

**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

**1. Name** *Le Sueur County Multiple Resource Area*

historic *Historic Resources of LeSueur County (Partial Inventory)*

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number *The County Limits of LeSueur County, Minnesota* ☐ not for publication

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district *Second*

state *Minnesota* code *22* county *LeSueur* code *079*

**3. Classification**

*Multiple Resources*

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name *Multiple Ownership - see individual forms*

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. *Recorder's Office -- LeSueur County Courthouse*

street & number *88 South Park Avenue*

city, town *LeCenter* 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*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JAN 15 1981

DATE ENTERED FEB 17 1981

Historic resources of LeSueur County

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

This Multiple Resource Area Nomination is based on a survey of standing structures conducted in LeSueur 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 LeSueur 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 LeSueur County eligible for nomination.

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

## Standing Structures

The basis of the survey for this nomination is an inventory of structures which are indicative of various aspects of the county's history. Structures were identified and inventoried during a county wide survey conducted during the spring and early 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 society and private collections were researched for site-specific information. General references to common buildings were not noted.

Township maps from the 1898 LeSueur County Atlas were copied for field use. Plat maps on file in the county recorder's office were researched for original plat information (proprietors, survey and filing dates) and for addition dates. The filing dates for the various platted areas were noted on current highway department city maps. This collection of maps was useful in gaining a localized sense of development for areas of the county.

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 contextural) 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.

From the inventory of about 300 sites, sixteen individual structures and one thematic group consisting of seven structures 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.

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## LESUEUR COUNTY

The area now known as LeSueur County is located in south central Minnesota, approximately fifty miles southwest of Minneapolis-St. Paul. The Minnesota River forms the county's western border, separating it from Sibley and Nicollet Counties. The counties of Scott, Rice, Waseca, and Blue Earth border the county on its northern, eastern, and southern sides. With the exception of the western Minnesota River boundary, LeSueur County's borders follow the straight lines of the government survey system.

The county's terrain is characteristic of a glaciated area, ranging from nearly level or gently rolling in the till plain to strongly rolling in the morainic belt, and is pocketed by many lakes. Along the Minnesota River is a floodplain ranging from one-eighth to two miles wide. Two well-defined terraces rise rather abruptly about seventy-five feet above the river near LeSueur and south from Kasota beyond the county line. Exposures of Jordan sandstone and Shakopee limestone occur in places along the bluffs. The bluffs and terraces along the river and the numerous lakes located in the county (particularly in the southern tier of townships) are the most distinctive topographic features.

LeSueur County lies within the southern part of the state's Big Woods area, and originally was heavily timbered. The primary non-forested areas were the LeSueur Prairie and the limestone terrace near Kasota. Tracts of the original forest remain, but most of the land is cleared and agricultural land uses predominate. Today approximately 70% of the county is classified as cropland whereas only 11% is woodland.

LeSueur County shares with other Minnesota River Valley counties an early history of Indian occupation and white exploration and fur trading activity. The county was named in honor of one of the early French explorers in Minnesota, Pierre Charles LeSueur.

LeSueur County was opened to white settlement in 1851, and by the mid-1850s the area was being settled rapidly. Prior to this time whites were allowed in Indian lands as licensed traders or missionaries only. The earliest permanent white settlements were made along the Minnesota River, the river being the major means of transportation, but by 1858 all of the county's townships had been organized and systematic settlement of the county followed.

Immediately following the opening of the lands to settlement was a period of town platting; some eleven townsites were platted during the 1850s. The three towns to achieve greatest prominence during the early settlement period were LeSueur (1852), Ottawa (1853), and Kasota (1851). LeSueur was an important river stop during the height of passenger and freight traffic on the Minnesota River and was therefore made the first county seat when the county was organized in 1853. Kasota and Ottawa became early important centers largely because of their river location and extensive local stone quarries. Other plats dating to this period are Elysian (1856), Waterville (1856), East St. Peter (1856), East Henderson (1856), Lexington (1857), Okaman (1857), Cleveland (1858), and Marysburg (1859).

Other communities originated during the early development period as crossroads communities or Catholic hamlets at settlement cores in the rural areas. Whereas the early platted communities were usually initiated by native-born American speculators, the non-platted rural settlements more often centered around immigrant populations who settled and farmed the county's interior. The largest immigrant groups to settle the county were German and Czech; other groups included the Irish, Swedish and British. Two of the county's current incorporated communities originated as Catholic hamlets - New Prague was settled in the 1850s as a principal Czech settlement in the state and Heidelberg was settled by the Germans in the 1860s.

While the Minnesota River, extensive stone quarries, townsite speculation, and immigration were important factors contributing to the settlement and growth of LeSueur County, the most significant single impetus to development in the county was the railroad. Five lines were constructed across the county during a period which spanned nearly four decades, transforming small communities to prosperous local trade and manufacturing centers and causing new communities to form and others to relocate or stagnate.

The Minnesota Valley Railroad, constructed in 1867-8, followed the Minnesota River Valley from West St. Paul to Mankato and brought growth to the river towns of LeSueur and Kasota. East St. Peter (1856) and East Henderson (1856), also located on the line, were never able to compete with their western counterparts across the county line. The second line to enter the county was the Winona and St. Peter which crossed the Minnesota River between St. Peter and Kasota and traversed the southwestern corner of the county. Kasota's location on two critical early rail lines greatly facilitated the transport of stone from local quarries and also stimulated quarry production for stone to be used in the construction of the lines. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, constructed in 1877 through the eastern tier of townships, was the first line to join the non-riverine communities in the county with the important regional centers to the north and south. This line transformed pre-existing New Prague (1856) and Waterville (1856) to important local centers, and the townsites of Montgomery and Kilkenny were platted on the line at the time of rail construction. The construction of the Minneapolis and St. Louis completed the initial period of rail construction in the county and saw the establishment of the county's principal towns.

LeSueur's county seat, LeCenter (1876), developed during the rail construction period but independent of railroad influence. The LeSueur Center Land Company platted the town specifically for the county seat in a novel solution to the recurring and familiar county seat battle. The town was platted near the county's geographic center and focused on a courthouse square; city streets were named for county townships and communities.

Two additional rail lines were constructed across the county during later periods of railroad expansion. In 1885-6 the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific constructed a line across the southern part of the county connecting Waterville with Mankato. The line placed Waterville on two lines, bringing increased trade and building activity to the town, and brought rail traffic to the small settlement of Elysian (1856) for the first time. The last line to cross the county was the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific, constructed in 1903 and connecting the two interior towns of Cleveland (1858) and LeCenter (1876) with Montgomery and Kasota. Not until the completion of this line did LeCenter develop commercial and manufacturing interests.

The county's layout has remained relatively intact since the completion of the railroad system, although only two lines continue to service the area: the Minneapolis and St. Louis (1877) and the Minnesota Valley (1867-8), both now owned by the Chicago and North Western. The towns which flourished during the railroad construction period - LeSueur, Waterville, New Prague, Montgomery, and LeCenter - continue to be the principal towns in the county. Their downtown areas reflect their respective years of peak railroad influence. The smaller towns of Kasota, Cleveland, and Kilkenny experienced growth as a result of railroad expansion but were never able to compete with the larger rail centers. Centers such as Heidelberg (1864) and townsites such as Cordova (1867) and Lexington (1856) never grew because they were completely bypassed by the railroad.

The 1890s and early twentieth century saw the founding of two agriculture related industries which have had tremendous impact on the development of the county and on two area towns in particular. The New Prague Flour Mill, known today as International Multifoods Corporation, was founded in New Prague in the 1890s and ranks as one of the largest flour producers in the world. The Minnesota Valley Canning Company, today the nationally known Green Giant Company, was founded in LeSueur in 1903. Both of these industries have provided significant impetus to county development during most of this century.

LeSueur County towns primarily cater to the local market and service the surrounding agricultural region. Agriculture and agricultural related industries predominate. The many lakes in the county, particularly in the southern part of the county became popular vacation spots during the late nineteenth century; the tourism and resort industry has continued to be a minor but important part of the county economy.

In recent years, the county's location on the fringe of the Twin Cities metropolitan counties and its proximity to Mankato has assumed increasing importance. Area towns have experienced growth due to an influx of a commuting population.

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LeSueur County's architecture follows the building patterns common in other midwestern areas. The earliest buildings were of log, sod, or dugout construction. As the settlers became more established, these were replaced by more substantial structures of wood frame, stone, or brick construction, depending on availability of materials and personal preference. Wood is the most common building material found in both domestic and agricultural buildings and was also used in the construction of early commercial buildings. Stone buildings were constructed in the areas of the Minnesota River Valley, where stone was quarried locally, especially in the Ottawa area. Brick was manufactured locally in most regions of the county and brick houses are scattered in both rural and urban areas, with a concentration in the Minnesota River Valley and the New Prague and Montgomery area. By 1870 masonry construction replaced most of the frame commercial buildings in the county's urban centers. Architectural ostentation is rare, and those buildings that are architecturally distinctive tend to be located in the larger urban centers.

Urban structures tend to line streets that follow a strict grid system; in river and lake oriented communities the grid has been modified to fit the topography. - The county roads follow the grid pattern of the government survey system where uninterrupted by lakes and rivers.

Many of the county's lakeshores are lined by lake homes and cottages. The cultivated rural landscape is broken by groves of trees and buildings of farmsteads, occasional rural schools and churches, scattered town-sites and crossroad communities.

## 8. Significance

See individual forms

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

See Area Significance



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached sheets

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

UTM NOT VERIFIED

## 10. Geographical Data

See individual forms

Acreeage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle scale \_\_\_\_\_

UMT References

A 

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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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E 

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F 

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G 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Britta Bloomberg - Research Historian-Survey

organization Minnesota Historical Society

date October 1980

street & number 240 Summit Avenue-Hill House

telephone 612-296-0101

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

See individual 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

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 11/24/80

For HCRRS use only

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

*Beth Grosvenor*

date 4/11/81

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

*Charles Kent McAllister*

date 2-17-81

Chief of Registration

## LE SUEUR COUNTY

The significance of Le Sueur County lies in its history as a region of early Euro-American settlement and as a region characterized by a changing rural landscape, first dominated by Minnesota River Valley towns but settled widely by immigrant groups. Subsequent development was precipitated by extensive railroad construction and later by the founding of important agricultural related industries. Recent development has been influenced by the county's location with respect to major towns on its periphery - particularly Minneapolis' southern and western suburbs and Mankato.

A period of town founding, agricultural development and commercial and industrial expansion followed the opening of county lands to white settlement in 1851. The Minnesota River Valley cradled the early years of white settlement. The Ottawa Stone Buildings (1859-1875; Ottawa) represent the early settlement period and the prominence of the stone industry in the river valley. Surprisingly little evidence remains in the Kasota area where the quarrying achieved even greater prominence. The Dr. William W. Mayo House (1859, Le Sueur, placed on the National Register in 1969) and its association with the renowned Dr. Mayos also represents this early period dominated by river-oriented towns. Representing other early industry in the county is the Geldner Sawmill (c. 1860, Cleveland, placed on the National Register in 1975).

Immigrant groups were largely responsible for initially settling and farming the county's interior. The German Evangelical Salem Church (1870, Tyrone Township) represents the dispersed rural communities of immigrant settlers from the same regions or country which often centered around a rural church.

The county entered a second phase of development with the coming of the railroad. Rail construction in the county spanned the years 1867 to 1903. The increased development of this period led to the construction of several notable structures. The major communities in the county were shaped during this period, and many of their buildings date to this time. The Union Hotel (c. 1888, Waterville) and Hotel Broz (1898, New Prague) are outstanding representatives of the brick commercial buildings constructed in area towns after the coming of the railroad; these buildings also reflect the increased need for temporary housing in towns reached by rail. Hilltop Hall (c. 1892, Montgomery) and Westerman Lumber Office and Residence (c. 1895, Montgomery) represent commercial successes in a community conceived at the time of rail construction.

As the county matured in the late nineteenth century, the need for educational and government facilities increased. Many of the county's public structures date to this period. Notable among them are the Elysian Public School (1895, Elysian), the Le Sueur County Courthouse and Jail (1896/1914, Le Center), the Kasota Village Hall (1898, Kasota) and the Kasota Township Hall (1889, Kasota). The two public structures in Kasota represent Kasota's peak development period, initially the result of local quarrying and greatly increased after rail construction in the area. Among the public

Area Significance

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improvements initiated during this period were municipal water systems, and the Elysian Water Tower (1896, Elysian) is a rare surviving example of the elevated wooden tanks constructed in area towns and across Minnesota at the time.

The C. N. Cosgrove House (c. 1895, Le Sueur) is associated with a prominent local entrepreneur and a founder of the Minnesota Valley Canning Company, today the nationally known Green Giant Company. This structure reflects later commercial development in the county which was greatly influenced by the establishment and subsequent expansion of important area industries.

Two properties are significant for association with Le Sueur County individuals who achieved wider success in artistic careers. The Andrews House (c. 1860, Kasota Township, placed on the National Register in 1978) and the Dehn House (1905, Waterville) are significant respectively for their association with the nationally known Andrews Opera Company and the artist Adolf Dehn, a mid-twentieth century regionalist.

Architecturally significant Le Sueur County structures are representative of the diffusion and adaptation of popular styles to the needs and preferences of area residents and builders. There is a notable scarcity of "high style" buildings and works by well-known architects. Those structures with greatest attention to style tend to be located in the county's principal urban centers.

Among the buildings best exemplifying locally identifiable vernacular styles are the Ottawa Stone Buildings (1859-1875, Ottawa) and the Westerman Lumber Office and Residence (c. 1895, Montgomery). The use of local materials, modest proportions, and simple design are characteristic features of the Ottawa buildings. The Westerman building is representative of the modest brick residences and commercial buildings which are loosely centered in the Montgomery and New Prague area.

The German Evangelical Salem Church (1870, Tyrone Township) designed in the Greek Revival style, is an unusually early rural church building which contrasts strikingly with the later Gothic structures in the county.

The Le Sueur County Courthouse and Jail (1896/1914, Le Center) and the Elysian Public School (1895, Elysian) are architecturally notable public buildings. Their scale and attention to design make them focal points in their respective communities.

Residences of particularly notable design include the Needham-Hayes House (c. 1870, Ottawa), the Smith-Cosgrove House (c. 1870, Le Sueur), the George W. Taylor House (1890, Le Sueur, placed on the National Register in 1975) and the C.N. Cosgrove House (c. 1895, Le Sueur). The Needham-Hayes House is distinctive in Ottawa for its scale and the execution of popular design features in local stone and brick. The three Le Sueur residences reflect the diffusion of styles (Eastlake, French Second Empire and Classical Revival) to the county's principal urban centers. Their counterpart in commercial buildings is the First National Bank (1922, New Prague), the county's most architecturally distinctive commercial building. The structure

Le Sueur County - continued

demonstrates the popular use of ornamental terra-cotta on commercial building facades.

Two structures notable for their engineering significance are Bridge #4846 (1875, Kasota Township) and the Elysian Water Tower (1896, Elysian). Both represent structure types that were once common elements on the landscape but are rapidly disappearing.

## LeSueur County Bibliography

### County and Community Histories:

An Era of Progress, 1878-1976, Heidelberg, Minnesota, Heidelberg Athletic Association, 1976.

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Montgomery, from the "Big Woods" to the "Kolacky Capital," 1856-1976, Montgomery Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

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### Atlases, Maps, and Public Records:

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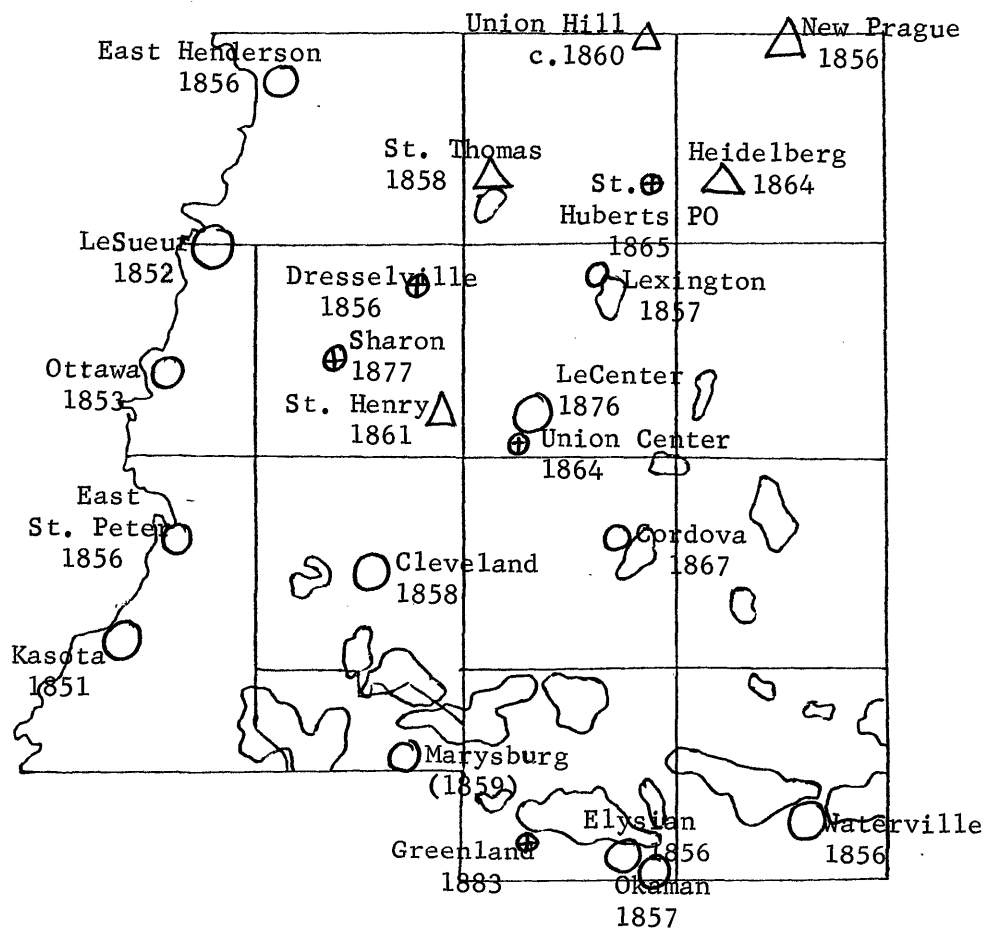
Plat Book of LeSueur County, Minnesota, Minneapolis: Hudson Map Co., 1928.

Sanborn Insurance Co. Maps, St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Map Library.

# LE SUEUR COUNTY PRE-RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

## Key to Map Symbols:

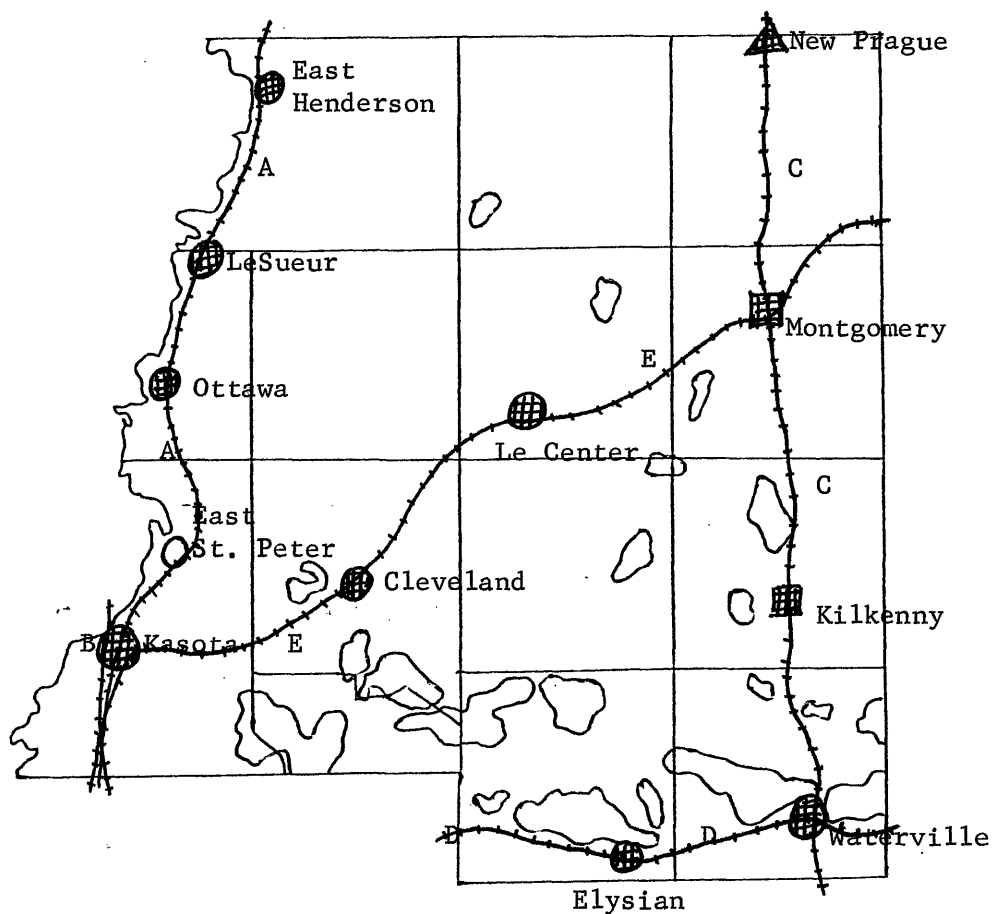
- Platted Community
- △ Catholic Hamlet
- ⊕ Crossroads Community



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## LE SUEUR COUNTY RAIL DEVELOPMENT

- A Minnesota Valley Railroad (1867-8)
- B Winona & St. Peter Railroad (1871)
- C Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad (1877)

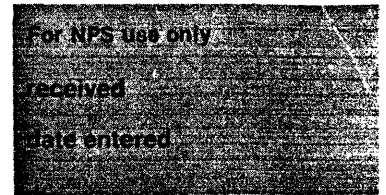


- D Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad (1885-6)
- E Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad (1903)

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name LESUEUR COUNTY MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA (Additions)  
State MN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Cosgrove, C. N., House

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

2. Smith-Cosgrove House

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

3. German Evangelical Salem Church

**Substantive Review**

Keeper

Attest

William H. Abraham 3.15.82

Linda McMillard 3/12/82

4. Needham-Hayes House

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

5. Hilltop Hall

Entered in the  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

6. Westerman Lumber Office and House

**Substantive Review**

Keeper

Attest

William H. Abraham 3.15.82

Linda McMillard 3/12-82

7. First National Bank

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

8. Hotel Broz

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

9. Dehn House

**Substantive Review**

Keeper

Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82

10. Union Hotel

Entered in the <sup>Inventory</sup>  
National Register Keeper

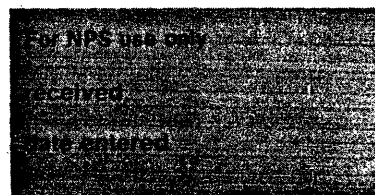
Attest

Nelora Byers 3/15/82



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

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Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

Name LESUEUR COUNTY MULTIPLE RESOURCE AREA (Additions)  
State MN

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Episcopal Church (Ottawa Stone Entered in the  
Buildings Thematic Resources) *for entry*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 3/15/82

Attest

12. Methodist Church (Ottawa Stone Substantive Review  
Buildings Thematic Resources) Keeper

*William H. Brannan* 3.15.82

Attest

*Linda M. McLeod* 3/12/82

13. Ottawa Town Hall (Ottawa Stone Entered in the  
Buildings Thematic Resources) *for entry*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 3/15/82

Attest

14. Patten Farmhouse (Ottawa Stone Entered in the  
Buildings Thematic Resources) *for entry*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 3/15/82

Attest

15. Rished House (Ottawa Stone Buildings  
Thematic Resources) Substantive Review Keeper

*William H. Brannan* 3.15.82

Attest

*Linda M. McLeod* 3/12/82

16. Schwartz House and Barn (Ottawa Stone  
Buildings Thematic Resources) Entered in the  
National Register *for entry*  
Keeper

*Delores Byers* 3/15/82

Attest

17.

Keeper

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest