

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received OCT 6 1980

date entered NOV 25 1980

1. Name

historic Bemidji Public Library

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 426 Bemidji Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Bemidji _____ vicinity of congressional district 7th

state Minnesota code 22 county Beltrami code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name City of Bemidji

street & number

city, town Bemidji _____ vicinity of state Minnesota

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds -- Beltrami County Courthouse

street & number 6th and Beltrami

city, town Bemidji _____ state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Situated on a 50 by 60 feet lot at the intersection of Fifth Street and Bemidji Avenue in Bemidji, the old Bemidji Public Library is a straightforward one story brick and stone library structure. The construction of the building was made possible through a grant of \$12,500 from Andrew Carnegie, noted turn of the century steel magnate. Neo-classical in style, the building is rectangular in mass. It is covered with a low hipped roof and is set upon a high (five feet above grade) basement.

The principal facing material is a brown brick, articulated at the corners to form quoins. Decorative highlighting is provided by a Bedford limestone facing on the basement as well as by window lintels, frieze, and tympanum. The entrance portal is confined within a recessed, ionic-colonnaded portico.

The basement is the full size of the building and provides space for two work rooms, toilets, and boiler room.

The main floor is reached via a short stone staircase. The circulation desk, now removed, was situated in the center of the building, directly under a low dome. To either side of the desk were reading rooms; to the rear were stock rooms and stacks. Woodwork throughout the main floor is a varnished oak. A fireplace is located in one of the reading rooms.

The library operation was discontinued in this building on 28 November 1961. Although vacant, the building has been maintained and continues to survive in a good state of preservation. Minor interior alterations, such as a dropped acoustical ceiling and partitions, have been made but have not altered the configuration of the original plan.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1909

Builder/Architect W.D. Gillespie, Fargo

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The former Bemidji Public Library is locally significant as a well-preserved component part of the group of 65 libraries in Minnesota financed by Andrew Carnegie. The building was constructed in 1909 with a \$12,500 grant from Carnegie. Although no longer used as a library, the building has fared better than some Carnegie-funded structures in that exterior alterations have been relatively minor and inconspicuous. Carnegie library historian George S. Bobinski notes that many libraries have been totally altered if not demolished as community library systems undergo expansion. "These buildings are being replaced," he notes, "and their number will continue to diminish in the future."¹ Architecturally the building is significant as a prominent, well-preserved and maintained example of public neo-Classical design in the city of Bemidji. It remains as one of the most architecturally impressive buildings in the community. Plans are currently being considered which would adapt the building for use as an arts center.

¹George S. Bobinski, *Carnegie Libraries: Their history and Impact on American Public Library Development* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), p. 175.

9. Major Bibliographical References

None

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED
UTM NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1
Quadrangle name Bemidji West Quad.

Quadrangle scale 7.5

UMT References

A

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

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Block "B", City of Bemidji.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Skrief, Assistant State Historic Preservation Officer

organization Minnesota Historical Society date May 1980

street & number 240 Summit Avenue telephone 612-296-9070

city or town St. Paul state Minnesota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Russell W. Fridley

Russell W. Fridley

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/23/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

W. Ray Luce

date 11/24/80

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Sandra Lint Mclelland
Chief of Registration

date 11-20-80

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

**Note: These changes apply to
Bemidji Public Library in Beltrami
County, Minnesota.**

REFERENCE NUMBER: 80001936

STATE: MINNESOTA

COUNTY: Beltrami

RESOURCE NAME (HISTORIC): Bemidji Carnegie Library

CITY:

VICINITY OF:

ADDRESS:

CERTIFICATION DATE:

REMOVED DATE:

COMMENTS:

Nina M. Archabal

Nina M. Archabal
State Historic Preservation Officer

JUN 17 1988
Date



03446
14

Bemidji Public Library
Bemidji, MN; Beltrami County
Charles Skrief
1980
Minnesota Historical Society, 690
Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
South
03446/14 **OCT 6 1980** 1/2

NOV 25 1980

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Bemidji Public Library
Bemidji, MN; Beltrami County
Charles Skrief
1980
Minnesota Historical Society, 690
Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101
West
03446/13

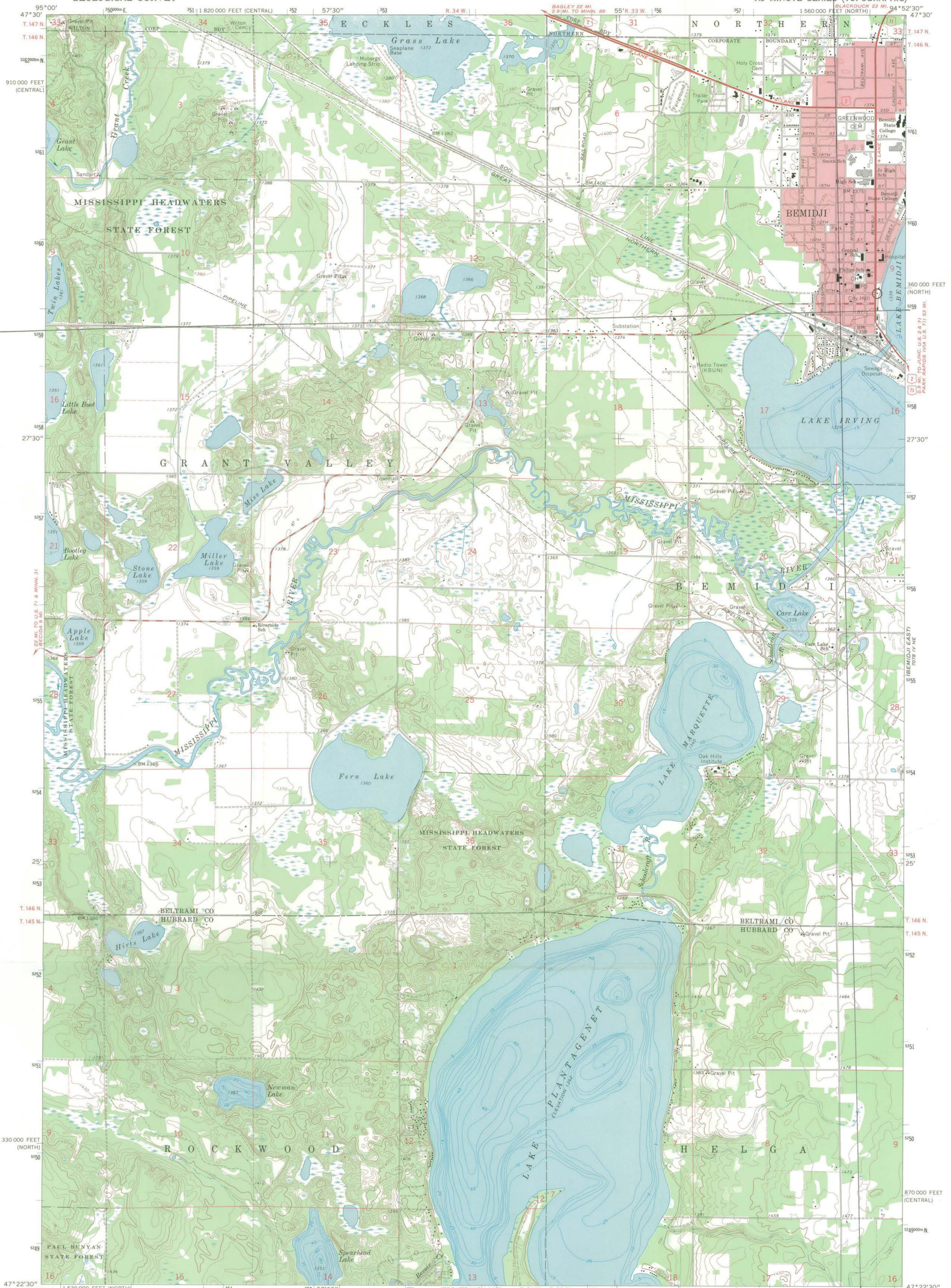
03446
13

OCT 6 1980 2/2

NOV 25 1980

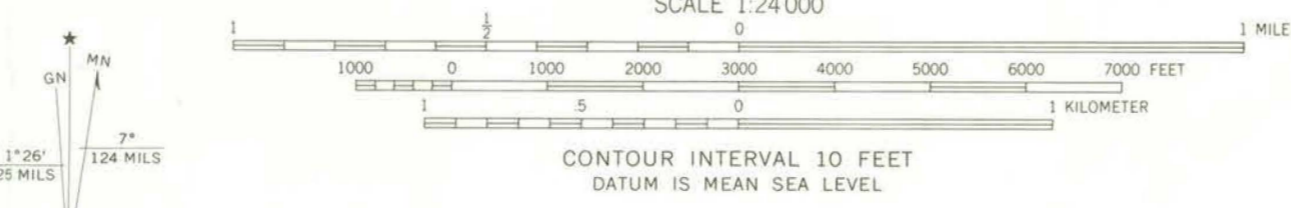
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Bemidji Public Library
Bemidji, MN; Beltrami Co.
UTM References
15 / 358420 / 5259200

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968
Depth curves compiled from charts furnished by
Minnesota Department of Conservation
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on Minnesota coordinate system,
north and central zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 15, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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BEMIDJI WEST, MINN.
N4722.5-W9452.5/7.5

1968
AMS 7078 IV NW-SERIES V872



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2014

**DOCUMENTATION OF THE
PROPOSED RELOCATION
OF THE BEMIDJI CARNEGIE LIBRARY**

**PREPARED BY
CITY OF BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA**

FEBRUARY, 2014

Documentation of the Proposed Relocation of the Bemidji Carnegie Library

Prepared by

City of Bemidji, Minnesota

February 3, 2014

This documentation is submitted pursuant to National Park Service Regulations, 36 CRF 60.14(b)(2), Relocation of Properties Listed on the National Register. Documentation provided herein shows that there is no feasible alternative for preservation. This material has been brought for review to the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office under an approved State Historic Preservation Program. The new location of the Carnegie Library will remain within the boundaries of the historic plot (Block B, also known as Library Park). Thus there is no boundary change and it is not necessary to bring the proposal before the State Review Board.

(i) The Reasons for the Move

The philanthropist Andrew Carnegie provided the funds for the construction of a library in Bemidji in 1908. The City donated a site on the lakeshore in downtown Bemidji in “Block B”, the original settlement area, and established the site as a city park, designated “Library Park”. (See Photograph 1 and Drawing 1). The Library opened to the public in 1910, and served as the City’s library for over 50 years. In 1980 the building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, one of only 12 sites listed within Beltrami County.



Photograph 1



Drawing 1

Safety

The Carnegie Library building is located on the west side of Library Park at the intersection of 5th Street with Highway 197. When the library opened, both streets were narrow and the building had a front lawn with trees between it and the street (See Photograph 2). Years of successive road widening/improvement projects have eliminated the lawn and left the building directly on State Hwy 197 (See Photograph 3). This now is also the busiest intersection in the downtown area, with approximately 25,000 vehicles passing through daily. The edge of the lowest step of the building's main entry stair is less than five feet from moving traffic. The front stairs were shortened during one of the road widening projects, and are steep and difficult to use; patrons are literally at risk of falling into the traffic when exiting the building. There is no proper landing at the top of the stairs.



Photograph 2



Photograph 3

Accessibility

The Carnegie Library is not an accessible building. The encroachment of the highway means the main front entrance cannot be modified to meet current ADA requirements. The narrowness of the remaining sidewalk does not allow installation of ADA-compliant railings or wheelchair-accessible ramps.

Damage to the Building Façade

In winter, snow and ice thrown from clearing the highway splash against the building up to a height of six feet (See Photograph 4). Several lower level windows have been broken from the

force of thrown snow and have been boarded up. The street-side exterior sandstone and brick wall veneer is rapidly deteriorating from exposure to salt and road chemicals and amplified freeze/thaw cycles. The sandstone toward the road is substantially eroded (See Photograph 5). Despite attempts to improve snow plowing methods, the damage continues to accumulate.



Photograph 4



Photograph 5

Visual and Auditory Encroachment

The proximity of Highway 197 has significantly and negatively affected the Library with visual and audible intrusions. Traffic signal lights hang over the building and destroy the historic visual integrity of the site (See Photograph 6). Vibration from heavy vehicles and constant noise from traffic and talking crosswalk signals can be felt and heard inside the building. Basically the road is so intrusive and unpleasant that it destroys much of the pleasure of being in the building.



Photograph 6

The seemingly insoluble issues of safety, accessibility, and deterioration caused the Bemidji City Council to vote on two occasions to demolish the building. Only appeals by concerned citizens have allowed time for a plan to be developed and funding to be raised to save this important historic property.

MN DoT Region 2 management and the City of Bemidji Administration have reviewed traffic and road change alternatives for the intersection, including one proposed by the Minnesota Design Team. Unfortunately all the alternatives involve traffic restrictions that will not adequately accommodate the volume of traffic that passes through this intersection daily. The conclusion reached was that there are no viable options except demolition or moving the building farther back into the park and away from the road.

The proposed project will relocate the building away from State Highway 197, by moving the building approximately 17 feet east toward the lake. This will re-establish the historical position of the building in relation to the road before it was widened (See Photograph 7).



Photograph 7

Construction of a new foundation will improve drainage and eliminate the current problem of water damage to the lower level. The new foundation will also facilitate upgrades for accessibility and energy efficiency. The project plans a complete restoration of the building following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Oversight of the project will be in cooperation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. The project will restore the original appearance of the front façade, correct public safety concerns and prevent further deterioration of the exterior stonework. The move will also eliminate the visual and auditory encroachments from the highway and traffic.

(ii) The Effect of the Move on the Property's Historical Integrity

Location Although the structure will be repositioned, the planned move (17 feet away from the road and directly east toward the lake) does not substantially change the location of the Library. The Library building will remain within the boundaries of "Block B", also known as Library Park, the original town settlement site, within which it was constructed. The repositioning will restore the character of the "Library within the Park", as originally established by the City in agreement with Andrew Carnegie.

Setting The Carnegie Library is an impressive structure, a focal point of sight along the main entry road into town toward the lake (5th Street), and it graces an important city intersection. Our project proposes to recreate the original setting of the building as constructed, before it was severely degraded by the successive road-widenings. Repositioning it back in the Park, removing the visual and auditory encroachments, and recreating the original green space that existed between the building and the road will restore the character of the Library, and the relationship of the building to its original setting in the Park.

Design The Carnegie Library was designed and built in a Classical Revival style. There has been no significant alteration to the exterior, and internal alterations have been generally cosmetic. The primary issues are deterioration and damage due to proximity to the road. All project work will comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. All of the original exterior construction will be maintained or restored. The planned addition necessary for modern ADA access will be designed to match the original style and exterior materials of construction as closely as possible. Non-historic previous interior modifications such as internal walls and suspended ceilings will be removed. The interior will be restored to display the original workmanship and character. New accessible restrooms will be installed, but will be located in rear lower level away from general building traffic.

Materials and Workmanship All of the many 19th century features of the building will be maintained or restored according to Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Exterior materials, while damaged, have not been destroyed. The sandstone and brick façades will be restored and by the move of the building protected from further degradation. Significant exterior

features such as the sandstone columns and the pediment remain in a good condition. Significant interior features including columns, fireplaces, beautiful wood joinery, wood floors, wood windows, radiators, transoms, stairs and trim also all remain and will be restored.

Feeling The Carnegie Library is an important symbol of the commitment of early Minnesota settlers to provide culture and learning to the entire community, and their value for knowledge and education available to all. Once again standing in the center of Library Park, on the bank above the lake, the restored Library will recover the original serene setting and noble position within the city which we believe was the intent of the city founding fathers. We see the building as their gift to us and we intend to preserve this priceless heritage as a legacy for future generations.

Association This is a landmark building in Bemidji, on a site commanding the lakeshore parks and the historic city center. Many of our earliest town structures have been demolished or changed. The Carnegie Library is thus one of the few remaining historic structures in Bemidji connecting the community with the city's founding.

(iii) The New Setting and the Environment of the Proposed Site

The building will remain within both the original Library Park and the original settlement site as when constructed. There is ample open space within Library Park to move the building away from the road the proposed approximately 17 feet east toward the lake. (See Photograph 8 and Drawing 2).



Photograph 8



Drawing 2

Library Park and the Carnegie Library building are within Minnesota Archaeological Site 21BL31, described as a “previously recorded habitation and cemetery site [that] has extensive boundaries that incorporate the area from the Mississippi River inlet into Lake Bemidji up to Diamond Point on the west shore of Lake Bemidji.” Therefore archaeological fieldwork was conducted in the area to be affected by moving the building per an Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery program in compliance with the Testing and Data Recovery Plan (see attached Document 1). By implementing the procedures outlined in the Testing and Data Recovery Plan, which was approved by the State Archaeologist, and discussed with the Minnesota SHPO prior to fieldwork proceeding, any potential adverse effects to the archaeological site 21BL31 due to moving the library have been mitigated. (See attached Document 2).

There are no technical barriers to moving a building of this size and weight or construction materials. The new open space between the library and the road will allow for landscaping that will more closely duplicate the library’s original appearance. Situated once more in a true park-like setting, unencumbered from traffic signals and road noise, the building will once again be a pleasure to use and a legacy for the community of Bemidji.

DOCUMENTS

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD REPORT AND
TESTING/DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR
BEMIDJI LIBRARY PARK -
CHIEF BEMIDJI STATUE & CARNEGIE LIBRARY
DEVELOPMENT SITES
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA**

106 Group Project No. 1913

Submitted to:

Marcia Larson, Director of Parks
City of Bemidji
City Hall - 317 4th Street NW
Bemidji, MN 56601-3116

Submitted by:

The 106 Group Ltd.
The Dacotah Building
370 Selby Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

Author(s):

Anne Ketz, M.A., RPA
Peer Halvorsen, B.A.

October 2013

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Bemidji (City) plans to relocate the Bemidji Carnegie Library Building and place the new Chief Bemidji statue in Paul Bunyan/Library Park, in addition to redeveloping the park.

During September of 2013, The 106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a Phase I survey to determine if there are any archaeological properties within the project area that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or potential human remains that require further consideration.

The survey was conducted under contract with the City in anticipation of construction and redevelopment. The project must comply with applicable state mandates governing cultural resources such as the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act, Minnesota Historic Sites Act, and Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act. There is no federal funding or permitting related to this project.



During the survey, artifacts associated with an existing site (21BL31) were uncovered. In consultation with the State Archaeologist, the National Register Archaeologist at the State Historic Preservation Office, and City staff, there was consensus to immediately proceed with a testing and data recovery program for the statue and library site. The Phase I work for the remainder of the park will be addressed in a separate report.

This document provides a summary of field results and existing knowledge of the site followed by a testing and data recovery plan that articulates field methods, laboratory analysis, report outline, and the community engagement program.

Anne Ketz, M.A., RPA, will continue to serve as principal investigator with Peer Halvorsen, B.A., serving as field director.



**Bemidji Library Park
Statue / Library
Testing and Data Recovery**
Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

-  Phase I Survey Area
-  Preliminary Phase II and Data Recovery Area



Project Location and Study Areas

Figure 1

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

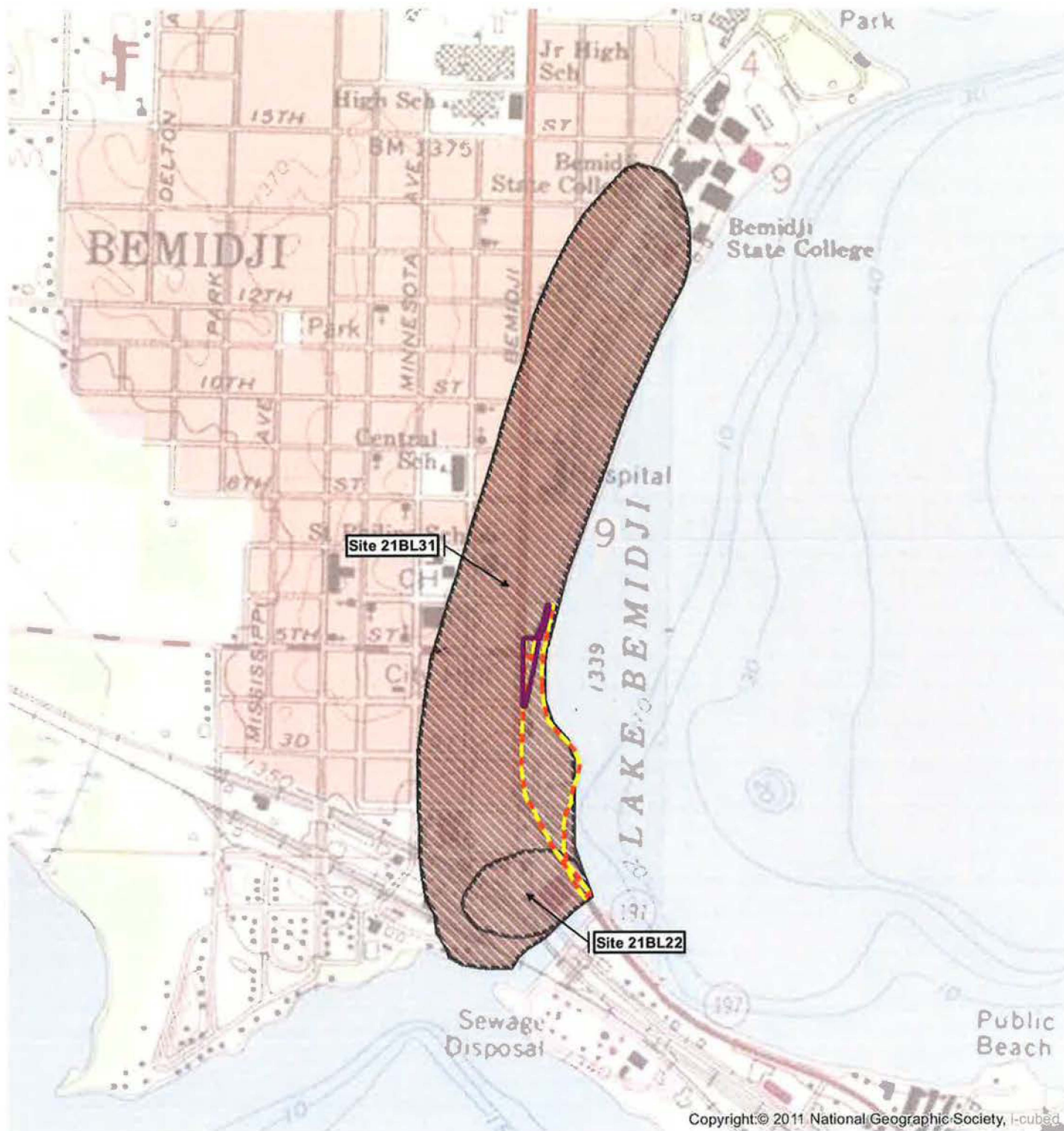
There are many archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area (Figure 2). Of particular note for this report are:

Site No.	Site Name	T	R	S	¼ Section	Description
21BL22	Pamida Site	146N	33W	9	SE-SW	Cemetery site located within and associated with 21BL31.
				16	NE-NW	
21BL31	Lake Boulevard Site	146N	33W	9	W ½	Precontact village site, with mounds, first documented by Jacob Brower in 1898.
				16	N ½ - NW	

Site 21BL31 is a large area referred to as the Lake Boulevard Site. The site is described as a “previously recorded habitation and cemetery site [that] has extensive boundaries that incorporate the area from the Mississippi River inlet into Lake Bemidji up to Diamond Point on the west shore of Lake Bemidji. These large boundaries undoubtedly incorporate numerous smaller sites of prehistoric human occupation in this area. For example, Site 21BL22, a cemetery site, is incorporated within the boundaries of site 21BL31, but is a separate component” (Minnesota Archaeological Site Form 21BL31; on file at the State Historic Preservation Office).

There have been several accidental discoveries of human remains over the years; these human remains would have been associated with Site 21BL31. Specifically, WPA workers unearthed human remains while working on a sewer line in 1939 in three locations along Bemidji Avenue, just south of First Street NW. In the year 1956, human remains were unearthed again in a nearby location on the east side of Bemidji Avenue.

During excavation activities for construction to expand the Pamida retail store along Bemidji Avenue, human remains were uncovered (Site 21BL22). Christy Hohman-Caine, State Archaeologist at the time, developed a protocol for salvage work on site under the provisions of the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act regarding treatment of human remains located outside of platted cemeteries (Letter to Mr. Underwood from Christy A. Hohman-Caine, August 19, 1988 on file at the OSA). Eighteen crew and supervisors screened 225 cubic yards of disturbed soil to recover skeletal remains. Backfilled piles were screened using ¼ and ½ inch mesh. Most crew members were from the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program; human remains were identified on site by investigators from the Hamline University Osteology Lab, Bemidji State University, and the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. MIAC worked with the OSA to rescue and rebury the remains.






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Source: 106 Group

Map Produced by 106 Group 10/10/2013

**Bemidji Library Park
Statue / Library
Testing and Data Recovery
Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota**

Previously Identified Sites

-  Proposed Phase II and Data Recovery Area
-  Phase I Survey Area
-  Previously Recorded Precontact Archaeological and/or Burial Site

0 240 Meters
0 625 Feet
1:12,000



Figure 2

Over 12,000 artifacts were recovered from the salvage effort, with a notable density of pottery throughout the site. Time periods represented include Paleo-Indian (one projectile point), Early Woodland, and Late Woodland. Skeletal remains indicated the presence of 16 – 20 individuals with the majority of those ranging from 18 – 25 years old. Those individuals were reburied at the south side of the building's footing. It should also be noted that human remains had been disturbed during construction of the original Pamida building, which is located north of the addition (Bemidji Pioneer, August 19, 1988, as cited in Hohman-Caine et al. 1998). No formal report for the Pamida salvage excavations was produced.

In early 1998, the Red Lake Band of Ojibwe Indians Tribal Roads Program was contracted by the City of Bemidji to gather existing information regarding human remains discovered near the Mississippi River between Lakes Bemidji and Irving in the City of Bemidji. The authors of the study posited that the isthmus between Lake Bemidji and Lake Irving contains Native American burials from every precontact time period, with a concentration of burials dating to the Late Woodland Period. They also created a predictive model for locations of precontact burial sites around Lake Bemidji/Lake Irving (Hohman-Caine et al., 1998:24f).

The aforementioned Pamida Site (21BL22) is considered in state site files to be part of 21BL31. The site lies on the southwestern shore of Lake Bemidji. Site 21BL22 was reported in the 1890s by Jacob Brower as a mound with associated village ruins.

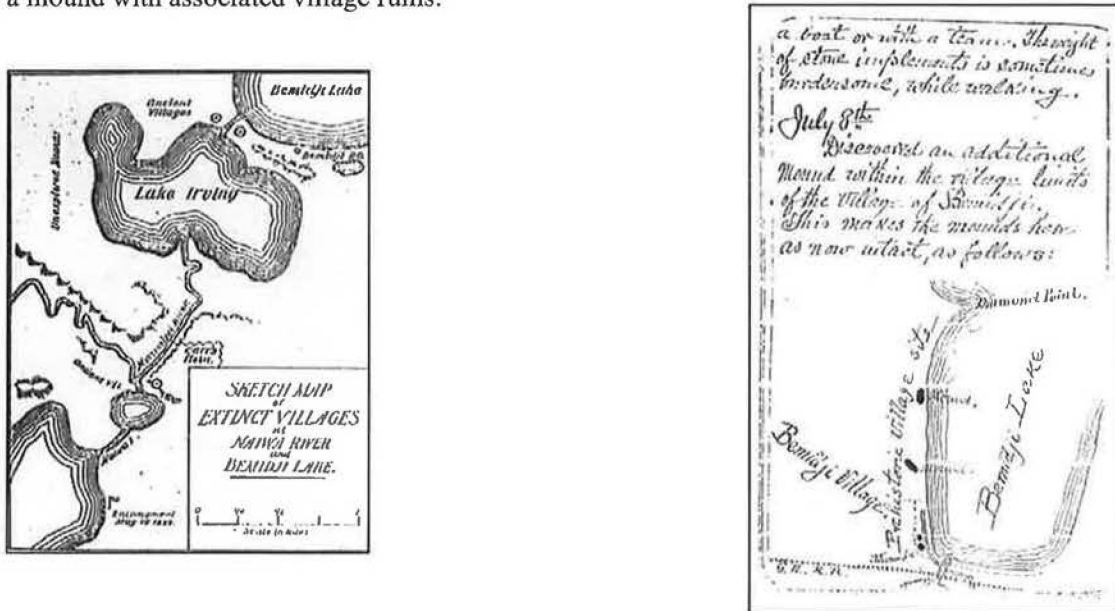


Figure 3. Brower Sketch, 1895

In 1999, a geomorphic study of the potential for buried cultural deposits along the TH 197 corridor, near the current project area, was conducted by MnDOT. This study confirmed the earlier findings of historical fill on the eastern portion of the project area. The report's conclusions state that, "a significant thickness of man-made fill has been overlain on the pre-Euroamerican contact land surface, thus rendering traditional surface survey and 1 m deep shovel tests inadequate" (MnDOT 1999:4).

3.0 PHASE I SURVEY FIELD RESULTS

3.1 Carnegie Library

The current Phase I survey for the Carnegie Library and adjacent area consisted of 18 total shovel tests, 7 of which were positive for precontact artifacts (Figure 3). Transects were laid out in an east-west orientation, such that the transects started on the upper terrace and moved east down in elevation towards the shoreline of Bemidji Lake. This was done in order to achieve a baseline comparison of soils between the terrace and the shoreline of the lake below. All positive shovel tests were located on the terrace with a typical soil profile of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam 0-25 centimeters below surface (cmbs), a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand 25-50 cmbs, and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand 50-100 cmbs. Soil probes confirmed the yellowish brown sand to continue past a meter indefinitely. In shovel tests #3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 18 there was a deposit of approximately 50 centimeters (cm) of fill on top of the natural soils. Shovel test #14 contained an historical feature of ash, coal, slag, and charcoal markers between 31 and 40 cmbs. Samples were taken from this feature along with the charcoal markers. Shovel tests along the shoreline of the lake below the terrace were all negative for precontact period artifacts. Shovel test #13 in this area contained some historical ceramic material and a wire nail head.

Precontact artifacts recovered consisted of 14 lithic debitage flakes, non-human faunal remains, and approximately 13 ceramic potsherds containing grit temper, 5 of which appear to be cord marked. The majority of the ceramics were found in shovel test #11 at 100-120 cmbs, which also had a layer of fill material from 0-25 cmbs. Furthermore, a soil probe in shovel test #11 down to 165 cmbs indicated the possible presence of a buried surface.

3.2 Chief Bemidji Statue Pavilion

The current Phase I survey for the footprint of the pavilion for the new Chief Bemidji Statue consisted of 5 shovel tests (Figure 3). Approximately one half of the survey area consisted of slope, therefore 4 shovel tests were placed on the flat terrace above and one was placed along the slope in the center of the statue footprint. Four shovel tests were positive for artifacts. Three of these were positive for precontact period artifacts, while one shovel test contained a small porcelain sherd. A typical soil profile of the shovel tests in this area consists of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sandy loam 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs), a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand 20-45 cmbs, and a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand 45-100 cmbs with increasing gravel and clay between 60-100 cmbs.

Precontact artifacts recovered consisted of 14 lithic debitage flakes, a potential stone abrader, non-human faunal remains, one ceramic sherd containing grit temper that appears to be net-impressed, and 1 ceramic fragment of unidentified origin. The majority of artifacts were found at about 10-40 cmbs and the faunal remains were found approximately 0-10 cmbs. The faunal remains appeared to be from historical to

modern period as they exhibited cuts made from a bone saw. The unidentifiable ceramic was found close to the surface and does not readily appear to be from a vessel.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 Overview

The archaeological potential for the project area mostly includes precontact period archaeological resources. However, as this site is located in a major urban portion of the City of Bemidji there is also potential for contact and post-contact period resources as well. Based upon the results of the Phase I investigation, precontact period resources in the project area will most likely encompass Woodland tradition artifacts and features. The range of ceramics and artifacts that were found at the Pamida site indicate that this could span the entire Woodland Period from early to late and up into the contact period. Additionally, since a Scottsbluff projectile point was found at the Pamida site there is also potential for Paleo-Indian Period resources. It is presumed that, because the water level of Lake Bemidji was lower at the time, the Archaic Period shoreline would have been considerably further east than it is today. As a result, the majority of the Archaic Period resources are likely submerged and unlikely to be represented at the project location. No artifacts from the Archaic Period were uncovered at the Pamida site.

Site 21BL31 represents multiple periods of habitation with artifact assemblages that span several differing traditions. As such, this area appears to have great significance within the state of Minnesota for multiple cultures across time. Research into this site may provide clues to the reasons this site was occupied by so many different traditions and the types of subsistence activities that drew people to this location.

Research will initially focus on confirming and understanding the level of integrity of the archaeological deposits within the project area. Initial Phase I investigation identified the potential for intact deposits; excavation units will initially focus on those areas deemed to have sufficient integrity. If any identifiable features are located within the initial excavation of the test units, then those units will be selected for exploratory expansion. If no features are identified then additional excavation units will be placed according to a random sampling strategy. Recovered artifacts will be washed, cataloged, and analyzed to identify specific traditions and time periods within the project area.

From the Phase I investigation it is hypothesized that this portion of site 21BL31 represents a Woodland Period occupation in this location. No artifacts found at the site indicated an Archaic or Paleo-Indian Period presence. Ceramics recovered at the site consisted of body sherds exhibiting cord-marking and/or net impressions. It is hypothesized that these sherds are representative of Brainerd or Sandy Lake ceramics, but additional excavation is required in order to make a definitive conclusion regarding typology.

This research design is based off of a Phase I investigation conducted by the 106 Group within the project area in early September of 2013. The project is moving forward towards a data recovery based upon what is known about the site from previous investigations – in particular, the 1988 recovery of over 12,000

artifacts along with human remains at the Pamida location. Since only a Phase I investigation has been conducted within the project area it is difficult to get a complete understanding of the artifact assemblage or what subsurface features may be present within this location. Therefore, this research design is initially approaching excavation as Phase II testing with data recovery guided by the results of these initial excavation units.

4.2 Confirming NRHP Eligibility

Due to current knowledge about this site and surrounding precontact sites around Lake Bemidji, it is assumed by the State Archaeologist that site 21BL31 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One of the primary goals for this testing/data recovery program will be to confirm this assumption and contribute to our existing knowledge of the site's eligibility. A number of factors must be considered in order to make eligibility recommendations. Does the data recovered answer research questions to further our understanding of this site? Does the site have the potential to address research questions not answered?

The quality of significance is of paramount importance in any determination of eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. There are four Criteria of Eligibility, and a resource must meet at least one of these to be considered eligible (NR Bulletin No. 15). Briefly, these criteria are:

- A. Association with events that have made significant contributions to broad patterns of history;
- B. Association with the lives of persons significant to our past;
- C. Embodiment of distinctive and significant characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
- D. Having yielded, or having the potential to yield, significant information important to prehistory or history.

Site 21BL31 is a large, broadly-defined Woodland Period habitation and cemetery site on the western shore of Lake Bemidji extending from Diamond Point in the north to the Mississippi River entrance into Lake Bemidji in the south. The site has the potential to be significant because it represents a long history of Woodland tradition occupation featuring virtually all defined pottery types in northern Minnesota as well as a number of types generally found further west. In addition, a Scottsbluff projectile point was found at the nearby Pamida site indicating a Paleo-Indian presence. The site contains multiple kinds of archaeological data relating to environment, settlement, chronology, subsistence, technology, and regional interaction. The majority of the site within this current project area appears to be undisturbed and portions of the site may contain a buried soil horizon below a meter in depth that may represent one or more former land surfaces.

The site is potentially eligible for the NRHP because it has integrity and has the potential to provide information on a variety of research strategies and questions relevant to the Woodland tradition as well as potentially the Paleo-Indian tradition, although no Paleo-Indian artifacts were uncovered during the Phase

I investigation of the Carnegie Library and Chief Bemidji Statue project areas. The specific questions and research issues to which 21BL31 may be able to contribute have been described in the discussion of its NRHP eligibility (above). This research design describes the specific questions and activities that will be the subject of inquiry during data recovery.

4.3 Research Questions

It must be noted that this testing program and data recovery will be of a small portion of the larger area previously identified as site 21BL31. If pertinent data exists, following is a selection of research issues that may be addressed by further work at 21BL31.

- What Woodland traditions are represented in the artifact assemblage located in the project area? Is there evidence of a Paleo-Indian presence in this location?
- What is the character of the artifact assemblage? What diagnostic tool types exist in this portion of the site and what are their ages? What does this tell us about subsistence practices in the area?
- What kinds of raw materials were exploited, where were they obtained, and how were they utilized? What is the evidence for regional interaction during the Woodland period? Are there changes in the nature of this interaction over time?

5.0 TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY METHODS

5.1 Reasonable and Good Faith Effort

As stated above, this project is not receiving any federal funding or permitting. However, to determine a reasonable and good faith effort for this testing and data recovery program, federal guidelines can be helpful in determining an appropriate level of effort.

In order to take effects into account as required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a federal agency must first “take the steps necessary to identify historic properties in the area of potential effects” [36 CFR § 800.4(b)]. To do this the federal agency:

...shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. The agency official shall take into account past planning, research and studies, the magnitude and nature of the undertaking and the degree of federal involvement, the nature and extent of potential effects on historic properties, and the likely nature and location of historic properties within the area of potential effects.

The Secretary's Standards and Guidelines for Identification (http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_2.htm) provide guidance on this subject. [36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)].

Site 21BL31 has been identified and studied on multiple occasions. None have been at the evaluation phase and, therefore, our understanding of the site is still tentative. It would be beyond the scope of this project to investigate the entire site. However, the testing and data recovery plan proposes the following:

- For the statue area, the approximate area of the platform is 40 sq m. Half of the area is currently under black top and therefore inaccessible to hand excavation. By excavating up to 4 sq m, approximately 10% of the area of impact would be tested and/or mitigated.
- The library area of impact is approximately 400 sq m. and much of the area immediately around the building has been disturbed by utilities. This plan proposes excavating up to 14 sq m around the library area. This seems appropriate given the uncertainty of the level of disturbance proportionate to the amount of intact deposits. Testing and data recovery will focus on the intact deposits.

5.2 Phase II Testing Strategy

The purpose of the Phase II testing is to better characterize the portion of site 21BL31 within and immediately between the two impact areas of the library and the statue platform. The field testing will consist of a combination of additional shovel testing along the terrace area of the site within the overall project area, test units measuring either 1 x 2 m or 1 x 1 m, and feature exploration as appropriate.

Additional shovel tests (up to 6) will be dug along the path leading from the library to a formerly-recorded burial at the northeast end of the terrace and project area. Shovel tests (up to 8) will also be dug between the library and statue locations to better characterize the area and, therefore, inform the subsequent data recovery efforts. The area between the library and statue will not undergo data recovery as the area will not be impacted by development plans.

A primary focus of excavation will be to expose the buried land surfaces and discover features, structures, or activity areas that may be present upon them. Excavation will focus particularly on the portions of the site with the greatest concentrations of artifacts and intact deposits.

Based on the results of geo-archaeological studies and previous testing, areas of interest will be gridded into blocks of 1 x 1 m squares which will serve as the basic excavation unit. Up to 10 square meters of testing units will be excavated. Dimensions will range from 1 x 1 m to 1 x 2 m because of the potential depth of some of these units (i.e. units that need to be dug deeply require more space to work and, therefore, need to be wider). Some shovel tests near the library indicate that intact deposits likely extend below 100 cmbs. Therefore, it is assumed the following approximate distribution of units will be laid out in a grid pattern across the site.

- Library: 2 – 1 x 1 or 1 x 2 m units (unknown potential depth of intact deposits)
- Between: 2 – 1 x 1 or 1 x 2 m units (unknown potential depth of intact deposits)
- Statue: 2 - 1 x 1m (anticipated due to shallower deposits in shovel tests)

Feature exploration will occur as appropriate and based on findings. If intact features or concentrations of artifacts are encountered at the outer margins of excavation blocks, excavations would be extended.

5.3 Geomorphological Studies

5.3.1 Phase I Geomorphological Assessment of the Bemidji Paul Bunyan Library Park

A Phase I geomorphological investigation of the Park will include surface observations and coring. The coring will be conducted with a JMC brand sampling tube coring device $\frac{3}{4}$ in (2cm) diameter 18 in (40cm) long. The cores will be advanced at locations suspected to contain potential for buried cultural resources. Approximately 15-20 cores will be advanced within the Park grounds. Depths of the cores will vary and may extend to about 6 or more feet deep (180-200cm). Data obtained from the cores along with field observations will be evaluated and written into a report. Detailed soil profile descriptions will be included in the report. The results will determine if any locations within the Park grounds contain potential for buried cultural resources. Recommendations will be made based on the results of the geomorphological field investigations. The results of the geomorphological investigations will be incorporated into the Phase I cultural resource report submitted by the 106 Group.

5.3.2 Geomorphological Investigation in support of Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery

Geomorphological investigations will be conducted at the testing/data recovery excavation sites along the statue and library areas. The investigation will focus on investigating the depositional context from which the cultural materials are recovered. Soils of selected excavation units will be described and coring through the base of the excavation units may occur. The information gained from the geomorphological investigation will be conveyed to the archaeologists in order to help facilitate their investigations. Data obtained from the excavation units and any associated cores will be evaluated and included with detailed soil profile descriptions in an internal report that will then be incorporated into the 106 Group's Phase II/data recovery report.

5.4 Data Recovery Strategy

Location and final number of excavation units will be determined by the principal investigator and field director based on the results of the testing phase. It is assumed that the following will occur:

- Library - up to 3- 1 x 2 m units and/or feature exploration, as appropriate
- Statue - up to 1 - 1 x 2 m units and/or feature exploration, as appropriate

5.5 Field Methods

Field methods will follow standard archaeological professional practice and adhere to applicable state and federal guidelines (Anfinson 2005; National Park Service 1983).

5.5.1 *Setting Datum*

Horizontal and vertical control will be maintained using a Nikon NPL-series Total Station calibrated according to nearby National Geodetic Survey benchmarks (Lat/Long coordinates will be converted to UTM). All measurements will be metric. Excavation units for both the evaluation and data recovery phases will be placed according to a meter site grid that will be accurately extended to cover the project area as needed. Unit coordinates and all geospatial data will be recorded with sub-centimeter horizontal and vertical accuracy and precision using the total station. Temporary vertical datum stakes will be placed at the corner of each excavation unit for quick relative elevation reference, but the total station will be employed for all official plan view and profile measurements to account for variables.

5.5.2 *Documentation*

Standard field recording and documentation of methods will be followed. At a minimum, field staff will maintain a daily log of excavation initiation and progress, standard excavation unit forms and notes, standard feature form and notes, survey and mapping log, and photographic logs. Horizontal plan maps of each unit and/or feature will be drawn, normally at a scale of 10 cm=1 m, and vertical profiles of at least one wall of each excavation unit will be drawn, normally at a scale of 10 cm= 1 m. Profiles and stratigraphy will be described using both standard soils terminology for texture, color and other attributes and inter-digitations of cultural zones and features within the natural strata. The field director will be given appropriate latitude in determining how best to thoroughly document the progress and results of the excavation. Photographs of the site before, during, and after the excavation will be taken and the excavation of all units and features will be appropriately documented photographically.

5.5.3 *Digging Techniques*

Excavation units and features will be excavated using shovels and trowels. When natural stratigraphy can be identified, units and features will be excavated following natural strata. When natural stratigraphy cannot be identified, unit and features will be excavated using arbitrary 5 or 10-cm levels. 10-cm levels will be applied for areas of known fill; once intact deposits are reached excavation will occur in 5-cm levels.

All soils from excavation units and shovel tests, including the plow zone, will be dry-screened through ¼ - inch mesh. Features may be dry-screened through 1/8-mesh dependent on soil conditions and nature of the artifact deposits, e.g. if smaller artifacts or ecofacts are expected to be recovered. All paleo-environmental and geological studies will be conducted using methods consistent with current accepted professional practice and guidelines. Profiles and cores will be described, using USDA soil terminology, including Munsell[®] color, texture, and horizons. Additional geological descriptions and comments will be used as required.

5.5.4 Feature Identification

Once a subsurface feature (e.g. post mold, hearth, storage/trash pit, etc.) has been identified, its location will be mapped according to the site grid-coordinate system. Each feature will be mapped in plan view and photographed. Once the plan view has been drawn, one-half of the feature will be excavated in order to determine its content and vertical profile. Features may be excavated in halves or quarters along its long axis. If internal stratigraphy is evident, features will be excavated in 5-cm levels within stratified deposits or depositional episodes. One-half of each feature will be profiled and photographed. All profiles will have a north arrow, vertical scale, and key. Once the feature has been completely excavated, the basin will be photographed in plan view. All plan view photographs will be taken with a photo board, scale, and north arrow.

5.6 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Burials or Remains, and Funerary Objects

If a possible human burial, human remains, or funerary objects are encountered during the course of project activities, the 106 Group will halt activities within 100-foot diameter of the find, contact the Office of the State Archaeologist and the county coroner. Unless clear evidence indicates otherwise, as determined by the Office of the State Archaeologist in consultation with MIAC, any human remains discovered during project activities will be considered Native American. The 106 Group archaeologists will take the following steps:

- Protect the find from the elements and onlookers. The City will assist with any requests for protection or treatment of the find.
- Contact the appropriate local authority and report the find of human remains, as required by Minnesota laws, including Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act (MS 307.08) and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (§138.31-138.42).
- Work with the State Archaeologist to notify the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and Minnesota SHPO.
- 106 Group will work with State Archaeologist, MIAC, and SHPO to determine the appropriate course of action.

Where there is uncertainty concerning whether a bone is human or faunal, 106 Group will consult with Hamline University, Anthropology Department for authentication. It may be necessary to bring a representative from the Hamline University Forensic Program on site for burial authentication.

6.0 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Standard 106 Group procedures will be followed during laboratory processing and analysis. All field records, artifacts, samples, and photographs will be initially sorted and reviewed for completeness,

accuracy, and internal consistency. Artifacts will be cataloged in preparation for curation of the collection at the Minnesota Historical Society. All artifacts will be washed and cleaned prior to cataloging. However, laboratory staff will examine all ceramic sherds, tools, and fire-cracked rock prior to washing to ensure that no residues that could be analyzed or studied are destroyed during the cleaning process.

Basic descriptive and analytical methods will be used to obtain the maximum amount of useful information within a reasonable level of effort. Chipping debris will be sorted by raw material type and size grade, and counted. Fire-cracked rock will be sorted, weighed, and counted.

More detailed analysis may be conducted for chipped-stone tools, bone tools, and ceramics, as appropriate. Detailed descriptions, measurements, and typological studies will be conducted as warranted by the size and extent of the collection. Artifact and site analyses will be conducted using methods and approaches consistent with the current state-of-the-art archaeological research in Minnesota.

7.0 CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

The 106 Group recommends that there should be no further need for archaeological monitoring during construction, with one potential exception: If human remains are uncovered during the testing/data recovery program then further consultation will be needed with the Office of the State Archaeologist and Minnesota Indian Affairs Council to determine appropriate next steps which may include construction monitoring.

8.0 REPORT FORMAT

8.1 Technical Report

Draft and final reports will be comprehensive and mature interdisciplinary scholarly documents that will be designed to fully document the testing and data recovery project. Analysis and interpretation within the reports will address the research questions developed in the research design for the project, when possible. Reports will be prepared following the National Park Service and Minnesota SHPO guidelines, and will be consistent with current state-of-the-art practices in the archaeological profession.

All work and reporting will be conducted in accordance with the OSA archaeology licenses, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (*SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2005), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service [NPS] 1983).

8.2 Site Form Update

The current state site form for 21BL31 will be updated.

8.3 Public Reporting

See the following section for details on a broader public outreach program.

9.0 COMMUNITY OUTREACH

There are many reasons to offer outreach to the community related to this project. In addition to the general responsibilities of public agencies to do outreach when using public funds for such an effort, the site is located in a public park and there are multiple stakeholders involved in the Chief Bemidji statue and moving the Carnegie Library. There is also great interest in archaeology, in general, and furthering people's understanding of how and why we do archaeology contributes to stewardship opportunities within the community.

9.1 During Field Investigations

The following activities are proposed while field investigations are in progress:

- Issue a press release to the local newspaper prior to commencement of fieldwork
- Work with MIAC to arrange an Ojibwe blessing for the archaeological work and site (discuss with MIAC if this would be private or public event)
- Place interpretive boards in two locations near archaeologists' work areas interpreting/explaining activities
- Provide updates on city's website
- Conduct an open house over the weekend to talk about, for example:
 - How & why we do archaeology
 - What we're looking for/finding
 - Archaeology of the Lake Bemidji area
 - Why it's important to study and help preserve archaeology sites
- Hand out a brochure, as requested, that includes topics mentioned above
- Invite OSA, SHPO, MIAC, Statue and Library committees/descendants to participate during open houses

9.2 Community Reporting

Information on the project can also be shared in written format through the following means:

- Brochure handout (see above)

10.0 SCHEDULE

Preparation

Testing/Data Recovery Plan preparation Sep 5 – 27, 2013

Plan review and obtain OSA license Sep 23 – Oct 18

Fieldwork

Oct 23 – Nov 2, 2013

Open House On Site Saturday Oct 26

Reports

Letter documenting completion of fieldwork Nov 15, 2013

Phase I Report (parkwide) Jan 30, 2014

Testing/Data Recovery Report Feb 28, 2014

Strategy for Park Planning & Design Jan – March, 2014

REFERENCES CITED

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2005 *SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota*. State Historic Preservation Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dobbs, C. A.

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1989b *Historic Context Outlines: The Contact Period Contexts (ca. 1630 A. D.- 1820 A. D.)*. Draft. Reports of Investigations No. 39. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis. Submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

National Park Service [NPS]

1983 Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. *Federal Register* 48(190):44716-44740.



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Suite 206
St Paul MN
55102
651-290-0977

1875 I Street NW
Suite 500
Washington DC
20006
202-429-2036

106group.com

December 4, 2013

Marcia Larson, Director
Bemidji Parks and Recreation Department
1351 5th St NW
Bemidji, MN 56601

Re: Bemidji Library Park Archaeological Survey, Testing and Data Recovery Program

Dear Marcia:

This letter confirms the 106 Group has completed the archaeological fieldwork for the Bemidji Library Park Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery program in compliance with the Testing and Data Recovery Plan submitted October 16, 2013. By implementing the procedures outlined in the Testing and Data Recovery Plan, which was approved by the State Archaeologist, and discussed with the Minnesota SHPO prior to fieldwork proceeding, the adverse effects to archaeological site 21BL31 for moving the library and constructing the statue have been mitigated.

Per our contract, we will submit the Phase I survey report for the park by January 30, 2014 and the Testing/Data Recovery report by February 28, 2014. Previous conversations with the SHPO staff indicated that this letter should suffice for the National Park Service pre-approval process to move the library. Please advise if the National Park Service would like a copy of the final report upon completion.

Sincerely,

THE 106 GROUP LTD.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anne", written in a cursive style.

K. Anne Ketz
CEO and Services Director



PHOTOGRAPH 1
NPS. Feb. 2014

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING (*at right*)
HISTORIC DOWNTOWN
BEMIDJI, MN.



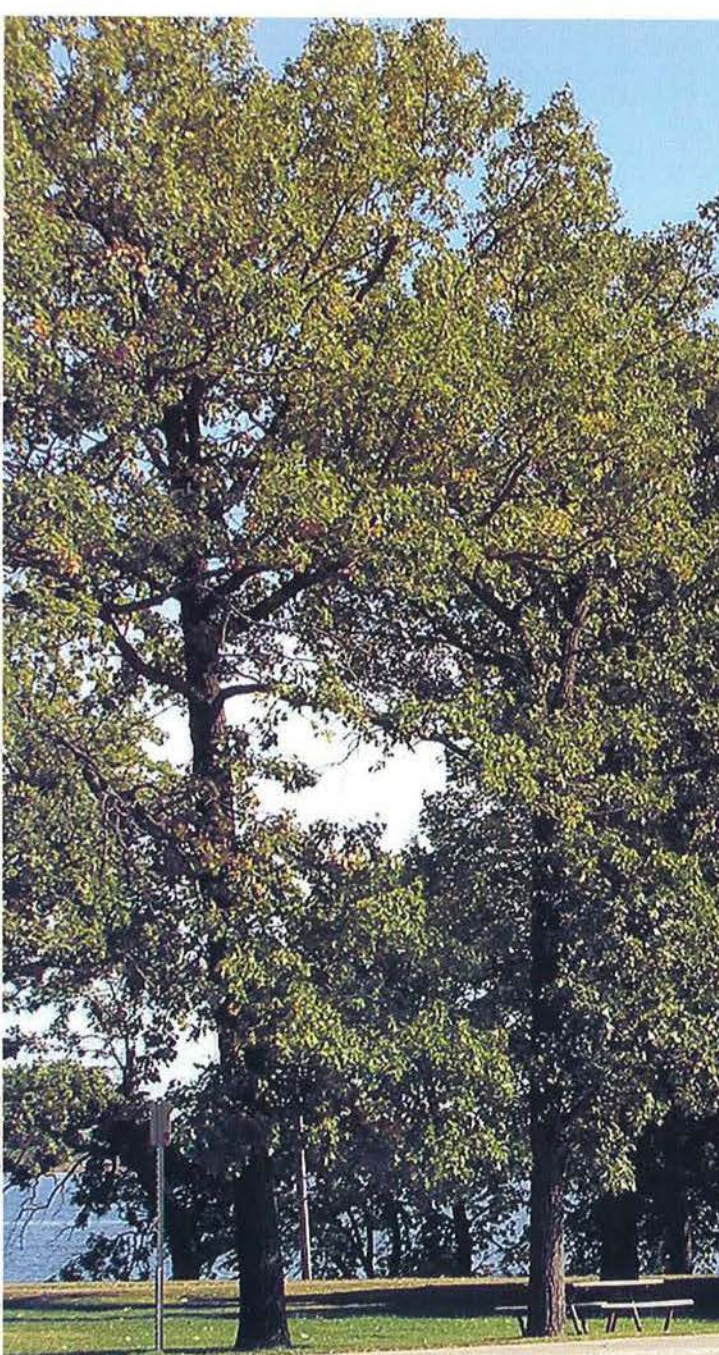
THE LIBRARY

BEMIDJI MINN.

187

PHOTOGRAPH 2
NPS. Feb. 2014

HISTORIC SETBACK FROM ROAD
CARNEGIE LIBRARY
BEMIDJI, MN



PHOTOGRAPH 3
NPS. Feb. 2014

CURRENT POSITION
CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING
BEMIDJI, MN

HIGHWAY ENCROACHMENT



PHOTOGRAPH 4
NPS. Feb. 2014

SNOWFLOW THROW

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING
BEMIDJI, MN



PHOTOGRAPH 5
NPS. Feb. 2014

SALT & ROAD CHEMICAL DETERIORATION

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING
BEMIDJI, MN



GARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Art Center

SHOP
50% OFF
BOOKS
CDs
DVDs
eBooks
and more!

197
← →

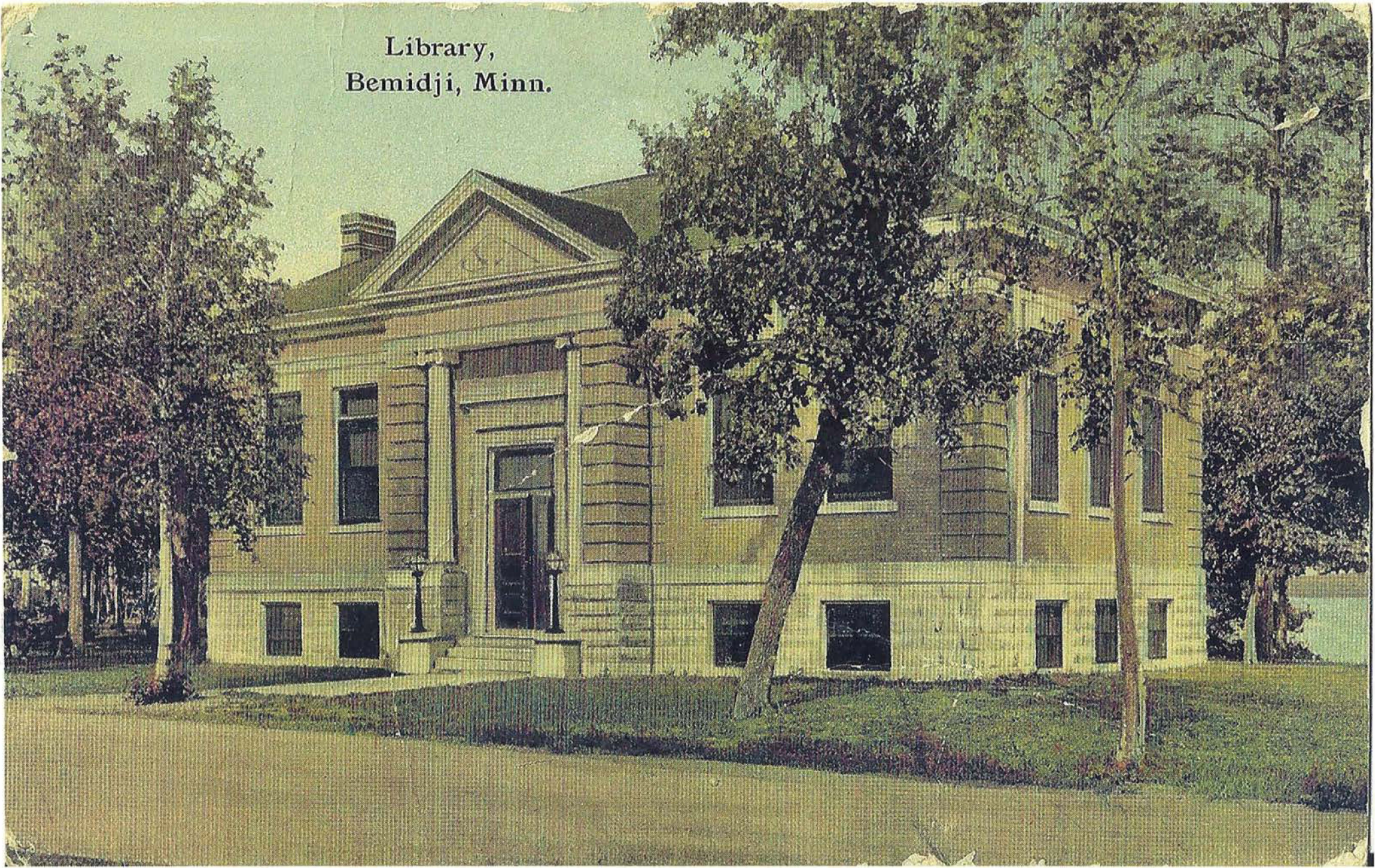
TOURIST
INFO
→

PHOTOGRAPH 6
NPS. Feb. 2014

VISUAL & AUDIBLE ENCROACHMENT

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING
BEMIDJI, MN

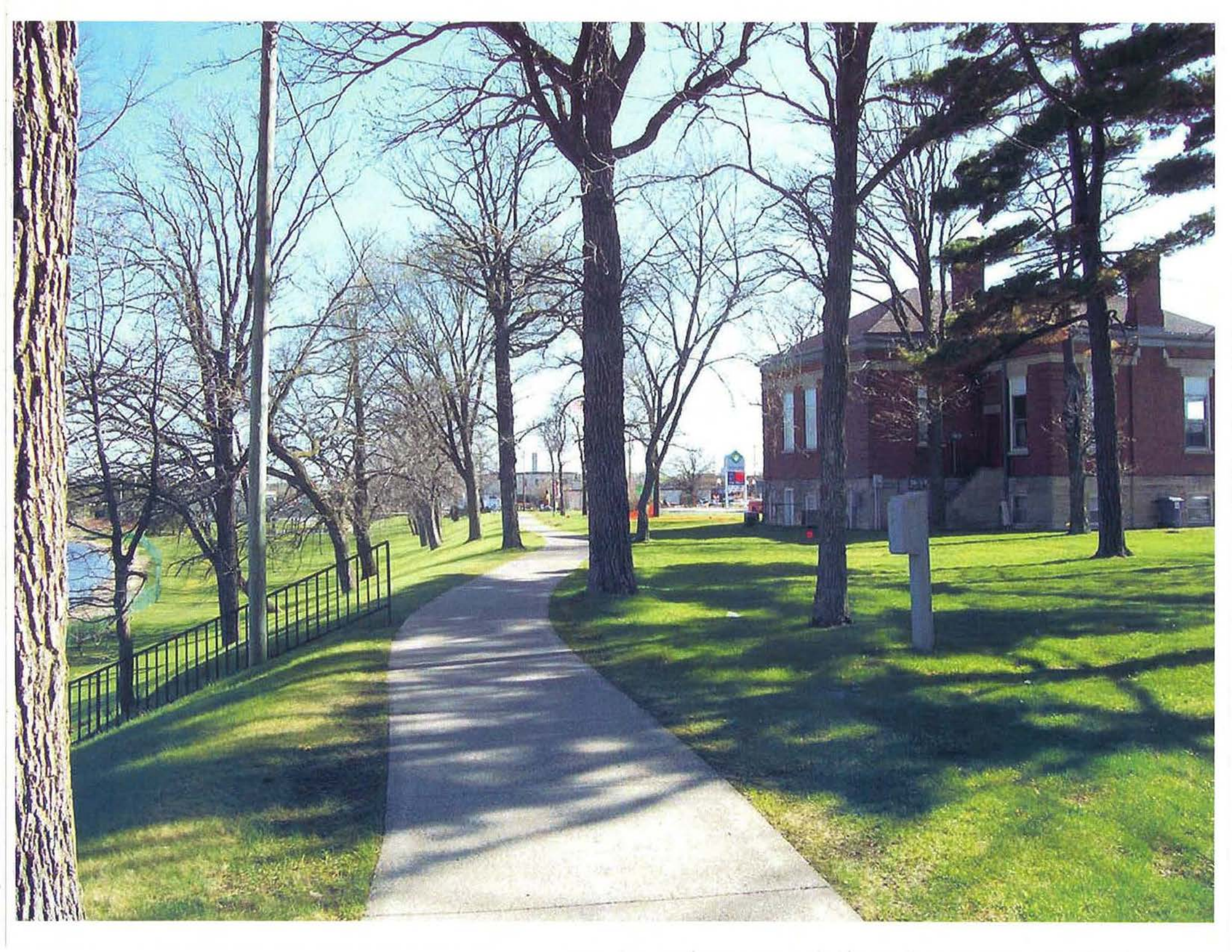
Library,
Bemidji, Minn.



PHOTOGRAPH 7
NPS. Feb. 2014

HISTORIC FRONT YARD

CARNEGIE LIBRARY
BEMIDJI, MN



PHOTOGRAPH 8A

NPS. Feb. 2014

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING & LIBRARY PARK

LOOKING SOUTH

BEMIDJI, MN



PHOTOGRAPH 8B
NPS. Feb. 2014

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING & LIBRARY PARK
BEMIDJI, MN

LOOKING SOUTH

PROPOSED MOVE IS DIRECTLY
AWAY FROM ROAD CLOSER TO TRAIL



PHOTOGRAPH 8C

NPS. Feb. 2014

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING & LIBRARY PARK
BEMIDJI, MN

LOOKING NORTH

Carnegie Library



0 100 200 Feet
1 inch = 200 feet

**Carnegie
Library**

Library Park

Paul Bunyan Park

LANE BEACH

BELTRAMI AVE NW

BE MIDJI AVE N

6TH ST NW

6TH ST NE

5TH ST NW

4TH ST NW

3RD ST NW

2ND ST NW

MIDWAY DR S

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING
LOCATION IN LIBRARY PARK
BEMIDJI, MN

Drawing 1
NPS. Feb. 2014

Carnegie Library

0 25 50 Feet
1 inch = 50 feet



Solid area shows current building placement.
Dotted area shows location of building if moved back 17 feet.

LAKE BENIDJI

DRAWING 2
NPS. Feb. 2014

CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING & LIBRARY PARK
BEMIDJI, MN

GRAPHIC OF PROPOSED MOVE

National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Bemidji Carnegie Library
Beletrami County
MINNESOTA

Working No. 24 June, 1988
Fed. Reg. Date: _____
Date Due: _____
Action: ACCEPT 1/9/89
 RETURN _____
 REJECT _____
Federal Agency: _____

Approved
Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

The National Register has accepted additional information submitted by the SHPO. This information clarifies name, address and geographic location information on the original documentation.

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
----------	---------------------------------	----------------------	-------------

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed |

Check one

- unaltered
- altered

Check one

- original site
- moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

MINNESOTA

STATE

Date Entered

NOV 25 1980

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Canby Commercial District	Canby Yellow Medicine County
Crosby Railroad Depot	Crosby Crow Wing County
Bemidji Public Library	Bemidji Beltrami County
Eveleth Recreation Building	Eveleth St. Louis County
Johnson, Old Otto, House	Parkville St. Louis County
Sons of Italy Hall	Hibbing St. Louis County
Park Hotel	Eveleth St. Louis County

Also Notified

Honorable Rudy Boschwitz

Honorable David F. Durenberger
Honorable Richard M. Nolan
Honorable Arlan Stangeland
Honorable James L. Oberstar

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Director
Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

NR Byers/bjr/12/8/80

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

Property

Bemidji Public Library

DJE 80001936
12.6.80

State

MN, Beltrami

Working Number

10,6,80. 2477

TECHNICAL

Photos

2

Maps

1

CONTROL

HISTORIAN

Historically

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Significant as one of MN's 65 Carnegie libraries, this building (1909) is also architecturally significant as a well-preserved and prominent example of Neo-classical public architecture.

Accept

Lida Flint McClelland

11.19.80

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up _____

Send-back _____

Entered NOV 25 1980

Federal Register Entry

2-2-82

Re-submit _____



Bemidji City Hall • 317 4th Street NW
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601-3116
Phone 218-759-3560 • Fax 218-759-3590
www.ci.bemidji.mn.us



February 6, 2014

Denis Gardner
MN State Historic Preservation Office
345 W. Kellogg Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

Dear Denis:

Enclosed are two copies of the City of Bemidji's Documentation of the Proposed Relocation of the Bemidji Carnegie Library for submittal to the National Park Service.

If there are any additional questions, please feel free to contact me. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Kay M. Murphy
City Clerk

Enclosures

February 11, 2014

Dr. Carol Shull
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, 8th Floor
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Archaeological review of Bemidji Carnegie Library proposed relocation
Beltrami County, Minnesota (Ref. No. 80001936)

Dear Dr. Shull:

I have reviewed the archaeological documentation for this project, including the research design for the investigation conducted last fall, and the letter report of the results. The library is situated within a large archaeological site (designated 21BL31), which extends along the western shore of Lake Bemidji, north of the Mississippi River. The site is located within a public park near the lakeshore, as well as developed portions of downtown Bemidji.

I agree with the consulting archaeologists that the library project will not have an adverse effect on site 21BL31. While I look forward to reading the full results of the investigation, the current information is sufficient to demonstrate that the impact of the project on the archaeological site is negligible. Only a very small portion of the archaeological site will be affected. However, the information gathered from the investigation has made a significant contribution to our understanding of 21BL31.

I appreciate the efforts made on behalf of Bemidji's cultural heritage, both for the library and the archaeological site.

Sincerely,



David Mather
National Register Archaeologist
Minnesota SHPO

cc: Ms. Kay Murphy
Bemidji City Clerk
317 4th Street NW
Bemidji, MN 56601-3116

February 11, 2014

Dr. Carol Shull
Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, 8th Floor
1201 Eye Street NW
Washington, DC 20005

RE: Pre-approval for moving the National Register listed Bemidji Carnegie Library,
426 Bemidji Avenue, Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

Dear Dr. Shull:

The Bemidji Carnegie Library (Ref. No. 80001936) in Bemidji, Minnesota was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in November 1980. Over the years, the roadway in front of the library has substantially encroached on the building. As a result, the City of Bemidji, which owns the library, approached the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) seeking permission to move the building a short distance, while asking that the library retain its National Register status through the process.

The enclosed documentation represents the application for pre-approval completed by the City of Bemidji. The application addresses the requirements for pre-approval as set out in 36 CFR 60.14 (b) (2). As this project has an archaeological component, the SHPO archaeologist has also included a letter in the pre-approval application.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Denis P. Gardner
National Register Historian
MN State Historic Preservation Office
651-259-3450
denis.gardner@mnhs.org

cc: Ms. Kay Murphy, Bemidji City Clerk, 317 4th Street NW, Bemidji, MN 56601-3116

Minnesota Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office
345 Kellogg Blvd West, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102
651/259-3451



TO: Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Denis P. Gardner

DATE: February 11, 2014

NAME OF PROPERTY: Bemidji Carnegie Library

COUNTY AND STATE: Beltrami County, Minnesota

SUBJECT: National Register:

- Nomination
- Multiple Property Documentation Form
- Request for determination of eligibility
- Request for removal (Reference No.)
- Nomination resubmission
- Boundary increase/decrease (Reference No.)
- Additional documentation (Reference No. 80001936)

DOCUMENTATION:

- Original National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
 - Multiple Property Documentation Form
 - Continuation Sheets
 - Removal Documentation
 - Photographs
 - CD w/ image files
 - Original USGS Map
 - Sketch map(s)
 - Correspondence
 - Owner Objection
- The enclosed owner objections
Do Do not constitute a majority of property owners

STAFF COMMENTS:

The enclosed documentation represents a pre-approval application to move the Bemidji Carnegie Library in Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota