

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Barrett Lakeside Pavilion

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 307 Lake Street

City or town: Barrett State: MN County: Grant County

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain: _____)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Music Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Music Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion, located on the south shoreline of Lake Barrett in Barrett, Minnesota, was placed in service in 1929. The pavilion is a one-story, 50- by 100-foot, wood frame building on a concrete foundation. Its exterior is defined by its straightforward visual character, created by its scale, wood construction, and the Dutch Gable form of its roof. The building has been altered over time but retains its character-defining exterior form and interior wooden floor, open volume, and exposed truss system, and retains historic integrity to its period of significance 1929-1965. As a result, the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion stands as a well-preserved example of the pavilion as a property type.

Due to the dominance of its primary resource (the pavilion), the property is counted as a building with one additional contributing resource (the site) and two non-contributing structures (gazebo and picnic shelter).

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Narrative Description

The Lakeside Pavilion is located in the small, west-central Minnesota town of Barrett. Established on the south side of Lake Barrett in 1887, the population of this Grant County community has not exceeded 415 over the period beginning with the 1900 U.S. Decennial Census; in 2020, the population of Barrett was 366.¹ The community is located just seven miles southeast of the Grant County seat at Elbow Lake with the nearest major population center being Alexandria (pop., 14,335) some thirty miles to the east of Barrett. Grant County and the region in general can be described as rural in character and populated by small towns and the hundreds of lakes threaded among them.

The town of Barrett is laid out following the diagonally running State Highway 55 (a.k.a., Olson Memorial Highway) and parallel to the former Minneapolis and Pacific Railway line (now, the Elbow Lake Subdivision operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway), both of which enter town on the southeast, passing through the downtown commercial area and in proximity to the southwest side of Barrett Lake before passing northwest out of the city limits. The portion of town fronting Lake Barrett is concentrated along Lake Street, north and northeast of the commercial area. The Lakeside Pavilion is situated on Lake Street, amidst a residential neighborhood.

Site Description

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is situated on a city-owned, rectangular parcel of just over one acre. The parcel is situated on the north side of Lake Street, with the street marking the south property boundary, Barrett Lake the north property boundary, a fence marking the boundary between the pavilion property and a house on the west, and a point approximately ten feet east of the site's picnic shelter marking the east boundary.

The site is flat on the south, then begins to drop moving north; the change in elevation is sufficient that the building foundation is exposed on the north side of the pavilion. The site continues to slope moving toward the shoreline. Change in elevation also occurs to the east, the picnic shelter being located on a rise just east of the pavilion. The property is heavily treed except near the south and southeast. The pavilion is situated near the south property boundary at Lake Street with a section of concrete abutting the building on the south and a wide concrete sidewalk abutting the building on the west. The sidewalk on the west provides access to the primary entrance on the west and connects to a dirt path near the building's northwest corner; the path extends to the lake and the dock.

Two non-historic, non-contributing structures are located on the site. An octagonal, wood gazebo on a concrete pad is situated west of the pavilion, on the west side of the sidewalk. The gazebo has knee walls clad in car siding, square posts with angled bracing at the intersection of each side, and

¹ U.S. Decennial Census. Available at <https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/usfedcen/>. Retrieved 09/15/2023.

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an eight-sided pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles. An approximate 32- by 24-foot picnic shelter on a concrete pad is located some thirty-five feet east of the pavilion. The shelter is an open structure comprised of eight posts along the long sides supporting a gable roof. The gable ends are clad in car siding and the roof in asphalt shingles. The gazebo and the picnic shelter were constructed in 1992. An eighty-four-foot fishing dock was also constructed at that time, but as a lake feature, the structure is not located within the property boundaries.

Property Description

Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is located on a large parcel located on Lake Barrett. The property is comprised of two contributing resources – the pavilion and the site – and two non-contributing resources – the gazebo and the picnic shelter – all located on a wooded, waterfront parcel. The site is a critical feature of the property because it shapes the construction and use of the building. The 1929 pavilion is one-story, 50- by 100-foot, wood frame building on a concrete foundation. The building's exterior is defined by its straightforward visual character, created by its scale, wood construction, and the Dutch Gable form of its roof.² Although altered over time, the pavilion retains its character-defining exterior form and interior wooden floor, open volume, and exposed truss system with historic integrity intact.

Exterior

The pavilion exterior is defined by its simple form with Dutch Gable roof and its wood cladding. The building is oriented with its length running parallel to Lake Street and its primary entrance on the west.

The primary façade (west) houses the primary entrance, which is a double-wide, recessed opening with a Tudor arch form.³ The walls of the recess are clad in car siding and the floor is concrete. The doors into the building are recessed approximately eight feet from the west elevation. The current double-leaf, multi-light doors are non-historic replacements; the character of the original doors is unknown. A single-leaf pedestrian entrance with a multi-panel, non-historic, hollow core metal door is located near the south end of the elevation, providing access directly into the pavilion kitchen. Two sets of paired, non-historic, sliding windows are located on the primary façade: one, centered in the wall between the primary entrance and the kitchen entrance, and the second near the north end of the wall.

The primary façade has been altered by the addition of an approximate eight-foot section; this change is discernible when comparing the existing elevation with a 1929 photograph (Figure 22). Although unconfirmed, alteration appears to have been part of work completed in 1935, within the

² The Dutch Gable roof combines a hip roof and a gable roof. The roof ascends from each corner in the manner of a hip roof, then transitions to a ridge line like a gable roof. On the east and west elevations, the transition from hip to gable creates a shallow gable end, in this case housing two louvered openings.

³ The Tudor arch is a derivative of the Gothic arch. The Tudor has a pointed apex but lacks the extreme angle that typifies the Gothic arch.

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period of significance. On the exterior, the addition impacts the primary entrance and the roof form on that side.

The pavilion's south elevation is dominated by a band of openings that extend some sixty feet of the upper wall. Each of the openings originally housed a single, wood shutter that was hinged at the top and could be attached to a hook at the eave to hold them open. Without screens, the openings supported air circulation but provided no protection from bugs or rain. The shutters were removed and paired sliding windows installed in 2005 in order to extend the building's operating season. Despite the alteration, the retention of the original fenestration pattern results in retention of scale, rhythm, and the linear character of the banded form. Like the west elevation, the south is clad in car siding and the overhanging eave has exposed rafter tails. A dormer with a shed roof is centered along the building's length; its four openings house ventilation louvers.

The east elevation has been altered by construction of an addition to house the expanded stage and restrooms, completed in 2009. The addition extends almost the full width of the building and is approximately eight feet deep. A single opening is centered on the elevation to provide access to the restrooms from the outside. The opening has a single-leaf, flush panel, metal door. The elevation is otherwise consistent with building, including car siding and overhanging eave with exposed rafter tails (both the original building, which remains visible, and the addition).

The character of the pavilion's north elevation is similar to that of the south – both being dominated by a band of openings. On the north, however, the fall-off of the site results in more wall height than on the south and so the windows are centered in the wall rather than near the overhanging eave. The wood shutters in the openings were replaced by windows in 2005 and a double-leaf, multi-light door with sidelights was installed near the center of the window band. The door provides access to a non-historic, exterior wood deck with an approximate three-foot tall railing that runs the perimeter of the structure. It is raised from grade on concrete footings with no direct access to the rear yard. Despite the alteration, the retention of the original window openings results in retention of scale, rhythm, and the linear character of the banded form along this side. Consistent with the other elevations, the south is clad in car siding and the overhanging eave has exposed rafter tails.

Despite the alteration of the east and west sides, the historic building form remains the dominant, character-defining feature on the exterior. The building remains easily identifiable as a pavilion typical of the form as constructed in the early twentieth century.

Interior

The interior of the Lakeside Pavilion is characterized by its open volume and the elements that define its historic function, namely the wooden floor, booth seating, and stage. Despite the 2009 renovations of the stage and restrooms on the east, and the creation of a kitchen and bar on the west, the interior retains a historic integrity due to retention of those most significant of character-defining features.

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The building interior is loosely divided between the large, main space and the seating area on the south which is known as the bullpen. The wall between the two spaces is comprised of a series of five-foot posts extending from a four-foot knee wall to the upper wall. This treatment keeps the bullpen visually engaged with the main space.

The main space is dominated by the maple floor which extends the full dimensions of the room. The floor is laid in a log cabin pattern, meaning that the boards are laid parallel to the outer walls on all sides, so they intersect at the corners of the floor. As the boards are laid, the intersection at the corners creates a diagonal joint that extends from the outer corners – at the point of the first intersection – toward the floor center until the boards across the building’s width reach a nearly pointed shape. From there, the center of the floor is laid parallel to the building’s length.

A single row of wood-booth seating extends along the southern length of the main space with a short, double row of booths situated parallel to the south wall, near the west end. This short, double row represents what is left of the 1929 booths. The booths are arranged back-to-back with an outer “wall” element comprised of five vertical, tongue-and-groove boards with rounded tops arranged with a tall center board flanked by boards of decreasing heights. The narrow tables are attached to an inner wall and supported on the outer side by a single leg. The rest of the pavilion seating is modeled after the original with a variation in the form of the side walls distinguishing them from the originals. The bullpen booths, which were added in the 1960s, are a match to the later booths in the main space, suggesting all of the later booths date to that time. Prior to adding booth seating in the bullpen, locals recall there were chairs along the perimeter of the space. Notably, the booth forms are typical of similar property types, including the Surf Ballroom (NHL) in Clear Lake, Iowa which retains its original 1948 booth seating.⁴ All booth tabletops at the Lakeside Pavilion were replaced in ca.2005.

The ceiling of the main space, though camouflaged by decorative garland, is an exposed, historic truss system. The garland is attached to the lower, horizontal member with no particular damage to the structure. Due to the garland, an evaluation of the truss form and condition was not completed. A series of globe lights are suspended from the truss system to light the interior. Two heating units and four ceiling fans provide a measure of temperature control; there is no air conditioning in the building.

The bullpen is an approximately 15- by 75-foot seating area along the south wall. As noted, the space is separated from the main space by a largely open wall. The bullpen is fully occupied by two rows of booth seating on either side of a narrow center aisle. The bullpen walls and ceiling are clad in unpainted car siding and the floor is concrete. Exposed structural beams extend through the space. The bullpen is visually dominated by its light and open character, created by the band of windows on the south wall and the open wall between it and main space.

⁴ Alexa McDowell, “Surf Ballroom,” National Historic Landmark Registration Form, 2021.

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A small, non-historic stage flanked by restrooms extends the full width of the main space at the east end of the building. The location of the stage and restrooms date to the 1960s with their current configuration dating to a 2009 renovation. The stage is recessed between the restrooms, with angled outer walls and ceiling to enhance acoustics; the walls and ceiling are clad in vertical car siding in a natural finish. It is raised approximately fourteen inches above the main floor and the stage floor is carpeted. The angled ceiling has four rows of three recessed can lights. Both restrooms have recessed entrances and the interiors are unremarkable: drywall walls and ceilings, vinyl tile floors, and steel stall doors.

A non-historic kitchen and bar are located at the west end of the building. The kitchen occupies the southwest end of the building, extending from a point just south of the primary entrance to the southwest corner. The kitchen is contemporary in finishes and appliances, with the most recent modifications, including a pass-through between the kitchen and the main space, completed in 2004.

A bar (with adjacent storage room) was installed in the northwest corner in 2004. The bar, which measures approximately 12- by 20-feet, consists of an angled, L-shaped counter with a bulkhead mirroring the counter shape. The bar was installed in a manner that minimizes the impact to the windows that it abuts as well as the wood flooring upon which it sits.

Despite multiple alterations during its nearly 100-years of existence – both during the period of significance and after – the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion retains a very strong sense of its original character and historic function with the most significant of its character-defining features retained.

Summary of Documented Alterations

1935 Although no detail is provided about the extent of alterations, it was reported in April of 1935 that the pavilion was “being completely remodeled and redecorated” and would reopen under new management. One addition was a “new novel color lighting system... to enhance the new decorations.”⁵ This is believed to be the time that the primary elevation was moved 8 feet to the west creating space for an indoor kitchen and creating a recessed area at the original doors.

1960s In the early 1960s, building remodeling included additional booth seating, the addition of restrooms, which required the expansion on the east elevation, upgrade of the kitchen facilities with the addition of running water, and replacement of the original stage with a stage located “right across the building” – which appears to mean at the current location, centered on the east wall.

⁵ *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), April 25, 1935 (Grant County Historical Society, partially cited newspaper clipping.)

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1992 A \$30,000 project focused on the pavilion grounds and included an eighty-four-foot fishing pier (built and funded by the Department of Natural Resources), a large picnic shelter, a small gazebo, pavilion restrooms accessible from the outside, and new sidewalks. With the new access to restrooms and new sidewalks, the building was made accessible.⁶ The deck on the north was likely constructed at this time.

2002 The pavilion roof was replaced.⁷

2003 Repairs were made to the building including refinishing the dance floor, rewiring, and remodeling of the restrooms.⁸

2004 The kitchen was upgraded and remodeled (Figure 01), including enlarging the workspace, addition of a new serving window, and replacement of doors. The bar was installed in the northwest corner of the building at that time. Renovations in 2003-2004 totaled expenditures of \$47,000.

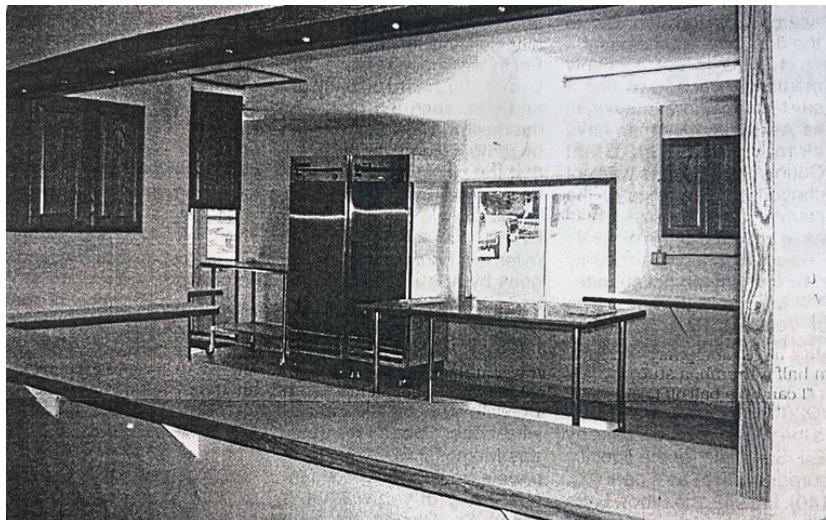


Figure 01. Upgraded Kitchen – 2004. View through the pass-through window looking from the dance floor to the kitchen. (Grant County Herald, June 23, 2004.)

2005 The roof was re-shingled and windows installed in 2005 (Figure 02).⁹ Prior to window installation, the openings had been covered by a wood shutter, hinged at the top that was lifted and attached to a hook on the exterior in order to provide fresh air; there were no screens. Installation of windows extended the building's seasonal use to at least six months every year. The booth tabletops were replaced at this time.

⁶ “\$30,000 facelift,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), September 09, 1992, np.

⁷ “Bonnie Hjelle Barrett Pavilion Renovation Fund,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 19, 2002.

⁸ “Upgraded pavilion ready for Old Setters’ Reunion,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 23, 2004.

⁹ “Upgraded pavilion ready for Old Setters’ Reunion,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 23, 2004.

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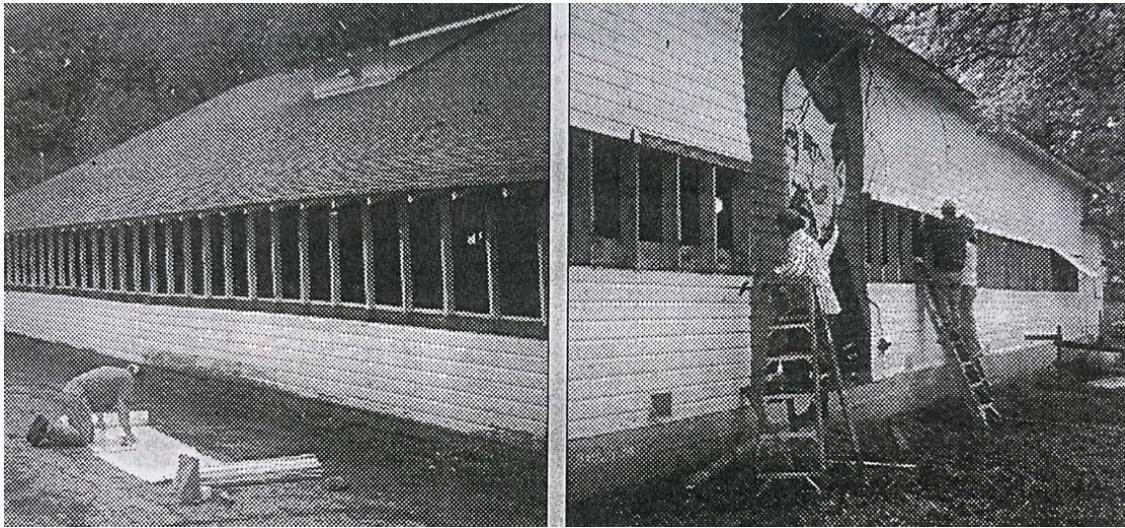


Figure 02. Windows Installed – 2005. At left contractors in preparation for window installation. At the far, right end of the picture on the right an original shutter (in open position) awaits removal. When open, the shutters provided no windbreak or protection from inclement weather or lowering temperatures. (*Hoffman Tribune*, June 09, 2005.)

2009 Remodeled to install and new stage and restrooms at the east end of the pavilion (Figure 03) – the new stage and restrooms replaced the existing at this same location. Work was completed by Barrett high school students as a hands-on project in a carpentry class funded by a community wide fund-drive.¹⁰ It appears the vertical wall paneling that extends the perimeter of the interior was also installed at that time.

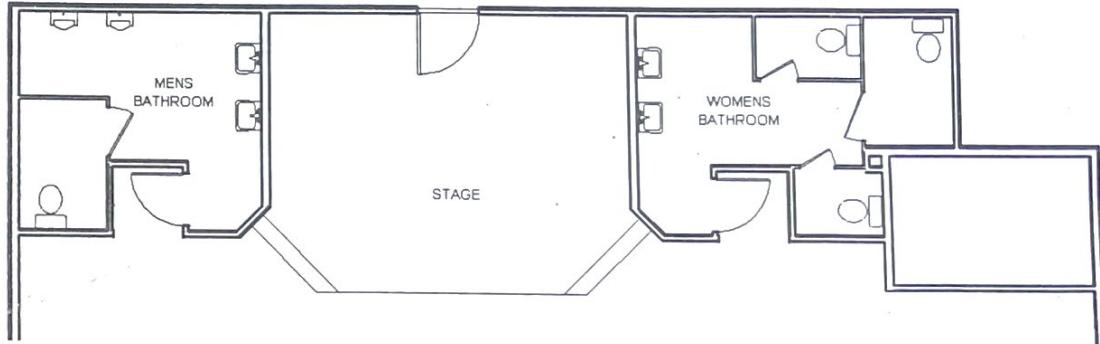


Figure 03. Stage and Restroom Replacement – 2009. This plan, drawn by the carpentry class instructor, illustrates the arrangement of the 2009 stage and restrooms – the plan is retained today. (Grant County Herald, June 17, 2009.)

¹⁰ “Appreciation dinner, re-opening of Pavilion,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), September 16, 2009.

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Integrity Discussion

The property remains at its original location.

The property remains on the original, wooded site near Barrett Lake with its setting much as it was when the pavilion was placed in service in 1929. The addition of a small gazebo west of the pavilion and a picnic shelter to the east present the only negative impacts to integrity of setting. Because both were constructed of compatible materials, support the function of the pavilion thereby extending the resource's use, maintain a reasonable distance from the pavilion, and are sensitively scaled, the impact to setting is minimized. Also relevant to integrity of setting, the pavilion remains within the historic neighborhood which, while evolved since the time the pavilion was constructed in 1929, remains wholly residential in character. Because the wooded site and proximity to Barrett Lake is retained and because the neighborhood remains residential in character, historic integrity is retained.

By remaining on its original site on the lake, the pavilion also retains historic integrity as it relates to feeling, setting, and association. The site for the pavilion was specifically chosen by the City of Barrett to support the function of the pavilion, which was to provide shelter for residents to gather and to enjoy time outdoors, thereby making best use of this natural resource in their community. The large lakeside parcel provided ample room for the pavilion as well as shaded outdoor space for gathering and the lake for swimming and fishing. The historic association with the lake remains a significant feature of the resource and representative of the pavilion's historical purpose.

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion retains historic design and material integrity. On the exterior, retention of the primary building form (long and broad building with a Dutch Gable roof) makes it highly recognizable as a pavilion. While the additions on the east and west altered the original form, the west addition was constructed during the period of significance and is considered part of the historic fabric. The east addition was built after the period of significance, but its scale and quality of execution results in a minimal impact on the original form. Likewise, the addition of an exterior deck on the north presents a minimal impact to the most visible elevations. The 2005 installation of windows at openings that were originally covered only by exterior shutters (north and south elevations) was completed to extend the building's seasonal use. While this alteration negatively impacts both design and materials, the original fenestration pattern is retained, and windows are scaled to fit the original openings and remain arranged in the linear band that defined the original open-air character of the openings. Finally, retention of exterior wood car-siding on all elevations contributes significantly to character of both design and materials.

The property also retains design and material integrity on the interior, which remains visually defined by its open plan, booth seating, and original, expansive wood floor. Although camouflaged by garland, the exposed truss system is also part of the historic character and remains intact. Alterations of the bullpen in the 1960s to add booth seating involved construction of a knee-wall, which modified the original relationship between the bullpen and the dance floor. However, these changes were completed during the period of significance to accommodate the new use of the property for roller skating and are not considered detrimental to the overall integrity of the

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building. Integrity is compromised by the alteration of the early stage and restrooms on the east and modification/construction of the kitchen and the bar on the west impact historic integrity. Constructed in the 1960s and significantly modified in 2009, they represent non-historic alterations. Finally, the alteration of the kitchen on the west and the construction of the small bar in the northwest corner, impact integrity of design and materials. The kitchen remains within the footprint of the 1935 addition, but its character (materials) is contemporary. The bar is also within the 1935 addition but is clearly a contemporary element that replaced an early functional area at that end of the building.

Integrity of workmanship relates to quality of structure and any detailing - which remains intact. The resource retains historic integrity specific to workmanship.

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion remains much as it stood upon completion in 1929. The building and site remain in use as a community gathering place and, as such, is experienced by residents of Barrett and beyond much as it has been for the last ninety-four years. The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1929-1965

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. Specifically, the pavilion is locally significant as a community gathering place for the town of Barrett and residents across Grant County.

The existing Barrett Lakeside Pavilion was constructed in 1929 to replace the original 1894 pavilion. The pavilion was constructed by the City of Barrett on the south shore of Barrett Lake to provide a seasonal venue for a wide variety of purposes including dancing, roller skating, church dinners, family gatherings, graduations, and the annual Old Settlers Reunion. As a small-town venue in a rural area, the Barrett Pavilion was an important resource for a county-wide audience interested in the variety of activities offered in the building. While the building is not used as regularly as it was in previous years, it remains a highly valued local landmark and a venue for family gatherings, weddings, and various events.

In addition, the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a well-preserved example of the pavilion as a property type. Although the resource has seen some alterations, such changes are consistent with the evolution of the property type from one that operated seasonally to a venue capable of serving the community year-round. Generally, the pavilion retains historic integrity with setting and association fully intact, design and materials largely intact, and integrity of feeling retained.

The Period of Significance is 1929-1965, marking the year the pavilion was placed-in-service through 1965 when research indicates the prominence of the pavilion had come to an end. While no specific year can be determined at this time, the historic record shows a rise of other forms of entertainment including movies, minimized interest in activities at the pavilion. Advertising for activities waned and then ceased by the mid-1960s. Despite the shift in primacy, the Lakeside Pavilion continued to provide its community an important summer gathering place for the many decades that followed.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

The area of Grant County surrounding what was to become the town of Barrett had been occupied by native tribes for thousands of years before the arrival of the first non-native settler.

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The first non-native settlers at the site that became Barrett were Eric and Gertrude Johnson who staked a claim and constructed a dugout near the bank of the Pomme-de-Terre River, which feeds Barrett Lake. The couple soon found other non-native settlers, the Gudmonsons to the east and Ole Lien (for whom the township was later named) at Cormorant Lake to the west. Native Americans were also living in the area at the time of European settlement.¹¹



Figure 04. View of the town of Barrett looking to the northwest with Lake Barrett in the background, 1913.
(Grant County Historical Society.)

More settlers moved into the area, but growth in those early years was slow. Along with Eric and Gertrude Johnson, the settlers were typically of Scandinavian descent and came with the intention of farming. The arrival of the railroad in 1886 signaled a move to officially establish a village; the Johnsons platted the town of Barrett in 1887, and the village was incorporated in 1889. By 1900, Barrett, small though it was, was thriving with all the trappings of a growing town.¹² As Barrett neared the close of the nineteenth century, the city fathers moved to utilize the town's greatest natural resource – Lake Barrett. In 1894 the city built the first lakeside pavilion, which was “primarily a picnic shelter for those who planned an outing at the lake and were disappointed by the weatherman.”¹³

¹¹ Ibid., 03.

¹² *Grant County Heritage* (Elbow Lake, MN: Grant County Historical Society, 1991), no page.

¹³ “The Lakeside Pavilion [sic] …” *Barrett Lake Breeze*, 1981 (Grant County Historical Society, partially cited newspaper clipping).

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Figure 05. View of the 1894 Barrett pavilion in 1922. (Grant County Historical Society.)

In 1904 it was determined that on the 24th of June of each year the residents of Grant County would set aside one day to celebrate the good fortune of having settled in such a beautiful area. Initially the celebration, which was known as the Old Settlers Reunion, was held at the county seat in Elbow Lake. In that first year, some 800 people attended. In 1906 the reunion was moved to the Lakeside Pavilion in Barrett to take advantage of its commodious and beautiful, lakeside site (Figure 11). In its new location the reunion featured a concert by the Barrett Band, a procession to the Lakeside Pavilion, a formal welcome by the Barrett mayor, and the annual baseball game.¹⁴ The pavilion remained in regular use through the coming years including as the location for the annual Old Settlers Reunion.

In early June of 1929, the work to construct a new pavilion was begun and completed in time for the annual Old Settlers Reunion on the 24th of that same month (Figure 6). As reported in the county newspaper,

“A new pavilion 50’ x 100’ will be in readiness for the annual Old Settlers Reunion and celebration at Barrett June 24. The old pavilion on Barrett Lake was built about thirty years ago and intermittently there has been talk of erecting a new pavilion to take its place. With the approach of the 24th of June, sentiment for a more commodious place to accommodate the record crowds that always attend the Barrett celebration crystallized, and the result was that on Thursday of last week a decision was reached to put up a new pavilion. Friday the grounds were staked out, and Saturday morning work started with a crew of about twenty men to tear down the old pavilion, dig the foundations, and get set for the structure.”

¹⁴ “A day to remember,” June 21, 1979 (Grant County Historical Society, partially cited newspaper clipping).

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Figure 06. View of the newly completed Lakeside Pavilion, 1929. The view is of the west end of the building. Note the large shutter, propped open to the inside concession area. (Grant County Historical Society.)

The article went on to note that the new structure had a concrete foundation supported by four large concrete beams extending the entire length of the building and twelve-foot posts where the original structure used eight-foot posts – confirmation that the new pavilion was a greater scale than the original. The floor space of the new pavilion was constructed to be nearly three times the size of the floor space of the original pavilion. Permanent seating was built around the entire dance floor. New amenities included a booth addition at the front of the main building that served as a “refreshment booth for the sale of drinks and lunches.”¹⁵ A rounded platform stage was located in the northeast corner.¹⁶

A celebration was held to mark the opening of the new Lakeside Pavilion. Held concurrently with the Old Settlers Reunion, the event drew a record crowd. The celebration included an address by Minnesota Governor Theodore Christianson. Music was provided by Flor's Little German Band of New Ulm with an evening dance, music provided by Ray and His Orchestra and Berk's Classique Dance Band.¹⁷ The traditional baseball game, which in that year pitted Barrett against Elbow Lake, was a featured event of the afternoon. Undoubtedly, the excitement of the new pavilion contributed to the interest, but certainly the popularity of the Old Settlers Reunion, with 1929 marking the event's twenty-fifth anniversary, was what drew an estimated 3,000 people. News reports noted that, even with its 1,500-person capacity, the new pavilion was unable to accommodate all those in attendance. Despite that shortcoming, the paper indicated that, “the fine new pavilion made a very favorable impression.” The pavilion grounds, on the shores of Barrett

¹⁵ “Pavilion is Being Built at Barrett,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 13, 1929: 01.

¹⁶ “Barrett Pavilion,” Minnesota Historic Properties Inventory Form, 2001.

¹⁷ “Pavilion is Being Built at Barrett,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 13, 1929: 01.

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Lake, provided a shady respite from the day's heat and the lake offered boat rides provided by the Hjelle steamboats, swimming, and fishing.¹⁸

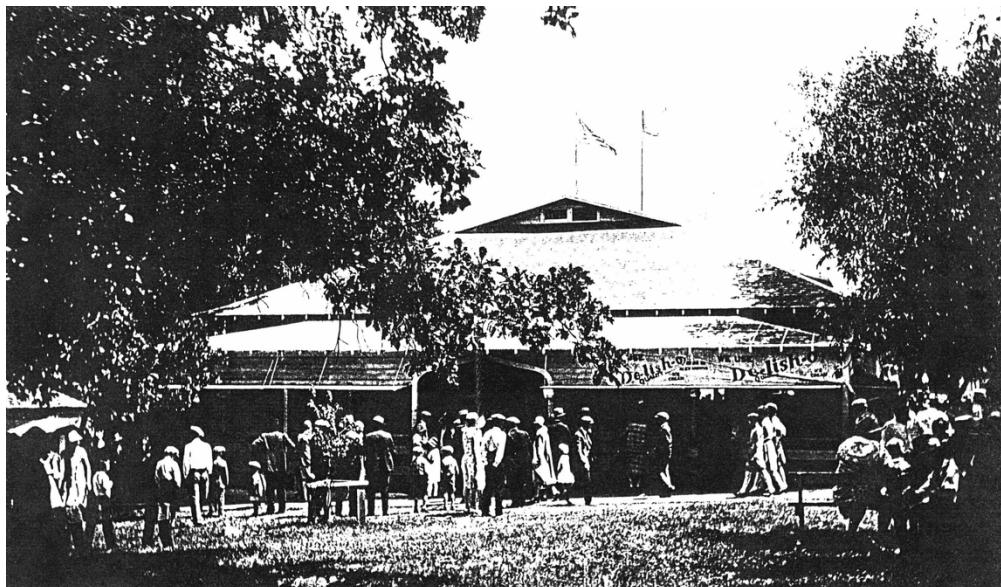


Figure 07. This undated image (prior to 1935) from a news clipping documents what was likely an Old Settlers Reunion. The view shows the large shutters for concessions and the Tudor arch of the entrance. (Grant County Historical Society.)

In the years subsequent to construction of the 1929 pavilion, the building was in use seasonally – typically, from late April through early-to-mid September. The community – local and county-wide – continued to use the building for a wide variety of gatherings including graduations, family reunions, and wedding receptions. For seventy-five years, the Old Settlers Reunion represented the largest gathering each year, but smaller events like the annual Memorial Day chicken dinner, were also held at the pavilion. Beginning in 1904, the dinner, which was started by the Fridhem Lutheran congregation, included not only a congregate meal but a daylong celebration that included speakers and other activities; the annual chicken dinner was held at the pavilion for eighty-years.¹⁹ For a handful of seasons in the late 1970s-early 1980s, the Prairie Wind Players produced dinner theater in the Lakeside Pavilion.²⁰

Dances account for the most regular use of the pavilion. Advertisements for dances appeared in the *Grant County Herald* announcing the various bands scheduled to perform each Friday evening through the season.²¹ The Lakeside Pavilion remained Barrett's only dance venue until construction of Roosevelt Hall (NRHP, 1985) in 1934.²²

¹⁸ "Thousands Attend 25th Reunion of Old Settlers." (Grant County Historical Society, partially cited newspaper clipping) and "Old Settlers Reunion Mon. June 24 at Barrett," *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), June 20, 1929: 01.

¹⁹ *Heritage of Grant County, Minnesota* (Elbow Lake, MN: The Grant County Historical Society, 1985).

²⁰ "Barrett Pavilion," Minnesota Historic Properties Inventory Form, 2001.

²¹ Various advertisements appearing in the *Grant County Herald*.

²² Roosevelt Hall was completed by the Civil Works Administration (CWA). The one-and-one-half story, wood frame Roosevelt Hall building was erected as a community auditorium and high school gymnasium. The interior had

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The earliest dances, dating to the original Lakeside Pavilion, featured traditional dances such as polkas, waltzes, and the schottish.²³ After 1929 the Lakeside Pavilion hosted some familiar performers, including bandleader Lawrence Welk, Whoopee John (a.k.a., John Kerr's Whoopee Band), Nashville star Ferlin Husky, and the Minnesota-born, Johnny Holm.²⁴ Local and regional bands also performed at the pavilion including Ed. Harvey's Orchestra, the Little German Band of New Ulm, Koss Marigold Garden Orchestra, the Air Raiders Orchestra, and Natives Concertina Orchestra (Figure 23).²⁵ The Barrett pavilion was one of multiple venues that regularly advertised dances during the summer season throughout the region. In 1929 advertisements also appeared for dances at the Elbow Lake Opera House, the Erdahl Hall, the Fairgrounds Pavilion at Herman, Wendell Legion Hall, Norcross Town Hall, and the M.W.A. Hall at Ashby.²⁶ Note that only one venue in that list – the Fairgrounds Pavilion at Herman – was a pavilion. Like the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion, each of these resources were small-town venues in a rural area of the state that provided a county-wide audience with a space for a range of activities - music and dancing being their primary use.

Similar circumstances existed in 1949. A cross-section of community events was held throughout the season, with dances scheduled for every Saturday night. In the summer of 1949, the venue hosted Buddy Bair & His Orchestra, Oren Budke and His Tempo Kings, Fats Carlson and His Orchestra, and – quite notably, given the era – Basie Givens and His All Colored Orchestra.²⁷ While some venues in the area around Barrett no longer appear in advertisements in 1949, new venues took their place including the Lakeside Pavilion at Glenwood (non-extant), the Hillside Club at Alexandria, and Gene's Big Barn. All of these venues advertised regularly throughout the summer season. While some performers appeared at venues across the area, there is no particular evidence suggesting there was an organized circuit of performers booked at the various venues as was typical on a larger scale beginning with the rise of Rock and Roll in the late 1950s.

In the 1950s and early 1960s the pavilion at Barrett became widely known for Thursday night roller skating, bringing young people from towns as far away as Fergus Falls and Alexandria for a night on wheels.²⁸ In 1957 the American Legion Post 351 hosted a 4th of July celebration at the

a maple floor and stage on the main floor with a balcony providing seating for 200. As stated in the National Register nomination, for most of its history Roosevelt Hall was Barrett's primary, year-round community center. In addition to its function related to the high school gymnasium and community meetings, the building hosted dances with advertisements appearing regularly throughout the year. With the advantage of year-round use, Roosevelt Hall became Barrett's primary community gathering place but often worked with the Lakeside Pavilion to serve the community. For example, the annual Old Settlers Reunion remained centered at the Lakeside Pavilion but held the evening dances at both locations which made it possible to feature a "new time dance" at the pavilion and an "old time dance" at the hall.²² Roosevelt Hall is currently used by the local dinner theatre group, the Prairie Wind Players.

²³ "Barrett Pavilion," Minnesota Historic Properties Inventory Form, 2001.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Various advertisements appearing in the *Grant County Herald* in June through September of 1929.

²⁶ Various advertisements appearing in the *Grant County Herald* in April and May of 1929.

²⁷ Basie Givens was a bass player and band leader in the Omaha, Nebraska area during the 1940s-1960s. His orchestra gained regional notoriety. <https://historyharvest.unl.edu/items/show/57>.

²⁸ "Rollerskating is back at the Lakeside," *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), July 11, 1990: 01.

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Lakeside Pavilion which included both roller skating and an evening dance featuring Irv Lester and His Orchestra.²⁹ Eventually, skating rinks were built in other communities and, along with the rise of other forms of entertainment including movies, interest in roller skating at the pavilion waned and then ceased by the mid-1960s. An attempt at staging a resurgence was undertaken in 1990 with immediate, though short-term success.³⁰

Seasonal weekend dances at the Lakeside Pavilion gained in popularity in the 1980s. First sponsored by the American Legion and then coordinated by a group of local dance bands that alternated performing on Saturday nights. The local Civic and Commerce organization took on the role of providing concessions for sale at the dances.³¹

Through the course of its 94-year existence, the Lakeside Pavilion has served as one of the primary gathering places for the town of Barrett and the surrounding area and the only one on the lake – fulfilling the purpose for which the city built it. For 75 years, the building was the venue for the Old Settlers Reunion. For 80 years, the annual Memorial Day chicken dinner was held at the pavilion. Countless graduations and family reunions met at the pavilion and enjoyed the shelter of the building and the beauty of the lakeside site. Weekly dances were held in the building, bringing together people from across the area to enjoy music and dancing. Roller skating was the rage for young people for more than a decade. The pavilion continues to serve Barrett today as a community gathering place.

Pavilion as Property Type

In the 1800s public parks were places for gathering to picnic, to play and swim, to hold family reunions, and to dance in open air pavilions. Pavilions came in a variety of shapes and sizes, but they typically began as wooden structures that were often later enlarged to include kitchens, dining rooms, and additional floor space for dancing.³² Many famous dance locations started as wood-frame pavilions that later burned and were reconstructed with masonry and then upgraded to make them operational year-round.³³

The early nineteenth century “pavilion” as a property type is characterized on the exterior by its rectangular form, use of wood clapboard siding, and pitched roof (typically a hip roof, but gable roofs are also found). On the interior the property type presents an open-air quality provided by open perimeter walls with shutters, interior dance floor, exposed roof truss system, and stage. While variations on the form appears - including two-story pavilions - these commonalities typify the dance pavilion. Common alterations made to dance pavilions of this era include installation of windows in place of the open-air, shuttered openings, a change that was made to extend seasonal

²⁹ Advertisement “4th of July Dance!” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), July 04, 1957.

³⁰ “Rollerskating is back at the Lakeside,” *Grant County Herald* (Elbow Lake, MN), July 11, 1990: 01.

³¹ *Heritage of Grant County, Minnesota* (Elbow Lake, MN: The Grant County Historical Society, 1985).

³² Lon A. Gault, *Ballroom Echoes* (Andrew Corbet Press, 1989), 78.

³³ The Val-Air Ballroom (NRHP, 2023) in West Des Moines, Iowa is one such example. Constructed as a partially open-air pavilion in 1922, the building was reconstructed in the 1950s as a fully enclosed, year-round dance venue. The building remains in use as a music venue today.

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use. The addition of modern conveniences like kitchens, restrooms, and bars were also often made in order to expand programming. Pavilions that remain in use have done so by making such alterations.

In contrast to a ballroom, the pavilion was generally a less refined building with a form and visual character driven by its small-town locale and a focus on serving the variety of purposes necessary to serve its community. Where a ballroom was typically focused on dancing, the pavilion was built to host community gatherings of all types (e.g., Old Settlers Reunion at Barrett) as well as dancing and other activities such as roller skating. In this way, the pavilion provided a more versatile venue for its community.

Historically, the pavilion was a common property type in the state of Minnesota. While the present project identified a number of pavilions in the state, the list is undoubtedly far from complete. An effort was also made to determine when the pavilion was constructed and whether it remains extant (Table 01).

The following map of Minnesota pavilions provides points of comparison for the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion. The group of six share important commonalities that align them with the pavilion in Barrett including locale, setting, historic function, scale, materials (exterior and/or interior), and age. Each resource is located in a small town – and therefore served a county-wide audience - and each provided their community with a space for a range of activities, one of which was as a dance venue. The closest comparable property to the Barrett Pavilion is the Fairground Pavilion in Herman, Minnesota, approximately 20 miles southwest.

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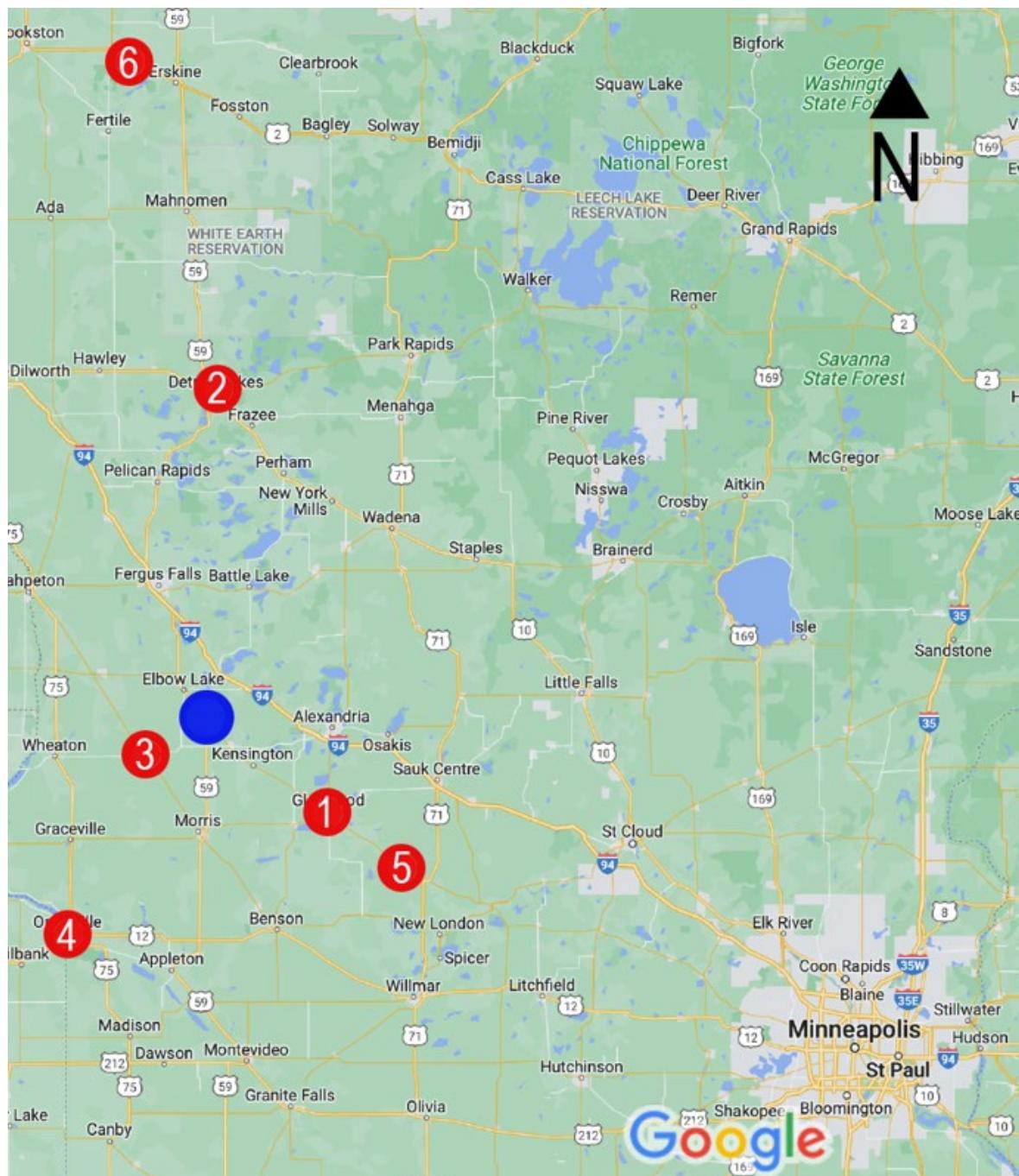


Figure 08. Map of Comparable Properties. Comparable properties (listed below with discussion following) appear on the map above - the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is indicated by the blue dot.
 (Basemap: <https://www.maps.google.com>. Retrieved 10-01/2023.)

1. Lakeside Pavilion – Glenwood
2. Detroit Lakes Pavilion – Detroit Lakes
3. Fairground Pavilion – Herman
4. Brooten Pavilion – Brooten
5. Maple Lake Pavilion - Mentor

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Table 01. Sampling of Known Minnesota Pavilions

Historic Name/Name	Date	Location	County	Status	Lakeside
Lakeside Pavilion	1909/1930	Glenwood	Pope	Non-Extant	Yes
Detroit Lakes Pavilion	1915	Detroit Lakes	Becker	Extant	Yes
Lakeside Pavilion	ca.1925	Big Lake	Sherburne	Unknown	Likely
Lakeside Pavilion	ca.1920	Morris	Stevens	Unknown	Likely
Balmoral Pavilion	ca.1920	Battle Lake	Otter Tail	Non-Extant	Yes
Etonka Pavilion	ca.1920	Ortonville	Big Stone	Extant	Yes
Randall's Pavilion	ca.1925	Spicer	Kandiyohi	Unknown	Unknown
Randall's Pavilion	ca.1925	Browns Valley	Traverse	Unlikely extant	Unknown
Lake Marion Pavilion	ca.1925	Brownton	McLeod	Non-Extant	Yes
Ben's Lakeside Pavilion	ca.1920	Cedar Lake Upsula	Morrison	Non-Extant	Yes
Brooten Pavilion	1929	Brooten	Stearns	Extant	No
Maple Lake Pavilion	1928	Mentor	Polk	Extant	Near
Herman Pavilion	ca.1925	Herman	Grant	Extant	No

Although the pavilion as a property type has not been formally established, the registration of multiple resources that meet the typology as discussed and illustrated supports the categorization as a property type separate from ballrooms and other building types of related, recreational function (e.g., park shelters). The following summaries of two National Register listed resources support the assertion that pavilions constitute a distinct property type that bears architectural significance when historic integrity supports registration.

(1) Nappanee Park Pavilion – Nappanee, Indiana (Extant)

The Nappanee Park Pavilion was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 as part of the Nappanee West Park and Pavilion nomination. Both the park and pavilion are considered locally significant under Criterion A in association with the history of area recreation and culture. In addition to its broader function as a community gathering place (reunions, concerts, skating), the resource has a particular association with the annual Nappanee Chautauqua during the period from 1923-1925. Although the case for significance under Criterion C relates to the role of the park and pavilion as one of the few permanent Chautauqua-related facilities built in the state of

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Indiana, the nomination discusses the significance of the pavilion as a property type.³⁴ Specifically, the nomination notes of the pavilion,

“The resource is significant for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of early twentieth century summertime recreational and Chautauqua facilities. Original features of the pavilion that define this recreational style are: a large open floor plan; a wood frame structure; an exposed truss system; a large hipped roof mass; unfinished interior walls; a stage; window openings with operable wood panels to give an open-air feeling; and the park setting.”³⁵

As the following image documents, the exterior character of Nappanee Park Pavilion bears a strong resemblance to the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion, as well as to the other Minnesota examples previously addressed. Although the Nappanee nomination lacks good quality overviews of the pavilion interior, the narrative description discusses an open plan, stage, and exposed truss system as character-defining features – also in keeping with the Minnesota examples.



Figure 9. Nappanee Park Pavilion (1923). (“Nappanee West Park and Pavilion.” National Register Registration Form, 1994.)

Aside from the issue of architectural character, a pavilion is typified by its setting and use. Like the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion, the Nappanee Park Pavilion draws significance from its historic setting and its longtime use as a community gathering place. In contrast to a ballroom - which, as a property type is often cast in the same category as a pavilion - the pavilion was typically constructed as a seasonal facility, predominately used by its community for a broad range of activities and commonly the location (e.g., lakeside or in a park) was one that supported other recreational pursuits. Finally, in cases examined in this nomination, at the time they were constructed, the pavilions were not built as a primarily commercial enterprise, whereas ballrooms were typically privately owned, commercial operations.

³⁴ Ruth Trinkley, “Nappanee Park Pavilion,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1994: 8.1.

³⁵ Ibid., 8.7.

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(2) Wylie Park Pavilion – Aberdeen, South Dakota (Extant)

The Wylie Park Pavilion was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Typical of nominations from that period, the historical context and property description is limited. However, the information provided places the resource solidly within the “pavilion as a property type” case. As described in the text and illustrated in the following image, the resource has “a dominant hip with gable roof to which are attached a smaller gable roof and two hip-roofed additions (ca.1927).” The interior features a large maple floor, stage, and exposed truss system.

The Wylie Park Pavilion was constructed in ca.1917 for use as a summer recreational facility. Although the Wylie Park Pavilion was best known for its public dances, other activities were also carried on there over the years including community gatherings, political forums, and club outings.”³⁶



Figure 10. Wylie Park Pavilion (ca.1917). (“Wylie Pavilion.” National Register Registration Form, 1978.)

Summary

In summary, the pavilion as a property type is easily recognized by its exterior form and finishes, including the linear arrangement of windows that originally functioned as open-air shutters. Likewise, the interiors of the type are recognized by their open plan, exposed ceiling structure, wood floor, and stage. The pavilion as a property type is also defined by its setting and use. Most often located in a park or park-like setting, the site supported the recreational function of the building. In Minnesota, pavilions also appear on county fairgrounds, in which case the pavilion

³⁶ “Wylie Park Pavilion,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1978.

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was used much like those located in parks including for community gatherings, dances, and reunions.

The Barrett Lakeside Pavilion meets all of these defining characteristics and retains historic integrity specific to the period of significance (1929-1965). As such, the resource stands as an important representative of the property type in Minnesota. Additionally, the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is historically associated with the important community gatherings and events the city constructed the pavilion to support.

Potential for Archaeology

The landscape setting of the pavilion suggests that the area may hold archaeological potential, and indeed, the vicinity is identified as “alpha site” 21GRh which may refer to past observations of a cemetery site. For this reason, consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council should occur prior to any planned construction work on the property in the future.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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_____. "To Dedicate Roosevelt Hall at Barrett Sat." May 03, 1934.

_____. Advertisement "Grand Opening of Roosevelt Hall at Barrett Sat., May 5th." May 03, 1934.

_____. "Old Settlers Reunion at Barrett, Monday, June 25." June 14, 1934.

_____. "Good Crowd at Barrett 4th of July." July 12, 1934.

_____. Advertisement "Grand Opening Dance, Newly Remodeled Barrett Pavilion." May 19, 1949.

_____. Advertisement "4th of July Dance!" July 04, 1957.

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_____. "Rollerskating is back at the Lakeside." July 11, 1990.

_____. "\$30,000 facelift," September 09, 1992.

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_____. "Upgraded pavilion ready for Old Setters' Reunion." June 23, 2004.

_____. "Appreciation dinner, re-opening of Pavilion." September 16, 2009.

Archives

Grant County Historical Society. Topical files with miscellaneous notes and partially cited newspaper clippings.

Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. Database of historical survey and evaluations, including 2001 Minnesota Site Form for the Barrett Pavilion.

Online Resources

Bowe, Nathan. "Strong feelings arise about plans for DL pavilion." *DL-Online*. 06/14/2023.
<https://www.dl-online.com/news/strong-feelings-arise-about-plans-for-dl-pavilion>.

Mayfield, Pippi. "Detroit Lakes Pavilion turns 100." *DL-Online*. 06/14/2023.
<https://www.dl-online.com/news/detroit-lakes-pavilion-turns-100>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Grant County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GR-BAR-00017

9. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 45.912572	Longitude: -95.887023
2. Latitude: 45.912572	Longitude: -95.887023
3. Latitude: 45.912414	Longitude: -95.885822
4. Latitude: 45.912163	Longitude: -95.885854

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property boundary extends along the lake shoreline on the north from the west property line (marked by a fence) to the east property line (unmarked boundary, approximately 10-feet east of the picnic shelter). Lake Street marks the south boundary. Encompassing parcel 18-0272-000.



Figure 11. Assessor's Parcel with Latitude/Longitude Coordinates, 2025. (Basemap: <https://gis.co.grant.mn.us>. Retrieved 03/01/2025.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the existing property parcel are unaltered from the period of significance and reflect the pavilion's historic function as a gathering place with grounds to accommodate large gatherings and to provide access to the lake front.

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10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Alexa McDowell/Architectural Historian
organization: A.KAY Consulting
street & number: 520 40th Street
city or town: Des Moines state: IA zip code: 50312
e-mail akaymcd@hotmail.com
telephone: 515-491-5432
date: 07/17/2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION – MAPS

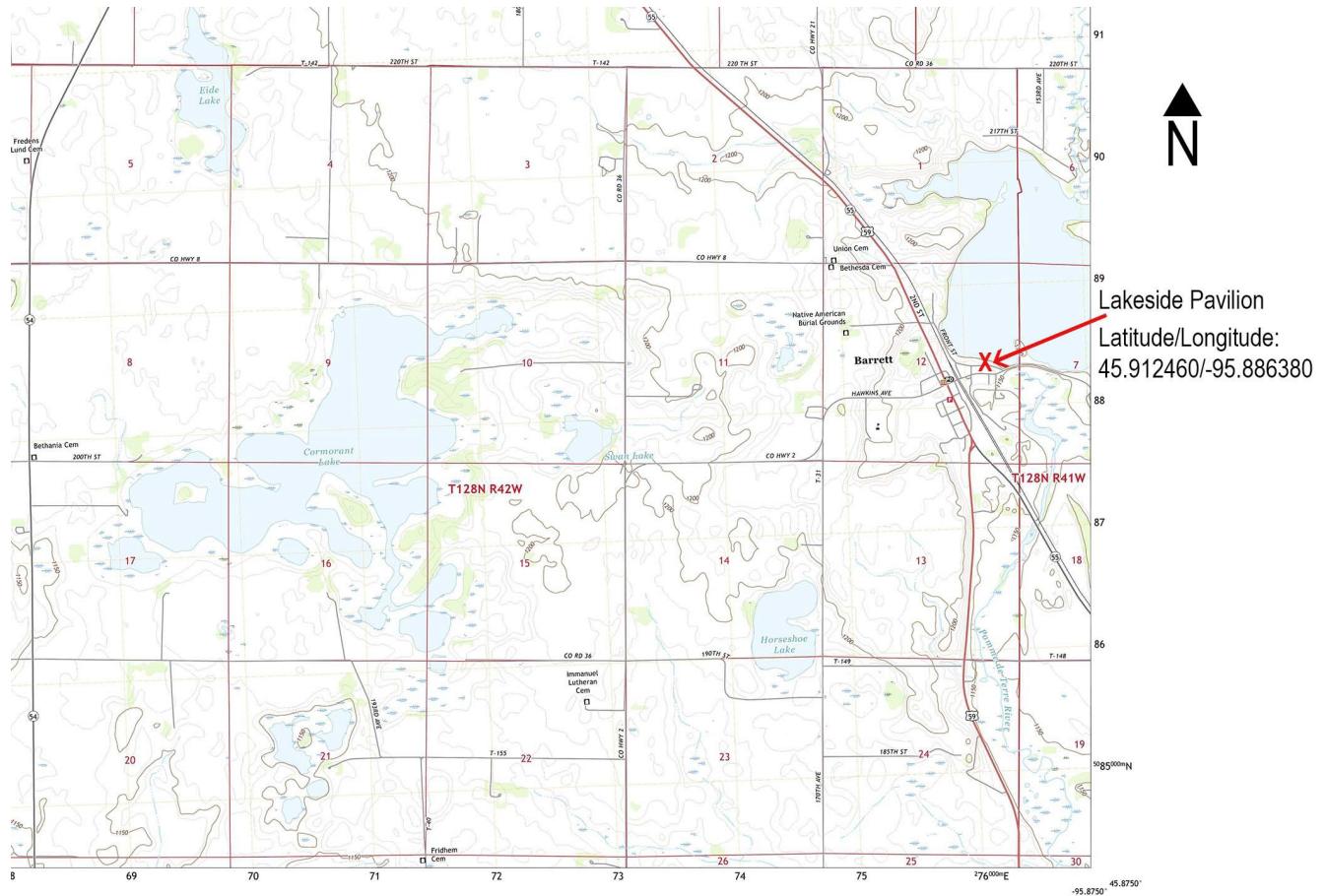


Figure 12. USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map – Elbow Lake Quad, 2022. The location of the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is indicated. (<https://store.usgs.gov>. Retrieved 01/14/2025.)

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Figure 13. Locator Map, 2023. The location of the Barrett Lakeside Pavilion is indicated by the red dot. (<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Barrett,+MN+56311/>. Retrieved 02/01/2025.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Barrett Lakeside Pavilion

City or Vicinity: Barrett

County: Grant State: IA

Photographer: Alexa McDowell/A.KAY Consulting

Date Photographed: 06/02/2034

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 01 of 19. Site view, looking east along Lake Street
- 02 of 19. Site view, looking west along Lake Street
- 03 of 19. Site view, looking NE across west and north sections of the pavilion site (lake, lt.)
- 04 of 19. Site view, looking west across the north section of the pavilion site (lake, rt.)
- 05 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion (west and south walls), looking east
- 06 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion (east and south walls), looking west
- 07 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion (primary façade, west wall), looking east
- 08 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion (west and north walls), looking SE
- 09 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion (east and north walls), looking SW
- 10 of 19. Exterior view of the pavilion, south wall showing windows
- 11 of 19. View of non-contributing gazebo
- 12 of 19. View of non-contributing picnic shelter
- 13 of 19. Interior view, looking NE across the dance floor
- 14 of 19. Interior view, looking NW across the dance floor
- 15 of 19. Interior view, looking NW to kitchen
- 16 of 19. Interior view, looking west through bullpen
- 17 of 19. Interior view of original booths
- 18 of 19. Interior view of the stage (looking NE)
- 19 of 19. Interior view of the original dance floor, laid in a log-cabin pattern

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Grant County, MN
County and State

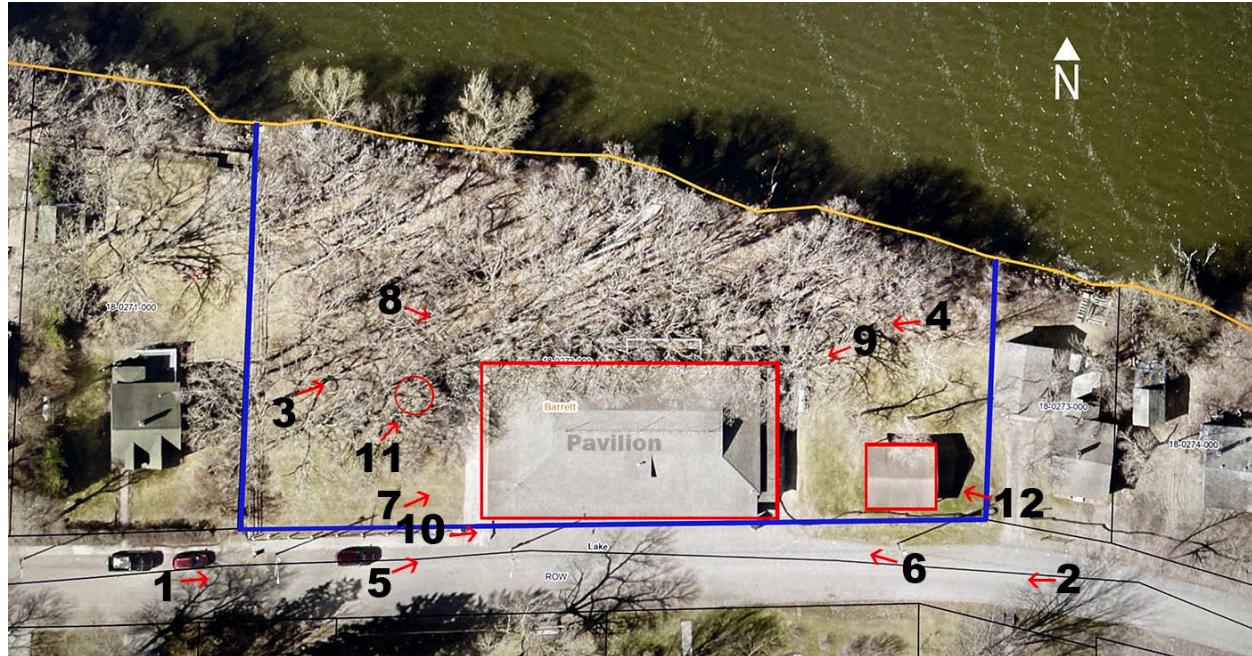


Figure 14. Photo Key – Exterior

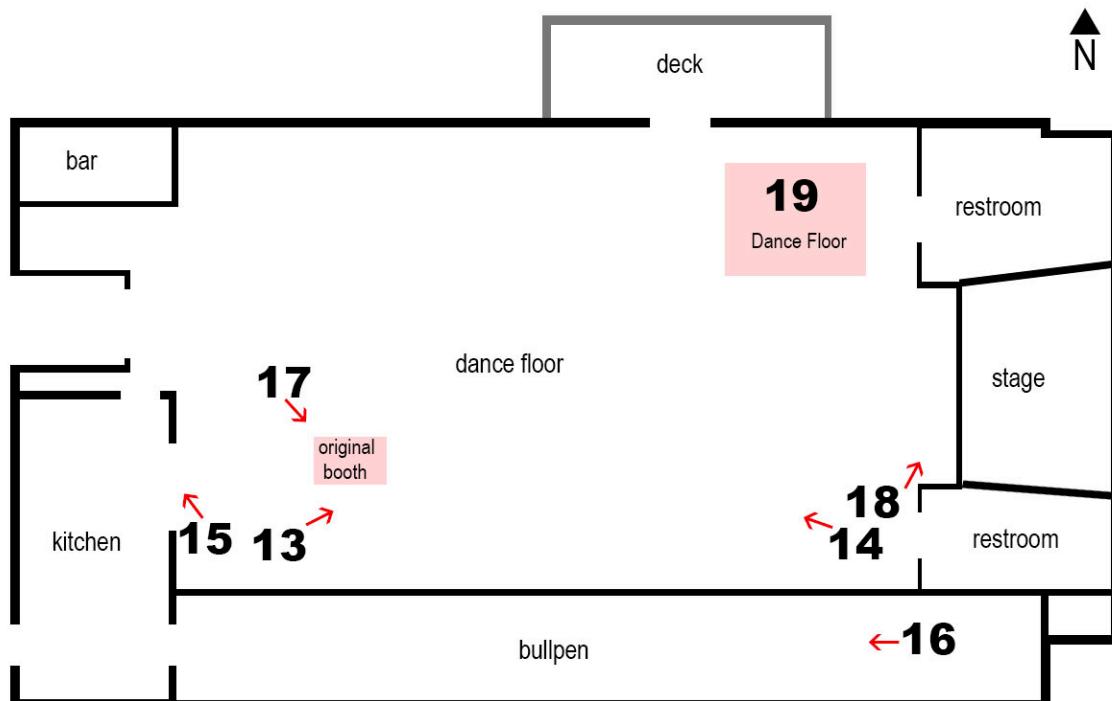


Figure 15. Photo Key - Interior

Barrett Lakeside Pavilion

Name of Property

Grant County, MN

County and State

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.