

AN INVESTIGATION OF UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES IN MINNESOTA



Prepared for:
Minnesota Historical Society and the
Oversight Board of the Statewide Historical and Archaeological Survey

Prepared by:
Two Pines Resource Group, LLC

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THE ARTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE FUND AS PART OF THE
STATEWIDE SURVEY OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



FINAL
December 2011

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Prepared for:
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In a Disused Graveyard

by Robert Frost

*The living come with grassy tread
To read the gravestones on the hill;
The graveyard draws the living still,
But never anymore the dead.*

*The verses in it say and say:
"The ones who living come today
To read the stones and go away
Tomorrow dead will come to stay."*

*So sure of death the marbles rhyme,
Yet can't help marking all the time
How no one dead will seem to come.
What is it men are shrinking from?*

*It would be easy to be clever
And tell the stones: Men hate to die
And have stopped dying now forever.
I think they would believe the lie.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of this project was facilitated by the assistance of a variety of individuals and organizations, as well as the work of past researchers.

Two Pines wishes to acknowledge the work of Wiley R. Pope and Sarah Fee, authors of *Minnesota Cemetery Locations*, which provided an invaluable starting point for our research, as well as the dedicated efforts of the numerous individuals responsible for the data provided by the Minnesota Cemetery Project. We would additionally like to thank the Minnesota Genealogical Society for making this information readily available and free to all researchers with a personal or professional interest in the history contained in our state's cemeteries.

We are grateful for the responsiveness and assistance of the staff of the State's county historical societies, who enthusiastically took time out of their limited hours to provide us with information.

When questions arose regarding Parcel Identification Numbers, or the availability of parcel data, we were greatly aided by the staff of various county recorder and county assessor offices, ensuring that we could complete the initial steps of the study for all counties in the state.

Two Pines would also like to acknowledge the assistance of fellow archaeologists and historians, who over the course of this project shared cemetery leads. In particular, we would like to thank Department of Natural Resources Parks Program Manager, David Radford, for providing information on numerous cemeteries both within and proximate to our state's parks.

Last but most certainly not least, we would like to express our gratitude to James Shanley of the Property Tax Division of the Minnesota Department of Revenue. His assistance in providing the parcel data for all of Minnesota's recorded cemeteries in a useable format greatly facilitated this study.

ABSTRACT

Two Pines Resource Group, LLC (Two Pines) was contracted by the Minnesota Historical Society to complete an investigation of historical cemeteries in Minnesota. This work is being funded through the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund of the Clean Water, Land, and Legacy Amendment. A portion of the funding is dedicated to the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites, of which this project is a part.

Minnesota Statute (MS) 307.08 governs the treatment of human burials found outside of recorded cemeteries that were interred over 50 years ago, as well as unmarked human burials found within recorded cemeteries, and it charges the State Archaeologist with authenticating such burials. The objectives of the investigation were to summarize available information on unrecorded historical-period cemeteries and burials in Minnesota in order to update the site files and database of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and to determine the on-the-ground status of unrecorded historical-period cemeteries in selected counties as a means of understanding the range of characteristics and conditions of unrecorded cemeteries and burials throughout the state. The first objective was fulfilled through a review and comparison of multiple source materials and the concurrent creation of a statewide database of unrecorded historical cemeteries and burials. The second objective was fulfilled through a field survey.

The fulfillment of the first objective resulted in the completion of a comprehensive database of Minnesota cemeteries, with a particular emphasis on locational information. The database identifies each of the 5,876 cemeteries as either recorded or unrecorded, and for each provides the following information as applicable and as permitted by the source materials reviewed: parcel identification number, cemetery name(s), city or township, legal locations to the quarter-quarter Section, presence or absence on USGS quadrangles, UTM coordinates, acreage, source material citations, cemetery-specific notes, presence or absence in the existing OSA database, and site number. It also includes standard OSA coding fields. The fulfillment of the second objective found that unrecorded historical-period cemeteries and burials in Minnesota embody a wide array of characteristics and conditions, ranging from one burial to hundreds of burials, conscientious upkeep to complete neglect, highly visible to indiscernible, open urban spaces to wooded or agricultural rural lands, and religious association to community association to family association, with some cemeteries having had their last interment decades ago, and others continuing to accommodate interments today.

Two Pines recommends that additional research be conducted to confirm or correct existing data, and to identify the more elusive historical cemeteries, particularly those that will only be found through in-depth historical research and/or ground-truthing. It is recommended that research be conducted using additional sources to identify unrecorded cemeteries in the state of Minnesota, and that continued ground-truthing of these cemeteries be performed to locate and define their boundaries. It is further recommended that a quality control review be conducted of the existing OSA burial database to generate any necessary corrections, provide consistency in field formatting, and fully integrate the results of this investigation.

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INTRODUCTION

Two Pines Resource Group, LLC (Two Pines) was contracted by the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) to complete an investigation of historical cemeteries in Minnesota. This work was funded through the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund of the Clean Water, Land, and Legacy Amendment. A portion of the funding is dedicated to the Statewide Survey of Historical and Archaeological Sites (the Survey), of which this project is a part. The work of the Survey is accomplished through competitive bid contracts focused on the documentation of Minnesota's sites of historical, archaeological, and cultural significance. These investigations take place under the direction and guidance of the Oversight Board, which is comprised of appointed representatives of the Office of the State Archaeologist (Scott Anfinson, State Archaeologist), the Minnesota Historical Society (Pat Emerson, Head of Archaeology), and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (Jim Jones, Cultural Resource Director).

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Minnesota Statutes (MS) 307.08 governs the treatment of human burials found outside of recorded cemeteries that were interred over 50 years ago, as well as unmarked human burials found within recorded cemeteries. As part of this treatment, it charges the State Archaeologist with authenticating such burials. Authentication includes a determination that the burial is human, setting the limits of the burial ground, and attempting to determine the ethnic origin of the burial. Unrecorded burials include burial mounds, non-mound precontact burials, and burials dating to the contact (1680 – 1837) and historical periods (1837 – 1960). The State Archaeologist's jurisdiction does not extend to federal lands, including Indian trust lands, but includes all private land and non-federal public land in Minnesota.

With the goal of assisting the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in fulfilling its responsibilities under MS 307.08, two main objectives of the investigation of unrecorded historical cemeteries (Cemetery Study) were defined by the Oversight Board: 1) to summarize the information presently available on unrecorded historical-period cemeteries and burials in Minnesota in order to update the site files and database of the OSA and 2) to determine the on-the-ground status of unrecorded historical-period cemeteries and burials in selected counties as a means of understanding the range of characteristics and conditions of unrecorded cemeteries and burials throughout the state. The first objective was fulfilled during this project primarily through a review and comparison of multiple source materials and the concurrent creation of a statewide database of unrecorded historical cemeteries and burials. Although the State Archaeologist's jurisdiction does not extend to federal lands, because information on land ownership was not consistently available in the resources consulted, all cemeteries that were encountered during the course of the study, including those on federal lands, were entered into the database. The second objective was fulfilled through a field survey. Both objectives are addressed by this report.

DEFINITIONS

This project is limited to historical-period cemeteries and burials within Minnesota. Borrowing from the field of historical archaeology, *historical* is defined as dating to the post-contact period for which written records are available. For this project, a *cemetery* is defined as lands, either marked or unmarked, in which multiple individuals are interred. A *burial* is the location of an individual interment, either isolated or within a cemetery. As initially defined for this project, a *recorded cemetery* is a cemetery with a surveyed plat filed in the appropriate County Recorder's office. As defined during the course of this project, a *recorded cemetery* is a cemetery for which there exists an official record at the state and/or county level, regardless of whether a surveyed plat has been filed. In either case, the designation of "recorded" includes recorded *abandoned* or *neglected* cemeteries, which despite their level of maintenance still fall under the jurisdiction of local governments (MS 306.243 and 306.245). An *unrecorded cemetery* was initially defined for this project as a cemetery without a surveyed plat filed in the appropriate County Recorder's office. As defined during the course of this project, an *unrecorded cemetery* is a cemetery for which an official record is not filed at the state or county level.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The following report begins in the next chapter by outlining both the proposed and actual methods that were used to achieve the two project objectives, and assessing the quality of the datasets associated with these methods. The subsequent chapter addresses the results of the study with regard to the first objective. The next three chapters address the results of the study with regard to the second objective, with one chapter devoted each to Dakota County, Redwood County, and Washington County. The final chapter summarizes the findings of this study and provides recommendations for future investigations associated with historical cemeteries in Minnesota. Appendix A consists of a research tracking table used to facilitate the current study. Appendix B is a listing of United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles reviewed in the process of identifying unrecorded cemeteries. Appendix C provides a summary of the results of the first objective in a tabular format.

METHODS AND QUALITY OF DATASETS

Two Pines was charged with four tasks to complete the Cemetery Study. Task 1 was to obtain lists of officially recorded cemeteries from County Recorder or County Assessor offices, then use these lists as a baseline for identifying unrecorded cemeteries in an existing extensive cemeteries study titled *Minnesota Cemetery Locations* (Pope and Fee 1998). Task 2 was to determine the availability of major record sources not used in *Minnesota Cemetery Locations* and to review readily available sources of this nature to augment the list of unrecorded cemeteries identified in Task 1. Task 3 was to assess the basic condition of all unrecorded cemeteries in the state through the examination of current aerial photographs and a subsequent field survey in selected counties. Task 4 was to use the results of the first three tasks to construct a comprehensive database of all unrecorded historical cemeteries in the state of Minnesota, with a particular emphasis on locational information, and to complete this report.

As the study progressed, the approach to Tasks 1 and 3 shifted as dictated by the results (or lack thereof) obtained through the initially consulted datasets. These shifts will be described along with the specific methods and sources reviewed for each task, which are detailed in the sections below.

TASK 1: IDENTIFICATION OF UNRECORDED CEMETERIES IN *MINNESOTA CEMETERY LOCATIONS*

The goal of Task 1 was to obtain lists of officially recorded cemeteries from County Recorder or County Assessor offices, then compare those lists to the county lists provided in *Minnesota Cemetery Locations* (Pope and Fee 1998) to identify unrecorded cemeteries contained within that volume. In order to understand the usefulness of the datasets in Task 1 and in subsequent tasks, a description of *Minnesota Cemetery Locations* is necessary here.

MINNESOTA CEMETERY LOCATIONS

Minnesota Cemetery Locations (MCL) is the result of a study of cemeteries in Minnesota undertaken between 1981 and 1988 by Wiley Pope, then a librarian at the MHS. Pope was assisted in 1986 by Sarah Fee. The study sought to identify and locate all of Minnesota's historic period cemeteries, and the resulting volume lists by county approximately 4,400 cemeteries. Each individual cemetery listing contains the name of the city or township in which the cemetery is located, the legal location of the cemetery to the quarter-quarter Section, and the name(s) of the cemetery. In some cases, additional notational information is provided, likely as a result of more source information being available for some counties.

For each county, Pope examined USGS maps, the Minnesota Department of Health cemetery inventory at MHS, the 1916 Hixton *Plat Book of the State of Minnesota*, the 1936 Minnesota Highway Department *Sectional Maps Showing Counties by Township*, and Work Progress Administration (WPA) unpublished manuscripts on cemeteries available at the MHS. He additionally examined county-specific records at the MHS,

including plat maps and written records, and he contacted many county historical societies requesting information on cemeteries.

Originally published in 1988, *MCL* was edited 10 years later by Pope's daughter, Juanita, to make the publication more compact and user-friendly, and to replace or delete invalid information. No additional cemeteries were included in the second edition, which is the edition used for the Cemetery Study.

Without any intent to detract from the substantial effort undertaken by Pope and Fee, it must be noted that numerous errors can be found within this volume, primarily with regard to the quarter-quarter Sections in which the cemeteries are located. If these errors were identified during the course of the Cemetery Study, the correct data were entered into the database prepared under Task 4; therefore, discrepancies may exist between the legal locational information for entries listed in the Cemetery Study database and those listed in *MCL*. Any cemeteries listed in *MCL* that are not in the Department of Revenue database or official county records are considered unrecorded and were entered into the database as such.

COUNTY RECORDER/ASSESSOR LISTS

Because at the outset of this project, recorded cemeteries were considered to be those that have a surveyed plat filed in the appropriate County Recorder office, Two Pines staff contacted county government offices by telephone to obtain a list of officially recorded cemeteries. During these calls, it became apparent that not all counties maintain such a list. Furthermore, a frequent response to this request was the question of what was meant by "recorded"; several Recorder office staff members noted that often cemetery lands were deeded as cemeteries, but had not been surveyed or had a plat filed. For the purposes, therefore, of this study, the definition of a recorded cemetery shifted from a platted cemetery to any cemetery for which a county has an official record.

In the course of speaking to a staff person at the Anoka County Assessor office, Two Pines was informed that the county could generate its list of deeded cemeteries by querying its database for a specific state tax code. It was subsequently determined that this code was universal to all counties, which led to the request for a statewide list from the Department of Revenue (see below). This statewide list eliminated the need to contact the remaining counties for individual lists, and provided a more comprehensive listing than those that had been received from individual county offices.

When lists were received from county offices, they varied in the amount and quality of data that they held, ranging from only the names of the cemeteries to the names and legal descriptions down to the quarter-quarter Section. Because some of these lists, however, were not generated by the county using the state tax code, but rather were of platted cemeteries, they were compared to the statewide list. Any cemeteries listed by the county as platted and not contained within the statewide list were added to the database with a corresponding source notation.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE LIST AND CONVERSION OF PINs

The Minnesota Department of Revenue was contacted on February 1, 2011 to request a database query of all properties in the state coded as tax-exempt cemeteries (public or private). On February 2, 2011, James Shanley of the Property Tax Division of the Minnesota Department of Revenue provided the results of the query to Two Pines as an Excel spreadsheet. The fields of the database provided include for each cemetery the associated county name, city or township name, the parcel identification number (PIN), status as public or private, exempt market value, and acreage. This query returned 4,317 parcels, with some cemeteries consisting of more than one parcel, and occasionally some parcels comprising more than one cemetery. The state's dataset was last updated in 2010.

Comparison of the Department of Revenue list with lists of platted cemeteries provided by some county recorder offices indicates that very few of the cemeteries on the Department of Revenue list, and therefore very few cemeteries within the state, are actually platted (Table 1). Rather, the majority of the cemeteries on the Department of Revenue list are deeded as cemeteries, but a plat for the cemetery has not been filed at the county. Conversely, churchyard cemeteries often are not platted or deeded separately from the church, and therefore, as the associated parcel is not coded as a cemetery, they do not appear in the Department of Revenue list of cemeteries. But, as the Department of Revenue list contains individual surveyed parcels that are identified by the counties as cemeteries, they, together with any information on platted cemeteries received from individual counties, are considered "recorded" for the purposes of this study. These cemeteries therefore provided a baseline for determining which cemeteries encountered in other sources were unrecorded.

The majority of the PINs provided by the Department of Revenue could be entered into county online property databases, most of which produced legal locations to the quarter or quarter-quarter Section and the name of the owner of the associated cemetery, and in many cases a geographic information system (GIS) interface depicting the cemetery parcel. The legal location and owner name information could be compared to the legal locations and cemetery names provided in *MCL* to identify the cemetery represented by a given PIN. If this information was insufficient, the parcel location could frequently be compared with topographic maps or GoogleEarth to obtain a cemetery name.

Some county online property databases, however, provide less information than others; for example, some do not provide property owner names or graphical interfaces. In these cases, identification of cemeteries was based on a comparison of legal locations provided in the parcel records with those listed in *MCL*, with USGS maps available online through ACME Mapper and MyTopo MapPass, and with GoogleEarth.

TABLE 1. SAMPLE COMPARISON OF STATE AND COUNTY CEMETERY RECORDS

County	Department of Revenue	County Recorder Office
Becker	43 cemeteries	16 platted cemeteries (4 not on Dept. of Rev. list)
Beltrami	41 cemeteries	30 platted cemeteries (5 not on Dept. of Rev. list)
Redwood	43 cemeteries	16 platted cemeteries (4 not on Dept. of Rev. list)

ACME Mapper (<http://mapper.acme.com/>) is a website with a free mapping application based on Google Maps. For the purposes of the Cemetery Study, it was extremely useful in that it allows searching by city name or township and county names to zoom a USGS map to that location. The user can then quickly drag the map to view the specific legal locations provided for a cemetery, and if present, drag the cemetery to a crosshair on the screen to obtain UTM coordinates. If the name of the cemetery is not on the USGS, it can often be found on the hybrid aerial/map interface on the site, to which the USGS map can be converted in a single click. MyTopo MapPass (<http://map-pass.mytopo.com/>) is a subscription-based service that allows the user to enter a Township, Range, and Section to zoom to that location on a graphic interface. It is particularly useful for searching unorganized townships, which the ACME Mapper search cannot recognize, although the interface is not as quick or as user-friendly as that of ACME Mapper. MyTopo MapPass has the added benefit of allowing the user to click to identify the name and year of the USGS quadrangle being viewed.

Despite the use of these tools, cases still occurred where a PIN with a legal location applying to more than one cemetery could not be associated with one specific cemetery. In these cases, the PIN was assigned to all potential cemeteries in that location, with a notation made accordingly in the notes field of the database. Many cases also occurred in which the name of a cemetery could not be identified, frequently because *MCL* lists it as “cemetery” and a name is not provided in any of the online mapping applications. The names of these cemeteries were entered into the database as “Unknown-Cemetery” unless the sources reviewed in Task 2 provided a name.

In some county database entries, lot and block descriptions were assigned to specific PINs in lieu of legal locations. These cases required the additional step of reviewing historical atlases or fire insurance maps to obtain the legal locations for the lot and block, which could then be held up to *MCL*. This step, however, sometimes provided the added benefit of a cemetery name being recorded on the map.

Finally, some counties do not currently maintain online property search websites. Two Pines provided the appropriate office for each of these counties with the PINs from the Department of Revenue list for their county, and requested the associated cemetery names and legal locations.

RECENT PLAT MAPS

As initially assigned, Task 1 was also to include a review of a recent plat book for each county to determine whether all of the cemeteries represented in a given county’s plat book are on the list of recorded cemeteries received from the respective county and, conversely, whether any unrecorded cemeteries appear in these sources. Shortly after this task began, it became evident that the plat maps would not reliably convey the locations of cemeteries; for example, in many cases, church cemeteries appeared only as churches on the plat maps, thus many unrecorded church cemeteries would not be identifiable through plat maps. Equally problematic was that recent plats did not depict family plots that were identified through a cursory review of other sources. Given, therefore, that the information return from reviewing all of the recent plats would be minimal, Two Pines

consulted with the Oversight Board, who agreed that the review of recent plat maps could be eliminated from Task 1.

TASK 2: IDENTIFICATION OF UNRECORDED CEMETERIES THROUGH OTHER SOURCES

The objective of Task 2 was to identify readily available sources containing information on unrecorded cemeteries which had not been consulted by Pope and Fee, particularly those that have become readily available since *MCL* was published, and to use these records to add unrecorded burials and cemeteries not listed in *MCL* to the database prepared under Task 4. In approaching this task, Two Pines gave specific attention to the capture of information on those types of burials and cemeteries that often are under-documented.

While the cemeteries of municipalities and religious organizations, even those that are unrecorded, are typically well-known, three types of burials frequently do not appear in documents, official or otherwise: 1) those that pre-date standardized recording methods, 2) those that are isolated or in a small grouping, and 3) those of an expedient nature born of the immediacy of events such as conflict or transient passage through an area. In an attempt to address these three types of burials in addition to typical cemeteries, Two Pines reviewed General Land Office public survey maps, early explorers' maps, and county histories, which typically note the earliest deaths and burials in an area; online resources, including but not limited to genealogical websites, which have increasingly incorporated rural family plots and individual burials; and data on U.S.-Dakota War burials from primary and secondary sources. Other sources consulted under Task 2 include USGS topographic maps, early plat maps, lists of cemeteries provided by county historical societies, other communications by county historical society staff, communications by Minnesota archaeologists, and the existing OSA database.

MAPS

Maps were among the primary sources consulted for the Cemetery Study. The groups of maps consulted and their usefulness are discussed below.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangles

As the USGS maps were a principal dataset for *MCL* (Pope and Fee 1998:8), Two Pines did not duplicate the efforts of Pope and Fee. Rather, only those topographic maps that had been updated since 1988, i.e., after the completion of *MCL*, were examined for cemeteries using Maptech's Terrain Navigator. Any cemeteries present on these maps were then compared to *MCL* to ascertain whether they were previously captured in that study. The updated maps were also checked to verify whether the cemeteries recorded in *MCL* were still present.

During the course of this task, 199 updated quadrangle maps encompassing portions of 51 counties were reviewed (Appendix B). This review resulted in the identification of 20 cemeteries not listed in *MCL*. Of the 20 cemeteries not listed in *MCL*, all but seven were captured during the review of other sources. Of these seven cemeteries, all but one (a

new cemetery near New Ulm) was previously captured in the existing OSA burial database.

Trygg Maps (Public Land Survey)

A series of maps summarizing the original public land survey data for Minnesota and augmented by information from other documentary sources were compiled by J. William Trygg (1964) during his employment as an appraiser for several tribal communities. These maps were reviewed for references to burials. Because the time period (precontact or historical) of the burials could not be ascertained from the map alone, references to mound burials were also noted. Burial locations were subsequently examined on the original General Land Office map available online and compared to other data sets. Of the 20 potential burial features identified on the Trygg composite maps, only five were not previously captured in the existing OSA burial database. Of these five previously unrecorded cemeteries, two were captured during the review of other sources. Three previously unrecorded cemeteries were added to the database from the Trygg survey maps.

Early Plat Maps

As previously noted in the discussion of recent plat books, plat maps are not an entirely reliable source of location information for cemeteries due to the conflation of church cemeteries with church parcels and the absence of family burial plots. Furthermore, a cursory review of some county plat books revealed that the available information on cemeteries was often captured in other data sets consulted. Given, therefore, that the information return from reviewing all of the early plats would be minimal, Two Pines consulted with the Oversight Board, who agreed that the review of early plat maps could be eliminated from the literature search.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Five websites were consulted to assess their usefulness in identifying unrecorded cemeteries that might be otherwise undocumented and to augment the listing of unrecorded cemeteries in the database prepared under Task 4. These websites are the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Minnesota Cemetery Project (<http://mngs.org/cemetery.htm>), MN HomeTownLocator (<http://minnesota.hometownlocator.com/>), Genealogy Trails (<http://genealogytrails.com/minn/>), Interment.net Cemetery Records Online (<http://interment.net/>), and the USGenWeb Project's Tombstone Transcription Project website (<http://www.usgw-tombstones.org/minnesota/>). For each county, these websites were consulted in the order listed above to determine the level to which information obtained from each website was redundant with the previously consulted websites. A summary of each of these websites is provided below.

Minnesota Cemetery Project

The Minnesota Cemetery Project site contains master lists of cemeteries for 65 of Minnesota's 87 counties. The 22 missing counties as of 2011 are Benton, Big Stone, Carlton, Chippewa, Dakota, Douglas, Faribault, Goodhue, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Nicollet, Norman, Redwood, Renville, Roseau, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stevens, Wabasha, and Winona.

For each cemetery, the fields provided that were relevant to identifying and locating cemeteries include the primary name of the cemetery and any known alternate names, the name of the township or city in which it is located, the street address of the cemetery, the Township, Range, and Section in which it is located, the USGS quadrangle map on which it appears, and driving directions to the cemetery. Other fields include the cemetery's status as active or inactive, date of establishment, general notes, and transcription information (e.g., date, location of original, title, publisher). The level to which all the fields are filled out varies from county to county. By and large, however, the identification and locational information is present, allowing for comparison to other sources and subsequent entries into the database. It should be noted, however, that in the case of Todd County, the legal locational information was found to be substantially flawed; therefore, information on this county's cemeteries from the Minnesota Cemetery Project site was not incorporated into the database.

The Minnesota Cemetery Project site was found to be excellent for the identification of unrecorded cemeteries beyond those present in *MCL*, particularly with regard to family plots and individual burials. While the locations for some of these are general, i.e., specific only to the level of Section, many are spelled out with driving directions. The review of this website led to the addition to the database of 479 unrecorded burials and cemeteries beyond those listed in *MCL*.

MN HomeTownLocator

MN HomeTownLocator is an online gazetteer meant to inform users of the physical, cultural, and civil features of Minnesota counties, cities, and towns. By selecting a county, then "Physical, Cultural & Historic Features," then "Cemeteries," the user is presented with a list of the cemeteries within the county. All Minnesota counties contained listings on this website as of 2011. On occasion, these listings include family plots and individual burials, but they are not nearly as comprehensive as those found on the Minnesota Cemetery Project site.

For each cemetery, a number associated with a specific USGS quadrangle is provided, as are latitude and longitude, and a street map pinpointing the location of the cemetery, which can be converted to an aerial photograph through a drop-down located in the upper right-hand corner of the map. Based on comparisons with the locations of cemeteries identified through other sources and having accurate locational information, the latitude and longitude coordinates for each cemetery provided on the MN HomeTownLocator site were often, but not always, reliable. The review of this website led to the addition to the database of 15 unrecorded burials and cemeteries beyond those listed in *MCL* and the Minnesota Cemetery Project website.

Genealogy Trails

The Genealogy Trails "Minnesota Trails" website is a genealogical website that contains lists of cemeteries present in Minnesota counties. As of 2011, cemetery listings were available for only 33 of the 87 counties. Cemetery information varies by county. For some counties, only the cemetery name is provided. For others, latitude and longitude

coordinates are also provided. Olmsted County's listing includes street maps pinpointing cemetery locations, which can be converted to an aerial photograph or topographic map by clicking on the appropriate buttons. A limited few cemetery lists include links to transcriptions. Overall, however, this website did not contribute much information to the database that had not already been garnered from other sources. The review of this website led to the addition to the database of 24 unrecorded burials and cemeteries beyond those listed in *MCL*, the Minnesota Cemetery Project website, and MN HomeTownLocator.

Interment.net Cemetery Records Online

The Interment.net Cemetery Records Online website publishes cemetery transcriptions for researchers. For this reason, only cemeteries for which the website has transcriptions are listed for each county, and these are few, typically between one and five cemeteries per county. A notable exception is Roseau County, which lists 35 cemeteries. As of 2011, only 44 of Minnesota's 87 counties were represented on this website. Although a benefit of the website is that the cemeteries listed typically have driving directions, most of the cemeteries had been identified and their locations obtained through previous research steps. The review of this website led to the addition to the database of only 5 unrecorded burials and cemeteries beyond those listed in *MCL*, the Minnesota Cemetery Project website, MN HomeTownLocator, and Genealogy Trails.

Tombstone Transcription Project

The Tombstone Transcription Project website is a genealogical research website. As of 2011, it contained information on cemeteries in all of Minnesota's counties except Brown, Carver, Chisago, Lincoln, Lyon, Mahnommen, Martin, Pennington, Red Lake, Stevens, Wadena, and Wilkin. The information provided is variable by county. Although the first county examined on this website, Redwood County, provided locational information to the level of Section for each cemetery and resulted in the addition of 31 unrecorded burials and cemeteries to the database, the review of information for additional counties found that often only cemetery transcriptions were provided, thus cemetery listings omitted cemeteries lacking transcriptions. For other counties, cemeteries were listed, but the locational information was vague or would require physically following the directions to the landmarks described therein to determine the legal location. For this reason, this website was not consulted beyond Redwood County. It should be noted, however, that locational information to the quarter-quarter Section is available for Renville County and some cemeteries in Mille Lacs County, and that relatively specific driving directions are available for cemeteries in Faribault County.

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Two Pines contacted all of Minnesota's county historical societies by phone or email to request any lists they might have of cemeteries present in their respective counties, and any information they might have received anecdotally or otherwise regarding potential cemeteries not on those lists. Responses were received from 32 county historical societies (see Appendix A). Of the historical societies that responded, four provided links to non-county online sources, while the remainder either provided links to county

websites containing cemetery listings or mailed information from their archives on the cemeteries in their county. The county historical societies proved to be an excellent resource for identifying unrecorded cemeteries, as the information provided by those that responded added 75 unrecorded burials and cemeteries beyond those identified in *MCL* and the online databases.

COUNTY HISTORIES

County histories available at the MHS were reviewed for selected counties. Although these were found to contain occasional references to burials or the formation of community cemeteries, locationally specific information is often lacking; therefore, mentioned cemeteries or burials could not be compared with the listing of cemeteries as generated by other sources. Further, the vague locational information provided would not likely assist the State Archaeologist in locating or identifying unrecorded burials. Based, therefore, on the limited information return from these sources, together with the likelihood that information in these volumes was captured in lists of cemeteries provided by county historical societies, no additional county histories were consulted.

OSA DATABASE

At the outset of the Cemetery Study, Two Pines received a copy of a Microsoft Access database containing information on those burials (both mound and non-mound) recorded in the files of the OSA. This database was reviewed after the other datasets for additional locational information relevant to identified cemeteries.

U.S.-DAKOTA WAR SOURCES

During the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862, approximately 600 EuroAmericans and an untold number of Dakota lost their lives. Due to the often expeditious burial of the dead or the lack of recovery of remains, this historical event is a significant source of unmarked burials in Minnesota. Non-Indian deaths occurred in 15 Minnesota counties (Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Jackson, Kandiyohi,¹ Lac qui Parle, McLeod, Meeker, Murray, Nicollet, Redwood, Renville, Watonwan, Wright, Yellow Medicine) (Satterlee 1919). While numerous individuals were repatriated to cemeteries after the conclusion of hostilities, the burial locations of an estimated 300 EuroAmericans and countless Dakota remain unmarked (Dahlin 2007:2). For the Cemetery Study, data on burials from the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 were gathered from secondary sources that provide summaries of death and burial locations, including *Authentic List of the Victims of the Indian Massacre and War 1862 to 1865* (Satterlee 1919) and *Dakota Uprising Victims: Gravestones & Stories* (Dahlin 2007). Cemeteries and burial locations recorded in Dahlin (2007) were compared to the Cemetery Study database. A total of 15 cemeteries/burial locations were added to the database from this source. The majority of these (n = 9) were located in Renville County. Information on burials on the Wood Lake Battlefield gathered in the course of a National Register Nomination study (Terrell 2009)

¹ Members of the Broberg family, who resided in Swift County near its border with Kandiyohi County, are enumerated in the sources under Kandiyohi County (Satterlee 1919; Dahlin 2007:67, 68). The burials were reinterred in 1891 within the Lebanon Lutheran Church Cemetery in New London, Kandiyohi County.

was also added to the database. Future research in primary documents is recommended to identify the locations of additional burial sites resulting from the war.

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Two Pines posted a request for information on unrecorded cemeteries on the Council for Minnesota Archaeology e-mail listserv on January 31, 2011. Three archaeologists responded to this request. Two responders provided information on cemeteries that were captured through other research steps. The third responder, David Radford, DNR Parks Program Manager, provided information on burials within and proximate to Minnesota's state parks. Mr. Radford's information augmented existing cemetery entries and resulted in the addition of three cemeteries/burials to the database.

TASK 3: CURRENT CONDITION ASSESSMENT

As originally proposed, the intended goal of Task 3 was to assess the basic condition of the unrecorded cemeteries identified in Tasks 1 and 2 through a review of current aerial photographs and a subsequent field survey in selected counties.

CURRENT AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Given that the quality, scale, and type (oblique versus overhead) of current aerial photography available online varies by source, Two Pines began reviewing the first unrecorded cemetery locations on GoogleEarth, Bing Maps, Mapquest, and Acme Mapper to assess which source would be most useful to meet the primary goal of Task 3. It was shortly thereafter determined that no readily available current aerial photographs were of a scale that could accurately inform on the condition of the majority of unrecorded cemeteries, particularly those in heavily wooded or otherwise vegetated areas, but also those consisting of small family or isolated burial plots. For this reason, and given the unanticipated number of unrecorded cemeteries that were identified through Tasks 1 and 2, Two Pines consulted with the Oversight Board, who agreed that the first step of Task 3 should be eliminated, and the second step could instead be used to gain a representative sample of the current conditions of unrecorded cemeteries in Minnesota.

FIELD SURVEY

In consultation between the Oversight Board and Two Pines, Dakota, Redwood, and Washington counties were selected for field survey. This consultation also determined that given the non-specific locational information available for many of the unrecorded cemeteries, the cemetery survey would be limited to those unrecorded cemeteries that appear on USGS maps. The OSA files were reviewed for each of the counties that were field surveyed to determine whether they contained reference to any unrecorded cemeteries that were not identified during previous steps and, if so, whether those cemeteries met the above conditions and could therefore be surveyed.

Each cemetery location was examined through a pedestrian survey and photographed. The pedestrian survey was used to assess the overall surface condition and characteristics of the cemetery and to determine the range of burial dates present. The cemetery boundaries were documented using a Trimble GeoXT GPS Unit with sub-meter accuracy.

SITE FORMS

Site inventory forms were completed for all field-surveyed cemeteries that met the criteria of the OSA. The OSA requests site forms for cemeteries that: 1) are unrecorded; 2) have been field checked, and 3) the boundaries have been determined with some exactness. The State Archaeologist will determine which field-investigated cemeteries will be assigned official site inventory numbers and added to the state's archaeological site database.

TASK 4: DATABASE DEVELOPMENT

Two Pines developed a Microsoft Access database of all identified cemeteries and burials. The structure of this database conformed to the current burial and site records database maintained by the OSA. For each cemetery, the database provides the following information as applicable and as permitted by the source materials reviewed: cemetery name(s), city or township, USGS quadrangle name, legal locations to the quarter-quarter Section, UTM coordinates, acreage, source material citations, and cemetery-specific notes. Any cemetery for which a name was not provided in any of the sources reviewed was entered into the database as "Unknown-Cemetery." The database also includes standard OSA coding fields including the site number, date of survey, description, period of association, and the entry date. Fields created specifically for this project, which may be incorporated into the OSA database, include the parcel identification number, multiple name fields, presence or absence on USGS quadrangles, whether the cemetery or burial is recorded or unrecorded, and presence or absence in *MCL*. A field indicating presence in the OSA database was also incorporated for tracking purposes, but will be omitted from the final submittal.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNRECORDED CEMETERIES - RESULTS

The review and comparison of sources completed under Tasks 1 and 2 as described in the previous chapter identified 5,876 cemeteries or burials in the state of Minnesota, including Fort Snelling National Cemetery, which is on federal land. It is noted that while Fort Snelling National Cemetery was known to be on federal land, the Cemetery Study did not otherwise investigate land ownership; therefore, others of the remaining 5,875 identified cemeteries or burials may be on federal or tribal land. Summary information regarding these cemeteries by county is provided in a tabular format in Appendix C.

The database provided by the Minnesota Department of Revenue contains 4,313 PINs coded as cemeteries. Of these, 51 represent parcels that the subsequent review of county online databases indicated are not associated with cemeteries; rather, they are generally errant numbers either with no parcel counterpart or associated with other property types, such as baseball fields, disposal ponds, or residences. Two of these 51 PINs are associated with mausoleums, and another one is associated with a pet cemetery, neither of which is included in the database. The remaining 4,262 PINs represent 3,290 recorded cemeteries in Minnesota.

The review of cemetery lists provided by county recorder or county assessor offices added another 43 recorded cemeteries beyond those in the database. These 43 cemeteries bring the total number of recorded cemeteries in the state to 3,333.

The remaining cemeteries or burials identified through the review and comparison of other sources are unrecorded. These 2,542 cemeteries include 1,688 from *MCL*, 623 from the Minnesota Cemetery Project, MN HomeTown Locator, Genealogy Trails, and Interment.net, and 231 from additional sources as described in the previous chapter.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS— DAKOTA COUNTY

Dakota County was selected for survey as a county that would be representative of the conditions of unrecorded cemeteries in metro area counties with increasing development pressures, and one that Tasks 1 and 2 indicated contained a variety of cemetery types. Twenty-seven unrecorded cemeteries were identified during Tasks 1 and 2 of the Cemetery Study. Of these, nine cemeteries could be readily located using USGS maps and their characteristics and condition assessed: East Christiana Cemetery, Farmington Lutheran Cemetery, Farmington Middle Creek Historic Cemetery, Guardian Angels Catholic Cemetery, Ravenna Cemetery, St. John's Cemetery, Salem Kirche Cemetery, Soldiers and Sailors Cemetery, and State Hospital Cemetery (Figure 1). Of these, five cemeteries (East Christiana, Farmington Lutheran, Farmington Middle Creek Historic, St. John's, and Salem Kirche) are currently or were formerly associated with churches; one (Guardian Angels Catholic) is integrated with two other cemeteries; one (Soldiers and Sailors) is a veterans' cemetery; one (State Hospital) is affiliated with the former Hastings State Hospital; and one (Ravenna) is of an indeterminate type.

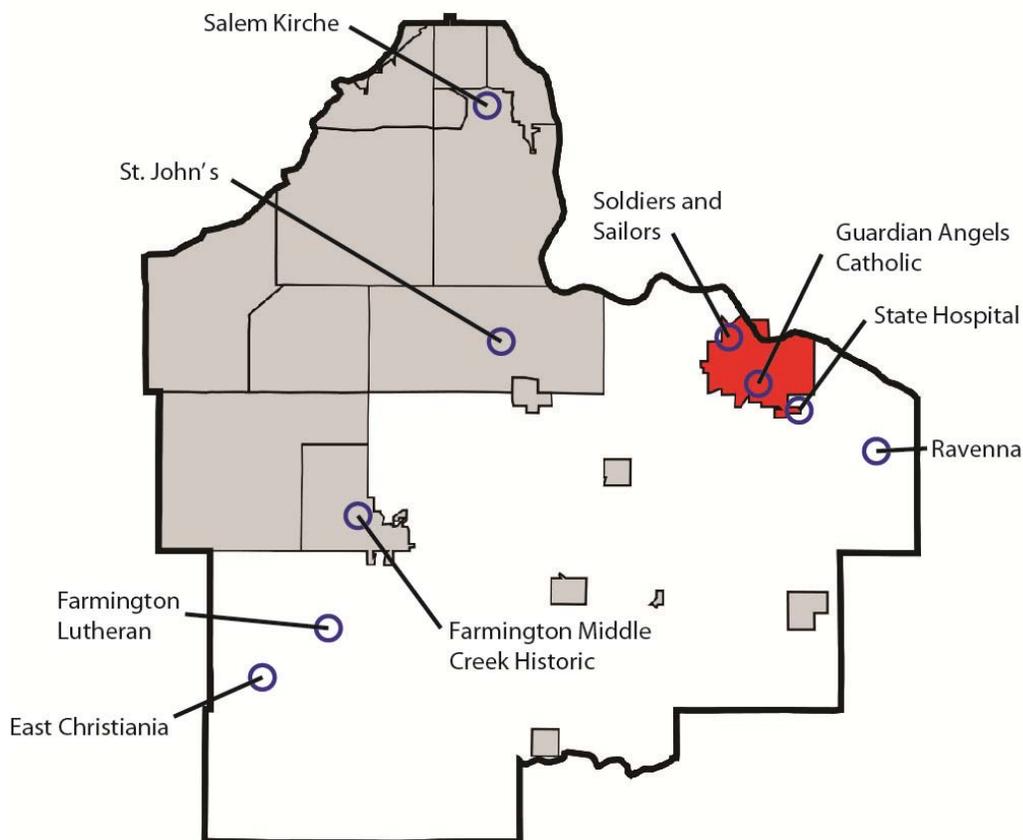


FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF SURVEYED DAKOTA COUNTY CEMETERIES

(RED AREA IS COUNTY SEAT, GREY AREAS ARE INCORPORATED)

EAST CHRISTIANA CEMETERY

Location: Eureka Township, T113N, R20W, Section 29, SE-SE

Burial Dates: Circa 1872-present **Survey Date:** May 26, 2011



The East Christiania Cemetery is easily accessible from 267th Street. It is an unfenced but well-maintained cemetery, formerly associated with a church that was present from 1857 to 1957. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1872, but earlier burials may be present. A visitor to the cemetery who has conducted substantial research on Minnesota cemeteries, John Dalby, informed Two Pines that unmarked graves are present on the top of the hill in the center of the cemetery.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	480896.774	4934252.765	
Northeast Corner	480970.584	4934256.496	
Southeast Corner	480980.611	4934163.617	
Southwest Corner	480910.232	4934167.668	

FARMINGTON LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: Eureka Township, T113N, R20W, Section 14, SW-NE

Burial Dates: 1910-present **Survey Date:** May 26, 2011



The Farmington Lutheran Cemetery is easily accessible from 245th Street, and it is well maintained. The cemetery was formerly associated with St. John's Danish Lutheran Church, which a commemorative stone marker indicates was built on the property in 1903. It is not known when the church building was removed. The boundaries of the cemetery are clearly marked by a chain-link fence.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	485116.574	4938003.601	Tree line
Northeast Corner	485205.511	4938003.175	Tree line
Southeast Corner	485209.916	4937937.183	
Southwest Corner	485108.735	4937935.707	

FARMINGTON MIDDLE CREEK HISTORIC CEMETERY

Location: Farmington, T114N, R20W, Section 25, NW-SE

Burial Dates: 1859-1906 *Survey Date:* May 26, 2011



The Farmington Middle Creek Historic Cemetery is accessible via a maintained walking trail that leads northwest off of Dyers Pass. A sign at the cemetery end of the trail notes:

This Historic Cemetery is one acre of land which was donated by Samuel Osborne to the Trustees of the Farmington Presbyterian Church in July of 1868. The Body of Ada Bacon had already been buried there in 1859. There are about two dozen graves in the cemetery. Over the last 60 years the cemetery has been abandoned.

The sign also lists the names, birth date, and death date of those interred in the cemetery, and associated notes for each entry. Aside from the sign, a displaced headstone and a couple of depressions constitute the only evidence for the presence of the cemetery, which is not maintained. The boundaries of the cemetery are not fenced or marked.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Visible Stones	487102.972	4944338.158	
Stakes	487105.046	4944355.602	
Northwest Extent	487105.634	4944357.492	Corner of fence for modern development
Southwest Extent	487097.070	4944342.765	

GUARDIAN ANGELS CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Location: Hastings, T115N, R17W, Section 34, SW-SW

Burial Dates: Because this cemetery is integrated with other cemeteries, an accurate range of burial dates specific to it could not be obtained. **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The Guardian Angels Catholic Cemetery is easily accessible from Cannon Street. This well-maintained cemetery is integrated with two other cemeteries, the St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Cemetery and the St. Boniface Cemetery, which are interconnected through a network of driveways. For this reason, the boundaries of the cemetery are not evident, although its presence is confirmed by a cross-shaped stone monument that bears its name.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Cross Monument	511762	4951612	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper

RAVENNA CEMETERY

Location: Ravenna Township, T114N, R16W, Section 16, NW-NW

Burial Dates: 1856-present **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The Ravenna Cemetery is accessible via a grassy pedestrian access that extends north off of a residential driveway on the east side of Ravenna Trail/County Road 54. The cemetery is well maintained. A wire fence with a gate marks the southern end of the cemetery and separates it from the residential property. Otherwise, the cemetery is unfenced, and its boundaries are made up of the trees/woods surrounding the other three sides.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	519697.371	4948051.028	Post
Northeast Corner	519754.011	4948054.394	Post
Southeast Corner	519719.070	4947973.206	Vicinity
Southwest Corner	519688.626	4947978.657	Vicinity

ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY

Location: Rosemount Township, T115N, R19W, Section 26, SE-NE

Burial Dates: 1913-present **Survey Date:** May 26, 2011



St. John's Cemetery is easily accessible from Blaine Avenue East. The cemetery, located on church grounds, is well maintained, and its boundaries are marked on all but the north side with a combination of chain link and wire woven fences. The northern boundary was considered to be the northern extent of the headstones.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	495608.673	4954046.335	Vicinity
Northeast Corner	495646.916	4954045.037	
Southeast Corner 1	495636.072	4953975.255	
Southeast Corner 2	495645.253	4953984.155	
Southwest Corner	495607.160	4953976.815	

SALEM KIRCHE CEMETERY

Location: Inver Grove Heights Township, T28N, R22W, Section 32, SE-SE

Burial Dates: Circa 1875-present **Survey Date:** May 26, 2011



The Salem Kirche Cemetery is easily accessible from County Road 18/Upper 55th Street East/Salem Church Road. This well-maintained cemetery is associated with the Salem Kirche (Church). The earliest legible headstone dates to 1875, but earlier burials may be present. A white iron fence marks the southern boundary of the cemetery, and an intentionally planted row of trees the northeastern line of this triangular, shoreline property. The church property fence runs along the west side of the church and cemetery.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	494043.746	4968480.305	Tree line
Southeast Corner	494101.658	4968414.683	Intersection of tree line and fence
Southwest Corner	494040.388	4968423.737	Fence

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CEMETERY

Location: Hastings, T115N, R17W, Section 21, SW-SW

Burial Dates: 1869(?)-1955 **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The Soldiers and Sailors Cemetery is easily accessible from County Road 42/Nininger Road. Based on the visible headstones, the burials within this well-maintained cemetery are placed haphazardly; however, the Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs (2010) notes, “The cemetery is a one half acre plot purchased in 1905 by Peller Post 89, Grand Army of the Republic, for the burial of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish American War and the Civil War. Family members are also buried there. Seven burial stones are on site but more burials are known.”

Although the cemetery sign indicates that it was established in 1905, one of the headstones indicates a death date of 1869. It is not known whether this early burial was already present when the cemetery was formally established, or whether it was moved after the creation of the cemetery. The boundaries of the cemetery are indicated by an ornamental iron fence.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	510306.847	4954720.018	
Northeast Corner	510301.317	4954769.901	
Southeast Corner	510357.464	4954727.611	Near gate
Southwest Corner	510356.772	4954722.439	Near gate

STATE HOSPITAL CEMETERY

Location: Marshan Township, T114N, R17W, Section 2, SE-NW

Burial Dates: 1901 - 1948 (north), 1944 – 1964 (south) **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The State Hospital Cemetery is accessible on foot via a grassy easement that extends from the north end of Thomas Avenue east approximately ¼-mile. At first approach, the cemetery appears as a vacant property, due to the tall grasses that are present. Moving into the grounds, however, row markers and flat headstones become visible. The cemetery is associated with the former Hastings State Hospital (Second State Asylum for the Insane), which operated in a separate location from 1900 to 1978. Although wooden row markers, which also served to mark the borders of the cemetery, were previously present, headstones were not placed at the individual gravesites until a period between 2006 and 2010, the result of a State of Minnesota grant to a coalition of Minnesota disability groups called Remembering With Dignity (Fassett-Carman 2006; findagrave.com 2011a).

The State Hospital Cemetery is divided into two sections, delineated by a row of wooden posts, which may also be row markers. The headstones indicate that the earlier burials, dating between 1901 and 1948, were placed in the south section of the cemetery, and the later burials, dating between 1944 and 1964, in the north section. The row markers

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indicate the boundaries of the cemetery, as do a series of concrete-filled pipes with concrete spheres mounted on top at the northern end of the cemetery.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	513835.440	4950849.228	Offset slightly to west of corner post due to large pine
Northeast Corner	513926.838	4950849.608	Corner post
Southeast Corner	513900.525	4950728.702	Row 16 marker
Southern Boundary	513844.603	4950692.124	Point along southern boundary at Row 5
Southwest Corner	513824.362	4950691.740	
Southeast Corner or North Section	513906.752	4950800.573	
Southwest Corner of North Section	513836.180	4950802.428	

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS— REDWOOD COUNTY

Redwood County was selected for survey as a county that would be representative of the conditions of unrecorded cemeteries in rural counties, that had the potential for expedient burials associated with the U.S./Dakota War, and that Tasks 1 and 2 indicated contained numerous family plots. Fifty-eight unrecorded cemeteries or burials were identified during Tasks 1 and 2. Of these, nine could be readily located using USGS maps and their characteristics and condition assessed: O'Callahan Grave(s), Orange C. Martin Grave, Rock Dell Church Cemetery, St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church/Lower Sioux Community/Bishop Whipple Cemetery, St. John's Church Cemetery, Schwahn Burial Plot, Sundown Lutheran Church Cemetery, Tonak Cemetery, and Trinity Lutheran Cemetery (Figure 2). Of these, five cemeteries (Rock Dell Church, St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church, St. John's Church, Sundown Lutheran Church, and Trinity Lutheran) are currently or were formerly associated with churches; three (O'Callahan, Schwahn, and Tonak) are family plots; and one (Orange C. Martin) is an isolated burial. A tenth cemetery, Germantown Evangelical United Methodist Cemetery, was also surveyed but subsequently determined to be recorded. The results for this cemetery are provided at the end of this chapter.

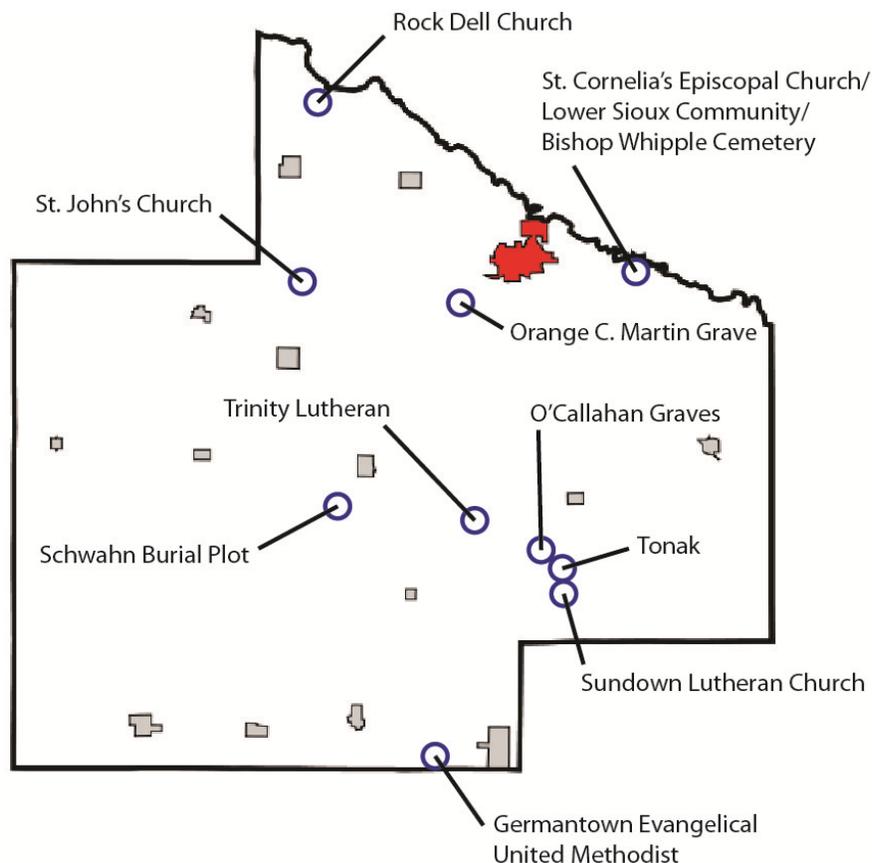


FIGURE 2. LOCATIONS OF SURVEYED REDWOOD COUNTY CEMETERIES

(RED AREA IS COUNTY SEAT, GREY AREAS ARE INCORPORATED)

O'CALLAHAN GRAVES

Location: Sundown Township, T110N, R35W, Section 18, SW-SE

Burial Dates: As no headstones are present, no burial dates could be obtained in the field. **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The reported location of the O'Callahan grave(s) is easily accessible from County Road 4. This location is currently occupied by agricultural fields, and no evidence of the grave(s) is visible. The location marked "Graves" on the USGS map was used to generate the UTM's for the cemetery location.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
"Graves" on USGS	332849	4910176	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper

ORANGE C. MARTIN GRAVE

Location: Redwood Falls Township, T112N, R36W, Section 10, SW-NW

Burial Date: 1884 **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



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The Orange C. Martin Grave is easily accessible from 325th Street. It is located in a lightly wooded area, and although it does not appear to be purposefully maintained, the surrounding vegetation is sparse enough that the headstone is readily evident from the road.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Gravestone	327930.575	4932111.432	

ROCK DELL CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Swedes Forest Township, T114N, R37W, Section 28, SW-NE

Burial Dates: Circa 1877-present **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The Rock Dell Church Cemetery is easily accessible by driving north from 410th Street on a long driveway that leads to a farmstead and Rock Dell Church, the cemetery being in the churchyard. The cemetery is well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1877, but earlier burials may be present. The churchyard is fenced with wooden posts and wire, and the fence marks the north, east, and south boundaries of the cemetery. On the west, the boundary is defined by the extent of the headstones.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northeast Corner 1	317175.700	4946788.032	
Northeast Inner Corner	317166.008	4946794.347	
Northeast Corner 2	317166.45	4946815.012	
Northwest Corner	317110.317	4946815.045	Extent of graves to west
Southeast Corner	317174.400	4946721.855	
Southwest Corner 1	317110.911	4946774.754	Extent of graves to west
Southwest Inner Corner	317145.465	4946772.347	
Southwest Corner 2	317145.801	4946721.611	
Northwest Corner 3	317069.377	4946815.231	Extent of churchyard to west
Southwest Corner 3	317067.318	4946773.548	Extent of churchyard to west

ST. CORNELIA'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH/LOWER SIOUX COMMUNITY/BISHOP WHIPPLE CEMETERY

Location: Paxton Township, T112N, R35W, Section 1, NW-SE

Burial Dates: 1888-present **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Reservation Highway 101. The cemetery is well maintained. According to the website findagrave.com (2011b), the cemetery is associated with St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church:

Formerly known as the Birch Coulee Mission or Bishop Whipple Mission, the original mission church was destroyed by fire during the Dakota War of 1862. During his later years, Andrew Good Thunder donated a portion of his land for the rebuilding of the Episcopal mission. The mission was then given the name "St. Cornelia's Church" in honor of Bishop Whipple's first wife, Cornelia Wright Whipple.

Since 1891, the historic St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church has been serving the Lower Sioux Indian Community, Redwood and Renville counties.

The cemetery boundaries are Reservation Highway 1 on the west and Reservation Highway 101 on the south and east. On the north, the cemetery boundary is constituted by woods and a fence that separates the St. Cornelia's Episcopal Church Cemetery from a separate Mdewakanton Sioux repatriation burial site.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	341367	4933173	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper
Northeast Corner	341455	4933167	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper
Southeast Corner	341490	4933003	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper
Southwest Corner	341365	4933008	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Sheridan Township, T112N, R37W, Section 5, SE-SE

Burial Dates: 1891-present **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The St. John's Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Harvest Avenue. It is a well-maintained cemetery formerly associated with the recently removed St. John's Church building. An intentionally planted row of trees marks the boundaries of the cemetery on all sides.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	316346.924	4933453.021	
Northeast Corner	316405.909	4933448.862	
Southeast Corner	316402.435	4933385.339	
Southwest Corner	316343.996	4933388.707	

SCHWAHN BURIAL PLOT

Location: Waterbury Township, T110N, R37W, Section 3, SW-NW

Burial Dates: As close access to the burial plot was not attained, no burial dates could be obtained in the field. **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The Schwahn Burial Plot can be fairly easily accessed by walking approximately 200 feet east from Hunter Avenue through an agricultural field. Although this family plot was not accessed during the field survey due to a lack of landowner permission, a stone monument was clearly visible from the road. The plot does not appear to be well maintained in the sense of being manicured, but agricultural activities avoid the area of the burials, which is marked by a few trees. The location marked “Cem” on the USGS map was used to generate the UTM's for the cemetery location.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
“Cem” on USGS	317700	4914893	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper

SUNDOWN LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Sundown Township, T110N, R35W, Section 28, W-NW

Burial Dates: 1880-present **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The Sundown Lutheran Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Nature Avenue. The cemetery is well maintained, and burials are present on the north and south sides of the associated Sundown Lutheran Church. An ornamental metal and wire fence marks the east side of the churchyard, and thus the eastern boundary of the cemetery, along with an intentionally planted row of trees. An intentional row of trees also marks the northern and western boundaries of the cemetery, while the southern boundary is marked by woods that are present to the south of the cemetery.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	335120.473	4908119.718	
Northeast Corner	335229.188	4908119.313	
Southeast Corner	335227.330	4908062.272	
Southwest Corner	335119.507	4908061.456	

TONAK CEMETERY

Location: Sundown Township, T110N, R35W, Section 18, SE-SE

Burial Dates: As no headstones were present, no burial dates could be obtained in the field. **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



The reported location of the Tonak Cemetery is easily accessible from Midway Avenue. This location is currently occupied by agricultural fields, and no evidence of the grave(s) is visible, although a slight rise in the field suggests that the cemetery may be located there. The location marked “Cem” on the USGS map was used to generate the UTM coordinates for the cemetery location.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
“Cem” on USGS	333568	4910277	UTMs generated using Acme Mapper

TRINITY LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: Willow Lake Township, T110N, R36W, Section 10, NE-SE and SE-NE

Burial Dates: 1890-present **Survey Date:** April 22, 2011



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The Trinity Lutheran Cemetery is easily accessible from Laser Avenue. The boundaries of this well-maintained cemetery are marked on the north and west by intentionally planted rows of trees, on the south by where the manicured landscape stops and the adjacent agricultural field begins, and on the east by Laser Avenue.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	328793.691	4912737.957	Field edge
Northeast Corner	328848.070	4912740.141	Field edge
Southeast Corner	328845.119	4912603.788	
Southwest Corner	328781.703	4912606.331	

GERMANTOWN EVANGELICAL UNITED METHODIST CEMETERY

Location: Charlestown Township, T109N, R36W, Section 32, SW-SE and SE-SW

Burial Dates: 1886-1976 *Survey Date:* April 22, 2011



The Germantown Evangelical United Methodist Cemetery is easily accessible from 100th Street. This rural cemetery is well-maintained, and its boundaries are indicated by a chain-link fence on all sides.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	324155.824	4895954.902	
Northeast Corner	324247.250	4895952.310	
Southeast Corner	324246.085	4895924.281	
Southwest Corner	324156.273	4895926.517	

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS— WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County was selected for survey as a county that was opened up to EuroAmerican settlement by 1837 treaties and hence would have relatively early cemeteries. Like Dakota County, Washington County is representative of the conditions of unrecorded cemeteries in metro area counties with increasing development pressures. Thirty-six unrecorded cemeteries or burials were identified during Tasks 1 and 2. Of these, 14 could be readily located using USGS maps and their characteristics and condition assessed: Boutwell Cemetery, Daniel Vollmer Cemetery, Elim Cemetery Overflow, Fahlstrom Cemetery, Grey Cloud Island Cemetery, Guardian Angels Catholic Church Cemetery, St. Johannes Church Cemetery, St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery, St. Mary's Episcopal Cemetery, St. Paulus Lutheran Cemetery, St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Salem Church Cemetery, United Church of Christ Cemetery, and Woodbury United Methodist Church Cemetery (Figure 3). Of these, eight cemeteries (Elim

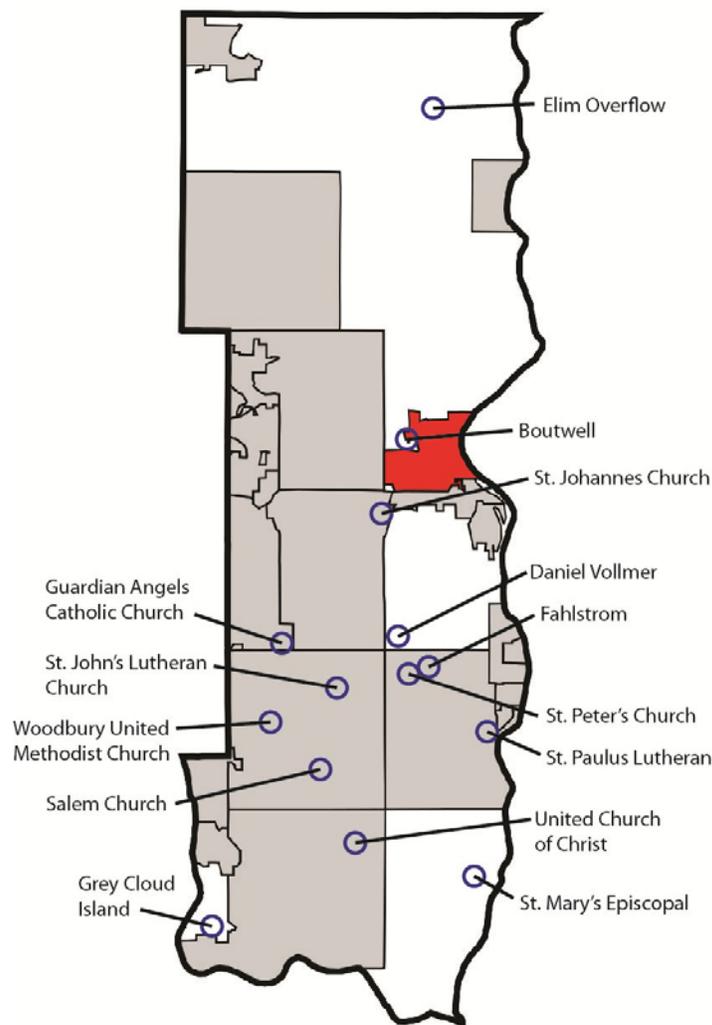


FIGURE 3. LOCATIONS OF SURVEYED WASHINGTON COUNTY CEMETERIES

(RED AREA IS COUNTY SEAT, GREY AREAS ARE INCORPORATED)

Overflow, Guardian Angels Catholic Church, St. Johannes Church, St. John's Lutheran, St. Mary's Episcopal, St. Peter's Church, Salem Church, and Woodbury United Methodist Church) are currently or were formerly associated with churches; three (Boutwell, Daniel Vollmer, Fahlstrom) are family cemeteries; one (Grey Cloud Island) is a community cemetery; and two (St. Paulus, United Church of Christ), although religiously affiliated, are indeterminate as to type.

BOUTWELL CEMETERY

Location: Stillwater Township, T30N, R20W, Section 30, NW-NE

Burial Dates: 1851-1890 **Survey Date:** June 11, 2011



The Boutwell Cemetery is accessible by walking an approximately 500-foot-long path south from 80th Street North. This small cemetery is on the homestead site of William Boutwell, and the individuals buried there include William and members of his family. The cemetery is not well maintained, in that it is not manicured, but it is fenced off. The iron fence that extends around all four sides of the cemetery marks its boundaries.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	511726.090	4990014.333	
Northeast Corner	511731.659	4990013.503	
Southeast Corner	511731.876	4990004.559	
Southwest Corner	511724.843	4990005.441	

DANIEL VOLLMER CEMETERY

Location: West Lakeland Township, T29N, R20W, Section 31, NE-SE

Burial Dates: As no headstones were present, no burial dates were obtained in the field. An internet search, however, found the following information posted on the GenForum website (<http://www.genforum.familytreemaker.com/vollmer/messages/231.html>):

There is a small 4-grave cemetery in Washington Co., MN identified as the "Vollmer Cemetery." The four burials include:

Anna Catherina (SCHAEFFER) VOLLMER, b. 10 Nov 1823 in Germany and married to Johann Daniel VOLLMER on 13 Sep 180 in Germany.

Anna Catherine VOLLMER died 21 Jul 1856 in Lakeland, Washington Co., MN. Johann Daniel VOLLMER was born 17 Aug 1810 in Germany and died 19 Feb 1896 in Lakeland Twp., Washington Co., MN. Anna Catherina died in childbirth and is buried with her last infant son George VOLLMER in this Vollmer Cemetery.

Anna's nephew is Daniel DERSCH b. 23 Jan 1841 in Niedersaphe, Hessen, Germany and died 19 Sep 1864 in Lakeland Twp., Washington Co., Minnesota. Daniel is the son of Anna Elizabeth VOLLMER b. 4 Sep 1807 in Germany. Daniel married Catherina SCHAEFER who died in Lakeland, Washington Co., Minnesota. Daniel and Catherina DERSCH are also buried in this Vollmer Cemetery in Washington Co., MN.

A subsequent posting in the thread credited this information to the *Minnesota Genealogist* 21(3). **Survey Date:** June 8, 2011



The Daniel Vollmer Cemetery is difficult to access relative to other cemeteries surveyed for the current project. From Neal Avenue North, one must walk west approximately 1/10th of a mile, traversing the edge of a wetland then navigating thick underbrush to the cemetery. The cemetery is not maintained, and because it is in a wooded area, its wrought-iron fencing blends in with its surroundings. A GPS unit was therefore found to assist tremendously in locating the cemetery.

The owner of the cemetery property informed Two Pines that hearsay places two burials inside and three outside of the fence. Although possible grave depressions were observed outside of and in proximity to the fence, no headstones are present on either side of the fence. The boundaries, therefore, of this cemetery could not be determined.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	512242.637	4977831.022	Fenced enclosure
Northeast Corner	512244.976	4977832.846	Fenced enclosure
Southeast Corner	512245.098	4977830.196	Fenced enclosure
Southwest Corner	512242.534	4977829.875	Fenced enclosure
Depression Outside Fenced Enclosure	512245.187	4977834.913	

ELIM CEMETERY OVERFLOW

Location: New Scandia Township, T32N, R20W, Section 23, SW-NW

Burial Dates: 1883-present **Survey Date:** June 3, 2011



The Elim Cemetery Overflow is easily accessible from Olinda Trail North. It is located approximately ½-mile south-southwest from its parent cemetery, which is recorded, and both are associated with Elim Lutheran Church. The boundaries of the Elim Cemetery Overflow are marked by a chain-link fence that partially marks the south end, an intentionally planted row of trees on the north and east, and a grove of trees on the west.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	514630.129	5010659.432	
Northeast Corner	514767.861	5010665.360	
Southeast Corner	514682.978	5010545.049	
Southwest Corner	514633.100	5010588.718	

FAHLSTROM CEMETERY

Location: Afton Township, T28N, R20W, Section 5, NW-SE

Burial Dates: 1859-1991 **Survey Date:** June 8, 2011



The Fahlstrom Cemetery is accessed via a marked walking path leading uphill from Fahlstrom Place South. Despite its somewhat hidden location, the cemetery is well maintained. The Fahlstrom Cemetery is located on the homestead of Jacob Fahlstrom and holds at least 18 burials. Information retrieved online indicates that the burials of Jacob, who died in 1859, and his wife, Margaret, who died in 1880, are unmarked (Wikipaida 2011); it was confirmed during the survey that none of the legible headstones bear either of their names. Headstones, however, bearing the name of other Fahlstrom family members are present. The cemetery boundaries are demarcated by a chain-link fence on the north, east, and south, and an iron fence on the west.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	513203.750	4976339.635	
Northeast Corner	513227.177	4976338.620	
Southeast Corner	513226.417	4976309.243	
Southwest Corner	513202.711	4976309.078	

GREY CLOUD ISLAND CEMETERY

Location: Grey Cloud Island, T27N, R22W, Section 25, NE-NW

Burial Dates: 1873 (known)-present

Survey Date: June 8, 2011



The Grey Cloud Island Cemetery is accessible via a driveway that extends north from Pioneer Road South. The cemetery is well maintained, although it has suffered episodes of vandalism over the years, resulting in some damaged or missing headstones. The boundaries of the cemetery are marked by a chain-link fence on all four sides, with an iron gate at the south entrance. A 2010 article notes that pre-1873 burials may have occurred within the cemetery and that older graves “whose wooden markers have long since rotted away” are present; therefore, “part of the cemetery is kept vacant because the number of graves there is not known.” (Spooner 2010).

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	500419.284	4961092.543	
Northeast Corner	500478.823	4961089.926	
Southeast Corner	500479.070	4961012.458	
Southwest Corner	500420.050	4961014.316	

GUARDIAN ANGELS CATHOLIC CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Oakdale Township, T29N, R21W, Section 33, SW-SW

Burial Dates: Circa 1871-present **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The Guardian Angels Catholic Church Cemetery is easily accessible via driveways extending south off of 4th Street North. The cemetery is well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1871, but earlier burials may be present. An iron fence marks the southern boundary of the cemetery, while the other boundaries are demarcated by intentionally planted rows of trees.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	504679.978	4977571.398	Extent of active portion of cemetery
Northeast Corner 1	504710.580	4977569.733	Extent of active portion of cemetery
Northeast Corner 2	504751.195	4977453.018	Outer corner
Southeast Corner	504753.961	4977289.222	
Southwest Corner	504684.951	4977288.047	

ST. JOHANNES CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Baytown Township, T29N, R20W, Section 6, SW-SW

Burial Dates: 1855-present **Survey Date:** June 11, 2011



The St. Johannes Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Highway 5 (Stillwater Boulevard North). The boundaries of this well-maintained cemetery correspond to the edge of the manicured landscape; no other form of delineation is present.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	511143.205	4985747.033	
Northeast Corner	511196.139	4985742.387	
Southeast Corner	511189.005	4985669.435	
Southwest Corner	511137.107	4985676.265	

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Woodbury Township, T28N, R21W, Section 11, SW-NE

Burial Dates: 1871-present *Survey Date:* June 8, 2011



The St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery is easily accessible from St. Johns Drive. It is well maintained, and its boundaries are marked by woven-wire fencing on the north and south, and by trees on all four sides.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	508507.723	4974963.430	Fence
Northeast Corner	508548.749	4974965.835	Fence
Southeast Corner	508544.455	4974861.588	Visible extent of graves
Southwest Corner	508513.619	4974866.782	Visible extent of graves

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CEMETERY

Location: Basswood Grove, T27N, R20W, Section 15, SW-NW

Burial Dates: Circa 1860-present *Survey Date:* June 8, 2011



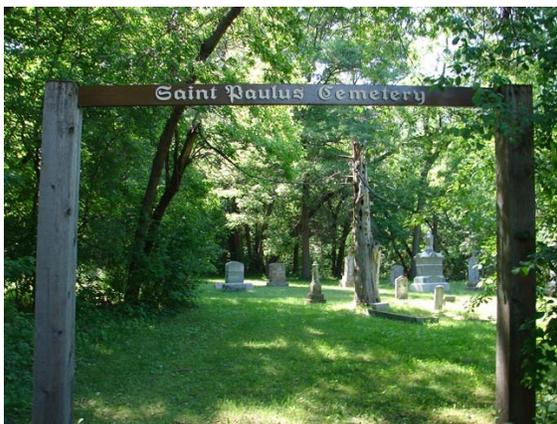
St. Mary's Episcopal Cemetery is easily accessible from County Road 21. The cemetery is well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1860, but earlier burials may be present. An ornamental iron fence is present along the west boundary of the cemetery, while barbed-wire fencing marks the south and east boundaries. The buildings of St. Mary's Episcopal Church serve as the northern boundary of the cemetery.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	515870.448	4963751.696	
Northeast Corner	515936.433	4963741.613	Visible extent of graves
Southeast Point	515904.660	4963677.369	Fence
Southwest Point	515926.499	4963698.865	

ST. PAULUS LUTHERAN CEMETERY

Location: Afton Township, T28N, R20W, Section 22, NE-NE

Burial Dates: Circa 1886-1963 *Survey Date:* June 8, 2011



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The St. Paulus Lutheran Cemetery is accessible by walking a few steps west from the end of a driveway that extends west off of St. Croix Trail South/County Road 21 and serves a local pottery. Although in a fairly natural setting, the cemetery appears to be well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1886, but earlier burials may be present. The cemetery boundaries are defined on all four sides by trees.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	517023.236	4972461.499	
Northeast Corner	517052.770	4972461.429	
Southeast Corner	517051.477	4972419.118	
Southwest Corner	517017.917	4972423.774	

ST. PETER'S CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Afton Township, T28N, R20W, Section 6, SE-SE

Burial Dates: Circa 1872-present **Survey Date:** June 8, 2011



St. Peter's Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Neal Avenue South. It is a large, well-maintained cemetery associated with St. Peter's Lutheran Church. The boundaries of the cemetery are defined by intentionally planted rows of trees on all four sides.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	512292.241	4975800.572	
Northeast Corner	512343.397	4975799.478	
Southeast Corner 1	512344.879	4975735.516	
Southeast Corner (Inner)	512334.148	4975733.816	
Southeast Corner 2	512333.101	4975704.221	
Southwest Corner	512294.807	4975706.935	

SALEM CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Woodbury Township, T28N, R21W, Section 27, NW-NW

Burial dates: 1871-present **Survey Date:** June 8, 2011



The Salem Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Afton Road. It is a well-maintained cemetery formerly associated with the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. According to a sign at the cemetery, the former church building was built in 1876 and razed in 1997. The boundaries of the Salem Church Cemetery are defined by a tree line on the south and west, Afton Road on the north, and a residential property on the east.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	506298.094	4970807.045	Fence post
Northeast Corner	506375.247	4970814.389	Visible extent of graves
Southeast Corner	506368.841	4970741.053	Visible extent of graves
Southwest Corner	506311.976	4970735.384	Tree line

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST CEMETERY

Location: Cottage Grove, T27N, R21W, Section 12, NW-NW

Burial Dates: Circa 1885-present **Survey Date:** June 8, 2011



The United Church of Christ Cemetery is easily accessible from 70th Street South. Although within a fairly natural setting, it appears to be well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1885, but earlier burials may be present. Trees mark the boundaries of the cemetery on all sides but the north, which is marked by the road.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	509280.089	4966058.300	
Northeast Corner	509315.537	4966056.162	Vicinity
Southeast Corner	509310.491	4966012.702	Visible extent of graves
Southwest Point 1	509290.873	4966013.287	
Southwest Point 2	509283.240	4966020.800	

WOODBURY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH CEMETERY

Location: Woodbury Township, T28N, R21W, Section 17, NW-NE

Burial Dates: Circa 1859-present **Survey Date:** June 2, 2011



The Woodbury United Methodist Church Cemetery is easily accessible from Steepleview Road. The cemetery is well maintained. The oldest legible headstone dates to 1859, but earlier burials may be present. The boundaries of the cemetery grounds are demarcated on all sides by trees that separate it from adjacent residential development and Steepleview Road. Currently, burials do not extend throughout the cemetery grounds, i.e. a portion of the grounds remains in reserve.

Location	Easting	Northing	Notes
Northwest Corner	503608.613	4973973.896	
Northeast Corner	503705.544	4973974.499	
Southeast Corner	503704.649	4973872.580	Visible extent of graves – more land present to south and east
Southwest Corner	503606.083	4973820.716	Fence

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cemetery Study identified 5,876 cemeteries or burials in the state of Minnesota, including 3,333 recorded cemeteries or burials, 2,542 unrecorded cemeteries or burials, and the Fort Snelling National Cemetery, which is on federal land. It is noted that while Fort Snelling National Cemetery was known to be on federal land, the Cemetery Study did not otherwise investigate land ownership; therefore, other identified cemeteries or burials may be on federal or tribal land, but are not called out as such.

In the process of identifying these cemeteries and burials, it was determined that while massive amounts of data pertinent to Minnesota cemeteries are available from a variety of sources, these data must be critically analyzed to ensure that they are reliable and accurate. Extensive and thorough studies, such as *MCL* and the Minnesota Cemetery Project, are the result of careful research, and they contain much good information. Frequently, however, errors in locational information are present in these and other sources, thus legal locations or coordinates should be cross-checked with other sources or on the ground before presuming that a cemetery or burial is or is not present in a given place.

Currently, online mapping applications provide a good way, under certain conditions, to achieve such cross-checking. USGS maps and current aerial photographs are easily accessible online and can be viewed at such a scale that in cemeteries that are not heavily obscured by vegetation or other hindrances, tree-lined boundaries or other similar elements that define cemetery locations can be discerned, and in some cases individual headstones within cemeteries. These applications, however, are generally of minimal to no use where vegetation or other visual hindrances are present, or in the cases of isolated burials or small cemeteries.

Other sources, including online databases other than the Minnesota Cemetery Project and historical maps, were also found to be of limited use in the identification of cemeteries. Online genealogical and cemetery transcription databases tend to be fairly redundant with *MCL* and the Minnesota Cemetery Project, but do provide an occasional new cemetery lead that make it worth checking these resources for a given area, particularly in those counties for which the Minnesota Cemetery Project does not yet provide coverage. Currently, however, most online databases are only searchable to the county level, after which individual cemeteries can be selected and their more specific locational information viewed, making it somewhat time-consuming to find any burials within an area of concern. Cemetery information contained on public land survey maps as summarized by Trygg and on the original GLO maps is limited. Statewide coverage resulted in the addition of three previously unrecorded cemeteries to the database. Historical plat maps, as well as recent plat maps, are problematic for the identification of cemetery locations, particularly unrecorded cemeteries, because church cemeteries, family plots, and individual burials appear to be largely not depicted.

County historical society staffs are and will remain a good source for the identification of unrecorded cemeteries and burials, particularly because they often are the first to hear

from patrons researching such cemeteries or the first to run across mention of such cemeteries while conducting historical research. The information provided by the county historical societies during the Cemetery Study indicates that the historical societies are diligent in recording the reports and mentions of burials that come to their attention. Further, the staffs of county historical societies are often familiar with the work of researchers whose focus is cemeteries, and can either point one directly to that work or put one in touch with the researcher.

The field survey found that unrecorded historical-period cemeteries and burials in Minnesota embody a wide array of characteristics and conditions, ranging from one burial to hundreds of burials, conscientious upkeep to complete neglect, highly visible to indiscernible, open urban spaces to wooded or agricultural rural lands, and religious association to community association to family association, with some cemeteries having had their last interment decades ago, and others continuing to accommodate interments today. It also determined that some are so neglected that they are in danger of being lost or have been lost to view, so that written records provide the only above-ground evidence of their existence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite the quantity of readily available data related to historical cemeteries in Minnesota, much work still needs to be accomplished to confirm or correct these data, and to identify the more elusive historical cemeteries, particularly those that will only be found through in-depth historical research and/or ground-truthing. With regard to Chisago County, for example, Two Pines received information indicating that a pioneer cemetery from the 1850s is reportedly located within Wild River State Park, the park crossing two townships. Former park naturalist, Dave Crawford, has seen a photograph of the cemetery marked with white wooden crosses and “situated on a cliff overlooking the river,” but the exact location of the cemetery is unknown (Valois n.d.). This cemetery was not captured in any of the reviewed sources, thus it could not be identified without examining historical accounts and/or a field survey using the photograph as a guide.

With regard to historical research, two regionally specific recommendations are made here, one for the Iron Range, and one for southern Minnesota. Pertaining to the Iron Range, during the course of another project, Two Pines staff was alerted to a cemetery near Mountain Iron that was not captured in any of the sources reviewed for the Cemetery Study. This cemetery appears on a map of the Wacootah Mine created in 1943 (Wheeling Steel Corporation 1943), which is available online in the Department of Natural Resources Underground Mine Mapping database (http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/lands_minerals/underground/maps.html). Two Pines recommends that the maps in this database be reviewed for potential information on additional cemeteries in the Iron Range.

Pertaining to southern Minnesota, while some information readily available in secondary sources on U.S.-Dakota War burials was incorporated into the database, the number of sources consulted was limited. While numerous individuals were repatriated to cemeteries after the conclusion of hostilities, the burial locations of an estimated 300

EuroAmericans and countless Dakota remain unmarked (Dahlin 2007:2). As the war is a significant source of unmarked burials in Minnesota, future research in primary documents is recommended to determine where the deaths of both EuroAmerican and Dakota victims occurred, to gather information on the nature of associated burials, and to record any evidence for repatriation. The locations of related burials, such as those of individuals who died at the Fort Snelling internment camp over the winter of 1862-63, should be documented as well. Documentary research efforts should be followed by ground-truthing of burial locations.

Another line of inquiry for which additional primary documentary research is recommended is the identification of early cemeteries that pre-date standardized recording methods. Semi-permanent and permanent locations occupied for multiple seasons or years, such as fur posts, missions, forts, and military encampments, are likely to have related burial grounds. Primary documents associated with known contact-period installations should be reviewed for references to burial locations.

Primary documentary research should also be conducted with regard to institutional cemeteries, such as poor farms and state hospitals. Many of these cemeteries have poorly defined boundaries, largely because in many cases, individual graves were not marked. Although organizations such as Remembering With Dignity have begun the process of identifying and marking individual graves at state institutional cemeteries, many remain unmarked (Advocating Change Together 2011). A review of available institution records may assist in identifying interment locations and in boundary delineation.

Two Pines further recommends a full review of the OSA cemetery files and of cemetery-related site leads (alpha sites) to determine whether the cemeteries or potential cemeteries described therein are contained within the database. Although presumably information on any cemeteries contained within these files is already in the OSA database, any massive amount of data that has been compiled over the course of several decades by multiple individuals is subject to error. In addition, as some redundancies and errors were encountered in the existing OSA cemetery database during the course of the Cemetery Study, Two Pines similarly recommends that a quality control review be conducted of the database to generate any necessary corrections and provide consistency in field formatting.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, it is recommended that continued ground-truthing of unrecorded cemeteries occur. As unrecorded cemeteries are increasingly threatened by development pressures, the loss of individuals with information on more obscure burial places, vandalism, and other forces, it will be important to accurately locate and define the boundaries of these resting places to protect them and the individuals who lie therein.

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APPENDIX A
RESEARCH TRACKING TABLE

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTY	PINS CONVERTED TO CEMETERIES?	PIN CEMETERIES COMPARED TO POPE & FEE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY REGISTER (IF AVAILABLE)?	NON-REGISTERED CEMETERIES IN POPE & FEE ADDED TO MASTER TABLE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (IF AVAILABLE)	MINNESOTA CEMETERY PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?	MINNESOTA HOME TOWNLOCATOR (ONLINE) CHECKED?	GENEALOGY TRAILS (ONLINE) CHECKED?	INTERNMENT.NET (ONLINE) CHECKED?	TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?
AITKIN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes (Rootsweb)	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
ANOKA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
BECKER	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
BELTRAMI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
BENTON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
BIG STONE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
BLUE EARTH	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
BROWN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
CARLTON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CARVER	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
CASS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
CHIPPEWA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
CHISAGO	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
CLAY	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
CLEARWATER	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
COOK	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
COTTONWOOD	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
CROW WING	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
DAKOTA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
DODGE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
DOUGLAS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
FARIBAULT	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
FILLMORE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
FREEBORN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
GOODHUE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
GRANT	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
HENNEPIN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
HOUSTON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
HUBBARD	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
ISANTI	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
ITASCA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
JACKSON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
KANABEC	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
KANDIYOHI	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
KITTSOON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
KOOCHICHING	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
LAC QUI PARLE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
LAKE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
LAKE OF THE WOODS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
LE SUEUR	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTY	PINS CONVERTED TO CEMETERIES?	PIN CEMETERIES COMPARED TO POPE & FEE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY REGISTER (IF AVAILABLE)?	NON-REGISTERED CEMETERIES IN POPE & FEE ADDED TO MASTER TABLE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (IF AVAILABLE)	MINNESOTA CEMETERY PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?	MINNESOTA HOME TOWNLOCATOR (ONLINE) CHECKED?	GENEALOGY TRAILS (ONLINE) CHECKED?	INTERNMENT.NET (ONLINE) CHECKED?	TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?
LINCOLN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
LYON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
MCLEOD	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
MAHNOMEN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
MARSHALL	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
MARTIN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
MEEKER	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes (Rosenow 1993: Meeker County Cemeteries: Volume 1)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
MILLE LACS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
MORRISON	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
MOWER	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
MURRAY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
NICOLLET	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
NOBLES	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
NORMAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
OLMSTED	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
OTTERTAIL	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
PENNINGTON	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
PINE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
PIPESTONE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
POLK	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
POPE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
RAMSEY	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
RED LAKE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
REDWOOD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
RENVILLE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
RICE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
ROCK	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
ROUSEAU	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
SCOTT	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
SHERBURNE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
SIBLEY	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
ST LOUIS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
STEARNS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
STEELE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
STEVENS	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
SWIFT	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTY	PINS CONVERTED TO CEMETERIES?	PIN CEMETERIES COMPARED TO POPE & FEE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY REGISTER (IF AVAILABLE)?	NON-REGISTERED CEMETERIES IN POPE & FEE ADDED TO MASTER TABLE?	COMPARED TO LIST FROM COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (IF AVAILABLE)	MINNESOTA CEMETERY PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?	MINNESOTA HOME TOWNLOCATOR (ONLINE) CHECKED?	GENEALOGY TRAILS (ONLINE) CHECKED?	INTERNMENT.NET (ONLINE) CHECKED?	TOMBSTONE TRANSCRIPTION PROJECT (ONLINE) CHECKED?
TODD	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A (see report)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
TRAVERSE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
WABASHA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
WADENA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
WASECA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
WASHINGTON	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
WATONWAN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
WILKIN	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
WINONA	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
WRIGHT	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
YELLOW MEDICINE	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX B
USGS MAP RESEARCH TABLE

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

USGS MAPS EXAMINED DURING TASK 2 OF THE CEMETERY STUDY

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Aitkin	Shingle Mill Lake	1996
Aitkin	Shovel Lake	1996
Anoka	Anoka	1967 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Cedar	1974 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Centerville	1967 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Circle Pines	1967 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Coon Lake Beach	1974 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Coon Rapids	1967 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Elk River	1961 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Lake Fremont	1991
Anoka	Linwood	1974 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Minneapolis North	1967 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	New Brighton	1997
Anoka	Nowthen	1974 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	Rogers	1981 [Revised 1993]
Anoka	White Bear Lake West	1967 [Revised 1993]
Beltrami	Andrusia Lake	1996
Beltrami	Bemidji East	1968 [Revised 1994]
Beltrami	Bemidji West	1968 [Revised 1994]
Beltrami	Blackduck	1996
Beltrami	Cass Lake	1996
Beltrami	Decker Lake	1996
Beltrami	Gimmer Lake	1996
Beltrami	Pennington	1996
Beltrami	Peterson Lake	1972 [Revised 1994]
Beltrami	Pimushe Lake	1996
Beltrami	Tenstrike	1996
Beltrami	Turtle River	1972 [Revised 1994]
Beltrami	Turtle River Lake	1996
Benton	Cable	1974 [Revised 1993]
Benton	Little Rock Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Benton	St. Cloud	1974 [Revised 1993]
Blue Earth	Mankato East	1974 [Revised 1993]
Blue Earth	Mankato West	1974 [Revised 1993]
Brown	New Ulm	1992
Carlton	Adolph	1953 [Revised 1993]
Carlton	Cloquet	1954 [Revised 1993]
Carlton	Esko	1954 [Revised 1993]
Carver	Excelsior	1997
Carver	Mound	1958 [Revised 1993]
Carver	Shakopee	1958 [Revised 1993]
Carver	Victoria	1958 [Revised 1993]
Carver	Waconia	1981 [Revised 1993]
Carver	Watertown	1981 [Revised 1993]
Cass	Akeley	1996
Cass	Andrusia Lake	1996
Cass	Ball Club	1996
Cass	Baxter	1954 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Bena	1996
Cass	Bena NW	1996

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Cass	Benedict	1996
Cass	Boy River	1996
Cass	Cass Lake	1996
Cass	Crystal Lake	1996
Cass	Deer River	1996
Cass	Federal Dam	1996
Cass	Goose Lake	1996
Cass	Gull Lake	1973 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Hackensack	1996
Cass	Jack Lake	1996
Cass	Jenkins	1959 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Laura Lake	1996
Cass	Little Winnibigoshish Lake	1996
Cass	Longville	1996
Cass	Nisswa	1959 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Nushka Lake	1996
Cass	Ottertail Point	1996
Cass	Pennington	1996
Cass	Pike Bay	1996
Cass	Pine River	1959 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Portage Lake	1996
Cass	Raven Lake	1996
Cass	Remer	1996
Cass	Shingle Mill Lake	1996
Cass	Shovel Lake	1996
Cass	Steamboat Bay	1996
Cass	Suckers Lake	1996
Cass	Sugar Lake	1996
Cass	Sugar Point	1996
Cass	Thunder Lake	1996
Cass	Tobique	1996
Cass	Town Line Lake	1996
Cass	Walker	1996
Cass	Webb Lake	1996
Cass	Whipholt	1996
Cass	Wilson Bay	1973 [Revised 1994]
Cass	Woman Lake	1996
Chippewa	Montevideo	1965 [Revised 1994]
Chisago	Osceola	1978 [Revised 1993]
Chisago	Forest Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Chisago	Linwood	1974 [Revised 1993]
Chisago	Scandia	1974 [Revised 1993]
Clay	Fargo North	1959 [Revised 1993]
Clay	Fargo South	1959 [Revised 1993]
Crow Wing	Baxter	1954 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Brainerd	1973 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Cross Lake	1960 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Emily	1973 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Gull Lake	1973 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Jenkins	1959 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Lower Whitefish Lake	1959 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Merrifield	1973 [Revised 1994]

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Crow Wing	Nisswa	1959 [Revised 1994]
Crow Wing	Pelican Lake	1959 [Revised 1994]
Dakota	Bloomington	1997
Dakota	Coates	1974 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Farmington	1974 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Diamond Bluff West	1992
Dakota	Hastings	1974 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Inver Grove Heights	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Northfield	1991
Dakota	Orchard Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Prescott	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	St. Paul East	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	St. Paul Park	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	St. Paul SW	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	St. Paul W	1967 [Revised 1993]
Dakota	Vermillion	1974 [Revised 1993]
Goodhue	Bay City	1974 [Revised 1994]
Goodhue	Hastings	1974 [Revised 1993]
Goodhue	Red Wing	1974 [Revised 1994]
Goodhue	Welch	1991
Hennepin	Anoka	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Bloomington	1997
Hennepin	Coon Rapids	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Eden Prairie	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Excelsior	1997
Hennepin	Hamel	1981 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Hopkins	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Minneapolis North	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Minneapolis South	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Mound	1958 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	New Brighton	1997
Hennepin	Osseo	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Rockford	1981 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Rogers	1981 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	St. Michael	1991
Hennepin	St. Paul SW	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	St. Paul W	1967 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Shakopee	1958 [Revised 1993]
Hennepin	Watertown	1981 [Revised 1993]
Hubbard	Akeley	1996
Hubbard	Andrusia Lake	1996
Hubbard	Bemidji East	1968 [Revised 1994]
Hubbard	Bemidji West	1968 [Revised 1994]
Hubbard	Benedict	1996
Hubbard	Crystal Lake	1996
Houston	La Crescent	1991
Isanti	Lake Fremont	1991
Itasca	Alvwood	1996
Itasca	Ball Club	1996
Itasca	Balsam Lake	1996
Itasca	Bena NW	1996
Itasca	Big Fork	1996

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Itasca	Bowstring Lake	1996
Itasca	Clubhouse Lake	1996
Itasca	Coddington Lake	1996
Itasca	Coon Lake	1996
Itasca	Decker Lake	1996
Itasca	Deer River	1996
Itasca	Deer River NE	1996
Itasca	Dixon Lake	1996
Itasca	Dora Lake	1996
Itasca	Elmwood Island	1996
Itasca	Gimmer Lake	1996
Itasca	Jessie Lake	1996
Itasca	Lawrence Lake West	1996
Itasca	Little Ball Club Lake	1996
Itasca	Little Bowstring Lake	1996
Itasca	Little Winnibigoshish Lake	1996
Itasca	Marcell	1996
Itasca	Max	1996
Itasca	Northome South	1996
Itasca	Nushka Lake	1996
Itasca	Pennington	1996
Itasca	Pigeon Dam Lake	1996
Itasca	Pomroy	1996
Itasca	Raven Lake	1996
Itasca	Shingle Mill Lake	1996
Itasca	Spring Lake	1996
Itasca	Squaw Lake	1996
Itasca	Sugar Lake	1996
Itasca	Wabana Lake	1996
Itasca	Wildwood SE	1996
Itasca	Wirt	1996
Kandiyohi	Solomon Lake	1958 [Revised 1994]
Kandiyohi	Willmar	1958 [Revised 1994]
Koochiching	Coddington Lake	1996
Koochiching	Elmwood Island	1996
Koochiching	Northome South	1996
Koochiching	Pomroy	1996
Koochiching	Wildwood SE	1996
Lac qui Parle	Montevideo	1965 [Revised 1994]
Lake	Castle Danger	1992
Lake	Knife River	1992
Lake	Two Harbors	1992
Lake of the Woods	Warroad	1967 [Revised 1994]
Le Sueur	Mankato East	1974 [Revised 1993]
Le Sueur	Mankato West	1974 [Revised 1993]
Le Sueur	St. Peter	1991
Le Sueur	Waseca	1991
Lyon	Marshall	1963 [Revised 1994]
Martin	Fairmont	1992
McLeod	Hutchinson East	1982 [Revised 1994]
McLeod	Hutchinson West	1982 [Revised 1994]
Meeker	Hutchinson East	1982 [Revised 1994]

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Meeker	Hutchinson West	1982 [Revised 1994]
Meeker	Litchfield North	1967 [Revised 1994]
Meeker	Litchfield South	1967 [Revised 1994]
Morrison	Baxter	1954 [Revised 1994]
Morrison	Little Falls East	1978 [Revised 1994]
Morrison	Little Falls West	1978 [Revised 1994]
Nicollet	Mankato West	1974 [Revised 1993]
Nicollet	New Ulm	1992
Nicollet	St. Peter	1991
Olmsted	Douglas	1966 [Revised 1993]
Olmsted	Rochester	1972 [Revised 1993]
Olmsted	Salem Corners	1974 [Revised 1993]
Olmsted	Simpson	1974 [Revised 1993]
Otter Tail	Fergus Falls	1973 [Revised 1994]
Pine	Hinkley	1991
Polk	Grand Forks	1963 [Revised 1994]
Polk	Mallory	1963 [Revised 1994]
Ramsey	Lake Elmo	1967 [Revised 1993]
Ramsey	New Brighton	1997
Ramsey	St. Paul East	1967 [Revised 1993]
Ramsey	St. Paul W	1967 [Revised 1993]
Ramsey	White Bear Lake East	1967 [Revised 1993]
Ramsey	White Bear Lake West	1967 [Revised 1993]
Redwood	Morton	1992
Redwood	Redwood Falls	1992
Renville	Hutchinson West	1982 [Revised 1994]
Renville	Morton	1992
Renville	Redwood Falls	1992
Rice	Cannon City	1991
Rice	Faribault	1991
Rice	Northfield	1991
Roseau	Warroad	1967 [Revised 1994]
St. Louis	Adolph	1953 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	Arnold	1953 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	Duluth	1953 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	Duluth Heights	1953 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	Esko	1954 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	Fredenberg	1953 [Revised 1993]
St. Louis	French River	1992
St. Louis	Knife River	1992
St. Louis	Lakewood	1992
St. Louis	West Duluth	1997
Scott	Bloomington	1997
Scott	Eden Prairie	1967 [Revised 1993]
Scott	Orchard Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Scott	Prior Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Scott	Shakopee	1958 [Revised 1993]
Sherburne	Becker	1991
Sherburne	Big Lake	1991
Sherburne	Cable	1974 [Revised 1993]
Sherburne	Clear Lake	1991
Sherburne	Clearwater	1991

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

COUNTIES	USGS MAP NAME	YEAR OF MAP
Sherburne	Elk River	1961 [Revised 1993]
Sherburne	Lake Fremont	1991
Sherburne	Monticello	1991
Sherburne	Orrock	1991
Sherburne	Rogers	1981 [Revised 1993]
Sherburne	St. Cloud	1974 [Revised 1993]
Sherburne	Silver Creek	1991
Stearns	Clearwater	1991
Stearns	Little Rock Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Stearns	St. Cloud	1974 [Revised 1993]
Stearns	St. Joseph	1965 [Revised 1993]
Steele	Meriden	1992
Steele	Saco	1991
Waseca	Meriden	1992
Waseca	Waseca	1991
Washington	Centerville	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Forest Lake	1974 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Hudson	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Hugo	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Inver Grove Heights	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Lake Elmo	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Linwood	1974 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Marine on St. Croix	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Prescott	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	St. Paul East	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	St. Paul Park	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Scandia	1974 [Revised 1993]
Washington	Stillwater	1967 [Revised 1993]
Washington	White Bear Lake West	1967 [Revised 1993]
Winona	La Crescent	1991
Winona	Rollingstone	1972 [Revised 1993]
Winona	Winona East	1972 [Revised 1993]
Winona	Winona West	1972 [Revised 1993]
Wright	Big Lake	1991
Wright	Clear Lake	1991
Wright	Clearwater	1991
Wright	Elk River	1961 [Revised 1993]
Wright	Hutchinson East	1982 [Revised 1994]
Wright	Monticello	1991
Wright	Rogers	1981 [Revised 1993]
Wright	St. Michael	1991
Wright	Silver Creek	1991
Wright	Watertown	1981 [Revised 1993]
Yellow Medicine	Montevideo	1965 [Revised 1994]

APPENDIX C
SUMMARY OF RESULTS

AN INVESTIGATION OF MINNESOTA'S
UNRECORDED HISTORICAL CEMETERIES

County	Parcels in Department of Revenue Database	Recorded Cemeteries Represented by Revenue Database	Additional Recorded Cemeteries-County Recorder/ Assessor	Total Recorded Cemeteries	MCL Entries	Unrecorded Cemeteries-MCL	Unrecorded Cemeteries-Task 2 Online Sources	Task 2 Online Sources Without County Data	Additional Sources Consulted	Unrecorded Cemeteries-Additional Sources	Total Unrecorded Cemeteries	Notes
Aitkin	52	38	N/A	38	61	21	40	Genealogy Trails	Aitkin County Rootsweb	2	63	One PIN (430010301) in the Department of Revenue file does not correspond to an Aitkin County parcel.
Anoka	41	19	1	20	42	21	5	Interment.net	Anoka County Cemeteries "Monuments to Life Tour" (online)	0	26	One PIN (033024320106) in the Department of Revenue file corresponds to a non-cemetery parcel.
Becker	48	43	4	47	80	37	0			0	37	
Beltrami	53	41	5	46	74	40	15		Beltrami County GIS Online "Find Cemetery" search option	7	62	One PIN (010012300) was not for a cemetery, but was found to be just one digit off of the PIN (010012301) and have the same acreage as one of the Island Lake Cemetery parcels; a corrected PIN was entered into the project database. One PIN (360002300) does not correspond to a Beltrami County parcel.
Benton	34	22	N/A	22	29	9	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project	Benton County Historical Society	5	14	Two PINs (010019902, 010020001) do not correspond to Benton County parcels.
Big Stone	26	23	N/A	23	33	9	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project		0	9	One PIN (130155000) does not correspond to a Big Stone County cemetery.
Blue Earth	57	39	N/A	39	72	29	5	Interment.net	Site visited by Two Pines	1	35	A site visited by Two Pines in 2007 provided information on a potential unrecorded cemetery beyond those identified in MCL.
Brown	47	33	N/A	33	39	8	1		USGS quadrangle	1	10	
Carlton	42	36	N/A	36	48	11	1	Minnesota Cemetery Project	C. Rakes - DNR Cloquet Office (15 October 2001); Trygg Sheet 14	2	14	One MCL cemetery (Synod Cemetery in Kettle River) was not included in the project database for lack of location and source information.
Carver	43	36	N/A	36	59	20	12	Interment.net		0	32	
Cass	54	46	N/A	46	63	28	25	Interment.net	J. Tarbell – DNR Deer River Office (10 May 1995)	1	54	
Chippewa	32	24	N/A	24	51	27	1	Minnesota Cemetery Project Interment.net	Chippewa County Historical Society; findagrave.com; David Radford, DNR State Parks Archaeologist	10	38	
Chisago	51	33	N/A	33	48	14	10	Interment.net		0	24	
Clay	27	25	N/A	25	84	49	1			0	50	
Clearwater	29	28	N/A	28	49	28	1	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	29	
Cook	12	11	N/A	11	17	5	0	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Trygg Sheet 16; David Radford – DNR State Parks Archaeologist	2	7	

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Cottonwood	29	24	N/A	24	29	10	7	Genealogy Trails	Cottonwood County Historical Society	4	21	
Crow Wing	62	37	N/A	37	48	14	40	Interment.net		0	54	Two PINs (590211200AB0009, 280122400000000) do not correspond to a Crow Wing County parcel.
Dakota	87	49	N/A	49	74	27	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails		0	27	
Dodge	17	13	N/A	13	19	7	2	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Dodge County Historical Society	1	10	
Douglas	69	57	N/A	57	60	6	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Douglas County Historical Society	21	27	Two PINs (540148000, 720275000) do not correspond to Douglas County cemeteries but to mausoleums.
Faribault	45	38	0	38	54	14	1	Genealogy Trails		0	15	
Fillmore	85	76	N/A	76	142	52	8	Genealogy Trails	Fillmore County Historical Society	6	66	Three PINs (080342010, 140054010, 170009010) do not correspond to Fillmore County parcels. One PIN (270044020) does not correspond to a Fillmore County cemetery but to a baseball field.
Freeborn	66	45	N/A	45	71	24	0			0	24	
Goodhue	106	67	N/A	67	113	49	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net		2	51	
Grant	41	34	N/A	34	49	11	6	Genealogy Trails		0	17	
Hennepin	101	66	N/A	66	127	50	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project		0	50	One PIN (1412023420011) does not correspond to a Hennepin County cemetery, but to a cemetery driveway; count does not include Fort Snelling National Cemetery.
Houston	49	37	N/A	37	152	115	2	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	V. Green – DNR Caledonia Office (22 February 1999)	1	118	
Hubbard	40	34	N/A	34	30	4	3	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	7	
Isanti	38	36	N/A	36	41	8	3	Genealogy Trails		0	11	
Itasca	73	40	N/A	40	42	18	15	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	USGS Quadrangle; OSA Database	3	36	
Jackson	29	28	N/A	28	39	10	2	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Dahlin 2007; Jackson County Historical Society	2	14	
Kanabec	14	13	0	13	16	2	0	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	2	One PIN (100065500) is for Indian Mounds Park (21KA22)

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Kandiyohi	71	64	N/A	64	82	15	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails	Dahlin 2007	2	17	Three PINS (160250042, 250010100, 300050021) do not correspond to Kandiyohi County parcels
Kittson	30	31	0	31	37	9	33	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Radford and George 1991	0	42	
Koochiching	31	24	N/A	24	35	13	2	Genealogy Trails	Koochiching County Cemetery Database (provided by Pat Emerson, MHS); D. Tillma – DNR Littlefork Office (6 October 2000)	40	55	
Lac qui Parle	54	43	N/A	43	43	2	11	Genealogy Trails		0	13	Three PINs (100085000, 440058000, and 540566902) do not correspond to Lac qui Parle County cemeteries, but agricultural lands
Lake	1	1	N/A	1	10	9	3	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	12	
Lake of the Woods	17	14	N/A	14	22	9	2	Genealogy trails	Red Lake Wildlife Management Area “Land Utilization Project”, “LUP,” Properties spreadsheet (provided by Pat Emerson, MHS); Lake of the Woods County Historical Society; David Radford, DNR State Parks Archaeologist	10	21	One PIN (62181202E) does not correspond to a Lake of the Woods County parcel.
Le Sueur	49	44	N/A	44	71	27	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails		0	27	
Lincoln	30	22	N/A	22	27	7	7	Interment.net		0	14	
Lyon	33	28	N/A	28	39	11	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	11	
McLeod	47	34	N/A	34	57	25	11	Genealogy Trails		0	36	
Mahnomen	21	19	0	19	24	6	5	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	11	
Marshall	86	78	N/A	78	147	71	37	Genealogy Trails		0	108	Three MCL entries were not entered into project database because they had no locational information.
Martin	41	38	N/A	38	54	14	5	Genealogy Trails		0	19	
Meeker	41	34	8	42	43	7	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails	Rosenow 1993 (provided by Meeker County Historical Society)	31	38	One PIN (130918001) does not correspond to a Meeker County parcel

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Mille Lacs	43	31	4	35	35	3	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Mille Lacs County Rootsweb.com	2	5	
Morrison	56	48	2	50	63	20	26		Morrison County Historical Society	1	47	One PIN (230125002) does not correspond to a Morrison County cemetery, but to a residential property.
Mower	35	29	0	29	52	23	0			0	23	
Murray	24	23	7	30	38	8	4	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Dahlin 2007; Murray County Historical Society	0	12	
Nicollet	31	30	2	32	52	21	2	Minnesota Cemetery Project	Dahlin 2007; David Radford, DNR State Parks Archaeologist	3	26	
Nobles	36	33	0	33	35	2	6		Nobles County Historical Society	2	10	
Norman	42	34	0	34	78	43	2	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	45	
Olmsted	59	39	N/A	39	55	20	9			0	29	Two PINs (743632047056, 743633011243) do not correspond to Olmsted County cemeteries, but to a residential property and a building.
Otter Tail	177	156	N/A	156	237	81	78	Interment.net		0	159	
Pennington	31	27	0	27	34	9	3	Interment.net		0	12	
Pine	71	47	N/A	47	67	22	9	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	31	
Pipestone	22	18	N/A	18	20	2	0	Interment.net		0	2	One PIN (090280650) does not correspond to a Pipestone County parcel.
Polk	116	99	0	99	125	30	17	Genealogy Trails		0	47	One PIN (360010301) does not correspond to a Polk County parcel; another PIN (400021001) is for a pet cemetery.
Pope	49	38	2	40	49	12	1	Minnesota Cemetery Project		0	13	
Ramsey	38	22	N/A	22	35	12	3	Genealogy Trails	Larpenteur, August L. 1901 Recollections of the City and People of St. Paul, 1843-1898. <i>Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society</i> , Vol. IX (1901):363-394.	0	15	Three PINs (012922420039, 262923130163, 262923130164) do not correspond to a Ramsey County cemetery, but to residential and other property types.
Red Lake	21	20	1	21	20	1	0	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	1	One PIN (109005000) does not correspond to a Red Lake County cemetery, but to a monument at a church.

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Redwood	53	43	4	47	51	6	20	Minnesota Cemetery Project Interment.net	Dahlin 2007; findagrave.com; Redwood County Genealogical Society	32	58	Two PINs (599950060; 869950060), based on their legal locations and a review of USGS maps and aerial photographs, appear to not correspond to cemeteries.
Renville	52	49	0	49	79	30	5	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Dahlin 2007	9	44	One PIN (040051000) does not correspond to a Renville County cemetery, but to disposal ponds.
Rice	47	42	3	45	69	24	3	Genealogy Trails		0	27	
Rock	27	23	0	23	25	2	3			0	5	
Roseau	58	46	N/A	46	66	20	16	Genealogy Trails	Red Lake Wildlife Management Area "Land Utilization Project", "LUP," Properties spreadsheet (provided by Pat Emerson, MHS)	14	50	One PIN (163001300) does not correspond to a Roseau County cemetery, but to a church.
St. Louis	220	84	N/A	84	98	25	3	Minnesota Cemetery Project	M. Manguson – DNR Tower Office; B. J. Glesener – DNR Littelfork Office; Wheeling Steel Corporation 1943	3	31	One PIN (450001001170) does not correspond to a St. Louis County cemetery, but to vacant land, possibly for a former church.
Scott	35	20	N/A	20	31	12	1	Genealogy Trails		0	13	
Sherburne	30	24	N/A	24	26	3	4	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	Dahlin 2007; OSA database	1	8	
Sibley	53	44	N/A	44	50	10	0	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	10	
Stearns	76	57	N/A	57	106	46	1	Minnesota Cemetery Project	Dahlin 2007	1	48	Six PINs (15083040500, 36236720505, 66364140000, 84534580000, 84537970900, 84534580005) do not correspond to a Stearns County parcel, and one PIN (84534600000) is for a residential property.
Steele	49	43	N/A	43	54	9	3	Genealogy Trails		0	12	
Stevens	17	14	N/A	14	18	4	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	4	
Swift	30	26	N/A	26	45	22	8	Genealogy Trails		0	30	
Todd	84	62	N/A	62	72	20	0	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	20	Minnesota Cemetery Project data is flawed and was not entered into project database
Traverse	23	23	N/A	23	21	2	2	Interment.net		0	4	

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Wabasha	57	36	N/A	36	51	18	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	18	
Wadena	40	27	N/A	27	35	8	11	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	19	One PIN (150052025) appears to be for a cemetery-associated property, perhaps a parking lot, but not a cemetery.
Waseca	30	28	N/A	28	47	19	1	Genealogy Trails		0	20	
Washington	56	32	N/A	32	60	28	5	Interment.net	Minnesota Genealogical Journal (16) – Washington County; OSA files; OSA database	3	36	Three PINs (2303220120012, 2303220210005, 03303020410028) are for properties containing buildings and not cemeteries.
Watsonwan	34	28	N/A	28	29	3	2			0	5	
Wilkin	24	22	N/A	22	26	5	10	Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	15	
Winona	84	57	N/A	57	67	17	0	Minnesota Cemetery Project Genealogy Trails Interment.net		0	17	Two PINs (070002080, 270000760) are for churches and not cemeteries.
Wright	97	72	N/A	72	99	29	13	Genealogy Trails	OSA files	3	45	An additional two entries under Wright County in MCL are for Stearns County cemeteries.
Yellow Medicine	35	33	N/A	33	48	15	30	Genealogy Trails Interment.net	OSA files; Two Pines field visit; David Radford, DNR State Parks Archaeologist; Terrell 2009	3	48	
TOTAL^a	4313	3294 ^b	43	3337 ^b	4914	1688	623			231	2542	

^a Totals do not include Fort Snelling National Cemetery, which is on federal land.

^b Total includes four cemeteries that were counted twice because they straddle two different counties. The actual number of recorded cemeteries in the Department of Revenue database is 3,290, and in the state is 3333.