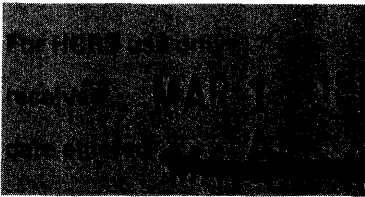


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



82
7 19

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

APR 27 1982

1. Name Fillmore County Multiple Resource Area

historic Historic Resources of Fillmore County (Partial Inventory)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number The County Limits of Fillmore County, Minnesota N/A not for publication

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of congressional district First

state Minnesota code 22 county Fillmore code 045

3. Classification Multiple Resource - see individual inventory forms

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public <u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no <u>N/A</u>	<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 type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership -- see individual inventory forms

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorders Office, Fillmore County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Preston state Minnesota

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Survey of Historic Resources has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Minnesota Historical Society -- 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House

city, town St. Paul state Minnesota 55102

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAR 15 1982
DATE ENTERED	

Historic Resources of Fillmore County, Minnesota

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

This Multiple Resource Area Nomination is based on a survey of standing structures conducted in Fillmore County by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office as part of a long-range statewide survey of historic resources. The properties included in the nomination represent those which illustrate significant aspects of the history of the county and which have been deemed eligible for nomination to the National Register at the conclusion of the survey. Additional information and new perspectives for evaluation of specific types of historic properties are continually being gained as the statewide survey progresses, and it is quite possible that additional Fillmore County properties will be nominated in the future. These may be presented individually or as parts of thematic groups when the entire survey is completed. For this reason, this Multiple Resource Area Nomination should not be construed as representing all properties in Fillmore County eligible for nomination.

(The above disclaimer is based on an agreement between Charles Herrington, HCRS, and Russell Fridley, Minnesota SHPO, August 31, 1979)

MAR 15 1982

FILLMORE COUNTY

Standing Structures

The basis of the survey for this nomination is an inventory of structures which are indicative of various aspects of Fillmore County's history. Structures were identified and inventoried during a county-wide survey conducted during the summer of 1980.

Selection of structures for the inventory included both field reconnaissance of pre-identified sites and isolation of sites on a purely visual basis. Pre-identification of sites was limited to a small number of the most significant locations (those unique on a county wide scale, or significantly linked with some aspect of county history). County histories, individual community histories, and photographs from both the state historical society and private collections were researched for site-specific information. General references to common buildings were not noted.

All city streets were walked or driven. All rural non-farm structures, pre-identified sites, and locally suggested buildings were visited. The roads connecting these dispersed sites provided a strong sampling of the rural landscape. Pre-identified sites were inventoried regardless of integrity. Other buildings with unusual integrity or unique features were also inventoried. In general, structures built before 1940 were considered for an inventory.

Follow-up information (both localized specific and generalized contextual) on some sites was gathered to help establish significance.

In each region of the county, at least one and in most cases several local contacts were made through the county historical society and by random inquiry. These were most often helpful in locating information on selected properties, but also in pointing out additional locations for inventory. The director of the county historical society accompanied virtually the entire visual reconnaissance and devoted considerable time to the selected site research.

From the inventory of approximately 459 sites, 21 properties were selected for nomination to the National Register, mostly on the basis of their significance within the county. Information and photographs on all sites are recorded on inventory forms for a permanent record.

Survey Method

MAR 15 1982

FILLMORE COUNTY

Fillmore County is located in the southeastern part of Minnesota, being the second county from the Mississippi River on the Iowa border. On the north are Olmsted and Winona counties, on the east is Houston County, and on the west is Mower County. With an area of 549,760 acres, it occupies 24 full townships.

The surface of Fillmore County is gently rolling, broken by numerous water-courses but entirely lacking lakes. Most of the valleys are cut deeply into hard rock formations and usually have steep bluffs, but in the southwestern part of the county the valleys are shallow with bluffs of glacial material. Along the sides of the deep valley sides are rock shelves which greatly widen out the spaces between uplands on opposite sides of streams. Only narrow strips lie at the height of the upland plain. The remnants of this upland plain stand 1,300 to 1,375 feet above sea level in the western and southern part of the county, and but little below 1,300 feet in the remainder. The valleys in the eastern part are so deep that the Root River falls to 712 feet as it leaves the county.

All claim which the Sioux might have had to portions of Fillmore County was relinquished in 1851, when a vast tract of land in southern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa, and eastern South Dakota was ceded to the Government as a preliminary to white settlement. In that year settlers began to drift into Fillmore County. Soon three separate streams of pioneers merged here. One stream came over the prairies of Iowa. Another came across the river from Wisconsin. Still another poured from the steamboat landing at Brownsville. All the settlers before the middle of 1855 were squatters, although their occupancy gave them certain prior rights. By the time clear title could be obtained in 1855, the county was already well settled. In the spring of 1860 there were 13,542 people in the county, which was more than in any other county in the State.

The earliest Norwegian settlers in southeastern Minnesota, and perhaps the earliest permanent agricultural settlers of Norwegian birth in the State, established their homes in Fillmore County in 1851. The following year the Norwegians began to arrive in considerable numbers. The influx grew and continued through the fifties. In addition to the western townships of Houston County, the Fillmore townships of Newburg, Norway, Preble, Rushford, Arendahl, Holt, Amherst, Pilot Mound, Carrollton, and Preston were settled in this decade. It was not long before a considerable number of Norwegian families were living in every township in the county.

The other nationality elements also sometimes settled in neighborhood groups, but for the most part their coming here was the result of individual effort, rather than the result of a concerted trend.

The first surveyed road in Fillmore County was authorized by the Legislature in 1855, over a route which had already been in use since early in 1854. It extended from St. Paul through the sites of Cannon Falls, Oronoco, Rochester, Chatfield and Canton, to the Iowa border at the south line of the present Canton Township. There it connected with an Iowa State road, which through

Area Description

Decorah gave access to Lansing and Dubuque. Over this road, and over a trail branching from it at Chatfield, the pioneers of Fillmore County traveled to Winona. Another popular route of travel followed the South Branch and main stream of the Root River, passing in this county the sites of Rushford, Carimona, and Forestville. By 1860 the whole county was covered with a network of roads and trails.

In 1854 a stage line was established from St. Paul to Dubuque by way of Cannon Falls, Rochester, and Carimona, over the first surveyed road in Fillmore County. In 1857 stage lines were extended from La Crescent, opposite La Crosse, to Mankato, through Fillmore County, and from La Crosse through La Crescent, to Chatfield. A line through Fillmore County from Brownsville westward toward Blue Earth was established. Carimona became an important station on the interior route from St. Paul through Chatfield to Dubuque. It was also the terminus of a stage line running from Winona by way of Chatfield. A sumptuous tavern was maintained and other facilities provided for entertaining travelers. At Forestville, about two miles away, another stagecoach tavern also did a flourishing business. These hostelries continued to prosper for nearly two decades. With the dawn of the 1870's the railroad coach began to replace the stage coach. The railroad route passed through neither Carimona nor Forestville, and before long stage lines had gone out of business, and village hotels had replaced the pioneer taverns.

Associated with this pre-railroad era of settlement in the county are the communities of Chatfield (plat filed 1854), Preston, Carimona, Forestville (plats filed 1855), and Spring Valley, Lenora, and Rushford (plats filed 1856).

The Southern Minnesota Railway Company built a line up the Root River Valley to Houston in 1866 and continued it to Rushford the following year. In 1868 it reached Lanesboro and in 1870 was continued through the western part of the county to Ramsey in Mower County. The Caledonia, Mississippi and Western built a narrow gauge line from Reno to Preston through Caledonia in 1879. It was changed to standard gauge in the fall of 1901 and was continued to Isinours in 1903. These lines became the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific (Milwaukee Road). The Winona and Southwestern Railway Company reached Utica from Winona in 1889, was continued to Spring Valley in 1890, and was at once pushed southward to the Iowa line near Le Roy in Mower County. It became the Chicago Great Western Railroad. The Chatfield Railroad Company built a line from Chatfield on the edge of Fillmore and Olmsted Counties, northward to Chatfield Junction near Eyota in 1878. The line became the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Generally associated with railroad settlement are Lanesboro and Whalan (plats filed 1868), Wykoff (1872), Peterson (1876), and Mabel, Canton, and Harmony (1879).

Agriculture is the only important industry in Fillmore County. The crops grown are those common to the north edge of the corn belt. In common with that of the other communities of the corn belt, agriculture in Fillmore County has gone through several periods: pioneer, expansion, experimentation, and readjustment. In pioneer days all farming was carried on for subsistence.

Then came the period of rapid expansion, with wheat as the principal crop, but with corn and oats also important. After 1879 wheat acreage dwindled rapidly and dairying began to come to the front in the 1880's.

The water powers of Fillmore County were once extensively used. In the early seventies more than 30 grist mills were in operation. Some of these developed into flourishing flour mills, among which were those at Chatfield, Spring Valley, Preston, Lanesboro, and Rushford. Several were of considerable size.

A brewery was operated for a number of years at Preston. The Rushford wagon, manufactured at Rushford, was widely known.

Architecture in the county is largely of wood frame construction. There are, however, a considerable number of masonry buildings, particularly of stone construction.

(This brief summary of Fillmore County's development is adapted from W.P.A. Minnesota Historical Records Survey, Inventory of the County Archives of Minnesota: No. 23, Fillmore County, St. Paul, 1942.)

MAR 15 1982

FILLMORE COUNTY

Area Significance

From the 1850s through the early years of the twentieth century, Fillmore County experienced a development process characteristic of most southeastern Minnesota counties, beginning with early settlements associated with transportation, first with state lines and later with rail lines, followed by general agricultural and agri-industrial prosperity. Following the regional patterns, agricultural development was initially based on wheat production, later evolving to more diversified operations as wheat moved westward. Fillmore County developed a notable industrial base, in part by utilizing its abundant water power to grind grain and, at the same time, supplying the needs of county farmers for agricultural tools and implements.

Early pre-railroad settlement is well-represented by a variety of structures and complexes. Forestville Historic District (1856-1910, Forestville State Park; placed on National Register in 1973), now a property of the Minnesota Historical Society, represents the small complex of structures especially a general store, which were established around a speculative townsite. The Ravine House (1857, Harmony Twp.; placed on National Register in 1977) is a finely-preserved example of the early rural stage coach stop hotel, which resembled a house more than the conventional notion of a hotel. The Village of Carimona was also important for its position on a stage coach route and is represented by the William Strong House (1850s, Carimona Township). Strong was an early settler who achieved commercial prosperity at Carimona before moving to Spring Valley in the 1870s. The other social components of the early settlement of the county are seen in the Lenora Methodist Church (1856-65, Canton Township (Lenora)) and the Preston Brewery (c1859, Preston). The Preston Brewery is probably the county's oldest industrial structure and one of the oldest extant breweries in Minnesota.

The typical struggle for county seat status among these early communities is represented by two extant structures. The William H. Strong House (1850s, Carimona Township) was constructed in the village of Carimona as it was making its bid, along with Chatfield, Forestville, and Preston, for the location of county government. A courthouse was finally erected in Preston in 1863-4; this structure has been razed, but the County Jail (1869-70, Preston, nominated to the National Register in 1980), has survived.

The Walker & Valentine House (1859-61, Rushford) illustrates not only the early settlement of Rushford, being the joint home of two of the city's founders, but the beginning of substantial agriculture and industry in the county. Walker and Valentine erected their house shortly after establishing a flour mill directly across Rush Creek. This mill burned in 1875 and was quickly replaced by the more substantial stone building of Tew's Mill (1875, Rushford), then owned by the firm of Valentine & Tew. Fillmore County, with its water power, was a milling region of considerable capacity and significance prior to the large-scale development of milling in Minneapolis. This important agricultural industry is also represented by J. A. Stout's Tunnel Mill (1871, 1881, Sumner Twp.; placed on National Register in 1977). While Tew's Rushford Mill employed a conventional water power system, Stout's mill made use of 600-foot tunnel to convey water to the turbines.

This agriculturally-oriented industry of the county can be seen equally well in two major wagon manufacturers who were established in the 1870s. Rushford, a city of considerable rural industry, was the location for the Rushford Wagon Company, established in 1872. The 1874 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Minnesota pictures the extensive wagon and carriage manufacturing complex at Rushford, of which the Rushford Wagon Company: Stone Building (1872, Rushford) was the key structure. This was the building in which the famous Rushford Wagon, a sturdy and functional farm wagon, was manufactured. In 1875 a Rushford Wagon Company employee moved to Peterson where he established his own manufacturing business. Demand was substantial and steady enough that a second stone building was erected in 1901, with both structures of the Quickstad Farm Implement Company (1875, 1901, Peterson) surviving today.

While wheat and water power were directly responsible for certain agricultural and industrial developments, the arrival of the railroad fostered additional growth in population and commerce. This multi-faceted interaction is readily seen in the Lanesboro Historic District (1868-1920s, Lanesboro), where structures relating to a significant water-power site, water-power mills, and a Main Street commercial district have all survived. In addition, the Michael Scanlan House (c1892, Lanesboro) represents the considerable and ongoing involvement of the Irish immigrant Scanlan family, who settled the townsite in the 1850s, provided part of the community's land in 1868, and participated in the commercial growth in the following decades.

The city of Spring Valley in western Fillmore County was the beneficiary of two rail lines and has consistently been the county's largest population center. Its chronological sequence of development and eras of prosperity are recorded in interesting collection of structures. Parson's Block and Hall (1871, Spring Valley) was built at about the time the first rail line reached the city and was considered the finest commercial structure in the area. The stylish stone building's second floor was the site of a continuous series of shows, musicals, dances, and other entertainments, becoming the social center of the booming new community. During the 1870s commercial prosperity brought the emergence of a group of wealthy families who exhibited their success through the construction of fine houses. Of these, two have survived with considerable architectural integrity: the Ephraim Steffens House (1877) and William Strong House (1879). Both Steffens and Strong were successful financiers and merchants. In addition, we follow the ongoing story of William Strong who first achieved commercial success in Carimona. The community's development is, at the same time, reflected in its religious architecture, such as the Spring Valley Methodist Church (1876-1878), placed on the National Register in 1975 and one of Minnesota's finest examples of polychromatic Victorian Gothic architecture.

Spring Valley was not alone in its growth, and the history of the city of Chatfield at this time is also well-represented. Chatfield's Jason C. Easton achieved tremendous financial success early in the county's history, funding commercial, industrial, transportation, and real estate ventures throughout Minnesota and reportedly becoming the state's first millionaire. He built an estate in Chatfield and the land from this estate became the location of a group of the city's finest houses, the Haven-Johnson-Lovell Houses (1876-1896, Chatfield). George Haven, Lucian Johnson, and Ellen Lovell all benefited from various commercial involvements in the city and this is reflected in the structures which they built.

The period of commercial and industrial success, in the 1870s and 1880s known as the Gilded Age, reflected in elaborate commercial buildings and private residences, was followed by what has become recognized as the Progressive Era, 1890-World War I, a time of great interest in civic and social matters. Two libraries funded by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie, the Spring Valley Public Library (1904, Spring Valley) and the Chatfield Public Library (1913, Chatfield), illustrate one of this era's interests, education. Being built at different years and in different cities, they reflect two different images. The 1904 Spring Valley Library is constructed in the mode of Beaux Arts Classicism, while the 1913 Chatfield Library is designed in the more progressive Prairie School style. Functionally, however, both are very similar buildings on the interior. Another manifestation of the progressive inclination, as well as a demonstration of civic aspirations, is the Spring Valley Mausoleum (1913, Spring Valley), an unusual cemetery structure whose construction was surrounded by a rhetoric of modernism and community progress.

The Norway Township Stone House (c1870s, Norway Twp.) represents the tremendous Norwegian settlement in the county. Research has suggested that the Norwegian settlement in eastern Fillmore County may have been the most significant such population in early Minnesota.

Two structures are representative of several unusual rural developments. The Allis Barn (c1899, Carrolton Twp.) is a very large and slightly unusual farm structure built by Jere Allis, one of the founder of the manufacturing firm of Edward P. Allis Company of Milwaukee. Allis helped his son establish a farm devoted to the production of thoroughbred livestock. In the tiny hamlet of Cherry Grove, Bernard H. Pietenpol, a self-taught engineer and pilot, spent the early years of the twentieth century designing and constructing small, lightweight aircraft. Meant to be easily built with readily available parts, including early automobile engines, the aircraft have since become known around the world, as has their builder, who is now honored as an aviation pioneer. He constructed his prototype planes in the Pietenpol Garage and Workshop (1921, Forestville Township - Cherry Grove).

Fillmore County has an abundance of both historically and architecturally significant structures. Among those of architectural significance there is an unusual number of important masonry buildings, particularly of stone masonry construction. This includes a variety of houses and other structures which exhibit considerable vernacular architectural significance. Notable structures are the Ravine House (1857, Harmony Twp.), the Norway Township Stone House (1870s, Norway Twp.), and, as an example of the county's fine vernacular industrial stone buildings, the Quickstad Farm Implement Company stone structure (1901, Peterson). The Walker and Valentine House (1859-1861, Rushford) is an early and unusual stone residence of essentially vernacular interest. A later stone structure utilizing more classical elements is the Spring Valley Mausoleum (1913, Spring Valley).

FILLMORE COUNTY (continued)

Among those buildings significant as examples of particular architectural styles are the following: Italianate--Parsons Block and Hall (1871, Spring Valley), Fillmore County Jail and Sheriff's Residence (1869-1870, Preston), Haven House (1876, Chatfield), and several structures in the Lanesboro Historic District; French Second Empire--William Strong House (1879, Spring Valley); Gothic--Ephraim Steffens House (1877, Spring Valley), and the Methodist Church (1876-1878, Spring Valley); Queen Anne--Michael Scanlon House (c1892, Lanesboro); Shingle Style--Ellen Lovell House (1896, Chatfield); Beaux Arts Classicism--Spring Valley Public Library (1904, Spring Valley); and Prairie School--Chatfield Public Library (1913, Chatfield).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data -- see individual inventory forms

Acreeage of nominated property N/A

Quadrangle name N/A

Quadrangle scale N/A

UMT References

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UMT NOT VERIFIED

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

N/A see individual inventory forms

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert M. Frame III, Ph.D. Architectural Historian and Research Historian

organization Minnesota Historical Society date July 1981

street & number 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House telephone 612-296-9074

city or town St. Paul state Minnesota

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is: N/A national state local See individual inventory forms

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 2/10/82

For HCPS use only

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

[Signature] date

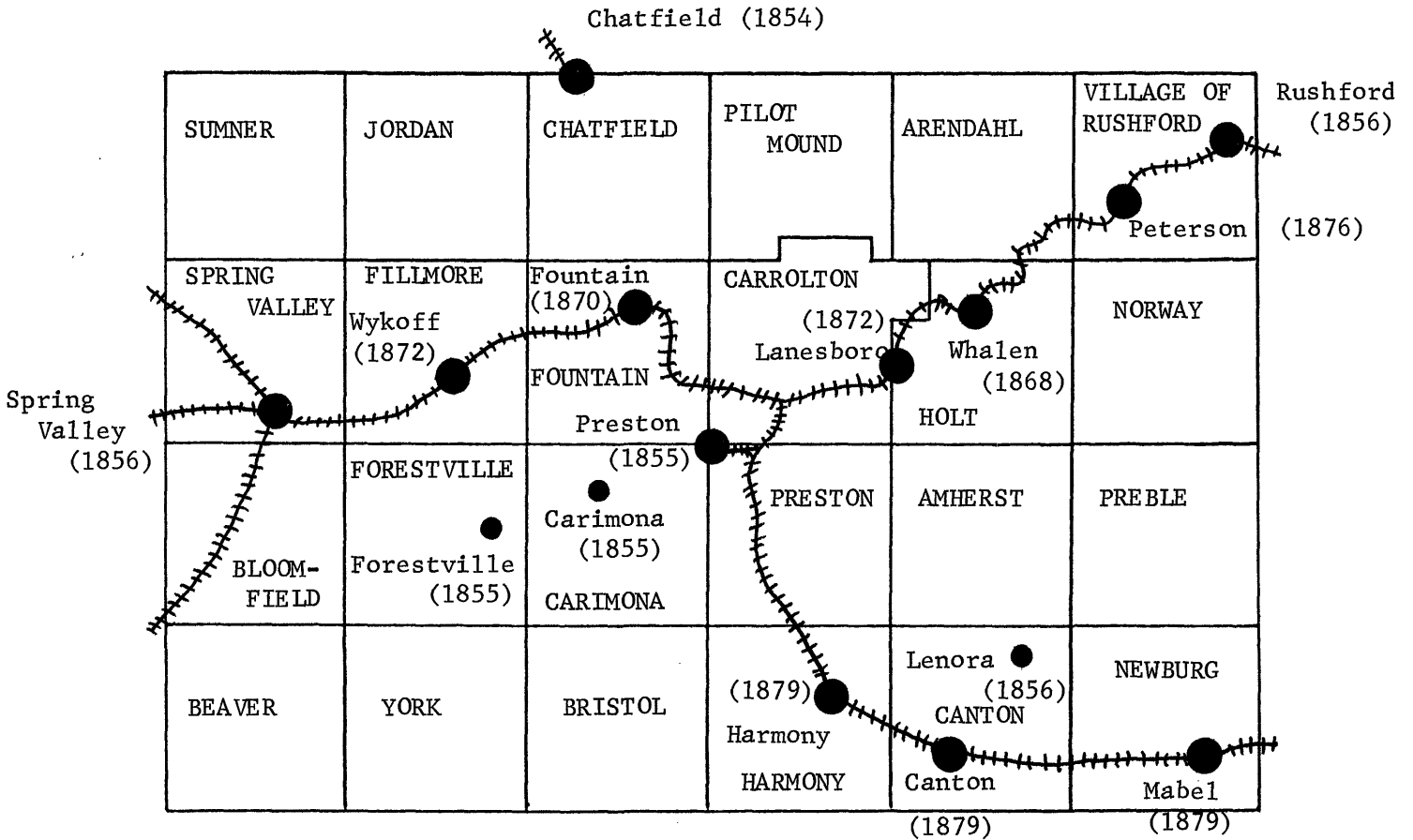
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

MAR 15 1982

FILLMORE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

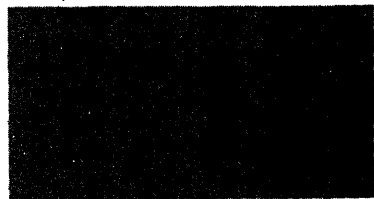


JORDAN = township name

Preston = city or village name (plat date in parenthesis)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Fillmore County Multiple Resource Area
State MN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Norway Township Stone House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 2. Walker, (Hiram), and Valentine,
(Roswell H., House) | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 3. Spring Valley Mausoleum | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>William H. Brasham 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | <u>Linda McCalland 4/19/82</u> |
| 4. Scanlan, Michael, House | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 5. Allis Barn (Reliance Stock Farm) | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 6. Lanesboro Historic District | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | <u>Linda McCalland 8/25/82</u> |
| 7. Pietenpol, Bernard H., Workshop
and Garage | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 8. Strong, William, Estate in
Spring Valley | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. Haven ^{GEORGE H. HOUSE}
Johnson-Lovell Houses | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 11/19/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. Chatfield Public Library | Entered in the
National Register | Keeper | <u>Arlene Byers 4/27/82</u> |
| | | Attest | _____ |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Fillmore County Multiple Resource Area
State MN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 11. Steffens, Ephraim, House Entered in the
National Register Keeper Delores Byers 4/27/81
Attest _____
- 12. Quickstad Farm Implement Co. Buildings Substantive Review Keeper William H. Braeman 4.27.81
Attest Linda McClelland 4/19/82
- 13. Spring Valley Public Library Entered in the
National Register Keeper Delores Byers 4/27/81
Attest _____
- NR Decision* 14. Lenora Methodist Church Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/19/82
Attest _____
- 15. Preston Brewery Substantive Review Keeper William H. Braeman 4.27.81
Attest Linda McClelland 4/19/82
- 16. Strong, William, House at Carimona Entered in the
National Register Keeper Delores Byers 4/27/81
Attest _____
- 17. Rushford Wagon and Carriage Company Entered in the
National Register Keeper Delores Byers 4/27/81
Attest _____
- 18. Parsons Block and Hall Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/19/82
Attest _____
- 19. Rushford City Mill (D. J. Tew Mill) Entered in the
National Register Keeper Delores Byers 4/27/81
Attest _____
- 20. Lovell, Ellen, M., House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/19/82
Attest _____