

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

498



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Menoken State Historic Site

other names/site number Menoken Indian Village National Historic Landmark; (SITS 32BL2); historically Verendrye State Park

2. Location

street & number 171<sup>st</sup> Street and 32<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NE; Bismarck vicinity not for publication N/A

city or town 1.7-miles north of Menoken and 1-mile east from the I-94 exit at milepost 170 vicinity X

state North Dakota code ND county Burleigh code 015 zip code 58558

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally X statewide      locally. (      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.  
Signature of certifying official  
Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr. SHPO

10/18/2010  
Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property      meets      does not meet the National Register criteria.  
(      See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register      Jinda McPhelland 12/7/10  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register       
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object(s)

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: "Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943" (pending MPDF)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape Sub: State historic site, archaeological site

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape Sub: State historic site,

National Historic Landmark

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival

Picturesque, WPA Rustic

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Wood

walls Stone

\_\_\_\_\_

other Stone

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 1

## Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

Work Relief Construction features at Menoken Indian Village State Historic Site  
Narrative description:***Site description:***

The Menoken Indian Village was designated a National Historic Landmark on July 19, 1964. The site is significant as a prehistoric example of a Plains Indian village site, now interpreted as dating from AD 1200. The 2.5-acre site is located on the cut bank, seasonally dry oxbow (low level meander) on the upper reaches of Apple Creek. The National Historic Landmark site consists of archaeological remains of an earthlodge village containing evidence of 30 lodges and related fortifications. The archaeological site is illustrative of the transition from the Late Woodland hunting and gathering tradition to the Plains Village agricultural tradition.

Interpretive features were built in 1936, as part of the State Historical Society's depression-era initiative to establish state parks and historic sites. The 2.5-acre archaeological site is located on the south bank of a very minor drainage way identified as Apple Creek. Archaeological investigation work was performed at the Menoken site by Thaddeus Hecker and George Will in 1938 and 1939 using Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding. Several of the early conclusions they were able to draw have subsequently been disproved using more advanced scientific methodologies that were unavailable to the early archaeologists.

The subject of this individual nomination is limited to three features dating from the WPA-era interpretation of the site. The site is approached by car from the southwest along a gravel township road. The entrance gateway marking public access to the site is set back from the township road on a two-track graveled driving path that is oriented southwest to northeast. An electrical power transmission line runs west to east along a line 1/4-mile to the south of the site. The WPA features are limited to an area of the site outside the fenced boundaries of the archaeological resource. These WPA features from the historic period lend to interpretation of the main prehistoric landscape resource and provide insight into the planning and design judgments through which many state historic sites were established and presented to the public. The public access area of the site is identifiable by the diagonal orientation, mowed short grass, and a gated fence that separates it from the main archaeological features.

***Entrance gateway:***

The stone entrance gateway and stone interpretive kiosk were built using WPA funds and labor. The work was based on design directives from Russell Reid, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of North Dakota from 1930 to 1965. The role of Reid in establishing infrastructure for a series of state parks and historic sites is addressed further under "significance". Features of this site are typical of many North Dakota state historic sites from the Depression Era; interpreting the site and regulating public access in a manner that helped protect the prehistoric resource, without intruding or distracting from the primary resource.

The site entrance gateway consists of two freestanding walls, each 28-feet long, and made up of tapered cairns or pyramidal piers with lower stone walls between them. The stonework is informal and imprecise, reflecting substantial handcraft judgment on the part of laborers. The walls are separated by a driveway opening of 30-foot width. The two walls are not precisely symmetrical. The wall on the left hand side as one approaches the site consists of a series of tapered piers with thickness varying in proportion to their height. This left hand gateway wall tapers downward from a largest cairn of 4-feet 8-inches in height, with a low 30-inch high wall in between, terminating in a smaller cairn 3-feet 4-inches in height. A related site-cast concrete corner marker post is visible toward the northernmost end of the gateway structure.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 7 Page 2

## Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

The righthand gateway is comprised of the largest cairn, 4-feet 8-inches in height and approximately 4-feet square at the base, flanking the driveway. Moving outward, a 2-foot 4-inch roughly formed cairn or pilaster is placed about 4-feet from the largest cairn, and supports two upright timber logs (spruce or cedar), that in turn support a horizontal log with its opposite end laid into the stonework. This modest timberwork originally supported hanging signs that are no longer present. The timberwork has deteriorated with weathering and age. Some of the uprights appear to be replacements of the original log timbers. In places, only traces of the original wood can be detected. The low rubblestone wall reoccurs, extending to a 3-foot 4-inch high pyramidal cairn at the outer edge of the east half gateway wall. Visible holes pocketed into the stonework afford evidence of another horizontal log that extended from the middle cairn to the outermost one.

Random, uncoursed and uncut stonework on the gateway appears very rough and informal in material character. Heavily-rusticated mortar is recessed well back from the exposed faces of the granite boulders, giving the general appearance of dry-laid rubble stone. Boulders are granite fieldstones, generally no larger than one foot in any dimension. The top of all the stonework was terminated with a concrete wash, into which additional cap stones boulders were laid. Almost none of the mortar or concrete wash is visible on the surface of the gateway elements.

***Interpretive kiosk:***

At the northeast end of a two tire-track gravel drive, the interpretive kiosk helps to demarcate the limit of site access by automobile, separating the more park-like public zone from fenced and gated archaeological features further east on the site. The smaller size of the granite stone cobbles on the kiosk, and the overall treatment of the stone masonry, differentiate it slightly from the more roughly formed entrance gateway.

Mortared uncut cobblestones, are laid randomly in uncoursed fashion. An uncased entry portal faces west, on the southwest elevation, facing the approach drive. The lintel above this opening in the stonework is supported by a rough-hewn log beam, set atop two eave beams running longitudinally the length of this small building on the parallel side walls. The roof is essentially supported by four rectangular corner pillars or piers. The corner piers are connected by a continuous, waist-high half wall with view ports on the southwest (entry), northwest (side), and northeast (porch) framed by the corner piers. The half-high wall (42-inches in height) continues beyond the roofline to form a radiused "porch" on the northeast, facing toward the archaeological site of the earthlodges. The southeast (side) elevation of the kiosk is uninterrupted by openings through the stonework. At the interior of the southeast wall, interpretive panels have been placed in shallow recesses and kept up to date in terms of the changing interpretations of the site.

Groupings of boulders are positioned set into the ground in small clusters near the exterior corners of the kiosk, adding to the informality of the overall composition. In this manner, the building gives the appearance of eroding back into its natural setting. On the exterior and interior of the kiosk, mortar used in joining the cobblestones has been raked well back from the surface of the stonework, to a depth of about an inch. The stone walls flair out slightly at their base. The floor inside the kiosk is of random sized, split limestone flagstone on a sand and gravel bed.

The roof is framed with overscaled rough-hewn logs more than a foot in diameter. Two transverse cross-beams rest atop the longitudinal eave beams, framing the top of openings on the southwest and northeast end elevations. These end beams, in turn, support a ridge beam. Five pairs of slightly smaller sloping beams complete the framing of the gabled roof. All the log framing has been painted a dark reddish brown color. The framing design is simple in its configuration and grossly oversized for its structural requirements, emphasizing the naturalistic, rustic character of the design. The exterior of the roof is shingled with rough-split cedar shakes. The shakes are modern replacements that reflect the weathered materials they originally replaced.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section**   7   **Page**   3  

**Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota**

The rustic quality of the work is suggestive of a naturalistic, picturesque design intent associated with many state parks and historic site features in all parts of North Dakota. In part, this was a matter of design taste intended to minimize the visual impact of interpretive features built during the 1930s. The naturalistic quality of stonework is also reflective of a material palette that depended on materials being provided by local sponsors, with the cost of labor furnished by federal work relief programs like the WPA or CCC.

***Descriptive marker:***

An historic rubble stone descriptive marker, 4-feet high by 5-feet square, is located directly to the northeast of the interpretive kiosk, placed at a corner point in the site boundary that separates the fenced archaeological feature from the more "public" park/picnic site where the work relief construction features are placed. This descriptive marker is capped with a bronze interpretive plaque placed in 1938 at the time of the archaeological investigation and historic site development of this property. Other noncontributing site furniture and interpretive signage have been placed along the fenced boundary in relatively recent, modern times.

**Narrative Description** (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
- Conservation
- 
- 
- 
- 

Period of Significance 1936-1939

Significant Dates 1937, 1938 work relief construction dates for fieldstone site features

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder work of the Works Progress Administration, with design directed by Russell Reid, Superintendent State Park Section, State Historical Society of North Dakota

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 1

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village State Historic Site  
Statement of Significance:

Depression-era construction features at the Menoken Indian Village National Historic Landmark site reflect the active role of the North Dakota State Historical Society in acquiring, interpreting, and presenting the state's history and prehistory. The extensive development of state parks and state historical sites during the depression era for their educational benefits to the people of North Dakota is a testament to the imaginative vision of Russell Reid, Superintendent of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. In addition to the archaeological significance of the primary resource, the National Historic Landmark, Depression Era park features of the historic site is significant under National Register Criterion C for incorporating the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. This criterion may be met if a building is constructed with finely crafted indigenous materials, or a distinctive construction method often associated with specific federal work programs such as the Works Progress Administration.

The Menoken Indian Village archaeological site was initially "rediscovered" in 1936 by Walter Powell. The Menoken site was purchased by the State Historical Society in February 1937 for the purpose of protecting the prehistoric resources and encouraging their scholarly analysis and interpretation.<sup>1</sup> Under SHSND sponsorship, the Works Progress Administration funded archaeological investigations by Thaddeus Hecker and George F. Will in 1938-39. With characteristic modesty, Russell Reid wrote retrospectively in 1940, "Although many valuable additions to the state park system were acquired prior to the advent of Emergency Conservation Work Programs, it can truly be said that the development of North Dakota state parks and historic sites really commenced with establishment of the first CCC park camp assigned to the state." Though people often think of parks as recreational amenities, the historic site is treated here as part of the state's educational infrastructure owing to the vision and imagination of Russell Reid. Utilizing federal work relief funding resources and labor, the State Historical Society actively sponsored research and historical documentation projects, artifact collection, and interpretation of sites in equal proportion.

Under Reid's leadership, during the 1930s the State Parks Committee (an appointive body under the authority of the State Historical Society of North Dakota) solicited design recommendations for a variety of interpretive features on state historic sites, including kiosks, shelter buildings, signage elements, and markers, all utilizing a design vocabulary that was sympathetic to the undisturbed nature of the primary feature being interpreted. Generally speaking, one objective was to treat the interpretive features and signage in a "background" way that would not compete with the historic resource being interpreted. Reid's background was as a conservation-minded "naturalist", so implementing modestly scaled, unobtrusive constructed features on sensitive natural sites was a natural "fit" with the design values of site interpretation he advocated.

Reid and the State Parks Committee approached federal work relief projects opportunistically. The immediate entry of federal spending programs into the drought-stricken state proved to be Russell Reid's opportunity. For immediate impact, some initial layout work and boundary marking at the Menoken site may have been initiated by CCC stonework artisans as a "side camp" from Bismarck's camp DSP-1, or from the Mandan Fort Lincoln CCC camp SP-3 where extensive stone cutting was ongoing. The uncut nature of stonework at the Menoken site suggests that the majority of it was done by WPA crews rather than by the CCC. Larger park projects statewide were fully implemented by the Civilian Conservation Corps, while smaller projects such as the interpretive features at the Menoken site were carried out by smaller WPA crews funded under "blanket" sponsorship. In each year, 1937, 1938, and 1939 Reid submitted sponsorship

<sup>1</sup> Over a period of 20-years or more, a bitterly acrimonious controversy ensued regarding the Menoken site's possible association with Mandan native people and the historical interpretation that this site may have been an early point of contact for LaVerendrye's expedition onto the northern Plains. The controversy embroiled scholars Francis Parkman and Historical Society Superintendent Orin G. Libby. As the earliest advocate for a system of North Dakota state parks and historic sites, Libby's pivotal role on behalf of the park system was important in several respects during the Depression-era. Libby conducted extensive research and exhibit development, provided research opportunities for emerging scholars, and together with botanist Melvin Gilmore first proposed the system of state parks and historic sites that were imaginatively implemented by his successor, Russell Reid. The divergent judgments about the Menoken sites cultural associations was ultimately resolved only by recent scholarship, and it is noteworthy that the WPA site interpretation features contributed to public access and subsequent scholarly analysis of the Indian Village site.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEETSection 8 Page 2

## Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

applications to WPA separately for "professional services to inventory, analyze and report on" the historic resources, and further, "to preserve, restore, and develop the historic sites for public usage."

Funding for the work relief portion of state historic site construction activities ranged from \$29,730 to \$53,640 per annum, applied to some 35 historic sites statewide. The pertinent state historic sites and scope of their treatment were enumerated by Superintendent Reid in a retrospective 1940 article on "The North Dakota State Park System" in *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*.<sup>2</sup> A few specific construction projects were also submitted and funded separately by WPA as individual projects, such as the \$4,177 project 100606 funded in 1936 for the stone building constructed at Whitestone Hill Battlefield, destroyed by fire in the fall of 2009. The majority of WPA funds were used to pay for labor, such as the \$27,786 allotted for labor and \$1,944 for materials in 1937.

WPA Docket rolls reflect the scope of relief construction work in a typical year.

State wide. Restore and protect historic sites and structures and archaeological features. Develop small parks on historic sites for use of the public. Work also includes erecting descriptive signs, fences, and shelters, marking building sites, constructing foot paths and parking areas, building tables, benches, and exterior fireplaces. This project will operate throughout the State of North Dakota, with headquarters, for the purpose of supervision, at Bismarck. Work will be performed on State owned property. The work proposed is not a normal budgetary function of the sponsor and no regularly employed personnel will be displaced. Sponsor is a public body with legally vested authority to perform this work over the area involved.<sup>3</sup>

The design approach for the Depression Era interpretive features at state historic sites reflects Superintendent Reid's direct engagement and growing familiarity with the picturesque design vocabulary and materials sometimes characterized as "WPA Rustic", regardless of whether the agency performing the work was the Works Progress Administration or another agency, such as the CCC. Emulating design work being done by the National Park Service, Reid was not formally educated as an architect, but throughout the 1930s he learned from interactions with academically trained designers like landscape architect Weldon Gratton of the NPS, with whom Reid worked extensively on projects at Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park and the Chateau DeMores. Russell Reid's coordinating role on behalf of SHSND state parks section was far reaching in terms of the agency's development of historic resources for public education. A consistent vocabulary of materials and design expression is reflected among the state's historic sites where work was accomplished during the Depression Era. The work is significant because of the unusual palette of materials and the subtle "background" way in which the interpretive features introduce and interpret the historic features, without distracting from their native setting.

Resources constructed under the auspices of New Deal federal relief projects are considered in the context of the entire property and its history. The work relief construction features at the Menoken site possess integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, without substantial alterations. Original materials and prominent features should remain intact. Integrity of design, setting, material and workmanship are particularly in evidence. The resource retains its original design in form, massing, plan, organization of space, structure, technology, materials, and style.

Apart from the established National Landmark significance of the Indian village archaeological feature, the interpretive features dating from the late 1930s are significant at the statewide level in the context of federal work relief construction in North Dakota. Significance is primarily under Criterion C for the distinctly Rustic style, the native fieldstone materials, and the labor intensive method of construction that utilized work relief labor. In their park setting, the fieldstone features have secondary significance under Criterion A for the historical patterns of Depression Era relief work in North Dakota and the pervasive role of Russell Reid and the State Parks Committee in establishing the infrastructure of a statewide system of state historic sites as an educational resource.

<sup>2</sup> Russell Reid. "The North Dakota State Park System," in *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, v.8 (October 1940): 63-78.

<sup>3</sup> WPA Project docket rolls 1934-1943, on microfilm. NARA College Park Reference Group 69.2.2 and 69.6.1



**9. Major Bibliographical References**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

**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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 1.9 acre portion of a 13.7 acre parcel

**UTM References; NAD 27** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

14	384 121	5 188 203	Menoken site southernmost boundary reference point (per NHL nomination)
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 130	5 188 246	Centerpoint between cairns at stone entrance gateway feature (object)
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 256	5 188 410	Interpretive kiosk feature (building)
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 259	5 188 417	Site boundary corner at stone descriptive marker feature (object)
Zone	Easting	Northing	

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

See continuation sheets.

**Boundary Justification**

See continuation sheets.

**11. Form Prepared By**

**name/title:** Steve C. Martens; Architect (consultant) steve.martens@ndsu.edu  
**organization:** for the State Historical Society of North Dakota **date:** June 2010  
**street & number:** P.O. Box 742 **telephone:** 701.361.3943  
**city or town:** Fargo **state:** ND **zip code:** 58107-0742

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

See Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

**name:** State of North Dakota (State Historical Society of North Dakota site manager)  
 Division of Archaeology & Historic Preservation; ND Heritage Center  
**street & number:** 612 E. Boulevard Avenue **telephone:** 701-328-3573  
**city or town:** Bismarck **state:** ND **zip code:** 58505-0830

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   9   Page   1  

**Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota**

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village State Historic Site

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

- Ahler, Stanley A. and George T. Crawford. "Menoken Indian Village Site"; National Historic Landscape Nomination form, (April 27, 2004).
- Ahler, Stanley A. (ed.). "Archaeology at Menoken Village, A Fortified Late Plains Woodland Community in Central North Dakota." PaleoCultural Research Group, Flagstaff, AZ. Manuscript on file with State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck; (2003).
- Ahler, Stanley A., Thomas D. Thiessen, and Michael K. Trimble. *People of the Willows: The Prehistory and Early History of the Hidatsa Indians*. Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Press, 1991.
- Carr, Ethan. *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture & the National Park Service*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press; 1998.
- Cory, Robert. "Russell Reid: A Friend's Recollection." *North Dakota History*, v34:n4 (Fall 1967); pp.282-294.
- Good, Albert H. "Park and Recreation Structures, Part III". Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938.
- Hoffman, J.J. "Menoken Indian Village Site." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. (1985).
- Federal Works Agency; *Final Report on the WPA Program 1935-43*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1946.
- Martens, Steve C. "Depression-Era Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943". National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form; (2010).
- Mattison, Ray H. "The State Historical Society of North Dakota: A Brief History." *North Dakota History*, v34:n4 (Fall 1967); pp.295-317.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service; 1916 to 1942*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1993.
- Meinig, D.W. (ed.), et al. *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1979.
- Picha, Paul R., and Fern E. Swenson. "Recent Investigations at Menoken (32BL2) and Ward Village (32BL3) Sites, Burleigh County, North Dakota." Paper presented at the 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Plains Anthropological Conference and manuscript on file with State Historical Society of North Dakota. (1996).
- Reid, Russell, "North Dakota State Park System." *North Dakota Historical Quarterly*, v.8 (October, 1940).
- Robinson, Elwyn B. *History of North Dakota*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.
- Snortland, J. Signe, (ed.). *A Traveler's Companion to North Dakota State Historic Sites*. Bismarck: State Historical Society of North Dakota, 2002.
- Taylor, Nick. *American-Made: The Enduring Legacy of the WPA*. New York: Bantam Dell, 2008.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section**   9   **Page**   2  

**Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota**

Tweed, William C., and Laura E. Soulliere and Henry G. Law. *National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942*. San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office of Cultural Resource Management, 1977.

Unrau, Harlan D. and G. Frank Williss. *Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s: An Administrative History*. eBook by The National Park Service Denver Service Center, (September 1983); last modified March 14, 2000. [http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/unrau-williss/adhi.htm](http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/unrau-williss/adhi.htm) accessed July 3, 2010.

WPA Federal Writers Project. *The WPA Guide to 1930s North Dakota*. Bismarck: State Historical Society of North Dakota; (1990 reprint).

Will, George and Thad. C. Hecker. "Upper Missouri Valley Aboriginal Culture in North Dakota." *North Dakota Historical Quarterly* (v.11:n.1,2); 1944.

Works Progress Administration. *WPA Accomplishments; 1935-39*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

Works Progress Administration. *Inventory: An Appraisal of Results of the Works Progress Administration*. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, 1938.

Works Progress Administration. "WPA and Relief Project Files". NARA Records Group 69, Microfilm.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

**Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota**

Relief Construction features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site

**10. Geographical Data.**

**Acreage of property:**

1.9-acres; (0.05 ha) in a rectangular parcel 836-feet by 100-feet (83,600 sf)

**UTM References (NAD 27):**

14	384 121	5 188 203	Menoken site southernmost boundary reference point "E" (per NHL nomination)
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 130	5 188 246	Centerpoint between cairns at stone entrance gateway
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 256	5 188 410	Interpretive kiosk feature
Zone	Easting	Northing	
14	384 259	5 188 417	Site boundary corner at stone descriptive marker; boundary reference point "D"
Zone	Easting	Northing	

**Verbal boundary description:**

A portion of the dedicated state historic site owned by the State of North Dakota and administered by the State Historical Society of North Dakota, consisting of 100-feet of width by 836-feet long along the diagonal fenced site boundary line from corner point "E" to corner point "D" identified and mapped under the National Historic Landmark designation.

**Boundary justification:**

The parcel boundary encompasses all areas and extant features historically associated with documented Depression Era work relief construction activities whereon the site was introduced and interpreted outside of the National Historic Landmark archaeological resource.

The historical period Depression Era work relief site consists of a narrow strip of terrace margin extending along the approach driveway path southwest of the fenced archaeological resource. The subject portion of the larger overall property serves as an access route for vehicle traffic to the archaeological village site. By its maintenance and management the smaller, modern era site reflects a more "public" portion of the landmark resource. The property boundary coincides with the State Historic Site that is managed and protected by the state of North Dakota. For purposes of long-term site preservation and management, it makes sense to differentiate the 1930s interpretive features from the significant prehistoric site they interpret, without disrupting the landmark archaeological resource.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 1

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

Photo caption/identifier continuation sheet:

1. **Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site**
2. Burleigh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: October 21, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota  
Photo log; ND\_BL\_MenokenNHL\_0041.tif (digital TIFF image)
6. Subject description; Entrance Gate, Menoken Village Historic Site, National Historic Landmark  
Photographer facing northwest  
**Photo number 1**
  
1. **Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site**
2. Burleigh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: October 21, 2009
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota  
Photo log; ND\_BL\_MenokenNHL\_0043.tif (digital TIFF image)
6. Subject description; Interpretive kiosk/shelter, Menoken Village Historic Site, National Historic Landmark  
Photographer facing south  
**Photo number 2**
  
1. **Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site**
2. Burleigh County, North Dakota
3. Photographer: Steve C. Martens
4. Photo date: June 21, 2010
5. State Historical Society of North Dakota  
Photo log; ND\_BL\_MenokenNHL\_0048.tif (digital TIFF image)
6. Subject description; Stone corner marker, Menoken Village Historic Site, National Historic Landmark  
Photographer facing northwest  
**Photo number 3**

United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 2

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

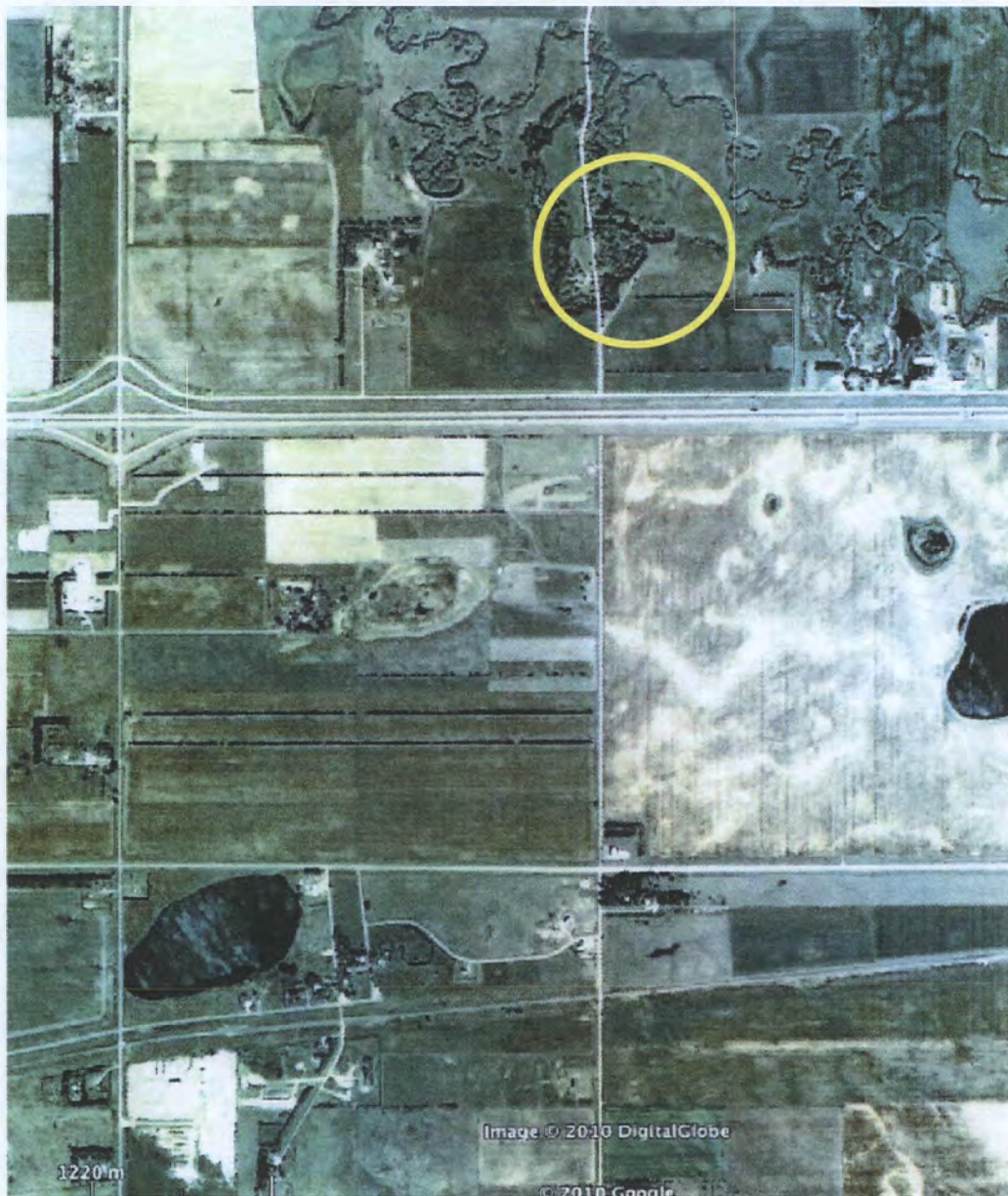


Fig. 1: Aerial photo locational map; modified from Google Earth



United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 3

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

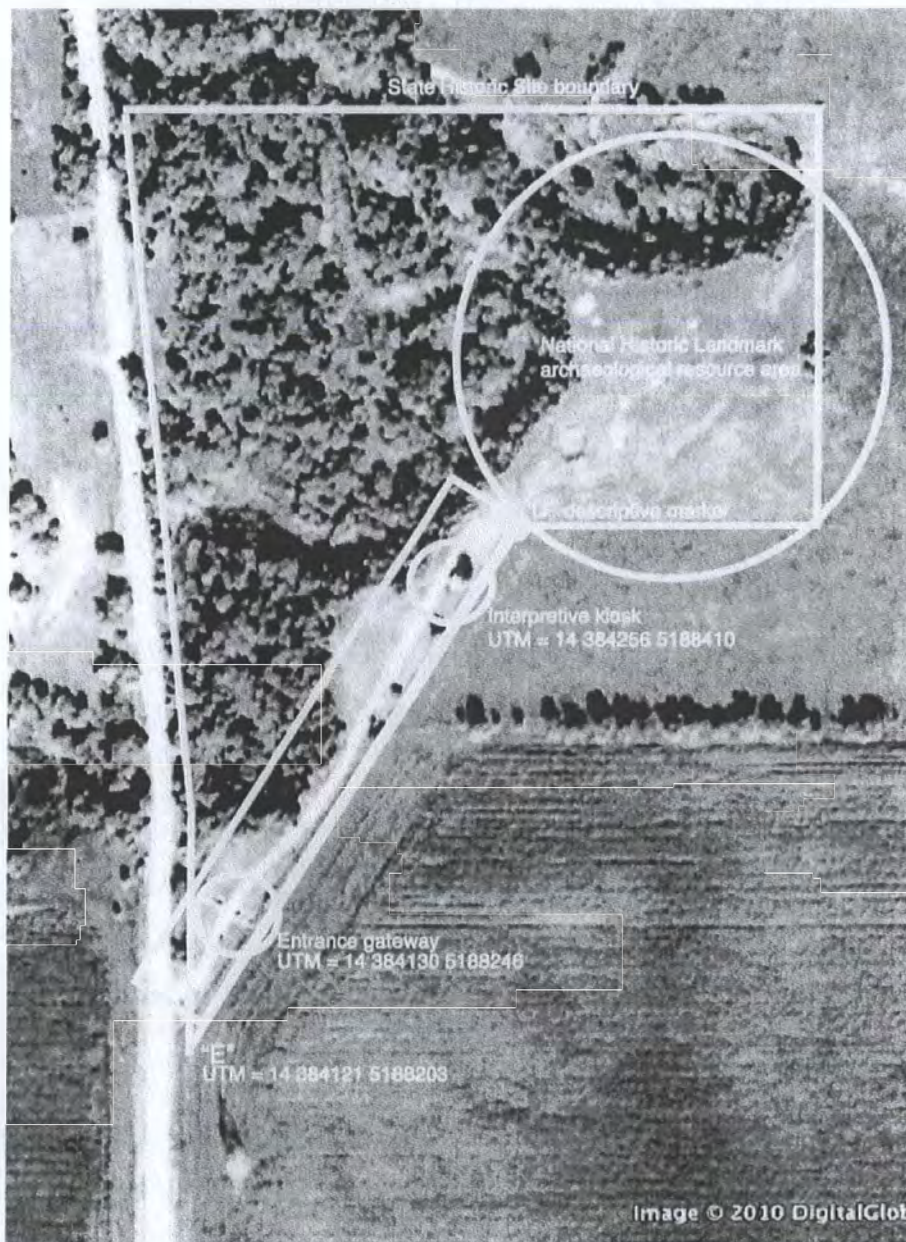


Fig. 2: Aerial photo sketch map of Menoken Village State Historic Site; modified from Google Earth

United States Department of Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 4

Relief Construction Features at Menoken Indian Village Historic Site; Burleigh County, North Dakota

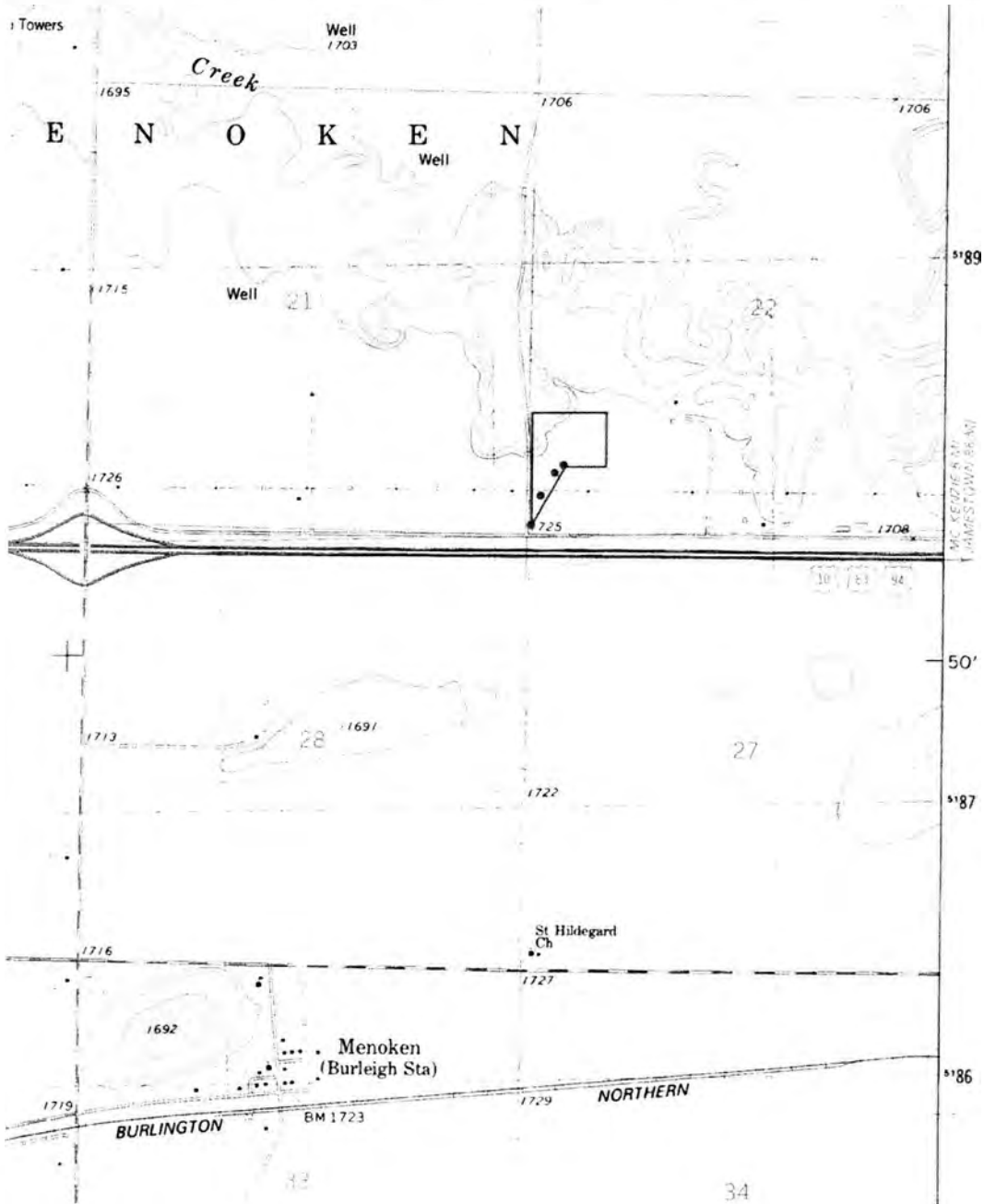


Fig. 3: USGS topographic reference map  
Menoken, North Dakota quadrangle





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Menoken State Historic Site

MULTIPLE NAME: Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943, MPS

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Burleigh

DATE RECEIVED: 10/22/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/22/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/07/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/07/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000998

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Property should be classified as "building"  
Since this is the <sup>most prominent</sup> ~~predominant~~ resource on  
the ca. 2-acre approach to the <sup>archeological</sup> ~~site~~  
site. Count portal piers as objects (contributing).  
Built in 1936 and 1937 the three resources here  
illustrate the stone construction techniques and  
typical park improvements associated with  
WPA relief program.  
This grouping marked  
the entrance to the  
state park  
and inter  
pretive  
program

RECOM./CRITERIA Scap V 4C

REVIEWER L. McClelland

DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 12-07-10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.  
Menoken Indian Village site, a NHP and N. Dakota state park



Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Menoken State Historic Site  
Burleigh County ND

Photo #1





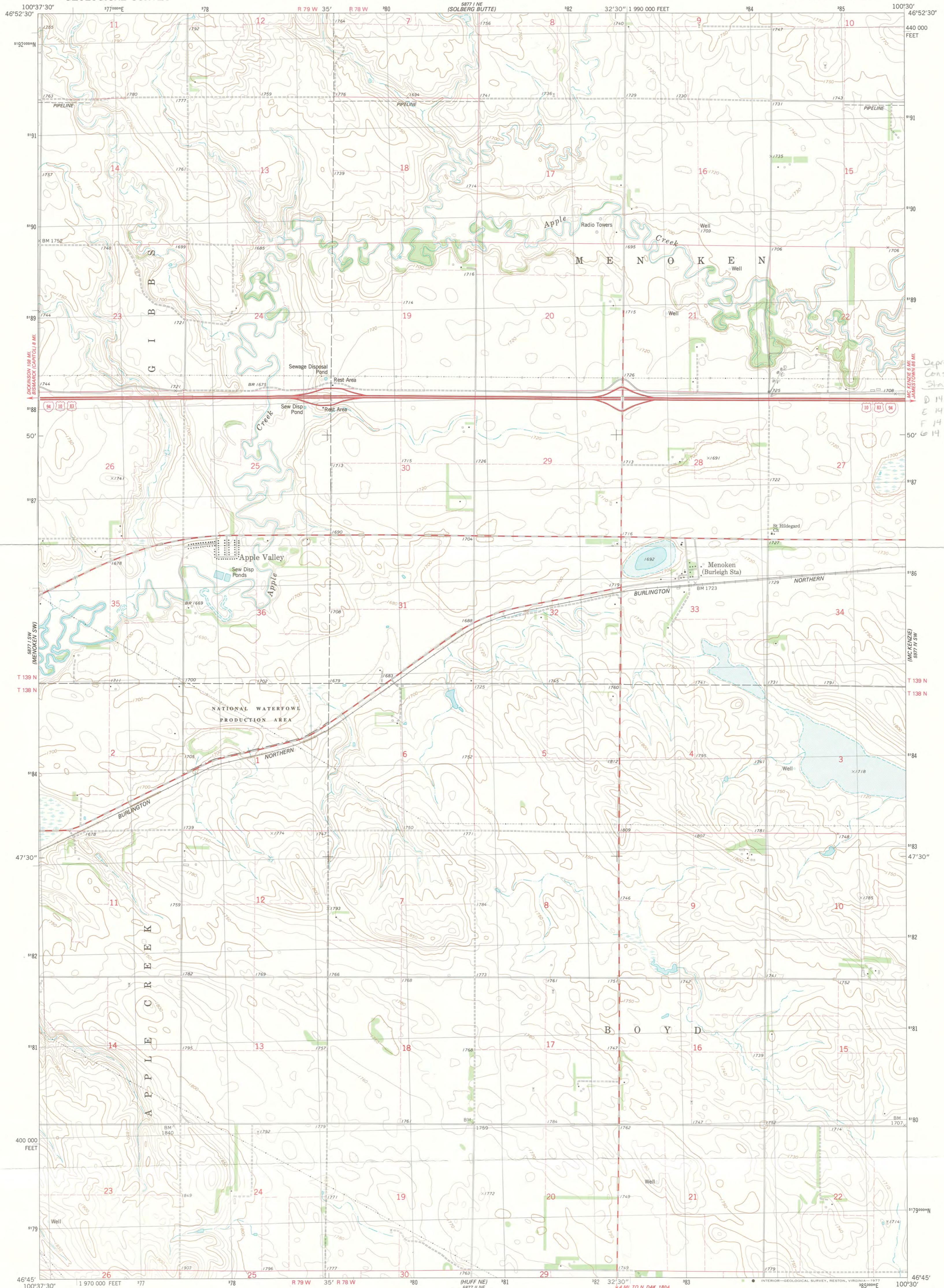
Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features at Menoken State  
Historic Site  
Burleigh County, ND  
Photo #2



Depression Era Work Relief Construction Features  
at Menoken State Historic Site  
BURLEIGH COUNTY, ND

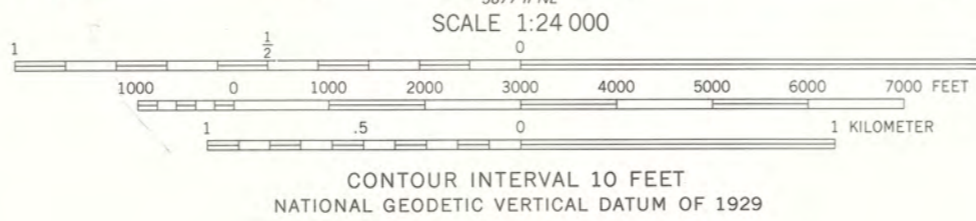
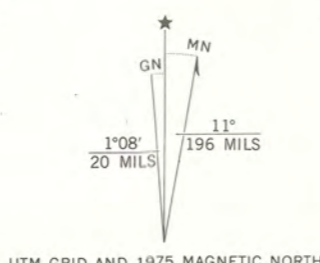
NRHP INDIVIDUAL SIGNATURE  
FILE - PHOTO # 3  
ND-BL-MENOKEN-0044.tif





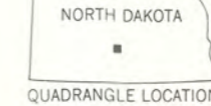
Depression Era Work Relief  
Construction at Menoken  
State Historic Site  
D 14 384259 5188417  
E 14 384121 5188203  
F 14 384130 5188240  
G 14 384250 5188410

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
in cooperation with the North Dakota Water Commission  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1975  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: North Dakota coordinate  
system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,  
zone 14. 1927 North American datum  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines  
where generally visible on aerial photographs  
This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route



MENOKEN, N. DAK.  
SECTION 4 MENOKEN 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4645-W10030/7.5

1975  
AMS 5877 1 SE—SERIES V871

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE STATE WATER COMMISSION, BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58501  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



**To:** Keeper, National Register of Historic Places  
**From:** Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger  
**Date:** 19 October 2010  
**Subject:** National Register Nomination



The following materials are submitted on this 19th day of October 2010, for the historic context Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943 and the nominations of the Depression Era Work relief Construction Features at Menoken State Historic Site, Alkabo School, and Crystal Springs Fountain to the National Register of Historic Places.

- 3 National Register of Historic Places nomination forms on archival paper
- 1 Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
- 51 Photographs
- 3 Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- Pieces of correspondence
- 4 Other: Photo cds

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections      do      do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: