 13 and 14 of Wyoming Township. In 1868, the construction of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad that reached the western edge of Chisago County would link the Twin Cities and Duluth three years later. The railroad attracted additional settlement and the development of market towns such as Wyoming (McMahon and Karamanski 2002:149; Ostergren 1973:258). 1881 and 1882 marked another surge of Swedish settlement in Minnesota (Ostergren 1973:258). Although most who reached Chisago County became farmers, immigration during this period included many young single men who were seeking urban employment, or jobs in lumber or mining industries, rather than farming.

During the late 19th century the Chisago Lakes area “became the largest and best-known Swedish settlement in the St. Croix Valley” (Rice 1981:249). By 1880 and 1890 Minnesota counted 60,000 Swedes, and had the largest Swedish-born population of any state in the nation (Rice 1981:260). Chisago County—with 4,999 natives of Sweden in 1885—reflected one of the densest concentrations (Ostergren 1973:259). By 1930 there were 2,319 native-born Swedes in Chisago County, a number that would steadily decline (Rice 1981:251).

#### *Chisago City and Wyoming Township Swedish Lutherans*

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church congregation founded in 1874 was one of Chisago City and surrounding Wyoming Township’s most significant expressions of their evolving Swedish-American culture. Membership appears to have included nearly every family along the TH 8 corridor between Chisago City and Comfort Lake as well as many from Chisago City.

#### *Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chisago City*

Until the founding of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1874, Lutherans in the Green Lake area traveled significant distances to Center City for services, with some making part of the journey by boat or by sled. In 1874, Otto Wallmark (1830-1901) led a group who voted to form the congregation, which was part of the Augustana Lutheran Synod. The initial congregation totaled 113 adults and 106 children. Deacons were C. W. Ljungstrand, John Strom, John Leaf, and Swen Glycer, and trustees were Otto Wallmark, Charles P. Quist, and Carl Bjork (Shoquist 1981:13). The first church building was erected on present-day Old Towne Road (today 280005 Old Towne Road) 1875. The simple, wood-clad design featured a square tower and slender steeple. The frame building was remodeled in 1899 and was rebuilt after a 1908 fire (Zion Lutheran Church 1974). The church name was changed from Swedish Evangelical to Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1933 (Harris 2007:155).

By 1901 there were nine Lutheran congregations in Chisago County with 6,033 baptized members (Johnson 1990:20). These congregations preserved the community’s Swedish language and traditional customs through the early 20th century. Ostergren notes that local churches were the only spot in the county that “could truly be called an exclusively Swedish place of social interaction,” while the businesses and other aspects of the trade center offered cross-cultural contact (Ostergren 1973:260). The Swedish-American church was a meetinghouse used for many

purposes including societies, dinners, and other events that produced “a family feeling” (Stephenson 1932:407).

The monument inscriptions reflect the Americanization of Swedish names over a 50-year period. Traditional names were transformed: Gylr, for example, became Glycer and Sjöholm became Sjöholm. This accompanied the declining number of native speakers as well as World War I, which brought criticism of foreign language use. In the Chisago Lakes area, however, use of Swedish in church services was especially persistent, however, despite opponents who claimed it was not patriotic. Studies of the Chisago Lakes area suggest that in 1921 in the Augustana Lutheran Synod, Swedish persisted in 85 percent of sermons (Rice 1982:266). This is in keeping with a statewide pattern; one study found that in the Chisago Lakes area the transition to English was complete by 1945 (Rice 1982:266). However, the persistence of the Swedish language in Chisago Lakes community life through World War II, in places such as coffee shops and local businesses, has been noted by scholars (Rice 1982:267).

### *Three Cemeteries*

The Swedish Evangelical congregation established two other cemeteries in addition to West Green Lake. South Green Lake Cemetery dates from 1872 (CH-WYT-004). This is two years before founding of the church. Located in Section 24 of T33N R21W on CR 23 (Green Lake Trail), the original one-acre cemetery with 180 lots overlooking Green Lake is approximately four miles southwest of Chisago City in Chisago Lake Township. It contains 612 interments arranged in simple rows bisected by a central gravel drive, and landscaped only with groupings of arbor vitae. The property was enlarged in 2007 with an additional 180 lots.

Lots for a third cemetery at Old Towne Road and 279th Street opposite the cemetery were obtained and platted into 140 plots in 1905 by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery Association of Chisago City (Chisago County Recorder Plan Book 21). There were some initial burials including that of Clara Lundeen (1897-1907). The property was replatted in 1948 as Chisago Memorial Park Cemetery developed by Chisago Memorial Park Inc. The park was designed by Minneapolis landscape architects Morell and Nichols (Chisago County Recorder Plan 99).

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church members state that the reason for three cemeteries was convenience for the dispersed early agricultural community around Green Lake (personal communication with Edward Helgeson and Lois Holmgren 9/1/2010). In 2010 the church owns and maintains the properties.

### *Integrity and Period of Significance*

The period of significance for West Green Lake Cemetery spans the original land donation by Joachim Peterson in 1878 to 1960, which is the NRHP cutoff for eligibility and is also the approximate date when the rate of burials declined to a few per year and, more recently, to a few per decade. The cemetery possesses good qualities of setting, feeling, and association. Although the 1973 construction of Chisago Lakes Baptist Church across Wyoming Trail altered the setting to the west, the cemetery conveys its early period of significance by its simple landscape, agricultural setting, and well-conserved groupings of monuments bearing the names of the Swedish settlers of the community. Late 20th-century monuments are typically flush and have maintained the pattern of orderly placement in rows.

## Evaluation

Research on the property and the local historic contexts, “Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1855-1965” provided background for evaluation of the West Green Lake Cemetery for NRHP eligibility. National Register Bulletin 41, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (1992) was also consulted.

Cemeteries and other properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for the NRHP. The NRHP, however, allows for listing of cemeteries under Criteria Consideration D if they “derive primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.” Bulletin 41 also states that a cemetery “possessing important historical associations from a community’s early period of settlement, or which reflects important aspects of community history” would likely meet Criteria Consideration D requirements if adequately documented.

The significance of the property to local Swedish American community would thus be considered under Evaluation Criterion A. Bulletin 41 states that “a cemetery may represent a variety of important aspects of an area’s early settlement and evolving sense of community.” Although there are many other resources in Chisago County that represent its 19th-century Swedish settlement, this is a component of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, then the most important social as well as religious institution in the area.

This cemetery, however, is one of approximately 42 in Chisago County and one of a number that represent Swedish Lutherans. (With the exception of those owned by Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, the others have not been researched during this project.) The Glader Cemetery in Lindstrom (1855-1861), for example, is the oldest Lutheran Cemetery in Chisago County, and claims to be the oldest Swedish cemetery in Minnesota (CCHS website 2010). It is an inactive cemetery with 50 interments. While culturally significant to the local community of late-19th and early 20th-century Swedish farmers, the West Green Lake Cemetery does not appear to be an exceptional example under Criterion A.

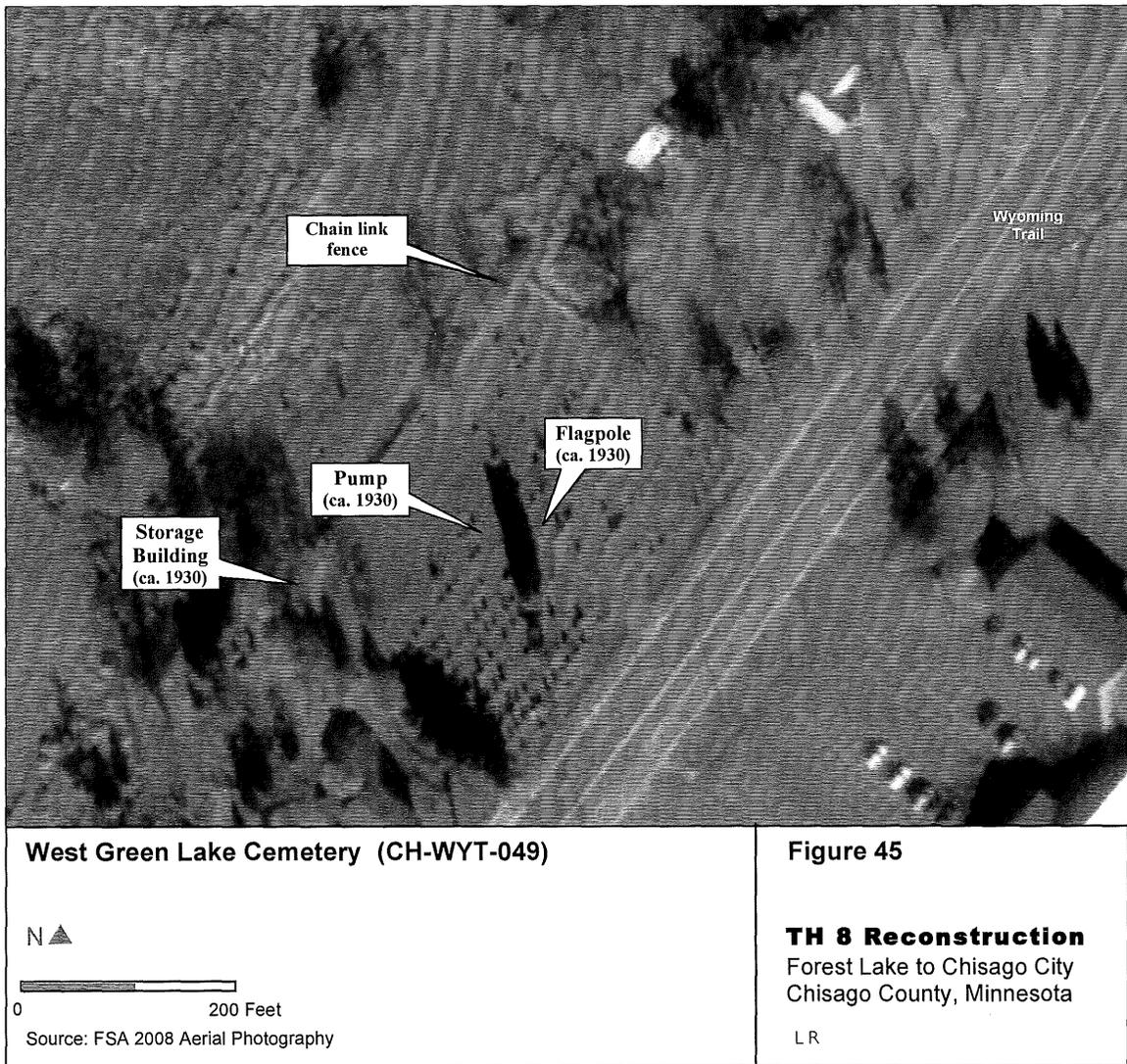
The design of the cemetery can be evaluated under Evaluation Criterion C. This property initially appeared to be exemplary of a late 19th-century Swedish Lutheran cemetery. Although the rectilinear cemetery plan and simple funerary art are common types in Minnesota communities, the West Green Lake cemetery is a diagram of Chisago City and Wyoming Township’s Swedish American monoculture and its persistence during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historians have focused on studies of ethnicity rather than religion to explain the significance of grave markers and cemeteries. Some note that cemeteries are “evolving cultural landscapes,” but in cemeteries such as West Green Lake there is no such evolution, except for a few German surnames from the 1940s (Francaviglia 1971:501).

The 175-acre Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts (1831; NRHP; NHL) is the model for the picturesque landscaped cemetery that became a destination for those seeking a park-like experience as well as a memorial to the dead (Linden 1989:133-139). Curvilinear paths, ornamental plantings chosen for their evocative qualities such as weeping branches, and elaborate monuments were standard features translated to small cemeteries including those in Minneapolis and St. Paul. St. Paul’s Oakland Cemetery, designed by landscape architect H.W.S. Cleveland (1814-1900), is exemplary, but country surveyors also created similar effects in smaller cities such as Northfield and Winona. One historian suggests that ethnic diversity could be integrated in the “harmonious landscapes” of such picturesque cemeteries, “unifying those in death who lived

separately in life” (Matturi 1993:31). West Green Lake Cemetery’s simple rectilinear grid plan, and markers and monuments bearing the names of its homogeneous Swedish-American community, represent the opposite of this picturesque expression. This community was apparently isolated from the often well-publicized efforts of American landscape designers and its simple cemetery served basic community needs. Apart from the inscriptions in Swedish, the markers were apparently not modified to be evocative of Swedish funerary art. The West Green Lake Cemetery does not appear to be an exceptional example of late 19th-century cemetery design under Criterion C.

**Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.





**Figure 46. West Green Lake Cemetery, facing west, 2010.**



**Figure 47. West Green Lake Cemetery, facing east, 2010.**



**Figure 48. West Green Lake Cemetery, facing south, 2010.  
Indigent graves are marked with flush markers.**



**Figure 49. Eva Wallmark, 1841-1867.**



**Figure 50. Martin Arnquist (left), 1891-1892.**



**Figure 51. Wallmark family plot, facing northwest, 2010.**



**Figure 52. Storage building, facing west, 2010.**



**Figure 53. Pvt. Carl Henning Leaf, 1892-1918, 2010.**



**Figure 54. John and Emma Holmgren, 2010, facing west. John Holmgren Farmstead (CH-WYT-039) in background.**



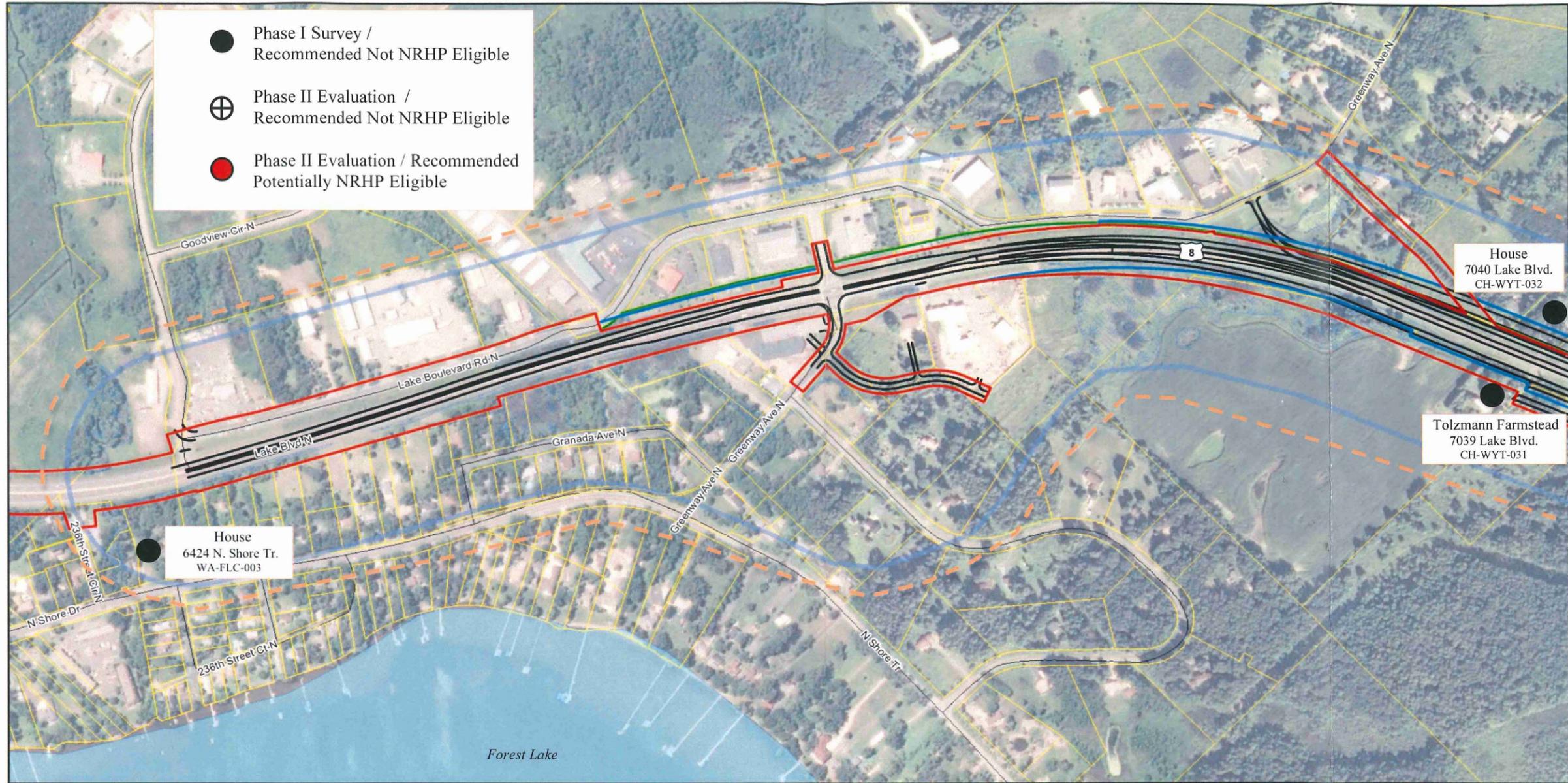
**Figure 55. Ernest Krantz, (1903-1942), at left, facing west, 2010.**



**Figure 56. Shaft marker with inscription; name and date unclear.**



**Figure 57. Unmarked grave (left) and Anna Olson flush marker (1909), 2010.**



**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**

**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction**  
**Forest Lake to Chisago City**  
**Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota**  
**11/2010**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

 Architectural History APE  
 Historic Land Ownership

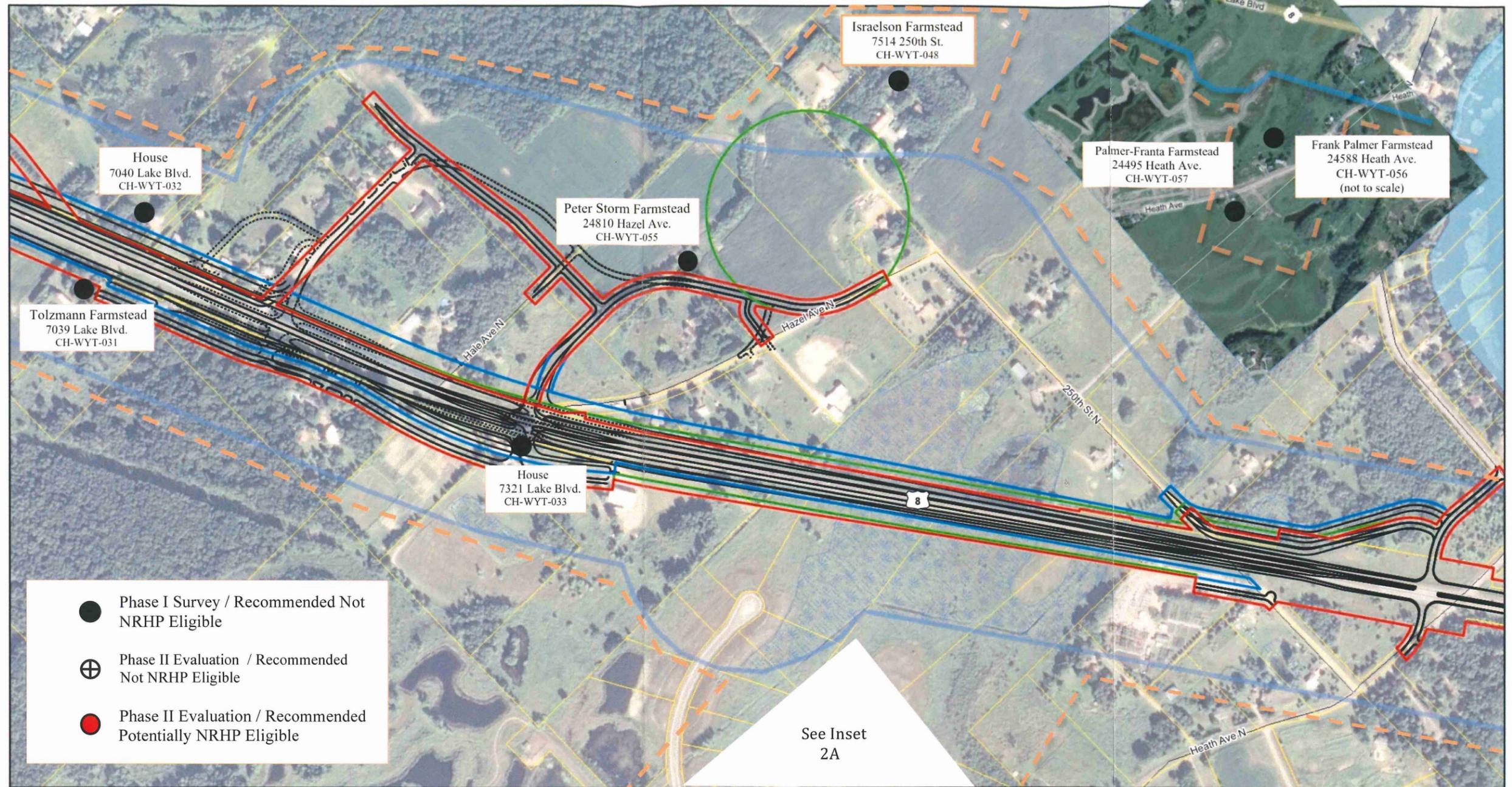
 Alt 3 ROW  
 Alt 4 ROW  
 Alt 5 ROW  
 Alt 5A ROW  
 Project Area  
 Wetland



**FIGURE 58**  
**RESULTS**

Sheet 1 of 7

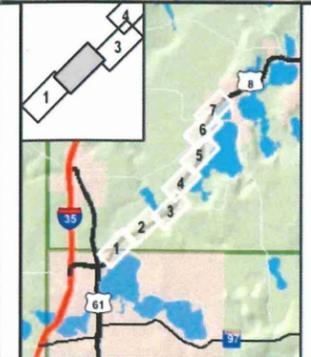
Base Map: URS Corp 8/2010



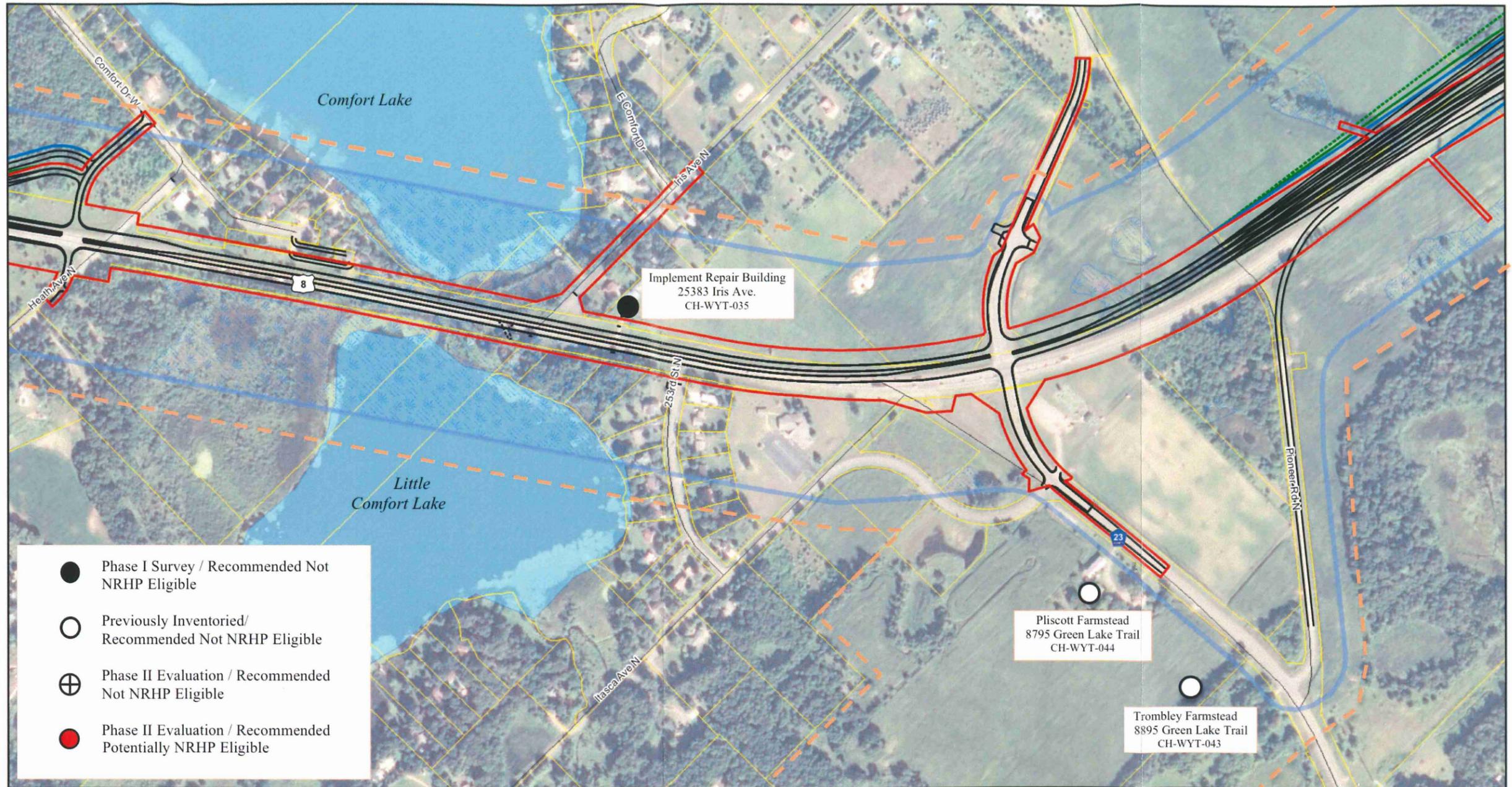
**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**  
**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction**  
**Forest Lake to Chisago City**  
**Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota**  
**11/2010**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

-  Architectural History APE
-  Historic Land Ownership
-  Alt 3 ROW
-  Alt 4 ROW
-  Alt 5 ROW
-  Alt 5A ROW
-  Project Area
-  Wetland



  
**FIGURE 59**  
**RESULTS**



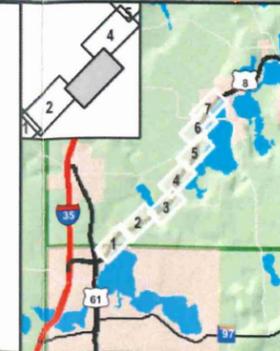
**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**

**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction  
Forest Lake to Chisago City  
Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
11/2010**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

-  Architectural History APE
-  Historic Land Ownership

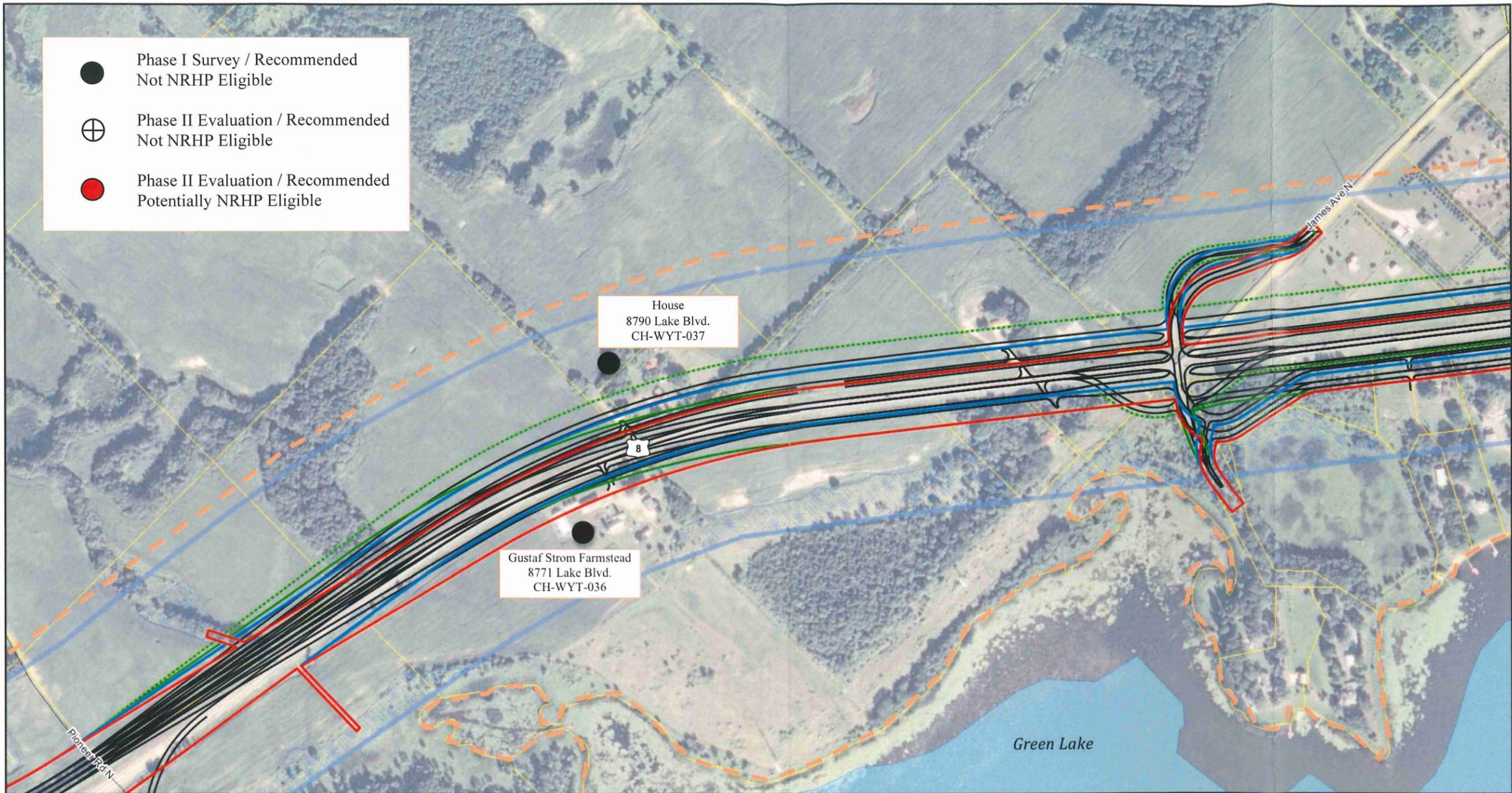
-  Alt 3 ROW
-  Alt 4 ROW
-  Alt 5 ROW
-  Alt 5A ROW
-  Project Area
-  Wetland



**FIGURE 60  
RESULTS**

Sheet 3 of 7

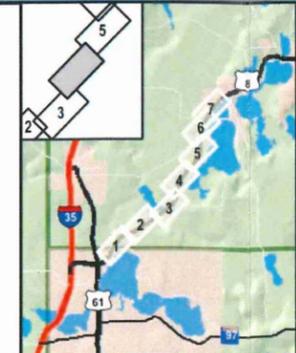
- Phase I Survey / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- ⊕ Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Potentially NRHP Eligible



**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey  
Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction  
Forest Lake to Chisago City  
Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
11/2010**

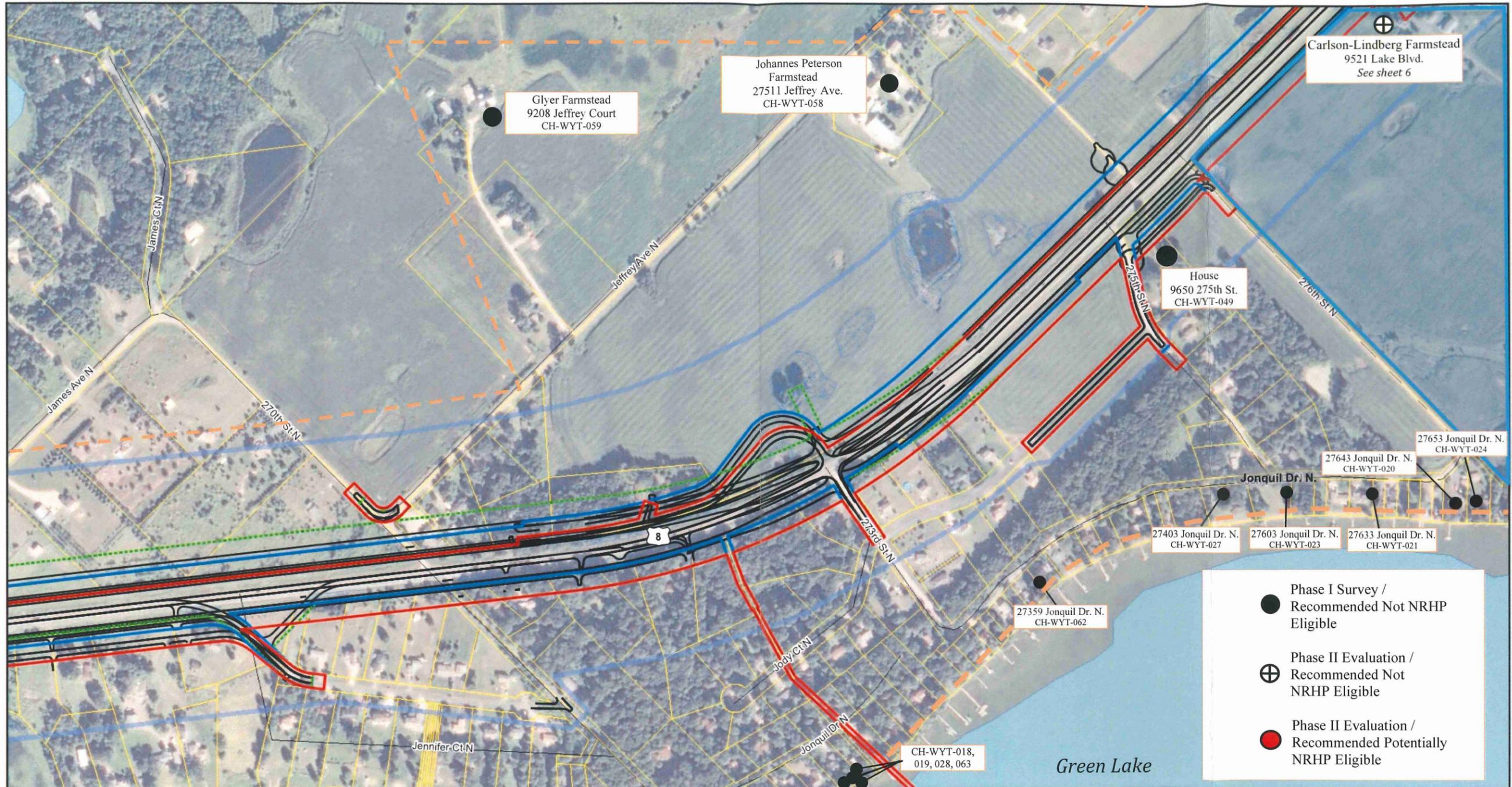
LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

- Architectural History APE
- Historic Land Ownership
- Alt 3 ROW
- Alt 4 ROW
- Alt 5 ROW
- Alt 5A ROW
- Project Area
- Wetland



**FIGURE 61  
RESULTS**

**Sheet 4 of 7**

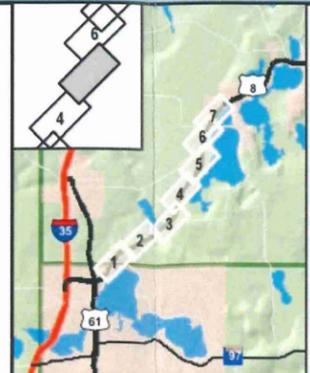


**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**  
**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction**  
**Forest Lake to Chisago City**  
**Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota**  
**11/2010**

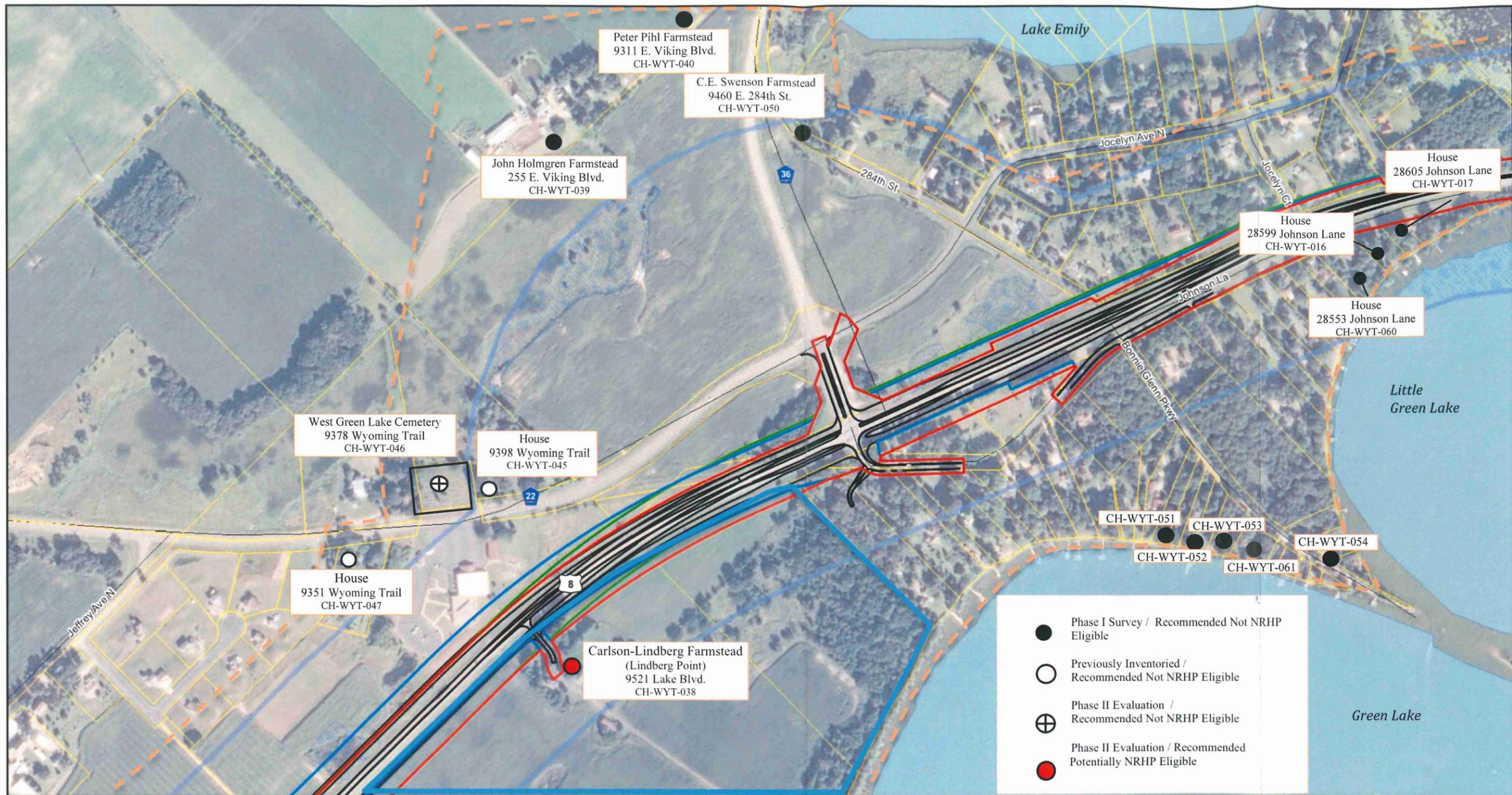
LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

- Architectural History APE
- Historic Land Ownership

- Legend**
- Alt 3 ROW
  - Alt 4 ROW
  - Alt 5 ROW
  - Alt 5A ROW
  - Project Area
  - Wetland



**FIGURE 62**  
**RESULTS**



- Phase I Survey / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- Previously Inventoried / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- ⊕ Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Potentially NRHP Eligible

**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**

**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction**  
 Forest Lake to Chisago City  
 Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
 11/2010

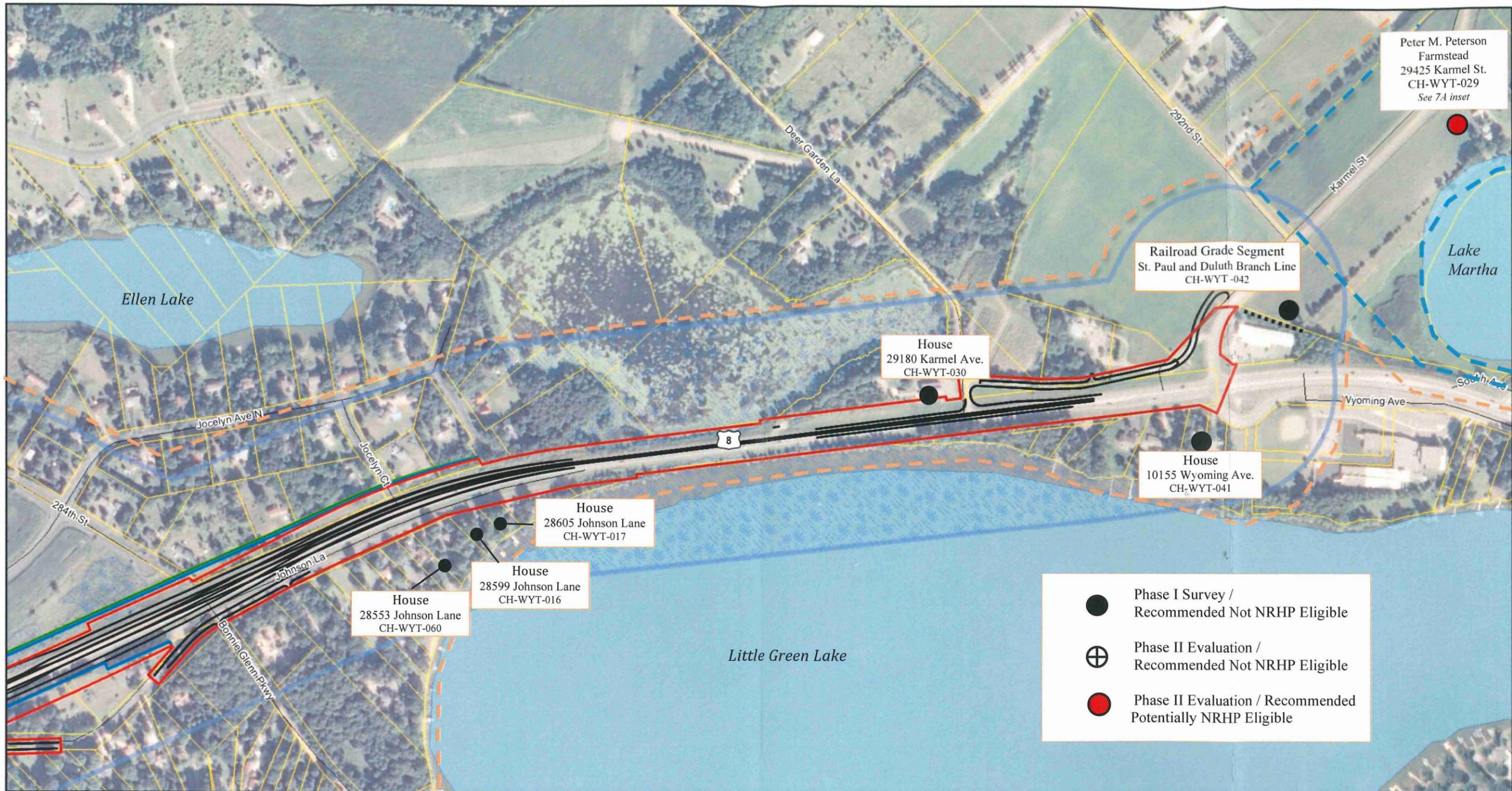
LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

- Architectural History APE
- Historic Land Ownership

- Alt 3 ROW
- Alt 4 ROW
- Alt 5 ROW
- Alt 5A ROW
- Project Area
- Wetland



**FIGURE 63  
RESULTS**



Peter M. Peterson  
Farmstead  
29425 Karmel St.  
CH-WYT-029  
See 7A inset

Railroad Grade Segment  
St. Paul and Duluth Branch Line  
CH-WYT-042

House  
29180 Karmel Ave.  
CH-WYT-030

House  
10155 Wyoming Ave.  
CH-WYT-041

House  
28605 Johnson Lane  
CH-WYT-017

House  
28599 Johnson Lane  
CH-WYT-016

House  
28553 Johnson Lane  
CH-WYT-060

- Phase I Survey / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- ⊕ Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Not NRHP Eligible
- Phase II Evaluation / Recommended Potentially NRHP Eligible

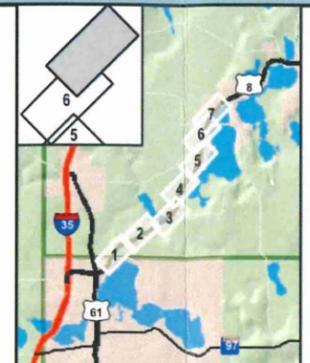
**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**

**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction**  
Forest Lake to Chisago City  
Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
11/2010

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

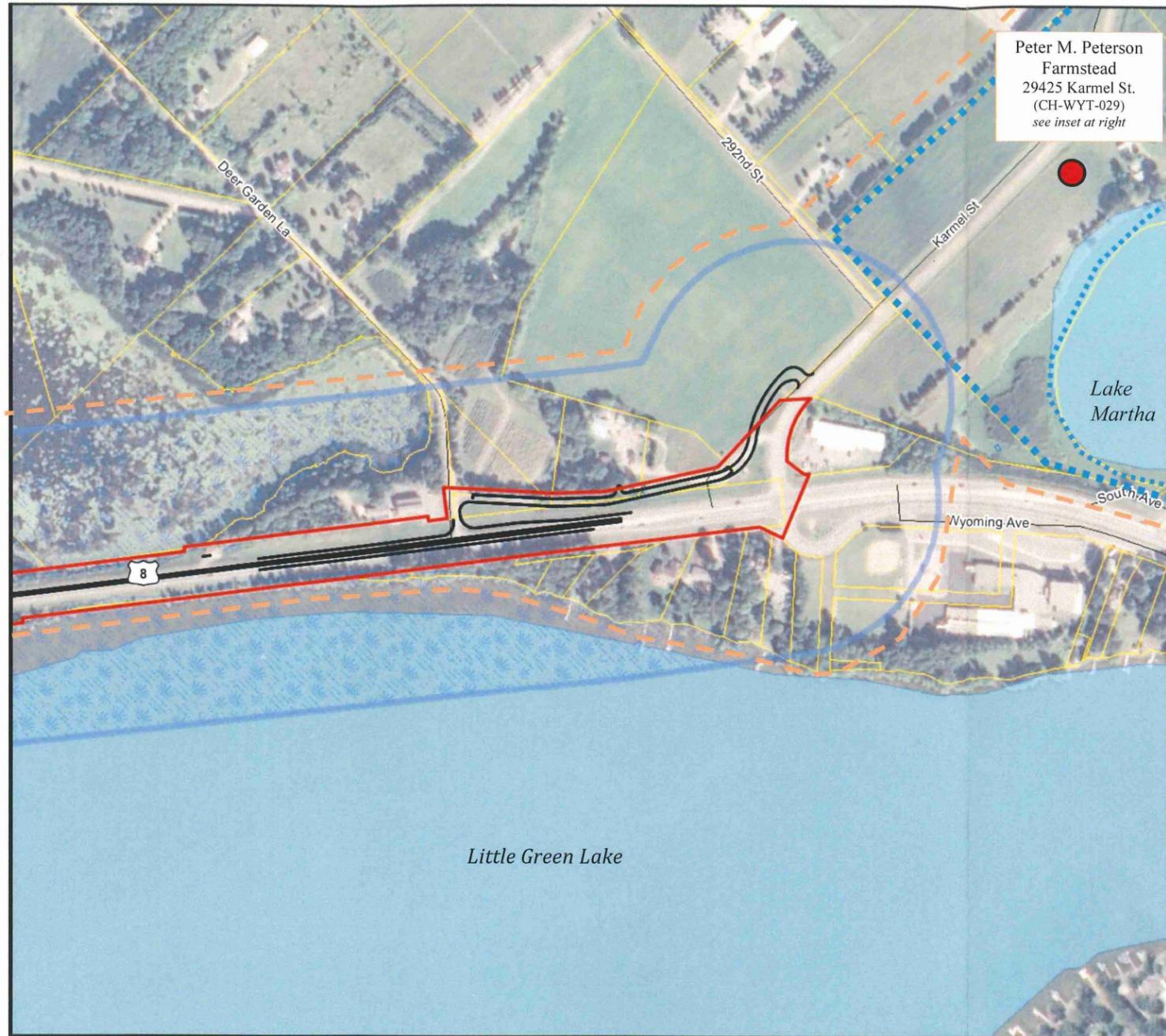
- Architectural History APE
- Historic Land Ownership

- Alt 3 ROW
- Alt 4 ROW
- Alt 5 ROW
- Alt 5A ROW
- Project Area
- Wetland

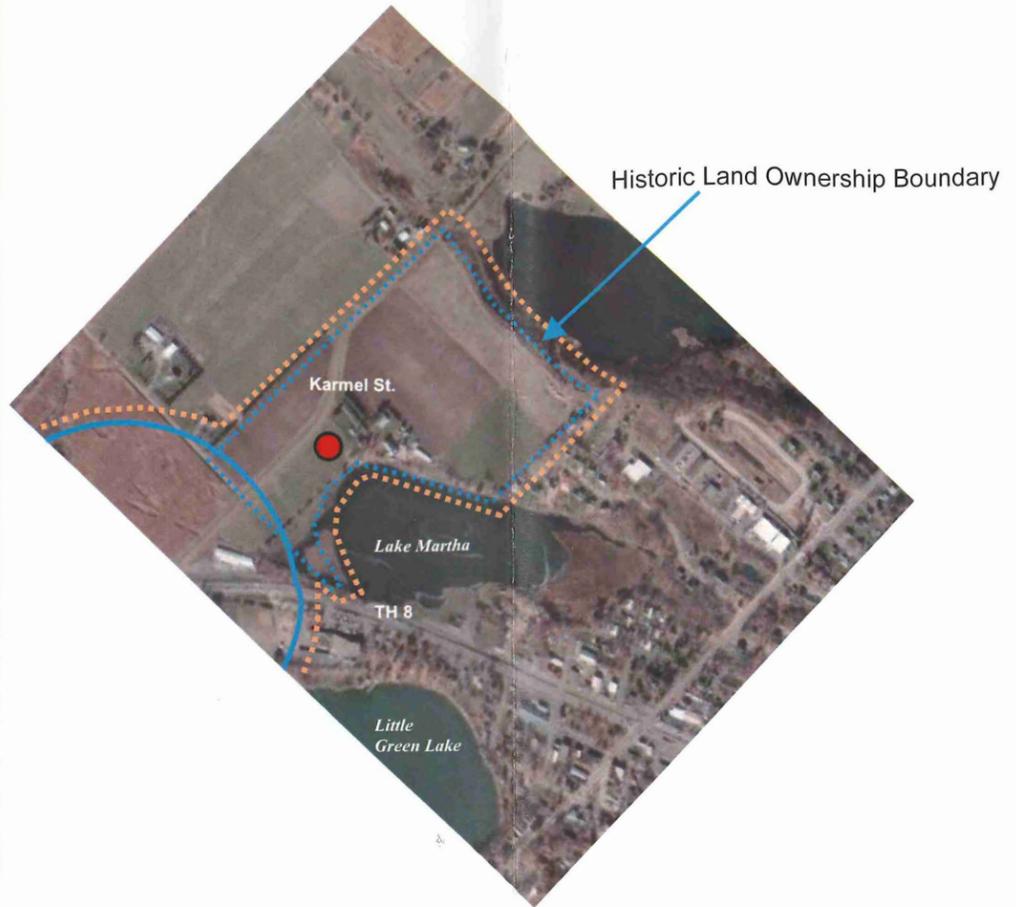


**FIGURE 64**  
**RESULTS**

**Sheet 7 of 7**



Peter M. Peterson  
Farmstead  
29425 Karmel St.  
(CH-WYT-029)  
see inset at right



**Phase I and II Architectural History Survey**

**Trunk Highway 8 Reconstruction  
Forest Lake to Chisago City  
Chicago and Washington Counties, Minnesota  
11/2010  
Sheet 7A (Figure 64)**

LANDSCAPE RESEARCH LLC

-  Architectural History APE
-  Historic Land Ownership
-  Phase II Recommended NRHP Eligible

Base Map: URS Corp 8/2010

## 6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 Introduction

During July through September 2010, Landscape Research LLC conducted the Phase I and Phase II architectural history investigation for the TH 8 Reconstruction from Forest Lake to Chisago City in Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota. This project area includes a segment of Trunk Highway (TH) 8 extending from the end of the four-lane section 0.52 mile west of Greenway Avenue in Forest Lake, east to County Road 80 (Karmel Avenue) in Chisago City, a distance of approximately seven miles (Figure 1). The purpose of the reconstruction project is to address congestion, delays, and safety issues along the corridor. Three basic alignments utilizing a four-lane divided roadway are under consideration. The South Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for westbound traffic and eastbound traffic lanes would be built to the south. The North Alignment concept would use the existing roadway for eastbound traffic and westbound lanes would be built to the north. The Mixed Alignment concept would be built on an alignment that shifts according to existing conditions, attempting to avoid property impacts. A variation of the Mixed Alignment concept would use the existing roadway between Pioneer Trail and 270th Street as a frontage road, and a completely new four-lane divided roadway would be built to the north for a distance of nearly two miles. FHWA is providing federal funds for the project and must comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended.

The purpose of the architectural history investigation is to determine whether the project area contains architectural history resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) staff and the consultant determined the area of potential effect (APE) for architectural history. The architectural history APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the proposed alignments and alternatives provided on the proposed TH 8 Reconstruction Map (Figure 2). The APE also considers properties that might be impacted by changes in visual qualities and increases in noise levels.

### 6.1 Architectural History Investigation and Recommendations

This project evaluated 42 properties at the Phase I or II level (Tables 2 and 3). Table 1 shows five previously inventoried properties. There were no properties previously listed in the NRHP.

The initial Phase I architectural history investigation conducted during June and July 2010 identified all standing structures, objects, landscapes and districts within the APE constructed prior to 1960. A Phase II evaluation of three properties was conducted during September and October 2010. The Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead (CH-WYT-029) was recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Table 2 shows Phase I Architectural History Survey properties evaluated as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Table 3 shows Phase II properties and recommendations for NRHP eligibility of the Peter Magnus Peterson Farmstead.

This page intentionally left blank

## 7.0 REFERENCES

### Published and Unpublished Works

Aladdin Company

1917 *"Built in a Day" Catalog No. 29, 1917*. Aladdin Homes, Bay City, Michigan.

Anderson, P. and D. Blanck, eds.

2001 *Swedes in the Twin Cities: Immigrant Life and Minnesota's Urban Frontier*. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Andersson-Palmqvist, L.

1983 *Building Traditions among Swedish Settlers in Rural Minnesota*. Nordiska Museet, Stockholm, Sweden.

Barton Aschman Associates, Inc.

1995 *Trunk Highway 8 Corridor Study*. Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Chapin Publishing Co.

Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior

2010 Land Patent records accessed at

<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/beta/search/default.aspx?searchTabIndex=0&searchByTypeIndex=0>

Calin, J. and P. E. L. Peterson.

1982 *The Peterson Families from Lenhovda Sweden*. Privately published.

Chisago County Assessor

1876-1910 Real Estate and Personal Property Assessment. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Chisago County Bicentennial Committee

1976 *An Early Look at Chisago County*. Chisago County Bicentennial Committee, Chisago County.

Chisago County Historical Society

n.d. "The Creamery." Typescript.

2010 Cemetery website <http://www.chisagocountyhistory.org/CountyCemeteries.html>.

Chudek, R. J.

2010 West Green Lake Cemetery transcriptions. Accessed at <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=cr&CRid=83806>.

Easton, A. B., ed.

1909 *History of the St. Croix Valley*. Vol II. H. C. Cooper, Chicago, Illinois.

Federal Writers Project

1938 *Minnesota, A State Guide*. Hastings House, New York, N.Y.

- First Methodist Church  
1958 *Centennial Anniversary of the First Methodist Church, Lindstrom, Minnesota, 1858-1958*. First Methodist Church, Lindstrom, Minn.
- Flanagan, J.  
2005 *Summers by Lake Chisago*. Pogo Press, St. Paul, Minn.
- Folsom, W. H. C.  
1888 *Fifty Years in the Northwest*. Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.
- Granger, S. and S. Kelly  
2005 *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads*. Submitted to the Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul, Minn.
- Hackl, L., R. Porter and L. Freeman  
2001 *A History of Chisago County 1851-2001*. Chisago County Historical Society, Lindstrom, Minn.
- Harris, M.  
2007 *By the Shores of Ki-Chi-Saga: A History of Chisago City*. Pogo Press, St. Paul.
- Holmgren, A.  
2003 Century Farm Application. Accessed at <http://www.fbm.n.org/safe/mnfarms/app/run.html>.
- Johnson, B.  
2003 *Holmgren Family Tree 1825-2002*. Privately published. On file, Chisago County Historical Society, Lindstrom, Minnesota.
- Justin, M. A., et al.  
2003 *Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago Co., Minnesota*. Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul, Minn. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, Minn.
- Ketz, K. Anne and A. J. Schmidt  
1996 *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the TH 98 Design Project from TH 61 to CSAH 36, Chisago County, Minnesota*. Prepared for Chisago County and WSB, Inc.  
  
2001 *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Trunk Highway 8/CSAH 23/Pioneer Road Improvements, Wyoming Township, Chisago County, Minnesota*. Prepared for Chisago County and WSB, Inc.  
  
2007 *Phase II Architectural History Evaluation for the Proposed TH 8 Reconstruction, City of Lindstrom and Chisago Lake Township*.
- Larson, P. C.  
1998 *A Place at the Lake*. Afton Historical Society Press, Afton, Minn.

Leaf, E. W.

2001 *The Swedes of 19th-century Chisago County*. E. W. Leaf, New London, Minn.

2003 *The Non-Swedes of 19th-century Chisago County*. E. W. Leaf, New London, Minn.

Linden, B. M. G.

1989 *Silent City on a Hill: Picturesque Landscapes of Memory And Boston's Mount Auburn Cemetery*. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, Mass.

Lindstrom Centennial Committee

1994 *Lindstrom on the Lake*. Taylor Publishing, Dallas, Texas.

McMahon, E. M. and T. J. Karamanski

2002 *Time and the River: A History of the St. Croix: A Historic Resource Study of the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway*. Prepared for the Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service.

Matturi, J.

1993 "Windows in the Garden: Italian-American Memorialization and the American Cemetery," in R. Meyer, ed., *Ethnicity and the American Cemetery*. Bowling Green State University Popular Press, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Norelius, T.

1962 *Pioneer Traces in and Near Chisago Lakes Area*. Privately published.

1973 *In the Land of Kichi Saga*. Croixside Press, Stillwater, Minn.

North Star Publishing Co.

1881 *History of Washington County and the St. Croix Valley*. North Star Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ostergren, R.

1973 "Cultural Homogeneity and Population Stability Among Swedish Immigrants in Chisago County." *Minnesota History* (Fall) 43:255- 269.

1979 "A Community Transplanted: The Formative Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Community in the Upper Middle West." *Journal of Historical Geography* (April) 5:189-212.

Peterson, P. E. L.

1979 Century Farm Application. Accessed as <http://www.fbm.org/safe/mnfarms/app/run.html>.

Porter, R. B.

1987 *Guide to Chisago County Historical Records*. Center City, Minn.

Rice, J. G.

1981 "The Swedes." In *They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups*. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn., 248-276.

Robinson, E. V. D.

1915 *Early Economic Conditions and the Development of Agriculture in Minnesota*. Bulletin of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Schmidt, A. J. and D. R. Pratt

2007 *Minnesota Statewide Historic Railroads Study Project Report*. Submitted to the Minnesota Department of Transportation by Summit Envirosolutions, St. Paul, Minn. Includes Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956 Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Shoquist, V.

1981 *Building Chisago City*. Chisago City Boosters Club, Chisago City, Minn.

Soike, L. J.

1995 "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in *Barns of the Midwest*, A.G. Noble and H.G. H. Wilhelm, eds. Ohio University Press, Athens.

Stephenson, G.

1932 *The Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration: A Study of Immigrant Churches*. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

1936 "Sidelights in the History of the Swedes in the St. Croix Valley," *Minnesota History* 17:4 (December 1936):396-405.

Thompson, R.

2005 *Taylor's Falls and Lake Superior Railroad*. Iron Horse Central Railroad Museum, Chisago City, Minn.

*The Tribune* (Minneapolis, Minnesota)

1916 *Where to Go? A Guide to the Leading Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin*. Minneapolis, Minn.

Trust for Public Land

2010 "Campfire Girl Camp in Chisago City Saved from Development." Accessed as [http://www.tpl.org/tier3\\_cd.cfm?content\\_item\\_id=22666&folder\\_id=482](http://www.tpl.org/tier3_cd.cfm?content_item_id=22666&folder_id=482).

Tuominen, J.

1999 *Along the Immigrant Trail*. Jerry Tuominen, Lindstrom, Minn.

Tweton, J. D.

1989 "The Business of Agriculture." In *Minnesota in a Century of Change*. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

1880 *Eleventh Census of the United States: Population Schedules*.

1880 *Eleventh Census of the United States: Productions of Agriculture Schedules*.

1900 *Twelfth Census of the United States: Population Schedules*.

1910 *Thirteenth Census of the United States: Population Schedules*.

1920 *Fourteenth Census of the United States: Population Schedules*.

1930 *Fifteenth Census of the United States: Population Schedules*.

United States Soil Conservation Survey

1995 *Soil Survey of Chisago County, Minnesota*. United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C.

Williams, J. F.

1881 *History of the Upper Mississippi Valley*. Minnesota Historical Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Zahn, T.

1991 "Determination of Eligibility Report. Paradise Resort, Chisago City." Prepared for the City of Chisago City and the State Historical Preservation Office of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Zellie, C. and A. Lucas

2007 *Phase I and II Architectural History Evaluation for the Proposed TH 8 Reconstruction, City of Lindstrom and Chisago Lake Township*. Chisago County, Minnesota. Submitted to the Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul, Minn. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, Minn.

Zellie, C.

2000 *Washington County Historic Contexts Study*. Prepared by Landscape Research LLC for Washington County Land Management, Stillwater, Minn.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chisago City

1974 *Zion Lutheran Church Centennial*. The Church, Chisago City, Minn.

2010 West Green Lake Cemetery Records.

n.d. "Growing in God's Grace" Undated manuscript at Chisago County Historical Society, Lindstrom, Minnesota.

### **Maps and Atlases**

Andreas, A.T.

1874 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota*. Chicago, A.T. Andreas Co.

Atlas Company

1950 *Official Plat Book of Chisago County, Minnesota*. Atlas Co., St. Paul, Minn.  
1961.

Foote, C. M. & Co.

1888 *Plat Book of Chisago County, Minnesota*. C. M. Foote & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Hixson, W. W.

1916 *Plat Book of the State of Minnesota*. W.W. Hixson & Co., Rockford, Illinois.

Northwest Publishing

1901 *Plat Book of Washington County, Minnesota*. Northwest Publishing, Minneapolis, Minn.

Rockford Map Publishers

1965 *Atlas and Plat Book Chisago County*. Rockford Map Publishers, Rockford Illinois.  
1985 *Atlas and Plat Book Chisago County*. Rockford Map Publishers, Rockford Illinois.

United States Geological Survey

1974 *Lindstrom and Scandia Minnesota Minnesota Topographic Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute Series. United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

Webb Publishing Co.

1914 *Atlas and Farmers' Directory of Chisago County, Minnesota*. Webb Publishing, St. Paul, Minn.

### **Newspapers**

*Chisago County Courier* (Lindstrom, Minn.)

*Chisago County News* (Lindstrom, Minn.)

*Chisago County Press* (Lindstrom, Minn.)

*St. Paul Daily Globe* (St. Paul, Minn.)

## 8.0 APPENDIX

### 8.1 Phase I Properties Not Eligible for NRHP

This page intentionally left blank

**8.1.1  
CH-WYT-048  
Israelson Farmstead  
7514 250th Street  
Wyoming, Chisago County  
PIN 21.10507.00**



**CH-WYT-048, facing northwest.**

**Description**

The farmstead is located in Sections 27 and 28 of T33N R2W. The farmstead includes a 20th-century house and a gothic-roof barn. These appear to be the only structures that are more than 50 years old. The barn exterior is in poor condition. The building rests on a concrete foundation. It is clad in narrow clapboards and the gothic-arch roof is clad in composition shingles. There are ten window openings along the length of the building, and each contains single wood sash or a pair of wood sash with glazed lights. Another row of small windows is placed above the main window openings. According to a neighbor, these windows served an additional floor that was added for poultry (personal communication with Vivian Franta 9/15/2010). The south elevation has three single service doors, which appear to have replaced the original wagon door. A concrete stave silo with a conical aluminum roof is located at the west elevation. Metal ridge ventilators are intact on the roof. The interior was not available for inspection.

The house is a simple bungalow that dates from ca. 1920. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding and the roof and shed-roofed dormers in composition shingles. Windows are aluminum replacement sash.

The other buildings include a modern garage, and a large one-story metal shop building at the rear. To the west, on the former Brewster property and separated by a belt of conifers and deciduous trees, there is a modern house and metal storage building. Many vehicles are stored on both properties.

## History

By 1888 the 80-acre farm of E. Brewster in Section 28 adjoined that of the 40-acre S. Tickoner farm in Section 27 (Foote 1888). Frilhi of Israelson owned both tracts by 1914 (Webb 1914). Israelson (1875-unknown) was the son of Carl and Johanna Israelson, both natives of Sweden, who farmed in Wyoming Township by 1880 (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1880 E.D. 57:5). The apparently early 20th-century barn and house may date from their occupancy. Israelson may have lost the property during the Depression. In 1930, Israelson and his family were living in Forest Lake where he worked as a railroad laborer (U.S. Census Forest Lake Township E.D. 11:5A). By 1950, the property was owned by the State of Minnesota (Atlas Company 1950). The 120-acre farm was owned by Loyal I. Christenson by 1965 and remains in the Christenson family (Rockford 1965).

## Significance

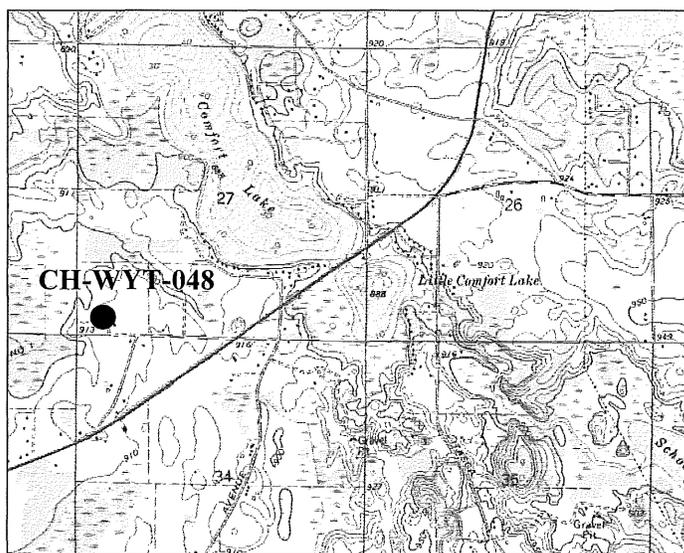
The farmstead does not retain a significant number of historic structures and therefore does not represent dairying or other agricultural history under Criterion A. The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn and house appear to be typical of those built in the early-20th-century in Chisago County and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is fair; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

## Recommendation

It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Local Historic Context:** American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1880-1965.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940).



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

## 8.1.2

**CH-WYT-049**

**House**

**9650 275th St.**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**PIN: 13.10205.00**



**CH-WYT-049, facing west.**

### **Description**

This gable-roofed house on the east side of TH 8 in Section 12 of T33N R21W rests on a stone and concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the building exterior is clad in aluminum siding. Window openings have been altered and contain replacement sash including a picture window at the west elevation. Additions include a gable-roofed, two-car attached garage at the west elevation and a one story hipped roof addition at the east elevation.

### **History**

This house occupies a lot subdivided as part of Green lake Beach. Most lots were devoted to shoreline cottages, but a few such as this one supported small farm acreage.

### **Significance**

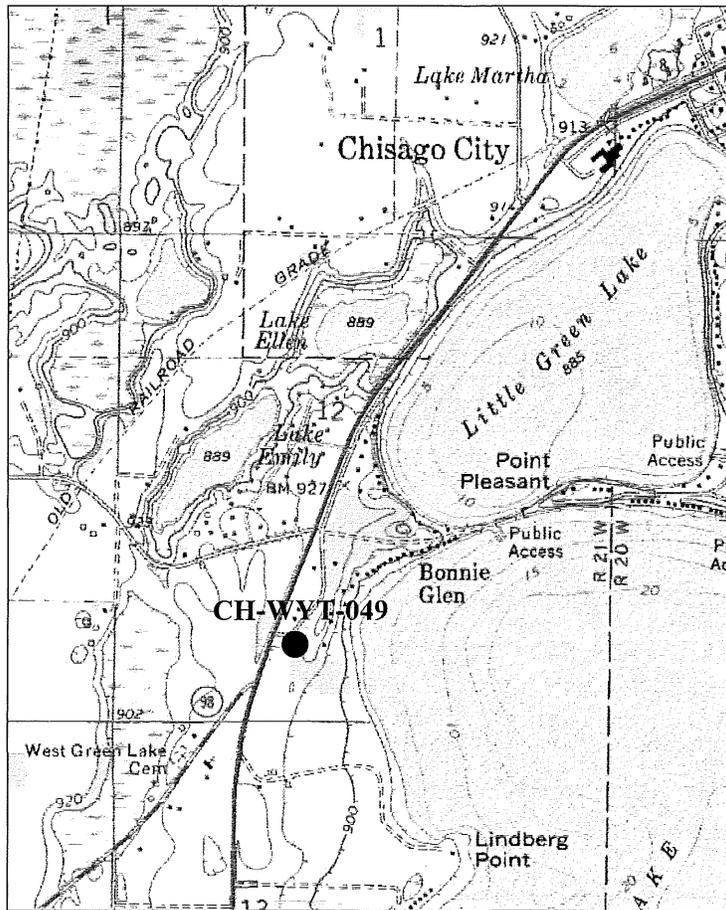
This house is typical of early 20th-century farmhouses built on the west side of Green Lake. The building has had extensive alterations to windows and exterior siding as well as several additions. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship is fair; feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that this property is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development. 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1855-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

### 8.1.3

#### CH-WYT-050

C.E. Swenson Farmstead

9460 284th St.

Chisago City, Chisago County

PIN 13.10880.00



CH-WYT-050, facing west.

#### Description

The C. E. Swenson farmstead is located in Section 12 of T33N R21W. The approach to the former farmyard has been altered by road construction that serves adjacent new housing. Remaining buildings that are more than 50 years old include a farmhouse, a gable-roofed, a dilapidated barn, a two-story modern garage, and a Quonset barn. The gable-roofed barn rests on a stone foundation. The exterior is missing large sections of board-and-batten cladding and a portion of the structure is collapsed. The roof is clad in composition shingles. Portions of the interior are timber-framed. A one-story, gable-roofed outbuilding is clad in drop siding. Double-leaf swinging doors are also drop-sided. The Quonset barn is located to the northwest of the house.

The two-and one-half story, L-plan house rests on a stone foundation. It has a cross-gabled roof and a central, single-stack chimney. The exterior is clad in painted wood or asbestos cement shingles and the roof in composition shingles. Window openings contain one-over-one wood sash. A concrete block, two-story garage east of the house has two garage doors and a one-story wing; the upper story is clad in drop siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. Window openings contain one-over-one sash.

#### History

By 1888 the 80-acre farm of Daniel Swenson (1839-1909) in Section 12 straddled both sides of present-day Viking Boulevard (Foote 1888). This local road ran between Green Lake and the village of Stacy. The Swensons apparently reached Chisago County after a period spent in St. Paul: in 1880 Swenson and his wife Christine, both natives of Sweden, were living in at 174 Dayton Avenue in St. Paul. Daniel was listed as Daniel Swanson in the 1880 census (U.S. Census

1880, St. Paul, E.D. 12:2). He worked as a carpenter. In addition to Charles E., the Swensons had three other children. Daniel was in Wyoming Township by 1885 and presumably farmed the SW ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 12 (Minnesota State Census 1884 Town of Wyoming:3). By 1900 the property was owned by Charles E. and Emily Swenson (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1900 E.D. 31:18; Webb 1914; Atlas Company 1950; Harris 2007:134). A 1938 aerial view suggests that the historic farmstead occupied both sides of present-day Viking Boulevard.

Census records variously report Charles E. Swenson was born in Kansas or Minnesota, suggesting the family's route to Chisago County via Kansas and St. Paul. Charles' wife, Emily, was a native of Sweden. The Swensons had nine children (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1910 E.D. 17:8B). Their property was known as Glenwater Farm. A noted dairyman, Swenson raised Guernseys and Duroc hogs and was named a "Master Farmer." This designation was part of a national movement started at the University of Wisconsin in 1925 (Gregory 1936:47-58). The University of Minnesota's School of Agriculture included Glenwater Farm on its tours (Harris 2007:134). Swenson was also a founder of the Chisago City Cooperative Creamery and the telephone company (Harris 2007:149). Ingrid Bergman's 1943 visit to Chisago City included a visit to the farm during filming of "Swedes in America" directed by Irving Lerner (Harris 2007:134).

Swenson sons Henry (1899-1975) and Gilbert Swenson (1901-1974) next operated the farm and lived in the farmhouse (personal communication with Margaret Crescenzo, 9/5/2010). After their deaths, the property north of 284th Street was subdivided, while a portion to the south was purchased by Carl Lindberg (personal communication with Donna Peterson 8/28/2010).

### **Significance**

This property was once an important farm associated with Charles E. Swenson and the development of the local dairy industry. All major farm buildings including the dairy barn have been removed, however. The original purpose of the remaining deteriorated barn is not known. The farmstead does not retain a significant number of historic structures and therefore does not represent dairying or other agricultural history under NRHP Criterion A. The remaining farmhouse and barn do not possess enough historic integrity to represent Swenson's local significance and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The remaining buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is poor; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is poor.

### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940.

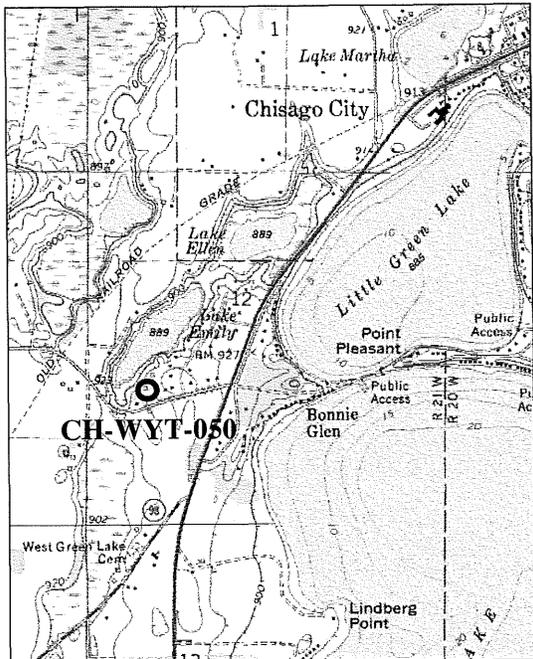
**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1855-1965.



CH-WYT-050, facing northwest.



CH-WYT-050, 1938 (Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota)



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

#### 8.1.4

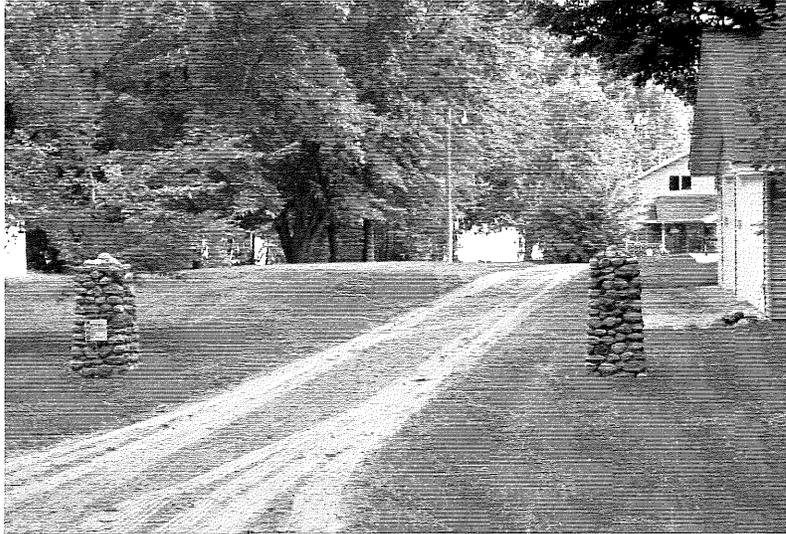
**CH-WYT-051**

**Gateposts**

**9845 Bonnie Glen Parkway**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**PIN: 13.10932.00**



**CH-WYT-051, facing south.**

#### **Description**

A pair of fieldstone and mortar posts, possibly ca. 1920, frame the driveway leading to an extensively remodeled cottage. The lot is on the south side of Bonnie Glen. The tapered columns are constructed of stones of varying sizes and colors. There is a concrete table at the top of each post below an informal arrangement of mortared small stones.

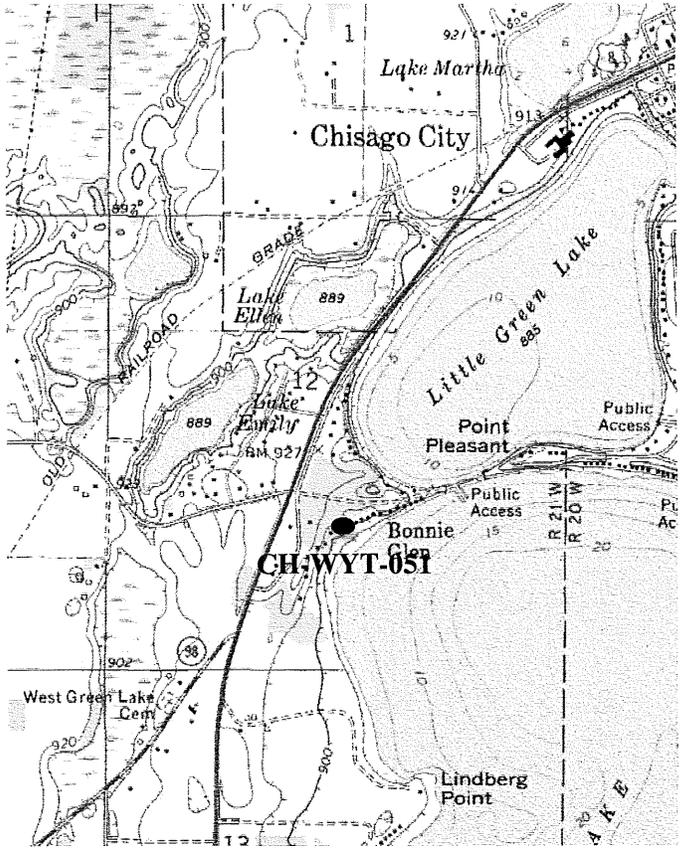
#### **Significance**

The Bonnie Glen gateposts may date from the first development of this area as Green Lake Beach, which occurred after 1903 when the peninsula was platted. These structures are notable features in this recreational landscape, but they do not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, are not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and are not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association are good.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

### 8.1.5

**CH-WYT-061**

**House**

**9857 Bonnie Glen Parkway**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**PIN: 13.10938.00**



**CH-WYT-061, facing south.**

#### **Description**

This ca. 1920, one-story cottage is located on the south side of a peninsula extending into Green Lake. The structure rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. Windows contain wood casement and double-hung units.

#### **History**

This appears to be an early cottage built in the Green Lake Beach addition (Chisago County Recorder 1903). Green Lake Beach was the first lakeshore addition on the west side of the lake.

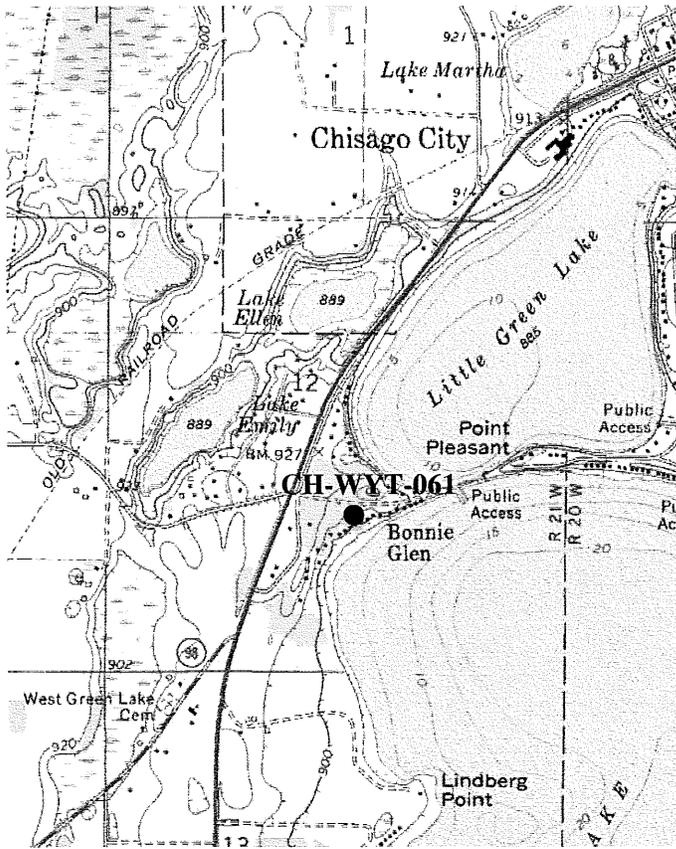
#### **Significance**

This cottage is typical of those built on the west side of Green Lake after ca. 1903. The hip roof and square plan are typical characteristics. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

### 8.1.6

**CH-WYT-052**

**House**

**9855 Bonnie Glen Parkway**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**PIN: 13.10933.00**



**CH-WYT-052, facing north.**

#### **Description**

This ca. 1920, one-story cottage is located on the south side of a peninsula extending into Green Lake. The structure rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood drop siding. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles and there is an endwall chimney. Most windows contain replacement casement units. Picture-style windows have been installed on the south-facing elevation. There is a two-car modern garage at the rear of the property.

#### **History**

This appears to be an early cottage built in the Green Lake Beach addition (Chisago County Recorder 1903). Green Lake Beach was the first lakeshore addition on the west side of the lake.

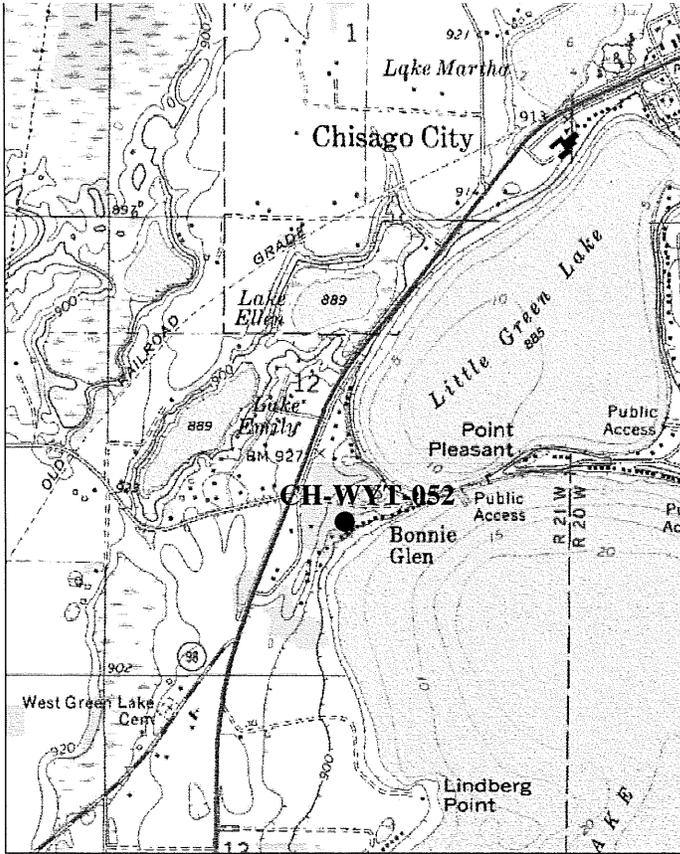
#### **Significance**

This cottage is typical of those built on the west side of Green Lake after ca. 1903. The hip roof and square plan are typical characteristics. The building has had extensive alterations to windows. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship is fair; feeling and association is good.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map (USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1993)

### 8.1.7

**CH-WYT-053**

**House**

**9911 Bonnie Glen Parkway**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**13.10939.00**



**CH-WYT-053, facing south.**

#### **Description**

This ca. 1920, one story bungalow is located on a wooded lot on the south side of a peninsula extending into Green Lake. The structure rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. Most windows contain one-over-one replacement sash; a few have replacement casement units. There is a double-car garage at the rear of the property.

#### **History**

This appears to be an early cottage built in the Green Lake Beach addition (Chisago County Recorder 1903). Green Lake Beach was the first lakeshore addition on the west side of the lake.

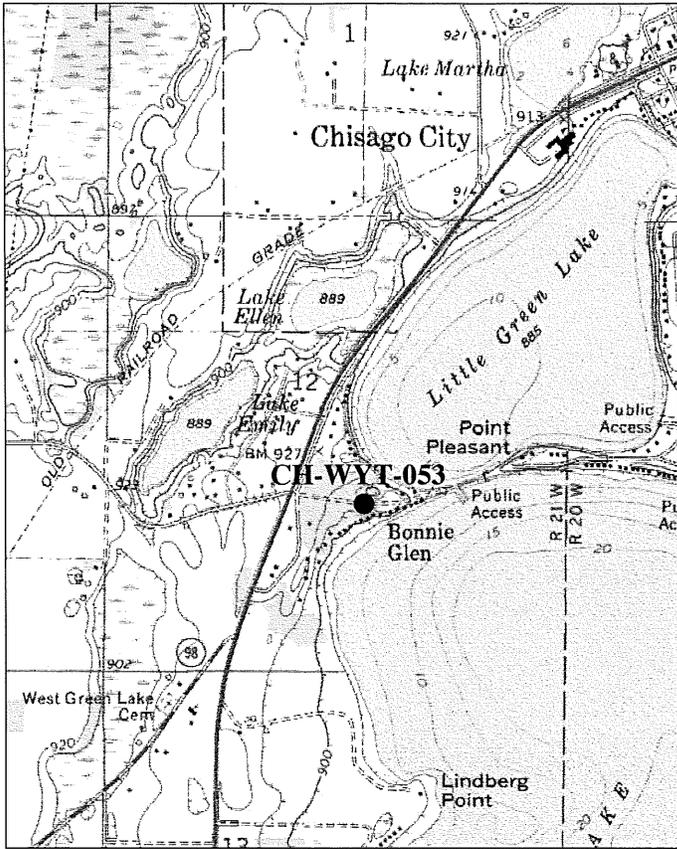
#### **Significance**

This cottage is among the first group of those built on Bonnie Glen on the Green Lake peninsula. At the time of its construction it was somewhat more substantial than the small frame, hip-roofed cottages that characterize much early lakeshore development. The property has had alterations to windows and other openings. It does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.8**  
**CH-WYT-054**  
**House**  
**9990 Bonnie Glen Parkway**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**13.10926.00**



**CH-WYT-054, facing northeast.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1960, two-story cottage is located on the north side of a peninsula extending into Green Lake. The structure rests on a concrete foundation. The building exterior is clad in wood siding and appears to be in poor condition. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. Windows contain wood casement units.

### **History**

This appears to be an early cottage built in the Green Lake Beach addition (Chisago County Recorder 1903). Green Lake Beach was the first lakeshore addition on the west side of the lake. According to a neighbor, there is a story that this building may incorporate a rail car (personal communication with Bob Warnke 9/24/2010).

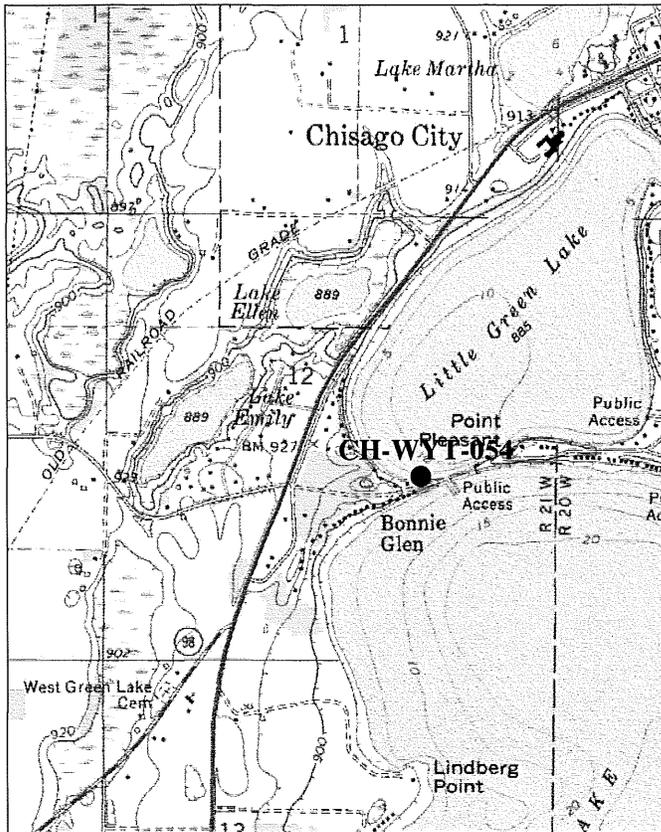
### **Significance**

This cottage is among the last seasonal homes built on Bonnie Glen on the Green Lake peninsula. The gable and flat roofs and modern design are distinctive. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design and materials is fair; integrity of workmanship is poor; integrity of feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context: Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.**



**8.1.9**  
**CH-WYT-055**  
**Peter Storm Farmstead**  
**24810 Hazel Ave.**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN 21.10708.00**



**CH-WYT-055, facing northwest.**

### **Description**

This farmstead is located in Section 34 of T33N R21. The ca. 1920 barn and modern house are at the end of a gravel driveway extending from Hazel Avenue. Deciduous trees frame the perimeter of the property and the house is set in a grove of conifers. The only remaining building that is more than 50 years old is the gambrel-roofed barn. The barn exterior is in fair condition. The barn foundation is concrete and the first story is painted hollow tile and the upper story is clad in vertical wood siding. The roof is clad in wood shingles. A hay door is sheltered by a hay hood. Window openings are trimmed in wood and have glazed sash or glass block infill. The interior was not accessible for inspection. A modern garage and house are placed to the north of the barn.

### **History**

In 1914 this property was part of a 40-acre parcel owned by Peter Storm and others. Part of the alignment of present-day Heath Avenue may have been part of an old road connecting Comfort Lake with Wyoming (Webb 1914). By 1950 it was owned by J. A. Peterson and by 1962 by D.R. Westphal (Webb 1914; H.W. Hixson 1916 and 1950). The current parcel is five acres (Chisago County Plat Map 2010). The barn may date to the occupancy of Storm.

### **Significance**

The farmstead does not retain a significant number of historic structures and therefore does not represent dairying or other agricultural history under Criterion A. Because of fair integrity the barn does not convey its significance for an association with diversified farming in Chisago County under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn and other

outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The farmstead also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is poor.

**Recommendation**

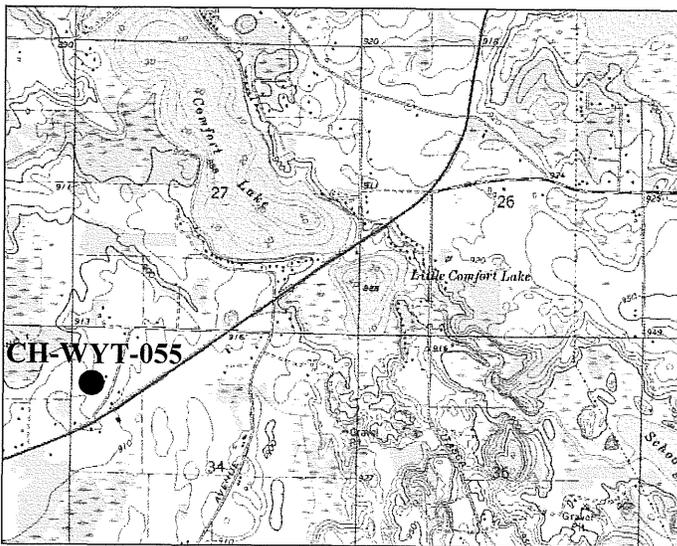
This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



CH-WYT-055, facing north (bing.com, ca. 2008).



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)



**8.1.10**  
**CH-WYT-056**  
**Frank Palmer Farmstead**  
**24588 Heath Ave.**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN 21.10717.94**



**CH-WYT-056, facing west.**

### **Description**

The Frank Palmer Farmstead is located in Section 34 of T33N R21 W. The farmstead is vacant and overgrown and the barn and other buildings are in poor condition. The farmstead is comprised of a one-story farmhouse framed by a dense border of conifers, a ca. 1920 gothic-arch barn, and several wood outbuildings that are more than 50 years old. The foundation and first story of the barn is constructed of hollow clay tile and the upper story is clad in drop siding. Sliding wagon doors are intact. A large hay door is sheltered by a hay hood and flanked by small windows with glazed sash. The roof is clad in sheet metal. Window openings are trimmed in wood and have glazed sash. The interior was not accessible for inspection. A concrete-stave silo with a conical aluminum roof is placed at the east elevation of the barn. A concrete-block, gable-roofed garage dating from ca. 1960, and a dilapidated gable-roofed metal building attached to a metal-roofed shed complete the grouping near the barn. A modern gable-roofed metal building is placed at the north edge of the farmyard.

The gable-roofed farmhouse appears to date from the early 20th century and has been remodeled with additions and vinyl siding. Window openings contain aluminum replacement sash.

### **History**

By 1900 this property was part of a 320-acre farm owned by Gustav Palmer (1834-1920) by 1900. The Palmer family emigrated from Sweden in 1890 and 1891 (U.S. Census 1900 Wyoming Township E.D. 15:14). Gustav's son, Oscar J. Palmer (1870-1952), was the owner by 1914 (Webb 1914). Oscar and his brother Frank Palmer jointly owned more than 300 acres in sections 24 and 35 of T33N R21 W. It is likely that Oscar or Frank built the house and barn. Chester Palmer, who appears to be the Palmers' nephew, was the next owner (Atlas Company 1950).

Chester (1909-unknown) had been part of Oscar's household by 1920; presumably his father, Peter Palmer was deceased (U.S. Census 1920 Wyoming Township E.D. 31:14). Chester's son Paul Palmer was the next owner (personal communication with Vivian Franta, 8/20/2010). In recent years the farm was sold to the Integra Company for a housing development called Liberty Ponds.

### **Significance**

This farm complex is vacant and apparently in ruin. The barn is in poor condition and the farmhouse, a pivotal component of the farmstead, does not possess historic integrity. The historic integrity of the farmstead therefore lacks significance under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The farmstead does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values and is not eligible under Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is poor.

### **Recommendation**

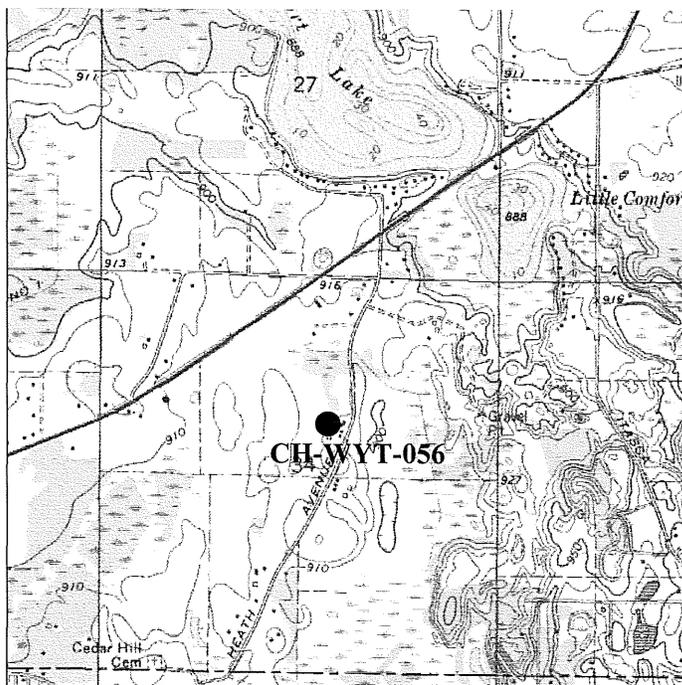
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.

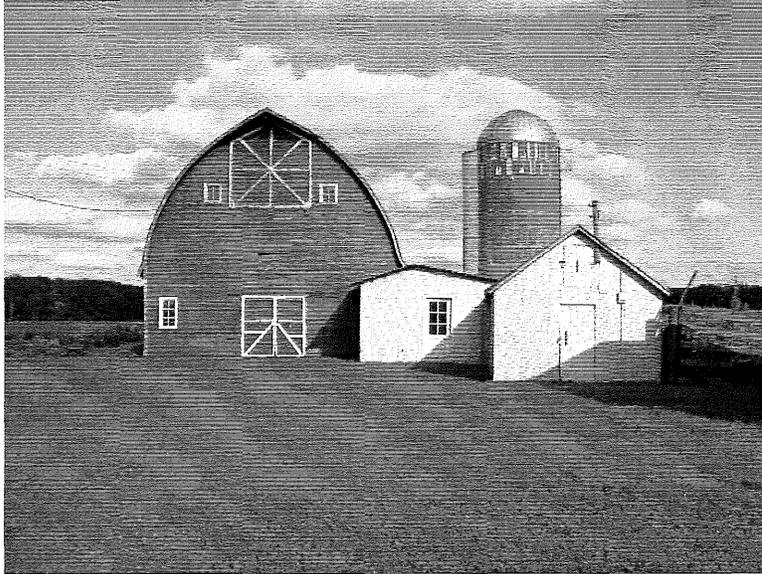


**CH-WYT-056, looking south (bing.com, ca. 2008)**



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.11**  
**CH-WYT-057**  
**Palmer-Franta Farmstead**  
**24495 Heath Ave.**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN 21.10729.00**



**CH-WYT-057, facing east.**

**Description**

The Palmer-Franta Farmstead is located in Section 34 of T33NN R21 W. The farmstead is arranged around a central graveled turnaround framed by ca. 1890 farmhouse, an early 20th-century gothic-arch barn, and several small outbuildings that are more than 50 years old. The well-conserved barn exterior is clad in drop siding and has double-leaf swinging wagon doors. The hay door opening is sheltered by a hay hood and flanked by small windows that contain glazed sash. The roof is clad in composition shingles. Window openings, including eight windows on the north and south sides, are trimmed in wood and have glazed sash. The interior was not accessible for inspection but the owner reports that about 16 stanchions remain. There is a concrete-stave silo with a conical aluminum roof opposite the south elevation of the barn. A shed-roofed addition dating from ca. 1960s is attached to the west elevation. It was used for machinery storage. A gable-roofed wood corncrib pre-dating 1950 and a steel-wire grain bin are placed to the west of the barn. A concrete-block, gable-roofed garage opposite the house dates from the 1950s, and a gable-roofed metal garage from the 1960s. A large metal hay storage building to the south of the barn also dates from the 1960s (personal communication with Vivian Franta, 8/20/2010).

The ca. 1890, gable-roofed farmhouse is surrounded by mature oaks and other deciduous trees. It is oriented north and rests on a fieldstone foundation. There are four gabled dormers, and the dormers and roof are clad in composition shingles. The one-story, full length-enclosed porch shelters an off-center entry. Another entry faces west. The building exterior is clad in aluminum and the window openings contain one-over-one aluminum sash. There is a small tripartite bay at the south elevation.

### **History**

By 1900 this property was part of a 320-acre farm owned by Gustav Palmer (1834-1920) by 1900. The Palmer family emigrated from Sweden in 1890 and 1891 (U.S. Census 1900 Wyoming Township E.D. 15:14). Gustav's son, Oscar J. Palmer (1870-1952), was the owner by 1914 (Webb 1914). Oscar and his brother Frank Palmer jointly owned more than 300 acres in sections 24 and 35 of T33N R21W. It is likely that Oscar or Frank built the house and barn. Chester Palmer, who appears to be the Palmers' nephew, was the next owner (Atlas Company 1950). Chester (1909-unknown) had been part of Oscar's household by 1920; presumably his father, Peter Palmer, was deceased (U.S. Census 1920 Wyoming Township E.D. 31:14). Chester's son Paul Palmer was the next owner (personal communication with Vivian Franta, 8/20/2010).

In 1954 Paul and Lois Palmer sold 105 acres to George and Vivian Franta. The Frantas raised beef cattle, and George commuted to the east side of St. Paul where he worked at the Whirlpool Corporation (personal communication with Vivian Franta, 8/20/2010). In recent years, part of the former Palmer-Franta acreage located across Heath Avenue has been prepared for housing development by the Integra Company as Liberty Ponds.

### **Significance**

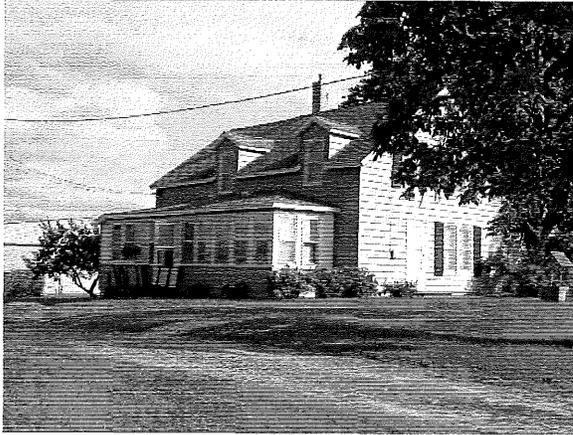
This farm complex retains an early 20th-century barn and farmhouse and several outbuildings and appears to be a good example of a diversified farm. The farmhouse, however, is a pivotal component of the farmstead. Its exterior alteration compromises the historic integrity of the farmstead, which therefore lacks significance under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn has good exterior integrity but it and other outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County. The farmstead also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values and is not eligible under Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940.

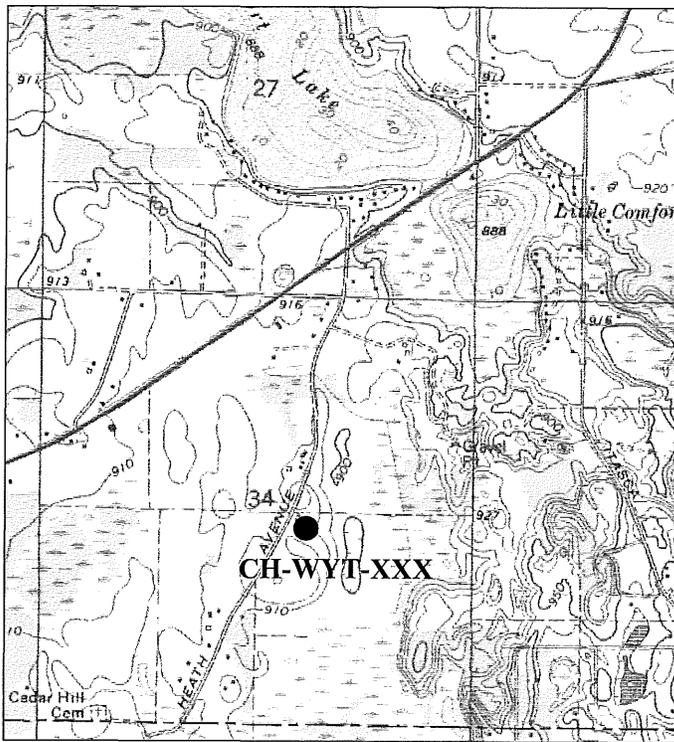
**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



CH-WYT-057, facing east.

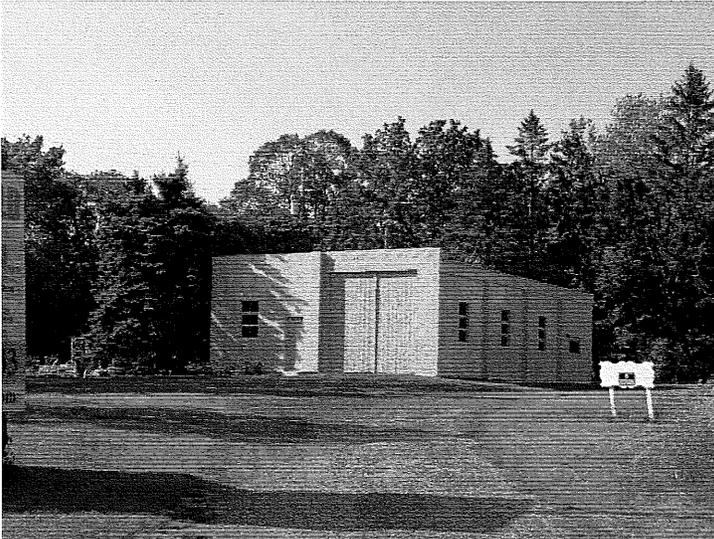


CH-WYT-057, facing east (bing.com, ca. 2008)



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.12**  
**CH-WYT-035**  
**Implement Repair building**  
**25383 Iris Avenue**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN 13.10467.00**



**CH-WYT-035, facing south.**

#### **Description**

This ca. 1960, one-story building is located on the west side of TH 8 and faces east. The flat-roofed building rests on a concrete foundation. The concrete block and stucco building has a rectangular plan. The main elevation has a wood double-leaf garage door, a single service door, and a window with fixed glazed sash. Other window openings along the four-bay north and south elevations contain similar sash.

#### **History**

According to a local resident, this building originally housed a farm implement dealer (personal communication with Ken Tolzmann 9/15/2010).

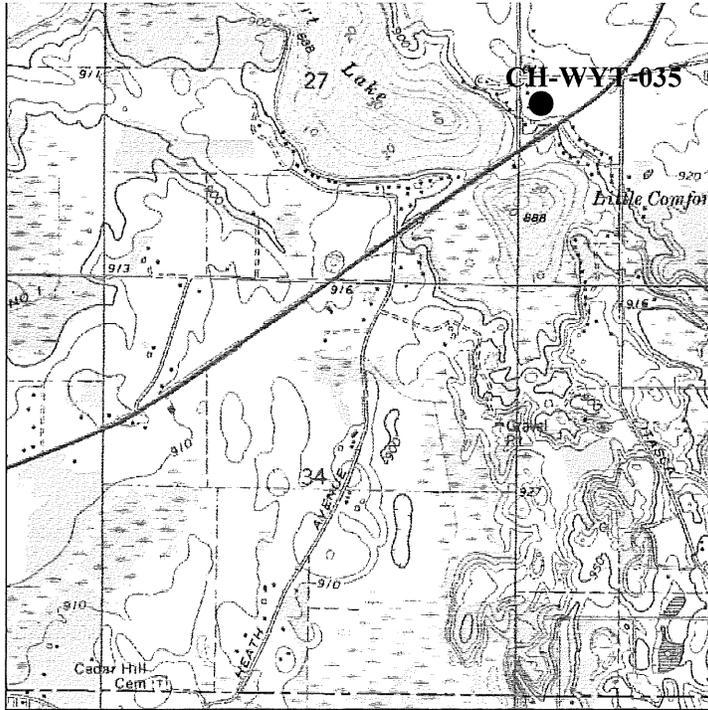
#### **Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.13**  
**CH-WYT-058**  
**Johannes Peterson Farmstead / Golden Willow Farm**  
**27511 Jeffrey Avenue**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**13.10196.00**



**CH-WYT-058, facing north.**

### **Description**

The Johannes Peterson Farmstead is located in Section 14 of T33N R21W. The farmstead is arranged around a central graveled turnaround and is comprised of a 1953 farmhouse, an early 20th-century gable-roofed barn (ca. 1910) converted to apartments, other modern agricultural buildings, and an in-ground swimming pool. The original Peterson farmhouse, which included a log section, was torn down in 1954. Another house and an old granary were joined together and are used for storage (personal communication with Linda Peterson 9/24/2010). The current owners, Loren and Linda Peterson, raise corn on surrounding acreage and some of the land has been subdivided for residential development.

### **History**

There is a long history of Peterson family occupancy on this farm, beginning with early Swedish immigrants, Johannes S. Peterson (1840-1923) and Sara Lisa Peterson (1839-1927). Members of Johannes' extended family also emigrated during the 1860s and 1870s, resulting in a large community of Petersons in Wyoming Township. He farmed this property beginning in ca. 1869. His son Edward E. Peterson (1877-1961) owned it from 1902 to 1948. Edward's son Paul E. L. (1916-1988) owned it after 1948. It remained a dairy operation with between 70 and 150 cows until 1955 (Peterson 1979). The property is known as Golden Willow Farm. An extensive family history was compiled by Paul E. L. Peterson (Calin and Peterson 1982).

### **Significance**

The barn and other remaining farmstead buildings that are more than 50 years old have had extensive exterior alteration and no longer convey their significance representing diversified farming under NRHP Criterion A. The present farmhouse dates from 1954, after dairy operation

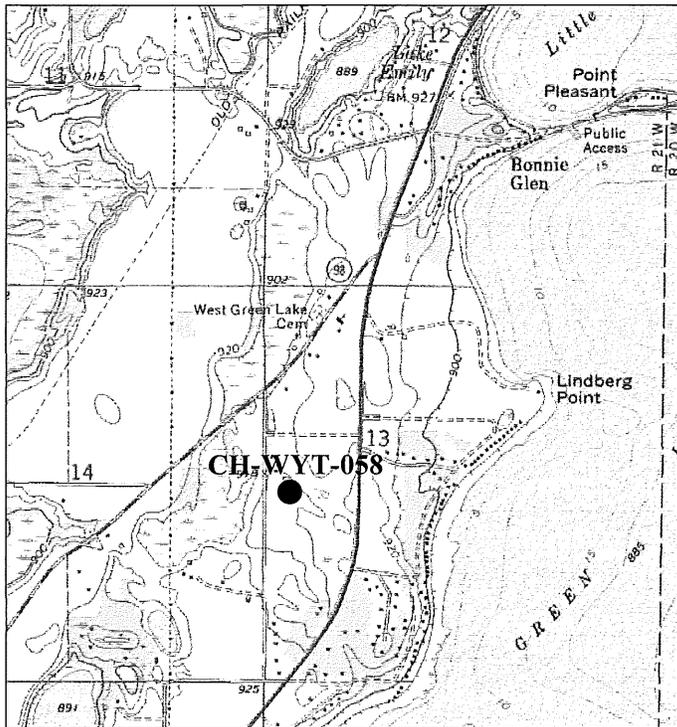
was ending. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The remodeled barn and other surviving outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. This property is recognized as a Century Farm (Peterson 1979).

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

**8.1.14**  
**CH-WYT-059**  
**Glyer Farmstead**  
**9208 Jeffrey Court**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**13.10240.00**



**CH-WYT-059, facing north.**

#### **Description**

The Glyer Farmstead is located at the end of a gravel extension to Jeffrey Court in Section 23 of T33N R21W. Jeffrey Avenue, which Jeffrey Court intersects, was formerly part of the “Chisago City Road” which followed property and section lines (Chisago County Atlas 1914). There is a large wetland (estimated at 5 acres by the owner) to the northwest of the farmstead and a power transmission corridor near the west property line. The property is overgrown and the buildings are vacant. The farmstead is arranged around a central turnaround and includes a late 19th-century house and an early 20th-century barn. There are mature trees surrounding the farmhouse. A metal machine shed dates from ca. 1965 and a metal calf shed from 1970 (personal communication with Jerome Henton 9/10/2010). The gambrel-roofed barn is clad in board and batten siding. Much of the south-facing exterior cladding is missing. The interior was not accessible for inspection. Two concrete stave silos capped with conical aluminum roofs were built at the east and west elevations in 1960 (personal communication with Jerome Henton 9/10/2010).

Because of its L-plan, roof type, and general characteristics, the house (ca. 1880) appears to be one of the oldest surveyed in the project area. The one-and-one-half-story building rests on a parged concrete foundation. It has a steep gable roof with a shed-roofed enclosed front porch. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a shed-roofed addition to the main house at the rear. A brick chimney stack is centrally located on the roof ridge. The window openings contain one-over-one aluminum sash, and the entire exterior is clad in aluminum. The owner reports that this is a “very old” house and mentioned that part of the structure (possibly the floor joists) was log (personal communication with Jerome Henton 9/10/2010). The interior was not inspected.

## **History**

In 1876 this property was owned by Sven (1831-1914) and Maria Glyre (1837-1881; Chisago County Real Property Assessment Record 1876). The Glyres were natives of Sweden and had at eleven children including John Gustav (1858-1934) and Frank L. (1872-1921). In 1880 Sven Glyre reported that he had 18 tilled acres with 10 devoted to wheat (U.S. Census 1880 Agricultural Schedule Wyoming Township). Swen also had two children with his second wife, Johanna (1843-1920; Leaf 2003:370).

In 1888 this property was owned by Sven's son John Gustav, and his wife Matilda Glyre (Foote 1888; Chisago County Real Property Assessment Record 1884). By 1888 the elder Glyres owned 40 acres north of John G.'s 80 acres as well as 80 acres adjoining in Section 23 to the southwest (Foote 1888). By 1914, John G. and Mary Glyre's son Frank Ludwig and Selma Glyre owned about 130 acres including the original 80 (Webb 1914).

In 1962 about 136 acres including this farmstead were purchased by John Henton, who had previously lived in Maplewood, Minnesota. His purchase included 40 acres originally farmed by Joachim Peterson north of the Sven Glyre property (1888 Foote). Henton raised dairy cattle and also worked for the railroad in St. Paul (personal communication with Jerome Henton 9/10/2010). A new house was built by the Hentons to the east of the farmstead on Jeffrey Court. The present owner, Jerome Henton, had about 60 dairy cattle and sold the herd in 2003 (personal communication with Jerome Henton 9/10/2010).

## **Significance**

This farm complex retains a late 19th-century house and early 20th-century barn. The house has had extensive exterior alterations and the barn appears to be in poor condition. Because of poor integrity these building do not convey their significance for an association with diversified farming in Chisago County under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn and other outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The farmstead also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is poor.

## **Recommendation**

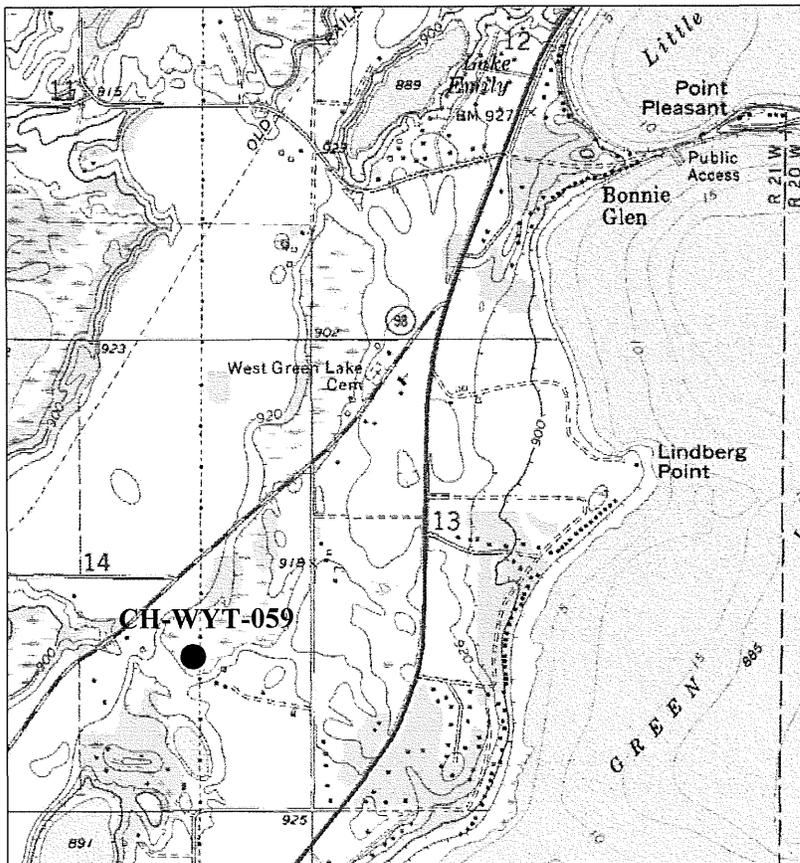
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



CH-WYT-059, facing southwest



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.15**  
**CH-WYT-060**  
**House and Cabin**  
**28553 Johnson Lane**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10913.00**



**CH-WYT-060, facing southeast.**

### **Description**

This property includes a ca. 1950 two-story house and a small, ca. 1920, one-story cottage. The buildings are located on a wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and there is a red brick endwall chimney. Most windows contain one-over-one, aluminum replacement units. There is a tripartite bay window on the west elevation. A one-story, gable-roofed breezeway connects to a gable-roofed, vinyl-clad garage. The small cottage placed near the shoreline has a gable roof and a small flat-roofed wing. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roofed awning. The exterior is clad in half-round log veneer.

### **History**

These properties are located on lots of the Green Lake Beach addition platted in 1903 (Chisago County Recorder).

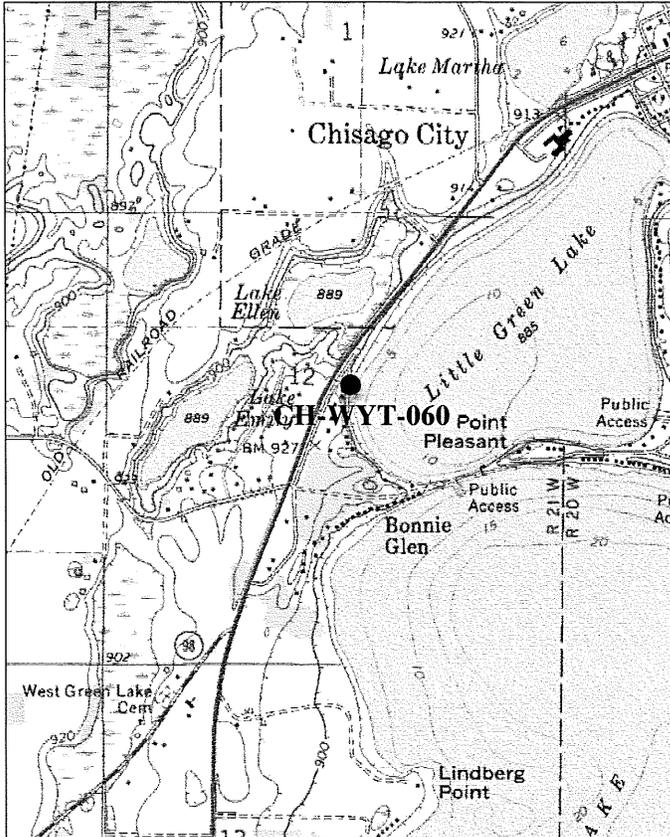
### **Significance**

The house has had extensive remodeling. The cottage retains good historic integrity, however. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association of the house is fair and association is good. For the cottage, integrity of location and setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

**Recommendation**

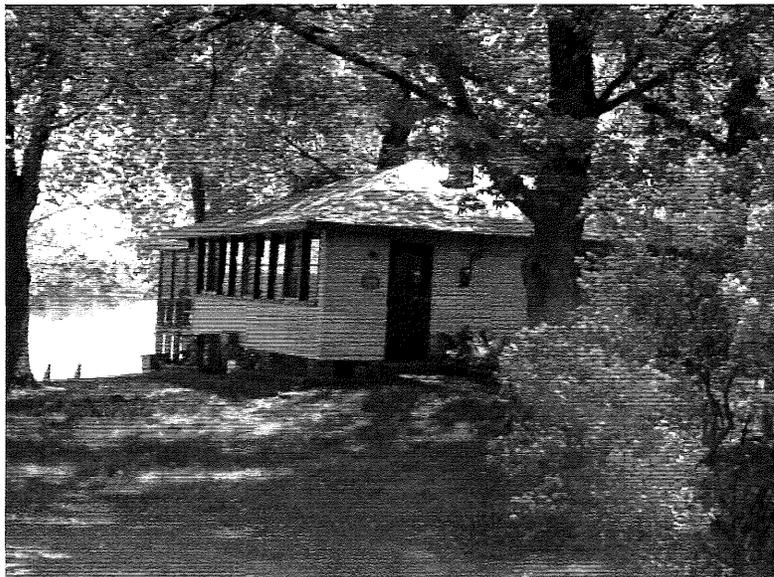
This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.16**  
**CH-WYT-016**  
**House**  
**28599 Johnson Lane**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.1091.00**



**CH-WYT-016, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1920, one-story cottage faces east on a wooded lot overlooking Green Lake. The structure rests on a rusticated concrete block foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The hip roof is covered in composition shingles and a single red brick chimney pierces the west roof slope. Most windows contain wood double-hung units. A band of windows across the front and along the north elevation are distinctive. There is a one-car, hip-roofed garage at the rear of the property.

### **History**

This is an early cottage built in the Green Lake Beach addition (1903; Chisago County Recorder). This was the first lakeshore addition on the west side of the lake.

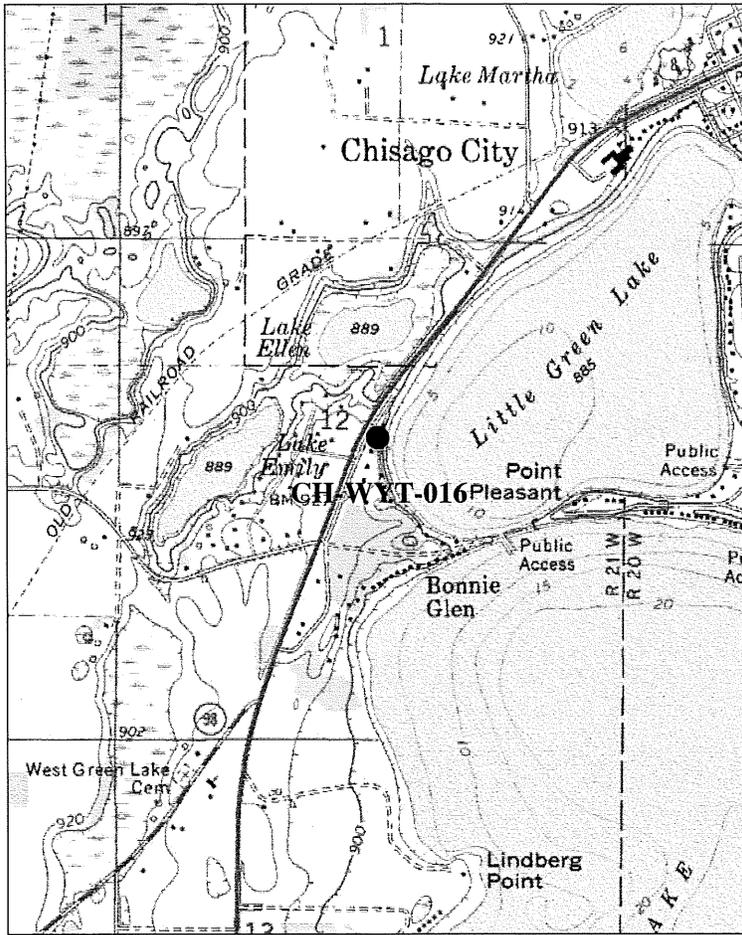
### **Significance**

This cottage is typical of those built on the west side of Green Lake after ca. 1903. The hip roof and square plan are typical characteristics. The building has had extensive alterations to windows. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is excellent. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship is fair; feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.17**  
**CH-WYT-017**  
**House**  
**28605 Johnson Lane**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.1091.00**



**CH-WYT-017, facing south.**

### **Description**

This a ca. 1950 two-story house is located on a narrow, wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Johnson Lane. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The low-pitched gable roof is covered with composition shingles. Most windows contain one-over-one, aluminum replacement units. An entry porch has been partially enclosed. There is a one-story, gable-roofed garage on the south property line.

### **History**

This house is built on a lot that was platted as part of the Green Lake Beach addition (1903; Chisago County Recorder).

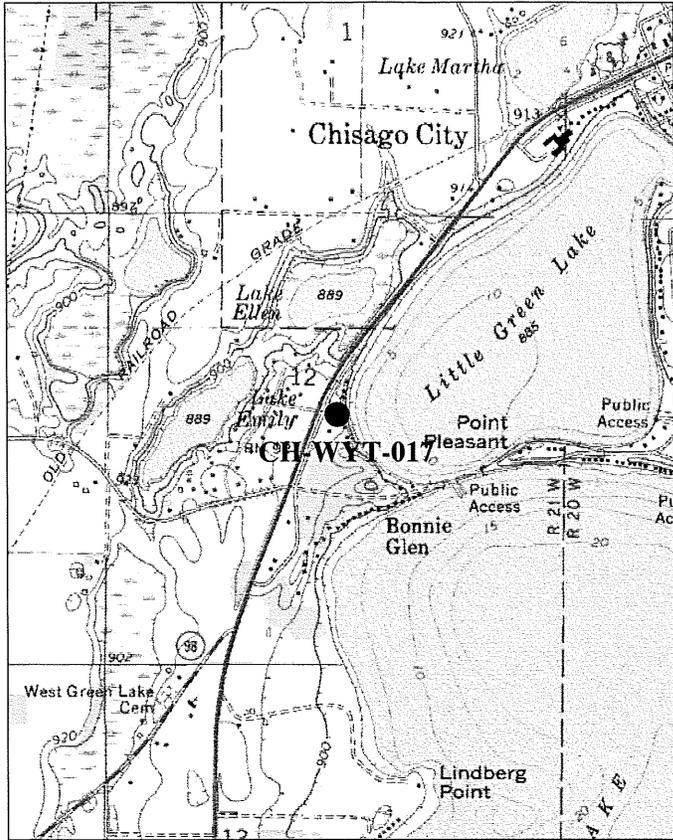
### **Significance**

The house has had extensive exterior remodeling. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.18**  
**CH-WYT-063**  
**House**  
**26997 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**PIN: 13.10407.00**



**CH-WYT-063, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1925, gable-roofed cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in drop siding and the roof is clad in composition shingles. Most of the sash in the window openings is double hung. The building is in good condition.

### **History**

This cottage is typical of early-20th century examples on the west shore of Green Lake.

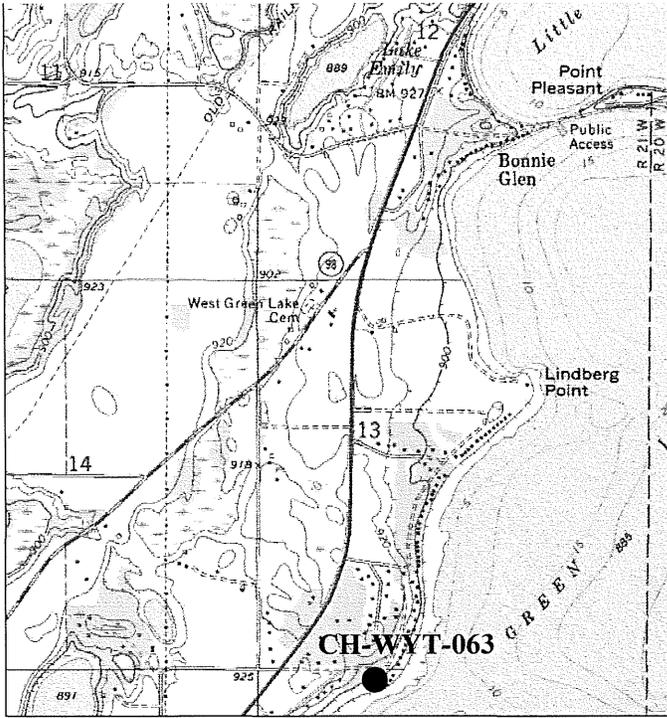
### **Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.19**  
**CH-WYT-028**  
**House**  
**27029 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10217.00**



**CH-WYT-028, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1920, gable- and shed-roofed cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood siding and the roof is metal-clad. Most of the sash in the window openings is double-hung. There is a small porch with turned posts. The building exterior is in good condition.

### **History**

This cottage is typical of early-20th century examples on the west shore of Green Lake.

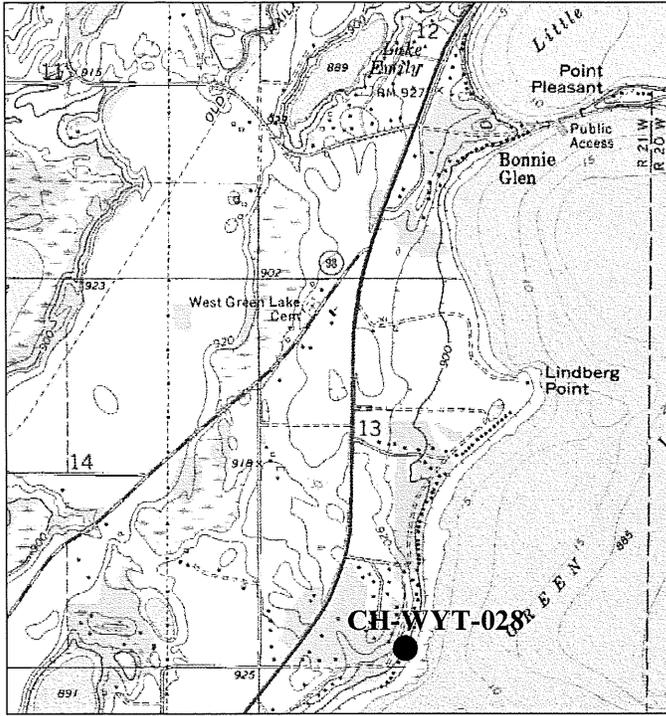
### **Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.20**  
**CH-WYT-018**  
**House**  
**27075 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10215.00**



**CH-WYT-018, facing east.**

**Description**

This ca. 1940, gable-roofed cottage is located on a partially-wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in drop siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The window openings contain double-hung units.

**History**

This house is typical of those built on the west side of Green Lake in the early 20th century.

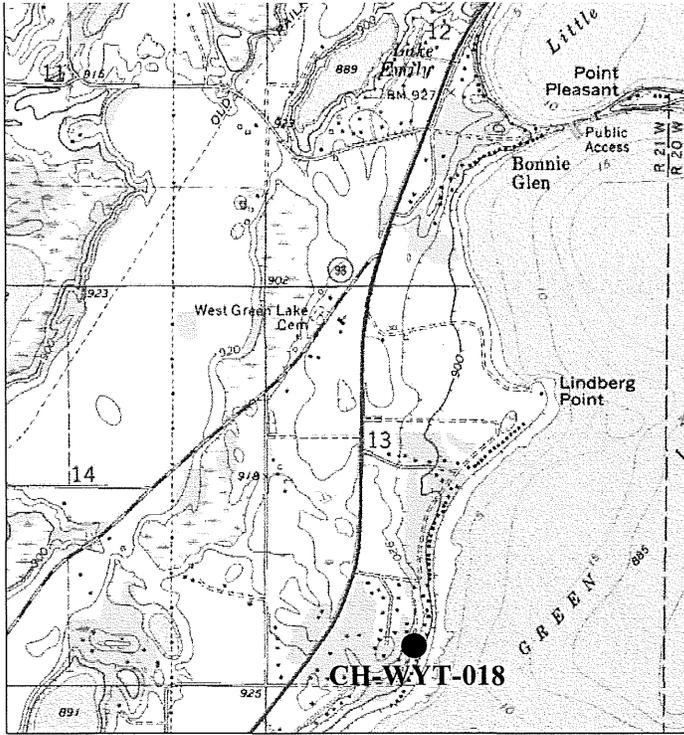
**Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

**Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

**8.1.21**  
**CH-WYT-019**  
**House**  
**27125 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10216.00**



**CH-WYT-019, facing east.**

**Description**

This ca. 1940, gable-roofed cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in asbestos-cement shingles. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The window openings contain double-hung aluminum units. A gable roofed, single-car garage is joined to the house by a breezeway. All roofs are clad in composition shingles.

**History**

This house is typical of those built on the west side of Green Lake in the early 20th century.

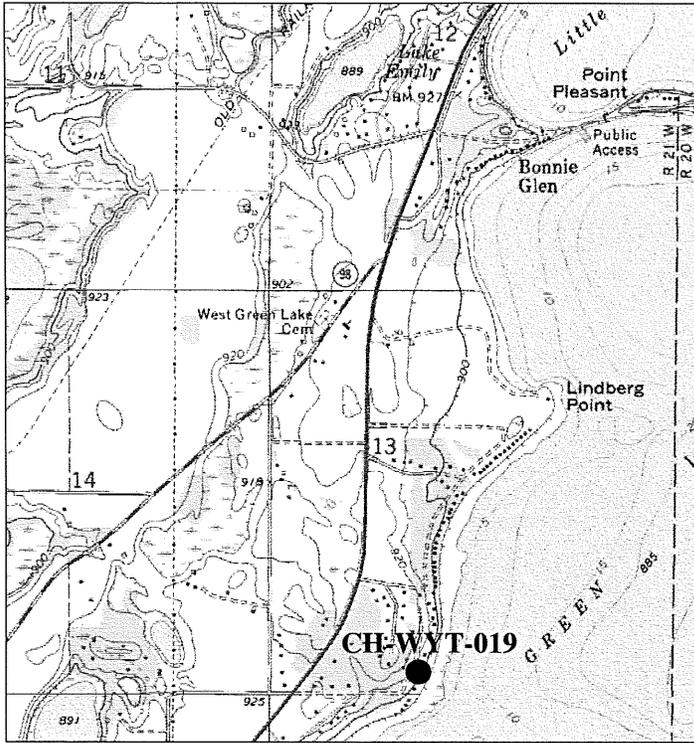
**Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

**Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.

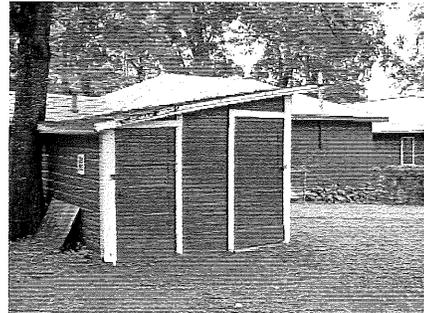


Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

8.1.22  
CH-WYT-062  
House  
27359 Jonquil Drive  
Chisago City, Chisago County  
PIN: 13.10995.00



CH-WYT-062, facing east.



CH-WYT-062, facing east.

### Description

This ca. 1925, gable-roofed cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in half-log veneer and the roof is clad in composition shingles. Most of the sash in the window openings is double hung. There is a single stack red brick chimney on the south roof plane. The building is in good condition. A shed-roofed building near the east property line has two paneled doors and is clad in drop siding.

### History

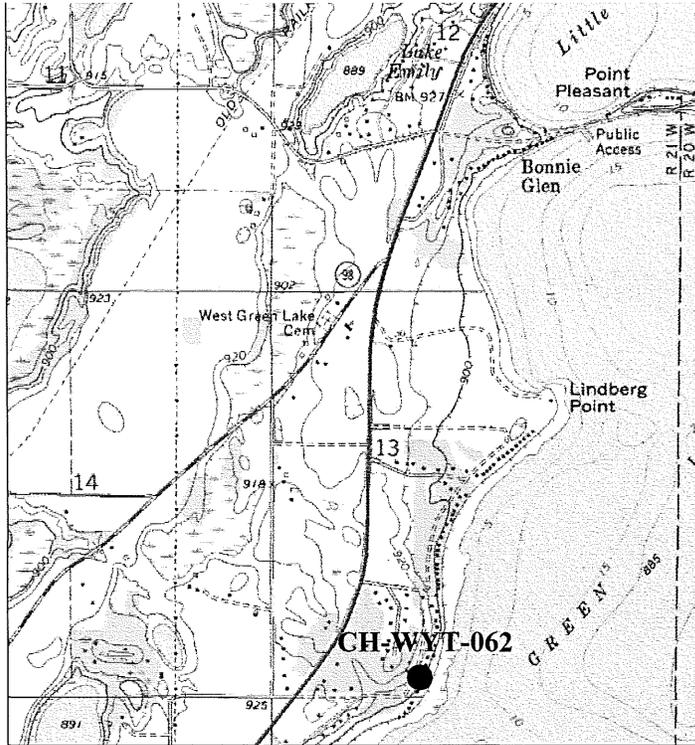
This cottage is typical of early-20th century examples on the west shore of Green Lake.

### Significance

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

### Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.23**  
**CH-WYT-027**  
**House**  
**27403 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10983.00**



**CH-WYT-027, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1925, hip-roofed cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The roof is clad in composition shingles. Window openings contain a variety of sash types including casement and double-hung replacement units. The endwall chimney on the south elevation appears to be faced in granite pavers.

### **History**

This cottage occupies Lot 1 of Green Lake Bay, platted in 1924 (Chisago County Recorder).

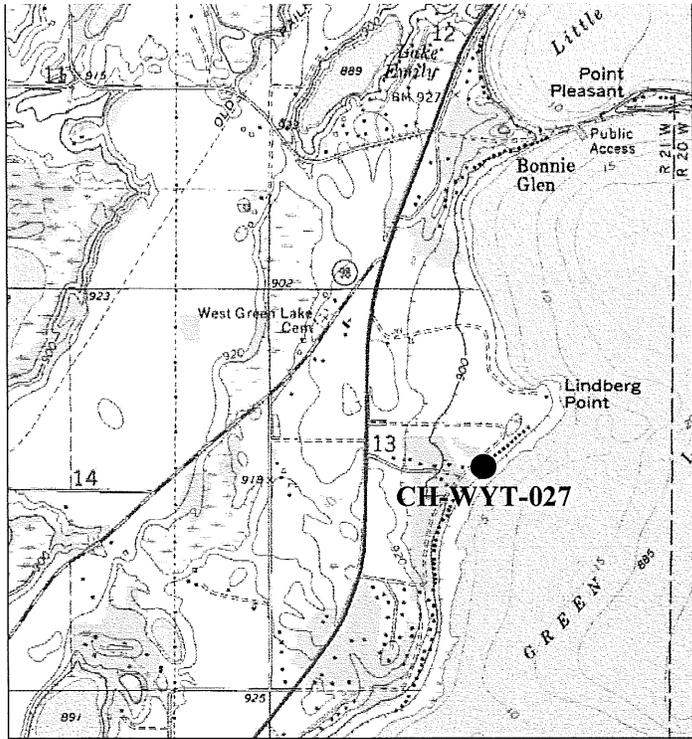
### **Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.24**  
**CH-WYT-023**  
**House**  
**27603 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10976.00**



**CH-WYT-026, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1910 gable-roofed house with an attached garage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vertical wood siding. The roofs are clad in composition shingles. The window openings are filled with replacement casement sash. The house has had extensive remodeling including a tan brick chimney on the east façade.

### **History**

This cottage occupies Lot 12 of Green Lake Bay, platted in 1924 (Chisago County Recorder). The building may have been moved to this location.

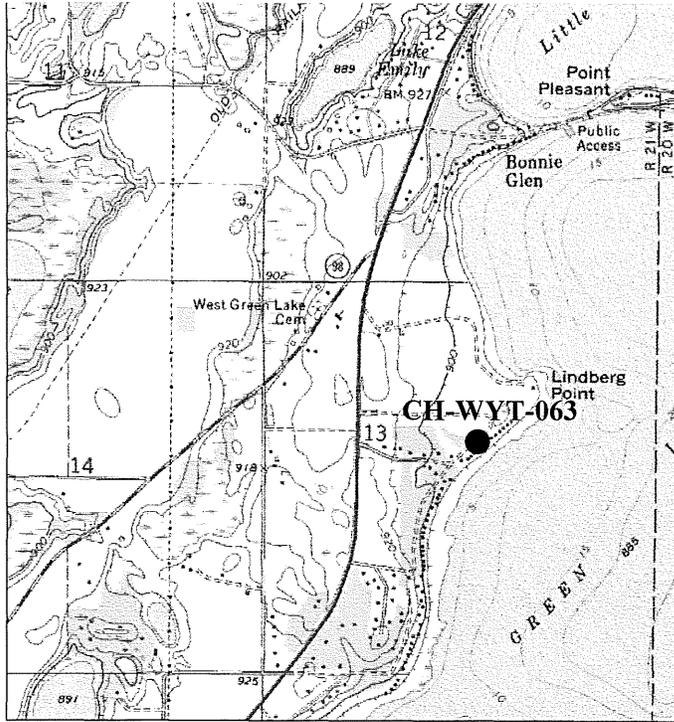
### **Significance**

This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.25**  
**CH-WYT-021**  
**House**  
**27633 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: not located**



**CH-WYT-021, facing east.**

### **Description**

This ca. 1925, one-story cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in stucco. The low-pitched hip roof is clad in composition shingles. The windows were not visible under canvas covers. There is a brick endwall chimney. There is a stucco-clad carport and garage on the west property line.

### **History**

This cottage occupies a lot that was platted as part of "Green Lake Bay" in 1924 (Chisago County Recorder).

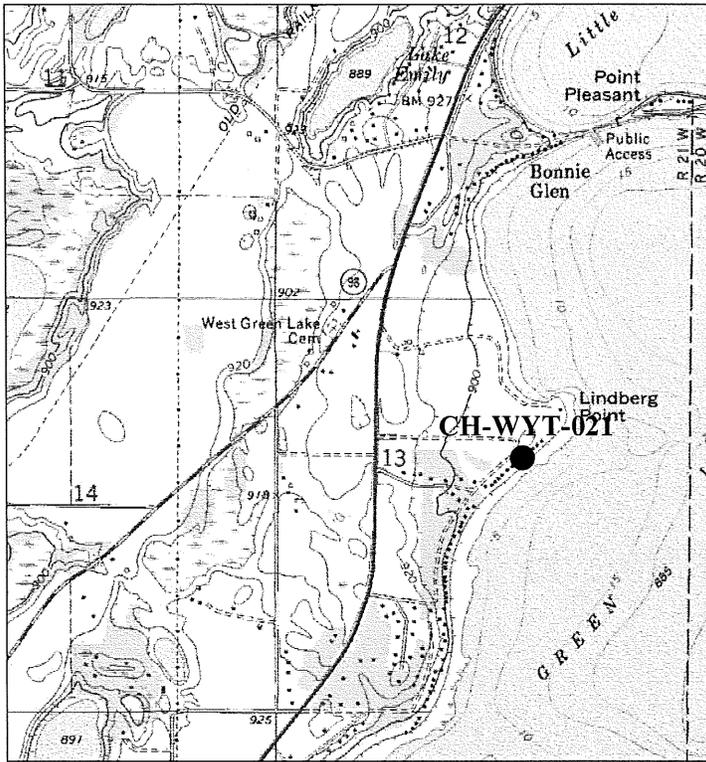
### **Significance**

The windows could not be described because of canvas covers. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is good.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.26**  
**CH-WYT-020**  
**House**  
**27643 Jonquil Drive N.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 13.10981.00**



**CH-WYT-020, facing east.**

**Description**

This ca. 1925, one-story cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding. The low-pitched hip roof is clad in composition shingles. Most windows contain one-over-one, aluminum replacement units.

**History**

This cottage occupies a lot that was platted as part of “Green Bay” in 1924 (Chisago County Recorder).

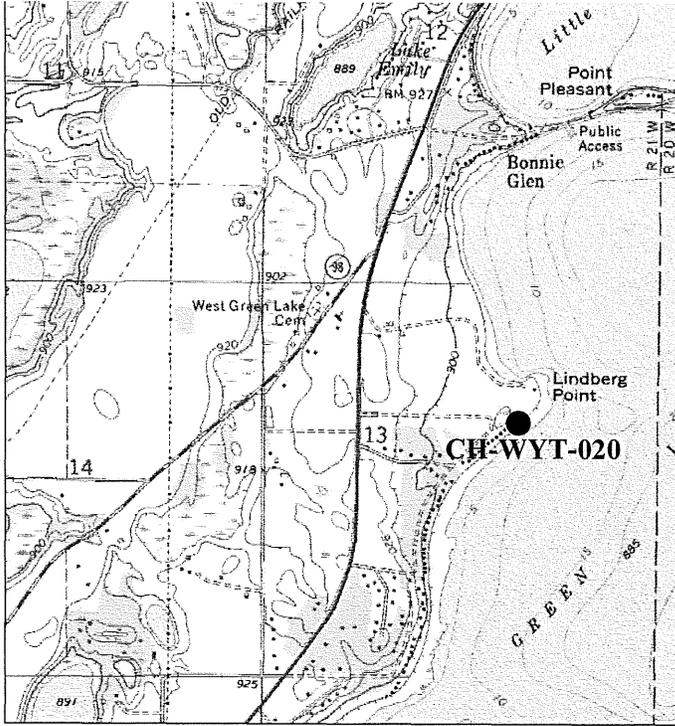
**Significance**

The cottage had moderate exterior remodeling, most notably with aluminum siding. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

**Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**CH-WYT-024**

**House**

**27653 Jonquil Drive N.**

**Chisago City, Chisago County**

**PIN: 13.10971.00**



**CH-WYT-024 facing east.**

**Description**

This ca. 1925, one-story cottage is located on a partially wooded shoreline lot overlooking Green Lake on the east side of Jonquil Drive. The house rests on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. The low-pitched hip roof is clad in composition shingles. Most windows contain one-over-one, aluminum replacement units. There is a gable-roofed, vinyl-sided, two-garage on the west property line.

**History**

This cottage occupies a lot that was platted as part of “Green Bay” in 1924 (Chisago County Recorder).

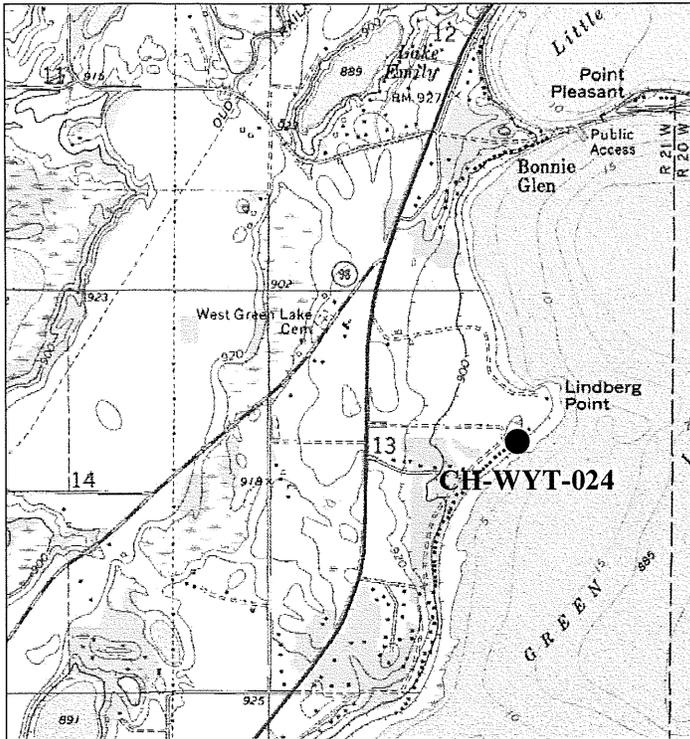
**Significance**

The cottage had moderate exterior remodeling, most notably with vinyl siding. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling and association is fair.

**Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Local Historic Context:** Green Lake and the Chisago County Recreational Industry, 1880-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.28**  
**CH-WYT-030**  
**House**  
**29180 Karmel Ave.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN 13.00070.00**



**CH-WYT-030, facing east.**

### **Description**

This 1927, one- and one-half story house is located at the end of a gravel driveway on a wooded lot on the west side of TH 8 in Section 12 of T33N R21 (Chisago County Assessor). It occupies a portion of Lot 21 of Deer Garden. The building faces east and rests on a concrete foundation faced in brick. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in stucco. The cross gable roof contains a pair of double-hung windows in the gable ends. These and other double-hung windows are filled with one-over-one replacement sash. There is a large north-facing picture window. The gable-roofed porch has brick piers and glazed storms. Most window openings contain one-over-one replacement aluminum sash.

### **History**

Deer Garden was platted in 1856 as a townsite. Most land use remained agricultural, however.

### **Significance**

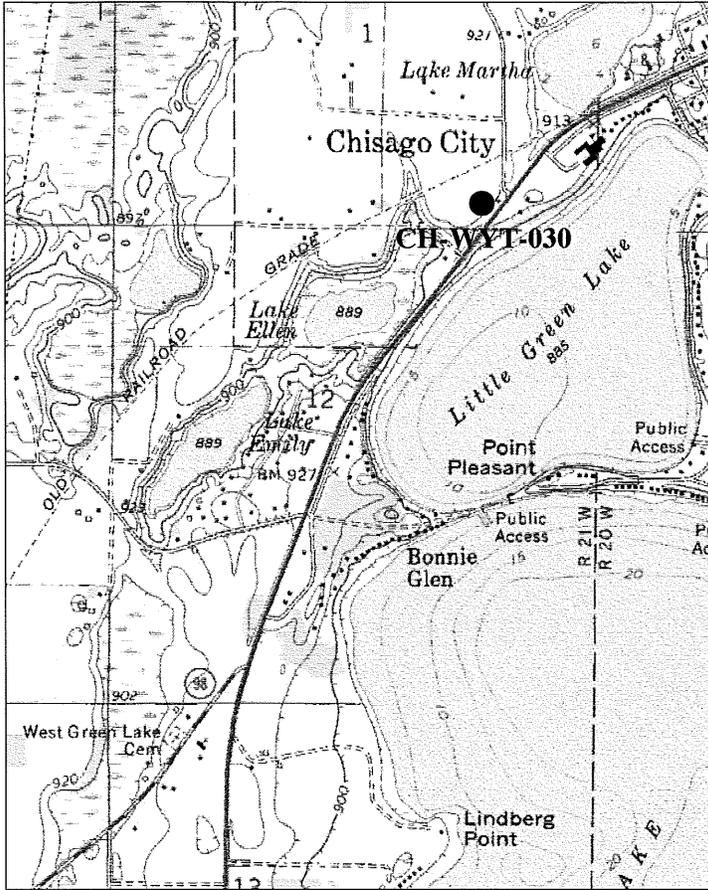
This house is typical of simple early 20th-century houses in the west Green Lake area. There are no barns or other agricultural buildings. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

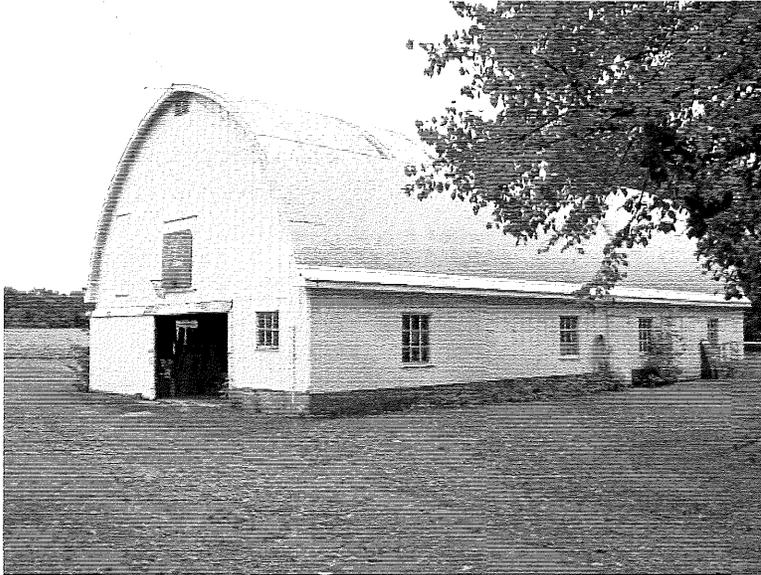
**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

**8.1.29**  
**CH-WYT-031**  
**Tolzmann Farmstead**  
**7039 Lake Blvd**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 21.10660.00**



**CH-WYT-031, facing east.**

### **Description**

The Tolzmann Farmstead is located immediately east of the TH 8 right of way in Section 33 of T33N R21 W. The three buildings are arranged around a gravel driveway and stone and gravel turnaround. Mature trees including Norway spruce and a chain link fence surround the farmhouse. The round-arched barn is in good condition and dates from 1961. It rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in metal siding and has a metal roof. Window openings contain glazed multi-light sash. A hinged hay door is placed above the main entry, which has sliding door. A gable-roofed, metal-clad garage dating from the “late 1950s” rests on a concrete foundation (personal communication with Beulah Tolzmann 9/15/2010). There are shed-roofed and a gable-roofed additions at the rear. Window openings contain a variety of sash types. This building housed the ornamental iron business of Norman Tolzmann.

The gable-roofed farmhouse is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a concrete foundation. It was moved to this location from a site near Forest Lake in 1953. At the time it appears to have been a simple vernacular dwelling. There are shed dormers at the west-facing elevation and a gable-roofed addition at the east. The central entry is flanked by a pair of double-hung windows containing six-over-six sash. Other sash is six-over-one or one-over-one. There is a red brick, end-wall chimney at the north and another central chimney.

### **History**

This property was developed on land that was part of the property of F. August (1882-1959) and Esther Carl Tolzmann. The property had been owned by Esther’s father, Ferdinand, who emigrated from Germany in 1880. Census records suggest that August was renting the property in 1920 (U.S. Census 1920 Wyoming Township E.D. 31:13). In 1932 the Tolzmann farmhouse

burned. It was replaced with a still-extant house moved from Forest Lake (personal communication with Beulah Tolzmann 9/15/2010).

August's son Norman Tolzmann (1923-2008) and Beulah Tolzmann were married in 1948. In 1953 they moved the existing house to this property and subsequently built the garage and barn, the latter in 1961. They raised a herd of 40 dairy cattle and chickens. Norman also operated Tolzmann Ornamental Iron, which became his full-time occupation in the late 1960s (personal communication with Beulah Tolzmann 9/15/2010).

### **Significance**

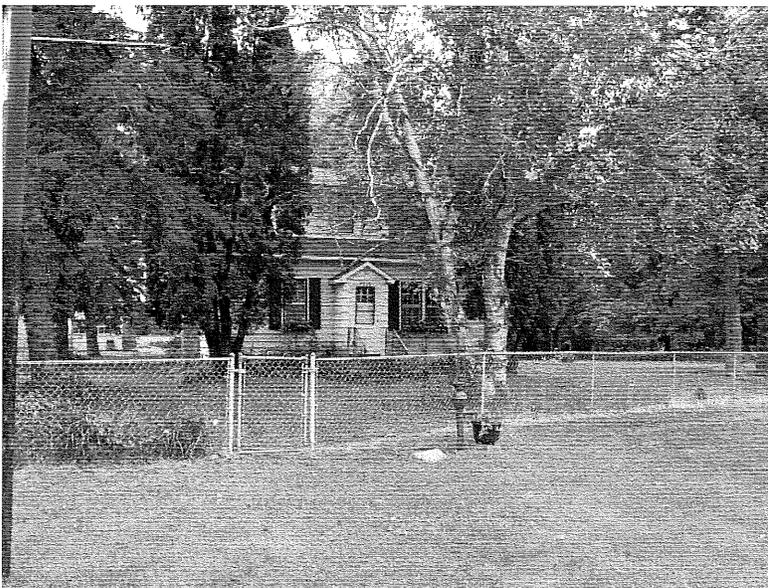
This farmstead was established in 1953 when the farmhouse was moved to the site, and was followed by barn construction in 1961. The farmstead has been altered by extensive alterations to the farmhouse. The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history and therefore is not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn appears to be typical of those built during the mid-20th-century in Chisago County and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

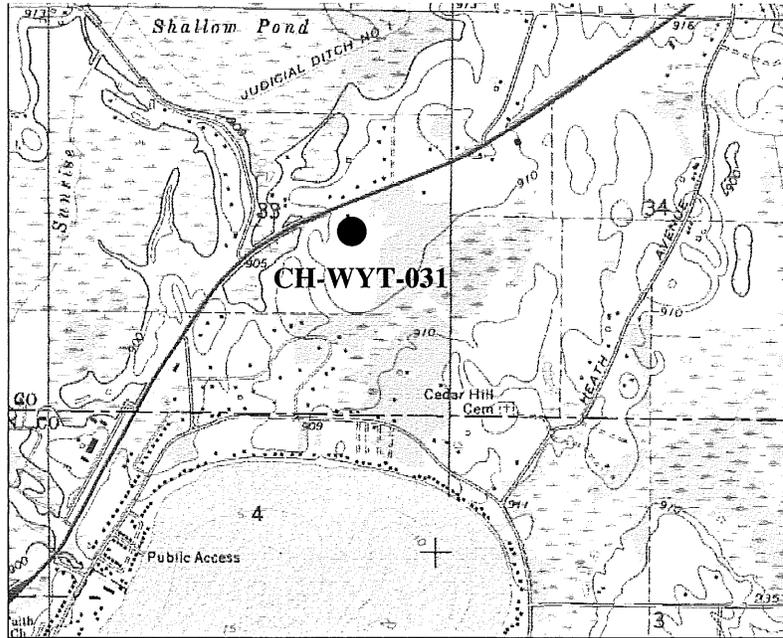
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



**] CH-WYT-031, facing west.**



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.30**  
**CH-WYT-032**  
**House**  
**7040 Lake Blvd**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN: 21.10663.00**



**CH-WYT-032, facing west.**

### **Description**

This one- and one-half story house is located on the west side of TH 8 in Section 33 of T33N R21. According to local history, the date of construction is 1849 (personal communication with Beulah Tolzmann, 9/15/2010). Although this date is unlikely because it predates permanent white settlement of the area, it likely dates from the 1850s or 1860s. The building rests on a concrete foundation. The gable roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in stucco. There is a deep wood paneled cornice at the eaves. The gable roof has a shed-roofed dormer. There is a wood-clad, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation facing TH8. The window openings contain one-over one sash; some wood units remain. There is a one-story story addition at the west elevation.

### **History**

According to information provided by Beulah Tolzmann who lives across the street from this property, this building was the 1849 homestead of Gottlieb Rahn (1828-unknown). Rahn was a Swiss immigrant who owned more than one hundred acres on the north shore of Forest Lake (U.S. Census Forest Lake Township 1880 E.D. 39:3). In about 1905 the building was moved to the M. D. Munn dairy farm in Section 33 of T33N R21 where it was used to house hired help. In 1932, when the August Tolzmann house burned, the building was moved again to serve as a dwelling (personal communication with Beulah Tolzmann, 9/15/2010). The Tolzmann family preserved a photograph of the original appearance of the house, presumably in its original location.

**Significance**

This house is probably typical of the first permanent houses built in southern Chisago County, following an initial period that relied on log construction. The building has been extensively remodeled and relocated twice. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location and setting is poor. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

**Recommendation**

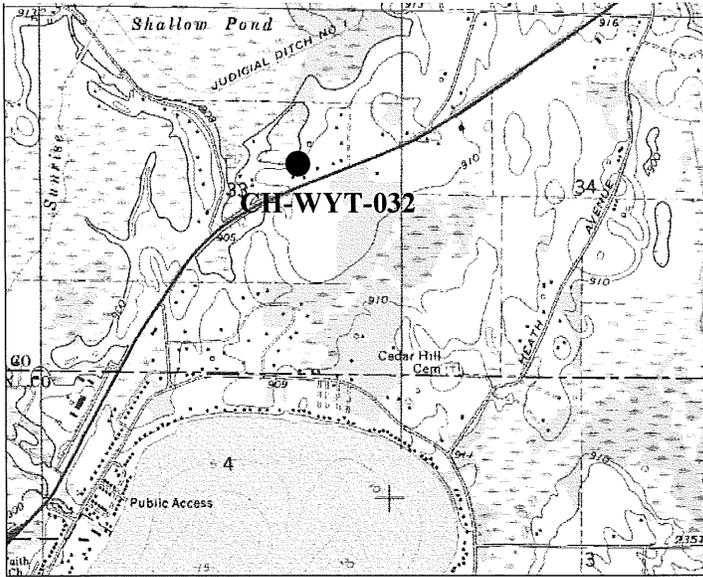
This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



**Rahm House originally on North Shore Drive, Forest Lake, moved to 7040 Lake Boulevard in 1932. (Beulah Tolzmann)**



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.31**  
**CH-WYT-033**  
**House**  
**7321 Lake Blvd.**  
**Wyoming, Chisago County**  
**PIN 21.10715.00**



**CH-WYT-033, facing northeast.**

#### **Description**

This ca. 1900, one- and one-half story house is located on the east side of TH 8 in Section 34 of T33N R21W. The gable-roofed building faces west and rests on a concrete foundation. The roof is clad in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in vertical wood siding as well as horizontal lap siding. There is a prominent gable-roofed dormer at the second story of the west elevation. Window openings contain one-over-one replacement aluminum sash. A shed-roofed front porch is enclosed. There is a hip-roofed, shingle-clad garage dating from ca. 1940 and several small outbuildings arranged around the driveway turnaround.

#### **History**

In 1888 this property was part of an 80-acre parcel owned by Josephine Simmons. By 1914 it was divided and this was part of a 40-acre parcel owned by John Swenson (Foote 1888; Webb 1914). Thomas Case owned it in 1965 (Rockford 1965).

#### **Significance**

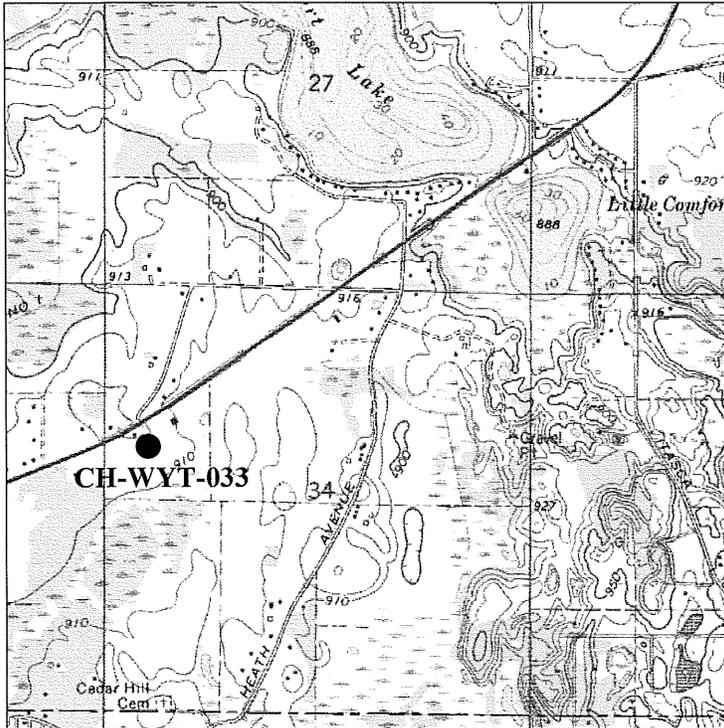
This house is typical of simple early 20th-century houses in the Green Lake area and it has had extensive alterations. There are no farm buildings such as barns that suggest a larger complex. The property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

#### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940).

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.32**  
**CH-WYT-036**  
**Gustav Strom / Charles Storm Farmstead**  
**8771 Lake Blvd.**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN 13.10405.00**



**CH-WYT-036, facing east.**

### **Description**

The Storm Farmstead is located between Green Lake and TH 8 in Section 23 of T33N R21W. The buildings are very close to the TH 8 right of way because no highway yet existed when the farm was established. The farmstead is arranged around a central turnaround and includes a ca. 2005, two- and one-half story house. All of the other primary outbuildings appear to be at least 50 years old. The ca. 1900, gable-roofed barn is in poor exterior condition. It rests on a stone foundation and is clad in metal siding applied over painted drop siding. Most windows contain wood-framed glazed sash. The interior was not accessible for inspection. A drop-sided milk house is placed at the northwest corner of the barn and a shed-roofed, wood-sided addition is attached to the west elevation. Two concrete stave silos with conical aluminum roofs date from after 1950. A one-story, drop-sided machine shop at the east edge of the group has a metal-clad shed roof. A gable-roofed pump house near the center of the group is clad in asbestos cement shingles and has a composition shingle roof. There are two Quonset barns formerly used for machine storage (personal communication with Paul Storm 9/23/2010) and three metal grain bins. The Quonset barn on the west property line has a wood plank elevation at the north and south ends and a single glazed sash above a metal overhead garage door at the north.

### **History**

The ownership of this property ownership involves the Strom and Storm families. By 1888 Gustaf Strom (1839-1895) and his wife Eva owned Lots 2 and 3 in the SE ¼ of Section 23, and the SE ¼ of the SW ¼. Lots 2 and 3 bordered Green Lake, with a total of 113.3 acres (Foote 1888; U.S. Census 1880 Wyoming E.D. 57:3). Gustaf and Eva were both natives of Sweden, Eva having arrived in 1870 (1910 U.S. Census, 1910 E.D. 17:11). In 1880 Strom reported that he

tilled 9 acres with the rest in woodland. He devoted one acre to oats and six acres to wheat. He had two oxen, two milk cows, and four other unidentified livestock. He also had 8 sheep, 2 pigs, and 13 chickens. He produced 140 pounds of butter and 25 pounds of cheese. Possibly this was one of his first years of farming, because his tilled acreage was considerably lower than neighboring farms (U.S. Census 1880 Agricultural Schedule Wyoming Township).

By 1910, Charles Storm (1861-1943) owned the property (Chisago County Assessors Records 1910). He was the son-in-law of Gustrav and Eva Strom. The widowed Eva resided with Charles and the daughter Hilma Strom Storm (1872-1951) and their eight children (1910 U.S. Census, 1910 E.D. 17:11). Their sons William and Clayton subsequently farmed the property. For a time in the late 1920s, another son, Carl, rented the former F. O. Carlson property to the north (personal communication with Paul Storm 9/22/2010). By 1914 the landscape had been altered by a new road called the Chisago City No. 1 ("Forest Lake and Chisago City Road"). This road gave closer access to the lakeshore properties owned by farmers Leaf, Strom, Glycer, Arnquist, Johnson, and Carlson (Webb 1914). By 1930, Carl, whose middle name was Vivian and appears as such in the 1930 census, moved his family, including son Paul V., to Minneapolis where he worked for the Ford Motor Company (personal communication, Paul Storm 9/22/2010).

Before World War II the Storm farm had about 40 Jersey cows neighbors (personal communication, Paul Storm 9/22/2010). Clayton and William expanded the property to 242 acres by 1962. John Thompson owned the property by 1985 (Rockford 1965, 1985). The Storm family did not participate in the recreational industry of boat launching, cottages, or other facilities as did some of their neighbors (personal communication, Paul Storm 9/22/2010).

### **Significance**

This farm complex retains early 20th-century buildings including a machine shop and outbuildings. The dairy barn is dated as ca. 1900 but may possibly be earlier, from Gustav Strom's occupancy. This would make it the oldest within the architectural history APE study area. The timber-framed, gable-roofed barn type can be associated with grain-era farms prior to the 1880s. These barns were often rebuilt for larger livestock herds during the early 20th century, or replaced with balloon or plank framed barns that provided a large amount of hay storage capacity (Granger and Kelly 2005:5.65). The Strom-Strom barn appears to be distinctive for the west Green Lake area, but the exterior has poor historic integrity due to metal cladding over wood siding. The farmhouse, which is a pivotal component of the farmstead, has been replaced with a new building and the farmstead therefore lacks significance under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. Although the barn type suggests an early construction date, and it possesses poor historic integrity due to alterations and therefore is not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

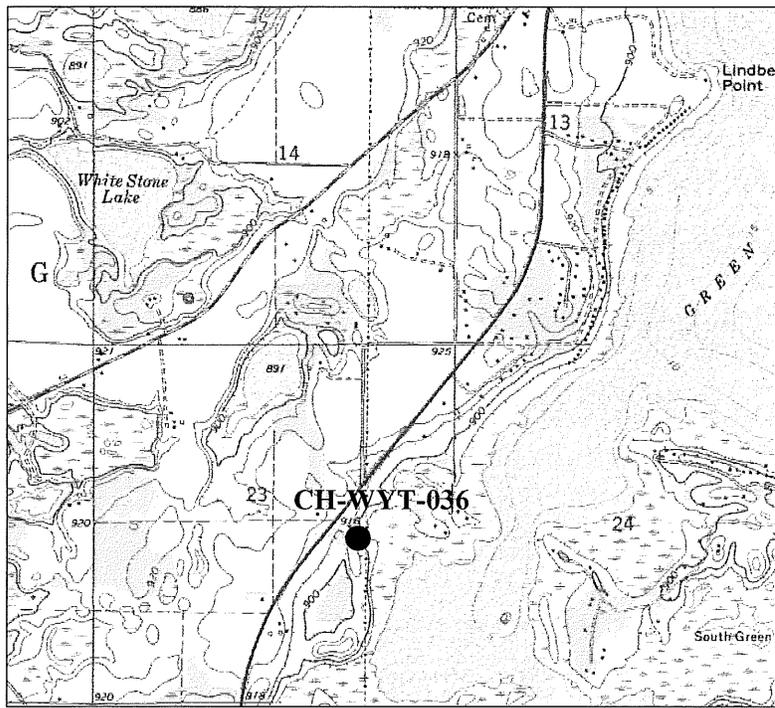
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



**CH-WYT- facing north.**



**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

**8.1.33**

**CH-WYT-037**

**House**

**8790 Lake Blvd.**

**Wyoming, Chisago County**

**PIN 13.10403.00**



**CH-WYT-037, facing south.**

**Description**

This one- and one-half story building, ca. 1905, is located on the west side of TH 8 in Section 23 of T33 R 21. The main block of the L-plan, east-facing building rests on a brownstone foundation and there is a corner stone on the southwest corner carved with "1905." The intersecting gable roofs are clad in composition shingles. The exterior is covered in wood clapboard siding and the gable end is clad in patterned wood shingles. There are short cornice returns at the east and west gables. Most window openings contain vinyl one-over-one replacement sash. The front porch is carried by wood Doric columns; the porch deck is concrete. There are two modern additions, a one-story wing at the rear has a sliding glass door; a gable-roofed addition at the east façade has a pair of windows under the gable end.

The remains of a farmstead including foundations and concrete silo debris are west of the house. The only remaining structure more than 50 years old is a steep gable-roofed granary clad in drop siding. It rests on concrete blocks. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a small drop-sided, gable-roofed structure of unknown date, possibly a privy, near the granary. A modern gambrel-roofed garage and a concrete block sauna (?) were built by the current owner. The current parcel totals five acres.

## History

In 1888 this property was part of 120 acres owned by H.W. Griggs, who does not appear in local census records. This former farmstead was probably developed by Carl Palmquist (1866-unknown), who was farming here in the 1920s (U.S. Census Wyoming Township 1920 E.D. 19:4B). Carl and his wife Hannah were natives of Sweden; Carl emigrated in 1887. The L-plan house may have been built in two stages. The two story block is marked with a stone cornerstone carved with "1905." In the 1960s the property was farmed by Ray Conklin (personal communication with Mike Peterson 8/26/2010; Rockford 1965).

## Significance

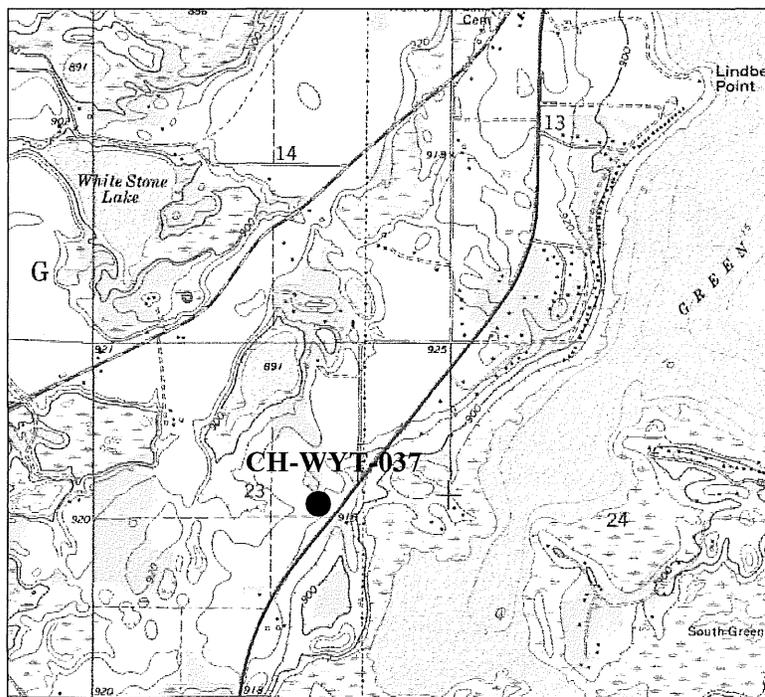
This is a late 19th-century farmhouse that has had several additions since ca. 1950. With the exception of the granary and another structure there are no remaining agricultural buildings. This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is good.

## Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

### 8.1.34

#### CH-WYT-039

John W. Holmgren Farmstead  
9255 Viking Boulevard E.  
Chisago City, Chisago County  
PIN 13.10185.00



CH-WYT-039, facing west.

#### Description

The John W. Holmgren Farmstead is located in Section 11 of T33N R21W at the south side of E. Viking Boulevard (County Road 22). This route between Chisago City and Stacy appears on the 1888 plat book (Foote 1888). A small body of water known as Sam Lake, named for early landowner Samuel Peterson, is at the eastern edge of the original 80-acre tract. The farmstead is oriented southeast and is set in a grove that includes oak and elm. Mature Norway spruce separates the barn and outbuildings from the lawn surrounding the house.

This is an operating dairy farm with 34 Holstein cattle. Most of the buildings in the central farmyard date from ca. 1903-1930 and are in fair to good exterior condition. A gambrel-roofed, general-purpose barn dates from ca. 1903 (personal communication with Alan and Lois Holmgren 9/21/2010). The roof is clad in composition shingles. The building rests on a stone and concrete foundation and is clad in drop and board and batten siding. Window openings are framed in wood and some contain glazed sash. The building contains 34 stanchions. There is a gable-roofed, drop-sided milk house at the northeast corner and a shed along the east elevation. A central entry has bi-fold doors, and a former tractor entry appears to be boarded. A central hay opening has single hinged door and is sheltered by a hay hood. Concrete-stave silos are located at the east and west elevations. Each has a conical aluminum roof. Opposite the barn to the north there is a one-story, gable-roofed, drop-sided garage, and a gable-roofed pump house also clad in drop siding. An arched-roof machine shed is located to the west. It is clad in board-and-batten siding. There is a small livestock pond at the west edge of the farmstead. To the south of the 1903 barn there are two Quonset barns, a gable-roofed metal building, and three modern metal-wire corncribs.

The gable-roofed, two-story farmhouse dates from 1912. The roof is clad in composition shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation and was moved to the present location in 1931 from a nearby location on the property (personal communication with Alan and Lois Holmgren 9/21/2010). There is a two-story addition at the south elevation that dates from 1931. A small front porch at the east-facing entry is enclosed. A small enclosed porch shelters the south-facing kitchen entry. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. There is no indication of kitchen gardens or other historic features near the house.

### **History**

Samuel Peterson, a native of Sweden, owned 80 acres in Section 11 by 1888 (Foote 1888). Peterson arrived in Chisago County in 1871 and was part of the migration of members of the Peterson family that included Samuel, Johannes, and Joachim (Calin and Peterson 1982). No buildings appear to survive from the Peterson occupancy. During Peterson's occupancy St. Paul and Duluth Railroad tracks were laid across the acreage. They were removed after 1948 and little indication remains today (personal communication with Alan and Lois Holmgren 8/21/2010).

John W. Holmgren (1857-1938), born to Swedish immigrants in Chisago City, and Emma Johansdotter (1861-1922), a native of Sweden, purchased the property in 1903 (personal communication with Alan and Lois Holmgren 8/21/2010). By 1914 Holmgren owned 117 acres. Previously the Holmgrens farmed in Meeker County (Johnson 2003:3.7). The barn (1903) and house (1912) date from their occupancy (personal communication with Alan and Lois Holmgren 9/21/2010). The Holmgren's son Arthur (1886-1962) and his wife Esther Benson Holmgren (1891-1979) farmed the property following John's death. In addition to dairying and grain crops, Arthur raised potatoes as a cash crop. This ended in 1940 (Holmgren 2003). Arthur was succeeded in 1959 by his son Alan (b. 1922) and his wife Lois Shaleen Holmgren (b. 1926), who are the present owners. As noted above, this is an operating dairy farm and as Alan Holmgren notes, "cows have been milked here every day since 1903" (Holmgren 2003). The property is recognized as a Century Farm (Holmgren 2003).

### **Significance**

This farm complex retains buildings including the barn, house, and two outbuildings and appears to be a good example of a diversified farm. Most modern buildings are located to the south of the historic complex. The farmhouse is a pivotal component of the farmstead, however, and its exterior alteration compromises the historic integrity of the farmstead, which therefore lacks significance under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn and other outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County and do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

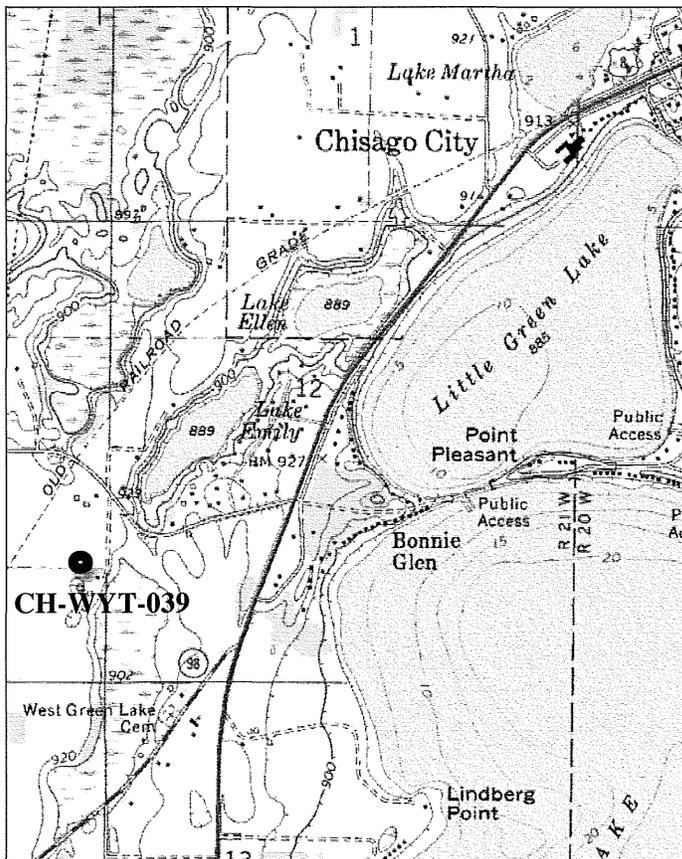
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



CH-WYT-039, facing north.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.35**  
**CH-WYT-040**  
**Pihl (Peehl) Farmstead**  
**9311 E. Viking Boulevard**  
**Chisago City, Chisago County**  
**PIN 13.10180.00**



**CH-WYT-040, facing west.**

**Description**

The Pihl (Peehl) Farmstead is located in Section 11 of T33N R21W at the end of a gravel road leading from Viking Drive. There are large areas of gravel driveway and turnarounds across the property. An aerial view shows that the farmstead now occupies about twice the area as in 1938. Part of this is due to a large grain storage area developed to the north of the barn and farmhouse.

This is an active farm devoted to crop production. Only the house, barn, and one outbuilding were built before 1950. The gothic-arch dairy barn dates from 1945 (personal communication with Steve Holmquist 9/23/2010). The building exterior is in poor condition. It rests on a concrete foundation and is clad in board and batten siding. The roof is clad in wood shingles. There is a hay hood above a hay door opening flanked by small windows. Window openings are framed in wood and some contain glazed sash. There is a one-story, aluminum-clad milking house attached to the east elevation. The interior was not available for inspection but the owner reported that the stanchions have been removed (personal communication with Steve Holmquist 9/23/2010). A metal Quonset barn is located to the west of the dairy barn. A small one-story, gable-roofed, board-and-batten building formerly used for housing young livestock is located to the east of the barn.

The gable-roofed, two-story farmhouse dates from ca. 1920 and has a large shed-roofed addition dating from 2008 (personal communication with Steve Holmquist 9/23/2010). The building rests on a concrete foundation. The roof has a prominent central dormer and is clad in composition shingles. Most window openings contain modern casement sash; upper story windows contain one-over-one. The exterior is clad in vinyl siding. A two-story modern garage is placed north of

the house. A trailer is located at the south perimeter of the farmstead. There are eight metal grain storage bins at the north perimeter.

### **History**

By 1888, Peter Pihl (1838-1925), a native of Sweden, owned 80 acres (Foote 1888). He and his wife Sarah (1838-1927) arrived in the United States in 1868 (U.S. Census 1900 E.D. 15:9). By 1900 the family name appears to have been spelled Peehl. In 1880 tracks of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad were laid across the acreage, just to the west of the farmstead. They were removed after 1948.

Peter's sons Oscar (1877-1936) and Charles (1875-unknown) next owned the property. It is not known which of the brothers and their families occupied the farmstead. Oscar J. Larson was the owner in 1950 (Atlas Company 1950), and was likely the barn builder. Lloyd and Ethel Holmquist purchased the property by 1962 (Rockford 1962).

### **Significance**

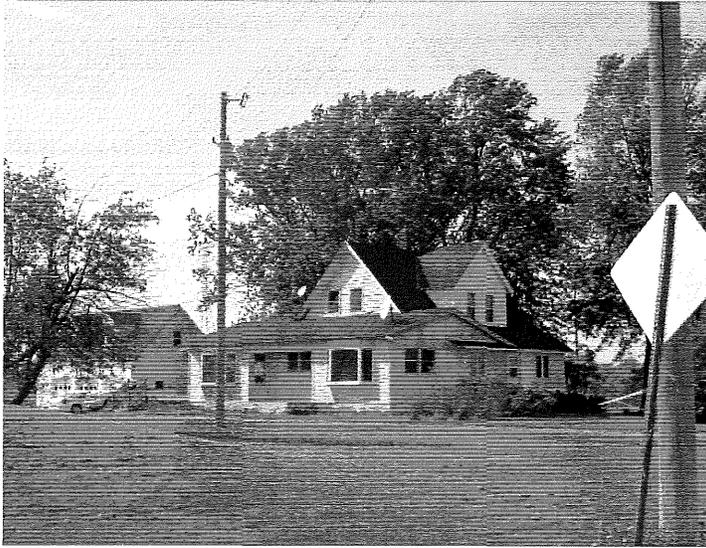
This farm complex retains three early 20th-century buildings including the barn, house, and an outbuilding. The barn exterior is in poor condition, and the farmhouse has significant exterior alterations that compromise the historic integrity of the farmstead, which lacks significance under NRHP Criterion A. The buildings are not associated with persons considered historically significant and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion B. The barn and other outbuildings appear to be typical of those built in the early 20th-century in Chisago County and are not eligible under NRHP Criterion C. The farmstead also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. The property does not represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction and is therefore not considered to be part of a potential historic district. The farmstead's integrity of location is excellent; of design and setting is good; of materials, workmanship, feeling and association is poor.

### **Recommendation**

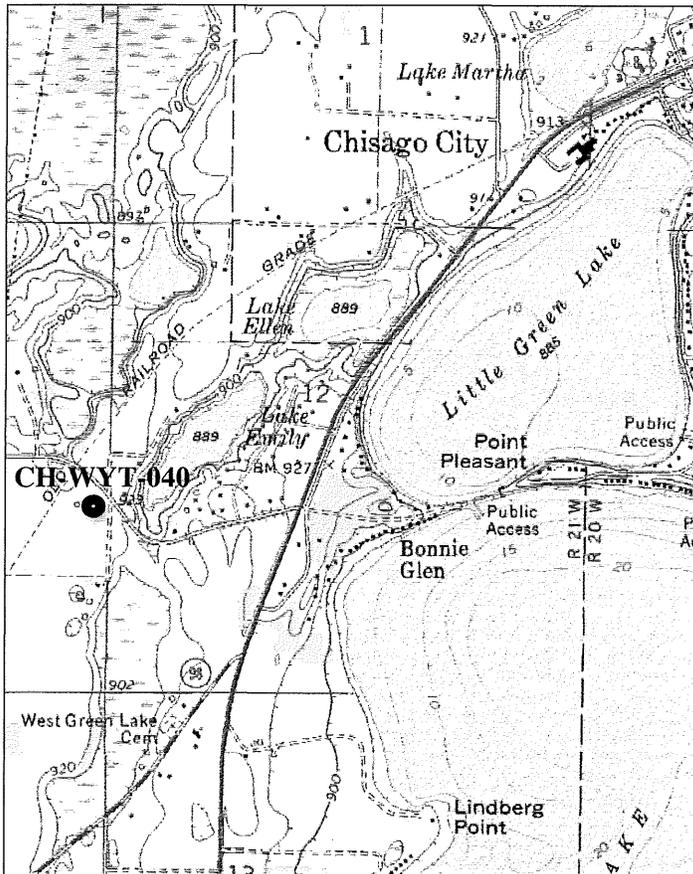
It is recommended that the farmstead and its individual properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



CH-WYT-040, facing northwest



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

### 8.1.36

#### CH-WYT-041

#### House

10155 Wyoming Avenue

Chisago City, Chisago County

PIN 13.00081.00



CH-WYT-041, facing east

#### Description

This ca. 1885, two- and one-half story dwelling is located on the east side of TH 8 above Green Lake and faces southwest. The building rests on a parged stone and concrete foundation. The intersecting gable roofs are clad in composition shingles. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding. Window openings contain replacement sash with one-over-one and casement units. The central entry at the main (southwest) elevation has a remodeled surround and door.

#### History

This house was built on a subdivided lot that appears on Lot 1 of Block 3 of August Johnson's Addition to Chisago City (Foote 1888). Adjacent to the Deer Garden plat (1856), the addition was platted by local farmer August Johnson.

#### Significance

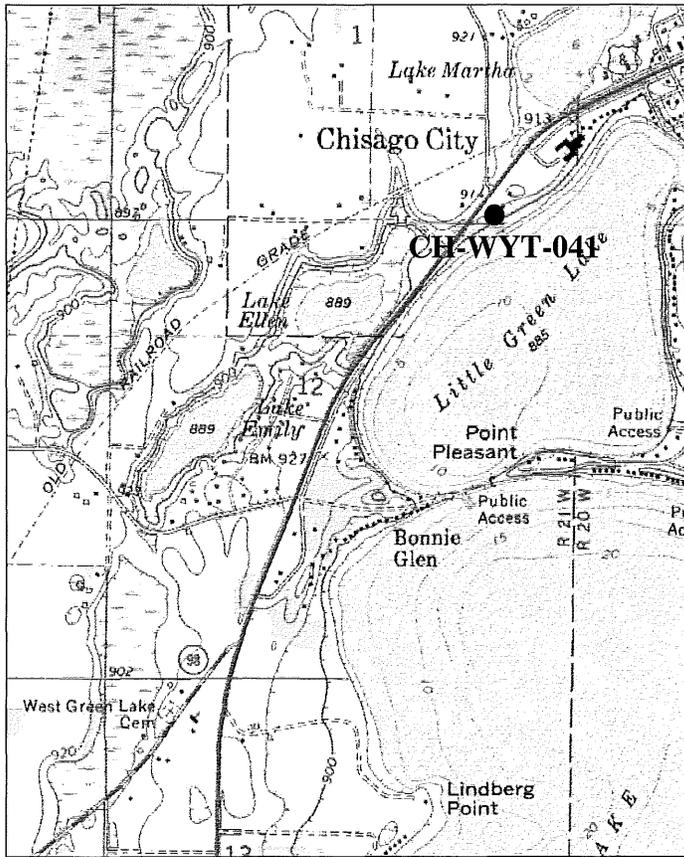
This is a late 19th-century house that has had extensive exterior alterations including vinyl siding and window replacement. This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

#### Recommendation

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940).

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

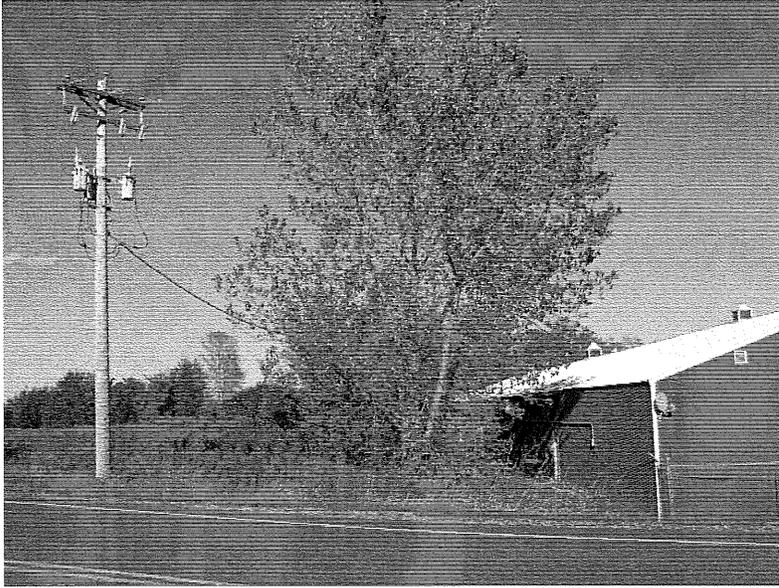
### 8.1.37

#### CH-WYT-042

#### St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Rail Segment

#### Section 1, Township 33N R21W

#### Chisago City, Chisago County



CH-WYT-042, looking northwest at east edge of railroad grade.

#### Description

A short segment of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad is located north and west of TH8 and the intersection of Karmel Avenue in Section 1 of Township 33N R21W. Tracks were removed in ca. 1948 but the grade survives on a slightly raised bed behind a commercial building. Surrounding land use is agricultural and commercial.

#### History

In 1880 the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad graded this roadbed and a single laid track. The track was removed in ca. 1948.

#### Significance

In 1868, the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company constructed a line from St. Paul to Duluth that reached the village of Wyoming in western Wyoming Township (Thompson 2005:53). Interest in building an east-west branch line from Wyoming to Taylors Falls resulted in incorporation of the Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad Company in 1875 and acquisition of land for the tracks. Two companies built the line when construction began in 1879. The Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad completed the west segment, from Wyoming through Chisago City, Lindstrom and Center City (Thompson 2005:20).

Working from Taylors Falls, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad moved south and west to Center City through Franconia and Shafer. Three miles of track and seven bridges were needed to scale the bluffs behind the village of Taylors Falls (Thompson 2005:27). The tracks of the eastern

and western divisions were united in the summer of 1880, and all 20 miles were in service by November (Foote 1888; Figure 3). In 1883, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad ended its lease with the Taylors Falls Company. The line was operated by the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad from 1883 until 1900 when the Saint Paul & Duluth was absorbed by the Northern Pacific (Hackl 2001:65).

Between 1880 and ca. 1900, four passenger and freight trains ran each day during the tourist season. Over the next decades, however, service declined. Passenger service from St. Paul to Taylors Falls was discontinued in 1935 and ended in 1948. The track was removed in 1948-50 (Lindstrom Centennial Committee [LCC] 1994:27; *Chisago County Press* 3/8/1956:1). Few traces of the roadbed remain, since cultivated fields and new housing development cover most of the route.

## Evaluation

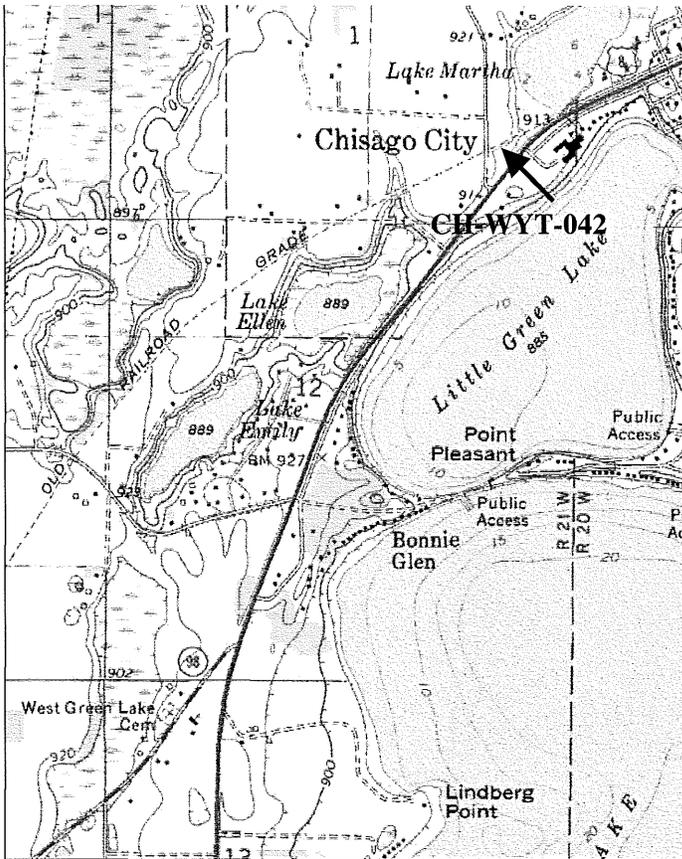
The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, later the Northern Pacific, was an important passenger and freight line linking the Chisago Lakes area to Duluth and the Twin Cities. Evaluation guidelines provided in Schmidt et al, *Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956* Multiple Property Documentation Form [MPDF] (Schmidt et al. 2007) suggest that this segment of the line potentially meet Criterion A Registration Requirement 2 because it “provided transportation between a significant class of resource . . . and an important point or terminal market for commodities, products, or services (Schmidt et al. 2007:F195). According to the MPDF guidelines, location, design and materials are key elements of integrity. The roadbed must be intact, although tracks do not need to be present. The alignment and roadbed appear to survive under a cover of tall grass, but they are only a very short segment of the line and are not connected to any other railroad resources. Integrity of setting, feeling, association and workmanship are poor. This property is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP because of lack of integrity and lack of ability to convey operation of the rail corridor as a single transportation corridor (see Schmidt et al. 2007:F203).

## References

- Hackl, L., R. Porter and L. Freeman  
2001 *A History of Chisago County 1851-2001*. Chisago County Historical Society, Lindstrom, Minn.
- Lindstrom Centennial Committee  
1994 *Lindstrom on the Lake*. Taylor Publishing, Dallas, Texas.
- Schmidt, A. J. and D. R. Pratt  
2007 *Minnesota Statewide Historic Railroads Study Project Report*. Submitted to the Minnesota Department of Transportation by Summit Enviroolutions, St. Paul, Minn. Includes Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956 Multiple Property Documentation Form.
- Thompson, R.  
2005 *Taylors Falls and Lake Superior Railroad*. Iron Horse Central Railroad Museum, Chisago City, Minn.

**Statewide Historic Context:** Railroads and Agricultural Development (1870-1940).

**Local Historic Context:** Swedish-American Agricultural Settlement of the TH 8 Corridor, 1854-1965.



Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)

**8.1.38**  
**WA-FLC-003**  
**House**  
**6424 N. Shore Trail**  
**Forest Lake, Washington County**  
**PIN 0403221230044**



**WA-FLC-003, facing northwest.**

### **Description**

This two- and one-half story building is located on the west side of North Shore Trail. The wooded property borders a creek shown on the 1901 Washington County Atlas (Northwest Publishing 1901). The building rests on a parged stone and concrete foundation. The gable roofs are clad in composition shingles. The exterior is covered in vinyl siding. A shed-roofed dormer on the main (south) elevation may be one feature of the original design. An end-wall chimney is placed at the west elevation next to a one-story addition; there is also a large one-story addition at the south elevation. Window openings contain replacement sash with one-over-one and casement units. Property records list the date of construction as 1865 but this cannot be verified by the building exterior (Washington County Assessor).

### **History**

This house was built on property once farmed by Gottlieb Rahn (b. 1828), a Swiss immigrant who owned more than one hundred acres on the north shore of Forest Lake with his wife Mary (b. 1837) a German immigrant (U.S. Census Forest Lake Township 1880 E.D. 39:3).

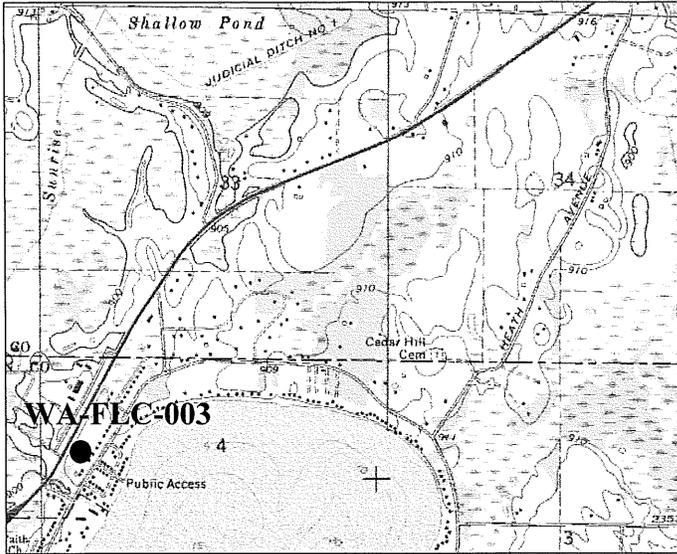
### **Significance**

This house has had extensive exterior alterations including vinyl siding, window replacement, and recent additions. This property does not contribute to significant broad patterns of history, is not known to be associated with persons or events important in history, and is not architecturally distinctive. Integrity of location is excellent; of setting is good. Integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is fair.

### **Recommendation**

This property is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

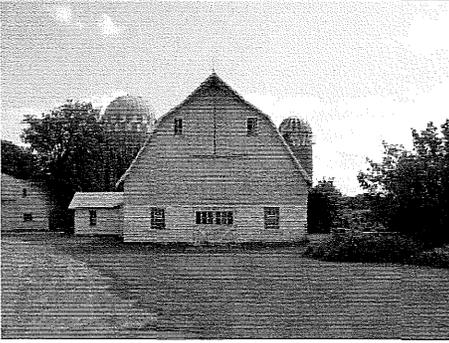
**Statewide Historic Context: Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940.**



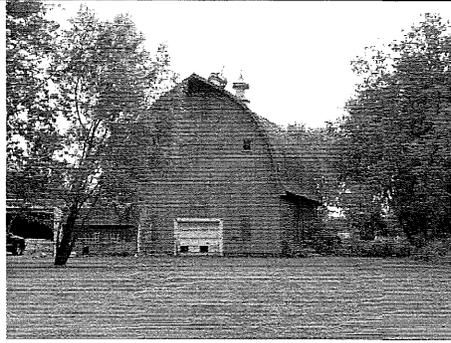
**Location Map. USGS Forest Lake Quad 7.5 1974 (1993)**

This page intentionally left blank

**8.2  
Barn Inventory Photographs**



S.P. Leaf (Pliscott) Farmstead  
8785 Green Lake Trail  
CH-WYT-043 (previously inventoried)



John Leaf (Trombley) Farmstead  
8935 Green Lake Trail  
CH-WYT-044 (previously inventoried)



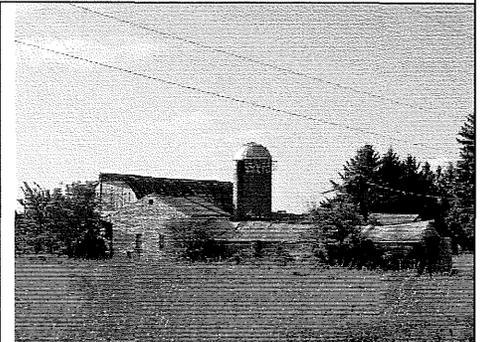
Israelson Farmstead  
7502-7514 250th St.  
CH-WYT-048



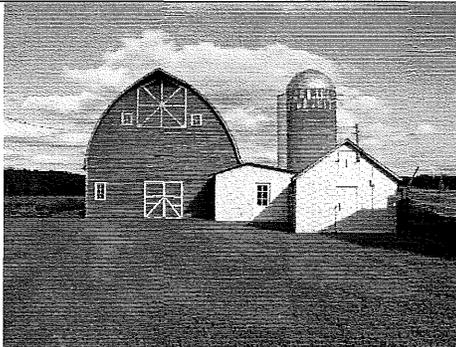
C. E. Swenson – Glenwater Farmstead  
9460 E. 284th St.  
CH-WYT-050



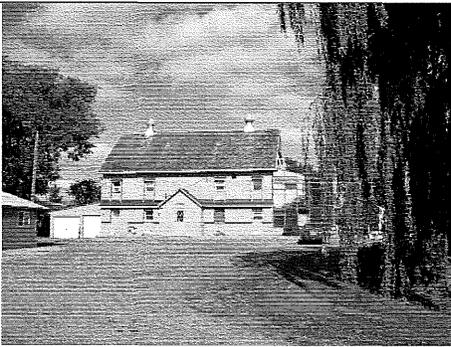
Peter Storm Farmstead  
24810 Hazel Ave.  
CH-WYT-055



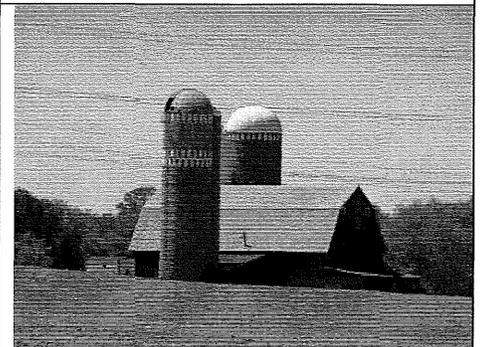
Frank Palmer Farmstead  
24588 Heath Ave.  
CH-WYT-056



Palmer-Franta Farmstead  
24495 Heath Ave.  
CH-WYT-057



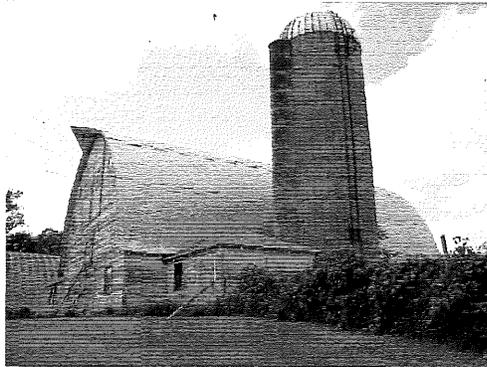
Johannes Peterson Farmstead  
27511, 27515 Jeffrey Ave.  
CH-WYT-058



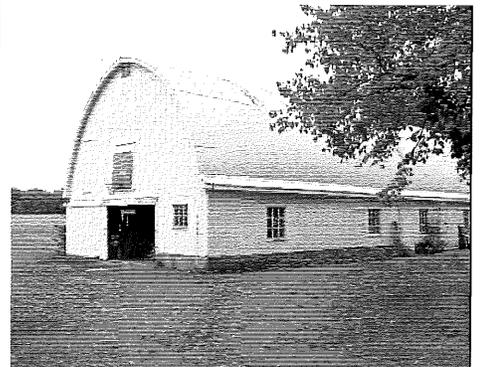
Glyer Farmstead  
9208 Jeffrey Ct.  
CH-WYT-059



P. M. Peterson Farmstead  
29425 Karmel Ave.  
CH-WYT-029



Carlson-Lindberg Farmstead  
9521 Lake Blvd.  
CH-WYT-038



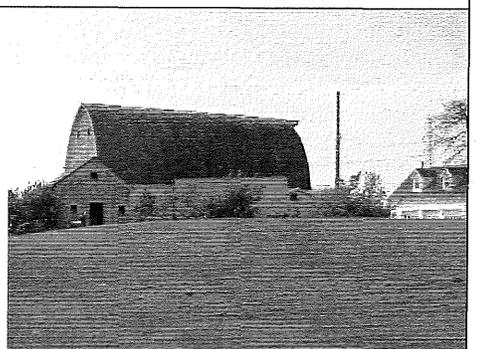
Tolzmann Farmstead  
7039 Lake Blvd.  
CH-WYT-031



Strom-Storm Farmstead  
8771 Lake Blvd.  
CH-WYT-036



Holmgren Farmstead  
9255 Viking Boulevard E.  
CH-WYT-039



Pihl Farmstead  
9311 E. Viking Blvd. E.  
CH-WYT-040

12/31/10

Hi Judy,

What a nice surprise to receive your book! Congratulations, it looks great. I had no idea you and Den were working on this. You probably have other projects up your sleeves. Does your son still live in the Twin Cities?

Lance and I are scoping out how spend more time in California: both kids seem to be settling in there. Alex is in grad school at Stanford in a 5-yr PhD program in computer engineering, Ted is in Claremont at Pitzer (a jr).

Most of our Madison-area visits in recent years have been en route to Evanston when Alex was an undergrad or on the annual east-coast journey. Our friends still live in Cooksville, so once in a while we spend a night there and enjoy their stretch of southern Wisconsin prairie. I haven't done a project in Wisconsin for a while: we are mostly busy with Minnesota Department of Transportation, mining, and other environmental review projects.

Have a Happy New Year, and please give me a call if you are in the vicinity—we can have lunch (651-641-1230).