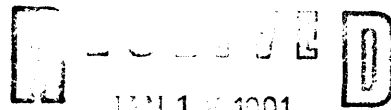


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Broman, Andreas and Johanna and Anna and Frank E. Farmstead
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number off Co. Rd. 8 N/A not for publication
city, town Kandiyohi Twp Kandiyohi vicinity
state Minnesota code MN county Kandiyohi code 067 zip code 56251

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s), district (checked), site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (6, 2, 2, 10), Noncontributing (0), Total (10)
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying officer: Ian R. Stewart, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 1/8/91
State or Federal agency and bureau: Minnesota Historical Society

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
Entered in the National Register (checked)
determined eligible for the National Register
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register
other, (explain:)
Entered in the National Register (stamp)
Signature of the Keeper: [Signature]
Date of Action: 2/28/91

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Agricultural/Subsistence

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Agricultural/Subsistence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls Weatherboard

roof Wood Shingle

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G N/A

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement
Social History

Period of Significance

1870-1885
1886-1940

Significant Dates

1870
1885

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Broman, Andreas and Frank E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Kandiyohi County Historical Society
Willmar, Minnesota

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Approximately 97 acres

UTM References

A

1	5	3	5	0	0	6	0	4	9	9	3	4	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	5	3	4	9	0	2	0	4	9	9	2	6	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	5	3	5	0	0	5	0	4	9	9	2	6	5	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	5	3	4	9	2	6	0	4	9	9	3	4	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Government Lot Two (2) and Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), and Six (6), of Subdivision of Government Lot Three (3), all in Section Thirty-five (35), Township One Hundred Nineteen (119), Range Thirty-four (34), Kandiyohi County, Minnesota.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the original Broman Farmstead parcel and an additional parcel (adjacent to the north) which was purchased circa 1880.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Granger and Scott Kelly

organization Gemini Research date September 1990

street & number 15 East 9th Street telephone 612-589-3846

city or town Morris state MN zip code 56267

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Description

The Andreas and Johanna and Frank E. and Anna Broman Farmstead is located in Section 35 of Kandiyohi Township in central Kandiyohi County. It is situated two miles east of the nearest paved road, County Road 8. The farm buildings are reached via a narrow driveway which runs south from a gravel road which travels east and west through the center of Section 26.

The Broman Farmstead occupies an unusually picturesque portion of west central Minnesota and Kandiyohi County. The 97 acre farmstead is situated on a narrow parcel of land sandwiched between Swan Lake and Kasota Lake which are part of a twenty mile chain of small interconnected lakes including Wagonga, Little Kandiyohi, Kasota, and Mennetaga. These lakes and surrounding hills and forests stand in marked contrast to the flat, treeless prairies which comprise most of west central Minnesota.

The lakes, marsh areas, and forests on and near the Broman farmstead are unusually intact, despite the fact that the farm is located in one of west central Minnesota's most rapidly developing counties. A portion of the Kasota lakeshore near the farmstead has been documented in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources' "Minnesota Heritage Program", a statewide inventory of rare and sensitive natural communities and natural features (site MBWCXX.042). According to the program's director, the forest around Kasota Lake is a good example of an undisturbed hardwood forest in a part of the state where such stands of natural forests are rare. It has a mature canopy dominated by American Elm (some of which have diameters of 130 cm at breast height), as well as American Basswood, Hackberry, Green Ash, and Yellow Buck Hickory trees. The area contains at least two rare plant species, the American Bladdernut shrub and the Kentucky Coffee Tree. In addition to providing an undisturbed environment for a range of plants, the Broman Farmstead and the Kasota Lake vicinity provide a relatively undisturbed, unofficial wildlife sanctuary which is home to a great variety of water birds such as night herons, great blue herons, great white egrets, and forest and prairie birds such as scarlet tanagers, goldfinches, warblers, clovers, meadowlarks, quail, and pheasants. In addition to enrolling their land in the Minnesota Heritage Program, the present owners of the Broman Farmstead are exploring conservation easements and additional measures designed to secure the preservation of the sensitive ecology of the area and the rich, natural setting in which the farmstead is located.<1>

The nominated property includes an approximately 40 acre tract which was the first land purchased by the Broman Family for their farm, and a slightly larger parcel, adjacent to the north, which they purchased circa 1880. Surrounding the building site are, to the north: an approximately 45 acre tilled field which rises

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in a gradual slope northward; to the west: a narrow strip of pasture and, beyond it, a stand of elm, ash, and basswood forest which extends westward to the shore of Swan Lake; to the south: a wooded elm, ash, and basswood-dominated hillside which descends approximately forty feet to a low cattail swamp at the south edge of the property; and, to the east: Kasota Lake. The spatial arrangement of the farmstead, its road, field, forest, and pasture configurations, patterns of land use, vegetation, waterways, and the orientation of structures and uses to the natural environment are all basically intact.

The Broman farmstead buildings are located on the east central edge of the property, atop a forty foot bank which drops off quickly to the waters of Kasota Lake. The buildings are clustered along the north and south running driveway. They comprise an unusually intact collection of farmstead structures including a House, Granary, Barn, Poultry Shed, Hog Shed Foundation, Corncrib, Privy, and Garage and Workshop. South of the building cluster and built into a southfacing hillside is a Dugout depression. All nine features are Contributing. Each feature, with the exception of the Hog Shed and the Dugout, is individually intact and in good condition, and there are no infill structures which interrupt the integrity of the site and its setting. All of the structures were apparently constructed by the Broman family, who were of some local repute as carpenters. Despite their age, the buildings are unusually sturdy and square, indicating competent use of construction techniques and materials. In most buildings, structural beams and joists were hand hewn or planed of massive timbers and are joined with notches. The nine structures standing on the site are described briefly below.

1. Farmhouse. Built 1885. Italianate Style. Measures 33' x 42'. A two story, asymmetrical, L-shaped woodframe house with characteristic Italianate box-like massing, hipped roof, wide frieze, tall and narrow windows, and vertical design emphasis. The house is supported by a fieldstone foundation, massive white oak footings, and large hand hewn joists. It retains a bay window on the east facade with hand-whittled sawtooth molding, a side porch on the north facade with simple turned columns, clapboard siding, cornerboards with architraves, rectangular 2/2 sash, and architraved window frames. The bay window and porch trim was originally painted red, white, and blue, while the house itself was apparently painted white. Interestingly, early photographs indicate that the house never exhibited characteristic Italianate brackets beneath the eaves.

The house is basically intact, in good condition, and still in use. In 1905 a second story bedroom was built on top of the kitchen and the back (southeast) porch area was enlarged. A three bay open porch on the west facade was replaced by a small enclosed entrance porch about 1940, and, more recently, an exterior fieldstone chimney was added to the south facade. Although the interior has been modernized, it retains painted wide plank wooden floors, plaster walls, low window sills, original

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window and door frames, original window glass, panelled doors, and a turned stairway balustrade. The interior contains a kitchen, dining room, living room, bedroom, and bathroom on the first floor and three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor, all arranged around a centrally located stairway.

2. Granary. Built circa 1890. Measures 17' x 31'. A one story woodframe structure with a simple rectangular plan, a gabled roof, clapboard siding, and a poured concrete foundation. Rectangular 2/2 sash in upper portion of gable end, transom over door on south facade, wood shingle roof. Intact, in fair condition, and used for storage.

3. Barn. Built 1936. Measures 65' x 36'. Large, rectangular rainbow arch roofed dairy barn with a first story constructed of glazed hollow tiles on a poured concrete foundation. Clapboard siding, wood shingle roof, rectangular hay doors in gable ends, banded concrete silo at northeast corner. Hayloft beams constructed of five laminated layers of one inch thick white pine. First story constructed of steel posts supporting beams made of ganged 2" x 10" timbers. The barn originally housed about 18 dairy cattle. It retains poured concrete cattle stalls, racks for hauling manure and hay, an upstairs water tank which gravitationally kept the water troughs full, two calving pens, three horse stalls, and a tack room. Apparently the second barn to be built on this site, the 1936 barn is intact, in good condition, and still in use as a horse barn. Attached to the barn is a contributing concrete tile silo, built at approximately the same time.

4. Poultry Shed. Built circa 1900. Measures 14' x 57'. Long, narrow rectangular structure with clapboard siding and shed roof. South facing rectangular, 1/1 sash windows. Western 21' of structure is a storage shed. Intact, recently restored, used for storage.

5. Hog Shed Foundation. Built circa 1925. Measures 24' x 35'. A poured concrete pad which served as the foundation for a hog barn which was razed in about 1985.

6. Corn Crib. Built circa 1940. Measures 30' x 25'. Rectangular, gable roofed, clapboard sided structure with a poured concrete foundation and a wood shingle roof. Intact, in fair condition, used for storage.

7. Privy. Built circa 1885. Measures 4' x 4'. Small, square woodframe privy with clapboard siding and an unusual hipped roof and a transom over the door. Intact, recently restored.

8. Garage and workshop. Built circa 1935. Measures 30' x 24'. Rectangular hipped roofed, woodframe structure which housed two vehicles and a workshop in the north end. With the exception of asbestos siding and upward swinging garage doors, the

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building is intact, in good condition, and still used as a garage and shop.

9. Dugout Depression. Built 1870. Measures 15' x 17'. Located approximately 750 feet south of the house, about half way down the wooded hill which descends toward the marsh at the south edge of the property. The dugout, which was occupied during the winter months for the Bromans' first sixteen years on the property, was cut into the hillside on the north, west, and east sides and apparently had log walls built upon the earthen embankments. Today small trees are growing out of the middle of the area, but the depression of the dugout clearly remains.

<1> Kurt Rusterholz, Minnesota Heritage Program, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Telephone Interview, October 4, 1990.

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Statement of Significance

The Andreas and Johanna and Frank E. and Anna Broman Farmstead, located in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, is historically significant as an unusually intact late nineteenth century west central Minnesota farmstead, and as the site most closely associated with the Broman family, a family which occupied the farm for three generations and which serves as an excellent representative example of the historical experiences and cultural traits of the large number of Swedish immigrants which settled Kandiyohi County in the 1870's through the 1900's. Both the physical qualities of the Broman site and its historical associations are significant to the history of the Euro-American settlement in western Minnesota, rendering the site eligible under National Register Criterion A, "sites that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history". The site has been evaluated within the State Historic Preservation Office's historic context entitled "Agricultural Development and Railroad Construction", and as been found to be significant to the history of the settlement of west central Minnesota by Euro-American immigrants during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The Broman Farmstead displays an unusually high degree of integrity in three principal areas: the natural setting in which the farmstead is located, the spatial arrangement of site layout and land use, and the integrity of the farmstead structures. Excellent integrity in all three areas, and a lack of disruptive alterations or new construction, combine to produce in the site a strong ambiance of late nineteenth century farmstead life and agricultural activity. Historic sites surveys conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1983-1985 document that such integrity is increasingly rare in west central Minnesota today.<1>

The larger setting in which the Broman Farmstead exists is described in Section 7 of this nomination. The Kandiyohi lakes area, as the region is called, contains an unusual variety of relatively undisturbed marshlands, lakeshores, and forests. In addition to pristine natural areas, many of the region's pastures and tilled fields remain largely unchanged in size and land use since the 1880's. Kasota Lake, on which the Broman Farmstead stands, has no manmade structures on its shores and, as discussed in Section 7 above, has been inventoried by the Department of Natural Resources' Minnesota Heritage Program. Because of the integrity of the lake and its shoreline, the vistas provided from the Broman Farmstead to the northeast, east, and southeast over Kasota Lake are virtually unchanged since the 1880's when the farmhouse was constructed. This integrity can be documented through the comparison of two historical photographs of the view from the house (circa 1895-1900, included in this nomination), with the vistas experienced over Kasota Lake today. Similarly, the vistas over field, pasture, forest, and marsh areas to the north, west, and south of the building cluster retain a nearly equal degree of integrity.

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Historic plat maps, historic photographs, and conversations with family members suggest that the site layout, land use, road patterns, and vegetation on the farmstead are also largely intact. In addition to its intact spatial arrangement, the Broman site contains a rare continuum of historical features which range from a depression of an 1870 pioneer dugout, to a commodious 1885 Italianate farmhouse, to a state-of-the-art 1936 dairy barn. This range of features provides a rare representation of an entire span of immigrant farmstead structures.

The farmstead structures themselves, with the exception of the dugout and the hog shed, are also intact, despite twentieth century changes in farming methods which have forced the modernization of many buildings on western Minnesota farms. The privy (ca. 1885), granary (ca. 1890), poultry shed (ca. 1900), barn (1936), and corncrib (1940) are all excellent examples of late nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings of the type typically found on west central Minnesota farmsteads. The outbuildings were all apparently constructed by members of the Broman family, were well built, and have been well maintained.<2>

The Broman house, built in 1885, is a largely intact example of the Italianate style, a style which was not unusual on late nineteenth century farmsteads in Kandiyohi County. In order to evaluate the Broman farmhouse in an architectural context, a brief study of farmhouses in the county was conducted using Victor E. Lawson's 1905 publication Illustrated History and Descriptive and Biographical Review of Kandiyohi County. This book contains 194 photographs of farmhouses in Kandiyohi County, 34 of which are Italianate in style. (The Andreas Broman house was photographed for the book, but a photograph of family members, rather than the house, was included. The photograph taken for the Lawson book is included in this nomination.) Twenty-four of the Italianate farmhouses featured in the book were constructed of wood and 10 of brick. Nearly all of the woodframe versions are similar in scale and design to the Broman house. Further research conducted during the summer of 1990 revealed that at least half of the 24 woodframe Italianate houses pictured in the book have been razed, and nearly all of the remaining houses have been altered considerably. This information, combined with the findings of a 1985 SHPO survey of Kandiyohi County, strongly suggest that intact Italianate style farmhouses are extremely rare in the county today.<3>

The Bromans were among 1.2 million Swedes who immigrated to the United States between 1845 and 1930. More Swedes settled in Minnesota than in any other state. Minnesota's Swedish immigrants arrived in five major waves. The first arrived in the state in 1851 and settled in Chisago County. The subsequent pattern of Swedish settlement into and within the state followed the construction of railroad lines, the availability of land, and networks of personal contacts which led Swedes to often settle in loosely organized ethnic colonies.

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Swedes first moved into Kandiyohi in 1856 and 1857, preceding railroad construction by twelve years. Heavy immigration into Kandiyohi occurred during the late 1860's and early 1870's during the second large wave of Swedish immigration into the state. Many of these immigrants settled along the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which was built westward from the Twin Cities and reached Kandiyohi County in 1869. By 1880, Kandiyohi County was one of nine major Swedish population centers in Minnesota. In both 1880 and, 25 years later, in 1905, Swedes comprised 36% of Kandiyohi County's rural residents. Most of the county's Swedes were from Smaland in southeastern Sweden. The Kandiyohi lakes area and Fahlun Township (directly to the south) were settled by a particularly dense concentration of Smalanders which included the Bromans.

The immigration experiences of the Andreas Broman family were typical of many of the county's Swedish immigrants. Andreas Broman and his wife Johanna Sophia Isakson Broman were married in Sweden in 1854, and immigrated with six children to the United States in May of 1866 when they were in their early thirties. They came from Sandsjo in Smaland, made the move with Swedish relatives and friends, and lived first for four years in a Swedish colony in Andover, Illinois, before moving to Kandiyohi County in 1870.

When they arrived in the county, the Bromans joined other Swedes from Smaland. The woods west of Kasota Lake where they built their dugout had also sheltered the dugouts of several other Swedish immigrant families during the 1860's. This parcel of land, the southern part of the present farmstead, was purchased by the Bromans from the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1870. The parcel immediately to the north, acquired by the Bromans circa 1880, was purchased from a friend of the family. Between 1870 and circa 1885, the Bromans spent winters protected in the dugout in the woods (a spot where their cattle could also be sheltered) and summers in a log cabin which they built in 1871 on land they bought two miles to the north in Section 13 of Kandiyohi Township. (This cabin has been demolished and the farmstead on which it stood, later occupied by Henry Broman, has been altered considerably.)<4>

The family built the present house north of the dugout in 1885 on a site which provided an exceptional view of Kasota Lake to the east and south. The house was built by family members and was occupied by Andreas and Johanna and their adolescent children until about 1895. All of the extant farmstead outbuildings apparently date from 1885 or later. The type of structures built on the site are typical of nineteenth century Swedish farmsteads in Minnesota. It is not known whether the spatial arrangements of farm buildings was cultural in influence and patterned after the ". . . longish and rectangular shaped farms in the southeastern parts of Sweden" which is discussed by Palmqvist. Evidence favors a cultural influence, because the topography of the site would theoretically support several

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other possible building configurations.<5>

Sometime between 1895, when their son Frank was married, and 1900, when the federal census was taken, Andreas and Johanna apparently moved off the farm to live with their son Henry Broman in Section 13. The second generation to occupy and own the farmstead was Frank E. Broman and Anna Norman Broman. Frank was born in Sandsjo, Smaland, in 1864, and Anna was born in Kandiyohi Township in 1872, the daughter of Peter and Carrie Norman from Halsingland province. They were married in 1895 and raised four children. After Frank's early death in 1917 at the age of 53, Anna and the children continued to operate the farm. It eventually passed into the ownership of their son, Melvin Broman, and his family, who comprised the third generation of Bromans to occupy and work the farmstead.

In 1880, 77% of the county's Swedes, like the Bromans, were living within homogeneous ethnic communities which were usually centered around a rural church. Inter-marriage within these communities was common and the Broman children illustrate the pattern well--both daughters, Hulda and Helga, successively married neighbor John Wicklund who was a Smalander; a son, Peter, married neighbor Hilda Isaacson, a Smalander; and sons Frank and Henry married sisters who lived nearby, Anna and Alice Norman. All of the children lived on farms within the immediate area.<6>

Historian John G. Rice writes of the churches around which Swedish ethnic colonies revolved, "It is hard to overestimate the importance of the church as a community center, especially in rural areas of 19th century Minnesota, where it forged the basic friendship circles in the society. By keeping Swedish not only as its liturgical language but as its social language as well, the church created an atmosphere in which Swedish was able to flourish, something individual families would have found very difficult to do." The Bromans' participation with Oak Park Methodist Church, which had been founded in 1860 about five miles southwest of the farm, is again typical of the Swedish immigrant experience. In 1880 Oak Park was one of 13 Swedish rural churches standing in the county, two of which were Methodist. Swedish was spoken at the church and all records were kept in Swedish until 1921, facts which reflect the congregation's homogeneity. Like many of their neighbors, the Bromans were energetically involved in the church, serving on the board of trustees and on the cemetery committee, founding and leading the Woman's Society, teaching Sunday School, playing in church bands, and serving as organists and pianists. In addition, the church's lay minister, Loth Lindquist, lived with the family from 1870-1872.<7>

Another typical pattern of Swedish social organization was involvement in cooperatives. Rice states that, ". . . the Scandinavian Lutheran churches tended to frown on fraternal organizations of any kind. . . . In Kandiyohi County [the fraternal movement] always remained weak. Scandinavians had, of course, no objections to the agricultural cooperative, which stood apart from politics and was

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purely a business venture. Indeed the cooperative movement had its home in Scandinavia." Curiously, no Bromans were involved in the local chapter of the Farmers' Alliance (1890-1893), or in the founding of the cooperative creamery (1896) or the cooperative elevator (1904) in the nearby village of Kandiyohi, although several of their Swedish neighbors were involved in all three organizations. The Bromans did establish a cooperative of their own, however, the Smaland Threshing Company which was founded in 1897 with eleven members. The group included Frank Broman, Henry Broman, and their brother-in-law John Wicklund, and the start up capital of \$600 was contributed by August Broman.<8>

<1>Susan Granger, Final survey reports submitted to State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, for thirteen western Minnesota counties, January 1985-March 1986.

<2>Susan Granger, Kandiyohi County Historic Sites Survey, Final report submitted to State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, September 1985.

<3>Granger, Kandiyohi County and Victor E. Lawson, Illustrated History and Descriptive and Biographical Review of Kandiyohi County (Willmar: 1905).

<4>Victor E. Lawson, "Kandiyohi", Willmar Tribune, June 29, 1904.

<5>Lena A:son Palmqvist, Building Traditions Among Swedish Settlers in Rural Minnesota (Stockholm: Nordiska Museet, Emigrant Institute, 1983), p. 36.

<6>John G. Rice, Patterns of Ethnicity in a Minnesota County, 1880-1905, Geographical Reports 4 (Umea, Sweden: Department of Geography, University of Umea, 1973), pp. 44, 48, 65-66.

<7>John G. Rice, "The Swedes" in They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups ed. by June Drenning Holmquist (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1981), p. 265. See also Rice, Patterns of Ethnicity, p. 36, and Robert C. Ostergren, "Cultural Homogeneity and Population Stability Among Swedish Immigrants in Chisago County", Minnesota History, Fall 1973, pp. 260-261.

<8>Rice, Patterns of Ethnicity, p. 37.

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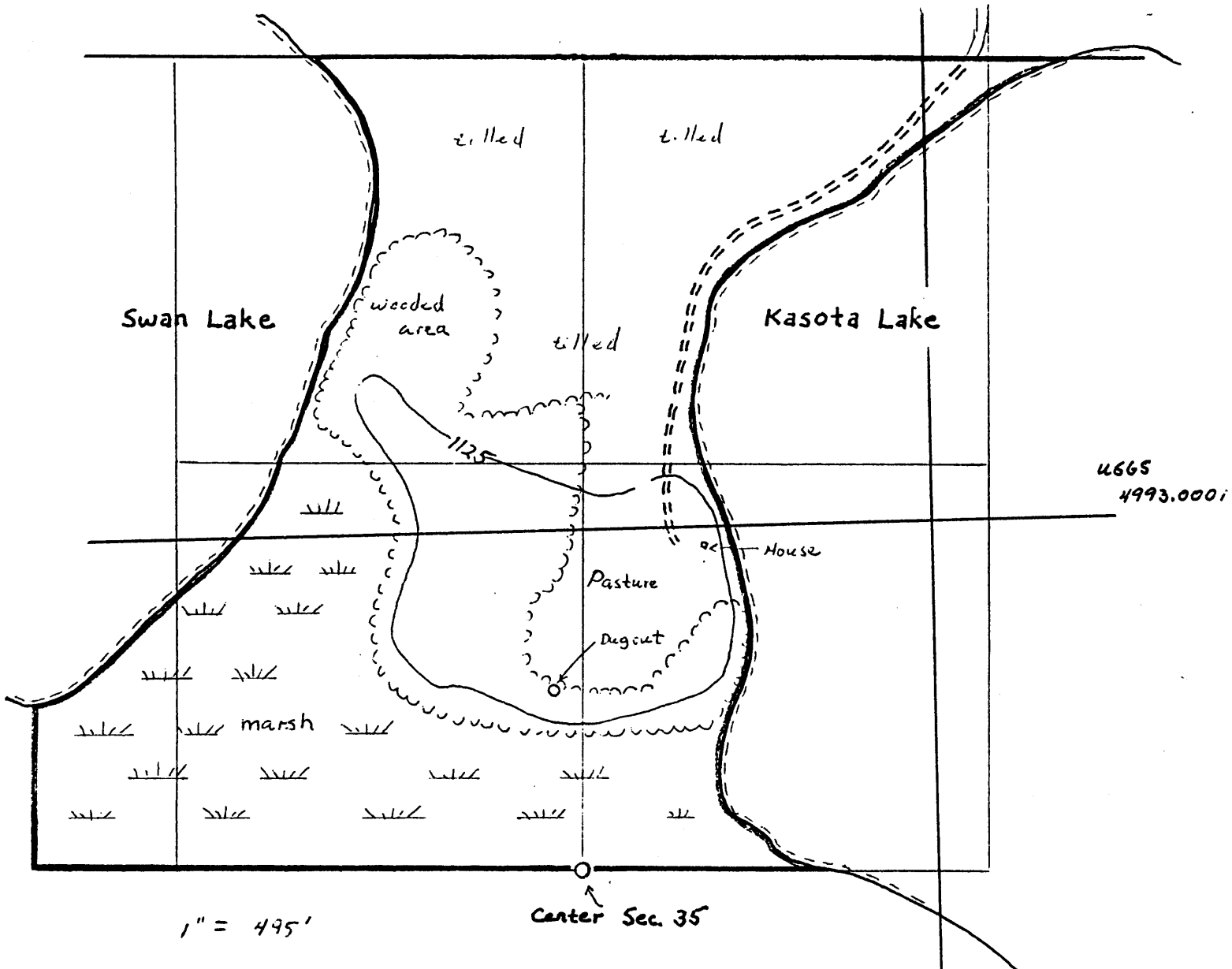
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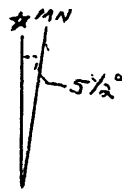
Ostergren, Robert C. "A Community Transplanted: The Formative Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Community in the Upper Middle West." Journal of Historical

MAP 1 SITE BOUNDARIES

Broman Farmstead
Section 35 Kandiyohi Twp
Kandiyohi Co., Minnesota



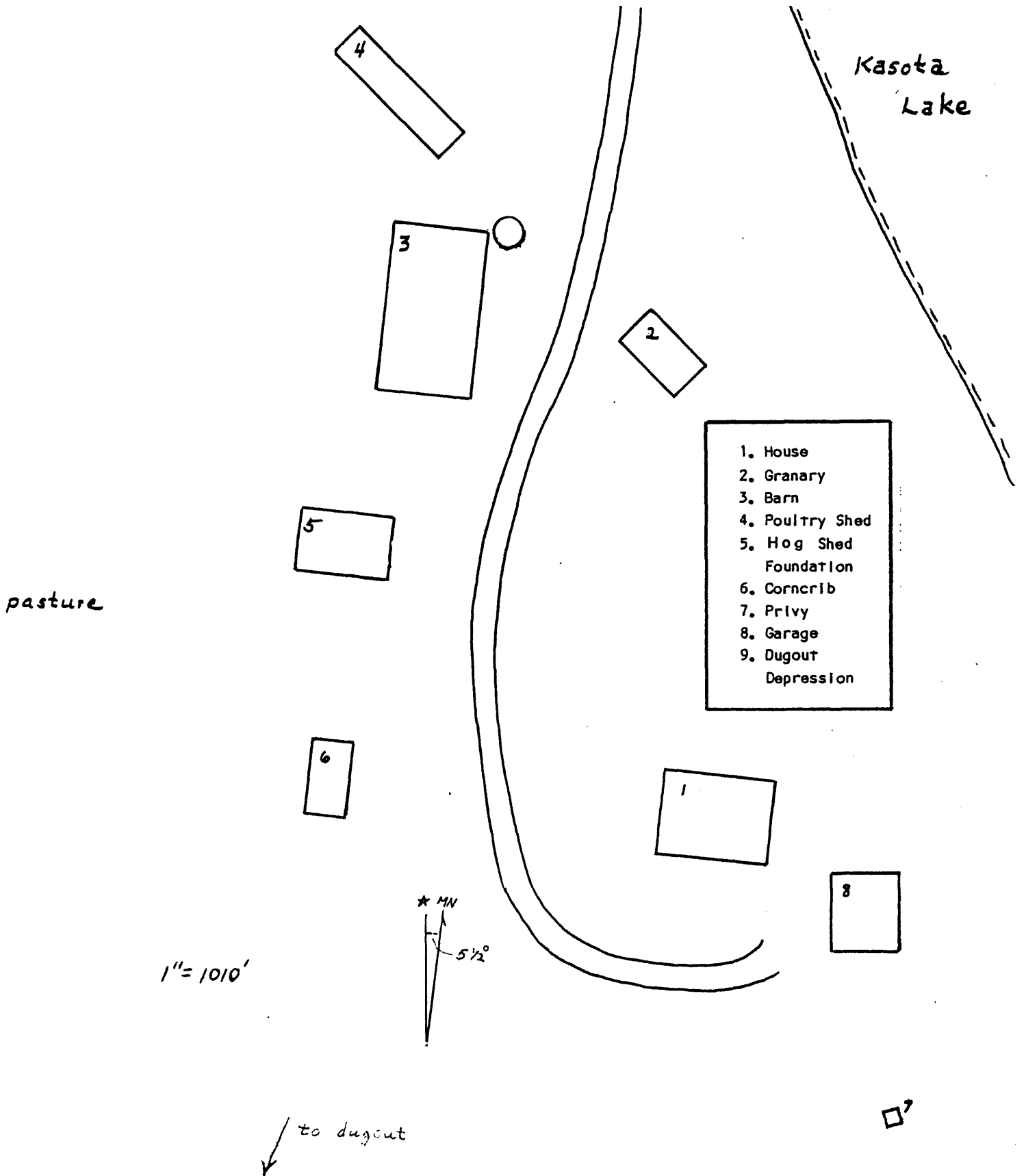
See Map 2 for building cluster
Heavy black line shows site boundaries



USGS
350.000 E

MAP 2 BUILDING CLUSTER

Broman Farmstead
Section 35 Kandiyohi Twp
Kandiyohi Co., Minnesota

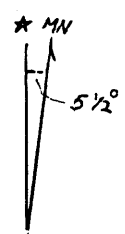


Kasota
Lake

- 1. House
- 2. Granary
- 3. Barn
- 4. Poultry Shed
- 5. Hog Shed
Foundation
- 6. Corncrib
- 7. Privy
- 8. Garage
- 9. Dugout
Depression

pasture

1" = 1010'



to dugout

