

**CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED FOR
THE SOUTHEAST TOWN OF HASSAN AUAR
(ALTERNATIVE URBAN AREAWIDE REVIEW),
HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA.**

Prepared for:

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by

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Schoell & Madson, Inc. is currently completing an Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) for a southeastern portion of Hassan Township in western Hennepin County, Minnesota (Figures 1 and 2). As an AUAR should examine all the environmental impacts likely to be caused by future development within a given area, including the effect on historic resources, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory survey within the AUAR boundaries.

The area encompasses approximately 1043 acres and includes most of Sections 25 and 36 as well as a part of SW 1/4 Section 24 in Township 120 North, Range 23 West (Figures 1 and 2). Its western boundary follows Fletcher Lane up towards Interstate 94 which, along with County Road 101, defines the northeastern and eastern boundaries. To the south, the study area abuts the southern edge of the township and the City of Corcoran corporate boundary.

The AUAR parcel encompasses level to gently rolling uplands north and south of Rush Creek, which is a significant part of the Elm Creek tributary to the Mississippi River (Figure 3). Most of the area has been farmed since the late 1800s and is still primarily agricultural but urban development is now rapidly encroaching to the north and east, triggered by the growth of the City of Rogers and by residential and commercial development along Interstate 94 (I-94) and County Road 81 (CR 81) as shown in Figure 2.

A main focus of the AUAR is the 630 acres Stone's Throw Development, proposed by the Hassan Mainstreet, LLC. as a diverse mix of housing types and densities, commercial areas, and green space preservation corridors (Figure 4). North and northwest of this development, but also within the AUAR boundaries, is the eastern portion of the unincorporated hamlet of Fletcher as well as some agricultural land and the above-mentioned more built-up areas along I-94 and CR 81.

The ARS field review was completed under the direction of Christina Harrison, principal investigator. It was conducted between September 25 and December 4, 2006, according to a schedule dictated by the need to secure property owner permission and respect concerns about crop damage.

ARS staff conducted the survey in a manner consistent with both state and federal requirements for reconnaissance (identification) level investigations. In the eventuality that future developments within the AUAR parcel should involve federal funding and/or permitting, affected cultural resources may need further evaluation in order to determine National Register eligibility as required by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation and in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36FR800, procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the protection of historic properties.

As Native American heritage sites tend to be occupy higher ground adjacent to water, the archaeological survey focused on uplands north and south of Rush Creek. As most have been farmed for many decades, past plow disturbance, aggravated by topsoil erosion, would have brought to the surface enough cultural evidence to indicate the presence or absence of an archaeological deposit. All provided excellent ground exposure and systematic visual inspection was considered to provide sufficient survey coverage. Less disturbed, wooded or otherwise vegetation-covered terrain was inspected for any surface evidence of past cultural activity, then systematically shovel tested. All results proved negative.

Within the AUAR study area are a number of historic properties, most of them listed in the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory.

HE-HAT-020, known by its historic name as the John Hagel Farm, is located at 11900 Fletcher Lane, in NW/4 NW/4 SW/4 SW/4 Section 25, -- an 1895 residence with a gable roof horse and cattle barn. Should future developments within the Stone's Throw project area involve federal funding and/or permitting, the John Hagel Farm would need further evaluation in order to determine National Register eligibility.

As protection under Section 106 includes historic properties that could be visually impacted by new construction, the area of potential effect (APE) for the Stone's Throw project would also include several historic properties west of Fletcher Lane and west/northwest of the John Hagel Farm:

- HE-HAT-021, Fletcher Hall, 11925 Fletcher Lane;
- HE-HAT-022, Matthew and Teresa Hamm House, 11945 Fletcher Lane;
- HE-HAT-029, garage south of the Hamm House;
- HE-HAT-028, Michael Junesis House, 20720 Valley View Terrace.

All would need further assessment of National Register eligibility.

To the immediate north of HE-HAT-020, 021 and 022 is HE-HAT-016, the core of the hamlet of Fletcher which surrounds the intersection of Fletcher Lane and Territorial Road and which, in 1992, was determined eligible for the National Register as a historic district. Eleven properties were originally included within its boundary. One of them, the historic Stenglein Farm (HE-HAT-025) to the southeast of the intersection, i.e. within the AUAR parcel, has since been razed. The other ten have largely remained unaltered: HE-HAT-004 and 005, the St. Walburga Church and Rectory, on the northeast side of the intersection, HE-HAT-006 and 027, the St. Walburga School and Cemetery, to its northwest and, on its southwest side, HE-HAT-007, 017, 018, 023, 024 and 026: the Fletcher Store, two Nelles family residences, the original St. Walburga Rectory, an unnamed residence and the Frank

and Lenore Stenglein House. Although only the eastern half of Fletcher falls within the AUAR boundary, its National Register eligibility as a district will need to be taken into account, should Section 106 review be needed for future development within the AUAR boundary.

Approximately a quarter mile north of the Fletcher Historic District, on the east side of Fletcher Lane, is an older home that once belonged to another member of the Hagel family. On the south side of old Territorial Road, between Fletcher and I-94, is another old Stenglein residence as well as the historic Jacob Weber farmstead and another cluster of farm buildings. None of these four properties have as yet been listed in the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory. Although they generally appear to have lost some integrity because of either remodeling, the loss of some of the older buildings and/or the intrusion of newer construction, they still appear to warrant further study and evaluation.

The northernmost segment of the AUAR parcel, i.e. the area between the railroad and I-94, has been largely developed for commercial use and does not retain any structures of historic significance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Schoell & Madson, Inc. is currently completing an Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) for a southeastern portion of Hassan Township in western Hennepin County, Minnesota (Figures 1 and 2). As an AUAR should examine all the environmental impacts likely to be caused by future development within a given area, including the effect on historic resources, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) was retained to conduct a cultural resources inventory survey within the AUAR boundaries.

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The AUAR parcel encompasses level to gently rolling uplands north and south of Rush Creek, which is a significant part of the Elm Creek tributary to the Mississippi River (Figure 3). Most of the area has been farmed since the late 1800s and is still primarily agricultural but urban development is now rapidly encroaching to the north and east, triggered by the growth of the City of Rogers and by residential and commercial development along Interstate 94 (I-94) and County Road 81 (CR 81) as shown in Figure 2.

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Legend
 AUAR Study Boundary



Schoell Madson
 Planning Engineering Surveying
 15050 23rd Avenue North
 Plymouth, Minnesota 55441



Aerial Exhibit
 Stone's Throw Development
 Alternative Urban Area-wide Review
 SMI Project Number 80038-001

Figure 1

This map was created using Schoell Madson's Geographic Information Systems (GIS). It is a compilation of information and data from various sources. This map is not a surveyed or legally recorded map and is intended to be used as a reference. Schoell Madson is not responsible for any inaccuracies contained herein.



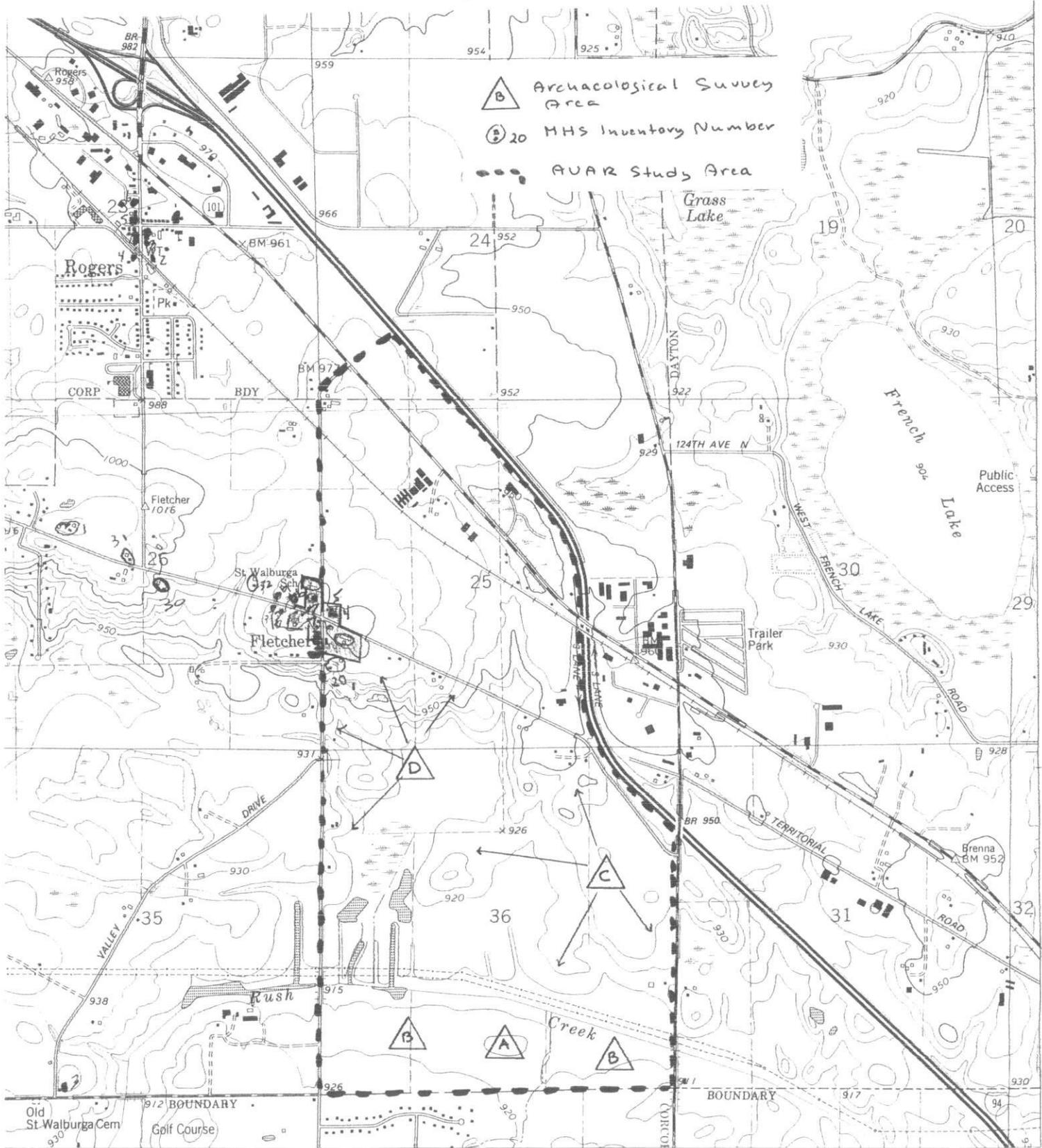


FIGURE 3. Topographic Setting

(USGS Topographic Quadrangle for Rogers, Minn. 1981)

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 Environmental Setting

Most of the study area falls within the northernmost portion of the Waconia-Waseca Moraine -- a geomorphic region characterized by gently rolling uplands and interspersed shallow wetlands. To the immediate west, north and east, this region is flanked by the Emmons-Faribault Moraine -- a more complex pattern of knolls, irregular drainage ways and isolated basins left by melted blocks of glacial ice. Both regions were formed during the later stages of the Wisconsin glaciation. The predominant upland soils are well drained loamy to clayey soils formed in medium-textured to moderately fine textured glacial till, primarily soils of the Cordova-Hayden-Nessel association (University of Minnesota 1980; USDA 1974). Along the Rush Creek drainage, associated low terrain features poorly drained organic soils of the Palms-Caron peaty muck association.

Prior to Euro-American settlement, the area was part of the Big Woods, a deciduous mixture of primarily oak, elm, basswood, ash and maple (Marschner 1974, Trygg 1964). Only a short distance to the north and east, however, larger grasslands were predominant on the sandy, alluvial plain along the Mississippi channel while most uplands immediately beyond that valley supported oak savanna. Once the area had been opened for settlement in the mid-1850s, with the Twin Cities providing a rapidly growing market for agricultural products and firewood, the land was rapidly cleared and most of the forest cover gone within a couple of decades. Remnants survive primarily on rolling, dissected uplands along the Elm and Rush Creek drainages.

2.2 Cultural Resources Record/Potential of Study Area with Vicinity

The southeastern portion of the survey parcel abuts an area recently investigated by ARS for the proposed *Dayton-Hassan Branch of the Elm Creek Interceptor* (Harrison 2005). Except for two short segments that extend into Hassan Township and the City of Dayton, that survey corridor traversed an area that also was inspected by ARS in the fall of 1999 as part of the *West TH 610 and East TH 610 Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR)* conducted for the City of Maple Grove (Harrison 2001). Other studies completed by ARS in that city include the *Northern and Southern Weaver AUARs*, the corridor studies for *Vicksburg Lane* and the *Maple Grove Southwest Interceptor* as well as reviews of two residential developments (Harrison 1993, 1994, 1995a&b, 1996a&b and 1999). Together, these surveys identified nearly forty archaeological sites along Elm Creek and Rush Creek. Prior to that, a number of sites had been identified by other archaeologists further downstream along Elm Creek: more than twenty Native American habitation and burial sites on uplands overlooking Rice and Weaver Lakes or segments of the stream valley (as referenced in Harrison 1995a and 2005b).

A few miles east of the SE Hassan AUAR area, in northwestern Maple Grove, six small Native American habitation sites are located on wooded, undisturbed terraces and ridges along Rush Creek. Two are classified as find spots, having produced only one item each. The other four appear to be the remnants of small Native American camp sites. South of this and further away from the project area, another five archaeological sites were identified as part of the North Weaver AUAR study -- all sparse and much disturbed Native American artifact scatters on cultivated uplands near Rush Creek. The presence of all these sites indicates a generally high archaeological potential for the Rush Creek area.

Several hundred archaeological resources have also been recorded elsewhere in northern Hennepin County as well as adjacent portions of Anoka, Sherburne and Wright Counties. Although some have produced evidence dating from the time of early Euro-American settlement, most represent one or more periods of earlier, Native American use of the area.

A majority of the Native American sites date from the Woodland period which lasted from the first millennium B.C. to the beginning of Native American and Euro-American contact in the 17th century A.D. -- a period characterized by the use of ceramics and burial mounds. Some of the recorded Woodland sites feature habitation evidence (primarily lithic artifacts, lithic reduction debris [debitage] and ceramic sherds) along with burial mounds that occur singly or in groups. Some feature mounds alone or nothing but habitation materials.

A number of sites in the region can be dated to the Archaic period (circa 5,000 to 1,000 B.C.) -- a time that preceded the use of mounds and ceramics but was characterized by intensive and increasingly diversified Native American reliance on a great variety of natural resources (including, during the later part of the period, native copper which was hammered into tools and ornaments).

There is also some evidence of even earlier occupation of the area, primarily provided by scattered finds of distinctive knives and projectile points made during the late Paleo-Indian period (circa 8,000 to 5,000 B.C.) -- a period when small bands of nomadic big-game hunters roamed the open grasslands that covered much of the region following the retreat of the last glaciers.

Most of the archaeological sites along the Rush Creek - Elm Creek drainage have not, as yet, been intensively tested. Consequently, they have not produced the type of diagnostic evidence that is needed in order to associate them with a particular time period or cultural affiliation. Many have, in fact, produced very little evidence and can only be described as find spots or sparse scatters of archaeological (usually lithic) materials. Lithics seem to represent the most common type of evidence also on more substantial sites: usuallydebitage or fragments of used/damaged implements along with cobble tools (grind- and hammerstones) and

fire-cracked rock. Ceramics, less durable, were used for a smaller segment of the total cultural spectrum and often associated primarily with base camps and burial sites. Hence, they tend to be less common. Their absence from a cultural deposit does not necessarily indicate a preceramic affiliation if the location was a small, briefly used camp site. Organic faunal and floral evidence is quite rare or, if present, generally poorly preserved.

Euro-American settlement in northwestern Hennepin County began in the early 1850s. By 1884, a few pioneers had claimed land in what was to become Hassan Township, all close to the Crow River which forms its boundary to the north and west. Others soon followed but as the area was heavily timbered, the initial clearing of the land was slow. Once they had been plowed, however, the fertile black loamy soils began to yield excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover and other grasses (Koop 1995 and 1992). With the Twin Cities providing a rapidly growing market for agricultural products, most of the land in the township was under cultivation by the 1870s, primarily for diversified dairy farming. The remaining woodlands allowed for the commercial cutting of firewood and for the production of maple syrup and maple sugar. From the 1880s on and well into the next century, potato-growing became a major source of revenue.

Important for initial settlement was the construction of public roads. First to traverse the township was the so-called Territorial Road (County Road 116) which began to be constructed between Minneapolis and Monticello already in 1855 and soon became a major transportation route.¹ Almost as early was a road laid out by county commissioners to connect the settlements of Corcoran and Dayton. Where these and other overland roads intersected, small unincorporated hamlets or trade centers often formed to serve the needs of the surrounding farms. A typical hamlet may have anywhere between a few dozen and well over a hundred inhabitants clustered within approximately one quarter of a mile, and would have a general store or grocery store (and, with time, also a gas station) as well as a church, an elementary school, a tavern and maybe an additional business like a blacksmith shop. Post offices were often housed in farm residences or in general stores. The latter then tended to become "social, political, cultural and economic centers" for farmers and others living in the surrounding countryside. Some of the residential units in the hamlet would also tend to house businesses while others may be part of larger farmsteads on its periphery (Koop 1992:3-4).

¹ Initiated by private parties, it later came under the jurisdiction of the territorial government. Segments still in use as are often referred to as Territorial Road. One runs southeast-northwest through the AUAR study area.

While some of these communities were well established by the 1860s, the hamlet of Fletcher, originally known as St. Walburga, developed more gradually around the intersection of Territorial Road and the Corcoran to Dayton Road (Figures 5 to 7). First to settle there were Andrew and Margaret Stenglein who had immigrated from southern Germany around 1855 (ibid:5). Beginning with eighty acres in southwest Section 25, they had, by the early 1870s, added another eighty in northeast Section 26 and built a residence on the southeast side of the intersection. With neighbors, they had organized St. Walburga's Catholic Parish in 1857 and built a log church more than a mile to the southwest of their farm. In 1882, the Stenglein family donated one and a half acre for a new church, to be built closer to and just across the road from their farm, northeast of the intersection. The church, still extant, was completed in 1883, a rectory built to its north in 1884 and a cemetery platted to its west, across what is now Fletcher Lane, also on land donated by the Stengleins. A school house which originally was located north of the rectory, was later moved and added to the back of the 1902 three-story brick veneer school which still stands northwest of the intersection. With nuns from the School Sisters of St. Francis as faculty, it served as an elementary school from 1904 to 1964 and has since been used as a community center.

By the time the store and the new school were built, the residents of the hamlet had renamed it Fletcher in honor of U.S. Congressman Loren Fletcher who helped them establish a post office at St. Walburga. Some of the oldest businesses in the settlement -- a blacksmith shop and a butcher shop -- are no longer extant but the two-story brick veneer 1905 Fletcher Store still stands on the southwest corner of the intersection. Used for decades as a general store, with the owners, Frank and Lenore Stenglein, occupying the second floor, it is well preserved and now used as a private residence. Around 1914, several local residents formed the Fletcher Hall Association in order to build a facility for dances, plays, receptions and other community events -- a building which still stands along the west side of Fletcher Lane. Along the east side of that road, at the southern edge of the hamlet, is a well preserved farmstead built by a John Hagel in 1895.

All these structures, along with several other historic properties which also make up the nucleus of the Fletcher hamlet, were inventoried for a study conducted in connection with proposed reconstruction of the CR 116 intersection with Fletcher Lane (Koop 1992). Some of the results of that study are relevant to this AUAR and will be discussed in more detail below in Section 4.0.

Fletcher, Minnesota
Sections 25 and 26
Hassan Township
Hennepin County

Study Area for
County Project 9023, S.P. 27-600-0
Reconstruction of County Road 116

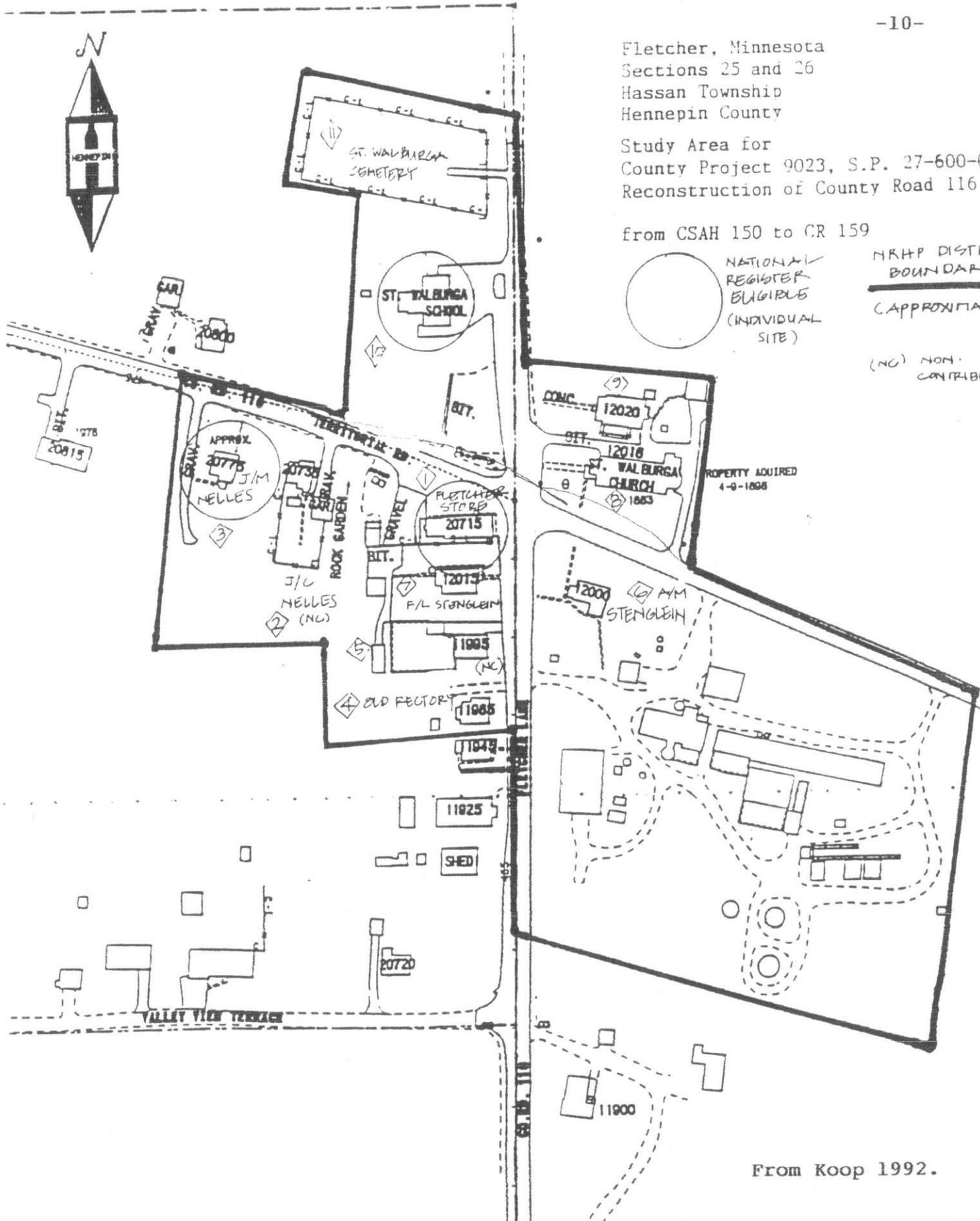
from CSAH 150 to CR 159

NATIONAL
REGISTER
ELIGIBLE
(INDIVIDUAL
SITE)

NRHP DISTR
BOUNDARY

(APPROXIMATE)

(NC) NON-
CONTRIBUTOR



From Koop 1992.

FIGURE 5. Fletcher: Location of Inventoried Historic Properties



(c) Copyright 2006, Pictometry International

FIGURE 6. Fletcher: Aerial View from the S/SW



(c) Copyright 2006, Pictometry International

FIGURE 7. Fletcher: Aerial View from the N/NW

3.0 METHODS AND RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1 Records and Literature Search

Prior to the field survey, ARS staff conducted a literature and records search which focused on inventory and survey files maintained by SHPO and the Office of the State Archaeologist. Results indicated that no recent information had been added to the archaeological inventory files since they were reviewed for the above-mentioned Dayton/Hassan Branch interceptor study -- a review which had included northwestern Maple Grove and adjacent portions of Hassan Township and the City of Dayton (above, Section 2.2). No archaeological sites had, at that time, been listed for the AUAR study area.

3.2 Field Review: Methodology

As Native American heritage sites tend to be occupy higher ground adjacent to water, the archaeological survey focused on uplands north and south of Rush Creek which flows through the southern portion of the study area. Although some of those uplands still are wooded, most have been farmed for many decades, some since the late 1800s, and one can assume that past plow disturbance, aggravated by topsoil erosion, would have brought to the surface enough cultural evidence to indicate the presence or absence of an archaeological deposit.

As mentioned in the introduction, the field investigation was conducted at various times between September 25 and December 4, 2006, according to a schedule dictated by the need to secure property owner permission and respect concerns about crop damage. Throughout this period, survey conditions were good to excellent.

- Most of the cultivated fields had been planted this year and were either covered with mature, dry and weed-free crops or harvested but not yet plowed. All provided excellent exposure across deeply disturbed plowed soils and systematic visual inspection at 10 meter intervals was considered to provide sufficient survey coverage.
- Several large, well established farmsteads, some smaller hobby farms and a few single family residences on large lots all featured disturbed areas that were visually examined.
- Less disturbed, wooded or otherwise vegetation-covered terrain was inspected for any surface evidence of past cultural activity. As most trees were deciduous and had dropped their leaves, lateral visibility was excellent. Walkover transects spaced at 10-15 meter intervals provided complete visual coverage of the ground surface as well as of animal burrows, some deeply worn vehicle trails, and a few windfalls which all provided fair to good subsoil exposure. Where subsoil exposure was insufficient, undisturbed or vegetation-covered soils were

shovel tested at approximate 10 meter intervals. Each test measured 35-40 centimeters in diameter and was taken down, by 10 centimeter increments, to sterile glacial soil. Soil contents were screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth and replaced once soil profiles had been noted.

3.3 Field Review: Results

Within the 1043-acre AUAR study area, a main focus of the archaeological review was the 630 acres Stone's Throw Development, which includes all the uplands that overlook Rush Creek. As results proved negative throughout, detailed discussion of each survey area seems redundant in this report. Instead, all ARS field notes will simply be kept on file for future reference if needed. Broadly speaking, the field survey focused on the following:

- **Area A**, which is located south of Rush Creek, halfway between Fletcher Lane and County Road 101, and is all wooded (as shown in Figure 2) as well as somewhat higher than the surrounding fields (as indicated by the 920-foot elevation contour in Figure 3). Although negative results in a corn field between these woods and the creek suggested even less archaeological potential for the wooded area, shovel tests were placed along the highest, most level segment which also is the one closest to the creek. Results were negative, the soil profiles were consistent and there was no indication that the area had ever been used for anything but logging. The only exception was a series of eight irregular mound features placed along and just within the southwestern perimeter of the woods. Generally three to five meter wide with an irregular outline and all composed of fairly light-colored soils mixed with plenty of gravel and cobbles, they appeared to be made up of old plow horizon removed and dumped in the woods as a grassy drainage way was created across a cultivated area some 70-80 meters west of the woods. East of the woods, extensive disturbance around some buildings and a pine plantation provided plenty of subsoil exposure which was carefully examined.
- **Area B**, which encompasses the open fields south of Rush Creek -- all deeply disturbed by cultivation, with excellent but negative exposure even in the areas that seemed most likely to have invited historic use, i.e. those closest to the creek.
- **Area C**, which encompasses rolling uplands north of Rush Creek and east of a large wetland that extends north/northeast from the creek through NW 1/4 Section 36. The wetland is harvested for sod and the uplands for soybeans and corn. No cultural evidence was found even on the knolls and ridges closest to the creek and the wetland, in spite of optimal 70-80% exposure of the plowed soil. A 500 by 500 feet segment of this area was also surveyed in the fall of 2004 as part of the Dayton-Hassan interceptor project, already then with negative results

(Harrison 2005a). North of the creek and due west of County Road 101, an abandoned older farm is now almost completely dilapidated.

- **Area D**, which includes a complex of even more rolling uplands between Fletcher Lane, the sod farm/large wetland, Territorial Road and the hill occupied by the hamlet of Fletcher. Moving from south to north, the ARS team inspected disturbed soils along an access to the sod farm, similar exposure on the crests of several knolls that have been disturbed by landscaping for modern buildings, some sparse hay fields and weed-free corn fields with excellent ground visibility, and, finally, some very disturbed, severely landscaped areas just south of the hamlet.

The lack of Native American and early Euro-American cultural evidence in Areas A to D suggested even less archaeological potential for the areas north of Territorial Road, all quite far removed from Rush Creek as well as from the French and Grass Lake basins to the east. Consequently, survey for this part of the AUAR was limited to visual inspection focused on standing structures as well as possible surface evidence of historic activity.

4.0 REVIEW OF HISTORIC/ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

The 1992 architectural and historical survey of Fletcher identified a number of properties and evaluated their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (Koop 1992:7). All were considered within the statewide historic context of "Agricultural Development and Railroad Construction, 1870s-1920s". Two possible alternatives were considered:

- At least three of the properties could be considered independently eligible for listing on the register because of their importance to the development of Fletcher.
- A larger group of properties centered around the intersection of Territorial Road and Fletcher Lane could be considered eligible as a historic district.

In both cases, eligibility would be assessed under Criterion A, i.e. "association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history". The properties in question, as well as the suggested district boundary, are shown in Figure 5. Having reviewed the 1992 report, the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the recommendation that the core of the hamlet of Fletcher (HE-HAT-016) should be considered eligible for the National Register as a historic district (Appendix A).

Eleven properties were originally included within its boundary. One of them, the historic Stenglein Farm (HE-HAT-025) to the

southeast of the intersection, has since been razed. The other ten have largely remained unaltered: HE-HAT-004 and 005, the St. Walburga Church and Rectory, on the northeast side of the intersection (Appendix B), HE-HAT-006 and 027, the St. Walburga School and Cemetery, to its northwest and, on its southwest side, HE-HAT-007, 017, 018, 023, 024 and 026: the Fletcher Store, two Nelles family residences, the original St. Walburga Rectory, an unnamed residence and the Frank and Lenore Stenglein House.

Outside the district but still listed in the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory is HE-HAT-020, referred to by its historic name as the John Hagel Farm. Located at 11900 Fletcher Lane, on the east side of the road, in NW/4 NW/4 SW/4 SW/4 Section 25, it falls within the Stone's Throw project area. Well preserved, it features an 1895 residence and a gable roof horse and cattle barn (Appendix B).

Also south of the district but west of Fletcher Lane and directly across from the AUAR parcel and the proposed Stone's Throw project are:

- HE-HAT-021, Fletcher Hall, 11925 Fletcher Lane;
- HE-HAT-022, Matthew and Teresa Hamm House, 11945 Fletcher Lane;
- HE-HAT-029, garage south of the Hamm House;
- HE-HAT-028, Michael Junesis House, 20720 Valley View Terrace.

Although only the eastern half of Fletcher falls within the AUAR boundary, its National Register eligibility as a district will need to be taken into account, should future developments within the Stone's Throw project area or adjacent segments of the AUAR parcel involve federal funding and/or permitting which would require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36FR800, procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the protection of historic properties.

Section 106 review and further evaluation would then also be needed for the John Hagel Farm. In addition, as protection under Section 106 also includes historic properties that could be visually impacted by new construction, the area of potential effect (APE) for the Stone's Throw project would include the above-mentioned historic properties west of Fletcher Lane and west/northwest of the John Hagel Farm. Even though these properties all are listed in the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory, they still need further assessment of National Register eligibility.

Approximately a quarter mile north of the Fletcher Historic District, on the east side of Fletcher Lane, is an older home that once belonged to another member of the Hagel family. On the south side of old Territorial Road, between Fletcher and I-94, is another old Stenglein residence as well as the historic Jacob

Weber farmstead and another cluster of farm buildings (Figure 3). None of these four properties have as yet been reviewed for listing in the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory. Although they generally appear to have lost much of their integrity because of either remodeling, the razing of some of the older buildings and/or the intrusion of newer construction, they still appear to warrant further study and evaluation.

The northernmost segment of the AUAR parcel, i.e. the area between the railroad and I-94, has been largely developed for commercial use and does not retain any structures of historic significance.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The negative results of the archaeological survey indicate that future development within the AUAR study boundaries would not have an adverse effect on any significant Native American or early Euro-American cultural resources.

There are, however, a number of historic structures within the AUAR boundaries. It is possible that future developments within the Stone's Throw project area or adjacent segments of the AUAR parcel will involve federal funding and/or permitting that requires compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and 36FR800, procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the protection of historic properties.

Such a scenario would mean that the core of the historic hamlet of Fletcher, already considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, would need further consideration. In addition, there are (a) several properties that have been added to the Minnesota Architecture-History Inventory but still need to be evaluated for National Register eligibility, and (b) a few properties northeast of the hamlet, along Fletcher Lane and Territorial Road, which have not, as yet, been inventoried at all.

6.0 REFERENCES

Harrison, Christina

- 1993 *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance along Proposed Vicksburg Lane Alignment, CR 47 (City of Plymouth) - West Fish Lake Road (City of Maple Grove), Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1994 *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance within Seven Wetland Mitigation Areas along Proposed Vicksburg Lane Alignment, CR 47 (City of Plymouth) - West Fish Lake Road (City of Maple Grove), Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1995a *Cultural Resource Investigations Conducted Along the Proposed Maple Grove Southwest Interceptor, City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1995b *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance within Proposed Gladstone Residential Development, City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1996a *Cultural Resource Investigations Conducted Within the Northern and Southern Weaver AUAR (Alternative Urban Areawide Review) Study Areas, City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1996b *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance within the Graham Company Project Area, City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 1999 *Addendum to Cultural Resource Investigations Conducted Along the Proposed Maple Grove Southwest Interceptor, City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 2001 *Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the West TH 610 and East TH 610 Alternative Urban Reviews (AUARs), City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*
- 2005a *Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Along Proposed Elm Creek Interceptor Extensions: Dayton-Hassan Branch, Hassan Township and Cities of Dayton and Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services.*

- 2005b *Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Along the Proposed Dayton/Champlin Extension of the CAB Interceptor, City of Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota.* Archaeological Research Services.
- Koop, Michael
1992 *Historic Evaluation, Fletcher, Hassan Township.* Draft report prepared by Landscape Research for the Hennepin County Public Works Department, on file at the Minnesota Historical Society.
- 1995 "St. Walburga: Hennepin County's Rural Crossroads Village." In *Hennepin History*, Vol. 54, No. 3. pp. 5-13.
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1964 *Composite Map of the United States Land Surveyor's Original Plats and Field Notes.* Minnesota Series: Sheet No.7. Ely, Minnesota.
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1980 *Minnesota Soil Atlas: Stillwater Sheet.* (Miscellaneous Report 171.) St. Paul.
- USDA - Soil Conservation Service
1974 *Soil Survey of Hennepin County.* Robert E. Lueth, Editor.

Also reviewed:

The Minnesota Archaeological Site File for Hennepin County; the Minnesota Historic/Architectural Inventory.

APPENDIX A

SHPO CORRESPONDENCE



FOUNDED IN 1849

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111 • (612) 726-1171

91-0214

24 March 1992

bcc: C.R. 116/9023
B.M.P.
S.P.T.
D.W.S.
G.W.

Mr. Steve Theis
Preliminary Design Engineer
Hennepin County Department of Public Works
320 Washington Avenue South
Hopkins, MN 55343-8468

RE: Determination of eligibility for Fletcher Historic District
S.P. 27-600-06, CP 9023; Reconstruct County Road 116
Hassan Township, Hennepin County
MHS Referral File Number: 91-0214

Dear Mr. Theis:

Thank you for submitting the survey and evaluation of the Fletcher area as part of the Section 106 review for the above project. The report was completed by Landscape Research, Inc.

We concur with the report's recommendation that an area at the intersection of Territorial Road and Fletcher Lane meets the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. We concur with the boundaries of this district as recommended by the report.

Accordingly, we have assessed the effects of the proposed project on this district. Because the proposal currently includes removal of the building known as the Fletcher House, and because this building is a contributing element of the historic district, we conclude that the project will have an adverse effect on properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

You should now consult with the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of the adverse effect, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(e). After the Council has had an opportunity to review the material, we will need to meet to further explore ways to avoid or reduce the adverse effects of the project.

We might add that because the Fletcher House is such an important element of the district, we feel that maximum effort needs to be made to determine ways to retain the building. We acknowledge that the current owner and Hassan Township are concerned with problems of hazardous waste and sewer connections for the building, and urge that all parties consider ways to solve these problems and address traffic management needs without dealing a serious blow to one of western Hennepin County's important historic areas.

Please contact Dennis Gimmestad or Jackie Sluss if you have any questions regarding our review; we look forward to continuing to consult with you on this project.

Sincerely,



 Britta L. Bloomberg
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Randy Peterson, County Municipal Highway Archaeology
Clem Kachelmyer, Minnesota Department of Transportation
Christy Caine, State Archaeologist
Steven Peaslee, Hassan Township
Carole Zelle, Landscape Research
Homer Hruby, State Historic Preservation Office

APPENDIX B

INVENTORIED HISTORIC PROPERTIES LOCATED WITHIN THE AUAR BOUNDARY

MINNESOTA ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Name: John Hagel Farm
(historic)

Address: 11900 Fletcher Lane
Rogers, MN 55374

County: Hennepin

Inventory Number: HE-HAT-020

City/Township: Hassan Township

Review/Compliance Number(s):

Property Identification Number (PIN):

Township: 120 Range: 23 Section: 25

U.S.G.S. Quad:

U.T.M.:

Architect: John Hagel

Style: Gabled Ell Form (house)

Date Constructed: 1895 (house)

Photo Number(s): 22-24

Survey Name:

Form Prepared By: Michael Koop

Date Surveyed: 11 January 1992

Description: This property consists of four buildings located at the southern edge of Fletcher hamlet. 1) Built in 1895 by John Hagel (his name and the date are written under the staircase), the two-story wood frame house is a gabled ell form with double hung 2/2 and 1/1 windows. It is clad with metal and clapboard siding and has a shed porch and gable projection to the west. In 1973 a matching two-story section was added onto the north wall. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. 2) Northeast of the house is a cattle and horse barn that replaced an earlier barn in the same location. It is clad with board and batten siding and made of large timbers secured with mortise and tenon joints and wooden pegs. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. 3) and 4) West of the barn are two small wood frame outbuildings sheathed with clapboards. Each has a gable roof and asphalt shingles.

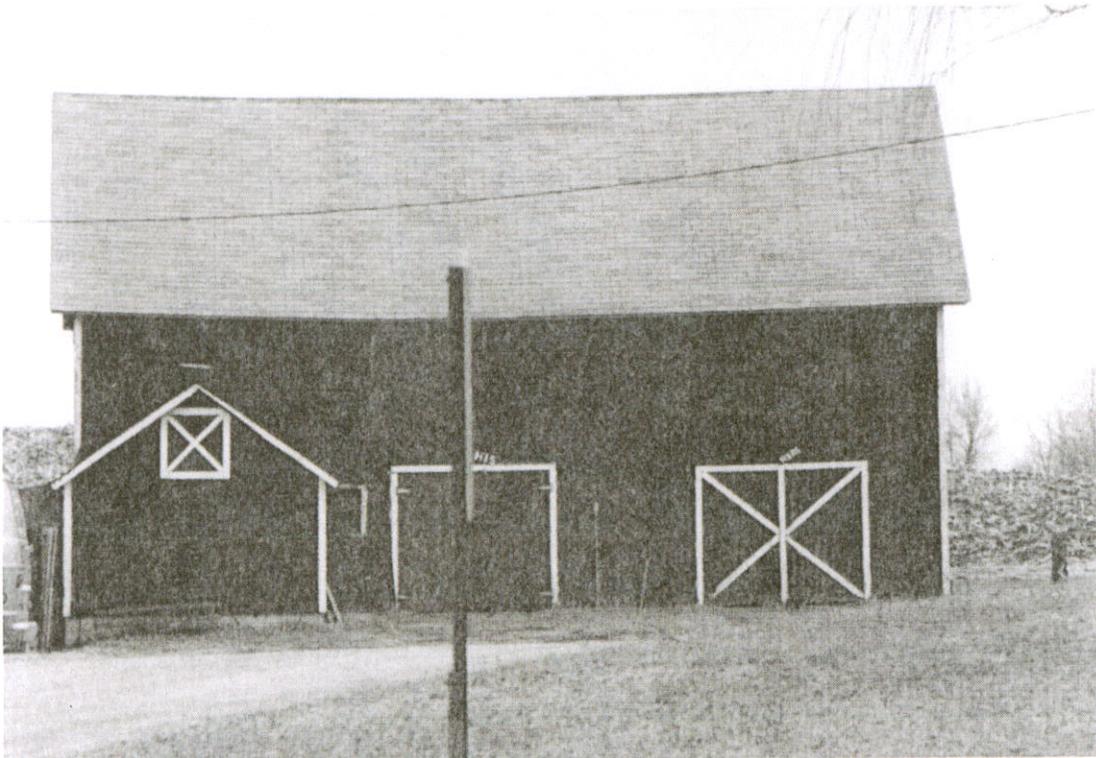
Significance: Nothing is known at this time about John Hagel or his family. While the timber frame, mortise and tenon barn is rare, the lack of other significant outbuildings and the altered house detract from the overall integrity of this property.

Historic Context(s): Agricultural Development & Railroad Construction

National Register Eligible: ___ Yes ___ X No ___ Not Enough Information

Date Listed on National Register: NA

-B:2-



HE-HAT-020
John Hagel Farm

MINNESOTA ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Name: St. Walburga Church Address: 12016 Fletcher Lane
Rogers, MN 55374

County: Hennepin

Inventory Number: HE-HAT-004

City/Township: Hassan Township

Review/Compliance Number(s):

Property Identification Number (PIN):

Township: 120 Range: 23 Section: 25 U.S.G.S. Quad:

U.T.M.:

Architect: John Fehn, Felix Scherber, John Stenglein Style: Gothic Revival

Date Constructed: 1883

Photo Number(s): 3

Survey Name:

Form Prepared By: Michael Koop

Date Surveyed: 11 January 1992

Description: The Catholic Church of St. Walburga is a wood frame building clad in metal siding over clapboard and executed in a simple rendition of the Gothic Revival style. Facing west, the facade has a projecting gable entrance with false buttresses, and a pair of doors surmounted by a stained glass window with the inscription "Kirche der St. Walburga." Five stained glass windows pierce the north and south walls, and there are false buttresses at the front corners. The apse is pentagonally-shaped; attached to its north side is a small wing and brick chimney. The 72'-high steeple is four-sided and has a wooden base, louver windows on each side of the belfry, and a steel cross. In 1899 the church was lengthened by 15', and in 1906 the interior was frescoed.

Significance: According to a brief history of St. Walburga Church, the first local Catholic settlement in 1857 consisted of about 50 families that were evenly split between Irish and German heritage. A log church (not extant) was built in 1858 two miles south of Fletcher, but in 1883 the parish moved to the present location and built a 36' x 66' edifice on land donated by the Stenglein family. At this time there were about 30 German families in the congregation; membership increased to 90 families by 1912 and dipped to 60 in 1949. Today it has between 200-250 members. Despite its modern exterior siding, St. Walburga Church is primarily significant and potentially eligible for the National Register because of its association with the development of the crossroads hamlet of Fletcher, and the role it played in the religious history of the community.

Historic Context(s): Agricultural Development & Railroad Construction

National Register Eligible: Yes No Not Enough Information

Date Listed on National Register: NA



HE-HAT-004, St Walburga Church

MINNESOTA ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY INVENTORY FORM

Property Name: St. Walburga Church
Mission House and Rectory

Address: 12020 Fletcher Lane
Rogers, MN 55374

County: Hennepin

Inventory Number: HE-HAT-005

City/Township: Hassan Township

Review/Compliance Number(s):

Property Identification Number (PIN):

Township: 120 Range: 23 Section: 25

U.S.G.S. Quad:

U.T.M.:

Architect: Unknown

Style: Two Story Cube Form

Date Constructed: 1919

Photo Number(s): 3, 34

Survey Name:

Form Prepared By: Michael Koop

Date Surveyed: 11 January 1992

Description: The Mission House and Rectory of St. Walburga is a two-story, wood frame building veneered with reddish-brown brick and contrasting brown brick quoins. Across the west-facing facade is a full width, hipped roof enclosed porch. Projecting from the second story is a broad gable clad in clapboards. Windows are mostly double hung 1/1 and 4/4 sash. The pyramidal hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There is a detached garage and two small outbuildings behind the rectory.

Significance: According to a brief history of St. Walburga Church, the first rectory was built in 1884 and stood in this location until 1919 when it was moved south across the Territorial Road to 11945 Fletcher Lane. Under the direction of Father John Schulte the new building was constructed to house the pastor and eight missionaries who were assigned to various parishes throughout the Midwest. The Mission House and Rectory is potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the religious history of the crossroads hamlet of Fletcher.

Historic Context(s): Agricultural Development & Railroad Construction

National Register Eligible: X Yes ___ No ___ Not Enough Information

Date Listed on National Register: NA



HE-HAT-005

St. Walburga Church
Mission House and
Rectory.