

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

232

1. Name of Property

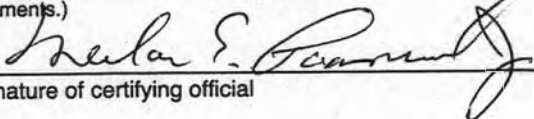
historic name Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
other names/site number Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson Homestead
"Tunguá" Farm

2. Location

street & number Icelandic State Park; 13571 Highway 5 not for publication
city or town Cavalier vicinity X
state North Dakota code ND county Pembina code 067 zip code 58220-9545

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official

2-14-08
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
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 other (explain):

<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
(Property Name)

Pembina County, North Dakota
(County and State)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

Noncontributing

4

2

4

2

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Homestead/Farmhouse
Agriculture/Subsistence Animal Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Site-Cast Concrete
roof Wood; Cedar Shingles
walls Wood; shiplap siding
other Cast-Concrete Block Masonry
(barn foundation wall)

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

See continuation sheets

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
(Property Name)

Pembina County, North Dakota
(County and State)

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)

Social History
Conservation
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1880-1964

Significant Dates

1882-1890, 1887-1892,
1880-1915, 1882-1982, 1964

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

G. B. Gunlogson

Cultural Affiliation

Icelandic-Americans

Architect/Builder

Eggert Gunnlaugson, Loa Gunnlogson,
and an unknown itinerant builder

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

See continuation sheets.

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: Icelandic State Park Heritage Center, Pembina County Historical Museum

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site

(Property Name)

Pembina County, North Dakota

(County and State)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 4.24-acres parceled out of an overall 160-acre homestead

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Historic Gunlogson farmhouse

14 592 720 5 402 880
Zone Easting Northing

Historic Gunlogson barn

14 592 700 5 403 120
Zone Easting Northing

Northwest corner point of farmstead

14 592 755 5 403 130
Zone Easting Northing

Northeast corner point of farmstead

14 592 780 5 403 130
Zone Easting Northing

Southwest corner point of farmstead

14 592 765 5 402 735
Zone Easting Northing

Southeast corner point of farmstead

14 592 790 5 402 740
Zone Easting Northing

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve C. Martens; Architect

organization: for the Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission **date:** 13 November 2007

street & number: P.O. Box 5244

telephone: 701 361 3943

city or town: Fargo

state: ND

zip code: 58105-5244

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.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name: Icelandic State Park; c/o Henry Duray; Park Manager

street & number: 13571 Highway 5

telephone: 701 265 4561

city or town: Cavalier

state: ND

zip code: 58220-9545

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 7 Page 1
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Akra Township, Pembina County, ND

7. Description:

Context and setting:

The Gunlogson Farmstead historic site consists of a farmhouse, barn, four related outbuildings, and various landscape features proximate to the farm property homesteaded in 1880 by Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson, immigrants to North America from Iceland.¹ The farmstead is included within the boundaries of Icelandic State Park, much of which property was gifted by the Gunlogsons in 1964 to the State of North Dakota for use as a nature preserve, arboretum, and pioneer heritage interpretive center. Though the overall homestead property consisted of 160-acres in an irregularly-shaped parcel, for the purposes of this nomination the farmstead grounds include only the area extending eastward from a west boundary defined by boxelder trees (about 80-feet west of the farmhouse), from the right-of-way of modern Highway 5 on the south, and extending to where the topography drops off sharply toward the Tongue River and natural vegetative undercover becomes quite dense along the east and northern boundaries.

The farmstead is visually screened from the river bottom by dense undergrowth, but historically the entire Gunnlaugson homestead bore a direct and close relationship to the natural landscape setting. The developed historic farmstead site is situated on generally level ground above the Tongue River floodplain. Historically, sheep and a few cattle may have been grazed along the river bottom some distance away from the farmstead, and small grains (oats) were raised for a time on the river bottom. Historically, land west of the Gunlogson farmstead would have been the site of grazing land and another neighboring farm, but that part of the context has been altered through contemporary interpretive purposes of Icelandic State Park.

On the Park land west of the historic farmstead, several historic buildings from the surrounding region have been relocated onto the interpretive center grounds. The Park Manager maintains a good awareness, evident in the interpretation, maintenance, and management of the grounds, appropriately differentiating open-air museum treatment of the relocated buildings as freestanding artifacts, distinct from the intact Gunlogson Farmstead which is an undisturbed enclave of historic structures related to one another in their historic character. Scholarship is unresolved, but the farmstead relationship between historic buildings on the Gunlogson site may reflect subtle patterns typical of traditional Icelandic settlement and farmstead layouts.² The elder Gunnlaugsons followed the Icelandic custom of naming their homestead, calling the Pembina County farm Tunga.

The farmstead was approached historically from the public road south of the farmhouse, along a lightly-graveled driveway or lane. The house is set well-back from the public road a distance of approximately 1000-feet. The farmstead is generally organized alongside this access lane, with the livestock barn situated furthest from the road at approximately the legal section line. The house and livestock barn are the two features of greatest historic significance.

¹ Note that the family's spelling of the surname changed slightly, with the second generation, which included G.B. and Loa, dropping one "n" and "anglicizing" the spelling of the "au" sound. Throughout this nomination the custom has been followed of using the earlier spelling an acknowledging activities of the senior generation, and the later, shortened spelling in reference to the second generation of the family.

² Little is known about traditional farmstead patterns of farms in Iceland. The patterns and relationship of buildings evident in areas of Icelandic-American settlement in North Dakota clearly reflect the immigrants' experience in North America, including years spent by the Gunnlaugsons in Gimli, Manitoba prior to relocating in Pembina County.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Additionally, an automobile garage, a small shed that has served several purposes, an outhouse/privy, and a small granary structure that has been relocated onto the property comprise the extant buildings. Scant evidence survives of an earlier log and dugout dwelling structure that was the first home constructed on the property by the senior generation Gunnlaugsons (Eggert and Rannveig). Two wells are visible on site; one nearer the house with a hand pump and an earlier one near the western boundary treeline that was reportedly used for cooling dairy products. The wells are believed to extend to a depth of about 26-feet.

The yard around the house is defined by a three-row shelterbelt of boxelder plantings (*Acer negundo*). Family oral tradition recounts that each of these trees corresponds with one of G.B. and Loa's nieces and nephews. Cultivated willow plantings (*salix alba bebbiana*), horticultural plantings (e.g.; lilacs, *syringa prestoniae*), decorative plantings and orchard trees form a loose boundary east and south of the house. Reportedly, at one time the area around and west of the house were used for grazing sheep, which were contained by movable fencing. None of the native ground cover survives in this location, although several small patches of typical mixed native grasses are being cultivated on the grounds of the Heritage Center just west, off the farmstead site. No constructed fencing is visible, although an artists' drawing done by Robert Gilbert in careful collaboration with G.B. Gunlogson late in his life, depicts a woven branch fence west of the driveway lane, of the traditional Scandinavian sort, with horizontal branches loosely placed between pairs of upright support stakes.

Conscientious stewardship of authentic physical fabric of the farm buildings and grounds has been sustained over a very long period by the property owners and by the good judgment of site manager Henry Duray. High integrity is evident in the manner by which artifacts and furnishings original to the Gunlogson family are inventoried, conserved, and interpreted. A thorough, reliable written record of events and artifacts has been maintained and provides a highly reliable aid to interpreting the farmstead. Original hand-written accounts recorded by Gunlogson family members, together with G.B. Gunlogson's published manuscripts, aid in interpreting the buildings and the overall homestead site. A very substantial number of volumes of historic books owned by the Gunlogsons are archived in the Heritage Center for safekeeping. (These Icelandic-language books and other publications are in the process of being inventoried in English as a research source for future scholars.) Projects undertaken by park staff to maintain and preserve the farmstead and buildings for interpretive purposes have exploited the opportunity to examine and preserve archaeological evidence and features of vernacular building construction that would ordinarily have been obscured from view.

The Farmhouse (constructed 1882-1890):

The farmhouse is of light wood-frame, balloon construction, built of locally-milled lumber in two main phases. The gable-roofed two-story part of the house was built beginning in 1882 and completed in 1890. Though Eggert Gunnlaugson was a skilled carpenter and metalworker, according to the family's oral accounts of establishing the farm, a good deal of the carpentry work on the original house was executed by hired labor, possibly in exchange for lodging in the Gunlogson home. A one-story, shed-roofed addition and summer kitchen were added in 1921 along the north side of the house. Much of the interior finish work in the house and summer kitchen were done by the farmstead's longest-standing resident, Loa (Ingebjorg Ruth) Gunlogson. The house was originally constructed over oak beams set flush with the ground. Renovation work completed since 1983 has replaced the wood foundation with more reliable site-cast concrete footings and foundations, and remnants of the historic oak grade beams have been retained for interpretive purposes.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

East-west dimensions of the house are approximately 21-feet. North-south dimensions of the two-story part of the house are 14-feet (plus the 12-foot shed-roof one-story rear addition). Total floor area of both levels is approximately 850 square feet. Soon after the house was built, its interior was unfinished. Oral accounts (confirmed by recent interior rehabilitation work) attest to the fact that soon after the house was occupied, the interior was finished off with heavy waxed paper material installed over newspaper that helped to insulate the wall cavity. Remnants of this original wall construction method have been retained.

Exterior materials on the house (as well as the garage and barn) are wood shiplap siding and corner trim boards. Owing to extensive deterioration of the original wood siding (locally milled, of unknown species), matching fir siding material was reinstalled in 1983 as part of a coordinated rehabilitation plan. It should be noted here that all materials used to construct original features of the farm before 1900 (i.e., the original two-story part of the house) would have been produced or milled on-site, while construction of the 1921 summerkitchen addition and the 1922 barn would have had limited benefit of commercially-produced materials brought in some distance from St. Thomas or Cavalier. Removable exterior storm sash panels of modern construction, matching the double-hung configuration of the historic windows, were added in 1983.

The roofing material currently in evidence on all the principal buildings consists of cedar shingles that were installed as part of the 1983 conservation plan. Light-gage metal caps on the roof ridge are of the type commercially-produced in the early 20th-century. Exterior paint scheme is primarily white, with cool-gray trim and corner boards on the house and garage. This two-tone color scheme is reversed on the historic barn and the granary building that was relocated onto the site. (Though it has not been positively ascertained as original, this stark combination of austere gray and white produces strong contrast in the long rays of northern daylight, consistent with paint schemes commonly found on vernacular houses in the Scandinavian countries dating from the late 19th- and early 20th-centuries.) There are no hoods over the windows, and the sills project slightly beyond the face of window trim.

Beginning with the south, principal elevation of the farmhouse, the exterior is a 2-story gabled mass (roof slope approximately 12:12, overhanging the walls about 10-inches and gable and eave ends) with a centered gabled dormer facing south. The elevation is symmetrically organized with a 4:4 double-hung window on the second story, placed above the front entrance door which is flush wood with two surface-applied hinges, topped by a small, partially-glazed decorative transom panel. On the ground story, the entrance door is flanked by two 4:4 double-hung windows; the one on the right serving the room used primarily as a sleeping room and the one on the left serving the front parlor/living room. A concrete pad and unobtrusive shallow wood steps were added at each doorway in the 1983 rehabilitation.

The east (side) elevation reveals the Gunlogsons' principal access to the house, through the kitchen entrance. On the two-story original house a 4:4 double-hung window is centered on the gable end of the upper floor. An asymmetrically-placed smaller window admits light into the ground floor sleeping room. The shed-roofed kitchen addition extends about 6-feet toward the east of the side wall of the original house volume. A flush door and screen door afford access to the kitchen. One double-hung window and two smaller windows are asymmetrically placed, admitting light into the kitchen. A concrete pad and wood steps were added in 1983, matching the treatment at the front of the house. Mounted to the surface of the flush exterior kitchen door is a small, decorative messageboard crafted by Loa Gunlogson.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

The shallow shed-roofed, single-story addition (from the historic period) is most visible on north (rear) elevation where it obscures most of the two-story exterior wall of the original house. The centered gable roof dormer and upper-story window are repeated, matching the south elevation. Similarly, a door opening corresponding with the central front door is repeated, now affording an interior door opening between the one-story shed and two-story gabled parts of the house. Two smaller windows are placed on the north wall of the kitchen and the room in the northeast corner (where this smaller opening toward the west end of the north elevation has been covered-over with opaque materials). The cast-iron well pump is located near the north elevation of the house. Ferns are planted along the foundation. Historically, a willow tree grew quite close to the northwest corner of the house and at the specific request of Gunlogson family members, a new willow (*salix alba bebbiana*, started from slips of the original one) was placed in this general location when the original tree was necessarily removed.

The west (side) elevation of the house reveals the shed roof set slightly below the eave line of the two-story element. Horizontal shiplap siding continues uninterrupted between the gabled and shed-roofed elements. Two windows (4:4 double-hung sash) are symmetrically placed, and aligned one above the other on the two-story element. A slightly smaller 4:4 window admits light to the room in the northwest corner of the shed dependency

In plan, the ground story of the house is organized functionally as would be expected for a three-bay arrangement, but the central "hall" is not separated by partition from the main living room space. A winding stair is separated in the northeast corner of the original house, situated at the back of the sleeping room but accessed from the main living space. A central door opens from the original house into a single-story room at the back of the house that may have been the earliest shed-roofed kitchen addition. In the present day, the room in the northwest corner contains artifactual household goods, an earlier cast-iron stove that was removed from the main kitchen, and a partitioned-off toilet room with modern plumbing that was added during Loa Gunlogson's lifetime. The single-story, shed-roofed rooms at the back of the house extend toward the east, where a functional later kitchen was added on in 1921, with most of the construction work being attributed to Loa Gunlogson. A single chimney of masonry construction is placed to the exterior side of the north wall of the two-story original house offset to the west side of the north-facing roof dormer. Parts of the chimney visible on the exterior of the house at the current time are of modern concrete masonry materials.

Following the customary informality of farm homes, the interior of the house is first entered through the kitchen, built in 1921. Within the kitchen, a floor access hatch opens to a partial cellar (reconstructed in 1984) under the kitchen, although historically a small, less waterproof cellar would have existed in this location. The kitchen walls, ceilings, and cabinetwork are painted white, with light green trim. A smooth wall finish appears to reflect a papered surface over wood boards for the wall and ceiling. The floors are of linoleum sheet goods over milled boards. At the edges of the cellar access hatch one can detect evidence of a second board-and-linoleum floor installed over the top of an earlier one.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Together with the depth of window jambs, the depth of cupboards recessed into the common wall between kitchen and two-story parts of the original house indicate a thicker than typical wall framing system. Loa Gunlogson is credited with most of the construction work on the shed-roofed portion of the house, particularly inside the summer kitchen. In her self-taught carpentry work, Loa showed considerable creativity in constructing built-in storage spaces in every available "void," even including a storage space concealed within the second floor joists near the top of the winding stair.

The kitchen is served by a propane gas stove, a plumbed sink, and a single-bulb electric ceiling light. The kitchen is "appointed" with fixtures and artifacts associated with the Gunlogsons' long association with the house, as are all other interior rooms. It is historically noteworthy that the Gunnlaugsons arrived in Pembina County with only a very few of the most nominal tangible worldly possessions, contained in a wooden trunk handcrafted from driftwood in "the old country".³ Therefore, essentially all the furnishings and artifacts one finds displayed in the house today would have been selectively and purposefully acquired as part of the family's cultural assimilation, reflecting important choices and preferences. The story is often told of how welcoming Loa was, strategically positioning herself on a chair near the front of the kitchen stove from where she could quickly provide coffee to any casual guests.

The next room to the west is referred to functionally as a passthrough parlor with a modern, plumbed toilet room (half-bath) inserted along its north edge sometime late in Loa's occupancy of the home. Wall surfaces appear as plastered over wooden boards, painted white. The traditional use of this room is not described in written or oral accounts, but in the contemporary museum interpretation it is used for display of family artifacts and a glass-fronted cupboard. Two cast-iron stoves representing various eras of use in the kitchen have been placed here for display purposes only. The ceiling in this room reflects the sloped underside of the shed roof. The floor is patterned linoleum with modest, squared baseboards. One enters the two-story, oldest part of the house through a central door off the parlor passthrough; a door location that would once have been in the center of an exterior (north) wall of the house.

The somewhat larger front living room/sleeping room probably functioned as a living room originally, but for most of the years when Loa cared for her invalid parents day and night, she would have used this space as a sleeping room with a small day bed and her minimal personal entertainment diversions. A small heat stove is positioned near the north wall. The room is painted light green, with white trim and white ceiling. Several framed certificates, photos, and awards displayed on the east wall reflect some of the nationally-recognized achievements of G.B. Gunlogson. The flooring material is linoleum over floorboards, continuing the prevalent tendency throughout the house to use a different linoleum pattern in each room as a kind of decorative accent. The linoleum patterns in all locations are unusually striking (even artful), and in generally excellent condition except for telling wear patterns in "Loa's position" in the kitchen.⁴

³ Accounts of the family's arrival indicate that they brought only a ship's clock, a family bible, and a small trunk containing nominal personal effects. This trunk is currently kept on exhibit in the barn/visitor center, while the small trunk in the kitchen reportedly belonged to an early visitor to the farm.

⁴ Linoleum patterns throughout the Gunlogson farmhouse have not been exhaustively investigated, but the patterns are historical period pieces varying from "floral" motifs in the living room to an attractive "arts and crafts" theme in the upstairs room. Most linoleum in the house is in good condition, given its age. Several companies marketed their own distinctive "brands" of patterned resilient sheet flooring by mail (based on the original linoleum formulations made of flax and linseed oil) under names like "Congoleum", "Marmoleum", and "Sealex". (see Powell).

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Loa determined that the ground floor bedroom in the southeast corner should be painted predominantly white. In this room she cared for many years for her mother, Rannveig, sustaining her life well beyond the time period doctors had predicted she could live. When Rannveig was ill but still not bed-ridden, Loa made a platform with wheels and attached it to a rocking chair to enable her mother to be moved to various rooms in the house.

The single, main room in the upstairs is accessed by a steep, winding interior stair. This was Eggert's bedroom and principal living space. The roof is framed with beams, rather than rafters, with a flat ceiling in its center portion. A large, built-in storage closet was constructed in the northwest corner. The room has large windows on all four walls affording excellent light and ventilation. The floor is yet another striking linoleum pattern in predominantly green hues. A number of artifacts displayed on the walls in this room and elsewhere in the house show a life-long attachment to the homeland of Iceland. It is likely that neither Eggert nor Rannveig ever learned to speak English, although they may have comprehended a bit of it.

Curators of artifact collections for the historic Gunlogson farmstead go to pains to acknowledge that the furnishings are not displayed in a manner intended to convey any specific date to the home's interior. The items range from the entire time period of the Gunlogson family's occupancy of the house, and represent acquisitions from the entire period of their acculturation as Icelandic-Americans. The house has been left, as much as possible, the way it was when Loa stopped living in it in about 1980.⁵

Livestock/hay barn (1922):

The historic, gable-roofed livestock and hay barn at the back (far north) edge of the farmstead site was built in 1922. Its overall size is approximately 28-feet north-south by 30-feet east-west, with a small shed-roofed lean-to attached to the northwest corner. The lower level of the barn is earth-bermed, forming a bank-barn. An earlier, original barn north of extant one consisted of a hole in the ground, covered over with branches and grasses, somewhat in the manner of thatch. Though no physical evidence of the earlier barn survives, the oral record of it may help tie this feature to traditional Icelandic building methods, which used earthen walls and scarce timber framing or grass/sod materials to cover utilitarian buildings.

Overall exterior materials on the barn upper-story are wood shiplap siding and corner boards, painted cool-gray with white trim as discussed above. (Early photographic records showing an all-white paint body suggest that the contemporary two-color treatment may have not been original.) The barn roof is of cedar shingles, apparently a restoration of the original materials when an asphalt-shingled roof was removed and replaced in about 1983.

Distinctive and historically-noteworthy large-module concrete block foundations on the barn are of local manufacture. The blocks were produced nearby in the settlement community of Akra, by John Gunlogson (an elder son of Eggert and Rannveig). The geographic area extending from Akra west to the town of Concrete represents the surprising site of short-lived Portland cement production in North Dakota during the period from 1899 to 1909. The concrete blocks are sized approximately 24-inches wide by 12-inches deep by 8-inches high, an unusual dimension by modern standards. Lower-level walls of the barn are constructed of this locally-produced material, (most smooth and a few rough-faced) with articulated, projecting half-round (convex-tooled) mortar joints.

5 Note that the farm was gifted to the state for use as a historical interpretive site in 1964, but Loa continued to live in the house as long as her health permitted, until about 1980.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

The south, (side) elevation has three, equally-spaced four-panel, fixed-sash windows built in near the top of the earth-bermed concrete block foundation wall. An exterior wood ship's-ladder provides access to a flush outswinging door accessing the upper-story hayloft.

The east elevation of this "bank barn" historically afforded access to the lower level of the barn for livestock. A 6-panel fixed- glass transom is placed above the outswinging livestock door, which is made of made of horizontal wood barn-siding material with five surface-applied hinges. The exterior barn door covers an in-swinging interior, split "Dutch door". A 4-panel fixed-sash window is asymmetrically placed to the left, positioned halfway down on the concrete block foundation. Another, matching four-panel glass sash admits light to the hayloft, very near the peak of each gable end.

The north (back side) elevation is beneath the eave of the cedar-shingled roof. The only distinctive features on this elevation are a single, four-panel window at the top of the concrete block foundation, and a projecting roughly-framed shed-roofed appendage that enclosed an informal shed used for housing sheep and chickens. (This shed-roofed appendage is left unpainted, consistent with the way it appeared historically.) The north wall of the barn is earth-bermed up to the second-floor hayloft similarly to the south and west elevations.

On the west elevation, the historic hayloft access door remains visible in its original position, raised above grade and placed about level with the eaveline of the gabled roof. The grade line is set approximately 4-feet down below the transition line between concrete block foundation wall and wood-framed upper story. A fixed 4-panel window is tucked just under gable peak. The west-facing (hay loft access) elevation was altered in 1983 in the course of converting the upper story of the barn for use as a visitor center for the nature preserve. A new flush door was installed off-center toward the south, served by exterior precast concrete steps.

The lower level of the barn interior consists of exposed concrete block and a site-cast concrete floor with a drainage trench. Two lines of rough-hewn columns and beams run east and west, dividing the lower level into thee bays (with space for livestock in the two outer bays and access down the middle). Livestock byres and other utilitarian fixtures are roughly-framed of partially-hewn wood. Joisted framing of the upper-story floor is visible from below, but consists of milled lumber and does not appear to be original. Interior framing of the barn roof was not observed during the consultant's July 2007 site visit.

Related structures and outbuildings:

Four other buildings on the farmstead are of minor historical interest. A 10x14 automobile garage to the northeast of the house reflects the growing prosperity and mobility of the family. An aspect of this contributing feature also ties the building to G.B. Gunlogson's career with J. I. Case Company, because the Case automobile he brought home (one of his early marketing and promotional responsibilities) was too long to fit inside the old auto shed, so the shed was added onto by 5-feet at its front end. Tucked back into the treeline nearby is a dry closet outhouse (privy), that has been repaired and reconstructed in part, consistent with its interior and exterior characteristics historically. The outhouse feature is considered as contributing to the farmstead site since it has been reconstructed in its original location, using similar materials, and relates to the active usage of the farmstead during most of the period of historic significance.

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A small shed next to the garage was originally used to store a cream separator, and subsequently housed an oil storage tank. Because this very minor shed is newly-constructed to match an historic feature, it is not considered to be contributing.

A granary building has been relocated onto the farmstead from another property, and has been placed in the location of the Gunlogsons' granary that was destroyed in a windstorm. Evidence that the original granary was substantially larger can be discerned from the concrete footings extending alongside the newer granary. The retained concrete foundations help establish the granary location as contributing to the farmstead site, but because the granary structure is not an original feature, it has been determined non-contributing.

A spreading boxelder tree nearest the outhouse marks the location of the earlier dugout shed dwelling that the Gunnlaugsons occupied from 1880 to 1881 (their homestead settlement cabin). This oldest structure had essentially decayed into the earth (with no visible evidence surviving) by the time the property was gifted in 1964 for use as a nature preserve. Similarly, early archaeological remains would be all that might still exist of seven shepherd dugouts and the earliest-built barn (which existed north of the present barn), described as "a hole in the ground" with a log roof covered over with branches and grasses.

Other details of the historic farmstead are known from oral histories and particularly based on a descriptive drawing done with G.B.'s meticulous input late in his life. The detailed line drawing, by artist Robert Gilbert shows a panel door at front of house, a cross-cornered log dwelling east of house, a shallow-pitched sod-roofed single-pen building north and east of the farmhouse (at about the location of the original homestead shack); a thatch-roofed single-story barn structure and haystacks shown at back of farmyard, the woven branch fence mentioned earlier, and the cistern-well near the boxelder treeline to the west. Though difficult to confirm with descriptive physical evidence, these historic features may reflect an ethnic building tradition carried forward from a remembered homeland.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Akra Township, Pembina County, ND

8. Statement of Significance:

The Gunlogson Farmstead meets National Register Criterion "A" for its local significance for social history based on settlement patterns reflecting Icelandic culture during the settlement period from 1880 to 1915. It is also significant under Criterion "A" for the farm's formative contribution to historical patterns of conservation and agricultural land stewardship. The property has secondary significance at the local- and state-level under Criterion "B" for its association from 1887 to 1964 with G. B. Gunlogson, who was a person of importance nationally in terms of agricultural invention and industry, as well as an advocate for land conservation, rural development, and natural habitat.

The Gunlogson property represents a culturally contextual relationship of the farmstead setting to nearby properties and the natural setting of Tongue River which was formative to G. B. Gunlogson's environmental and cultural values and work ethic as an inventor, engineer, and rural development advocate.

Icelandic cultural heritage is embodied in a number of historic buildings and land usage patterns in western townships of Pembina County, North Dakota. This distinctive cultural group was important in terms of pioneer settlement and a sustained unity of national culture, reflected in language, folkways, customs and architecture. Though there are aspects of cultural assimilation over time, the Icelandic-American immigrants retained identity, cultural independence and emotional ties to their native homeland.

The localized cultural enclave concentrated in Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, and Gardar Townships represents one of the only settings in the U. S. where Icelandic language, sagas and distinctive folkways continue to be sustained and celebrated. Icelandic-Americans are much-recognized for great commitment to literacy, both in their native language and through the pioneer educational structures of the 19th-century United States. Icelandic-Americans – G.B. Gunlogson among them – have played important roles in North Dakota history through politics, law, and public policy-making, as well as through agricultural invention.

The Gunlogson Farmstead historic site is part of the continuum of ethnic heritage and cultural characteristics that extends back to well before the early emigrations of Icelanders to Wisconsin and to the region known as "New Iceland" near modern-day Gimli, Manitoba in the period 1871-1876, from which sites relocation to North Dakota was effected in 1879-1880. In 1879, the Icelandic-language newspaper *Framfari* associated Eggert Gunnlaugson with the largest Icelandic-owned farm west of Gimli; a farm the Gunnlaugson family named "Miklabæ" or "the Great Farm".⁶ In Pembina County, the 160-acre Gunlogson farm site was established by Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson upon the family's relocation in 1880. A plat of the noncontiguous homestead parcel suggests the selective choice of tillable land, grazing land, river bottomland, and woodland.

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One of Eggert and Rannveig's children died before leaving Iceland, and two other children died in North America because of severe travel and settlement conditions in New Iceland, Canada. Two children born in Gimli (Karl and John), together with three younger children born in Dakota Territory (Thorstina, Gunnlauger Bjarni, and Ingebjorg Ruth, known as "Loa") formed the Gunlogson family household in Akra township. In addition to the two adults and five children raised in the historic farmhouse, it is important to note that the Gunnlaugsons frequently accommodated pioneer travelers and part-time houseguests residing in their home. Reportedly, much of the construction work on the farmhouse was executed by one of these temporary residents.

Scholarship about Icelandic building customs is scant and inconclusive, but academic speculation suggests that a few vernacular traditions may have been legible in the fabric of the first buildings and farmstead patterns at the Gunlogson site, at least in its earliest period. Among these are the layout of the farmstead, use of adjoining land for communal grazing of sheep, and earth-sheltered outbuildings. Physical evidence of these early features (like earth sheltered dugout dwellings, below-ground livestock pens, log structure joinery, etc.) remain at the Gunlogson site only in archaeological remnants, if at all.⁷ Essentially, artifactual evidence of directly-imported Icelandic building traditions in North America has not been documented at any of the transitional sites of Icelandic settlement (Wisconsin, Manitoba, or North Dakota). Though there was very limited prior experience building dwellings of wood in their native homeland, the Icelandic immigrants to North America seem to have been progressive in rapidly adopting wood building techniques, possibly based on their skill with wooden shipbuilding. During his working life Eggert Gunnlaugson was known as a capable carpenter and blacksmith metalworker (ironmonger).

In terms of vernacular architecture and building traditions there is marked discontinuity from medieval traditions in Iceland to the North American settlements. Extant historic buildings on the Gunlogson farmstead owe as much of their design and construction features to framed carpentry techniques in milled wood construction, learned through the immigrants' brief North American settlement experience in Gimli, Manitoba. In Iceland, there was essentially no native wood growing on the island, and any wood construction features were necessarily crafted of driftwood or from wood imported to Iceland on board ship. Until about 1800, traditional structures (particularly in rural parts of Iceland) were turf-walled buildings, sometimes roofed with grasses or rough thatching. Nonetheless, the Icelanders were shipbuilders. They learned carpentry and framing techniques quickly and with impressive skill. By the late 1880s when the Gunnlaugson family emigrated to Canada, villages in Iceland were comprised of a substantial number of wooden buildings, influenced in their design by Danish classical architecture.

While the historic buildings of the Gunlogson farmstead are vernacular in their construction characteristics, there are a few noteworthy aspects of design and construction that contribute to their significance. The two-story farmhouse is organized as a three-part central-hall plan arrangement, with a central gabled dormer roof that reflects purposeful design intent.⁸

⁷ In 1906, Sveinbjorn Johnson recorded that only one Icelandic-American farmer in North Dakota (near Pembina) was keeping a herd of the preferred Icelandic sheep stock; animals yielding very fine wool and having the unusual property of shedding their fleece all in one neat piece. All other Icelandic immigrants were "making-do" with the typical varieties of North American breeding stock originating from the British Isles. Johnson, footnote, p.123.

⁸ The formally-symmetrical central gable house form is often associated with Danish high-style influence on Icelandic culture. This cultural preference is reflected in late-19th-century architecture in Sweden and Norway as well. In fact, the Icelanders had a special name for the gabled farmhouse; "burstbær" or "gabled farm".

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Architectural character of the house, in its form and details, would best be characterized as a composition of restrained, classical formality and order. The livestock barn utilizes an unusual, locally-produced concrete block material produced from indigenous Portland cement resources. Much of the wood used in the house and barn was milled locally by the Gunlogsons and their neighbors from harvested timber stock. Framing techniques concealed behind wallboards and in inaccessible attics may reflect early experimentation with framing techniques that evolved from timber frames toward light wood balloon-framing techniques over the time period the various buildings were constructed (1880-1922). Even Loa Gunlogson's initiative in handcrafting features of the home environment can be regarded as itinerant willingness to experiment with carpentry and woodworking.

G.B. Gunlogson was a person important to North Dakota and this region's history in terms of agricultural and mechanical invention, and because of his advocacy of the Countryside Development Foundation movement. Based on a rather piecemeal educational background, his love of learning from books, and keen scrutiny of local farming practices, he devised threshing-machine combines and general purpose tractors that earned the attention of the J. I. Case machinery company where he was employed. "G. B." (short for Gunnlauger Bjarni Gunlogson) attended elementary school at the nearby, one-room Akra township school. He was further educated in a Decorah, Iowa secondary school, and attended classes in engineering at both University of North Dakota and the North Dakota Agricultural College (modern North Dakota State University).

I attended a country school and later taught a few terms in the country. My college career was somewhat sporadic because of lack of funds and part time jobs to pay expenses. The college bookstore became a source of information. I began to acquire text books on science and technology in various fields and I have tried to keep up with the progress in science and engineering ever since.⁹

The collection of books from the Gunlogson family library (both in English and Icelandic languages) reflects the household's genuine enthusiasm for literacy and learning. This pattern is typical of Icelandic-American immigrants; early written accounts of the settlement experience emphasize that children learned to read in public schools, while parents could hardly wait for them to return home so that they could share newly-acquired knowledge and language skills with the senior generation.

Drawing on the formative experiences of his upbringing, G.B. exhibited a lifelong commitment to learning, literacy, creative innovation, and scientific agriculture. He moved comfortably between local culture and national industrial culture and demonstrated an aptitude for marketing and promotion in addition to the close-up familiarity with agricultural processes and techniques acquired through his upbringing on the Gunlogson farm and boyhood work on surrounding farms of his Icelandic-American neighbors. Written accounts and personal recollections of G. B. Gunlogson emphasize the importance of these early experiences to his competency as an agricultural equipment designer and marketer.

My interest in inventions and new developments began early. When I learned to plow with oxen I began to dream about replacing work animals with mechanical power. It became increasingly clear to me that neither the steam engine or the large tractors of that time could ever become practical in general farming as then practiced. I began to visualize a general purpose tractor that would replace, say, six horses and sell for around \$1,000.¹⁰

⁹ "G.B. Gunlogson: A Biography", Unpublished manuscript at the Icelandic Heritage Center, (undated).

¹⁰ Excerpts from handwritten and typewritten correspondence from G. B. Gunlogson. April 13, 1983 to Jimmy L. Butt, P.E., Executive Vice President of American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and to David A. Milligan of the Moline Company, (undated, ca. 1983).

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Though he came from austere roots in the soil of Pembina County, during G. B.'s adult life (he married Esther Nelson in Nebraska in 1917), he continued to demonstrate disciplined acquisition of financial resources and initiative for timely investment. He parlayed his management role in Case's automobile division into formation of the Western Advertising agency. The substantial income he was able to earn throughout his life gave him a solid platform from which to speak as an early environmental advocate for natural habitat, local culture, sustainable rural development, and appreciation of the pioneer settlement experience.

These diverse interests were unified by his childhood experience on the homestead, and his commitment to that place culminated in the gift of the homestead land, the farmstead, and additional acreage to the North Dakota Parks system in 1964 for use as a nature preserve (dedicated as Icelandic State Park). In his spoken remarks, he offered the following often-quoted appraisal. "We have a choice. This is your heritage. You can let it be forgotten or you can make it live to inspire future generations throughout America".¹¹

Dedication of the park, its nature trails, arboretum, and farmstead site, were significant contributions to North Dakota's interpretation of cultural heritage and natural environment enabled by establishment of the park, which he described as "the rim of the wilderness - beautiful and inspiring." On May 24, 1983 G. B. Gunlogson received the North Dakota Governor's Award for his numerous contributions to the American countryside and he was recipient of the U. S. Department of Interior's distinguished "Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award" in 1978.

The land has been here for untold ages, but this farm with its fields and crops and cattle come from minds of men. Every year these acres become more productive as our skill and our ideas grow. Even the songbirds and wild flowers bring us new riches as we come to see and know them better. With renewed inspiration, I shall make still greater this heritage, of land and of living things.¹²

G. B. Gunlogson is extensively-published and much-quoted as a spokesperson for the pioneer settlement experience. He was a life-long advocate for the civic virtues and opportunities in rural life. As proponent of the Country Development Foundation he exhibited an aspiration for balanced, sustainable, economic development. His orientation toward local stewardship tied him closely to proponents of the land grant extension service, and values of the Country Life movement. Throughout his life, his very "local" sensibilities always brought him back to the family homestead, which he regarded as a formative specific place of great ecological diversity and importance.

It may seem strange to be saying so today, but I still feel out of place in a city. I remember my first trip to a railroad town. The railroad stretched northeast interminably into what seemed a different world. In the other direction were the woods, the prairies and the wilderness I knew and loved. Though I felt most secure and at home there, I sensed that new and different adventures and opportunities might be found in this other world at the other end of the railroad.¹³

Other writings of G. B. Gunlogson show him to be a strong lifelong advocate for appreciation of the North Dakota settlement story (commemorating the settlement period from the 1880s to 1910). While he personally valued his Icelandic-American upbringing, in this respect he was anything but ethnocentric or xenophobic. His writings and spoken words show great respect for cultural diversity as a pioneering value.

¹¹ Transcript of remarks at the dedication ceremony for Icelandic State Park and arboretum nature preserve, August 2, 1964.

¹² G.B. Gunlogson. "The Good Farmer", in *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1954; (frontispiece).

¹³ "G.B. Gunlogson: A Biography". Unpublished manuscript at the Icelandic Heritage Center, (undated).

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This is a story about North Dakota and its settlers that I like to tell because of its human qualities. As a youngster in early North Dakota I was aware that most of the settlers were hard up and there was a struggle and hard work for most families. Another impression was of a pervasive friendliness, good humor, and laughter when people would get together. But I didn't realize until many years later the great significance of the accomplishments these North Dakota settlers achieved in their lifetimes. The events were not of the kind that make headlines, but they added up to one of the finest chapters in the American experience.

It took superior self-reliance, courage, and enterprise to come to the near wilderness to stake claims. What has always amazed me was how these people – few of them owning more than an ox, an axe, and shovel when they came – could find a way to clear the brushland, break new fields, build homes, and provide for families on every 160-acres, when much of that land was sandy and semi-marginal, and at the same time build schools and churches and achieve so much towards community betterment.

This property forms sort of a link between pre-settlement conditions and the present. The terrain is highly varied and includes probably a greater variety of native plants, birds, and wildlife than found anywhere else in the state in one place.¹⁴

Late in his life, writing to his nephews and nieces, he poignantly summarizes many aspects of significance of the farmstead property and the larger homestead setting in a letter included in its entirety on the "additional documentation" continuation sheets. In terms of ecology, rural development, and appreciation of diverse cultural heritage, G.B. Gunlogson was clearly a man ahead of his time. In the manner of other early environmentalist authors like Aldo Leopold, he was able to foresee renewal and rebirth of community life in the countryside in an inspirational way that forms a model for contemporary appreciation of rural values and opportunities.

As an agricultural inventor and marketer, G. B. Gunlogson perfected several important engineered devices, notably a class of "general purpose tractors".

"What helped me at this stage of my career was that I had some firsthand experience in generalized farming and had operated both steam engines and separators in custom threshing. I worked on sales to learn about the reaction of farmers to tractors [of this type]. This provided information for a comprehensive report on the requirements of general purpose tractors which was later published."¹⁵

G.B. went on to successfully market an automobile produced by Case Motor Car division and he specialized in marketing for agricultural companies including Case, Dremel, Hamilton-Beach, and others, aiding significantly in the introduction of new products, hybrid seed varieties, farm chemicals and livestock feed.

G.B. Gunlogson was an officer and prominent life member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE). The substantial financial rewards he earned from 45 years combined employment with J.I. Case Company (1909 to 1926) and Western Advertising (1927 to 1954) eventually enabled G.B. Gunlogson to endow several important programs geared toward rural preservation of heritage and natural environments. Thus, his productive career as an agricultural inventor and marketer on behalf of J.I. Case and Western Advertising corporations is probably less relevant to the property's significance than is his extensive commitment to writing, public speaking and lobbying. Much of his advocacy was geared toward balancing the productivity of rural landscapes (using a scientific approach toward agriculture) with environmental awareness and aesthetic appreciation of sustainable land uses, based on an "ideal model" he recognized in his family's Tongue River homestead.

¹⁴ quoting G.B. Gunlogson, from DVD video program produced by North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department (n.d.). (transcribed 21 July 2007).

¹⁵ excerpts from an undated, handwritten manuscript (c. 1983) communicated to David Milligan of the Moline Plow Company from Racine, WI on behalf of ASAE; copy on file with Icelandic State Park Heritage Center.

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Gunlogson's insights were especially prescient in the extent to which they linked aesthetic appreciation of rural landscapes with their potential to yield scientific knowledge and economic sustainability, at a time that is remarkably early in the environmental conservation movement.

"In the early 1950s, G.B. began letting scientists and naturalists study the homestead's unique characteristics. G.B. said, 'Conservation of natural resources is something in which every individual has a stake, both moral and economic.' 'Many more local areas should be set aside for education and inspiration to provide enjoyment and to stimulate appreciation of nature. These developments would add greatly to the dimensions of American life.'"¹⁶

While some of his publications may seem, from the perspective of more than 50-years' distance, as having limited distribution or breadth of impact, it would be dismissive and misleading to assert that G.B.'s strong, persuasive communication skills from the platform of organizations like ASAE and the American Horticultural Society did not contribute significantly to the establishment of a science-oriented appreciation of rural landscape values at a critical point in the foundation of the environmental preservation movement. Furthermore, whether in the form of technical bulletins or publications for national distribution, these writings and speeches directly tie G.B. Gunlogson's personal, ethical values to his formative experiences and tangible lifelong connection with the Tunga farm. Born directly from his affinity for the agricultural setting of his family's Pembina County homestead, his perspectives lent credibility to environmental values because they reflected the wisdom of sentimental passion for the landscape aesthetic, in balanced relationship to his applied experience with science and technology.

Though he appreciated the frequent opportunities to return to the family farmstead throughout his adult life, G.B. moved into the forefront of rural advocacy somewhat later in life.¹⁷ North Dakota Director of Parks and Recreation Doug Prchl has spoken persuasively and compellingly about the importance of this farmstead in affirming G.B. Gunlogson's belief in a unified rural landscape setting by preserving, (through his gift of the entire property to the people of North Dakota) "a diverse and highly prized nature preserve including, on its prairies and bottomlands, a unique biome".¹⁸

In his remarks at the dedication of Icelandic State Park on August 21, 1964, G.B. Gunlogson affirmed,

"We will always be moved by these miracles of nature because we are a part of these miracles. Our physical form and fitness and all our senses were acquired in the primeval cradle of nature. Our senses of sight and hearing and even our moods became attuned to this environment. Because of this heritage, nature preserves dedicated to inspirational and educational purposes may become increasingly important to our cultural development in the future . . . People from all parts of the country come here to view this unique area of natural diversity. Teachers and pupils make this their outdoor schoolroom. The Nature Preserve affords people of all ages opportunities to observe and enjoy the workings of living nature, undisturbed by man. As time goes on, it is hoped that this Nature Preserve and old homestead will become increasingly appreciated by visitors who enjoy the tranquility of the surroundings and the simplicity which characterized the lives of our early settlers."¹⁹

Among his accomplishments that received national visibility, he founded the Countryside Development Foundation, established awards in his family's name with the American Horticultural Society and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (both focused on

¹⁶ Excerpts quoting G.B. Gunlogson from interpretive brochure distributed by the N.D. State Parks Division at Icelandic State Park.

¹⁷ communicated in 1983 to Douglas Eiken, then-director of North Dakota Parks and Recreation during a series of interviews at Gunlogson's Racine, WI home.

¹⁸ Testimony given at NRHP State Review Board meeting; Bismarck, ND (January 25, 2008).

¹⁹ G.B. Gunlogson quoted in, "A Settlement Story", in the interpretive brochure for Icelandic State Park.

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leadership activities benefiting conservation of rural landscapes), and he received the North Dakota Governor's Award for contributions to the American countryside. His legacy continues in the form of national scholarships, a student environmental design competition, and award programs like the Countryside Engineering Award that G.B. Gunlogson funded through the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). He also contributed through several generous endowments to local educational and cultural heritage organizations.

Though G.B. Gunlogson left the farm to seek advanced educational opportunities at about the age of 18, it would be inaccurate to infer that his life's accomplishments were not the direct product of his time on the farm. G.B.'s writings document well that he returned to the farm frequently during his time at universities and with J.I. Case. His conversations with neighboring immigrant farmers and meticulous observation of farming practices in Pembina County led him to many of his inventions and innovations. G.B. wrote most eloquently of the lifelong impact his emotional connections with the Tongue River had on his appreciation of rural country life, which led him to make a gift of his beloved farm for public educational use as a nature preserve. Clearly, the connection of this historically important person cannot be disassociated from his lifelong ties to the cultural heritage of this farm. His lifelong personal connection with Icelandic immigrant neighbors from his youth, with the farm established by his family, and with the Tongue River setting formed the values in his productive life and sustained his commitment to the rural countryside, even during times when he was away from the farm, as reflected in writings upon dedication of the State Park when he was in his 90s.

The Gunlogson farmstead is locally significant as a reflection of Icelandic-American immigrant culture and the patterns of historical events it embodies. It has statewide significance under Criterion "A" because of the contribution the farm site has made to interpreting social history, conservation principles, and agricultural history. To a secondary extent, the farmstead site is also significant under Criterion "B" because reflects a direct, lifelong connection to G.B. Gunlogson who is a person important to North Dakota's history for both agricultural invention and marketing, and especially in terms of public awareness of environmental stewardship and balanced development values in rural life.

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"G. B. Gunlogson" (obituary). *Cavalier Chronicle*. August 24, 1983.

"Gunlogson Arboretum in North Dakota", *Winnipeg, Föstudagur*, (29 May, 1981); p. 5.

"Gunlogson Arboretum", *Cavalier Chronicle* (no.49, August 24, 1978).

_____. *North Dakota Outdoors*. (July, 1972).

"Icelanders Settled Mountain in 1878", *Grand Forks Herald* (Farm & Home Section, July 29, 1978).

Various handwritten and typewritten correspondence from G. B. Gunlogson. April 13, 1983 to Jimmy L. Butt, P.E., Executive Vice President of American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and (undated, ca. 1983) to David A. Milligan of the Moline Company.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9, 10 Page 18

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Internet web sites consulted:

Ashliman, D.L. *Vikings in America*. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, (accessed 17 May, 2007).
<http://www.gimlicommunityweb.com/history/history.php>

Genealogy website accessed 15 June, 2007;
<http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/reports/report1887ice.html>

Hurstwic; L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland, Canada web site accessed 17 May, 2007:
http://www.hurstwic.org/history/articles/daily_living/text/Turf_Houses.htm

ICOMOS Iceland web page; accessed 20 July, 2007
http://www.international.icomos.org/risk/icela_2000.htm

Iceland Review on-line; "Historic building in Fáskrúðsfjörður to be demolished", accessed
07/12/2007
http://icelandreview.com/icelandreview/daily_news/

Parsonage, Doug. "An Introduction to Manitoba Church Architecture". (Frelsis Lutheran
Church; Grund MB). Web site accessed 20 July 2007;
<http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/features/ruralchurches/index.shtml>

Ringler, Dick. "Biographical Sketch of Jónas Hallgrímsson", (1996-98); (accessed 25 July 2007)
<http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/Jonas/Biography/Biography.2.html#Eggert>

10. Verbal boundary description:

Part of the original platted 160-acre Gunlogson homestead situated in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Akra Township (Twp 161 North, Range 55 West) in Pembina County, North Dakota. The parcel is defined by a boundary line beginning at a point 650-feet west of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15 (UTM coordinates Z14 E592780 N5403130), extending southward to a point on the right-of-way of Pembina County Road 5 (UTM coordinates Z14 E592790 N5402740), thence westerly along the highway right-of-way a distance of 140-feet (UTM coordinates Z14 E592765 N5402735), then northward following a line parallel to the eastern boundary line to the section line between Sections 15 and 10 of the township (UTM coordinates Z14 E592755 N5403130), thence eastward approximately 140-feet to the point of origination. Overall dimensions of the parcel occupied by the farmstead and related standing structures are approximately 1320-feet by 140-feet (4.24-acres) generally lying above the fall line where level lands begins to slope downward toward the Tongue River drainage basin.

10. Verbal boundary justification:

All features associated with activities of the historic farmstead are included within these irregularly-defined boundaries. For reference purposes, the historic farmhouse building within the boundaries is located at UTM coordinate Z14 E592720 N5402880. The larger original homestead acreage has been subdivided as a result of the property being dedicated to the State of North Dakota for use as a public park. Survey lines on the USGS topographic maps (which are shown correctly and undistorted on the USGS "additional documentation" page of the nomination) appear somewhat irregular in their cardinal orientation. Boundaries of the parcel occupied by only the historic farmstead are unaffected by adjacent land uses (such as the Heritage Center interpretive open-air museum exhibits). The intent of this boundary description is to include land between the treed shelterbelt 200-feet east of the Heritage Center (on the west), and the wooded land included in the Gunlogson Nature Trails system (on the east); and from the county road (on the south) to a north boundary along the township section line (on the north), within which all historic standing structures and potential archaeological features are contained.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 19
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Photo caption/identifier continuation sheet:

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_54 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Exterior of granary (left) and historic Gunlogson barn (right) facing northeast

Photo number 1

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_55 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Close-up of Gunlogson barn, northeast corner; photographer facing southwest

Photo number 2

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_64 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
South elevation of farmhouse; driveway/lane at left aligns w/ barn, looking north

Photo number 3

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_62 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
View toward farmhouse from boxelder windbreak; facing northeast

Photo number 4

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_59 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Gunlogson house, south (front) and east elevations; facing northwest

Photo number 5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 20
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_58 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota

Gunlogson house, east and north elevations; photographer facing southwest

Photo number 6

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_67 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota

Interior of farmhouse kitchen; photographer facing southeast

Photo number 7

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_70 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota

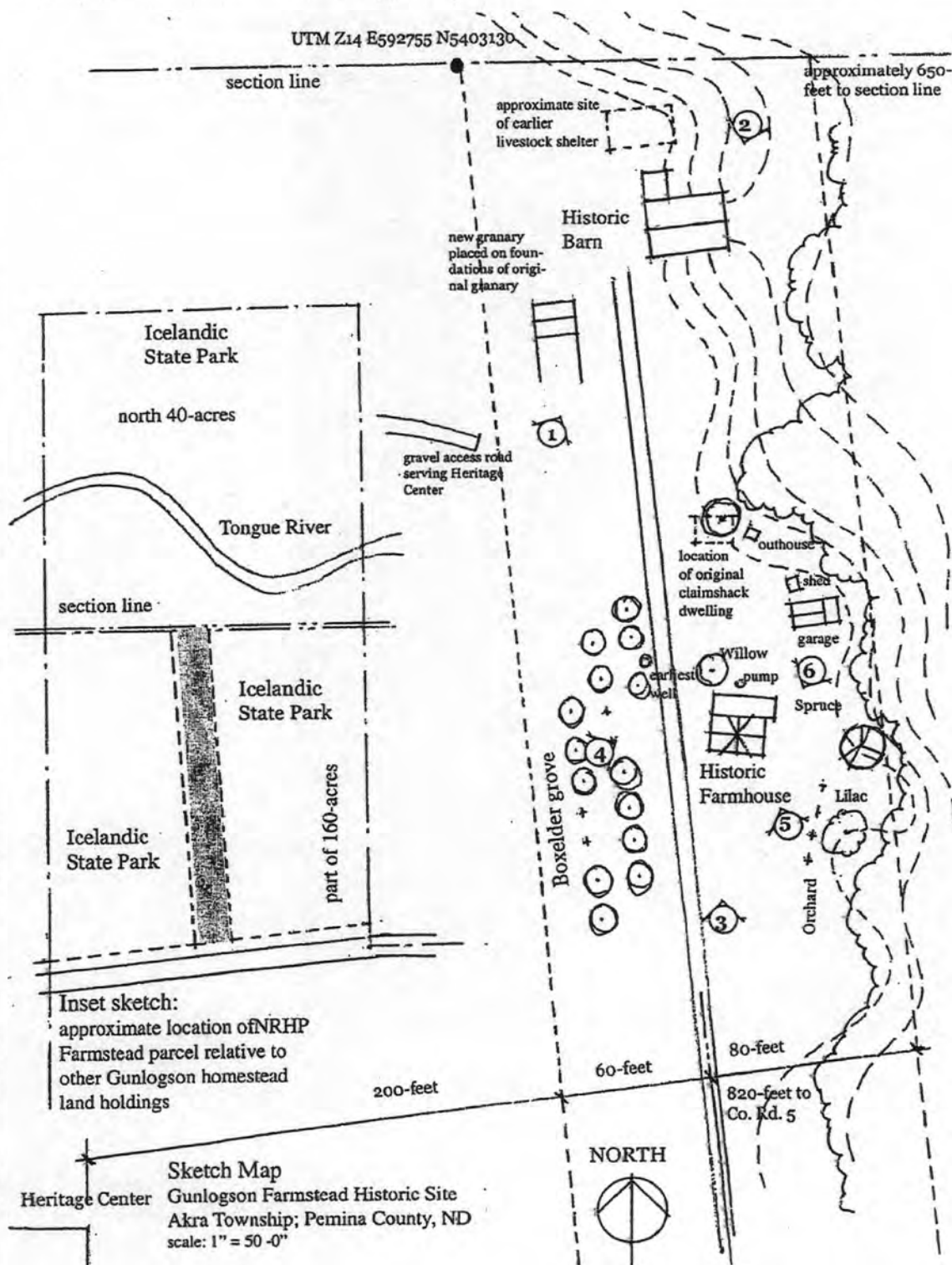
Interior of upstairs sleeping room; photographer facing northwest

Photo number 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

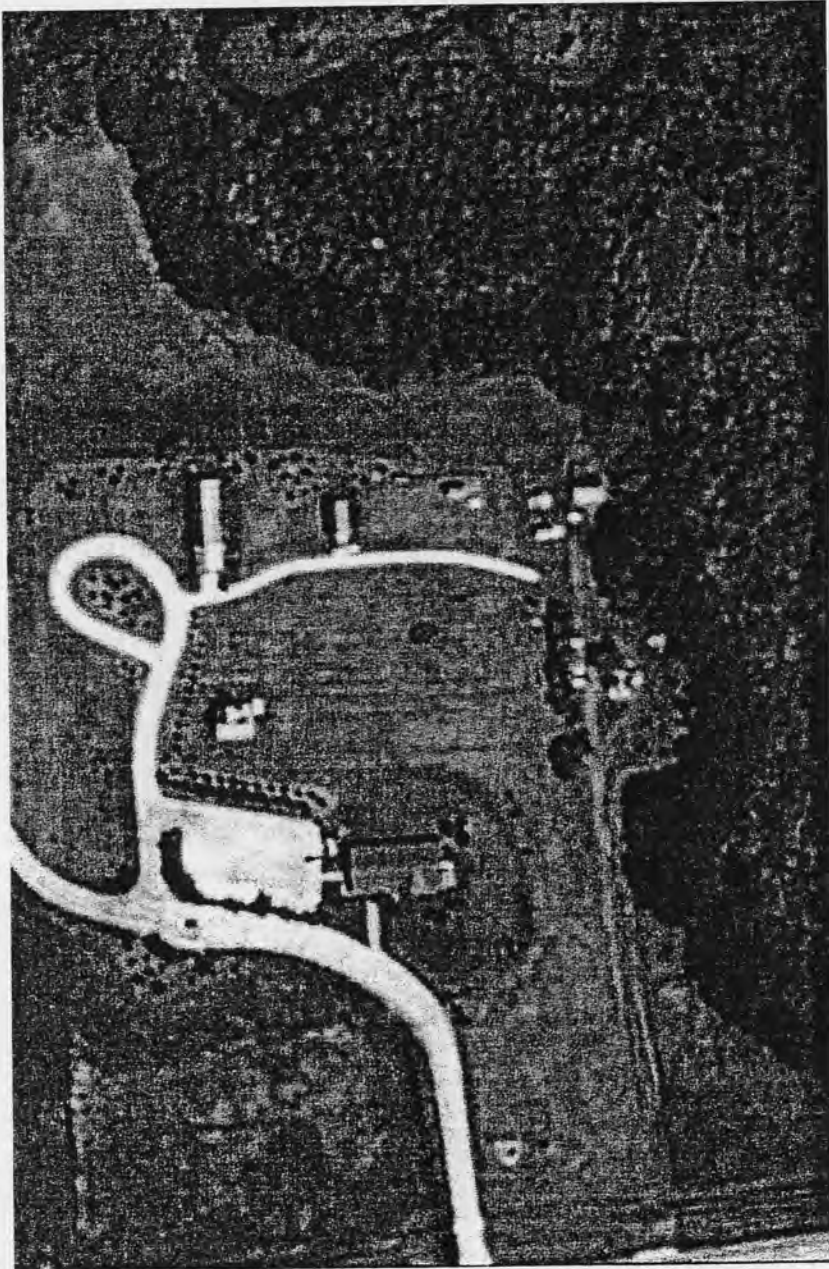
Section Additional documentation Page 21
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional documentation Page 22
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota



GoogleEarth™ aerial photograph of Gunlogson Homestead site
Image used courtesy of GoogleEarth (downloaded 21 July, 2007)
©Europa Technologies

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional documentation Page 23
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

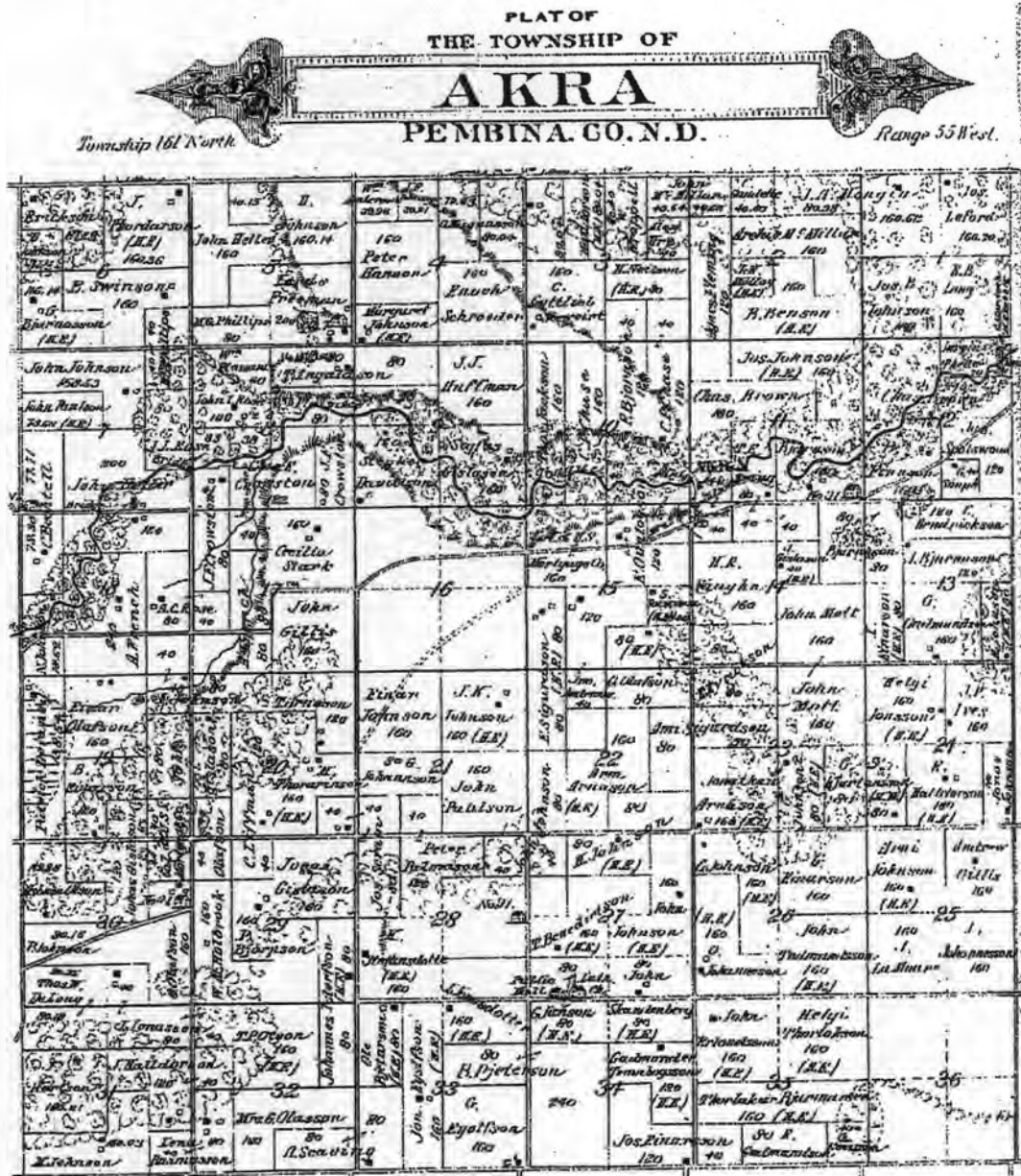


Fig. 1: Plat of Akra Township in Pembina County showing the Gunlogson homestead in Sections 10 and 15

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional documentation Page 24
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

G. B. GUNLOGSON
3657 HENNEPIN PLACE
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53402

June 12, 1980

Dear Nephews and Nieces -

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with some background information about the Gunlogson Arboretum, and why it was established. My parents' homesteaded the 160 acres on the Tongue River in 1880, and here they built their future home and raised a family of five children - Carl, John, Stina, Loa and myself. All of us dearly loved this home. We were also blessed by living in a delightful community, a sublime example of what the early settlers had achieved, notwithstanding poverty and great physical hardships. These early experiences may help to explain why plans were undertaken more than 30 years ago to preserve this homestead and find a way to develop its most valuable resource for public use.

The land has much natural beauty, a great variety of plant life and a highly varied terrain which make it uniquely well suited for interpretation and study of nature. The nature trails have received national designation. At the same time the old home and its peaceful surroundings have been judged as highly valuable cultural - historical resource which provide an appropriate setting for interpreting pioneer life at the time these early communities and state were being built.

These uses will develop gradually as the local communities and the state respond to the opportunities. The old barn is now being used for displays of both natural history and human history. Later on a new structure may come for other displays to interpret the geology and other features of the region. Increasingly the old home and its contents, most of which go back to the last century, will serve to portray home life in that period.

Altogether this area of 200 acres has been acclaimed by many authorities as one of the more unique nature centers in the country. The 40 acres were added sometime ago to compliment the distinctive geological features of the area. The homestead adds much to the cultural potential of the whole center.

June 10 was my 93 birthday, and last January Esther and I had our 63 anniversary. This has been a great journey through a world of constant and climatic changes, from the oxen and horse and buggy of my youth to an age of satellities and computers. Each generation acquires a new outlook on life, and enters a new phase of changes to cope with. Now the homestead is a part of the Icelandic State Park and belongs to the state. Loa who has done so much to keep up the home, has the right to live there as long as she chooses.

In the future the old homestead will remain as a reminder of what life and times were like in the more idyllic past when North Dakota was a frontier. The "Gild" and the upland prairie will be as inviting as ever, and the special facilities provided will enable both young and old to better observe and enjoy the marvels and beauty of living nature. This legacy from the past will always be here for you and future generations to cherish.

Your uncle,

G. B. Gunlogson

P. S. A great deal of information about the Arboretum has been published and I am enclosing a few of these pieces.

Fig. 2: Copy of letter from G.B. Gunlogson to his nephews and nieces, describing his purposes in dedicating the homestead and farm for public education uses.

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional documentation Page 25
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

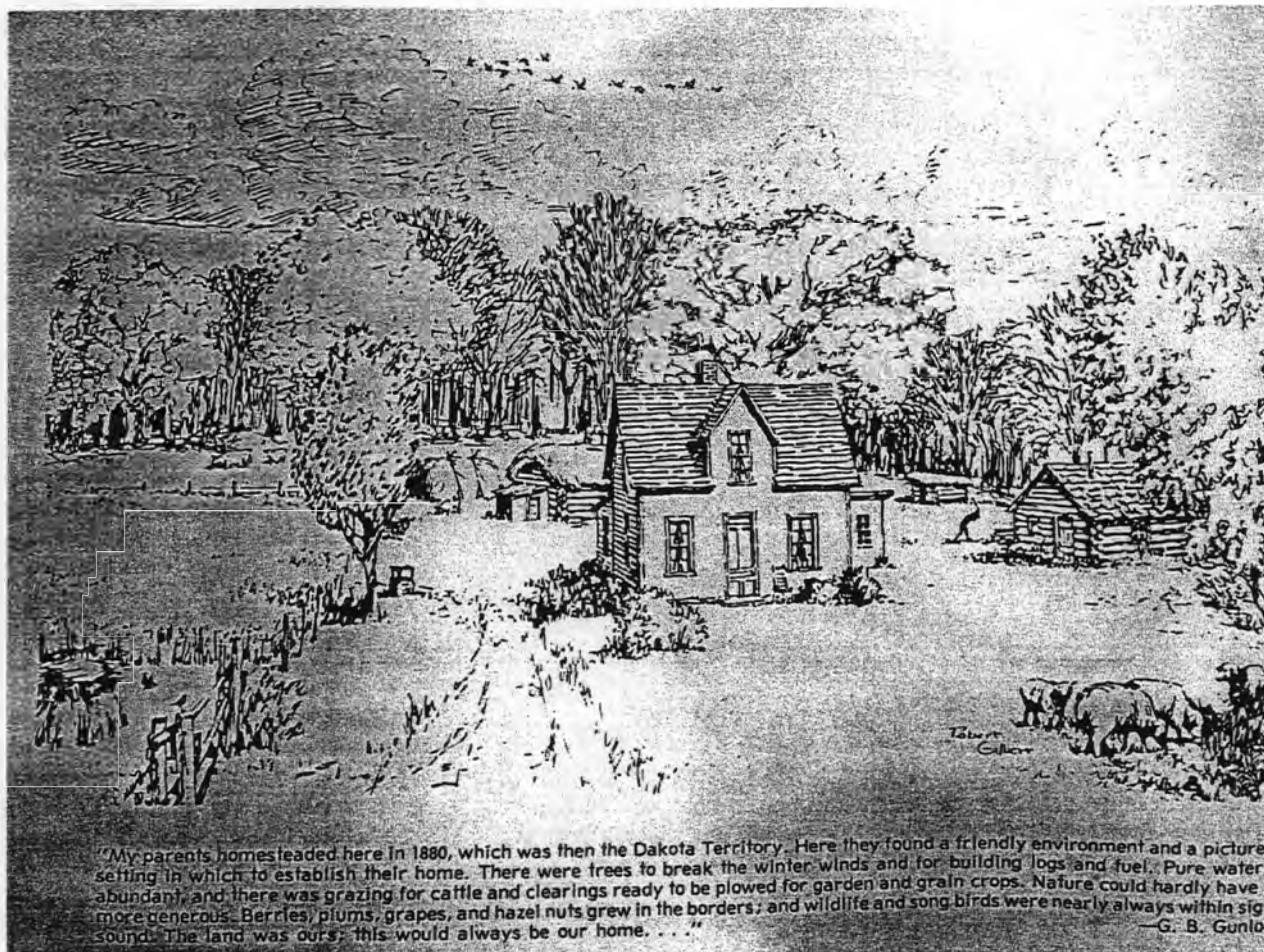


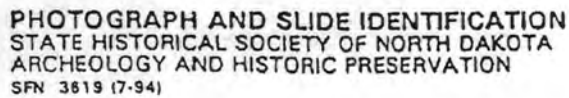
Fig. 3: Artist's sketch of Gunlogson farmstead prepared by Robert Olson under guidance of G. B. Gunlogson late in the Gunlogson's life, depicting early condition of farmstead features. (The original is retained in the collections of the Heritage Center at Icelandic State Park.)



File Number

Photographed By	Steve C. Martens; Architect (SCM 2007)
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[illegible]



File Number

Project	National Register of Historic Places documentation for Hoff Rural School and Gunlogson farmstead Historic Site; Images submitted as <i>black-and-white</i> film negatives and contact print
Photographed By	Steve C. Martens; Architect (SCM 2007)

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Pembina

DATE RECEIVED: 2/13/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/03/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/18/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/28/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000232

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT ___ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached sheet

RECOM./CRITERIA Return

REVIEWER L M McClelland DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE 202-354-2258 DATE 3/28/08

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.

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site Pembina County, North Dakota

Comments

Return for Additional Documentation

This nomination makes the strongest case under Criterion A in Social History for associations with Icelandic settlement patterns and Agriculture and under B for association with G. B. Gunlogson in the area of Conservation; this aspect of significance relates to the formative influence the farmstead exerted on his career, inventions, and his writings in the area of conservation. The formative influence stems from the impact that growing up on the farm had on Gunlogson's career as an agricultural engineer and most importantly his later role in the statewide movement for land conservation during the Environmental Era, which led to several writings and his donation of the property in 1964 for conservation and educational purposes. Only a 4.2 acre parcel containing the historic farmhouse, barn and outbuildings is being nominated; the former fields and pastures have evolved into a natural reserve and the land immediately outside the nominated parcel has been redeveloped for a visitor center and parking. The period of significance appropriately extends from 1880, the date of the original homestead, to 1964 when the property became a state park.

Several things need to be clarified or corrected so that the nomination is consistent with the National Register policy and provides a justification for extending the period of significance to 1964. First of all, Criterion Consideration G should be checked and a statement about exceptional importance of Gunlogson's conservation activities and association with the property in the years immediately preceding its donation to the state park system should be included in the summary paragraph and text of the statement of significance. The argument under Criterion B for Mr. Gunlogson's contributions in the area of Conservation depends in large part on the importance of his writings in the 1950s and 1960s and the 1964 gift of land for the park—it seems that these extend beyond the formative influence of the farm on his career and life philosophy and indicate that he had a strong continuing association with the property during the years he was involved in conservation efforts and made plans for his gift of land for conservation and educational purposes.

Section 3: Please complete the fill-in items for the SHPO's certification.

Section 5: Classification. Please revise the count if the contributing status of the outhouse is changed from contributing to noncontributing (see Section 7 below).

Section 7: On page 7.7, please reevaluate the contributing status of the outhouse. Reconstructed buildings are usually not eligible for listing in the National Register, and the contributing status of resources that have been rehabilitated or repaired requires integrity of design, workmanship and materials, as well as location and setting. Please consider the extent to which this resource has been repaired rather than reconstructed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site

other names/site number Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson Homestead

"Tunguá" Farm

2. Location

street & number Icelandic State Park; 13571 Highway 5 not for publication

city or town Cavalier vicinity X

state North Dakota code ND county Pembina code 067 zip code 58220-9545

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 statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

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

7-28-08
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
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 removed from the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 other (explain):

Janet McClelland 9-18-08

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Pembina County, North Dakota
(County and State)

4

2

See continuation sheets

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
(Property Name)

Pembina County, North Dakota
(County and State)

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)

Social History
Conservation
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1880-1964

Significant Dates

1882-1890 Homestead and construct farmhouse
1922 Construction of extant barn
1909-1958 GB's time with Case/Western and
Loa's years maintaining the farm
1959-1964 Continued environmental advocacy,
Countryside Development Fndtn. writings,
gifts, and establishment of nature preserve

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

G. B. Gunlogson

Cultural Affiliation

Icelandic-Americans

Architect/Builder

Eggert Gunnlaugson, Loa Gunnlogson,
and an unknown itinerant builder

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

See continuation sheets.

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: Icelandic State Park Heritage Center, Pembina County Historical Museum

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
(Property Name)

Pembina County, North Dakota
(County and State)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 4.24-acres parceled out of an overall 160-acre homestead

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Historic Gunlogson farmhouse

14 592 720 5 402 880
Zone Easting Northing

Historic Gunlogson barn

14 592 700 5 403 120
Zone Easting Northing

Northwest corner point of farmstead

14 592 755 5 403 130
Zone Easting Northing

Northeast corner point of farmstead

14 592 780 5 403 130
Zone Easting Northing

Southwest corner point of farmstead

14 592 765 5 402 735
Zone Easting Northing

Southeast corner point of farmstead

14 592 790 5 402 740
Zone Easting Northing

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Steve C. Martens; Architect

organization: for the Pembina County Historic Preservation Commission **date:** Revised 13 July 2008

street & number: P.O. Box 5244

telephone: 701 361 3943

city or town: Fargo

state: ND

zip code: 58105-5244

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.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name: Icelandic State Park; c/o Henry Duray; Park Manager

street & number: 13571 Highway 5

telephone: 701 265 4561

city or town: Cavalier

state: ND

zip code: 58220-9545

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Akra Township, Pembina County, ND

7. Description:

Context and setting:

The Gunlogson Farmstead historic site consists of a farmhouse, barn, four related outbuildings, and various landscape features proximate to the farm property homesteaded in 1880 by Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson, immigrants to North America from Iceland.¹ The farmstead is included within the boundaries of Icelandic State Park, much of which property was gifted by the Gunlogsons in 1964 to the State of North Dakota for use as a nature preserve, arboretum, and pioneer heritage interpretive center. Though the overall homestead property consisted of 160-acres in an irregularly-shaped parcel, for the purposes of this nomination the farmstead grounds include only the area extending eastward from a west boundary defined by boxelder trees (about 80-feet west of the farmhouse), from the right-of-way of modern Highway 5 on the south, and extending to where the topography drops off sharply toward the Tongue River and natural vegetative undercover becomes quite dense along the east and northern boundaries.

The farmstead is visually screened from the river bottom by dense undergrowth, but historically the entire Gunnlaugson homestead bore a direct and close relationship to the natural landscape setting. The developed historic farmstead site is situated on generally level ground above the Tongue River floodplain. Historically, sheep and a few cattle may have been grazed along the river bottom some distance away from the farmstead, and small grains (oats) were raised for a time on the river bottom. Historically, land west of the Gunlogson farmstead would have been the site of grazing land and another neighboring farm, but that part of the context has been altered through contemporary interpretive purposes of Icelandic State Park.

On the Park land west of the historic farmstead, several historic buildings from the surrounding region have been relocated onto the interpretive center grounds. The Park Manager maintains a good awareness, evident in the interpretation, maintenance, and management of the grounds, appropriately differentiating open-air museum treatment of the relocated buildings as freestanding artifacts, distinct from the intact Gunlogson Farmstead which is an undisturbed enclave of historic structures related to one another in their historic character. Scholarship is unresolved, but the farmstead relationship between historic buildings on the Gunlogson site may reflect subtle patterns typical of traditional Icelandic settlement and farmstead layouts.² The elder Gunnlaugsons followed the Icelandic custom of naming their homestead, calling the Pembina County farm Tunguá.

The farmstead was approached historically from the public road south of the farmhouse, along a lightly-graveled driveway or lane. The house is set well-back from the public road a distance of approximately 1000-feet. The farmstead is generally organized alongside this access lane, with the livestock barn situated furthest from the road at approximately the legal section line. The house and livestock barn are the two features of greatest historic significance.

¹ Note that the family's spelling of the surname changed slightly, with the second generation, which included G.B. and Loa, dropping one "n" and "anglicizing" the spelling of the "au" sound. Throughout this nomination the custom has been followed of using the earlier spelling in acknowledging activities of the senior generation, and the later, shortened spelling in reference to the second generation of the family.

² Little is known about traditional farmstead patterns of farms in Iceland. The patterns and relationship of buildings evident in areas of Icelandic-American settlement in North Dakota clearly reflect the immigrants' experience in North America, including years spent by the Gunnlaugsons in Gimli, Manitoba prior to relocating in Pembina County.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Additionally, an automobile garage, a small shed that has served several purposes, an outhouse/privy, and a small granary structure that has been relocated onto the property comprise the extant buildings. Scant evidence survives of an earlier log and dugout dwelling structure that was the first home constructed on the property by the senior generation Gunnlaugsons (Eggert and Rannveig). Two wells are visible on site; one nearer the house with a hand pump and an earlier one near the western boundary treeline that was reportedly used for cooling dairy products. The wells are believed to extend to a depth of about 26-feet.

The yard around the house is defined by a three-row shelterbelt of boxelder plantings (*Acer negundo*). Family oral tradition recounts that each of these trees corresponds with one of G.B. and Loa's nieces and nephews. Cultivated willow plantings (*salix alba bebbiana*), horticultural plantings (e.g.; lilacs, *syringa prestoniae*), decorative plantings and orchard trees form a loose boundary east and south of the house. Reportedly, at one time the area around and west of the house were used for grazing sheep, which were contained by movable fencing. None of the native ground cover survives in this location, although several small patches of typical mixed native grasses are being cultivated on the grounds of the Heritage Center just west, off the farmstead site. No constructed fencing is visible, although an artists' drawing done by Robert Gilbert in careful collaboration with G.B. Gunlogson late in his life, depicts a woven branch fence west of the driveway lane, of the traditional Scandinavian sort, with horizontal branches loosely placed between pairs of upright support stakes.

Conscientious stewardship of authentic physical fabric of the farm buildings and grounds has been sustained over a very long period by the property owners and by the good judgment of site manager Henry Duray. High integrity is evident in the manner by which artifacts and furnishings original to the Gunlogson family are inventoried, conserved, and interpreted. A thorough, reliable written record of events and artifacts has been maintained and provides a highly reliable aid to interpreting the farmstead. Original hand-written accounts recorded by Gunlogson family members, together with G.B. Gunlogson's published manuscripts, aid in interpreting the buildings and the overall homestead site. A very substantial number of volumes of historic books owned by the Gunlogsons are archived in the Heritage Center for safekeeping. (These Icelandic-language books and other publications are in the process of being inventoried in English as a research source for future scholars.) Projects undertaken by park staff to maintain and preserve the farmstead and buildings for interpretive purposes have exploited the opportunity to examine and preserve archaeological evidence and features of vernacular building construction that would ordinarily have been obscured from view.

The Farmhouse (constructed 1882-1890):

The farmhouse is of light wood-frame, balloon construction, built of locally-milled lumber in two main phases. The gable-roofed two-story part of the house was built beginning in 1882 and completed in 1890. Though Eggert Gunnlaugson was a skilled carpenter and metalworker, according to the family's oral accounts of establishing the farm, a good deal of the carpentry work on the original house was executed by hired labor, possibly in exchange for lodging in the Gunlogson home. A one-story, shed-roofed addition and summer kitchen were added in 1921 along the north side of the house. Much of the interior finish work in the house and summer kitchen were done by the farmstead's longest-standing resident, Loa (Ingebjorg Ruth) Gunlogson. The house was originally constructed over oak beams set flush with the ground. Renovation work completed since 1983 has replaced the wood foundation with more reliable site-cast concrete footings and foundations, and remnants of the historic oak grade beams have been retained for interpretive purposes.

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East-west dimensions of the house are approximately 21-feet. North-south dimensions of the two-story part of the house are 14-feet (plus the 12-foot shed-roof one-story rear addition). Total floor area of both levels is approximately 850 square feet. Soon after the house was built, its interior was unfinished. Oral accounts (confirmed by recent interior rehabilitation work) attest to the fact that soon after the house was occupied, the interior was finished off with heavy waxed paper material installed over newspaper that helped to insulate the wall cavity. Remnants of this original wall construction method have been retained.

Exterior materials on the house (as well as the garage and barn) are wood shiplap siding and corner trim boards. Owing to extensive deterioration of the original wood siding (locally milled, of unknown species), matching fir siding material was reinstalled in 1983 as part of a coordinated rehabilitation plan. It should be noted here that all materials used to construct original features of the farm before 1900 (i.e., the original two-story part of the house) would have been produced or milled on-site, while construction of the 1921 summerkitchen addition and the 1922 barn would have had limited benefit of commercially-produced materials brought in some distance from St. Thomas or Cavalier. Removable exterior storm sash panels of modern construction, matching the double-hung configuration of the historic windows, were added in 1983.

The roofing material currently in evidence on all the principal buildings consists of cedar shingles that were installed as part of the 1983 conservation plan. Light-gage metal caps on the roof ridge are of the type commercially-produced in the early 20th-century. Exterior paint scheme is primarily white, with cool-gray trim and corner boards on the house and garage. This two-tone color scheme is reversed on the historic barn and the granary building that was relocated onto the site. (Though it has not been positively ascertained as original, this stark combination of austere gray and white produces strong contrast in the long rays of northern daylight, consistent with paint schemes commonly found on vernacular houses in the Scandinavian countries dating from the late 19th- and early 20th-centuries.) There are no hoods over the windows, and the sills project slightly beyond the face of window trim.

Beginning with the south, principal elevation of the farmhouse, the exterior is a 2-story gabled mass (roof slope approximately 12:12, overhanging the walls about 10-inches and gable and eave ends) with a centered gabled dormer facing south. The elevation is symmetrically organized with a 4:4 double-hung window on the second story, placed above the front entrance door which is flush wood with two surface-applied hinges, topped by a small, partially-glazed decorative transom panel. On the ground story, the entrance door is flanked by two 4:4 double-hung windows; the one on the right serving the room used primarily as a sleeping room and the one on the left serving the front parlor/living room. A concrete pad and unobtrusive shallow wood steps were added at each doorway in the 1983 rehabilitation.

The east (side) elevation reveals the Gunlogsons' principal access to the house, through the kitchen entrance. On the two-story original house a 4:4 double-hung window is centered on the gable end of the upper floor. An asymmetrically-placed smaller window admits light into the ground floor sleeping room. The shed-roofed kitchen addition extends about 6-feet toward the east of the side wall of the original house volume. A flush door and screen door afford access to the kitchen. One double-hung window and two smaller windows are asymmetrically placed, admitting light into the kitchen. A concrete pad and wood steps were added in 1983, matching the treatment at the front of the house. Mounted to the surface of the flush exterior kitchen door is a small, decorative messageboard crafted by Loa Gunlogson.

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The shallow shed-roofed, single-story addition (from the historic period) is most visible on north (rear) elevation where it obscures most of the two-story exterior wall of the original house. The centered gable roof dormer and upper-story window are repeated, matching the south elevation. Similarly, a door opening corresponding with the central front door is repeated, now affording an interior door opening between the one-story shed and two-story gabled parts of the house. Two smaller windows are placed on the north wall of the kitchen and the room in the northeast corner (where this smaller opening toward the west end of the north elevation has been covered-over with opaque materials). The cast-iron well pump is located near the north elevation of the house. Ferns are planted along the foundation. Historically, a willow tree grew quite close to the northwest corner of the house and at the specific request of Gunlogson family members, a new willow (*salix alba bebbiana*, started from slips of the original one) was placed in this general location when the original tree was necessarily removed.

The west (side) elevation of the house reveals the shed roof set slightly below the eave line of the two-story element. Horizontal shiplap siding continues uninterrupted between the gabled and shed-roofed elements. Two windows (4:4 double-hung sash) are symmetrically placed, and aligned one above the other on the two-story element. A slightly smaller 4:4 window admits light to the room in the northwest corner of the shed dependency

In plan, the ground story of the house is organized functionally as would be expected for a three-bay arrangement, but the central "hall" is not separated by partition from the main living room space. A winding stair is separated in the northeast corner of the original house, situated at the back of the sleeping room but accessed from the main living space. A central door opens from the original house into a single-story room at the back of the house that may have been the earliest shed-roofed kitchen addition. In the present day, the room in the northwest corner contains artifactual household goods, an earlier cast-iron stove that was removed from the main kitchen, and a partitioned-off toilet room with modern plumbing that was added during Loa Gunlogson's lifetime. The single-story, shed-roofed rooms at the back of the house extend toward the east, where a functional later kitchen was added on in 1921, with most of the construction work being attributed to Loa Gunlogson. A single chimney of masonry construction is placed to the exterior side of the north wall of the two-story original house offset to the west side of the north-facing roof dormer. Parts of the chimney visible on the exterior of the house at the current time are of modern concrete masonry materials.

Following the customary informality of farm homes, the interior of the house is first entered through the kitchen, built in 1921. Within the kitchen, a floor access hatch opens to a partial cellar (reconstructed in 1984) under the kitchen, although historically a small, less waterproof cellar would have existed in this location. The kitchen walls, ceilings, and cabinetwork are painted white, with light green trim. A smooth wall finish appears to reflect a papered surface over wood boards for the wall and ceiling. The floors are of linoleum sheet goods over milled boards. At the edges of the cellar access hatch one can detect evidence of a second board-and-linoleum floor installed over the top of an earlier one.

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Together with the depth of window jambs, the depth of cupboards recessed into the common wall between kitchen and two-story parts of the original house indicate a thicker than typical wall framing system. Loa Gunlogson is credited with most of the construction work on the shed-roofed portion of the house, particularly inside the summer kitchen. In her self-taught carpentry work, Loa showed considerable creativity in constructing built-in storage spaces in every available "void," even including a storage space concealed within the second floor joists near the top of the winding stair.

The kitchen is served by a propane gas stove, a plumbed sink, and a single-bulb electric ceiling light. The kitchen is "appointed" with fixtures and artifacts associated with the Gunlogsons' long association with the house, as are all other interior rooms. It is historically noteworthy that the Gunnlaugsons arrived in Pembina County with only a very few of the most nominal tangible worldly possessions, contained in a wooden trunk handcrafted from driftwood in "the old country".³ Therefore, essentially all the furnishings and artifacts one finds displayed in the house today would have been selectively and purposefully acquired as part of the family's cultural assimilation, reflecting important choices and preferences. The story is often told of how welcoming Loa was, strategically positioning herself on a chair near the front of the kitchen stove from where she could quickly provide coffee to any casual guests.

The next room to the west is referred to functionally as a passthrough parlor with a modern, plumbed toilet room (half-bath) inserted along its north edge sometime late in Loa's occupancy of the home. Wall surfaces appear as plastered over wooden boards, painted white. The traditional use of this room is not described in written or oral accounts, but in the contemporary museum interpretation it is used for display of family artifacts and a glass-fronted cupboard. Two cast-iron stoves representing various eras of use in the kitchen have been placed here for display purposes only. The ceiling in this room reflects the sloped underside of the shed roof. The floor is patterned linoleum with modest, squared baseboards. One enters the two-story, oldest part of the house through a central door off the parlor passthrough; a door location that would once have been in the center of an exterior (north) wall of the house.

The somewhat larger front living room/sleeping room probably functioned as a living room originally, but for most of the years when Loa cared for her invalid parents day and night, she would have used this space as a sleeping room with a small day bed and her minimal personal entertainment diversions. A small heat stove is positioned near the north wall. The room is painted light green, with white trim and white ceiling. Several framed certificates, photos, and awards displayed on the east wall reflect some of the nationally-recognized achievements of G.B. Gunlogson. The flooring material is linoleum over floorboards, continuing the prevalent tendency throughout the house to use a different linoleum pattern in each room as a kind of decorative accent. The linoleum patterns in all locations are unusually striking (even artful), and in generally excellent condition except for telling wear patterns in "Loa's position" in the kitchen.⁴

³ Accounts of the family's arrival indicate that they brought only a ship's clock, a family bible, and a small trunk containing nominal personal effects. This trunk is currently kept on exhibit in the barn/visitor center, while the small trunk in the kitchen reportedly belonged to an early visitor to the farm.

⁴ Linoleum patterns throughout the Gunlogson farmhouse have not been exhaustively investigated, but the patterns are historical period pieces varying from "floral" motifs in the living room to an attractive "arts and crafts" theme in the upstairs room. Most linoleum in the house is in good condition, given its age. Several companies marketed their own distinctive "brands" of patterned resilient sheet flooring by mail (based on the original linoleum formulations made of flax and linseed oil) under names like "Congoleum", "Marmoleum", and "Sealex". (see Powell).

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Loa determined that the ground floor bedroom in the southeast corner should be painted predominantly white. In this room she cared for many years for her mother, Rannveig, sustaining her life well beyond the time period doctors had predicted she could live. When Rannveig was ill but still not bed-ridden, Loa made a platform with wheels and attached it to a rocking chair to enable her mother to be moved to various rooms in the house.

The single, main room in the upstairs is accessed by a steep, winding interior stair. This was Eggert's bedroom and principal living space. The roof is framed with beams, rather than rafters, with a flat ceiling in its center portion. A large, built-in storage closet was constructed in the northwest corner. The room has large windows on all four walls affording excellent light and ventilation. The floor is yet another striking linoleum pattern in predominantly green hues. A number of artifacts displayed on the walls in this room and elsewhere in the house show a life-long attachment to the homeland of Iceland. It is likely that neither Eggert nor Rannveig ever learned to speak English, although they may have comprehended a bit of it.

Curators of artifact collections for the historic Gunlogson farmstead go to pains to acknowledge that the furnishings are not displayed in a manner intended to convey any specific date to the home's interior. The items range from the entire time period of the Gunlogson family's occupancy of the house, and represent acquisitions from the entire period of their acculturation as Icelandic-Americans. The house has been left, as much as possible, the way it was when Loa stopped living in it in about 1980.⁵

Livestock/hay barn (1922):

The historic, gable-roofed livestock and hay barn at the back (far north) edge of the farmstead site was built in 1922. Its overall size is approximately 28-feet north-south by 30-feet east-west, with a small shed-roofed lean-to attached to the northwest corner. The lower level of the barn is earth-bermed, forming a bank-barn. An earlier, original barn north of extant one consisted of a hole in the ground, covered over with branches and grasses, somewhat in the manner of thatch. Though no physical evidence of the earlier barn survives, the oral record of it may help tie this feature to traditional Icelandic building methods, which used earthen walls and scarce timber framing or grass/sod materials to cover utilitarian buildings.

Overall exterior materials on the barn upper-story are wood shiplap siding and corner boards, painted cool-gray with white trim as discussed above. (Early photographic records showing an all-white paint body suggest that the contemporary two-color treatment may have not been original.) The barn roof is of cedar shingles, apparently a restoration of the original materials when an asphalt-shingled roof was removed and replaced in about 1983.

Distinctive and historically-noteworthy large-module concrete block foundations on the barn are of local manufacture. The blocks were produced nearby in the settlement community of Akra, by John Gunlogson (an elder son of Eggert and Rannveig). The geographic area extending from Akra west to the town of Concrete represents the surprising site of short-lived Portland cement production in North Dakota during the period from 1899 to 1909. The concrete blocks are sized approximately 24-inches wide by 12-inches deep by 8-inches high, an unusual dimension by modern standards. Lower-level walls of the barn are constructed of this locally-produced material, (most smooth and a few rough-faced) with articulated, projecting half-round (convex-tooled) mortar joints.

⁵ Note that the farm was gifted to the state for use as a historical interpretive site in 1964, but Loa continued to live in the house as long as her health permitted, until about 1980.

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The south, (side) elevation has three, equally-spaced four-panel, fixed-sash windows built in near the top of the earth-bermed concrete block foundation wall. An exterior wood ship's-ladder provides access to a flush outswinging door accessing the upper-story hayloft.

The east elevation of this "bank barn" historically afforded access to the lower level of the barn for livestock. A 6-panel fixed- glass transom is placed above the outswinging livestock door, which is made of made of horizontal wood barn-siding material with five surface-applied hinges. The exterior barn door covers an in-swinging interior, split "Dutch door". A 4-panel fixed-sash window is asymmetrically placed to the left, positioned halfway down on the concrete block foundation. Another, matching four-panel glass sash admits light to the hayloft, very near the peak of each gable end.

The north (back side) elevation is beneath the eave of the cedar-shingled roof. The only distinctive features on this elevation are a single, four-panel window at the top of the concrete block foundation, and a projecting roughly-framed shed-roofed appendage that enclosed an informal shed used for housing sheep and chickens. (This shed-roofed appendage is left unpainted, consistent with the way it appeared historically.) The north wall of the barn is earth-bermed up to the second-floor hayloft similarly to the south and west elevations.

On the west elevation, the historic hayloft access door remains visible in its original position, raised above grade and placed about level with the eaveline of the gabled roof. The grade line is set approximately 4-feet down below the transition line between concrete block foundation wall and wood-framed upper story. A fixed 4-panel window is tucked just under gable peak. The west-facing (hay loft access) elevation was altered in 1983 in the course of converting the upper story of the barn for use as a visitor center for the nature preserve. A new flush door was installed off-center toward the south, served by exterior precast concrete steps.

The lower level of the barn interior consists of exposed concrete block and a site-cast concrete floor with a drainage trench. Two lines of rough-hewn columns and beams run east and west, dividing the lower level into thee bays (with space for livestock in the two outer bays and access down the middle). Livestock byres and other utilitarian fixtures are roughly-framed of partially-hewn wood. Joisted framing of the upper-story floor is visible from below, but consists of milled lumber and does not appear to be original. Interior framing of the barn roof was not observed during the consultant's July 2007 site visit.

Related structures and outbuildings:

Four other buildings on the farmstead are of minor historical interest. A 10x14 automobile garage to the northeast of the house reflects the growing prosperity and mobility of the family. An aspect of this contributing feature also ties the building to G.B. Gunlogson's career with J. I. Case Company, because the Case automobile he brought home (one of his early marketing and promotional responsibilities) was too long to fit inside the old auto shed, so the shed was added onto by 5-feet at its front end. Tucked back into the treeline nearby is a dry closet outhouse (privy), that has been repaired and maintained over the years consistent with its historic interior and exterior characteristics. The outhouse feature is considered as contributing to the farmstead site since it has been has been repaired and maintained, while faithfully retaining the original integrity of design, workmanship, materials and construction features, in addition to its location and setting, consistent with National Register Criteria Consideration E.

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Documentary photos in the collections of North Dakota SHPO have been consulted, and confirm the retention of mirror, toiletpaper holder, toothbrush and other personal hygiene items that were used by the Gunlogsons through most of the outhouse/privy's existence. Loa Gunlogson performed ongoing repair and maintenance of the outhouse subsequent to its original construction, but the date of her repairs within the historical period cannot be ascertained through available records. Though the privy is a minor building on the farmstead property, repairs and maintenance performed by State Parks staff, using particular care in the materials and construction details, meet National Register Criteria Consideration "E". Outhouse repairs have been accurately executed in their original environmental context, repairs have been made in a dignified manner, and no similar building with the same association exists on the property relating to the active usage of the farmstead during most of the period of historic significance.

A small shed next to the garage was originally used to store a cream separator, and subsequently housed an oil storage tank. Because this very minor shed is newly-constructed to match an historic feature, it is not considered to be contributing.

A granary building has been relocated onto the farmstead from another property, and has been placed in the location of the Gunlogsons' granary that was destroyed in a windstorm. Evidence that the original granary was substantially larger can be discerned from the concrete footings extending alongside the newer granary. The retained concrete foundations help establish the granary location as contributing to the farmstead site, but because the granary structure is not an original feature, it has been determined non-contributing.

A spreading boxelder tree nearest the outhouse marks the location of the earlier dugout shed dwelling that the Gunnlaugsons occupied from 1880 to 1881 (their homestead settlement cabin). This oldest structure had essentially decayed into the earth (with no visible evidence surviving) by the time the property was gifted in 1964 for use as a nature preserve. Similarly, early archaeological remains would be all that might still exist of seven sheepherder dugouts and the earliest-built barn (which existed north of the present barn), described as "a hole in the ground" with a log roof covered over with branches and grasses.

Other details of the historic farmstead are known from oral histories and particularly based on a descriptive drawing done with G.B.'s meticulous input late in his life. The detailed line drawing, by artist Robert Gilbert shows a panel door at front of house, a cross-cornered log dwelling east of house, a shallow-pitched sod-roofed single-pen building north and east of the farmhouse (at about the location of the original homestead shack); a thatch-roofed single-story barn structure and haystacks shown at back of farmyard, the woven branch fence mentioned earlier, and the cistern-well near the boxelder treeline to the west. Though difficult to confirm with descriptive physical evidence, these historic features may reflect an ethnic building tradition carried forward from a remembered homeland.

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Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Akra Township, Pembina County, ND

8. Statement of Significance:

The Gunlogson Farmstead meets National Register Criterion "A" for its local significance for social history based on settlement patterns reflecting Icelandic culture during the settlement period from 1880 to 1915. It is also significant under Criterion "A" for the farm's formative contribution to historical patterns of conservation and agricultural land stewardship. The property has secondary significance at the local- and state-level under Criterion "B" for its association from 1887 to 1964 with G. B. Gunlogson, who was a person of importance nationally in terms of agricultural invention and industry, as well as an advocate for land conservation, rural development, and natural habitat. Criterion Consideration "G" applies to the end date of the period of historical significance because the exceptionally important contributions of G.B. Gunlogson to the late 20th century environmental movement in North Dakota, continued after 1958, culminating in the dedication of the farmstead and nature preserve for educational purposes in 1964.

The Gunlogson property represents a culturally contextual relationship of the farmstead setting to nearby properties and the natural setting of Tongue River which was formative to G. B. Gunlogson's environmental and cultural values and work ethic as an inventor, engineer, and rural development advocate.

Icelandic cultural heritage is embodied in a number of historic buildings and land usage patterns in western townships of Pembina County, North Dakota. This distinctive cultural group was important in terms of pioneer settlement and a sustained unity of national culture, reflected in language, folkways, customs and architecture. Though there are aspects of cultural assimilation over time, the Icelandic-American immigrants retained identity, cultural independence and emotional ties to their native homeland.

The localized cultural enclave concentrated in Akra, Beaulieu, Thingvalla, and Gardar Townships represents one of the only settings in the U. S. where Icelandic language, sagas and distinctive folkways continue to be sustained and celebrated. Icelandic-Americans are much-recognized for great commitment to literacy, both in their native language and through the pioneer educational structures of the 19th-century United States. Icelandic-Americans – G.B. Gunlogson among them – have played important roles in North Dakota history through politics, law, and public policy-making, as well as through agricultural invention.

The Gunlogson Farmstead historic site is part of the continuum of ethnic heritage and cultural characteristics that extends back to well before the early emigrations of Icelanders to Wisconsin and to the region known as "New Iceland" near modern-day Gimli, Manitoba in the period 1871-1876, from which sites relocation to North Dakota was effected in 1879-1880. In 1879, the Icelandic-language newspaper *Framfari* associated Eggert Gunnlaugson with the largest Icelandic-owned farm west of Gimli; a farm the Gunnlaugson family named "Miklabæ" or "the Great Farm".⁶ In Pembina County, the 160-acre Gunlogson farm site was established by Eggert and Rannveig Gunnlaugson upon the family's relocation in 1880. A plat of the noncontiguous homestead parcel suggests the selective choice of tillable land, grazing land,

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river bottomland, and woodland.

One of Eggert and Rannveig's children died before leaving Iceland, and two other children died in North America because of severe travel and settlement conditions in New Iceland, Canada. Two children born in Gimli (Karl and John), together with three younger children born in Dakota Territory (Thorstina, Gunnlauger Bjarni, and Ingebjorg Ruth, known as "Loa") formed the Gunlogson family household in Akra township. In addition to the two adults and five children raised in the historic farmhouse, it is important to note that the Gunnlaugsons frequently accommodated pioneer travelers and part-time houseguests residing in their home. Reportedly, much of the construction work on the farmhouse was executed by one of these temporary residents.

Scholarship about Icelandic building customs is scant and inconclusive, but academic speculation suggests that a few vernacular traditions may have been legible in the fabric of the first buildings and farmstead patterns at the Gunlogson site, at least in its earliest period. Among these are the layout of the farmstead, use of adjoining land for communal grazing of sheep, and earth-sheltered outbuildings. Physical evidence of these early features (like earth sheltered dugout dwellings, below-ground livestock pens, log structure joinery, etc.) remain at the Gunlogson site only in archaeological remnants, if at all.⁷ Essentially, artifactual evidence of directly-imported Icelandic building traditions in North America has not been documented at any of the transitional sites of Icelandic settlement (Wisconsin, Manitoba, or North Dakota). Though there was very limited prior experience building dwellings of wood in their native homeland, the Icelandic immigrants to North America seem to have been progressive in rapidly adopting wood building techniques, possibly based on their skill with wooden shipbuilding. During his working life Eggert Gunnlaugson was known as a capable carpenter and blacksmith metalworker (ironmonger).

In terms of vernacular architecture and building traditions there is marked discontinuity from medieval traditions in Iceland to the North American settlements. Extant historic buildings on the Gunlogson farmstead owe as much of their design and construction features to framed carpentry techniques in milled wood construction, learned through the immigrants' brief North American settlement experience in Gimli, Manitoba. In Iceland, there was essentially no native wood growing on the island, and any wood construction features were necessarily crafted of driftwood or from wood imported to Iceland on board ship. Until about 1800, traditional structures (particularly in rural parts of Iceland) were turf-walled buildings, sometimes roofed with grasses or rough thatching. Nonetheless, the Icelanders were shipbuilders. They learned carpentry and framing techniques quickly and with impressive skill. By the late 1880s when the Gunnlaugson family emigrated to Canada, villages in Iceland were comprised of a substantial number of wooden buildings, influenced in their design by Danish classical architecture.

While the historic buildings of the Gunlogson farmstead are vernacular in their construction characteristics, there are a few noteworthy aspects of design and construction that contribute to their significance. The two-story farmhouse is organized as a three-part central-hall plan

⁷ In 1906, Sveinbjorn Johnson recorded that only one Icelandic-American farmer in North Dakota (near Pembina) was keeping a herd of the preferred Icelandic sheep stock; animals yielding very fine wool and having the unusual property of shedding their fleece all in one neat piece. All other Icelandic immigrants were "making-do" with the typical varieties of North American breeding stock originating from the British Isles. Johnson, footnote, p.123.

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arrangement, with a central gabled dormer roof that reflects purposeful design intent.⁸ Architectural character of the house, in its form and details, would best be characterized as a composition of restrained, classical formality and order. The livestock barn utilizes an unusual, locally-produced concrete block material produced from indigenous Portland cement resources. Much of the wood used in the house and barn was milled locally by the Gunlogsons and their neighbors from harvested timber stock. Framing techniques concealed behind wallboards and in inaccessible attics may reflect early experimentation with framing techniques that evolved from timber frames toward light wood balloon-framing techniques over the time period the various buildings were constructed (1880-1922). Even Loa Gunlogson's initiative in handcrafting features of the home environment can be regarded as itinerant willingness to experiment with carpentry and woodworking.

G.B. Gunlogson was born June 10, 1887 and died August 20, 1983. He lived on the family's "Tunguá" farm from 1887 until 1905. Loa Gunlogson lived on the farm from 1890 until her death in 1983. Together with their parents, they are buried nearby the farm in Vidalin Church cemetery.

G.B. Gunlogson was a person important to North Dakota and this region's history in terms of agricultural and mechanical invention, and because of his advocacy of the Countryside Development Foundation movement. Based on a rather piecemeal educational background, his love of learning from books, and keen scrutiny of local farming practices, he devised threshing-machine combines and general purpose tractors that earned the attention of the J. I. Case machinery company where he was employed. "G. B." (short for Gunnlauger Bjarni Gunlogson) attended elementary school at the nearby, one-room Akra township school. He was further educated in a Decorah, Iowa secondary school, and attended classes in engineering at both University of North Dakota and the North Dakota Agricultural College (modern North Dakota State University).

I attended a country school and later taught a few terms in the country. My college career was somewhat sporadic because of lack of funds and part time jobs to pay expenses. The college bookstore became a source of information. I began to acquire text books on science and technology in various fields and I have tried to keep up with the progress in science and engineering ever since.⁹

The collection of books from the Gunlogson family library (both in English and Icelandic languages) reflects the household's genuine enthusiasm for literacy and learning. This pattern is typical of Icelandic-American immigrants; early written accounts of the settlement experience emphasize that children learned to read in public schools, while parents could hardly wait for them to return home so that they could share newly-acquired knowledge and language skills with the senior generation.

Drawing on the formative experiences of his upbringing, G.B. exhibited a lifelong commitment to learning, literacy, creative innovation, and scientific agriculture. He moved comfortably between local culture and national industrial culture and demonstrated an aptitude for marketing and promotion in addition to the close-up familiarity with agricultural processes and techniques acquired through his upbringing on the Gunlogson farm and boyhood work on surrounding farms of his Icelandic-American neighbors. Written accounts and

⁸ The formally-symmetrical central gable house form is often associated with Danish high-style influence on Icelandic culture. This cultural preference is reflected in late-19th-century architecture in Sweden and Norway as well. In fact, the Icelanders had a special name for the gabled farmhouse; "burstbær" or "gabled farm".

⁹ "G.B. Gunlogson: A Biography". Unpublished manuscript at the Icelandic Heritage Center, (undated).

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personal recollections of G. B. Gunlogson emphasize the importance of these early experiences to his competency as an agricultural equipment designer and marketer.

My interest in inventions and new developments began early. When I learned to plow with oxen I began to dream about replacing work animals with mechanical power. It became increasingly clear to me that neither the steam engine or the large tractors of that time could ever become practical in general farming as then practiced. I began to visualize a general purpose tractor that would replace, say, six horses and sell for around \$1,000.¹⁰

As an agricultural inventor and marketer, G. B. Gunlogson perfected several important engineered devices, notably a class of "general purpose tractors".

"What helped me at this stage of my career was that I had some firsthand experience in generalized farming and had operated both steam engines and separators in custom threshing. I worked on sales to learn about the reaction of farmers to tractors [of this type]. This provided information for a comprehensive report on the requirements of general purpose tractors which was later published."¹¹

G.B. went on to successfully market an automobile produced by Case Motor Car division and he specialized in marketing for agricultural companies including Case, Dremel, Hamilton-Beach, and others, aiding significantly in the introduction of new products, hybrid seed varieties, farm chemicals and livestock feed.

Though he came from austere roots in the soil of Pembina County, during G. B.'s adult life (he married Esther Nelson in Nebraska in 1917), he continued to demonstrate disciplined acquisition of financial resources and initiative for timely investment. He parlayed his management role in Case's automobile division into formation of the Western Advertising agency. The substantial income he was able to earn throughout his life gave him a solid platform from which to speak as an early environmental advocate for natural habitat, local culture, sustainable rural development, and appreciation of the pioneer settlement experience.

G.B. Gunlogson was a life-long participant in the conservation movement. In his early years as an agricultural innovator and inventor, he established a constructively open dialogue with farmers that crystallized his perspective about the beneficial relationship between wise stewardship and sustainable land uses. Gunlogson's early writings on behalf of J.I. Case Company (1909-1934) were generally more of the nature of technical bulletins, written from an applied perspective that established his credibility with farmers. Consequently, in his career with Western Advertising (1937-1963), he was in constant demand as a speaker in small communities and agricultural assemblies throughout a five state region that included North Dakota and Minnesota. Though few of these lecture presentations were committed to written form, it was from his platform that he continued building relationships that identified him as an advocate for sustainable rural development in the tradition of the progressive, grassroots populist Country Life movement from the first half of the 20th century. North Dakota has a well-documented tradition of progressive activism and grassroots political engagement following from the populism of the Non-Partisan League that was most active in the state through the 1920s and 1930s.

Historian Gene Wunderlich effectively places Gunlogson's environmental activism within a 50-year context of the progressive Country Life Movement, beginning with the formation in

¹⁰ Excerpts from handwritten and typewritten correspondence from G. B. Gunlogson. April 13, 1983 to Jimmy L. Butt, P.E., Executive Vice President of American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and to David A. Milligan of the Moline Company, (undated, ca. 1983).

¹¹ excerpts from an undated, handwritten manuscript (c. 1983) communicated to David Milligan of the Moline Plow Company from Racine, WI on behalf of ASAE; copy on file with Icelandic State Park Heritage Center.

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1919 of the Country Life Association (ACLA) and the Country Life Commission under Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1931. In the course of his interaction with farmers and rural residents, G.B. Gunlogson formed the perspective that environmental advocacy and activism should not be the exclusive purview of academic elites. Gunlogson's personal library does not reveal any particular emphasis on the writings of well-known 20th-century authors like Aldo Leopold or Rachel Carson, although the connections between Gunlogson's environmental values and those of conservationist John Muir are difficult to deny. It is clear from Gunlogson's letters that he followed the periodical literature of the ACLA and agricultural journals. The documentary record of personal correspondence is scant, but it is not unreasonable to infer from his business and governmental affiliations that G.B. was well-read and integrated perspectives of ACLA into his own advocacy.

ACLA lived as an organization a bit over half a century, i.e., about two generations. Its first generation was an extension of the country life movement in the era of President Theodore Roosevelt's administration. Mission and missionaries were products of the Country Life Commission. The first generation oversaw a post-World War I transition from a rural to urban nation, economic prosperity and depression. The second generation, following World War II, faced a new America with rural electrification, interstate superhighway system, G I Bill educational democracy, Social Security extension to farmers, and civil rights. Chemical enhancement of farm productivity yielded pollution and outrage by environmentalists.

In the decade following WWII, ACLA was struggling to find itself as were the rural communities and institutions it was seeking to serve. Plunging farm numbers and the reciprocal enlargement of farm size were the leading features of a restructure of agriculture. Villages and their small businesses deferred to regional centers. Schools consolidated. Medical services concentrated in large towns. Greater distances among farms were closed with improved roads and communication, but pockets of poverty and some social, if not geographic, isolation remained.

By the end of the 1950s, ACLA recognized the radical changes taking place in agriculture and the rural countryside. The Association, perhaps sensing its impotence in the face of new problems, pulled together to lobby for a Second Country Life Commission. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Family Farms of the House Committee on Agriculture were held in July, 1958. In the early 60s, while prospects for a Second Commission faded, ACLA undertook a self examination, revealing in its conference minutes the need for change in its purpose and methods.¹²

In his discussion of "People Left Behind", Wunderlich goes on to document the re-emergence of the local, pragmatically-populist strain of Country Life advocacy following World War II, and in particularly the testimony taken in the U.S. Congressional hearings of 1958, predicated upon; taking stock of Country Life, continuing nationalized extension work from the Land Grant colleges, and an active campaign on behalf of rural progress. All these interrelated initiatives fit closely with the kinds of speechmaking and local advocacy Gunlogson was already doing in connection with Western Advertising, but Gunlogson made the third of these his personal *cause célèbre* through his founding of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. which he funded and personally promoted for the last 25-years of his life. Nationally, Gunlogson served in advisory roles to governmental agencies, conservation organizations, and educational institutions, striking a timely and appropriate balance between resource stewardship and ecologically-balanced rural development.

Gunlogson's applied approach to preservation of natural settings and communities emphasized local decision-making and aesthetic appreciation of the landscapes of northeastern North Dakota (so familiar to him from throughout his life) as a distinctive and diverse biome worthy of study. His unpublished papers in the collections of the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies from 1950 onward reflect his initiative to direct public attention toward rural quality of life issues. Some of the more important written treatises by Gunlogson's hand emerged in the 1950s and 60s. In 1951 he drafted a statement of "Policy for Renewable

¹² Wunderlich, (2004); pp. 6-7.

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Natural Resources" presented to the North American Wildlife Conference and subsequently adopted as a policy statement by the Natural Resources Council of America. In 1954 he published his manifesto, *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. His last major written work in 1963, coinciding rather closely with dedication of the family farm as a nature preserve and interpretive center, was entitled *What's the Future for the Country Town and Countryside?*.

In 1965, the Gunlogson paper [prepared and presented to the ACLA in 1963 and reprinted in his testimony before U.S. congressional committee in 1965], which envisioned rural life through the country town, began a search for ACLA's revival. In 1966, a task force was created by ACLA. The task force announced that the "main objective . . . of the ACLA is to improve the form and performance of local government in order to provide adequate services to people living in the countryside. [Wunderlich (2004); p.8.]

G. B. Gunlogson was extensively-published and much-quoted as a spokesperson for the pioneer settlement experience. He was a life-long advocate for the civic virtues and opportunities in rural life. As proponent of the Country Development Foundation he exhibited an aspiration for balanced, sustainable, economic development. His orientation toward local stewardship tied him closely to proponents of the land grant extension service, and values of the Country Life movement. Throughout his life, his very "local" sensibilities always brought him back to the family homestead, which he regarded as a formative specific place of great ecological diversity and importance.

It may seem strange to be saying so today, but I still feel out of place in a city. I remember my first trip to a railroad town. The railroad stretched northeast interminably into what seemed a different world. In the other direction were the woods, the prairies and the wilderness I knew and loved. Though I felt most secure and at home there, I sensed that new and different adventures and opportunities might be found in this other world at the other end of the railroad.¹³

The Countryside Development Foundation, Inc., which G.B. Gunlogson established in 1959, was a continuation of the purposes of the Progressive-Era, national Country Life movement. The 1909 Country Life Commission report authored by Liberty Hyde Bailey contained a review of "the most prominent deficiencies" in rural life, such as farmer disadvantages in the market, lack of training and education, inadequate transportation, depletion of soils, poor leadership, and hardships of farm women. Many remedies were proposed in the years following, such as improved parcel post and postal saving banks; creation of a highway engineering service; reduced disadvantages for farmers in taxation, credit, and transportation; a system of surveys of agricultural regions; education; and control of corporations and speculation. The 1909 Country Life Commission recommended:

- 1) Taking stock of country life, including comprehensive surveys of rural life with Federal and state governments and educational institutions to understand rural problems and design solutions;
- 2) Developing a national system of extension work for improving not only farming but all interests of rural life;
- 3) Campaigning for rural progress including national, state, and local conferences, with cooperation of religious, educational, medical, communication and other organizations.

Quoting again from Wunderlich's interpretation of this sequence of events:

Under the 1909 chairmanship of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the members of the Commission (Kenyon Butterfield, Gifford Pinchot, Henry Wallace, Walter Page, C.S. Barrett, and W.A. Beard) conducted separate studies in their specialties, held 30 hearings in all regions of the United States, sent 550,000 questionnaires to rural people, and solicited the results of

¹³ "G.B. Gunlogson: A Biography". Unpublished manuscript at the Icelandic Heritage Center, (undated).

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schoolhouse meetings held on December 5 throughout the nation. Completing the work of the Commission in such a short time was a remarkable feat. Despite (or perhaps because of) the extremely short life of the Commission, its report contained four substantive recommendations. Those recommendations reflected many of the sought-after reforms of the period, and, with adaptation, would be appropriate today. From an extensive list of rural conditions in need of correction—schools, roads, parcels post, sanitation, farming technology—the Commission noted three “movements” needed to bring about “permanent reconstruction”:

1. *Taking stock of country life.* There should be organized . . . under government leadership, a comprehensive plan for an exhaustive study or survey of all the conditions that surround the business of farming and the people who live in the country . . .
2. *Nationalized extension work.* Each state college of agriculture should be empowered to organize as soon as practicable a complete department of college extension, so managed as to reach every person on the land . . .
3. *A campaign for rural progress.* We urge the holding of local, state, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, organization, and religion into one forward movement for the rebuilding of country life . . .¹⁴

These threefold “movements” recommended by the Country Life Commission created the bases of the American Country Life Association formed a decade later, after World War I, and found their last public expression in the advocacy and programs promulgated by G.B. Gunlogson in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Some aspects of G.B. Gunlogson’s advocacy for environmental stewardship and sustainability may seem, on the surface, anachronistic in terms of the value they place on applied engineering and scientific technology as disciplines in the service of the environmental aesthetic. This value was in keeping with his own educational and professional background growing out of his early experiences in Pembina County and in service of J.I. Case, and his genuine respect for the experience and judgments of individual farmers in their local context.

The more specifically detailed purposes of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. (for which Gunlogson was recognized in 1983 by North Dakota Governor Allen Olson) were outlined in *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. The mission of the Countryside Development Foundation followed quite apparently from Gunlogson’s 1958 testimony before congressional hearings, and from the tenets of the Country Life Association; particularly the commitment to a distributive campaign of advocacy for rural progress. In 1954 Gunlogson reminded readers that, “Large attendance is of no special consequence; optimal attendance might be one or two hundred. It is more important that the meetings be neighborly and of local texture for one of the main purposes is to stimulate local interest in local resource conservation.”¹⁵

Aims of the grassroots organization Gunlogson envisioned would be:

1. To provide a channel for both education and action.
2. To help bring the economic, biological and cultural aspects of conservation [*and one might be tempted to add “scientific”*] into a more harmonious pattern.
3. To build “grassroots” understanding that will guide public policy and private practice.
4. To encourage individual action, influence public opinion, and counsel legislation.
5. To keep abreast of technical advances and discuss them with the freshness of current news.
6. To create a new community of interest between urban and rural people.
7. To provide urban people with opportunities to understand better practical conservation practices of farmers and foresters.
8. To contribute to our whole culture a finer feeling regarding Nature in all its infinite manifestations.

¹⁴ Wunderlich, (2004); pp.3-4; quoting here from the 1931 Country Life Commission report, authored by Liberty Hyde Bailey.

¹⁵ Gunlogson (1954); p.12

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In addition to the tangible gift of his beloved family farm, Gunlogson lived out his belief in the importance of grassroots local support of land stewardship by making a number of generous financial gifts that continue to fund ongoing environmental education programs through the North Dakota Community Foundation, establishing regional centers for Great Plains Research at the University of Nebraska, Iowa State University and Southwest Minnesota State at Marshall, an annual ASEE scholarship entitled "Engineering and Technology for a Sustainable World", an American Horticultural Society (AHS) national award recognizing, "innovative use of technology to make home gardening more productive and useful", and contributions to the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies. Gunlogson was a Life Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and his establishment of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. continues to fund "The Countryside Engineering Award" as a major scholarship program of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE).

Other writings of G. B. Gunlogson reveal him to be a strong lifelong advocate for appreciation of the North Dakota settlement story (commemorating the settlement period from the 1880s to 1910). While he personally valued his Icelandic-American upbringing, in this respect he was anything but ethnocentric or xenophobic. His writings and spoken words show great respect for cultural diversity as a pioneering value.

This is a story about North Dakota and its settlers that I like to tell because of its human qualities. As a youngster in early North Dakota I was aware that most of the settlers were hard up and there was a struggle and hard work for most families. Another impression was of a pervasive friendliness, good humor, and laughter when people would get together. But I didn't realize until many years later the great significance of the accomplishments these North Dakota settlers achieved in their lifetime. The events were not of the kind that make headlines, but they added up to one of the finest chapters in the American experience.

It took superior self-reliance, courage, and enterprise to come to the near wilderness to stake claims. What has always amazed me was how these people – few of them owning more than an ox, an axe, and shovel when they came – could find a way to clear the brushland, break new fields, build homes, and provide for families on every 160-acres, when much of that land was sandy and semi-marginal, and at the same time build schools and churches and achieve so much towards community betterment.

This property forms sort of a link between pre-settlement conditions and the present. The terrain is highly varied and includes probably a greater variety of native plants, birds, and wildlife than found anywhere else in the state in one place.¹⁶

Late in his life, writing to his nephews and nieces, he poignantly summarized many aspects of significance of the farmstead property and the larger homestead setting in a letter included in its entirety on the "additional documentation" continuation sheets. In terms of ecology, rural development, and appreciation of diverse cultural heritage, G.B. Gunlogson was clearly a man ahead of his time. In the manner of other early environmentalist authors like Aldo Leopold, he was able to foresee renewal and rebirth of community life in the countryside in an inspirational way that forms a model for contemporary appreciation of rural values and opportunities.

G.B. Gunlogson was an officer and prominent life member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE). The substantial financial rewards he earned from 45 years combined employment with J.I. Case Company (1909 to 1926) and Western Advertising (1927 to 1954) eventually enabled G.B. Gunlogson to endow several important programs geared toward rural preservation of heritage and natural environments. Thus, his productive career as an agricultural inventor and marketer on behalf of J.I. Case and Western

¹⁶ quoting G.B. Gunlogson, from DVD video program produced by North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department (n.d.). (transcribed 21 July 2007).

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Advertising corporations is probably less relevant to the property's significance than is his extensive commitment to writing, public speaking and lobbying. Much of his advocacy was geared toward balancing the productivity of rural landscapes (using a scientific approach toward agriculture) with environmental awareness and aesthetic appreciation of sustainable land uses, based on an "ideal model" he recognized in his family's Tongue River homestead.

These diverse interests were unified by his childhood experience on the homestead. His commitment to that place (and Loa's lifelong commitment to maintaining its integrity, materially and in terms of feeling and association) culminated in the gift of the homestead land, the farmstead, and additional acreage to the North Dakota Parks system in 1964 for use as a nature preserve (dedicated as Icelandic State Park). In his spoken remarks, he offered the following often-quoted appraisal. "We have a choice. This is your heritage. You can let it be forgotten or you can make it live to inspire future generations throughout America".¹⁷

Dedication of the park, its nature trails, arboretum, and farmstead site, were significant contributions to North Dakota's interpretation of cultural heritage and natural environment enabled by establishment of the park, which he described as "the rim of the wilderness – beautiful and inspiring." On May 24, 1983 G. B. Gunlogson received the North Dakota Governor's Award for his numerous contributions to the American countryside and he was recipient of the U. S. Department of Interior's distinguished "Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award" in 1978.

The land has been here for untold ages, but this farm with its fields and crops and cattle come from minds of men. Every year these acres become more productive as our skill and our ideas grow. Even the songbirds and wild flowers bring us new riches as we come to see and know them better. With renewed inspiration, I shall make still greater this heritage, of land and of living things.¹⁸

Gunlogson's insights were especially prescient in the extent to which they linked aesthetic appreciation of rural landscapes with their potential to yield scientific knowledge and economic sustainability, at a time that is remarkably early in the environmental conservation movement.

In the early 1950s, G.B. began letting scientists and naturalists study the homestead's unique characteristics. G.B. said, "Conservation of natural resources is something in which every individual has a stake, both moral and economic." "Many more local areas should be set aside for education and inspiration to provide enjoyment and to stimulate appreciation of nature. These developments would add greatly to the dimensions of American life."¹⁹

It would be dismissive and misleading to suggest that G.B.'s strong, persuasive communication skills, delivered from the platform of Western Advertising, did not contribute significantly to the establishment of a science-oriented appreciation of rural landscape values at a critical point in the foundation of the environmental preservation movement. Furthermore, whether in the form of technical bulletins or publications for national distribution, these writings and speeches directly tie G.B. Gunlogson's personal, ethical values to his formative experiences and tangible lifelong connection with the Tunga farm. Borne directly from his affinity for the agricultural setting of his family's Pembina County homestead, his perspectives lent credibility to environmental values because they reflected the wisdom of sentimental passion for the landscape aesthetic, in balanced relationship to his applied experience with science and technology.

¹⁷ Transcript of remarks at the dedication ceremony for Icelandic State Park and arboretum nature preserve, August 2, 1964.

¹⁸ G.B. Gunlogson. "The Good Farmer", in *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. Fargo: North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, 1954; (frontispiece).

¹⁹ Excerpts quoting G.B. Gunlogson from interpretive brochure distributed by the N.D. State Parks Division at Icelandic State Park.

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Though he appreciated the frequent opportunities to return to the family farmstead throughout his adult life, G.B. moved into the forefront of rural advocacy somewhat later in life.²⁰ North Dakota Director of Parks and Recreation Doug Prchl has spoken persuasively and compellingly about the importance of this farmstead in affirming G.B. Gunlogson's belief in a unified rural landscape setting by preserving, (through his gift of the entire property to the people of North Dakota) "a diverse and highly prized nature preserve including, on its prairies and bottomlands, a unique biome".²¹

The Gunlogson family homestead -- and particularly the farmstead parcel being nominated -- mirror G.B. Gunlogson's cultural heritage, his environmental values, and his deep-rooted appreciation for pioneer life and country people's meaningful relationship to closely-familiar native landscapes. As a well-read Icelandic-American, G.B. Gunlogson held a somewhat "romanticized" perception of his family's farmstead as an embodiment of the processes and aesthetic values of rural life and the immigrant experience. Gunlogson's lifelong commitment to these landscape conservation values culminated in establishment of the historic site and nature center as his most prized contributions to his state and community, as well as to the education of future generations.

In the early 1950s, G.B. began letting scientists and naturalists study the homestead's unique ecological characteristics. In the years following, the nature center became well-known to naturalists as a venue for collecting insect life, flora and fauna distinctive to the Pembina Hills region. Throughout the 50s and 60s, leading up to the formal gift of the property to the state, the farmstead (still occupied by Loa at that time) served as a starting point for nature center explorations by elementary students. More advanced scientific investigators found the farm and homestead an ideal place to understand the geology of the Tongue River valley, groundwater replenishment of aquifers, plant succession and persistence of indigenous and non-native species under the pressures of agriculture.

(This) Nature preserve is designated to protect and perpetuate biological features of significance . . . containing three rare species of birds and rare fish, nine plants rare in the state, premier woodlands and wetland communities. Plants like the graceful sedge are documented nowhere else in the state, and the water arum found here occurs at only one other site.

People from, all parts of the country have come to this farm to view its unique natural diversity. Teachers and pupils make this their outdoor classroom. The Nature Preserve affords scientists of all ages the opportunity to observe and appreciate the interactive workings of living nature, undisturbed by human activities. As time goes on, it is hoped that this Nature Preserve and the old family farmstead will be increasingly appreciated by visitors who enjoy the tranquility of the place and the simplicity that characterized the lives of our early settlers.²²

Writing about the family farmstead in the introduction to his treatise, *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*, Gunlogson observes:

The land on which this farm is situated has been here for untold ages, but the farm, together with its fields, crops, and cattle came from the minds of men. Every year these acres have become more productive as our skill and our ideas about the complexity of Nature's interactions have grown. Even the songbirds and wild flowers bring us renewed riches as we come to see and know them better. With renewed inspiration, I shall make still greater the heritage of this land and its living things.²³

²⁰ communicated in 1983 to Douglas Eiken, then-director of North Dakota Parks and Recreation during a series of interviews at Gunlogson's Racine, WI home.

²¹ Testimony given at NRHP State Review Board meeting; Bismarck, ND (January 25, 2008).

²² State Parks and Recreation pamphlet (1989); quoting Gunlogson in its introduction.

²³ Gunlogson, *Appraisal*, (1954), in the section "Conservation in Farming Needs a Rational Approach".

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The land [on this farm] has much natural beauty, great variety of plant life and a highly-varied terrain that makes it uniquely well suited for interpretation and study of nature. The nature trails emanating outward from the farm site have received national designation for their scientific and educational benefits. At the same time, the old home and its peaceful surroundings that have had such an impact on my understanding, remain a valuable cultural/historical resource providing an appropriate setting for education and interpreting pioneer life.

These uses will develop gradually as local communities and the state respond to new ecological opportunities. The old barn is being used to display both natural history and human history. Increasingly, the old home and its contents, most of which inspire my memories extending back to the last century, will serve to portray home life and the settlers' close connections with the land.²⁴

Late in his life, G.B. renewed himself and his ties to the farm place by returning for more frequent visits, reflecting on the farm's unchanging qualities in discussions with his sister Loa and letters to their nieces and nephews, and he collaborated on a retrospective, descriptive/interpretive painting that presents the farmstead as it existed in his memories of its earliest years. The period of his retirement from active work for Western Advertising enabled Gunlogson to return to the family farmstead more frequently in the early 1960s; a period of reflection during which Gunlogson's lifetime of advocacy was more publicly recognized within his home state.

In his remarks at the dedication of Icelandic State Park on August 21, 1964, G.B. Gunlogson affirmed,

"We will always be moved by these miracles of nature because we are a part of these miracles. Our physical form and fitness and all our senses were acquired in the primeval cradle of nature. Our senses of sight and hearing and even our moods became attuned to this environment. Because of this heritage, nature preserves dedicated to inspirational and educational purposes may become increasingly important to our cultural development in the future . . . People from all parts of the country come here to view this unique area of natural diversity. Teachers and pupils make this their outdoor schoolroom. The Nature Preserve affords people of all ages opportunities to observe and enjoy the workings of living nature, undisturbed by man. As time goes on, it is hoped that this Nature Preserve and old homestead will become increasingly appreciated by visitors who enjoy the tranquility of the surroundings and the simplicity which characterized the lives of our early settlers."²⁵

Among his numerous accomplishments that received national visibility, he founded the Countryside Development Foundation, established awards in his family's name with the American Horticultural Society and the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (both focused on leadership activities benefiting conservation of rural landscapes), and he received the North Dakota Governor's Award for contributions to the American countryside. His legacy continues in the form of national scholarships, a student environmental design competition, and award programs like the Countryside Engineering Award that G.B. Gunlogson funded through the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). He also contributed through several generous endowments to local educational and cultural heritage organizations.

Though G.B. Gunlogson left the farm to seek advanced educational opportunities at about the age of 18, it would be inaccurate to infer that his life's accomplishments were not the direct product of his time on the farm. G.B.'s writings document well that he returned to the farm frequently during his time at universities and with J.I. Case. His conversations with neighboring immigrant farmers and meticulous observation of farming practices in Pembina County led him to many of his inventions and innovations. G.B. wrote most eloquently of the

²⁴ Transcript of remarks at the dedication ceremony for Icelandic State Park and arboretum nature preserve, August 2, 1964.

²⁵ G.B. Gunlogson quoted in, "A Settlement Story", in the interpretive brochure for Icelandic State Park.

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lifelong impact his emotional connections with the Tongue River had on his appreciation of rural country life, which led him to make a gift of his beloved farm for public educational use as a nature preserve. Clearly, the connection of this historically important person cannot be disassociated from his lifelong ties to the cultural heritage of this farm. His lifelong personal connection with Icelandic immigrant neighbors from his youth, with the farm established by his family, and with the Tongue River setting formed the values in his productive life and sustained his commitment to the rural countryside, even during times when he was away from the farm, as reflected in writings upon dedication of the State Park when he was in his 90s.

The Gunlogson farmstead is locally significant as a reflection of Icelandic-American immigrant culture and the patterns of historical events it embodies. The farmstead property has local significance under National Register Criterion "A" because of the historical importance of homesteading, settlement, farming, and land conservation activities that took place on the farm during the period of significance from 1880 to 1958. The property is remarkable in the extent to which it exists "unaltered" with all its fixtures and features surviving intact from the period of historic significance.

To a secondary extent, the farmstead site is also locally significant under Criterion "B" because reflects a direct, lifelong connection to G.B. Gunlogson who is a person important to North Dakota's history for agricultural invention and marketing, and especially in terms of his contributions to public awareness of environmental stewardship and balanced development values in rural life from 1927 to 1958 and beyond. The property satisfies Criteria Consideration "G" because the exceptionally important contributions of G.B. Gunlogson to the late 20th century environmental movement in North Dakota continued binding him tangibly to the farm after 1958. The farmstead property affirms the local, grassroots environmental values associated with G.B. Gunlogson's advocacy and symbolizes his contributions to rural conservation late in life, culminating in the dedication of the historic farmstead and nature preserve for educational purposes in 1964.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 22
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 23

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 24
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

10. Verbal boundary description:

Part of the original platted 160-acre Gunlogson homestead situated in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Akra Township (Twp 161 North, Range 55 West) in Pembina County, North Dakota. The parcel is defined by a boundary line beginning at a point 650-feet west of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15 (UTM coordinates Z14 E592780 N5403130), extending southward to a point on the right-of-way of Pembina County Road 5 (UTM coordinates Z14 E592790 N5402740), thence westerly along the highway right-of-way a distance of 140-feet (UTM coordinates Z14 E592765 N5402735), then northward following a line parallel to the eastern boundary line to the section line between Sections 15 and 10 of the township (UTM coordinates Z14 E592755 N5403130), thence eastward approximately 140-feet to the point of origination. Overall dimensions of the parcel occupied by the farmstead and related standing structures are approximately 1320-feet by 140-feet (4.24-acres) generally lying above the fall line where level lands begins to slope downward toward the Tongue River drainage basin.

10. Verbal boundary justification:

All features associated with activities of the historic farmstead are included within these irregularly-defined boundaries. For reference purposes, the historic farmhouse building within the boundaries is located at UTM coordinate Z14 E592720 N5402880. The larger original homestead acreage has been subdivided as a result of the property being dedicated to the State of North Dakota for use as a public park. Survey lines on the USGS topographic maps (which are shown correctly and undistorted on the USGS "additional documentation" page of the nomination) appear somewhat irregular in their cardinal orientation. Boundaries of the parcel occupied by only the historic farmstead are unaffected by adjacent land uses (such as the Heritage Center interpretive open-air museum exhibits). The intent of this boundary description is to include land between the treed shelterbelt 200-feet east of the Heritage Center (on the west), and the wooded land included in the Gunlogson Nature Trails system (on the east); and from the county road (on the south) to a north boundary along the township section line (on the north), within which all historic standing structures and potential archaeological features are contained.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional Documentation Page 25
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Photo caption/identifier continuation sheet:

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_54 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Exterior of granary (left) and historic Gunlogson barn (right) facing northeast

Photo number 1

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_55 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Close-up of Gunlogson barn, northeast corner; photographer facing southwest

Photo number 2

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_64 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
South elevation of farmhouse; driveway/lane at left aligns w/ barn, looking north

Photo number 3

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_62 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
View toward farmhouse from boxelder windbreak; facing northeast

Photo number 4

**Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota**

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_59 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Gunlogson house, south (front) and east elevations; facing northwest

Photo number 5

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 26
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_58 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Gunlogson house, east and north elevations; photographer facing southwest

Photo number 6

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

SCM07 102_67 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Interior of farmhouse kitchen; photographer facing southeast

Photo number 7

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site
Icelandic State Park; Pembina County, North Dakota

Photographer: Steve C. Martens

Photo date: 18 July 2007

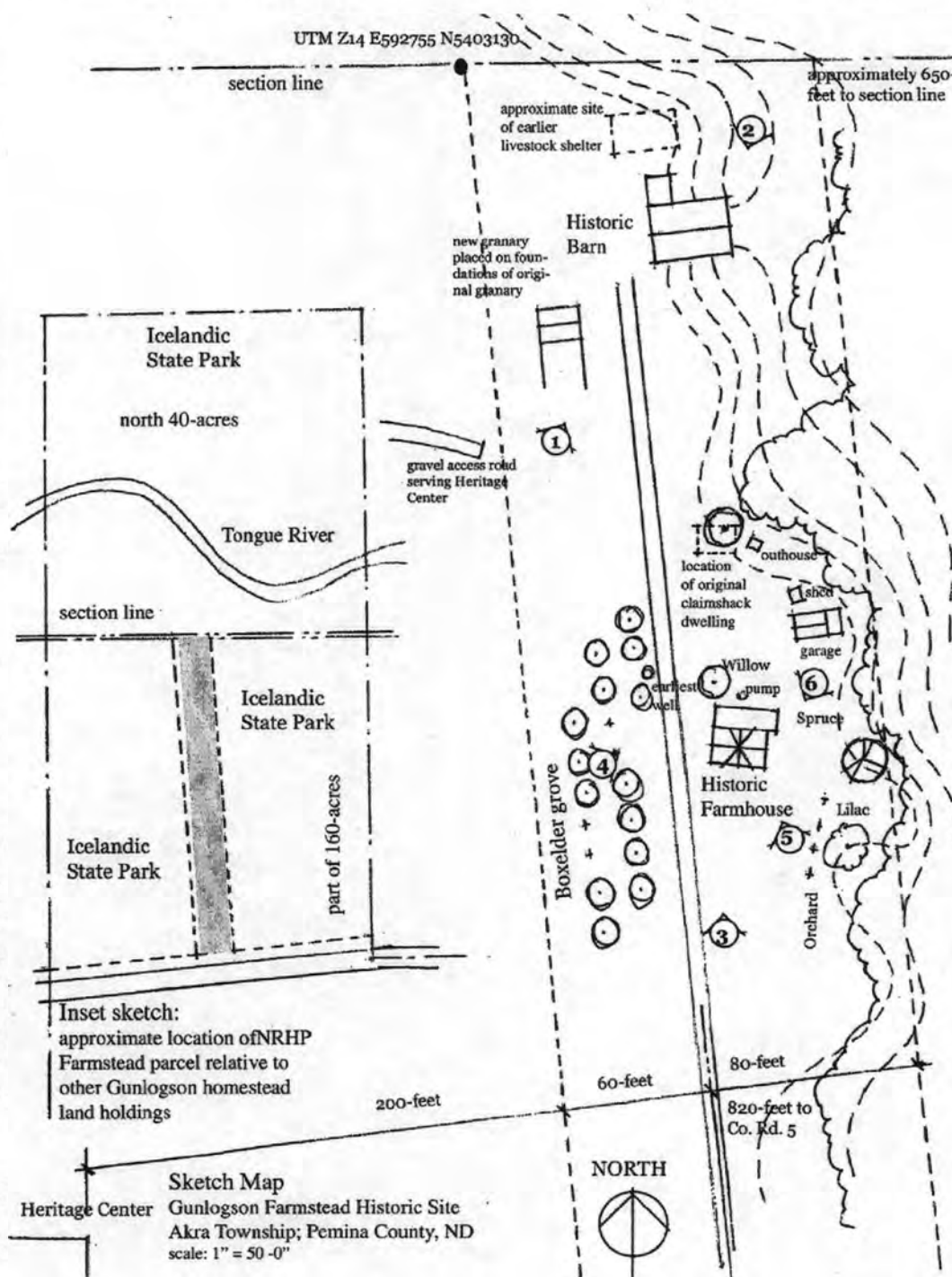
SCM07 102_70 BW (Digital TIFF images); State Historical Society of North Dakota
Interior of upstairs sleeping room; photographer facing northwest

Photo number 8

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 27
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional Documentation Page 28
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota



GoogleEarth™ aerial photograph of Gunlogson Homestead site
Image used courtesy of GoogleEarth (downloaded 21 July, 2007)
©Europa Technologies

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 29
 Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

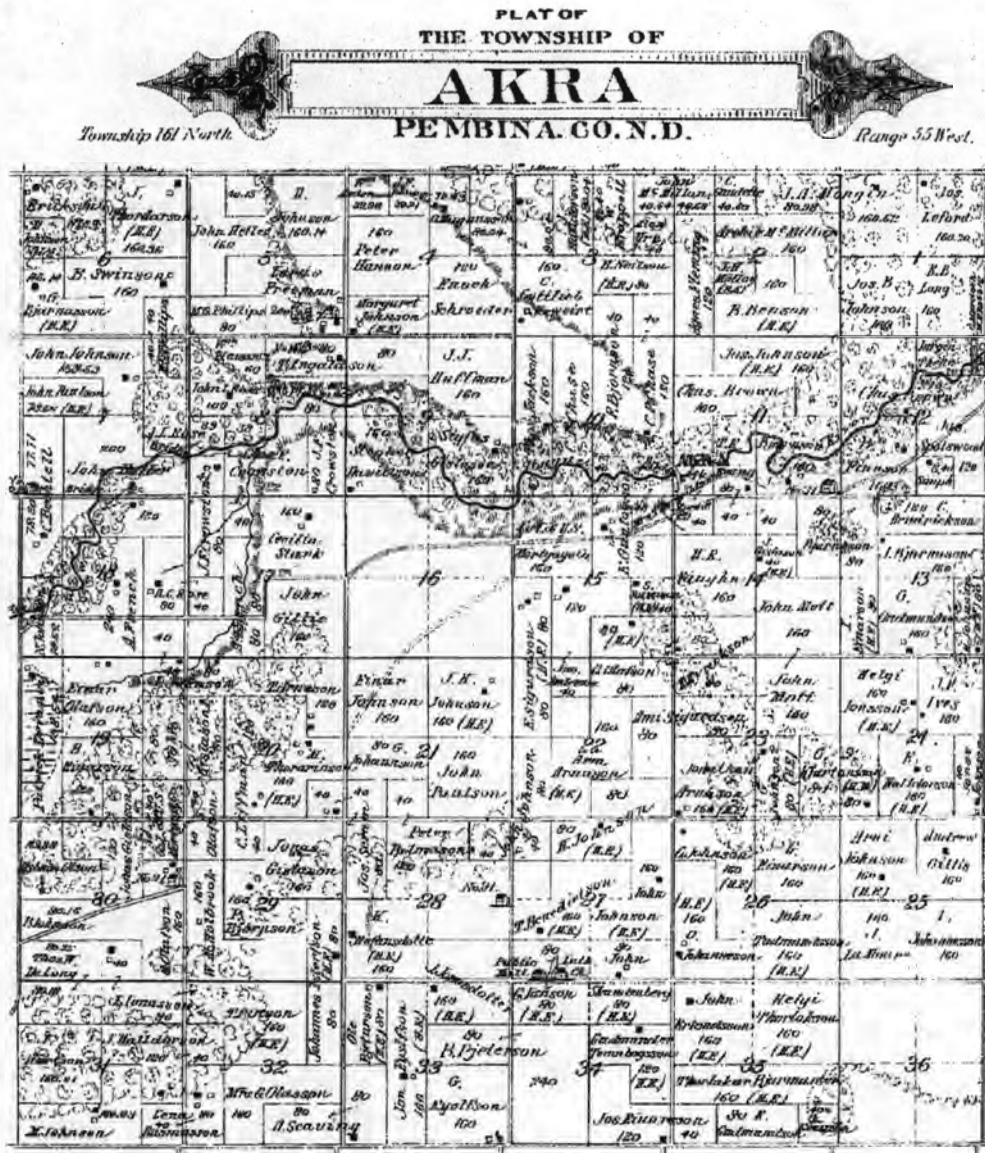


Fig. 1: Plat of Akra Township in Pembina County showing the Gunlogson homestead in Sections 10 and 15

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Additional Documentation Page 30
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota

G. B. GUNLOGSON
3657 HENNEPIN PLACE
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53402

June 12, 1980

Dear Nephews and Nieces -

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with some background information about the Gunlogson Arboretum, and why it was established. My parents' homesteaded the 160 acres on the Tongue River in 1880, and here they built their future home and raised a family of five children - Carl, John, Stina, Loa and myself. All of us dearly loved this home. We were also blessed by living in a delightful community, a sublime example of what the early settlers had achieved, notwithstanding poverty and great physical hardships. These early experiences may help to explain why plans were undertaken more than 30 years ago to preserve this homestead and find a way to develop its most valuable resource for public use.

The land has much natural beauty, a great variety of plant life and a highly varied terrain which make it uniquely well suited for interpretation and study of nature. The nature trails have received national designation. At the same time the old home and its peaceful surroundings have been judged as highly valuable cultural - historical resource which provide an appropriate setting for interpreting pioneer life at the time these early communities and state were being built.

These uses will develop gradually as the local communities and the state respond to the opportunities. The old barn is now being used for displays of both natural history and human history. Later on a new structure may come for other displays to interpret the geology and other features of the region. Increasingly the old home and its contents, most of which go back to the last century, will serve to portray home life in that period.

Altogether this area of 200 acres has been acclaimed by many authorities as one of the more unique nature centers in the country. The 40 acres were added sometime ago to compliment the distinctive geological features of the area. The homestead adds much to the cultural potential of the whole center.

June 10 was my 93 birthday, and last January Esther and I had our 63 anniversary. This has been a great journey through a world of constant and climatic changes, from the oxen and horse and buggy of my youth to an age of satellites and computers. Each generation acquires a new outlook on life, and enters a new phase of changes to cope with. Now the homestead is a part of the Icelandic State Park and belongs to the state. Loa who has done so much to keep up the home, has the right to live there as long as she chooses.

In the future the old homestead will remain as a reminder of what life and times were like in the more idyllic past when North Dakota was a frontier. The "Gild" and the upland prairie will be as inviting as ever, and the special facilities provided will enable both young and old to better observe and enjoy the marvels and beauty of living nature. This legacy from the past will always be here for you and future generations to cherish.

Your uncle,

G. B. Gunlogson

P. S. A great deal of information about the Arboretum has been published and I am enclosing a few of these pieces.

Fig. 2: Copy of letter from G.B. Gunlogson to his nephews and nieces, describing his purposes in dedicating the homestead and farm for public education uses.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Additional Documentation Page 31
Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, North Dakota



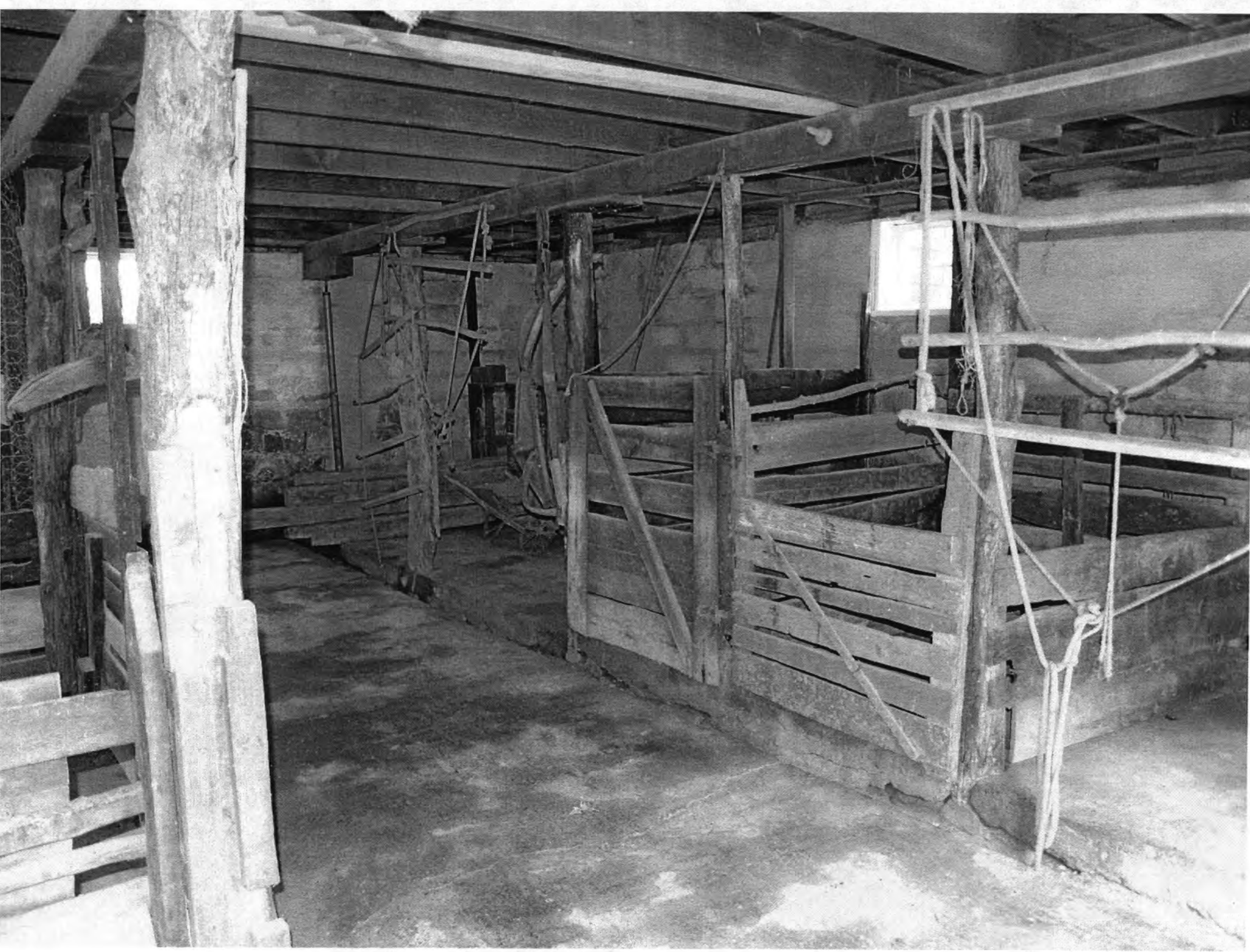
Fig. 3: Artist's sketch of Gunlogson farmstead prepared by Robert Olson under guidance of G. B. Gunlogson late in the Gunlogson's life, depicting early condition of farmstead features. (The original is retained in the collections of the Heritage Center at Icelandic State Park.)

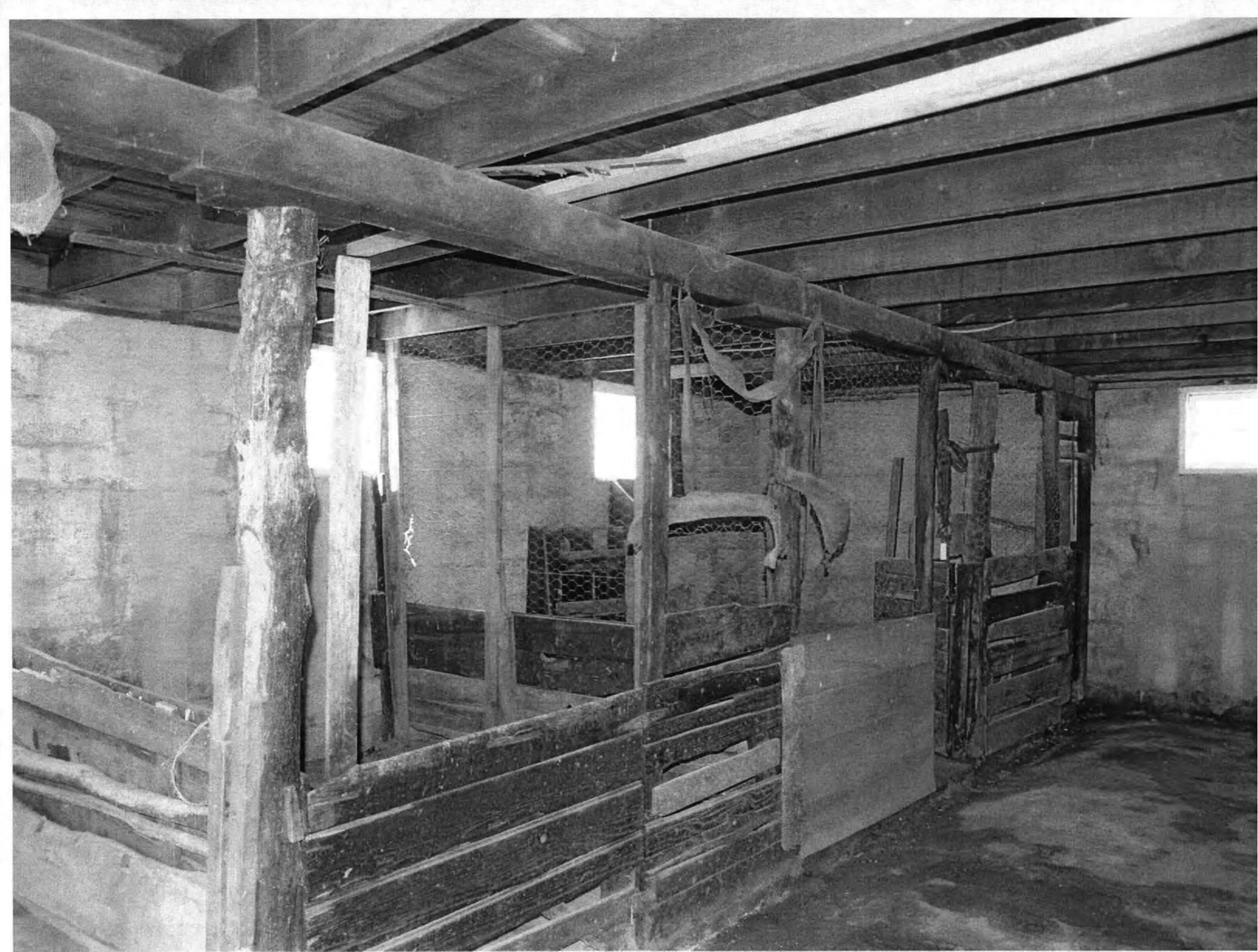


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Photographed By Steve C. Martens; Architect (SCM 2007)

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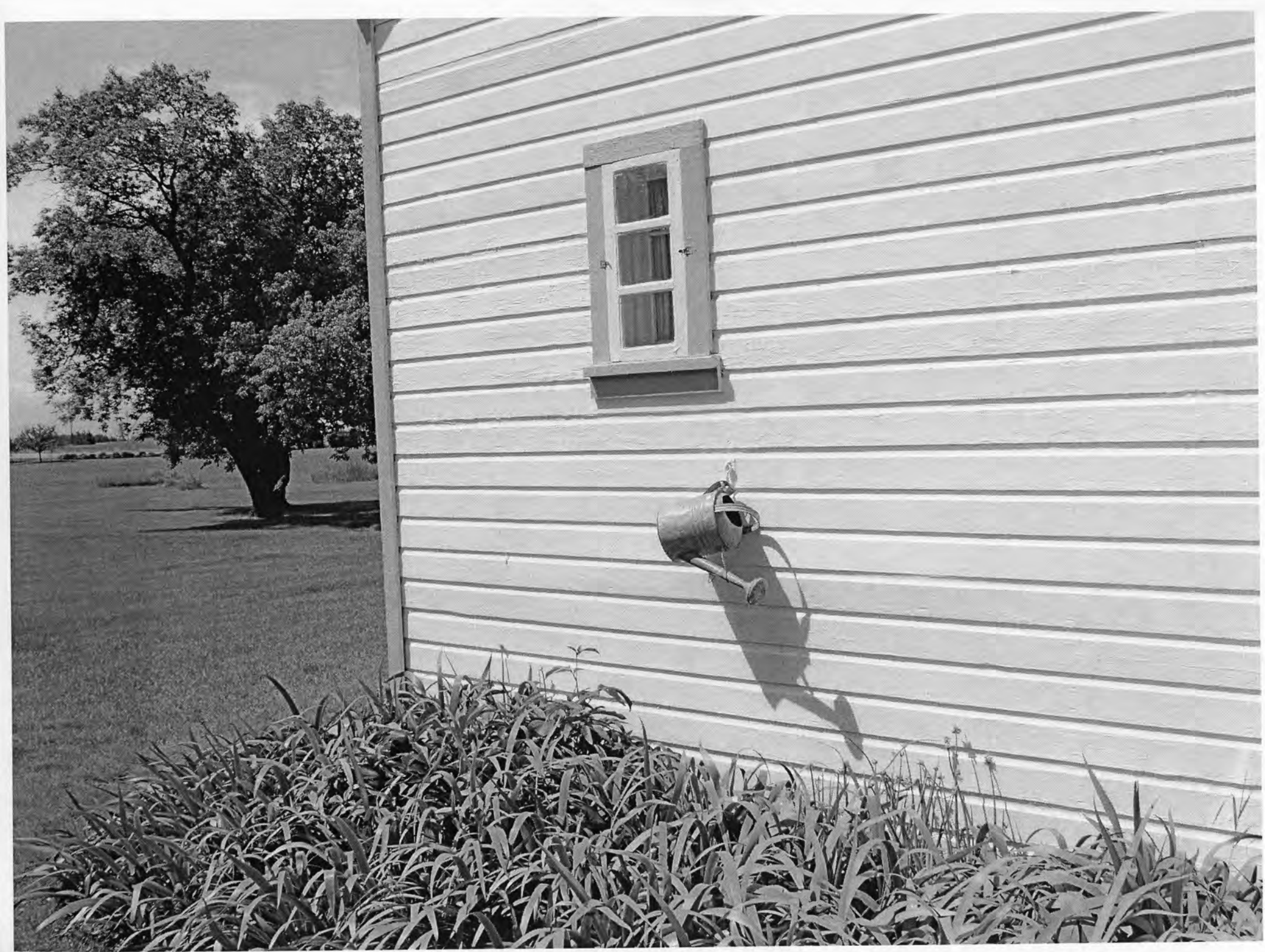


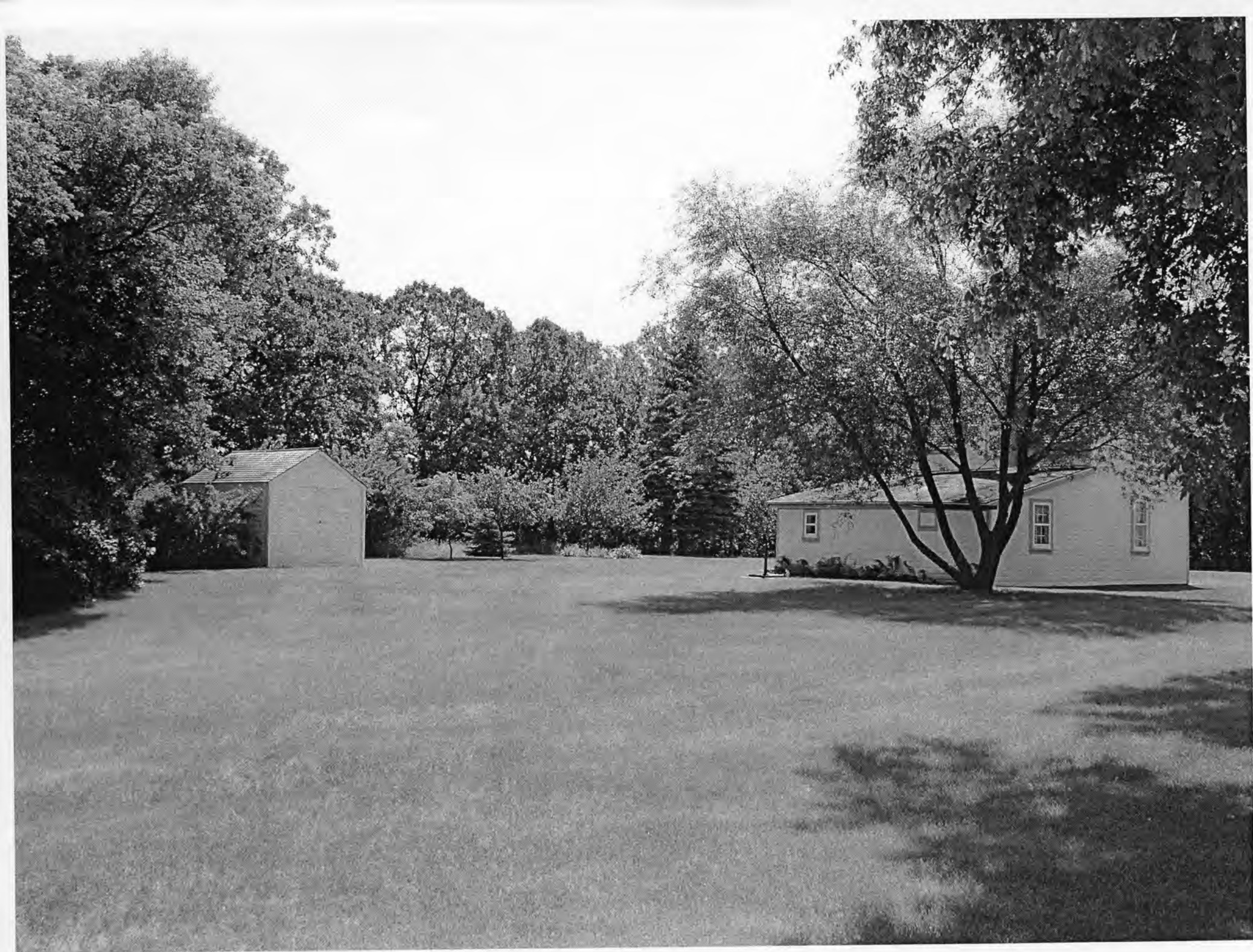












United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

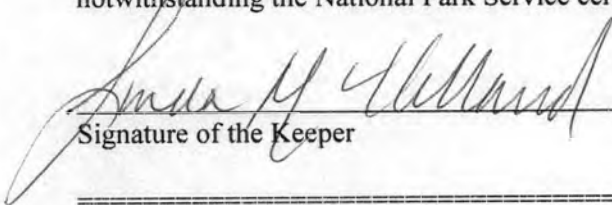
NRIS Reference Number: 08000232

Property Name: Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site

County: Pembina State: North Dakota

Multiple Name:

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

September 19, 2008

Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3. Certification

The level of significance is, hereby, amended to read "State" level of significance to correspond to the case made in the text of the nomination for G. B. Gunlogson's contributions in the area of conservation.

Section 8. Significance

On page 8-13, the date "1931" on line 2 is, hereby, corrected to read "1909."

The staff of the North Dakota State Historic Society was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Pembina

DATE RECEIVED: 8/06/08

DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY:

DATE OF 45TH DAY:

9/19/08

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000232

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The various questions raised in the previous return have been answered, and the nomination has been refocused with a strengthened context for the Country Life Movement and ^{the native} deep rooted appreciation for pioneer life and country landscape. Gunlogson's role in perpetuating its goals and vision. The extension of the P.O.S. to 1964 is justified on the basis of Gunlogson's exceptional importance in N. Dakota's efforts to establish state parks and conserve its natural and cultural heritage. Period of significance spans 1882, the period of homesteading, in which farm took form, to 1964, the date of Gunlogson's gift to the state and the park's establishment.

RECOM./CRITERIA

Accept A+B
crit. con 6.

REVIEWER

SM Clelland

DISCIPLINE

Hist

TELEPHONE

DATE

9-19-08

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



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 1; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 2; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 3; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 4; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 5: (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



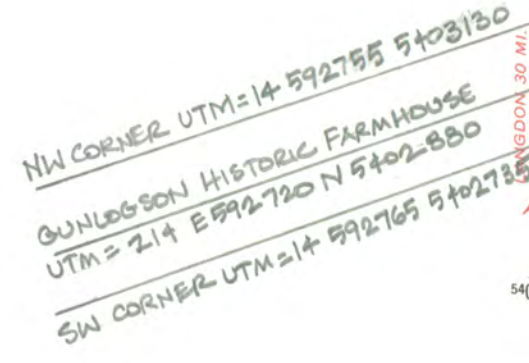
GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 6; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSEN FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 7; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



GUNLOGSON FARMSTEAD HISTORIC SITE
ICELANDIC STATE PARK
PEMBINA COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA
PHOTO NO. 8; (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET)



AMS 6481 I SW—SERIES V871



**STATE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY**
OF NORTH DAKOTA

To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Mary Kate Ryan
Date: 14 February 2008
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 28th day of February 2008, for

the nomination of the Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site to the National Register of Historic Places.

_____ 1 _____ National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper

_____ Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper

_____ 8 _____ Photographs, black and white

_____ 1 _____ Original USGS map(s)

_____ Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)

_____ Pieces of correspondence

_____ 1 _____ Other: Photo CD

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:

Steve C. Martens; Architect

associate professor; North Dakota State University
& architectural history research consultant

S.U. Station; P.O. Box 5244
Fargo, ND 58105-5244

(cellphone 701/361-3943)
e-mail: Steve.Martens@ndsu.edu

14 July 2008

Kathy Lunde; CLG Coordinator
Pembina County/Red River Regional Council
516 Cooper Avenue, Suite 101
Grafton, ND 58237
klunde@state.nd.us

Amy Munson; Grants and Contracts
State Historic Preservation Office
612 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58505
amunson@state.nd.us

RE: Gunlogson Farmstead NRHP nomination followup revisions

Dear Kathy and Amy;

Please find, enclosed, a summary of recommended responses to the list of review comments requested by National Park Service reviewer Linda McClelland, accompanying the NPS determination that the National Register nomination for the Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site in Pembina County, ND should be returned for Additional Documentation. (Thank you, Amy, for passing those comments along to me.) I have also attached revised copy of the nomination that includes all the corrections and additional information I have been able to provide in responding to this request (with the revised nomination hardcopy and digitally in MSWord and pdf formats for SHPO use).

The first two paragraphs of the NPS review comments accurately summarize my assessment of the property's significance under Criteria "A" and "B". No response to those paragraphs is required, but I am pleased with the extent to which the reviewer was able to accurately derive the "gist" of the nomination's reasoning about these two areas of significance in her summary. It is always gratifying when the basic rationale makes sense to someone further up in the chain of communication. In addressing the reviewer's questions, I have added a substantial amount of material in hopes of more closely tying G.B. Gunlogson's very committed activities in the conservation movement, to the physical features and fabric of the farmstead. The comments accompanying this letter are my professional recommendation for each of the other requests for clarification. Please note that the revised NRHP nomination form that accompanies this letter contains the additional verbiage I have summarized in the attached set of response comments (footnoted in the revised NRHP form document).

As a contract consultant, my goal is to always provide the best possible service to the Historic Preservation Commission I serve, and to the State Historical Society of North Dakota, including timely and responsive followup to review comments at every level of the National Register process. Important National Register projects like this one also reflect on the people whose history the property embodies. Based on the usual review cycle and responding previously to input from SHPO staff and the State Review Board, I felt the nomination, as originally written, made a strong and compelling case for listing. In this subsequent revision, I have tried my very best to be responsive to all the questions, suggestions, and requests for clarification from the very-thorough NPS review.

In providing this additional documentation to answer questions raised by NPS review, I apologize for the delay that has ensued to National Register listing of a clearly significant property, and the rich heritage the Gunlogson property embodies. It has taken me a few weeks to complete the research and writing necessary to address the NPS request for additional documentation. I wanted to be as specific and thoroughly responsive as possible. My sincere hope is that the information I have added in responding to the reviewer's comments will strengthen the nomination, particularly in terms of the property's tangible associations with G.B. Gunlogson.

I note, too, that SHPO and the State Review Board are already on record as supporting the recommendation for these two areas of local significance, so that hopefully this resubmission should not delay processing further. Thank you for your extra efforts in helping to keep this important nomination document moving forward.

Sincerely;



Steve C. Martens
Architectural Historian

DATE: 14 July 2008

SUBJECT: Responses to NPS review (Linda McClelland; undated)

Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site; Pembina County, ND

National Register nomination "Return for Additional Documentation"

NPS review comment:

Section 3: Please complete the fill-in items for the SHPO's certification.

Response/Action recommended:

The appropriate blanks inside the first "boxed" area have now been checked and the name of the State Historic Preservation Officer inserted. The SHPO's signature and date must still be added by SHPO before forwarding the revised nomination to NPS for further action.

NPS review comment:

Section 5: Classification. Please revise the count if the contributing status of the outhouse is changed from contributing to noncontributing (see Section 7 below).

Response/Action recommended:

Consultant's recommendation is that the resource count should not be changed, in light of discussion below. In my professional judgment, the outhouse/privy has been repaired and rehabilitated. Care has been taken in retaining its material integrity and historic details. It does contribute to accurate associative character of the farmstead property through its historic character, features and usage, consistent with Criterion Consideration E, which has now been checked on the form.

NPS review comment:

Section 7: On page 7.7, please reevaluate the contributing status of the outhouse. Reconstructed buildings are usually not eligible for listing in the National Register, and the contributing status of resources that have been rehabilitated or repaired requires integrity of design, workmanship and materials, as well as location and setting. Please consider the extent to which this resource has been repaired rather than reconstructed in determining whether or not the building possesses sufficient integrity to be classified as contributing.

Response/Action recommended:

Consultant has given careful consideration to the reviewer's questions. Eliminating this carefully repaired feature from the resource count of contributing structures would diminish the associative character, unity, and material architectural character of the farmstead. Section 7, Page 7, Paragraph 6 has been revised to indicate that,

The outhouse privy feature has been repaired and maintained, while faithfully retaining the original integrity of design, workmanship, materials and construction features, in addition to its location and setting, consistent with National Register Criteria Consideration E.

Documentary photos in the collections of SHPO have been consulted, and confirm the retention of mirror, toiletpaper holder, toothbrush and other personal hygiene items that were used by the Gunlogsons through most of the outhouse/privy's existence. Loa Gunlogson performed ongoing repair and maintenance of the outhouse subsequent to its original construction, but the date of her repairs within the historical period cannot be ascertained through available records. Though the privy is a minor building on the farmstead property, repairs and maintenance performed by State Parks staff, using particular care in the materials and construction details, meet the Criteria Consideration "E" through accurate execution of the outhouse repairs in their original environmental context, the dignified manner with which the repairs have been made, and since no similar building with the same association exists on the property.

NPS review comment:

Section 8 [Page 3 of the original nomination form]:

Criterion Considerations: Please check the box for Criterion Consideration G.

Response/Action recommended:

At the request of NPS staff, the box for Criteria Consideration "G" has now been checked on Page 3 of the nomination form, and language has been inserted in the narrative Significance Statement to reflect on the exceptional importance of conservation activities undertaken in connection with this property in the 6-year period subsequent to 1958.

NPS review comment:

Significant Dates: The list of overlapping dates of significance is confusing here; please provide a list of dates rather than long spans of overlapping time (which are covered in the period of significance). I understand that

the first set of dates refers to the construction of the house, and, of course, 1964, to the date property was granted to the state, but it is unclear what the other dates refer to. Please note that the dates entered should correspond to the discussion of significant events in Section 8, and none of the dates entered should fall outside the period of significance.

Response/Action recommended:

I agree with the reviewer about the confusing way these dates were originally presented. Significant dates associated with the property have now been revised on the form (as follows), with the consultant's apologies for confusion caused by overlapping dates originally indicated.

- 1882-1890 Original emigration of the Gunlogson family, establishment of the Tongue River homestead and construction of the farmhouse
- 1922 Subsequent construction of the historic barn that now exists on-site
- 1890-1958 Period of Loa Gunlogson's residence on the farm and maintenance of the cultural artifacts and physical features of historic architecture and setting.
- 1909-1958 Period of G.B. Gunlogson's primary involvement with J.I. Case and Western Advertising, which afforded a forum for speeches and lecture presentation on values of the Country Life movement, during which he maintained close contact with his family on the Tongue River farm
- 1959-1964 Advocacy for the Countryside Development Foundation and dedication of the farmstead as a nature preserve and interpretive site for Icelandic-American immigrant culture. Under Criteria Consideration "G" these dates are exceptional in their significance as a time of reflection, reconnection with the family heritage, and public validation of the culminating achievements of Gunlogson's many contributions to conservation and land stewardship in the state of North Dakota.

NPS review comment:

Summary and Text:

Although it is logical and acceptable to end the period of significance in 1964 to coincide with the date Gunlogson relinquished ownership and made the gift of the property to the state, Section 8 should state the reason for extending the period of significance to this date and provide an explanation of how his contributions were exceptionally important in the context of the late 20th century environmental movement in North Dakota.

Response/Action recommended:

A paragraph has been added to Section 8, Page 15 explaining,

The exceptionally important contributions of G.B. Gunlogson to the late 20th century environmental movement in North Dakota continued after 1958, culminating in the dedication of the farmstead and nature preserve for educational purposes in 1964.

Additional language has been added to the narrative Significance Statement, as summarized below.

NPS review comment:

Please clearly state the dates of Gunlogson's birth and death (1887-1983) and provide dates for his writings, especially those that reflect his conservation interests and activities in the 1950s and 1960s. Can any particular writing or activity mark the beginning of his advocacy for natural preservation and farmland conservation? Please drop reference to his writings from "fifty-year" perspective, since of the two writings in the bibliography, only one dates from before 1958. Please summarize the content of these or other writings, define their audience, and explain the purpose of these publications and their influence on environmental or agricultural policies regionally or statewide.

Response/Action recommended:

Add the following to the narrative Statement of Significance:

[and delete reference in Section 8, Page 14 to the distance of contemporary perspective . . .]

G.B. Gunlogson was born June 10, 1887 and died August 20, 1983. He lived on the family's "Tunguá" farm from 1887 until 1905. Loa Gunlogson lived on the farm from 1890 until her death in 1983. Together with their parents, they are buried nearby the farm in Vidalin Church cemetery.

G.B. Gunlogson was a life-long participant in the conservation movement. In his early years as an agricultural innovator and inventor, he established a constructively open dialogue with farmers that crystallized his perspective about the beneficial relationship between wise stewardship and sustainable land uses. Gunlogson's early writings on behalf of J.I. Case Company (1909-1934) were generally more of the nature of technical

bulletins, written from an applied perspective that established his credibility with farmers. Consequently, in his career with Western Advertising (1937-1963), he was in constant demand as a speaker in small communities and agricultural assemblies throughout a five state region that included North Dakota and Minnesota. Though few of these lecture presentations were committed to written form, it was from his platform that he continued building relationships that identified him as an advocate for sustainable rural development in the tradition of the progressive, grassroots populist Country Life movement from the first half of the 20th century. North Dakota has a well-documented tradition of progressive activism and grassroots political engagement following from the populism of the Non-Partisan League that was most active in the state through the 1920s and 1930s.

Historian Gene Wunderlich effectively places Gunlogson's environmental activism within a 50-year context of the progressive Country Life Movement, beginning with the formation in 1919 of the Country Life Association (ACLA) and the Country Life Commission under Liberty Hyde Bailey in 1931. In the course of his interaction with farmers and rural residents, G.B. Gunlogson formed the perspective that environmental advocacy and activism should not be the exclusive purview of academic elites. Gunlogson's personal library does not reveal any particular emphasis on the writings of well-known 20th-century authors like Aldo Leopold or Rachel Carson, although the connections between Gunlogson's environmental values and those of conservationist John Muir are difficult to deny. It is clear from Gunlogson's letters that he followed the periodical literature of the ACLA and agricultural journals. The documentary record of personal correspondence is scant, but it is not unreasonable to infer from his business and governmental affiliations that G.B. was well-read and integrated perspectives of ACLA into his own advocacy.

ACLA lived as an organization a bit over half a century, i.e., about two generations. Its first generation was an extension of the country life movement in the era of President Theodore Roosevelt's administration. Mission and missionaries were products of the Country Life Commission. The first generation oversaw a post-World War I transition from a rural to urban nation, economic prosperity and depression. The second generation, following World War II, faced a new America with rural electrification, interstate superhighway system, G I Bill educational democracy, Social Security extension to farmers, and civil rights. Chemical enhancement of farm productivity yielded pollution and outrage by environmentalists.

In the decade following WWII, ACLA was struggling to find itself as were the rural communities and institutions it was seeking to serve. Plunging farm numbers and the reciprocal enlargement of farm size were the leading features of a restructure of agriculture. Villages and their small businesses deferred to regional centers. Schools consolidated. Medical services concentrated in large towns. Greater distances among farms were closed with improved roads and communication, but pockets of poverty and some social, if not geographic, isolation remained.

By the end of the 1950s, ACLA recognized the radical changes taking place in agriculture and the rural countryside. The Association, perhaps sensing its impotence in the face of new problems, pulled together to lobby for a Second Country Life Commission. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Family Farms of the House Committee on Agriculture were held in July, 1958. In the early 60s, while prospects for a Second Commission faded, ACLA undertook a self examination, revealing in its conference minutes the need for change in its purpose and methods.

In his discussion of "People Left Behind", Wunderlich documents the re-emergence of the local, pragmatically-populist strain of Country Life advocacy following World War II, and in particularly the testimony taken in the U.S. Congressional hearings of 1958, predicated upon; taking stock of Country Life, continuing nationalized extension work from the Land Grant colleges, and an active campaign on behalf of rural progress. All these interrelated initiatives fit closely with the kinds of speechmaking and local advocacy Gunlogson was already doing in connection with Western Advertising, but Gunlogson made the third of these his personal *cause célèbre* through his founding of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. which he funded and personally promoted for the last 25-years of his life. Nationally, Gunlogson served in advisory roles to governmental agencies, conservation organizations, and educational institutions, striking a timely and appropriate balance between resource stewardship and ecologically-balanced rural development.

Gunlogson's applied approach to preservation of natural settings and communities emphasized local decision-making and aesthetic appreciation of the landscapes of northeastern North Dakota (so familiar to him from throughout his life) as a distinctive and diverse biome worthy of study. His unpublished papers in the collections of the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies from 1950 onward reflect his initiative to direct public attention toward rural quality of life issues. Some of the more important written treatises by Gunlogson's hand emerged in the 1950s and 60s. In 1951 he drafted a statement of "Policy for Renewable Natural Resources" presented to the North American Wildlife Conference and subsequently adopted as a policy statement by the Natural Resources Council of America. In 1954 he published his manifesto, *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. His last major written work in 1963, coinciding rather closely with dedication of the family farm as a nature preserve and interpretive center, was entitled *What's the Future for the Country Town and Countryside?*.

In 1965, the Gunlogson paper [prepared and presented to the ACLA in 1963 and reprised in his testimony before U.S. congressional committee in 1965], which envisioned rural life through the country town, began a search for ACLA's revival. In 1966, a task force was created by ACLA. The task force announced that the "main objective . . . of the ACLA is to improve the form and performance of local government in order to provide adequate services to people living in the countryside. [Wunderlich (2004); p.8.]

NPS review comment:

Mention is made several times to Gunlogson's role as founder of the Countryside Development Foundation and a proponent of "the Countryside Development Foundation movement;" please provide information about this organization including the date of its founding, its mission and success, and the nature of his involvement. Also please explain the extent to which this organization influenced or reflected a broader regional or national "movement" as suggested in the nomination?

Response/Action recommended:

Continuing from the narrative discussion above, add the following paragraphs to the narrative Significance Statement to clarify the founding, missions, and achievements of the Countryside Development Foundation.

The Countryside Development Foundation, Inc., which G.B. Gunlogson established in 1959, was a continuation of the purposes of the Progressive-Era, national Country Life movement. The 1909 Country Life Commission report authored by Liberty Hyde Bailey contained a review of "the most prominent deficiencies" in rural life, such as farmer disadvantages in the market, lack of training and education, inadequate transportation, depletion of soils, poor leadership, and hardships of farm women. Many remedies were proposed in the years following, such as improved parcel post and postal saving banks; creation of a highway engineering service; reduced disadvantages for farmers in taxation, credit, and transportation; a system of surveys of agricultural regions; education; and control of corporations and speculation. The Country Life Commission recommended:

- 1) Taking stock of country life, including comprehensive surveys of rural life with Federal and state governments and educational institutions to understand rural problems and design solutions;
- 2) Developing a national system of extension work for improving not only farming but all interests of rural life;
- 3) Campaigning for rural progress including national, state, and local conferences, with cooperation of religious, educational, medical, communication and other organizations.

Quoting again from Wunderlich's interpretation of this sequence of events:

Under the 1909 chairmanship of Liberty Hyde Bailey, the members of the Commission (Kenyon Butterfield, Gifford Pinchot, Henry Wallace, Walter Page, C.S. Barrett, and W.A. Beard) conducted separate studies in their specialties, held 30 hearings in all regions of the United States, sent 550,000 questionnaires to rural people, and solicited the results of schoolhouse meetings held on December 5 throughout the nation. Completing the work of the Commission in such a short time was a remarkable feat. Despite (or perhaps because of) the extremely short life of the Commission, its report contained four substantive recommendations. Those recommendations reflected many of the sought-after reforms of the period, and, with adaptation, would be appropriate today. From an extensive list of rural conditions in need of correction—schools, roads, parcels post, sanitation, farming technology—the Commission noted three "movements" needed to bring about "permanent reconstruction":

1. *Taking stock of country life.* There should be organized . . . under government leadership, a comprehensive plan for an exhaustive study or survey of all the conditions that surround the business of farming and the people who live in the country . . .

2. *Nationalized extension work.* Each state college of agriculture should be empowered to organize as soon as practicable a complete department of college extension, so managed as to reach every person on the land . . .
3. *A campaign for rural progress.* We urge the holding of local, state, and even national conferences on rural progress, designed to unite the interests of education, organization, and religion into one forward movement for the rebuilding of country life . . .

These threefold "movements" recommended by the Country Life Commission created the bases of the American Country Life Association formed a decade later, after World War I, and found their last public expression in the advocacy and programs promulgated by G.B. Gunlogson in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Some aspects of G.B. Gunlogson's advocacy for environmental stewardship and sustainability may seem, on the surface, anachronistic in terms of the value they place on applied engineering and scientific technology as disciplines in the service of the environmental aesthetic. This value was in keeping with his own educational and professional background growing out of his early experiences in Pembina County and in service of J.I. Case, and his genuine respect for the experience and judgments of individual farmers in their local context.

The more specifically detailed purposes of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. (for which Gunlogson was recognized in 1983 by North Dakota Governor Allen Olson) were outlined in *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*. The mission of the Countryside Development Foundation followed quite apparently from Gunlogson's 1958 testimony before congressional hearings, and from the tenets of the Country Life Association; particularly the commitment to a distributive campaign of advocacy for rural progress. Gunlogson reminded readers that, "Large attendance of no special consequence; optimal attendance might be one or two hundred. It is more important that the meetings be neighborly and of local texture for one of the main purposes is to stimulate local interest in local resource conservation."

Aims of the grassroots organization he envisioned would be:

1. To provide a channel for both education and action.
2. To help bring the economic, biological and cultural aspects of conservation [*and one might be tempted to add "scientific"*] into a more harmonious pattern.
3. To build "grassroots" understanding that will guide public policy and private practice.
4. To encourage individual action, influence public opinion, and counsel legislation.
5. To keep abreast of technical advances and discuss them with the freshness of current news.
6. To create a new community of interest between urban and rural people.
7. To provide urban people with opportunities to understand better practical conservation practices of farmers and foresters.
8. To contribute to our whole culture a finer feeling regarding Nature in all its infinite manifestations.

In addition to the tangible gift of his beloved family farm, Gunlogson lived out his belief in the importance of grassroots local support of land stewardship by making a number of generous financial gifts that continue to fund ongoing environmental education programs through the North Dakota Community Foundation, establishing regional centers for Great Plains Research at the University of Nebraska, Iowa State University and Southwest Minnesota State at Marshall, an annual ASEE scholarship entitled "Engineering and Technology for a Sustainable World", an American Horticultural Society (AHS) national award recognizing, "innovative use of technology to make home gardening more productive and useful", and contributions to the North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies. Gunlogson was a Life Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and his establishment of the Countryside Development Foundation, Inc. continues to fund "The Countryside Engineering Award" as a major scholarship program of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE).

NPS review comment:

In what ways did his gift of the homestead (i.e. the parcel currently being nominated) and the provisions he made for its preservation mirror his deep-rooted appreciation for pioneer life and its relationship to the native landscape? In what ways did the County Life movement of the early 20th century (ca. 1910) impact

Gunlogson's personal philosophy and conservation efforts? Did he acknowledge this as a personal influence? In what ways were his conservation interests influenced by the mid-century environmental movement and the writings of John Muir, Olaf Maurie, Rachel Carson, Wendell Berry, and/or Aldo Leopold? In what ways did scientists and naturalists make use of the farm? To what extent were his conservation writings of this period centered on his association with the farmstead (house and outbuildings)?

Response/Action recommended:

The Gunlogson family homestead -- and particularly the farmstead parcel being nominated -- mirror G.B. Gunlogson's cultural heritage, his environmental values, and his deep-rooted appreciation for pioneer life and country people's meaningful relationship to closely-familiar native landscapes. As a well-read Icelandic-American, G.B. Gunlogson held a somewhat "romanticized" perception of his family's farmstead as an embodiment of the processes and aesthetic values of rural life and the immigrant experience. Gunlogson's lifelong commitment to these landscape conservation values culminated in establishment of the historic site and nature center as his most prized contributions to his state and community, as well as to the environmental education of future generations.

In the early 1950s, G.B. began letting scientists and naturalists study the homestead's unique ecological characteristics. In the years following, the nature center became well-known to naturalists as a venue for collecting insect life, flora and fauna distinctive to the Pembina Hills region. Throughout the 50s and 60s, leading up to the formal gift of the property to the state, the farmstead (still occupied by Loa at that time) served as a starting point for nature center explorations by elementary students. More advanced scientific investigators found the farm and homestead an ideal place to understand the geology of the Tongue River valley, groundwater replenishment of aquifers, plant succession and persistence of indigenous and non-native species under the pressures of agriculture.

(This) Nature preserve is designated to protect and perpetuate biological features of significance . . . containing three rare species of birds and rare fish, nine plants rare in the state, premier woodlands and wetland communities. Plants like the graceful sedge are documented nowhere else in the state, and the water arum found here occurs at only one other site.

People from, all parts of the country have come to this farm to view its unique natural diversity. Teachers and pupils make this their outdoor classroom. The Nature Preserve affords scientists of all ages the opportunity to observe and appreciate the interactive workings of living nature, undisturbed by human activities. As time goes on, it is hoped that this Nature Preserve and the old family farmstead will be increasingly appreciated by visitors who enjoy the tranquility of the place and the simplicity that characterized the lives of our early settlers.

Writing about the family farmstead in the introduction to his treatise, *An Appraisal of Conservation Purpose and Policy*, Gunlogson observes:

The land on which this farm is situated has been here for untold ages, but the farm, together with its fields, crops, and cattle came from the minds of men. Every year these acres have become more productive as our skill and our ideas about the complexity of Nature's interactions have grown. Even the songbirds and wild flowers bring us renewed riches as we come to see and know them better. With renewed inspiration, I shall make still greater the heritage of this land and its living things.

The land [on this farm] has much natural beauty, great variety of plant life and a highly-varied terrain that makes it uniquely well suited for interpretation and study of nature. The nature trails emanating outward from the farm site have received national designation for their scientific and educational benefits. At the same time, the old home and its peaceful surroundings that have had such an impact on my understanding, remain a valuable cultural/historical resource providing an appropriate setting for education and interpreting pioneer life.

These uses will develop gradually as local communities and the state respond to new ecological opportunities. The old barn is being used to display both natural history and human history. Increasingly, the old home and its contents, most of which inspire my memories extending back to the last century, will serve to portray home life and the settlers' close connections with the land.

Late in his life, G.B. renewed himself and his ties to the farm place by returning for more frequent visits, reflecting on the farm's unchanging qualities in discussions with his sister Loa and letters to their nieces and nephews, and he collaborated on a retrospective, descriptive/ interpretive painting that presents the farmstead as it existed in his memories of its earliest years. The period of his retirement from active work for Western Advertising enabled Gunlogson to return to the family farmstead more frequently in the

early 1960s; a period of reflection during which Gunlogson's lifetime of advocacy was more publicly recognized within his home state.

NPS review comment:

Please revise the statement in the concluding paragraph of Section 8 that the property has statewide significance under Criterion A because of the farm site's contribution "to interpreting social history, conservation principles, and agricultural history." As currently stated this suggests that the property meets Criterion A because of the importance of the park's continuing interpretive and educational program rather than historic events and activities (including homesteading, settlement, farming, and land conservation) that took place during the period of significance.

Response/Action recommended:

Revise the statement in the concluding paragraph of Section 8:

The Gunlogson farmstead is locally significant as a reflection of Icelandic-American immigrant culture and the patterns of historical events it embodies. The farmstead property has local significance under National Register Criterion "A" because of the historical importance of homesteading, settlement, farming, and land conservation activities that took place on the farm during the period of significance from 1880 to 1958. The property is remarkable in the extent to which it exists "unaltered" with all its fixtures and features surviving intact from the period of historic significance.

To a secondary extent, the farmstead site is also locally significant under Criterion "B" because reflects a direct, lifelong connection to G.B. Gunlogson who is a person important to North Dakota's history for agricultural invention and marketing, and especially in terms of his contributions to public awareness of environmental stewardship and balanced development values in rural life from 1927 to 1958 and beyond. The property satisfies Criteria Consideration "G" because the exceptionally important contributions of G.B. Gunlogson to the late 20th century environmental movement in North Dakota continued binding him tangibly to the farm after 1958. The farmstead property affirms the local, grassroots environmental values associated with G.B. Gunlogson's advocacy and symbolizes his contributions to rural conservation late in life, culminating in the dedication of the historic farmstead and nature preserve for educational purposes in 1964.

Further consultant response/Action recommended:

Add the following citations to the bibliography in Section 9.

Holmes, Michael S. *J.I. Case: The First 150 Years*. Racine, WI: Case Corporation, (1992); pp. 40, 52.

Wunderlich, Gene. *American Country Life: A Legacy*. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, (2003).

Wunderlich, Gene. "Two Essays on Country Life in 20th-Century America." Proceedings published by American Agricultural Economics Association; Denver, CO; August 1-4, 2004.

Lastly, I assume that you will want to delete the final page (containing USGS map) from any copies you subsequently print from the enclosed digital files. I have deleted that page from the printed copies I have enclosed, but left it on the digital files for the convenience of local users.

TO: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
FROM: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./Lorna Meidinger, Architectural Historian
DATE: August 6, 2008
SUBJECT: National Register Nomination



The following materials are submitted on August 6, 2008, for the nomination of the Gunlogson Farmstead Historic Site to the National Register of Historic Places.

- 1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
- Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
- 8 Photographs, black and white
- 1 Original USGS map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
- 1 Piece of correspondence – Author's follow up revision comments
- 1 Other Photo CD

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:

Linda McClelland
10/02/2008 03:17 PM
EDT

To: lbmeidinger@nd.gov
cc:
Subject: Gunlogson NR nomination

OK
reply
10/2/08

Hi Lorna--

I just wanted to check with you on a detail concerning the Gunlogson property in Pembina County.

The original nomination indicated in Section 3 that the property was significant at the State level. In the resubmitted nomination, Section 3 indicates "local" significance, but the text reads "State" significance for those aspects related to Gunlogson's contributions to conservation. For this reason, I suggest we do an SLR to indicate "state" significance. I also will do an slr noting that the date on page 18.13 line 2 should be "1909" not "1931."

Let me know if this sounds ok with you.

Linda Mc

Linda McClelland
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National Register of Historic Places
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