

EVALUATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

This chapter provides information on inventorying farm resources and evaluating their National Register eligibility under the historic context “Euro-American Farms in Minnesota, 1820-1960.” The chapter is divided into three major sections: some information about inventorying resources, some general guidelines for evaluating eligibility, and a set of recommended guidelines for evaluating the eligibility of specific property types.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used in this chapter:

District. A significant concentration of elements such as a group of farms, a farm, or a farmstead.

Farm. A parcel of land historically used for farming and having a headquarters complex and associated acreage, both tillable and nontillable.

Farmstead. The headquarters complex of a farm.

Historic. In this context study, “historic” is defined as from the period of significance.

Property. The resource being evaluated.

PROPERTY TYPES

Properties associated with this historic context include:

- a district of several farms
- a farm
- a farmstead
- part of a farmstead (e.g., a small group of elements such as a house and barn)
- an individual farm element such as a barn

■ INVENTORYING RESOURCES

One basic goal of the inventory and associated research is to understand the basic operation of the farm and how it changed through time, and farm’s historic resources and boundaries and how they changed through time.

Small Scale Elements. All farm elements should be considered in the inventory, even if small in scale (e.g., fences, sheds). Minnesota farms were an interrelated collection of elements – many of them small-scale – that contributed to farm operations. Seeing all elements’ physical and functional relationship to each other and to the whole is often important to understanding historic farms, their development, operation, and significance. Small-scale elements should be noted despite the fact that they may not be formally counted in a National Register nomination. (Instructions for

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completing National Register nominations direct, "Do not count minor resources, such as small sheds or grave markers, unless they strongly contribute to the property's historic significance," (*How to Complete* 1991: 17).)

Landscape Elements. Farms contain landscape elements that were created, manipulated, or used for farming. Examples include fields, pastures, gardens, ornamental plantings, woodlots, wetlands, and erosion control structures. For a useful discussion of farm landscape elements and their evaluation, see McClelland et al, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes [National Register Bulletin 30]* (1990).

Initial Inventory of Farm Acreage. When conducting an initial inventory of farm resources, it is usually most practical to look first at the farmstead and assess its integrity and potential significance before determining which parcels of farmland are historically associated with the farm. If the purpose of the survey is to look for National Register-eligible farms, and if the farmstead does not possess sufficient integrity to be National Register-eligible, it will probably not be necessary to determine which acreage is historically associated with the farm and to inventory that acreage.

Research. Useful research sources include historic aerial photos, historic plat maps (atlases), historic photos, historic census data, deed research, oral interviews, and current USGS topographical maps. There are very few documentary sources for information on the operation of individual farms. (Among them are the Minnesota Agricultural Census schedules for the years 1860, 1870, and 1880.)

FUNCTION OF ELEMENTS

To understand the development and operation of Minnesota farms, it may be useful to see that most individual farm elements fall into one of four broad categories based on use: domestic elements, animal husbandry elements, crop husbandry elements, and service and utility elements. Minnesota farms from the period covered by this context study – 1820-1960 – were generally comprised of elements from all four categories.

Domestic Elements

Farmhouses	Other Domestic Elements
Hired Workers' Housing	Saunas
Gardens (Vegetable)	Summer Kitchens
Lawn and Ornamental Plantings	

Animal Husbandry Elements

Animal Underpasses	Housebarns
Cattle Guards	Milk Houses
Beef Barns	Milking Barns
Brooder Houses	Manure Pits or Bunkers
Bull Barns	Other Animal Husbandry Elements
Dairy Barns	Poultry Houses
Fences	Sheep Barns
Fields and Pastures*	Smokehouses
General Purpose or Combination Barns	Stock Tanks

Hog Barns and Hog Cots
Horse Barns

Stockyards
*repeated in crop husbandry list

Crop Husbandry Elements

Corncribs
Drainage Structures
Erosion Control Structures
Field Rock Piles
Fields and Pastures*
Granaries, Elevators, Bins, Dryers
Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Coldframes
Hay Barns or Sheds
Irrigation Structures
Orchards

Other Crop Husbandry Elements
Potato Warehouses
Root Cellars
Scale Houses
Shelterbelts
Silos
Sugarhouses
Threshing Barns
Tobacco Barns
*repeated in animal husbandry list

Service and Utility Elements

Acetylene or Carbide Gas Structures
Airplane Hangars
Boundary Markers
Cesspools and Septic Tanks
Cisterns
Combination Buildings
Farm Shops
Farmyards
Garages
Icehouses
Implement or Machine Sheds
Other Service and Utility Elements
Power Houses
Privies

Propane Gas Structures
Pumps and Pump Houses
Roads, Lanes, Tracks, Sidewalks
Roadside Markets
Springhouses and Springboxes
Utility Poles and Equipment
Water Power Structures
Water Tanks and Tank Houses
Wells
Wetlands
Windbreaks
Windmills
Woodlots
Woodsheds

CATEGORIZING ELEMENTS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

The National Register program categorizes individual resources as being either Buildings, Structures, Objects, or Sites. (The category Districts is used for multiple resources.) These distinctions are used primarily for counting and organizing resources within a National Register nomination, but may also be useful in inventorying farm properties. Some of the distinctions are somewhat arbitrary, and follow National Register guidelines and Minnesota SHPO precedent.

Buildings. The National Register defines a building as an element built to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings associated with this historic context include:

Airplane Hangars
Beef Barns
Brooder Houses
Bull Barns
Combination Buildings
Dairy Barns
Farm Shops

Horse Barns
Housebarns
Implement or Machine Sheds
Milk Houses
Milking Barns
Poultry Houses*
Privies

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| Farmhouses | Saunas |
| Garages | Sheep Barns |
| General Purpose or Combination Barns | Sugarhouses |
| Hay Barns or Sheds | Summer Kitchens |
| Hired Workers' Housing | Threshing Barns |
| Hog Barns and Hog Cots* | Tobacco Barns |
- *hog cots and brooder huts may be categorized as structures

Structures. According to National Register definitions, structures are elements built for purposes other than sheltering a form of human activity. Structures also include landscape elements that have been built or planted (such as erosion control structures and windbreaks), but not naturally-occurring landscape elements (such as natural stands of forest used as woodlots), which are generally categorized as sites. Examples of structures associated with this historic context include:

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Acetylene or Carbide Gas Structures | Propane Gas Structures |
| Animal Underpasses | Pumps and Pump Houses |
| Cattle Guards | Roads, Lanes, Tracks, Sidewalks* |
| Cesspools and Septic Tanks | Roadside Markets |
| Cisterns | Root Cellars |
| Corncribs | Scale Houses |
| Drainage Structures | Shelterbelts |
| Erosion Control Structures | Silos |
| Fences | Smokehouses |
| Field Rock Piles | Springhouses and Springboxes |
| Gardens (Vegetable) | Stockyards |
| Granaries, Elevators, Bins, Dryers | Water Power Structures |
| Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Coldframes | Water Tanks and Tank Houses |
| Icehouses | Wells |
| Irrigation Structures | Windbreaks |
| Manure Pits or Bunkers | Windmills |
| Orchards | Woodlots (if planted) |
| Potato Warehouses | Woodsheds |
| Power Houses | |
- *unimproved livestock tracks or lanes may be categorized as sites

Objects. Objects are elements that are “relatively small in scale and simply constructed” or “primarily artistic in nature,” according to the National Register program (*How to Apply* 1997: 5). For the purposes of this historic context, objects should be essentially fixed or permanent – movable equipment, for example, is not included. Examples of objects associated with this historic context include:

- Boundary Markers
- Utility Poles and Equipment
- Stock Tanks

Sites. Sites can be places where significant functions or activities occurred, or be natural landscape elements that were manipulated or used. They can possess associative significance or the potential to yield information. Pastures, for example, are generally considered sites unless they were extensively “built” (for example contain drainage structures or terracing to enable use), in which case they may be categorized as structures. Naturally-occurring stands of trees that are used as farm woodlots are considered sites. (On the other hand, farm windbreaks that were planted are considered structures.) Livestock tracks or “cow paths,” deer or human trails, and field lanes that

are largely unimproved are categorized as sites because they were generally not “built” but were instead the site of activity (despite the fact that the activity may have left significant marks). Most roads, on the other hand, are categorized as structures because they were usually “built.” Naturally-occurring waterways, hills, and similar elements are ordinarily not categorized (or counted) except in rare cases. Exceptions may include natural features used in important ways in significant farming operations, or features that possess special cultural significance. Examples of sites associated with this historic context include:

- Archaeological Resources (see Volume 4 of this context study)
- Farmyards
- Fields and Pastures
- Landscaping and Ornamental Plantings
- Wetlands (if used for farm activity)
- Woodlots (if natural)

Counting Elements for National Register Nominations. A National Register nomination form requires a formal count of the property’s resources. For example, the National Register generally counts a barn and attached silo as one resource, even if they were built at different times, unless the barn and silo stood detached for some time and were later linked together, in which case they may be counted as two resources (*How to Complete* 1991: 17). Counting a combination building (one built over several years with multiple functional units) may not be immediately obvious. Not all small-scale elements are counted in a nomination.

■ EVALUATING RESOURCES

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Minnesota farm resources will most likely be eligible for the National Register in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and/or Engineering. Ethnic Heritage and Exploration/Settlement are among other possible areas of significance.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance is defined as the time during which the property attained significance; or the time during which the property was associated with important events, patterns, activities, or persons; or the time that the property attained important physical characteristics. The term “historic” generally means during the period of significance.

Identifying the period of significance is central to the process of evaluating National Register eligibility. Determining the period of significance helps identify the broad patterns, trends, or events with which a property may be associated. Determining the period of significance helps in the analysis of the property’s physical integrity or degree of alteration. It also works the other way – the physical integrity helps determine a possible period of significance.

CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Elements are identified as contributing or noncontributing to the significance of a property based on their age, function, level of historic physical integrity, and historic associations. These distinctions are used primarily for preparing National Register nominations, but may also be useful in assessing the historic integrity of properties and determining National Register eligibility. In general, elements are noncontributing if they have been substantially altered since the period of significance, were added since the period of significance, or do not share the property's historic associations.

BOUNDARIES OF A NATIONAL REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTY

The boundaries of a National Register-eligible property should generally be drawn to encompass the greatest number of elements that retain acceptable historic physical integrity and thereby contribute to the property's significance. (The research potential of elements should also be considered.)

The boundaries should generally be drawn to exclude noncontributing elements (for example fields that have lost historic integrity) in situations where the inclusion of those elements would disrupt the property's overall ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.

Current ownership is not relevant when determining the boundaries of a National Register-eligible property. For example, the boundaries of the National Register-eligible property may include a particular farmstead and a set of fields with which it was historically associated, even though today some of those fields are owned by neighbors.

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ASSESSING INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must possess sufficient historic physical integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. Assessing integrity should be grounded in a good understanding of:

- the age, function, intent, and historic appearance of each farm element
- functional and physical relationships among elements, and between elements and the whole
- physical changes that have occurred within and outside of the period of significance
- suspected associations with broad trends, patterns, events, important people, or other aspects of significance

Some general considerations when assessing the integrity of Minnesota farm resources:

- The cumulative effect of changes to the property since the period of significance should be weighed against the cumulative effect of elements and characteristics that retain good integrity. The goal is to assess the property's overall ability to continue to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.
- A property may be in poor physical condition and still retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. In other words, poor physical condition does not in itself render a property ineligible for the National Register.
- Properties that appear to be unusually rare examples of their type, or to contain unusually rare resources, may justify a lower threshold of physical integrity.

- Properties eligible under any of the National Register criteria for evaluation (see below) must retain essential physical integrity. However, properties eligible under Criterion C must generally be more intact than those eligible under Criteria A or B because it is the property's *physical characteristics* that are the basis of its significance under Criterion C.

Integrity of Location. A farm or farmstead, will, by definition, retain integrity of location. An individual farm element, however, may have been moved either during or after the period of significance, especially since farmers routinely moved elements within farms to improve operations or adapt to new methods.

To retain acceptable integrity of location:

- the resource should be on its historic location or in a similar location; a similar location is defined as "an orientation, setting, and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance" (this wording is from National Register guidelines for moved properties) (*How to Apply* 1997: 30)
- an element moved onto a farm from another location after the period of significance should not interfere with the farm's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance
- an individual element moved away from a farm to a non-farm location (for example, to a county fairgrounds) is likely to have lost acceptable integrity of location
- farm resources' functional and physical relationship (historically) with each other and with the whole should be readily apparent

If a large number of elements on a farm have been moved, the property may have lost necessary integrity of location.

Integrity of Design. Integrity of design generally includes aspects such as footprint, plan, massing, form, scale, size, materials, style, structural system, detailing, roofline, and fenestration. Also important to assessing integrity of design for farm resources is an understanding of:

- the elements' function and its expression in form
- the arrangement of elements; i.e., their physical and functional relationships
- preexisting topography and landscape features how this affected design
- technology represented

Some additional considerations when assessing integrity of design:

- To retain acceptable integrity of design, the property's current spatial arrangement, circulation patterns, and physical and functional relationships should not be inconsistent with those of the historic period.
- Additions and alterations made after the period of significance should be modest in scale and should not obscure the resource's historic design characteristics; for example, buildings that have been re-sided after the period of significance should otherwise retain good integrity
- New elements added to the property after the period of significance should be small in number, modest in scale, and should not obscure the property's historic design characteristics or historic interrelationships.

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- The impact of missing elements (i.e., elements removed from the property since the period of significance) should be assessed carefully to determine whether the property is still able to convey its historic functions, complexity, interrelationships, etc.
- The presence of small-scale elements such as privies or ornamental plantings will strengthen a property's integrity, but their absence does not necessarily mean that the property has lost essential integrity of design.
- To retain acceptable integrity of design, fields and pastures should retain historic or similar sizes with edges visibly defined by fence lines, lanes, vegetation, topography, or similar details; fields and pastures do not need to be planted with the same crops or vegetation as during the period of significance.
- Because vegetation is subject to change by natural forces such as disease, volunteer reseeding, and limits of natural life span, it is expected that vegetative changes will have occurred since the period of significance. However, the changes should not be so extensive that they interfere with the property's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.
- When assessing integrity of design it is important to consider the cumulative impact of numerous "small" changes made since the period of significance. For example, the removal of fences, the paving of a farmyard with bituminous, and the residing of one building and the expansion of another may have the cumulative effect of removing the property's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.

Integrity of Setting. The setting of a property is generally comprised of the natural and man-made resources that surround it.

To retain acceptable integrity of setting, the property's current setting should not be so inconsistent in character with its historic setting that the property is no longer able to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.

Changes to setting may have a greater impact on a small property's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance, than on a large property. For example, a four-acre farmstead now entirely surrounded by 1980s residential development may have a more difficult time conveying its historic character, associations, and significance than does a 25-acre farm in the same setting.

Integrity of Materials. Integrity of materials is an important component of integrity of design (see integrity of design above). Materials can convey information about how Minnesota farms developed, operated, and evolved, what resources and technologies were available, the influence of broad patterns and trends, and the role of individual preferences or variations.

Some considerations when assessing integrity of materials:

- To retain acceptable integrity of materials, changes made to a property's materials after the period of significance should not be so substantial that they prevent the property from conveying its historic character, associations, and significance.
- National Register guidelines indicate that a property "must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its historic significance" (*How to Apply* 1997: 45).
- National Register guidelines indicate that a resource whose historic exterior materials have been covered by non-historic materials can still be eligible for the National Register if the

“significant [historic] form, features, and detailing are not obscured” (*How to Apply* 1997: 47). To retain acceptable integrity of materials under this historic context, the historic materials should remain beneath the newer siding and the resource should continue to convey important characteristic such as footprint, massing, style, roofline, fenestration, etc.

- In addition to lumber, roofing shingles, foundation stones, and siding, a farm’s historic materials will likely include road surfacing, fencing materials, vegetation (e.g., in woodlots, wetlands, or ornamental plantings), etc.
- Because vegetation is subject to change by natural forces such as disease, volunteer reseeding, and limits of natural life span, it is expected that vegetative changes will have occurred since the period of significance. However, the changes should not be so extensive that they interfere with the property’s ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.
- It is not expected that fields or pastures will retain historic vegetation (e.g., the same crops as were planted during the period of significance). However, to retain acceptable integrity, fields and pastures should retain historic or similar sizes with edges visibly defined by fence lines, lanes, vegetation, topography, or similar details.

Integrity of Workmanship. Like integrity of materials, integrity of workmanship can convey information about the design and construction of Minnesota farm elements, how farms changed through time, technological developments, the influence of broad patterns and trends, and the imprint of individual craftsman and builders and their preferences and skill levels.

For a property to retain acceptable integrity of workmanship, physical changes made after the period of significance should not obscure or detract from historic workmanship to the degree that the property is no longer able to convey its historic character, associations, and significance.

Integrity of Feeling. According to National Register guidelines, “Feeling is a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time” (*How to Apply* 1997: 45).

To retain acceptable integrity of feeling, a farm resource should retain enough physical characteristics from the period of significance – in other words, location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship – that the property can still convey – or the visitor can still perceive – the property’s historic character, associations, and significance. The cumulative effect of changes to the property since the period of significance, weighed against the cumulative effect of elements and characteristics that retain good integrity, often form a basis for integrity of feeling.

Integrity of Association. A property that retains integrity of association, according to National Register guidelines, retains its ability to convey its links to important broad patterns and trends, historic events, important people, etc. (*How to Apply* 1997: 45).

To retain acceptable integrity of association, a farm resource should retain enough physical characteristics from the period of significance – in other words, location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship – to maintain a perceptible link with the events, patterns, people, or economic, physical, and social forces that shaped it. As with integrity of feeling, the cumulative effect of changes to the property since the period of significance, weighed against the cumulative effect of elements and characteristics that retain good integrity, often form a basis for assessing this aspect of integrity.

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN APPLYING THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must generally be at least 50 years old, retain enough historic integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance, and meet at least one of four key National Register Criteria for Evaluation. (See *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997) for a discussion of various criteria considerations and exceptions.)

The discussion below outlines some points to consider when evaluating the National Register eligibility of farm resources under each of the four National Register criteria.

Criterion A. Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

To be eligible under Criterion A, a property not only must be associated with an important historic event or broad pattern, but must be associated with the event or pattern *in an important way*. According to National Register guidelines, "Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well" (*How to Apply* 1997: 12).

Farms or farmsteads on which particular events occurred would not necessarily be eligible for the National Register unless it is also demonstrated that the event was important to the development of Minnesota farming locally or on a larger scale. For example, a farm on which a Homemakers' Club annual meeting was held would not be eligible under Criterion A unless that meeting was, for example, a watershed event that led to other activities that influenced the broader role of women in Minnesota agriculture or that affected some other important aspect of the development of Minnesota farming. Similarly, the only farm in Pope County on which rutabagas were grown would not be eligible for the National Register unless, for example, that effort helped convince other farmers of the merits of the crop, thereby developing an important local production area.

Examples of association with important historic events or patterns within this historic context might include a farm on which a cooperative purchasing, marketing, or processing association was organized and activities carried out, or a farm that was the first in the area to receive high-line electricity and became a demonstration of the practical details and benefits of electrification.

To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must also retain sufficient physical integrity to allow it to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. (See "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.)

Criterion B. Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Properties may be eligible under Criterion B if they are associated with a person who made a significant contribution to the development of Minnesota farming, locally or on a larger scale.

The property must be materially (i.e., physically) associated with those significant contributions. In other words, the person must have carried on substantive activities relating to their contributions within the farm building (or on the farm) for that farm building (or farm) to be materially associated with those contributions and therefore eligible under Criterion B.

The property must have been linked to the important person during the time period in which the person made their significant contributions. For example, if a person made significant contributions to Minnesota agriculture during their working career but not in retirement, a farm they moved to in their retirement years may not be eligible under Criterion B.

Examples of people who made significant contributions under this historic context might include:

- A farmer who engaged in important fruit tree or livestock breeding, or who developed and promoted a farming practice, that was influential locally or statewide
- A farmer important in a pattern of social, economic, or political events that advanced farming such as organization of a cooperative cow testing association or the regional activities of the Farmers' Holiday movement
- A staff member of an agricultural school, experiment station, or county extension office who played a leading role in disseminating information on poultry husbandry that resulted in a significant increase in poultry production in a region
- A leading member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) who was important in developing improved farm building designs

To be eligible under Criterion B, the property must also retain sufficient physical integrity to allow it to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. (See "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.)

Criterion C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

To be eligible under Criterion C, the property must also retain sufficient physical integrity to allow it to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. However, properties eligible under Criterion C must generally be more intact than those eligible under Criteria A or B because it is the property's *physical characteristics* that are the basis of its significance under Criterion C. (See also "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.)

Each of the four aspects of Criterion C eligibility are briefly discussed below:

Properties that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction

The term "characteristics" is defined as the physical features or traits that commonly occur within a class of resources. The phrase "type, period, or method of construction" can refer to the way a class of resources shares:

- an important cultural tradition
- a significant function or functional relationship
- a significant style or type of design, engineering, construction, or craftsmanship
- a significant choice or use of materials
- an important technological stage or advancement

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Farm resources can possess “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” if they represent one of the qualities listed below – but only if the quality is very clearly illustrated within or via the resource, and is demonstrated to be important:

- the pattern of features common to a particular class of resources
- a particular period of Minnesota farm development
- the process of response to natural, economic, political, or social forces
- significant individual differences or variation within a class of resources
- evolution of a class of resources
- the transition between classes of resources

To possess “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction,” the pattern, period, response, variation, evolution, or transition must have been important to the development of Minnesota agriculture, or to the development of a specific type of farming resource, or the development of farming in a particular geographic area. For example, in the 1940s during the transition from horses to tractors, some farmers built combination horse barn-implement sheds to house horses, a tractor, implements, feed grain, hay, and bedding. A well-preserved example of this type of building could represent the gradual but monumental change from horses to gasoline power.

The “distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” could represent an *adaptation* through time (rather than a transition). According to National Register guidelines, “a property can be significant not only for the way it was originally constructed or crafted, but also for the way it was adapted at a later period, or for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time” (*How to Apply* 1997: 19). Farm elements that represent adaptations are likely to be found on Minnesota farms since, to remain profitable, farms often had to adapt to changing technology, market forces, environmental conditions, etc. To do this, for example, farmers routinely remodeled, reused, moved, and expanded buildings to best support farm operations. However, to possess distinctive characteristics that represent adaptation, the property must *clearly illustrate* the functions or practices or methods of both earlier and subsequent phases or periods, and the *adaptation must be significant* to the development of Minnesota farms or farming. For example, a threshing barn in southeastern Minnesota that was built during the wheat monoculture era might have been subsequently remodeled to support livestock when area farms diversified. Significance would be strengthened if the adaptation inspired others to diversify and/or similarly alter their threshing barns. The barn would need to retain physical characteristics that clearly demonstrate its uses during both grain-only and diversified eras.

Properties that represent the work of a master

To represent the work of a master, a farm resource could represent the work of a recognized or prominent designer or builder.

To represent the work of a master, a farm resource could instead represent the work of an anonymous designer or builder. The designer or builder’s work should be distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and high quality.

According to National Register guidelines, if the resource is the only known work of a designer or builder (whether the person is known or anonymous), the resource should be considered under “high

artistic value” (see below) rather than under “work of a master” because the term “master” implies multiple works.

The resource should be compared to other works by the same designer or builder so the significance of the resource as an example of a particular phase, theme, or aspect within a larger body of work is understood.

Properties that possess high artistic value

To possess high artistic value, a farm resource must express superior artistic ideals, superior design or engineering quality or concepts, superior aesthetic values, or superior craftsmanship. It must be demonstrated that the property possesses or expresses these values to a higher degree than similar properties within this historic context. Typical or modest examples of design or craftsmanship would not qualify.

Properties that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

To qualify under this aspect of Criterion C, a group of elements (e.g., a farm or farmstead) must derive its importance from being a unified and interrelated entity composed of a wide variety of resources that may lack individual distinction. The entity must be distinguishable from surrounding resources and must form a significant whole. The identity of the group must be derived from important shared relationships or interrelationship among the elements that create a significant whole. It is recommended that Minnesota farm resources would not likely be eligible for the National Register by meeting this aspect of Criterion C alone, but should also meet one of the other aspects of Criterion C at the same time.

Criterion D. Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For information on evaluating resources under National Register Criterion D, see Volume 4 of this context study, which discusses historical archaeological resources.

■ **RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING THE NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY OF SPECIFIC PROPERTY TYPES**

Recommended guidelines for National Register eligibility under the historic context “Euro-American Farms in Minnesota, 1820-1960” are outlined below. The guidelines are organized by the type of property being evaluated:

- a district of several farms
- a farm
- a farmstead
- part of a farmstead (e.g., a small group of elements such as a house and barn)
- an individual farm element

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It is expected that these guidelines will require periodic modification as the extent of surviving farm resources in Minnesota is better understood. While the guidelines were field-tested during the preparation of this historic context study, they were not based on a statewide survey of existing resources. It is recommended that they be reviewed and updated as surveys are conducted and as more is learned about the prevalence and survival of specific types of resources.

► A DISTRICT OF SEVERAL FARMS**To be eligible under National Register Criterion A or B:**

For Criterion A, see the guidance under “Criterion A” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

For Criterion B, see the guidance under “Criterion B” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a district of several farms must possess sufficient historic physical integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. See the discussion “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above.

To be eligible under National Register Criterion C:

A district of several farms should meet one of the following requirements:

- embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
- be the work of a master
- display high artistic value
- represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction (generally must also meet one of the other three)

For guidance on the above, see “Criterion C” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a majority of the resources within a district of several farms eligible under Criterion C should meet the integrity guidelines listed under Criterion C for a farm (see “Farm” below).

To be eligible under National Register Criterion D:

See Volume 4 of this historic context study which addresses historical archaeological resources.

► A FARM**To be eligible under National Register Criterion A or B:**

A farm must be associated with a significant event, pattern, trend, or person.

For Criterion A, see the guidance under “Criterion A” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

For Criterion B, see the guidance under “Criterion B” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a farm must possess sufficient historic physical integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. See the discussion “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above.

To be eligible under National Register Criterion C:

A farm must meet one of the following requirements:

- embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
- be the work of a master
- display high artistic value
- represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction (generally must also meet one of the other three)

For guidance on the above, see “Criterion C” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a farm eligible under Criterion C must retain sufficient historic physical integrity. A farm eligible under Criterion C will generally be more intact than a farm eligible under Criteria A or B because it is the property’s *physical characteristics* that are the basis of its significance. A farm eligible under Criterion C should have cumulative physical integrity based on meeting a majority of the following integrity guidelines:

integrity of location

- a majority of elements should be on historic or similar locations; a similar location is defined as “an orientation, setting, and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property’s significance” (this wording is from National Register guidelines for moved properties) (*How to Apply* 1997: 30)
- if an element has been moved within the farm since the period of significance, it should still be within the farmstead if it was historically within the farmstead, and still be in a non-farmstead location (e.g., field, pasture, woodlot, windbreak, or wetland area) if it was historically in a non-farmstead location
- see also the integrity of location discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

integrity of design

- see the integrity of design discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above
- the farm’s historic function should be readily apparent through the retention of design characteristics that enabled that function
- the farm’s historic spatial arrangement, circulation patterns, and physical and functional relationships should be apparent

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility

- additions and alterations made after the period of significance should be modest in scale and should not obscure the resource's historic design characteristics
- footprints, rooflines, door and window openings, and/or massing from the period of significance should be readily apparent on a majority of elements
- a substantial amount of historic materials should be present on a majority of elements
- if re-sided after the period of significance, elements should otherwise retain good integrity
- new elements added to the property after the period of significance should be small in number, modest in scale, and should not obscure the property's historic design characteristics or historic interrelationships. (A provisional rule of thumb used during this study: it seems to be disruptive to a farm's integrity of design if its building complex (the farmstead) contains more than approximately 850 sq. ft. of buildings or structures constructed after the period of significance, unless the recent construction is situated at the edge of the building complex, or unless the farmstead is unusually large.)
- the impact of missing elements (i.e., elements removed from the property since the period of significance) should be assessed carefully to determine whether the property is still able to convey its historic functions, complexity, interrelationships, etc.
- the presence of small-scale elements such as privies or ornamental plantings will strengthen a property's integrity, but their absence does not necessarily mean that the property has lost essential integrity of design.
- fields and pastures should retain historic or similar sizes with edges visibly defined by fence lines, lanes, vegetation, topography, or similar details; fields and pastures do not need to be planted with the same crops or vegetation as during the period of significance
- it is expected that vegetative changes will have occurred since the period of significance; however, vegetative changes should not be so extensive that they interfere with the property's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance
- multiple "small" changes made since the period of significance may have the cumulative effect of removing the property's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance
- the farm should retain domestic, animal husbandry, crop husbandry, and service and utility elements as follows (see "Function of Elements" in the discussion "Inventorying Resources" above for a list of resources in each of the four categories):

domestic elements

- the principal farmhouse from the period of significance should be present
- other domestic elements from the period of significance such as hired workers' housing, a vegetable garden, lawn and ornamental plantings, sauna, and summer kitchen need not be present unless especially important to the operation of the particular farm being evaluated, but their presence strengthens Criterion C significance

animal husbandry elements

- the principal barn from the period of significance should be present
- a majority of the livestock housing used during the period of significance should be present including facilities for housing beef cattle, dairy cows, draft horses, hogs, poultry, and sheep. (A provisional rule of thumb used during this study was seventy-five percent of livestock housing should be present.)
- if loose dairy housing was used during the period of significance, the milking barn or parlor should be present
- if a milk house was used during the period of significance, it should be present

- at least one of the following from the period of significance should be present: fences (or evidence of fence lines), stockyards, and pastures
- other animal husbandry elements from the period of significance such as an animal underpass, brooder house, bull barn, cattle guard, manure pit, smokehouse, stock tank, and tracks or cow paths need not be present unless especially important to the operation of the particular farm being evaluated, but their presence strengthens Criterion C significance
- some field or pasture land should be present and retain its historic or similar size with edges visibly defined by fence lines, lanes, vegetation, topography, or similar features; a provisional rule of thumb used during this study: a minimum of five acres (this could vary based on topography, presence of untilled areas such as stream banks or wetlands, wooded or unwooded setting, etc.)

crop husbandry elements

- a majority of the facilities for storing silage, ear corn, grain, hay, and potatoes and other crops during the period of significance should be present including silos, corncribs, threshing barns, granaries, elevators, bins, dryers, hay barns or sheds, potato warehouses, and root cellars; where multiple units were used (e.g., several grain bins), a representative example is acceptable. (A provisional rule of thumb used during this study was seventy-five percent of facilities for crop storage and processing should be present.)
- field or pasture land: see animal husbandry elements above
- other crop husbandry elements from the period of significance such as drainage structures, erosion control structures, field rock piles, a greenhouse or coldframe or hotbed, irrigation structures, an orchard, scale house, shelterbelt, sugarhouse, and tobacco barn need not be present unless especially important to the operation of the particular farm being evaluated, but their presence strengthens Criterion C significance

service and utility elements

- roads or lanes and a farmyard from the period of significance should be present
- facilities for storing and repairing implements during the period of significance should be present
- a windbreak or woodlot from the period of significance should be present
- at least one of the following water/cooling/sewer elements from the period of significance should be present: a cesspool or septic tank, cistern, icehouse, privy, springhouse or springbox, water tank or tank house, well, or similar element
- at least one of the following power/fuel elements from the period of significance should be present: acetylene or carbide gas structure, power house, propane gas structure, pump or pump house, utility poles and equipment, water power structure, windmill, woodshed, or similar structure
- other service and utility elements from the period of significance such as an airplane hangar, boundary marker, combination building, farm shop, garage, and roadside market need not be present unless especially important to the operation of the particular farm being evaluated, but their presence strengthens Criterion C significance

integrity of setting

- see the integrity of setting discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility**integrity of materials**

- see “Integrity of Design.” See also the integrity of materials discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

integrity of workmanship

- see “Integrity of Design.” See also the integrity of workmanship discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

integrity of feeling

- see the integrity of feeling discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

integrity of association

- see the integrity of association discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

To be eligible under National Register Criterion D:

See Volume 4 of this historic context study which addresses historical archaeological resources.

► A FARMSTEAD**To be eligible under National Register Criterion A or B:**

For Criterion A, see the guidance under “Criterion A” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

For Criterion B, see the guidance under “Criterion B” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a farmstead must possess sufficient historic physical integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. See the discussion “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above.

To be eligible under National Register Criterion C:

A farmstead should meet one of the following requirements:

- embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
- be the work of a master
- display high artistic value
- represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction (generally must also meet one of the other three)

For guidance on the above, see “Criterion C” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, a farmstead eligible under Criterion C must retain sufficient historic physical integrity. A farmstead eligible under Criterion C will generally be more intact than a farmstead eligible under

Criteria A or B because it is the property's *physical characteristics* that are the basis of its significance. A farmstead eligible under Criterion C should have cumulative physical integrity based on meeting a majority of the following integrity guidelines:

integrity of location

- use same guidelines as for a farm (see "Farm" above)

integrity of design

- use same guidelines as for a farm (see "Farm" above) except fields and pastures (and the structures within them) will not be included in a farmstead

integrity of setting

- see the integrity of setting discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

integrity of materials

- see "Integrity of Design." See also the integrity of materials discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.

integrity of workmanship

- see "Integrity of Design." See also the integrity of workmanship discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.

integrity of feeling

- see the integrity of feeling discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

integrity of association

- see the integrity of association discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

To be eligible under National Register Criterion D:

See Volume 4 of this historic context study which addresses historical archaeological resources.

► PART OF A FARMSTEAD

It is possible that a small cluster of adjacent elements such as farmhouse, barn, and granary may be eligible for the National Register. This small group of elements will generally not possess the complex spatial and functional interrelationships inherent in a farm or farmstead, and it is recommended that the eligibility guidelines for farm and farmstead do not apply. Instead, it is recommended that *each* element in the cluster must *individually* meet the requirements for National register eligibility listed under "An Individual Farm Element" below. However, the boundaries of the National Register-eligible property should be drawn around the entire cluster to help preserve the resources' physical, functional, and associational relationships.

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility**► AN INDIVIDUAL FARM ELEMENT****To be eligible under National Register Criterion A or B:**

An individual farm element is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association or link with a significant event, pattern, trend, or person is outstanding (e.g., the resource is the sole resource known to be associated with the significant event, pattern, trend, or person).

For Criterion A, see the guidance under “Criterion A” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

For Criterion B, see the guidance under “Criterion B” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

In addition, the individual farm element must possess sufficient historic physical integrity to convey its historic character, associations, and significance. See the discussion “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above.

To be eligible under National Register Criterion C:

An individual farm element must meet one of the following requirements:

- embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction
- be the work of a master
- display high artistic value

Note that representing a “significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction” would likely not apply to an individual farm element. For guidance on the above, see “Criterion C” in the discussion “Considerations When Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation” above.

An individual farm element is not likely to meet the above requirements unless it is *especially distinctive*, for example:

- displays outstanding craftsmanship
- is a rare example of a significant property type
- displays distinctive or unusually well-developed ethnic-influenced design or construction or an important cultural tradition
- is a distinctive (e.g., very early) or unusually well-developed example of a significant design type, structural form, or technological stage or advancement
- comprises a distinctive or unusually well-developed example of a significant type or form of system (as in a set of drainage structures or erosion control structures),
- displays distinctive and significant innovation by the designer, builder, or farmer
- displays distinctive or unusually well-developed use of significant materials,
- displays early or experimental use of significant “new” or “modern” materials or prefabrication

In addition, an individual farm element eligible under Criterion C must retain sufficient historic physical integrity. In many cases an individual farm element eligible under Criterion C will be more intact than an individual element eligible under Criteria A or B because it is the property's *physical characteristics* that are the basis of its significance. An individual farm element eligible under Criterion C should meet the following integrity guidelines:

integrity of location

- the resource should be on its historic location or in a similar location; a similar location is defined as "an orientation, setting, and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance" (this wording is from National Register guidelines for moved properties) (*How to Apply* 1997: 30)
- see also integrity of location guidelines for a "Farm" above; see also the discussion "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above
- an individual element moved away from a farm to a non-farm location (for example, to a county fairgrounds) is likely to have lost acceptable integrity of location

integrity of design

- historic function should be readily apparent through the retention of design characteristics that enabled that function
- additions and alterations made after the period of significance should be modest in scale and should not obscure the resource's historic design characteristics
- historic footprint, roofline, door and window openings, and/or massing should be readily apparent
- a substantial amount of historic materials should be present
- if re-sided after the period of significance, the element should otherwise retain good integrity
- it is expected that vegetative changes will have occurred since the period of significance; however, vegetative changes should not be so extensive that they interfere with the resource's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance
- multiple "small" changes made since the period of significance may have the cumulative effect of removing the resource's ability to convey its historic character, associations, and significance
- see also the discussion "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

integrity of setting

- see integrity of setting guidelines for a "Farm" above. See also the integrity of setting discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.

integrity of materials

- see "Integrity of Design." See also the integrity of materials discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.

integrity of workmanship

- see "Integrity of Design." See also the integrity of workmanship discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above.

integrity of feeling

- see the integrity of feeling discussion in "Considerations When Assessing Integrity" above

Evaluation of National Register Eligibility**integrity of association**

- see the integrity of association discussion in “Considerations When Assessing Integrity” above

More specific information about the potential Criterion C eligibility of individual farm elements follows. This information pertains especially to integrity of design. It was developed without benefit of a statewide survey and should be revised as more is learned about the prevalence of particular resources.

Acetylene or Carbide Gas Structures. Acetylene or carbide gas structures were built on farms in Minnesota in the early 20th century, generally before electrification. It is not known how prevalent they were. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of especially distinctive (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. This rule of thumb should be revised if it is learned that the resource is more common than suspected. The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Airplane Hangars. Airplane hangars were built on farms throughout the state, particularly around the time of World War II. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is not known how many well-preserved examples remain. An airplane hangar is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property’s significance or significant physical characteristics.

Animal Underpasses. Animal underpasses are believed to have been fairly common on Minnesota farms. They were built from the late 19th century to 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. An animal underpass is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Beef Barns. Barns designed specifically for beef cattle were built beginning in the late 19th century and still being built in 1960, the ending date of the context study. If this served as the farm’s principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were timber or dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding, and pole-framing with sheet metal siding. Beef barns were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. A beef barn is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a silo was historically attached it should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property’s significance or significant physical characteristics.

Boundary Markers. Boundary markers were apparently built on nearly all farms in the mid to late 19th century as land was originally surveyed, and were supplemented and updated through time. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is suspected that early well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of especially distinctive (see page 7.20 above). However, the resource may be so simply

constructed that eligibility under Criterion C is not appropriate. The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Brooder Houses. Both centralized and colony brooder houses were built beginning in the early 20th century, perhaps through 1960, the ending date of the context study. Colonies may typically have consisted of two to six houses; it is not known how usual it was for all houses in a colony to be identical, as opposed to a farm having a mixed set of various styles of colony houses. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Neither a centralized brooder house or a colony brooder house is likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Bull Barns. Bull barns were common on Minnesota farms that raised beef or dairy cattle. They were built beginning in the late 19th century; a few were perhaps still being built in 1960, the ending date of the context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A bull barn is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Cattle Guards. Cattle guards are not believed to have been widely used in Minnesota, except perhaps in western parts of the state where more feeder livestock was raised. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A cattle guard is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks. Cesspools and septic tanks were constructed on farms throughout the state. Most were built between the early 20th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A cesspool or septic tank is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Cisterns. Cisterns were constructed on farms throughout the state before electrification and before household plumbing became well developed. Most were likely built between the late 19th century and about 1950. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A cistern is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Combination Buildings. Combination buildings were fairly common on Minnesota farms. They were built between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A combination building is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

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Corncribs. Corncribs were widely built on Minnesota farms beginning in the late 19th century. Many fewer were being built in 1960, the ending date of this context study. Corncribs were sometimes combined with granaries. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. At mid-20th century the most common construction materials were wood and steel wire, but corncribs were also made of other materials including cement staves and structural clay tile. A corncrib is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Dairy Barns. Dairy barns were built in Minnesota through 1960, the ending date of this context study. The dairy barn was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Efficient milking, milk handling, and sanitation were important; a milk house was often included or added. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding and, after World War II, pole-framing with sheet metal siding. Dairy barns were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. A dairy barn is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a silo and milk house were historically attached they should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Drainage Structures. Drainage structures were widely built throughout the state between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Drainage structures are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Erosion Control Structures. Erosion control structures were widely built in hilly areas. They were built between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study, with a concentration of building activity during the Depression. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Erosion control structures are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Farm Shops. Farm shops were fairly common on Minnesota farms. They were built between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A farm shop is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Farmhouses. Farmhouses were built from the early settlement period through the ending date of this context study, 1960. The farmhouse was often one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the principal barn. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber, but farmhouses were also built of logs, brick, concrete block, and, more rarely

stone or other materials. A farmhouse is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. The interior can be altered.

Farmyards. A farmyard was the central common area between house and outbuildings into which the main driveway usually led. It was sometimes called a barnyard or court, and was often a central work area and the site of domestic, crop, and livestock chores. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A farmyard is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Fences. Fences were widely built throughout the state between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Fences are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Field Rock Piles. Field rock piles were built on farms throughout the state between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A field rock pile is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Fields and Pastures. All Minnesota farms historically contained fields and most contained pastures (either permanent or rotational). Most fields and pastures were developed in the early settlement period and gradually enlarged and improved with drainage and erosion control structures as needed. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A field or pasture is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). An outstanding example may have an unusually very well-developed, innovative, and well-preserved set of drainage or erosion control structures of a particular type. The field or pasture should retain historic size with edges visibly defined by fence lines, lanes, vegetation, topography, or similar details. The field or pasture does not need to be planted with the same crops or vegetation as during the period of significance.

Garages. Garages were common on Minnesota farms. Most were built between the early 20th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A garage is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Gardens (Vegetable). Most Minnesota farms had a vegetable garden. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A vegetable garden is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

General Purpose or Combination Barns. General purpose or combination barns were the most common barn type built in Minnesota from the early settlement period to about 1960, the end of the diversified farming era (and of this context study). If this served as the farm's principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were timber or dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding. General purpose barns were less often built of logs, brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. A general purpose or combination barn is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a silo was historically attached it should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Granaries, Grain Elevators, Grain Bins, Grain Dryers. Some type of grain storage structure was built on nearly every Minnesota farm. They were built from the late 19th century to 1960, the ending date of this context study. They were sometimes combined with corncribs. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Before World War II the most common construction material was wood. Grain bins of steel were introduced around 1910, and steel bins and steel warehouse-like storage structures became prevalent after World War II, especially after crop dryers were introduced. Granaries were also built of materials such as cement staves and structural clay tile. A granary, grain elevator, grain bin, or grain dryer is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Greenhouses, Hotbeds, Coldframes. Greenhouses, hotbeds, and coldframes in simple form were widely built on farms throughout the state, with more elaborate examples less common. They were built between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is not known how many well-preserved examples remain. A greenhouse, hotbed, or coldframe is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Hay Barns or Sheds. Hay barns or sheds were fairly common on Minnesota farms. They were built between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. They were one of few buildings or structures that were sometimes found outside of the farmstead building cluster (i.e., in a field instead). Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A hay barn or shed is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Hired Workers' Housing. Housing built specifically for hired workers is not believed to have been common on Minnesota farms. Some is linked with particular high-labor crops such as sugar beets and canning vegetables. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. This rule of thumb should be revised if it is learned that the resource is more common

than suspected. The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Hog Barns and Hot Cots. Centralized hog barns were built in Minnesota beginning in the late 19th century (though most were not that early), and were still being built in 1960, the ending date of the context study. If this served as the farm's principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Hog cots were built beginning in the early 20th century, perhaps through 1960. Minnesota farms typically had four to ten hogs in 1930, suggesting that colonies of four to eight cots may have been common. Typical characteristics of both centralized hog barns and hot cots are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials for centralized hog barns were dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding; they were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. Strength in construction was important, as were cleanable materials such as poured concrete for floors, lower walls, and yards, which helped reduce disease. Hog cots were usually wood, and either farm-built or prefabricated. It is not known how usual it was for all houses in a colony to be identical, as opposed to a farm having a mixed set of various styles of cots. A hog barn or hog cot is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). If a silo was historically attached to the barn it should be present. The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Horse Barns. All Minnesota farms had provisions for housing draft horses if they were used during the period of significance, but it is not known how many Minnesota farms built dedicated barns for their horses. (Horse barns were generally only built on farms that used more than about six horses; Minnesota farms typically had about five to eight horses in 1900, and about five or six horses in 1930.) If this served as the farm's principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Horse barns were likely built from the 1870s through the early 1920s. Late examples may include features such as tractor storage rooms that represent the important (and gradual) transition to gasoline power. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were timber or dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding. Horse barns were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. This rule of thumb should be revised if it is learned that the resource is more common than suspected. The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a silo was historically attached it should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Housebarns. Housebarns are rare in Minnesota. Characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Examples with acceptable integrity will likely fit the definition of outstanding (see

Icehouses. Icehouses were widely built on Minnesota farms beginning in the late 19th century, particularly if milk needed to be cooled. They generally preceded electrification; new icehouses were probably not built after World War II. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm

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elements section of this study. An icehouse is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Implement or Machine Sheds. Provision for storing implements or machines was essential for Minnesota farms between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Buildings constructed specifically for this purpose were common. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. An implement or machine shed is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Irrigation Structures. Irrigation structures were uncommon in Minnesota before 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Irrigation structures are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Lawns and Ornamental Plantings. Some form of lawn and ornamental plantings, even if small and simple, was found on most Minnesota farms. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Lawns and ornamental plantings are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

Manure Pits or Bunkers. Manure pits or bunkers were apparently fairly common on Minnesota farms that raised dairy cows or other livestock. They were built from the early 20th century through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A manure pit or bunker is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Milk Houses. Milk houses were common on Minnesota farms that milked cows, and were eventually required on farms that sold milk meeting state standards. They were built from the late 19th century and early 20th century through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Separation from the stable, cleanability, and efficient milk handling were important considerations; design attributes were eventually regulated. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber balloon framing with wood siding (sometimes with poured concrete lower walls), concrete block, and structural clay tile. A milk house that was built as an addition to a barn should generally be evaluated as part of that barn, rather than separately. A milk house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Milking Barns. Milking barns were generally built on farms using pen barns or loose housing for dairy cows. A few were built before the 1940s, and they became more common after World War II. If

this served as the farm's principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Efficient milking, milk handling, and sanitation were important; inclusion of a milk house was common. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood or metal siding, often with poured concrete lower walls. Concrete block was also fairly common. They were also built of structural clay tile, pole-framing with sheet metal siding, and other materials. A milking barn is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a milk house was historically attached it should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Orchards. Many Minnesota farms had a small orchard in which apples, plums, and other fruits were grown for home use. A few farms had large orchards for cash crops. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. An orchard is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

Potato Warehouses. Potato warehouses were built in regions of the state where potatoes were an important cash crop. They were constructed between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A potato warehouse is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Poultry Houses. Poultry houses were built on nearly all Minnesota farms from the late 19th century to about 1950, and on a few farms from 1950 to 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber balloon framing with wood siding, and pole-framing with sheet metal siding. They were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. A poultry house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics. (See also Brooder Houses.)

Power Houses. Power houses were common on Minnesota farms. Most were built between the late 19th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A power house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Privies. Privies were essential buildings on all Minnesota farms beginning in the early settlement period. Few were likely built after the 1950s. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A privy is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that

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postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Propane Gas Structures. Propane gas structures were built on farms throughout the state from about the 1920s through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A propane gas structure is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Pumps and Pump Houses. Nearly all Minnesota farms had pumping equipment, and many had a pump house to protect the pump from the elements. These resources were built from the late 19th century through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A pump or pump house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Roads, Lanes, Tracks, Sidewalks. Beginning in the early settlement period, all Minnesota farms had a system of routes for human, animal, and vehicle travel. Elements were variously called roads, driveways, field lanes, cartways, animal tracks, etc., and ranged from very simple to highly improved. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A road, lane, track, sidewalk or similar element is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Roadside Markets. Roadside markets were built on farms throughout the state, especially if the adjacent road or highway was busy or the area attracted summer tourists. It is suspected they were built between the early 20th century and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is not known how many well-preserved examples remain. A roadside market is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Root Cellars. Root cellars were built on farms throughout the state from the early settlement period through about 1950. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A root cellar is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Saunas. Saunas were not common on Minnesota farms and were primarily linked with specific ethnic groups such as northern Minnesota's Finnish farmers. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Scale Houses. Scale houses sheltered equipment used to weigh crops and livestock. It is not clear how prevalent they were in Minnesota. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm

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elements section of this study. A scale house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Sheep Barns. Barns designed specifically for sheep were not common in Minnesota. They were beginning in the late 19th century; a few may have been built as late as 1960. If this served as the farm's principal barn, it was likely one of the two largest and most expensive buildings on the farm, the other being the farmhouse. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. The most common construction materials were dimensional lumber framing (plank or balloon) with wood siding, and pole-framing with sheet metal siding. Sheep barns were less often built of brick, structural clay tile, concrete block, and other materials. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. This rule of thumb should be revised if it is learned that the resource is more common than suspected. The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance. If a silo was historically attached it should be present. The interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Shelterbelts. For the purposes of this context study, shelterbelts were rows of trees or shrubs planted in fields (outside of the farmstead) to protect crops and soil from erosion. (They are differentiated in this study from "windbreaks," which were planted to shelter a farmstead, and "woodlots" – whether native or planted – which provided firewood, building materials, fenceposts, wild game, etc.) Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A shelterbelt is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

Silos. Silos were widely built on Minnesota farms beginning in the late 19th century through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Vertical silos were usually attached to an adjacent barn for ease in moving the silage to the livestock. At mid-20th century, the most common construction materials for vertical silos were cement staves, but they were also being built of glass-lined steel and other materials. At mid-20th century, horizontal silos of various materials were also fairly common. Since most vertical silos were built as an attachment to a barn, they should generally not be evaluated separately from the barn except in special circumstances. A silo is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Smokehouses. Smokehouses were fairly common on Minnesota farms. Most were built between the early settlement period and about 1950. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A smokehouse is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

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Springhouses and Springboxes. Springhouses and springboxes were widely built on farms in hilly or wooded regions where natural springs flowed. They were built from the early settlement period through about the 1940s. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A springhouse or springbox is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Stock Tanks. Stock tanks were built on farms throughout the state between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A stock tank is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Stockyards. Stockyards were widely built throughout the state between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Stockyards are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Sugarhouses. Sugarhouses were built on farms with stands of sugar maple trees beginning in the late 19th century. It is not clear how prevalent they were. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A sugarhouse is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Summer Kitchens. Summer kitchens were fairly common on Minnesota farms, with most built between the 1870s and the 1930s. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A summer kitchen is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

Threshing Barns. Threshing barns – that is, barns built for this purpose before (or just as) threshing was mechanized – are rare in Minnesota. Characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Examples with acceptable integrity will likely fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C.

Utility Poles and Equipment. Utility poles and equipment were ubiquitous on Minnesota farms beginning at electrification. They continued to be built through 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. Utility poles and equipment are not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless they are outstanding (see page 7.20 above). The resource should have only minor exterior alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Water Power Structures. Water power structures were built on farms with streams or other natural sources of water that could be harnessed for power. They were generally built between the early settlement period and farm electrification. It is not known how prevalent they were. Typical

characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. It is suspected that well-preserved examples of this resource will be rare and will therefore fit the definition of outstanding (see page 7.20 above) and possibly be eligible under Criterion C. This rule of thumb should be revised if it is learned that the resource is more common than suspected. The resource should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Water Tanks and Tank Houses. Water tanks and tank houses were built between the late 19th century and about the 1950s. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A water tank or tank house is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Wells. Most Minnesota farms had a well unless fresh water was obtained from a natural spring or similar source. Wells were built between the early settlement period and 1960, the ending date of this context study. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A well is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Wetlands. Wetlands were found on farms throughout Minnesota. They were usually natural low areas too wet to till. They were often put to some farm use for grazing, trapping, berry-picking, etc. Wetlands were generally not highly developed or improved. As a largely natural idea that was *used* by farmers but not built or developed, a wetland is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C.

Windbreaks. Farmstead windbreaks were strategically planted rows or groves of trees that sheltered the farmstead from prevailing winds. (For the purposes of this context study, “shelterbelts” are rows of trees or shrubs planted outside of the farmstead to protect crops and soil from erosion, and “woodlots” – whether native or planted – are stands of trees that provided firewood, building materials, fenceposts, wild game, etc.) Windbreaks were essential in prairie or treeless areas of the state, and nearly all farms had either a planted windbreak or a natural or planted woodlot. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A windbreak is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

Windmills. Harnessing wind power for pumping water and other chores was very common on Minnesota farms before electrification. Most windmills were built between the late 19th century and about 1950. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A windmill is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance.

Woodlots. Farm woodlots were stands of trees – either native or planted – that provided firewood, fence posts, lumber, and even maple syrup. (For the purposes of this study they are differentiated from “windbreaks,” which were planted to shelter farmsteads, and “shelterbelts,” which were planted to protect crops and soil.) Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A planted woodlot is not likely to be individually eligible under

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Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). A natural woodlot that was *used* but not built or developed is even less likely to be eligible under Criterion C. A planted woodlot should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance, adjusted for some expected change due to plant disease, limits of natural life span, and other natural forces.

Woodsheds. Woodsheds were widely built on Minnesota farms between the late 19th century and about 1950. Typical characteristics are described in the individual farm elements section of this study. A woodshed is not likely to be individually eligible under Criterion C unless it is outstanding (see page 7.20 above). It should have only minor alterations that postdate the period of significance; the interior can be altered unless central to the property's significance or significant physical characteristics.

To be eligible under National Register Criterion D:

See Volume 4 of this historic context study which addresses historical archaeological resources.

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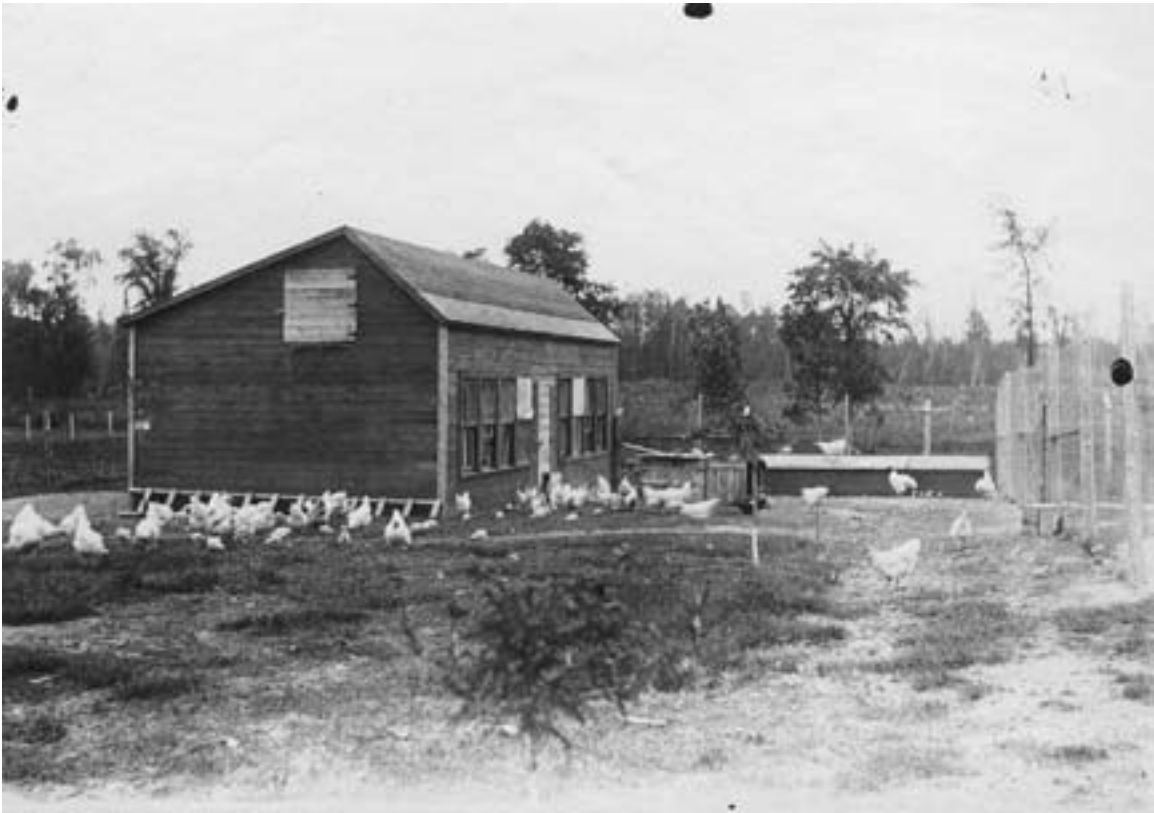
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The wooden stave silo was being shingled when this photo was taken, and both the silo and the adjacent barn look new. Firewood and building materials are stacked in the farmyard. Hackney Farm, Ramsey County, circa 1910. (MHS photo by Harry Darius Ayer)



Meyer Farm, near Potsdam, Olmsted County, circa 1972. (MHS photo by Thomas J. Lutz)



Location unknown, circa 1920. (MHS photo)



Tesser Farmstead, Hennepin County, 1974. (MHS photo)