

APPENDIX 4D CLASS III HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT



CLASS III HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton
Expansion Project, Cass and Richland
Counties, North Dakota

28 February 2022

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CLASS III HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties, North Dakota



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WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. Wahpeton Expansion Project, Cass and Richland Counties,
North Dakota

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results that were achieved during a historic architecture survey conducted as part of a Class III Intensive Cultural Inventory for the Mapleton to Wahpeton Expansion Project (Project). WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. (WBI Energy) operates a natural gas transmission pipeline system in the Northern Plains and is proposing to expand its system in southeastern North Dakota. The Wahpeton Expansion Project will involve constructing approximately 60.6 miles of 12-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from WBI Energy's existing Mapleton Compressor Station near Mapleton, North Dakota, to a new delivery station at Wahpeton, North Dakota. The project will include minor modifications at the Mapleton Compressor Station, including adding about 100 feet of new pipe and additional valves. Two new delivery stations will be added at Kindred and Wahpeton. Finally, the Project will include access roads, contractor yards, storage yards, staging areas, bore locations, and other ancillary use areas needed for construction.

The Project will require authorization under the Natural Gas Act, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will be the lead federal agency. Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 United States Code 470, the permitting process requires consultation regarding potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources. This document presents the results of the historic architecture survey work carried out to facilitate cultural resource consultation according to the provisions of Section 106.

The historic architecture survey documented in this report occurred in November of 2021. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project includes the footprint of the various installations, and a buffer surrounding the proposed facilities and areas where vegetation will be cleared for construction, encompassing the extent of potential viewshed effects up to a maximum distance of 0.5 miles.

Eighteen resources were identified in the APE during this field effort, five of which are previously recorded. Of these, 15 are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The other three are previously recorded resources that are not of age and are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP. None of the unassessed resources will be adversely affected by the Project, as there will be no vegetation cut or aboveground facilities constructed within their viewsheds. No further consideration of historic resources is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
NDCRS	North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHSND	State Historical Society of North Dakota
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WBI Energy	WBI Energy Transmission Inc.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

WBI Energy Transmission, Inc. (WBI Energy) operates a natural gas transmission pipeline system in the Northern Plains and is proposing to expand its system in southeastern North Dakota. The Wahpeton Expansion Project will involve constructing approximately 60.6 miles of 12-inch diameter natural gas pipeline from WBI Energy's existing Mapleton Compressor Station near Mapleton, North Dakota, to a new delivery station at Wahpeton, North Dakota (Figure 1.1-1). The Project will include minor modifications at the Mapleton Compressor Station, including adding about 100 feet of new pipe and additional valves. Two new delivery stations will be added at Kindred and Wahpeton. Finally, the Project will include access roads, contractor yards, storage yards, staging areas, bore locations, and other ancillary use areas needed for construction.

The proposed Project is regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or the Commission) and will require authorization under Section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act. WBI Energy plans to submit an application with the FERC in May 2022 for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (Certificate) to construct and operate the proposed pipeline and associated facilities. The need for federal authorization requires that the Project be reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA (54 United States (U.S) Code § 306108) requires federal agencies, including FERC, to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment. WBI Energy has retained Environmental Resources Management (ERM) to conduct all cultural surveys and investigations in support of the Project.

This document presents the results of a Class III historic architectural survey conducted in October and November 2021 by ERM in support of the Project. The information provided in this report is intended to assist FERC in complying with its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA. ERM also conducted an archaeological survey for the Project, the findings of which are being submitted under a separate cover.

1.2 Management Recommendations

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this Project includes the footprint of the various installations, and a buffer surrounding areas of construction or vegetation clearance, encompassing the extent of potential viewshed effects, up to a maximum potential extent of 0.5 miles.

A literature review revealed five previously recorded historic architectural resources within 0.5 mile of the proposed pipeline and other Project components. All of the five resources are located within the Project's APE, as defined by line-of-sight to proposed Project changes. Three are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), while the other two are unassessed.

In addition to the five previously recorded resources, 13 newly recorded resources were identified within the APE during the current survey. All 13 of the newly recorded resources are currently unassessed for listing on the NRHP because further research will need to be completed to evaluate the resources for eligibility under Criterion B. None of the unassessed resources will be adversely affected by the Project, as there will be no vegetation cut or aboveground facilities constructed within their viewsheds. No further consideration of historic resources is recommended in advance of the proposed undertaking.

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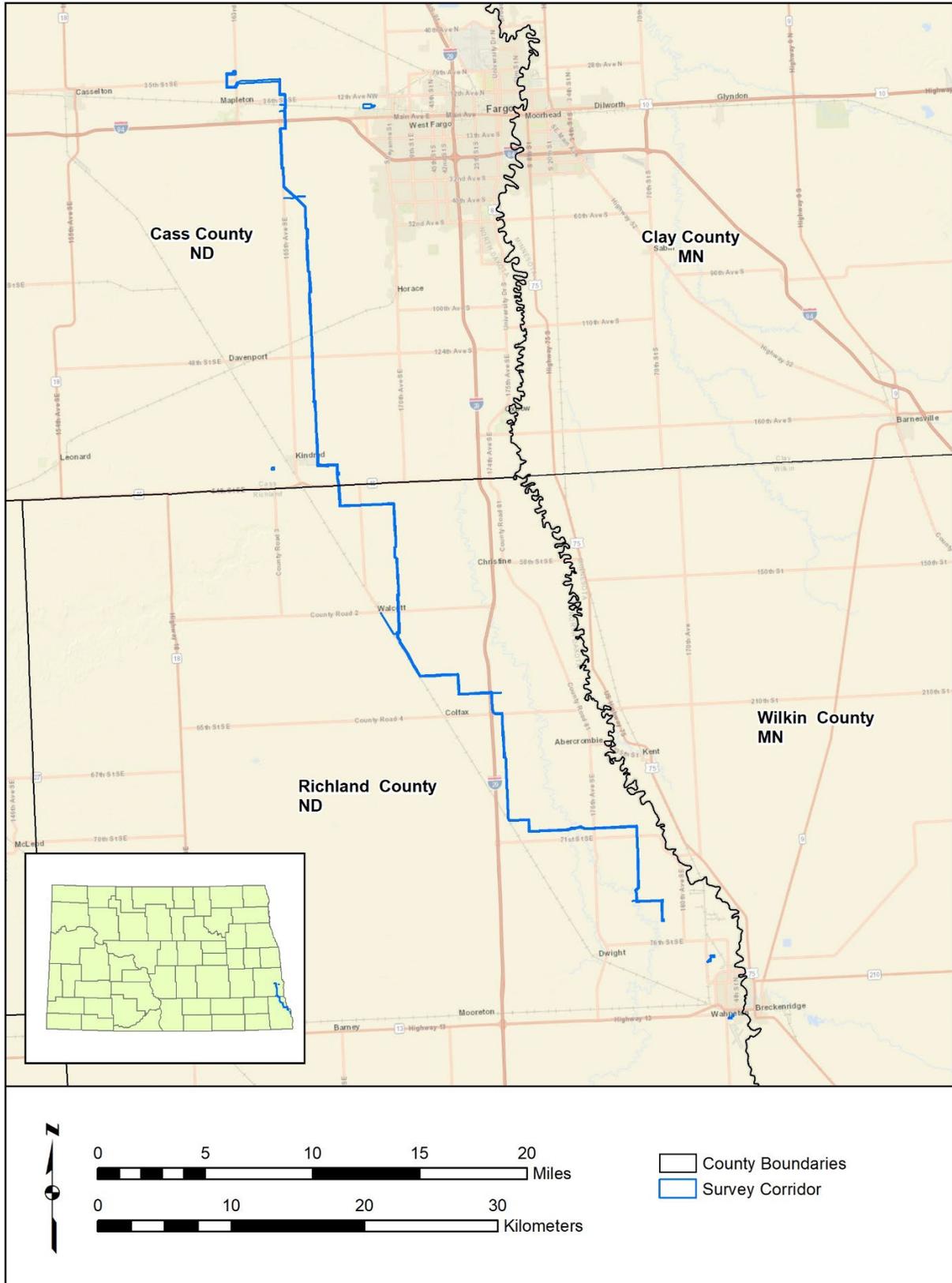


Figure 1.1-1: Project Overview

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project traverses portions of Cass and Richland counties in southeast North Dakota. The following sections describe the physiography, geology, climate, Pre-Columbian ecology, and land use changes as a result of Euro-American settlement.

2.1 Physiography and Geology

Situated in southeast North Dakota, the Project is located within the Lake Agassiz Plain Level III Ecoregion of the United States, and the survey area intersects two distinct Level IV ecoregions as defined by Bryce et al. (n.d.).

The topography of southeast North Dakota has been shaped by glacial forces. The Lake Agassiz Plain is the remnant of Glacial Lake Agassiz, the last of a number of proglacial lakes that filled the Red River Valley during the course of the Pleistocene. Deposits in the ecoregion consist of thick lacustrine sediments set on top of glacial till. The region is predominantly flat with few lakes and wetlands in comparison to neighboring regions. What once consisted of tallgrass prairie is now occupied by intensive agricultural development. The Project route is in the southern portion of the ecoregion, which is dominated by soybean and corn fields (Bryce et al. n.d.; Omernik 1987).

The surficial geology underlying the Project area consists primarily of Quaternary (Pleistocene and Holocene) age glacial till, glacial lake, and glaciofluvial deposits originating from streams carrying glacial runoff. The thickness of the glacial drift ranges from approximately 130 feet to 490 feet (Klausing 1968; Baker, Jr. 1967). The glacial deposits in the Project area are referred to as the Coleharbor Group, which predominantly consist of glacial lake deposits.

In addition to glacial deposits, portions of the Project area are underlain by fluvial sediments including sand, silt, and clay of late Quaternary age referred to as the Oahe Formation (Clayton et al. 1976). The Oahe Formation consists largely of organic clay and silt deposited in sloughs and in shallow channels eroded during deglaciation. This sediment, which in places overlies the sand and gravel of the glacial Coleharbor Group, was deposited by Holocene streams, intermittent runoff from valley sides, and wind. The Oahe Formation deposits are generally thin throughout the Project area (between 0.2 and 1 meter [m] thick) and confined to the valley and slough bottoms. The Oahe Formation found in the sloughs of the Project area consists of fine-grained, organic-rich sediment deposited by runoff from surrounding higher ground, wind, and the decomposition of vegetation that grows in the wet environment (Clayton et al. 1976).

The majority of the proposed Project route lies within the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin Level IV ecoregion. This ecoregion is an extremely flat glacial lake plain that consists largely of silty to clayey soils and is currently characterized by agricultural development. Rivers and streams are meandering, display a high level of turbidity, and carry large sediment loads. High water tables, low topographic gradient and a poorly defined floodplain from the Red River contributes to frequent flooding. The sedimentary geology is defined by thick beds of glacial drift that range from 150 to 300 feet on average, overlain by as much as 95 feet of lacustrine deposits of silt and clay derived from glacial Lake Agassiz. Cretaceous shales and sandstones as well as Ordovician and Precambrian basement rocks define the bedrock geology of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin ecoregion. Elevation in the ecoregion ranges from 790 to 1200 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) with a local relief that ranges between 1 to 50 feet (Bryce et al. n.d.).

Approximately 3.25 miles of the Project route cross the Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges Level IV ecoregion. This region disrupts the otherwise flat farmland indicative of the Lake Agassiz Plain with areas of varying topographic relief. Parallel lines or ridges of sand and gravel, some of which are several miles wide, were created by the fluctuating shoreline associated with different levels of glacial Lake Agassiz. A series of three sand deltas occur where major river systems previously entered Lake Agassiz, depositing

large amounts of sediment, and are composed of lenses of fine to coarse sands. The thickest deposits of sand within the region have formed dunes. The geology is characterized by stratified sand and gravel beach and stand line deposits that have been sorted from lacustrine deposited silts. Deposits of sand indicative of deltaic systems are also found in the region. As such, erosion tends to be a significant risk within the sand dunes area of the region. Elevations of the Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges ecoregion are similar to that of the neighboring Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin, ranging between 900 and 1,200 feet AMSL, but the local topographic relief is more dramatic, ranging from 40 to 250 feet (Bryce et al. n.d.).

2.2 Climate

North Dakota's climate is generally described as continental and is heavily influenced by the Rocky Mountains to the west of the state, which limit or alter the effects of cool, moist air masses from the Pacific Ocean that move eastward. The effects of air masses moving north and south are more dramatic due to the lack of topographic barriers to impede their movement. This results in persistently windy conditions year-round and extreme daily temperature swings, SRRSU (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] n.d.; Picha et al. 2021:10.5; Swenson and Bleier 2021:12.8). In the summer, tropical Gulf air masses bring in warm, moist conditions, unless systems from the Pacific force the moist air towards the Great Lakes region, setting off drought conditions in the Northern Plains. In the winter, arctic air masses push into the state bringing frigid, dry air (Yansa 2007:113).

Generally, the state's precipitation levels adhere to an east-west gradient, with greater rainfall in the east and drier conditions in the west (North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2012). Annual mean precipitation for North Dakota ranges from less than 14 inches in the northwest to more than 20 inches in parts of the southeast within the region of the proposed Project area. Roughly half of the precipitation occurs as rain during May, June, and July. Approximately 25 percent of the total annual precipitation falls as snow during the winter months. In most places within the state, measurable amounts of rain or snow is recorded between 68 and 79 days of the year. Topographical influences are an important factor in how much precipitation is seen in a particular area of the state. Generally, slopes, mountains, and higher elevations increase the likelihood of more rain and snow (NOAA n.d.).

Although temperatures in North Dakota are generally characterized as cold in the winters and hot in the summers, monthly fluctuations can be extreme. The annual mean temperature for the state ranges between 37° F and 43° F, with the southeast portion of the state occupying a band of warmer temperatures. This is somewhat misleading, however, as it fails to illustrate the extreme variation between the winter months and summer months. For instance, subzero temperatures are typically recorded between 40 to 70 days of the year, but summer temperatures in excess of 90° F are generally recorded between 10 and 24 days out of the year. The highest temperature ever recorded in North Dakota was 121° F at Steele on July 6, 1936, and the lowest temperature measured was -60° F at Parshall on February 15, 1936 (NOAA n.d.; North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2012).

2.3 Modern Land Use and Local Flora and Fauna

In the proposed Project area, the growing season lasts approximately 130 days out of the year, longer than any other region of North Dakota. Furthermore, long summer days contribute to the state's agricultural success. Overall, the state is ranked first in durum wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, canola, sunflower, flax and dry edible bean production. The state is also known for its honey production and sugar beet, potato, and alfalfa crops (NOAA n.d.). The native prairies so often associated with North Dakota and the Great Plains were once part of a vast ecosystem that, depending on topography, climatic variations, grazing, and grassland fires, resulted in the establishment of short-grass, tall-grass, and mixed-grass prairies (North Dakota State Game and Fish Department 2012). Each of these prairie ecosystems is composed of a unique blend of grasses, forbs, and sedges.

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Potential natural vegetation for the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin consists of tallgrass prairie including big and little bluestem, switchgrass, and indiagrass. Riparian environments and the Pembina Delta provide potential habitat for cottonwood, willow, green ash, burr oak and American elm. However, along the Project area, intensive agriculture dominates the flora, consisting primarily of corn and soybeans. Wheat is also prevalent in the southern part of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin. In general, the ecoregion has been subjected to heavy agricultural and urban development. The Sand Deltas and Beach Ridges ecoregion is also ideally suited for tallgrass prairie with patches of oak savannah in deltaic environments. Sunflowers, potatoes, and small grains are often grown on the beach ridges of the region. Grazing is prevalent in the areas with delta sands, while corn is harvested on the sandy loams of the region (Bryce et al. n.d.).

The fauna that were once represented or currently inhabit the proposed Project area are a diverse group of grassland occupying species, and include elk, pronghorn, bison, moose, caribou, fox, coyote, wolf, jack rabbit, bear, and ground squirrel. Beavers are common in riverine environments, as are muskrat, shore birds, and migratory waterfowl. Forested areas support white-tail deer, raccoon, wolf, wildcat and smaller mammals like marten, mink, skunk, and cottontail rabbit (Picha et al. 2021:10.8; Swenson and Bleier 2021:12.8–12.9).

From the 1880s to 1900, most of the land in the vicinity of the Project in Cass County was settled and some tracts were used to seed spring wheat, which was the county's first cash crop. Due to its high yield, it was responsible for the rapid settlement in the county. Both Cass and Richland counties grow a number of principal crops, but durum and spring wheat prevail (Prochnow et al. 1985; Thompson and Joos 1975).

More than 90 percent of Cass County is cultivated with close-grown, row, and foliage crops. Most of the acreage consists of close-grown crops. The county primarily grows spring wheat, sunflowers, durum wheat, corn for feed grain, barley, and soybeans. Cass County also has approximately 12,700 acres of native woodland. The first settlers to the area planted windbreaks to protect their farmsteads and feedlots. This practice continued, and in the late 1930s, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, under the Prairie States Forestry Project, planted more of these windbreaks. These windbreaks are still very prevalent on the landscape (Prochnow et al. 1985). In Richland County, 93 percent of the land consists of farms and ranches, with 70 percent of that used for cultivated crops. The farms are mainly cash-grain, livestock, and general crops, with a few dairy and poultry farms. The main crops are corn, soybeans, and spring wheat. More than 60 percent of farms produce livestock, mainly cattle and hogs, along with some sheep (Thompson and Joos 1975).

3. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Project corridor passes through Cass and Richland counties in southeastern North Dakota. It falls within the Red River Valley region of the state, a flat remnant lakebed that is characterized by the fertile soils of the Red River, which flows northward into Canada. When French fur traders first explored the area in the eighteenth century, they found native groups who had originated in the Minnesota North Woods region but had been pushed out by other tribes. The Cheyenne occupied the Red River Valley in southeastern North Dakota in 1750, utilizing a mixed subsistence strategy of farming, hunting, and fishing. The Cheyenne were forced further west by the Chippewa and Sioux tribes in the eighteenth century, with the Yanktonai Dakota settling in the Drift Prairie region in the southeast quarter of North Dakota. The lower Red River Valley in northeastern North Dakota was settled by the Chippewa.

Many groups were heavily influenced by the fur trade, which transformed their culture to a more nomadic lifestyle focused on the pursuit of game. However, not all groups uniformly participated in the fur trade. For example, as the Yanktonai Dakotas grew more deeply enmeshed in the fur trade economy, they relocated farther west, while the Santee Dakotas moved into the Red River Valley where they practiced a more sedentary lifestyle based on farming. Many French traders took Chippewa women as wives, resulting in the development of a unique people known as the Métis, a blend of European and Native American cultures. The Métis hunted buffalo and brought wagon loads of hide robes and pemmican (dried meat) over trails from North Dakota to St. Paul, Minnesota. However, the culture eventually faded as the buffalo herds were decimated by overhunting (Remele 1989). After their defeat in the Seven Years War (or French and Indian War in North America), the French retreated from their trading posts in western Canada and were replaced by the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company. Company men as well as freelance traders brought guns, powder, and shot, as well as knives, cooking vessels, and textiles, in exchange for furs, corn, and horses. Although the United States acquired Louisiana from the French in 1803, the British continued to trade with tribes in North Dakota until the 49th parallel was established as the boundary between the U.S. and Canada from Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains in 1818. That same year, a resolution was passed in Congress prohibiting trade in U.S. territory by British agents (Robinson 2009).

Trade continued in North Dakota under the American Fur Company, established in 1809, as well as with British traders operating under newly filed naturalization papers. In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, American traders began traveling into North Dakota via steamboat, and forts were constructed to protect them. The Métis settlement at Pembina, just south of the Canadian border on the Red River, was instrumental in the development of the Red River Valley, as interaction between the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg and the U.S. traders based in St. Paul increased travel through the valley (Robinson 2009).

In 1849, Congress created the Minnesota Territory, which included what is now North Dakota. Interest in the Red River Valley increased, even as the buffalo trade was dwindling due to overhunting. In 1859, a steamship was dismantled on the Mississippi River and reassembled on the Red River at Lafayette, at the mouth of the Sheyenne River about 10 miles north of Fargo. It then then traveled downriver to Fort Garry at Winnipeg to much celebration. Stage lines were constructed from St. Cloud to the Red River at Lafayette and Fort Abercrombie, which had been constructed about 12 miles north of Wahpeton in 1858. The increased activity in the region, including many traveling west to the Montana Gold Rush beginning in 1862, brought an increase in military presence to protect the newcomers from attacks by hostile Native American groups, primarily the Sioux. In 1862, Santee Sioux who had attacked settlements in Minnesota retreated westward to join other Sioux bands in North Dakota. The U.S. Army sent two parties against the retreating Sioux, savagely massacring families, many of them uninvolved in the attacks in Minnesota. The Sioux remained defiant, however (Robinson 2009).

Although the Sioux were not easily quelled, some representatives agreed to a peace treaty in 1868 that granted them a reservation on the west side of the Missouri in present-day South Dakota. Both sides regularly violated the treaty, however, and Sitting Bull was not a party to the treaty, ensuring that conflict between the tribe and Americans moving into the territory would continue. As the fur trade waned after the Civil War and the number of military personnel in the region increased, traders increasingly served as sutlers to the posts and to the civilians that lingered around the forts. Construction began on the Northern Pacific Railway in 1870 and Cass and Richland counties were organized in 1873. The railroad was completed from Fargo to Bismarck in 1873, and the focus of trade shifted toward settlement, although the railroad had gone bankrupt getting to that point, requiring reorganization, and the Panic of 1873 further slowed interest in investments in development. The barren, frozen prairie of North Dakota also proved a hard sell for homesteaders, despite efforts by the government of the Dakota Territory to promote land sales in Northern European countries like Germany and Norway. In 1875, the Northern Pacific was reorganized and pushed on with its transcontinental line, building a bridge over the Missouri River in 1879 and connecting Duluth, Minnesota to Tacoma, Washington in 1883 (Robinson 2009). By 1882, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad had completed a line between Wahpeton and the Northern Pacific west of Casselton that paralleled a portion of the Project corridor and led to the creation of the towns of Kindred, Walcott, and Colfax (Roeser 1882). The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad transported over 20 million bushels of wheat to Minneapolis in 1884 (Robinson 2009).

The completion of the railroads and a surge in migrants from Northern Europe led to a boom in settlement in the Dakota Territory. During the 1880s, immigrants to the territory grabbed up railroad land and government land by purchase, or by making improvements such as installing fences, planting crops, or planting trees. Immigrants arrived as individual families or as organized colonies from Norway, Canada, Germany, England and Ireland, Sweden, and Russia. Enough people had settled in the territory that in 1887, it was divided in two, and North and South Dakota were admitted as separate states along with Montana and Washington in 1889. In 1890, the first federal census of the newly created state of North Dakota reported that 43 percent of the population was born outside of the United States, with over half of those coming from Norway and Canada (Robinson 2009).

At the 1890 census, Cass County had a population of 19,613, the largest in the state. Richland County had 10,751 residents (Forstall 1996). Settlers in the Red River Valley were lured by the railroad, which established “bonanza farms” to demonstrate the potential of the soil for wheat production. One of the first bonanza farms was near Casselton, where a 13,000-acre farm was established by Northern Pacific Railroad President George W. Cass (for whom Cass County was named) and managed by Oliver Dalrymple, a Yale Law School graduate. The first seeds were sown in 1876, and by 1881, the railroad had sold most of its land for 100 miles west of the Red River. Among the large tracts purchased were the 11,000-acre Dunlop farm near Casselton, the 17,300-acre Antelope farm in Richland County, and the Dwight farm in Richland County. These farms were operated like factories, with teams of transient workers living in barracks, and rotating from task to task. Many new homesteaders worked on the farms to earn money to invest in their own farms. The bonanza farms proved profitable because of the high price of wheat and the economies of scale that they enjoyed, but over time these massive operations were broken up, as they did not contribute to the development of communities and family farms. They did generate interest in the region, however, and provided experience for successful homesteaders (Robinson 2009).

The proliferation of railroads and the promotion of the adjacent lands carried out by the railroads to attract the settlers necessary to support the lines led to the Dakota Boom of the late 1870s and early 1880s. The boom faded quickly however, due to over-speculation and declining wheat prices. A period of more controlled growth followed, as farmers were able to establish the necessary tools for success. The massive immigration to the United States between 1890 and 1910 created a great demand for agricultural products, and many immigrants came to North Dakota to plant wheat and potatoes. In 1910, over half of

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North Dakota farmers were foreign born. The railroads also expanded in the state during this period. In fact, so many railroads were built for the relatively small and remote population that the railroads conspired to keep rates high and control the grain market as well. Farmers dependent on the railroad were dissatisfied and supported populist efforts to regulate or control the markets, making North Dakota one of the most radical states of the Populist period (Robinson 2009).

In 1900, the population of Cass County was 28,625 and Richland County was 17,387. Cass County had 2,309 farms, with an average of size of 468 acres. Richland County had 2,256 farms with an average size of 319 acres. About 62 percent of Cass County farm operators and 64 percent of Richland County farm operators were full owners in 1900. Only two farmers in Cass County were African American and both were part owners of their farms. There were no black farmers in Richland County. In 1900, Cass County led the state in wheat production by a significant margin, producing over 8.8 million bushels on 570,000 acres. This was more than double Richland County's output of 4.4 million bushels. Cass County also devoted significant acreage to oats (81,000 acres) and barley (22,000 acres). Richland County planted 57,000 acres in oats and 10,000 acres in corn (U.S. Census Bureau 1902a, 1902b).

Towns were initially located on the railroads, but in individual townships, small towns were established for the purpose of providing goods and services necessary on a regular basis such as dry goods, building materials, clothing, fuel, and tools and equipment for blacksmithing, woodworking, etc. County seats (Fargo in Cass County, Wahpeton in Richland County) served as centers for legal services, entertainment, and banking. Residents often had to travel by wagon to a railroad town to market their farm goods, pick up large shipments, or conduct other business. Casselton was typical of these railroad towns. Originally established in 1873 by a Northern Pacific Railway employee who was sent to plant trees as windbreaks, the town had a post office by 1876 and was incorporated in 1880. In 1880, the population was 376; by 1885, after the success of the Cass bonanza farm, it had increased to 1,365. The Great Northern Railway was routed through Casselton, and in 1906, the railroad established a roundhouse and service facility there that operated until the 1920s. Although it experienced a decline in population when the railroad facilities were moved, the town recovered and currently has over 2,300 residents, making it the fourth largest city after Fargo, West Fargo, and Horace (Casselton, North Dakota 2021). Davenport and Kindred were also located on the Great Northern Railway after its completion in the 1880s.

In the 1920s, the overextended railroad industry and the overcrowded agricultural community in North Dakota reached a tipping point. Wildly fluctuating yields and prices for wheat and livestock made it difficult for farmers to manage their expenses. As mortgages were defaulted on, small local banks closed. Many farmers abandoned the land that they had bought at a premium during the land rush and set out for points farther west. Those that remained began to organize cooperatives to break the stranglehold of the railroads and the grain elevator operators. Meanwhile, the automobile was changing the culture of the prairie, allowing residents to travel farther for their needs and contributing to the improvement of roads and the growth of larger population centers over smaller crossroads towns (Robinson 2009).

In the 1930s, the nationwide Depression coupled with an extended drought brought great suffering to North Dakota farmers. New Deal programs saved many farmers and ranchers by supporting wheat prices and buying cattle to prevent their starvation. Nevertheless, about a third of the state was on relief and a similar percentage of farmers lost their land to foreclosure. Tenancy increased from 35 percent to 45 percent of the total. The exodus of farmers that began in the 1920s accelerated in the 1930s. While some farmers moved to the cities where new opportunities were arising, many others simply left the state (Robinson 2009). In both Cass and Richland counties, the number of farms increased between 1920 and 1930, while farm size fell only slightly. However, the effects of the Depression can be seen in the number of acres planted and the value of farms. In 1920, Cass County reported 423,000 acres planted in wheat, but only 209,000 in 1930. The value of farms in the county fell precipitously from \$86 million to \$46 million. In Richland County, wheat acreage fell from 284,000 to 209,000, and the value of farms dropped from \$66 million to \$37 million (U.S. Census Bureau 1932).

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Richland County's population reached its twentieth century peak in 1930 at just over 21,000 and has been on a gradual decline ever since. The movement toward urban areas is reflected in the twentieth century population of Cass County, with the state's largest city of Fargo at its core. The population has increased at a slow but steady pace, topping 100,000 residents in the 1990 federal census and now standing at over 180,000. Nevertheless, the western part of the county remains overwhelmingly agricultural, dotted with a few small towns of less than 3,000 residents (Forstall 1996; mapsof.net 2021; U.S. Census Bureau 2021a, 2021b).

North Dakotans, led by North Dakota Senator Gerald P. Nye, generally opposed U.S. involvement in Europe during the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy. Ironically, however, the state benefitted as much or more than other states from the entry of the U.S. into World War II, as wheat and livestock prices rebounded and impoverished farmers and their families went to work for the military as soldiers, clerks, and factory workers outside the state. The money coming to farmers stimulated the markets for farm equipment, vehicles, and construction materials. New Air Force bases were also constructed in Minot and Grand Forks as Cold War era defenses against attacks from the Soviet Union that might come over the Arctic Ocean (Robinson 2009).

Increased mechanization on the farm after World War II resulted in larger farms, increased production, and rising farm income. Between 1930 and 1960, the number of farms in Cass and Richland counties fell by 18 percent, while average farm size increased from 375 acres to 471 acres. The amount of spring wheat harvested in Cass County exceeded the 1930 total by 65 percent, despite being planted on 15 percent less acreage than during an agricultural depression. Richland County produced less wheat in 1960 than in 1930, but it produced nearly as much corn as wheat (U.S. Census Bureau 1932, 1961). During this period, farm life also became less onerous, as rural electrification brought radios, telephones, and televisions that mitigated isolation and appliances that reduced workloads.

Although both Cass and Richland counties remain overwhelmingly white, both have more diverse populations than in the past. Based on population estimates for 2021, 84 percent of Cass County residents identify as white and not Hispanic or Latino, while 90.5 percent of Richland County residents identify that way. Non-whites in Cass County included 6.4 percent Black, and 3.4 percent Asian, while in Richland County, 3.1 percent of the population is Native American and 3.6 percent is Hispanic or Latino. Although Cass County has the largest population in the state, land used in the western part of the county is still dominated by agriculture. In Richland County, nearly all of the land is devoted to agriculture. Grains, oilseeds, and beans accounting for nearly all farm income from crops in both counties. Livestock accounts for about 5 percent of farm income in Cass County and 9 percent in Richland County (USDA 2017a, 2017b). Outside of agriculture, educational services and health care and social assistance is the largest category of employment in Cass County accounting for nearly a third of all jobs. Retail trade, professional management and administration, and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services are also significant employment categories. Educational services and health care and social assistance is also the largest employment category in Richland County, but agriculture accounts for a greater percentage of the total than in Cass County due to the lack of an urban center. About a tenth of Richland County's jobs are in agriculture, fishing and forestry, with manufacturing and retail trade also being significant employers (U.S. Census 2021c).

4. METHODS

4.1 Background Research

Before field investigations for historic resources were initiated, a file search was conducted for previously identified resources, including properties listed in or nominated to the NRHP, within a 0.5-mile buffer of the proposed Project facilities. ERM collected information on resources maintained by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) in September of 2021. The purpose of the search was to identify resources that might be located within the APE, and to anticipate the types of resources likely to be encountered in the region.

ERM also conducted research to develop a historical context for the Project area to help understand themes and trends in the development of the region. Such general historical research was supplemented with targeted research on individual resources to better understand their history and potential significance. General Land Office patents were reviewed for each resource to determine the original owner of the tract. Historic landownership atlases of the counties from the first two decades of the twentieth century also were consulted for landowner names. These names were searched in genealogical records on Ancestry that include state and federal census records, marriage and death records, military records, and family histories. These records provided clues to economic status, ethnicity, employment, and religious affiliation.

4.2 Field Survey Methods

An APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 C.F.R. § 800.16[d]). The APE for the current Project includes the Project sites themselves where direct effects are possible, as well as areas within line-of-sight of potential Project changes through construction or clearing of vegetation, extending up to a maximum of 0.5 miles from each proposed facility. The areas of potential indirect (visual) effects from changes to the setting resulting from the proposed undertaking varied along the extent of the Project according to the nature of proposed facilities, topography, and whether tree cover is currently present that would be removed for construction.

ERM surveyed properties determined to be 50 years or older in the APE. The age of resources was estimated based on architectural styles and materials, supplemented with information from county tax records. The boundaries of resources were defined to encompass the buildings themselves and other elements of the built environment in the immediate vicinity; they do not represent the entirety of the historic or contemporary parcel encompassing the resource’s agricultural landscape. Each resource was photographed and marked on the applicable U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. Digital photographs were taken to record the structures’ overall appearance and details. Sketch maps were drawn to scale depicting the relationship of dwellings to outbuildings and associated landscape features. Additional information on the structures’ appearance and integrity was recorded to assist in making recommendations of NRHP eligibility. When access to the property was not granted, observations were limited to what could be obtained from the nearest public road. Sufficient information was gathered on resources to determine eligibility for listing on the NRHP, and what effect the proposed undertaking might have on a resource determined to be eligible or potentially eligible.

Resources identified in the current field effort were reported to the SHSND. North Dakota Cultural Resource Survey (NDCRS) forms were completed, numbers were obtained, and shape files and database information provided.

4.3 NRHP Eligibility Criteria

According to 36 CFR 60.4 (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002), cultural resources eligible for listing on the NRHP are defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts that have “integrity” and that meet one or more of the criteria outlined below. Criterion D is typically relevant to archaeological sites. Historic resources are generally evaluated in relation to Criteria A, B, and C. Criterion C is typically applicable to architectural resources but also may be relevant in the case of resources that are associated with landscape architecture (like cemeteries or battlefields) or engineering (like bridges, railroads, and mines).

- Criterion A (Event). Association with one or more events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
- Criterion B (Person). Association with the lives of persons significant in the past.
- Criterion C (Design/Construction). Embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; or possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Criterion D (Information Potential). Properties that yield, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Criterion D is most often (but not exclusively) associated with archaeological resources. To be considered eligible under Criterion D, sites must be associated with specific or general patterns in the development of the region. Therefore, sites become significant when they are seen within the larger framework of local or regional development.

“Integrity” is perhaps the paramount qualification of NRHP eligibility, and can be related to any or all of the following (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

- Location: the place where the historic property (or properties) was/were constructed or where the historic event(s) occurred;
- Design: the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property (or properties);
- Setting: the physical environment of the historic property (or properties);
- Materials: the physical elements that were combined to create the property (or properties) during the associated period of significance;
- Workmanship: the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;
- Feeling: the property's (or properties') expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of the period of significance; and
- Association: the direct link between the important historic event(s) or person(s) and the historic property (or properties).

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- Consideration A: A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

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- Consideration B: A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- Consideration D: A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- Consideration E: A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Each identified resource was evaluated in relation to these criteria and considerations to the extent of available information. General historic research was conducted for the Project area and targeted documentary research was carried out for the resources in the APE, which informed our assessments of Criterion A eligibility. This research found no evidence of significant individuals connected to the resources; however, in the absence of a full chain of title for the newly identified resources, in most cases, it is not possible to rule out the potential for eligibility under Criterion B. Field observations provided the basis for Criterion C assessments. Criterion D was not considered relevant, since these resources were recorded for their architectural and not archaeological components. Resources in the area of potential direct construction effects were covered in the Class III archaeological survey that ERM conducted for the Project.

5. SURVEY RESULTS

This section presents findings of the historic architectural survey carried out for the proposed Project. Thirteen newly recorded resources were discovered in the APE, all of which are recommended unassessed for the NRHP. In addition, five previously recorded resources were found in the APE. Three are recommended not eligible for the NRHP, as they are modern replacements (32CS5283, 32RI813, and 32RI814) and the other two are recommended unassessed for the NRHP.

5.1 Previous Investigations

As mentioned in Chapter 4.0, a literature review of previously recorded resources was conducted prior to the initiation of fieldwork. The SHSND was visited in October of 2021, and five previously recorded resources were identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed Project facilities (Table 5.1-1). All five previously recorded resources are located in the APE, based on terrain analysis and observations about the viewshed during the current field survey. Their locations are depicted in the Project maps in Appendix A.

Table 5.1-1: Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5 Miles of Project

Resource Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility
32CS5119	McKinnon House, ca. 1890	Unassessed
32CS5283	Dwelling and outbuilding, ca. 1980	Ineligible
32CS5284	Bishop Farm, ca. 1950	Unassessed
32RI813	Bridge, non-extant; modern replacement	Ineligible
32RI814	Bridge, non-extant; modern replacement	Ineligible

5.2 Current Survey Findings

Along with the five previously recorded resources, a total of 13 newly recorded resources were found within the APE of the Project (Table 5.2-1). Among the 18 historic resources in the APE, only three (32CS5283, 32RI813, and 32RI814) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. All other resources are recommended unassessed for listing in the NRHP. Their locations are depicted in the Project maps in Appendix A and the referenced photos and sketch maps for each resource can be found in Appendix B.

Table 5.2-1: Summary of Historic Resources in the APE

Resource Number	Appendix A Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation	Assessment of Effects
<i>Cass County</i>				
32CS5119	Sheet 1	McKinnon House, ca. 1890	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5283	Sheet 1	Dwelling and outbuilding, ca. 1980	Not Eligible	-
32CS5284	Sheet 1	Bishop Farm, ca. 1950	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5353	Sheet 1	Compact Ranch and outbuilding, 1969	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5354	Sheet 6	Dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1940	Unassessed	No adverse Effect

Resource Number	Appendix A Location	Description	NRHP Recommendation	Assessment of Effects
32CS5355	Sheet 7	Linear Ranch and outbuildings, ca. 1960	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5356	Sheet 7	Vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1900	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5357	Sheet 8	Vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1900	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5358	Sheet 8	Bungalow Ranch and outbuildings, 1976	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32CS5359	Sheet 9	Vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1900	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
<i>Richland County</i>				
32RI813	Sheet 13	Bridge, non-extant; modern replacement	Not eligible	-
32RI814	Sheet 13	Bridge, non-extant; modern replacement	Not eligible	-
32RI915	Sheet 12	Gothic Revival dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1890	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32RI916	Sheets 9 and 10	Queen-Anne dwelling and outbuildings, 1908	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32RI917	Sheet 13	Vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, 1911	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32RI918	Sheet 13	Hage Farm, ca. 1960	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32RI919	Sheet 13	Vernacular dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1960	Unassessed	No adverse Effect
32RI920	Sheet 15	Split-level dwelling and outbuildings, ca. 1970	Unassessed	No adverse Effect

5.2.1 32CS5119

32CS5119, McKinnon House, is located at 16505 36th Street in Mapleton. It is situated on the north side of the street in a rural area. It is approximately 0.09 miles south and 0.14 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). The surrounding environment is rural, with all surrounding parcels characterized as agricultural land. The property features a windbreak that borders the north and west of the property, and parts of the east and south borders (Appendix B, Figure 1).

The resource is located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, T140N, R50W in Raymond Township, east of Mapleton. A map of Cass County made in 1876 shows that this section was owned by John Dunlop, although it was patented in 1892 by the Northern Pacific Railroad (University of Texas at Arlington 1876; Bureau of Land Management 2021). Historical atlases of Cass County show that the entire 640-acre section was owned by J. McKinnon & Sons in 1893 and Mrs. James McKinnon & Sons in 1906. The 1893 atlas shows a house and two outbuildings in the southwest quarter of the section

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where 32CS5119 is located. A house is also shown in this location in the 1906 atlas. The house was still in the McKinnon family in 1951 when it was owned by Hattie B. McKinnon, although the property only included the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the section, containing 160 acres. By 1957, the 160-acre property was owned by Muriel M. Bough. (D.W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R.L. Polk & Co. 1906; Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957). The house is shown on atlases from 1966 and 1979, but the property is not attributed to anyone. In 1984, the property was owned by Merton Sheldon and by 1985, Fuller Sheldon was occupying the house. Fuller Sheldon and his wife are the current owners (Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1987–2007).

As of 1893, 32CS5119 was owned by James McKinnon & Sons, and continued to stay in the McKinnon family in the first half of the twentieth century, being passed to Mrs. James McKinnon & Sons in 1906, and to Hattie B. McKinnon in 1951, until 1957 when it was acquired by Muriel M. Bough (D.W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R.L. Polk & Co. 1906; Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957). The dwelling and two outbuildings are shown on the 1893 atlas. It is currently owned by Gloria M. & C. Fuller Sheldon.

32CS5119 was previously recorded in 2012 by Lorna Meidinger, who provided information from a 1980s draft nomination form. Meidinger recorded the dwelling (Feature 1) as a circa 1900–1915 American Foursquare, two-and-a-half-story, wood frame structure, with a hipped roof and hipped dormers and a concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 2). She noted double-hung, two-over-two glass windows, as well as two brick chimneys. A previously screened full-width porch spanned the length of the façade, with a hipped roof supported by columns. Feature 2 was recorded as a circa 1900–1915 two-story barn with a gambrel roof with two large vents extending up from the roof peak, and small windows along the side and a large sliding door for the main entrance. Immediately above the large sliding door was a smaller sliding door; the opening to the hayloft is flanked by windows and appears to be filled with clapboard siding matching the rest of the barn's cladding.

ERM visited the site in 2021 and noted that Features 1 and 2 were built prior to 1893, based on historic atlas research. ERM also observed that Feature 1 includes modifications and additions, such as a rear attached garage and cascading hipped-roof sections. The major additions were constructed in 1980, and have drastically altered the original design and massing of the house by extending the northern elevation on both the first and second stories (Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021). ERM also observed that the section of the porch that wraps around from the south elevation to the west elevation was constructed sometime after 1980, at which time details of the original front porch were changed including the addition of a modern balustrade (Meidinger 2012). Both Features 1 and 2 are in good condition.

Feature 3 was not previously recorded, but is a large shed located slightly to the northeast of Feature 1. It has a front-gable roof and with a shed-roof extension, and the entire building is clad in ribbed metal. It was constructed in 1970, and has two large sliding, metal doors (Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021). The rest of the structure is heavily obscured by foliage. Feature 3 is in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: Meidinger recorded the resource's NRHP eligibility as unevaluated and noted that more current information was needed to make a determination. Based on ERM's current survey, 32CS5119 includes a modified American Foursquare dwelling and two modified outbuildings. The setting and feeling of the farmstead remains similar to that of the original landscape, especially since the roughly contemporary barn and windbreak still frames the main feature. Although the resource represents a typical example of the American Foursquare style, the multiple additions and modifications, along with the extensive use of replacement materials, have greatly impacted the resource's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The sequence of rear additions has vastly increased the scale of the dwelling, and have yielded unbalanced massing that projects away from the neat cube of the original American Foursquare footprint. Although an effort was made to incorporate materials and design elements like dormers that echo the original block, the overall effect is a dwelling that no longer captures

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the essence of the American Foursquare form. Due to the loss of integrity, ERM recommends 32CS5119 ineligible under NRHP Criterion C. Additionally, the historic research carried out for this Project did not identify any significant events associated with his resource. Because of the architectural changes to the dwelling and the addition of a more recent outbuilding, the resource does not serve as a good example of an agricultural property from the region's early history. Thus, ERM recommends 32CS5119 not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Further deed research is needed as a basis for evaluating the resource's NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5119's boundary, but it does run along the resource's northern edge. The resource is located about 475 feet to the south, and about 1,000 feet west of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 3). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and it is possible that minimal trees or understory will be cut north of the resource, but it will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5119 due to the thickness of the windbreak and other scattered vegetation on the northern end of the property. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland north and east of the resource. However, such effects will be minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5119.

5.2.2 32CS5283

32CS5283 is located at 3530 163rd Avenue SE in Mapleton, approximately 475 feet to the east and 210 feet to the southeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). It is situated on the east side of the road, with Maple River to the west. The surrounding area is rural with a windbreak surrounding the resource and a single opening for the driveway (Appendix B, Figure 4).

The resource is located in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, T 140 N, R50 W in Raymond Township, north of Mapleton. A map of Cass County made in 1876 shows the town of Mapleton laid out in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the section, with the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through it from east to west (University of Texas at Arlington 1876). The name J. Dunlop is associated with the remaining part of the section, although most of the section was patented in 1892 by the Northern Pacific Railroad (Bureau of Land Management 2021). An atlas of Cass County from 1893 also shows the town of Mapleton in the southwest corner, with the remaining 555 acres listed as the property of Mapleton Farming Company (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893). A house and outbuildings are shown in the northwest quarter of the section that may be 32CS5283. A house is also shown in this location on an 1895 topographic map (USGS 1895a). By 1906, Mrs. James McKinnon and Sons was the owner of the Mapleton Farming Company property (R. L. Polk & Co. 1906). A structure shown in the northwest corner of the section near a bend in Maple River appears to be in the location of 32CS5283.

The next available maps to show property owners are from 1951 and 1957. They show that the property was still in the hands of the McKinnon family, which owned numerous tracts in the township (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957). C. J. McKinnon is listed on both maps as the owner of 619 acres in Section 31, which includes all but 21 acres that appears to be what remained of the town of Mapleton. Subsequent maps of Raymond Township label Section 31 as part of Mapleton. The current owners of the 5-acre tract containing the farmstead are Dwight and Elsie Keller (Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1987–2007).

32CS5283 was previously recorded by Daniel Pratt of ARCH3, LLC in 2016 (Pratt 2016a). Pratt recorded the resource as a circa 1980 dwelling and circa 2010 utility building. The dwelling (Feature 1) was described as a front-gable, split-level dwelling with a front-gabled roof, metal horizontal siding, and

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concrete block foundation (Appendix B, Figure 5). The dwelling included one-over-one double-hung vinyl windows on the first floor and vinyl casement windows on the basement level. The dwelling included a front-gable garage ell off the one-story, side-gable section. The dwelling was in good condition as of 2016. The utility building (Feature 2) was described as a front-gabled structure with a concrete slab foundation and casement windows in fair condition. ERM visited the resource in 2021 and noted no changes to the dwelling. Feature 2 was not visible from the public road, but based on aerial views, there do not appear to be any changes (Appendix B, Figure 6).

NRHP Assessment: Pratt recommended the resource as not eligible for the NRHP due to the dwelling's recent age and lack of historical significance. As 32CS5283 does not meet the 50-year threshold for NRHP-eligible properties, ERM also recommends the resource not eligible.

5.2.3 32CS5284

32CS5284, Bishop Farm, is located at 16295 35th Street SE in Mapleton, approximately 1,050 feet to the northwest of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). It is located on the west side of the road, at the northwest corner of the intersection with 163rd Avenue SE (Appendix B, Figure 7). The resource features a windbreak at its northern, eastern, and western borders, and is surrounded by agricultural land. The surrounding area is rural and the Maple River is located to the east and south of the resource.

The land on which 32CS5284 is located was owned by M.T. Dill as of 1893, then by the Miller, Chaffee, Reed Company in 1906, although no dwelling was located on the property at these times (D.W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R.L. Polk & Co. 1906). A dwelling first appears in 1951, when the property was owned by James W. & Gundrun M. Bishop (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951). James W. Bishop continued to own the parcel until it was acquired by William Bishop by 1966, and it currently is owned by Joel W. Bishop (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1957; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021). The dwelling was demolished between 1976 and 1984 (USGS 1961; NETROnline 2021).

32CS5284 was previously recorded by Daniel R. Pratt of ARCH3, LLC in 2016, and again by Brenna Weston of Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. in 2017. Pratt described the resource as having six features, including a circa 1980 dwelling, a circa 2000 modular home, a circa 1980 garage, a circa 1950 garage, a circa 1990 storage building, and four circa 1945 grain bins. The dwelling (Feature 1) was described as a Ranch with a hipped roof, brick exterior, and casement windows (Appendix B, Figure 8). The modular home (Feature 2) had a gabled roof with horizontal-oriented wood siding and a poured concrete foundation. The garage (Feature 3) was a gabled roof structure with metal siding, a concrete slab foundation, and one-over-one double-hung windows (Appendix B, Figure 9). The second garage (Feature 4) was a Gothic arched structure with a wooden exterior, and a concrete slab foundation (Appendix B, Figure 10). The storage building (Feature 5) was a gabled roof structure with metal siding, concrete slab foundation, and casement windows (Appendix B, Figure 11). Finally, the grain bins (Feature 6) were described as having conical roofs, metal siding, and concrete slab foundations (Appendix B, Figure 12). Features 1–3 and Feature 5 were listed as being in good condition while Features 4 and 6 were listed as being in fair condition (Pratt 2016b). Weston did not find any changes in the 2017 survey (Weston 2017). ERM visited the resource in 2021 and noted no changes since the previous two surveys. However, two different sizes of grain bins were observed among those defined as a single feature.

NRHP Assessment: Pratt recommended the resource ineligible for the NRHP due to the significant loss in original historic outbuildings, and the fact that the current structures lacked historical and design significance. Weston also recommended the resource ineligible, without explaining her reasoning. ERM agrees with this assessment, as the loss of historic outbuildings has diminished the integrity of setting, feeling, and association. As it currently stands, the only components of the resource that meet the 50-year age threshold are the grain bins and the circa 1950 barn, which is largely unmodified and retains

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integrity of material, design, and workmanship. However, the grain bins are unremarkable, mass-produced containment structures, and the barn is a common form in the surrounding landscape and is an undistinguished example of its type. Most of the current structures at 32CS5284 are not of age, and those close to achieving the 50-year mark lack exceptional architectural attributes. Thus, ERM recommends the resource ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. While the collection of modern outbuildings on the property show the evolution and continuing use of the farm, they have diminished the resource's integrity of setting and association. Thus, ERM also recommends the resource ineligible under Criterion A. The research conducted for this Project did not find any significant personages associated with 32CS5284. However, a full title search is needed to evaluate the resource under Criterion B. Because of this, 32CS5284 is unassessed.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5284's boundary, as it is located on the other side of the Maple River, southeast of the resource. The resource is located about 1,000 feet to the northwest of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 13). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields and will not require the cutting of any trees or other vegetation in the vicinity of 32CS5284. The Project will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5284 due to the resource's distance from the corridor and the density of the windbreak that surrounds the property, with exception of a small break at the south end of the resource that allows for the drive. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland southeast of the resource. However, such effects will be minimal. Due to the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, ERM recommends that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5284.

5.2.4 32CS5353

32CS5353 is located at 3649 165th Avenue in Mapleton. It is approximately 0.04 miles south of a proposed access road, and 0.15 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 1). It is situated on the east side of the road in a rural area, and all of the surrounding parcels are agricultural. The property has a windbreak that borders the structures on the west, north, and east.

32CS5353 is located in the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 4, T139N, R50W in Mapleton Township, about 2 miles west of the city of Mapleton. Charles Thompson patented this quarter section in 1879 and was residing on the property in 1893 according to an atlas of Cass County made in that year (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893). Thompson also owned the southeast quarter of the section, as well as the south half of Section 5, totaling 640 acres. A dwelling house and outbuilding were located in the southeast quarter of Section 4, to the southeast of 32CS5353. Charles Thompson is listed as the owner of the south half of Section 4 until the 1980s and resided in the southeast quarter. The house at 32CS5353 dates to between 1966 and 1971, based on available maps and aerial photographs. Charles H. Thompson, Jr. has resided in the house since at least 1979 and is the current owner. It sits on a 2.5-acre parcel, while the remainder of the quarter section is owned by the C & B Thompson Irrevocable Trust (R. L. Polk & Co. 1906; Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021; USGS 1971).

32CS5353 consists of a one-story, modified, Compact Ranch style dwelling that was constructed in 1969, and a workshop (Appendix B, Figure 14). Feature 1, the dwelling, has a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, aluminum siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 15). It also features replacement vinyl casement windows as well as large single-pane picture windows with fixed shutters. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation through a vinyl door and a metal and glass storm door. The entry is accessed via poured concrete steps that are flanked by decorative metal handrails. The attached two-car garage on the north elevation is a 1978 addition, canted slightly to the

northwest. It features the same materials as the main block and has a personnel door on the west elevation and two overhead metal doors on the north elevation. The two garage doors have four fixed lights. Feature 1 and its addition are in good condition.

Feature 2 is a workshop located directly northeast of Feature 1 that was constructed in 1971, with a 1990 addition. It has a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof, vinyl siding, and a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 16). There is an overhead metal door with a fixed light and a single fixed window with fixed shutters on the west elevation. A personnel door and another window are found on the south elevation. The east elevation contains the 1990s addition, which features an overhead bay door and additional windows on the south elevation, and a concrete masonry unit chimney within the southwest corner of the roof slope.

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5353 consists of a modified Compact Ranch dwelling and a modified workshop, both of which have only recently reached sufficient age to be considered for NRHP eligibility. The dwelling has common features of the ubiquitous Compact Ranch style and does not exhibit remarkable design or workmanship. Furthermore, 32CS5353 has suffered a loss of integrity with the use of replacement windows and the idiosyncratic orientation of the garage to the original block, which is out of character in the archetypically rectangular design grammar of Ranch style architecture. Therefore, ERM recommends 32CS5353 ineligible under NRHP Criterion C. Historical research for the Project did not uncover any significant events associated with the resource, so it is also recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5353's boundary, but it does parallel the resource along the eastern edge. The resource is located about 800 feet to the west of the Project corridor and approximately 210 feet south of a proposed access road (Appendix B, Figure 17). The access road is located directly north of the property and runs along an existing road. The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no visible trees or understory will be cut in the viewshed of 32CS5353. Due to the density of the windbreak on the north, east, and west edges of the property there may only be a temporary effect to the viewshed directly southeast of the dwelling. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland east and southeast of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5353.

5.2.5 32CS5354

32CS5354 is located at 4650 166th Avenue in Davenport. It is situated on the east side of the street and is approximately 0.06 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 6). The surrounding environment is rural, with agricultural fields on all sides. The parcel also contains a windbreak that borders the property on the south, northwest, north, and northeast.

The resource is located in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, T138N, R50W in Warren Township, about 1 mile northeast of the community of Warren. According to an atlas map of the township made in 1893, Mrs. M. A. Miller owned the north half of Section 27, as well as 480 acres in Section 22, and all of Section 21. A house and outbuilding were located in Section 22, but no structures are shown in the north half of Section 27 where the resource is located. By 1906, Miller had sold of all of this property. The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter was owned by Ole Brodshaug that year. A house was located in the southwest corner of the quarter section where 32CS5354 is located (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R. L. Polk & Co. 1906). The Brodshaug family still owned the property in 1951 and had acquired the south half of Section 22 to the north, bringing their holdings to 480 acres. The property

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was owned by Casper Brodshaug, Ole's son, and his wife, Mabel (Ancestry 2021; Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951). By 1966, the house was occupied by Robert Brodshaug, who owned the northwest quarter of Section 27 and other lands until after 2007. However, the house was occupied by Sherwood Grefsrud from at least 1979 until after 2007. The house lot currently occupies about 7 acres and is owned by Bjorn and Erika Olsen (Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5354 includes a ca. 1940 dwelling, a barn, four grain bins, a secondary modern Ranch style dwelling, and a modern shed (Appendix B, Figure 18). The primary dwelling, Feature 1, is within the semicircular drive, and has a side-gable, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and the foundation is not visible from the right of way (Appendix B, Figure 19). It also has an interior, on-peak brick chimney located closest to the west elevation, and vinyl casement windows covered by storm windows. The primary entrance is located on the north entrance through a vinyl door with a fixed two-pane light. Feature 1 has been well kept and is in good condition, but it is unclear whether it is currently occupied.

Feature 2 is a ca. 1940 barn that is located slightly northeast of Feature 1. It has a Gothic arch, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and the foundation is not visible (Appendix B, Figure 20). It also has four-over-four single-hung wood sash as well as four-light fixed windows, and an overhead metal bay door that serves as the primary entrance on the western elevation. The barn is in fair condition, as the two upper windows have lost some glazing. Next, the four large metal grain bins are designated Feature 3. They were constructed pre-1984, are in good condition, and are located in a line directly east of Feature 2 (Appendix B, Figures 21 and 22).

The secondary dwelling is a modern Linear Ranch. It was constructed in 2001 and has a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof, is clad in vinyl siding and formstone veneer, and rests on a poured concrete foundation. It features vinyl casement windows, and the primary entrance on the southwest elevation consists of a vinyl door. The entrance is accessed through an uncovered stoop constructed of composite decking. There is also an attached two-car garage that was added to the northwest corner of the dwelling within the last five years; it has overhead metal doors with five fixed lights each. The secondary dwelling is in good condition. Finally, there is a small prefabricated shed that is located north of the secondary dwelling. It was placed on the property between 2018 and 2021, and has a front-gable, vinyl shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation. The primary entrance is located on the west elevation through a set of vinyl double doors, which each feature a fixed six-pane light. It is in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5354 includes three modified historic features and two modern features located in a rural area. The individual features display frequently used, modern replacement materials, and are otherwise well cared for in a manner that is sympathetic to the original workmanship and design. However, the generic form and updated materials of the original dwelling make it impossible to discern a specific style. Between 1984 and 1990, a building in the location of the secondary dwelling was razed; it was a large square footprint building that looks like barn in aerial imagery. As of 1984, there was another outbuilding between that barn and the barn that is still standing that was razed between 1990 and 1997, and another building within the semicircular drive that was razed between 1997 and 2003. These observations suggest that much of the farm's historic built environment has been lost and is now dominated by an architecturally incompatible modern dwelling, and thus 32CS5354 no longer retains integrity of association and feeling. That added to the loss of material integrity and lack of outstanding architectural character leads, ERM to recommend 32CS5354 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. It is also considered ineligible under NRHP Criterion A because historical research for the Project did not identify any important events associated with the property. The resource also does not convey a compelling sense of the region's agricultural history, given the prominence of modern elements that have replaced earlier components of the working farm. Further deed research is still needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5354's boundary, but it does parallel the resource's western side on the opposite side of 166th Avenue SE. The resource is located about 315 feet to the east of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 23). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut in the viewshed. The proposed Project will not be in viewshed of most of 32CS5354 due to the thickness of the vegetative screen on the southern, western, and northern sides of the resource. There may be a temporary intrusion into the viewshed on the western side of the property while construction is ongoing, but it will likely not produce any long-term or permanent effects. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland west and southwest of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5354.

5.2.6 32CS5355

32CS5355 is located at 16605 48th Street in Davenport. It is situated on the north side of the road in a rural area. It is approximately 0.03 mile to the east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 7). The surrounding parcels are all agricultural land, and the property includes a windbreak that borders the north, east, and west sides.

32CS5355 is located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, T138N, R50W in Warren Township, about 1 mile southeast of the village of Warren. The quarter section was patented by James B. Radford in 1889. He also patented the southeast quarter of Section 34 in 1892. Radford is shown as the owner of the south half of Section 34, containing 320 acres, on an 1893 atlas map of Cass County. A dwelling and two outbuildings were located in the southwest corner of the section where 32CS5355 is now located. He was still the owner of the house and 320 acres in 1906 (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R. L. Polk & Co. 1906). A 1951 directory of Cass County shows Theodore Engen as the owner of the south half of Section 34, where a house is shown in the location of 32CS5355. The property passed to Joseph G. Engen by 1957, and he remained to owner until at least 2005. The property is currently owned by Gordon J. Engen (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5355 consists of a one-story, ca. 1960, Linear Ranch style dwelling, a ca. 1900 equipment shed that may have originated as a dwelling, nine other outbuildings, a silo, and seven grain bins (Appendix B, Figures 24 and 25). The dwelling, Feature 1, has a side-gable, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 26). It also features a narrow three pane picture window, and a large fixed square picture window. The primary entrance is located on the eastern elevation, but it is not visible from the public right-of-way. The dwelling is in good condition.

Feature 2 is a ca. 1900 building being used for equipment storage that is beginning to collapse (Appendix B, Figure 27). This building may have originated as a dwelling, perhaps used until the original homesteaders had the resources to construct a more substantial home, at which point it may have been converted to other uses. Alternatively, the building may have served as a bunkhouse at one time. Feature 2 is located east of the primary dwelling, and only partially visible from the right of way, but the original block appears to be a simple side-gable form. A cross-gable block with a lower roofline was added to the original block's south elevation. The entire roof is clad in wood shingles, and the original block has a galvanized metal ridge cap with ball end finials. Portions of the original block, such as the south and west elevations and the gable ends, retain clapboard siding; however, the east elevation now features vertical board cladding, except where it has been lost or removed for access. The west elevation of the original block features a wooden sliding bay door. The addition's east elevation features an open bay and the

remnant of a wooden sliding door. Feature 2 is in poor condition, as some structural supports have shifted and portions of the roof are sagging, and some roofing shingles and siding have been lost.

Feature 3 is a shed located to the northwest of the dwelling. It has a gabled roof clad in modern corrugated metal; it appears to retain original clapboard siding and four-light wood frame windows. Other details are not visible from the right-of-way, but the feature appears to be in good condition. Directly north of Feature 3 is Feature 4, a larger building that may serve as a shed or workshop. It has a side-gable roof clad in the same modern corrugated metal as Feature 3. Like Feature 3, Feature 4 has clapboard siding. Its primary entrance is located on the southern elevation. The entry has a wood, four-panel door, and there is a fixed four-light window to the west. It is also in good condition. Both Features 3 and 4 appear to date to the 1940s based on the appearance of the original materials (Appendix B, Figure 28).

Located northeast of Features 3 and 4 is a pre-1984 garage, Feature 5, that likely dates to the 1960s. It has a Gothic arch roof, vinyl siding, metal roofing, and a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 29). The entrance is located on the southern elevation through an overhead metal bay door and a replacement six-panel vinyl personnel door. It is in good condition. Just northwest of the garage is a tile silo, Feature 6, which dates to the early twentieth century. Its galvanized metal cap is intact, and the silo seems to be in good condition (Appendix B, Figure 30). Northeast of the garage is an equipment shed, Feature 7, which was constructed before 1984 and likely dates to the 1960s. It has a side-gable, corrugated metal roof with exposed rafter tails and corrugated metal siding (Appendix B, Figure 31). It has a two-bay opening on the southern elevation divided by a wooden support post. It is in good condition.

Located directly east of the dwelling are Features 8 and 9, one-and-a-half-story side-gable buildings of the same size, both of which were constructed in the early twentieth century. It is unclear how they currently function. The farm does not appear to have livestock at the present time, and aspects of Features 8 and 9, as with the silo and grain bins, may harken back to an earlier time when animal husbandry was a central component of farm operations. One or both of the buildings may have served as bunkhouses at one time as well. Feature 8 is the more northern of the two buildings, and it retains its original wood shingle roof with a galvanized metal ridge cap with ball end finials, as well as its clapboard siding. The south gable end contains a wood-plank hinged hayloft door. On the west elevation, at ground level, there are two wood-plank sliding doors. Feature 9 has a single wood-plank sliding door centered on its west elevation. Instead of a hayloft, its upper half story is lit by a four-over-four double-hung wood sash window on the south elevation that appears to be original. On the first story of the south elevation is a small wooden hatch. Feature 9 has clapboard siding, but its roof has been updated with modern asphalt shingles. It sits on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation. Feature 9 has, or at one time had, electrical service. Features 8 and 9 are both in fair condition, with some distortion of the west walls and sagging of the roofs due to settling at the foundation (Appendix B, Figure 32).

To the southeast of Features 8 and 9 are Features 10–12, which consists of seven modern corrugated metal grain bins with conical caps (Appendix B, Figures 28 and 33). They are common prefabricated forms of different sizes that were constructed before 1984 and are in good condition. Finally, there are what appear to be two well pump houses, designated as Features 13 and 14. Feature 13 is a small gabled structure only visible in aerial views, located north of Feature 2, which may be the original residence on the property. Feature 14 is another pump house, located north of the current dwelling at the southeast corner of Feature 4. It features a gabled roof and is clad in aluminum siding, suggesting that it is contemporary with the construction of the ca. 1960 Ranch style dwelling.

Finally, there is a modern barn, located southeast of the equipment shed that was constructed between 2003 and 2005. It is front-gable with a standing seam metal roof and sides, and a personnel door and ribbon of clerestory windows on the south elevation (Appendix B, Figure 34). Other details are not available due to the limited visibility from the public right of way, but it is in good condition.

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NRHP Assessment: 32CS5355 includes a modified ca. 1960s dwelling and various agricultural outbuildings. The dwelling represents the Linear Ranch form, and the original materials have been replaced with common materials (vinyl siding and windows), such that they no longer convey significant workmanship or the aesthetic of the period. What may have been the original dwelling (Feature 2) maintains some historic design features and materials but has been converted into an equipment storage building and its condition has begun to deteriorate. Likewise, two buildings (Features 9 and 10) that may have served variously as bunkhouses, hay barns, and/or equipment storage facilities and workshops, retain some integrity of design and materials, but their condition is declining. The tile silo (Feature 6) is well preserved and together with Features 2, 9, and 10-12, conveys a sense of the farm's early history. However, the overall integrity of feeling and association for the resource has been compromised by the addition of various components dating to the second half of the twentieth century and the early twenty-first century. Given the range in age reflected among the components of 32CS5355, this resource does not offer the best example of an early twentieth century agricultural property in southeast North Dakota. Therefore, ERM recommends 32CS5355 ineligible under NRHP Criteria A and C. Not only does 32CS5355 fail to coherently convey a sense of the farm's early history, but historical research for the Project did not identify any significant events associated with the property outside of the general theme of regional agricultural developments, further supporting the recommendation that it is ineligible under NRHP Criterion A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5355's boundary, but it does parallel the resource's western border, but on the opposite side of 166th Avenue SE. The resource is located about 160 feet to the east of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 35). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut. It will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5355 due to the thickness of the windbreak that surrounds the property on the north, east, and west borders. The only area of potential temporary visibility is the field to the southwest of the resource and the intersection of 166th Avenue SE and 48th Street SE. Any permanent visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation growth patterns within the cultivated field southwest of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5355.

5.2.7 32CS5356

32CS5356 is located at 4888 166th Avenue in Kindred, within a rural area. It is situated on the east side of the street, approximately 0.08 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 7). The surrounding environment consists of agricultural land, and the parcel has a windbreak that surrounds the structures on the northern and western borders.

The resource is located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 3, T137N, R50W in Normanna Township, about 4 miles northeast of Kindred. A map of Cass County from 1893 shows that the quarter section, containing 160 acres, was owned by Severt Severson. A house and two outbuildings are shown where 32CS5356 is located. The remainder of the section was owned by Elling Severson. A 1906 map shows the same thing as in 1893 (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R.L. Polk & Co. 1906). By 1951, the parcel containing the house at 32CS5356 had been reduced to the 80 acres in the west half of the quarter section. It was owned by Cora Helland. In 1957, the house lot, containing 5 acres, had been separated from the 80 acres and was occupied by Harold Engen, while the remaining 75 acres was still owned by Cora Helland (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957). Harold Engen resided in the house until sometime between 1979 and 1985 when Peter Holte resided there. Holte was replaced by Keith Thesing by 2005. The current owners of the house lot are Gregory and Ashli Kottsick. Robert Ballestad has owned

the remaining 75 acres of the quarter section since at least 1990 (Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5356 includes a heavily modified, vernacular dwelling that was built ca. 1900, and five outbuildings and a silo (Appendix B, Figure 36). The two-story dwelling, Feature 1, has a side-gabled, asphalt shingle roof with a shed dormer, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation constructed as a raised basement (Appendix B, Figure 37). The dwelling also features one-over-one and fixed (basement level) vinyl windows, and a corbelled, interior brick chimney on the north slope of the original block. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation of the enclosed hipped full-width front porch, but the door is not visible from the right-of-way due to the presence of plantings whose foliage obscure the view. The entrance is accessed via a wood stoop with a wood post foundation and set of poured concrete stairs. There is a one-story gable-front addition that was added to the north elevation in 1984. Another gabled addition was added to the first addition's east elevation (at the northeast corner) in 1990. Both additions feature the same materials as the main block. Feature 1 is in excellent condition.

The garage located directly north of the dwelling was constructed in 1988. It is gabled and seems to feature the same materials as the dwelling but is only partially visible from the public right of way. Feature 2 is a one-and-a-half-story gabled building largely obscured by trees to the west. However, it features some kind of lap siding, two windows on its north elevation, a single window in the upper gable end of the west elevation, and it sits on a pier foundation concealed by lattice skirting (Appendix B, Figure 38). The garage and Feature 2 are in good condition.

A utility building that was constructed in 1984 is located directly east of the dwelling. It has a front-gabled standing seam metal roof, ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation. It has two doors for entry: a personnel door and a large overhead five-light metal door. It is in good condition.

Feature 3 is a heavily modified ca. 1920s barn with a ca. 1940 shed-roof addition (Appendix B, Figure 39). The barn is located southeast of the dwelling, with a silo directly east of the barn. The barn has a gambrel roof clad in replacement asphalt shingles with modern turbine ventilators. The barn also features replacement metal siding and a continuous, concrete masonry unit foundation. It retains its original fixed four-light windows, and a nine-light paneled door on the south elevation. The barn is in good condition. Feature 4 is the concrete stave silo, which was constructed in 1920. From the public right-of-way only the top half of the silo is visible and appears to be in good condition (Appendix B, Figure 40).

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5356 includes a heavily modified dwelling and a mixture of modified outbuildings dating to different periods. The dwelling's additions and updates have significantly decreased the integrity of the original workmanship, materials, and design of the structure. This, in addition to the significant modifications to the historic outbuildings, has also decreased the historical feeling of the resource. For these reasons, ERM recommends 32CS5356 ineligible under NRHP Criterion C. Historic research for the Project did not uncover any important events associated with the resource. Furthermore, the loss of architectural integrity impairs the resource's ability to convey the sense of built environment created on the prairies of southeastern North Dakota in the early twentieth century. Therefore, ERM considers 32CS5356 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as well. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5356's boundary, but it does parallel the resource's western border, but on the opposite side of 166th Avenue SE. The resource is located about 420 feet to the east of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 41). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut. The Project will not create changes in the viewshed of 32CS5356 due to the thickness of the windbreak that surrounds the property on the northern and most of the western and southern edges. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation growth

patterns, or depending on the timing, the need to cut current crops within the cropland southwest of the resource on the opposite side of 166th Avenue. However, such effects would be minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project would have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5356.

5.2.8 32CS5357

32CS5357 is located at 5037 166th Avenue in Davenport and is situated on the west side of the road. The surrounding area is all agricultural land, and the parcel contains windbreaks the length of the north and south borders, as well as smaller stand of trees along the east border. The resource is approximately 0.05 miles west of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 8). A dwelling and garage to the northwest of the main dwelling are a modern construction on a separate tax parcel. It includes a two-story vernacular dwelling built in 2017, and the garage, which replaced an older structure, that was built in 2018 (Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5357 is located in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 16, T137N, R50W in Normanna Township, about 2.6 miles northeast of Kindred. The 160-acre northeast quarter of the section was owned by John Rustad in 1893, but no structures or other improvements are shown on the property on a plat atlas from that year or a topographic map from 1895 (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; USGS 1895b). A 1906 map shows that the quarter section was owned by Kindred State Bank. A structure was located in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter section where 32CS5357 is located (R.L. Polk & Co. 1906). By 1951, Mildred Braaten had become the owner of the 160-acre tract based on a map of that date. She also owned the northwest quarter of the section with Glenda B. Swenson. The house is shown on the map in the location of 32CS5357 with a windbreak along its north and west sides. By 1957, Ingval and Bernice Braaten owned both the northeast and northwest quarter sections of Section 16, totaling 320 acres. The house is shown on a map of that date with a windbreak on its north, west, and south sides. The Braatens owned the property until after 1966. By 1979 it belonged to Dwight Anderson, who still owns the 11.6-acre tract on which the resource is located (Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5357 includes a two-story, ca. 1900 vernacular massed plan dwelling, a modern secondary dwelling, a 2009 garage, two barns, an equipment shed, a smaller shed, and two grain bins (Appendix B, Figure 42). Feature 1, the dwelling, has an asphalt shingle, hipped roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 43). It also has a gabled, asphalt shingle dormer with a fixed-pane window, one-over-one, double-hung windows covered by storm windows, and a bay window. The primary entrance is located on the east elevation, but the door is not visible from the public right-of-way. The primary entrance is accessed by a modern stoop and steps of composite decking, which are flanked by vinyl railings constructed between 1984 and 1990. Two other additions were added to the west and south elevations in 2009. The one-story west addition has a hipped roof and opens out to a poured concrete patio on the west side of the dwelling. The south addition has a gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. No other details for the additions were visible from the public right of way. Finally, the original central chimney was removed at some point since 2018. The dwelling and additions are in good condition.

Located on the west side of the parcel is a large ca. 1970s cattle barn (Feature 2) with paddocks to the east and west. It has a front-gabled metal roof, metal sides, and no visible foundation (Appendix B, Figure 44). The paddocks (four on the west and three on the east) appear to be constructed with steel T-posts and metal mesh fencing. An unfinished opening created with the removal of siding provides access on the east side of the barn. The south elevation had large sliding doors, but they appear to have been removed. There are various places where the roof has been patched, in one case incompletely. Feature 2 is in fair condition. Feature 3 is also a large barn. It is located west and slightly south of Feature 1, immediately

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north of Feature 2. It is in poor condition due to the almost complete collapse of the roof. The ruinous front-gable building is clad in plywood and has a single-light personnel entrance on the east elevation (Appendix B, Figure 45). It has plywood sides, a poured concrete foundation, and a wood, standard-sized personnel door. Feature 3 was constructed before 1984, likely in the 1970s.

A modern secondary dwelling stands in the northwestern portion of the property north of Feature 3, and it was built in 2016–2017 based on aerial views. It is a two-story, side-gable dwelling with asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, one-over-one vinyl windows flanked by decorative fixed shutters, and a full-width shed-roof front porch with wood decking and lumber support posts. The secondary dwelling is connected with a hyphen to a garage/equipment shed built to the south in 2017–2018 where another livestock barn appears to have stood. Aerial imagery shows the ruins of the former barn (including animal stalls) extending to the west beyond the footprint of the current garage/equipment shed, which has a front-gable roof, ribbed metal siding, and an overhead garage door and nine-light personnel door on the east elevation.

Feature 4 is a pair of dryer bins located to the southeast of Feature 1 (constructed prior to 1984). Although they are only partially visible from the right-of-way (due to other structures and foliage), it can be determined that they are corrugated metal with conical caps (Appendix B, Figure 46). A third bin was removed sometime between 1997 and 2003, but the remaining two are in good condition. A smaller hopper bin is located just east of Feature 2's northeast corner.

Feature 5 is the smaller shed located east of Feature 4 and southwest of Feature 1. It has a gabled roof, weatherboard siding (some missing), and a wooden hinged hatch in the east gable end (Appendix B, Figure 46). Other details are not visible from the right-of-way, but the ca. 1930s feature appears to be in fair condition. An equipment shed, Feature 6, is located northwest of Feature 5. It has a hipped roof sheathed in metal, and unknown cladding; only a small portion is visible from the road. It seems to be in good condition. Both Features 5 and 6 were constructed prior to 1984.

Finally, a garage was constructed in 2009 directly southwest of the primary dwelling (Appendix B, Figure 47). It has a front-gable, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding, and a poured concrete foundation. There are vinyl, double-hung windows, and entrances located on both the north and south elevations. The entrances feature overhead metal doors, and the structure is in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5357 includes a ca. 1900s dwelling, a modern secondary dwelling, various agricultural outbuildings dating to different eras, and a modern garage. The condition of the buildings varies. The dwelling does not display any exceptional stylistic features and uses common replacement materials. The replacement materials and multiple modern additions have altered the original design, which has in turn significantly diminished the historic feeling of the dwelling. This paired with the presence of the modern garage and secondary dwelling, the assortment of outbuildings spanning decades, and the condition of some of those buildings has yielded an overall loss of integrity of design, materials, feeling, and association for the historic farmstead. These factors lead ERM to recommend 32CS5357 ineligible under NHRP Criterion C. The resource is also considered ineligible under NRHP Criterion A, because historic research for the Project did not uncover any significant events associated with the resource, and the loss of integrity makes it a poor illustration of the theme of agriculture in the region. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5357's parcel, but it does parallel the resource's eastern border on the opposite side of 166th Avenue SE. The resource is located about 265 feet to the west of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 48). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut. The Project will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5357 due to the dense windbreak that surrounds the property with only small breaks on the eastern and western edges. Any permanent visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland east of

the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5357.

5.2.9 32CS5358

32CS5358 is located at 16644 51st Street in Kindred. It is situated on the south side of the road in a rural area. 32CS5358 is approximately 0.41 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 8). The surrounding parcels consist of agricultural land, and a windbreak lines the western border of the parcel, with additional tree cover around the buildings.

The resource is located in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 22, T137N, R50W in Normanna Township, about 2 miles northeast of Kindred. The quarter section was patented in 1883 by John Johnson (Bureau of Land Management 2021). An 1893 atlas of Cass County shows that Johnson was residing on the 160-acre property and had constructed a house and outbuilding in the northeast corner of the quarter section where 32CS5358 is located. Johnson was still residing at the location in 1906 (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R. L. Polk & Co. 1906). By 1951, Ed Kjos resided in the house, which was located on a 40-acre parcel comprised of the east half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 22. Gilbert Overboe owned the remaining 120 acres of the quarter section, and with his wife, Ruth, also owned the east half of Section 21. Kjos resided in the house until at least 1957, but the house is not shown and no resident is listed in county directories from 1966, 1979, or 1980. In 1981, the house is again shown in a county directory, with Gerald Overboe as the occupant. The lot on which the house was located had been cut down to 10 acres, but the Overboes owned the adjacent land. By 2005, the house occupied by Patrick Thorson, who is the current owner of the 10-acre house lot (Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951, 1957; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5358 consists of a one-story, 1976 Bungalow Ranch style dwelling (which replaced a ca 1900 dwelling), a stand-alone garage, three dryer bins, and two utility buildings that support an active cattle operation under the name of Black Tie Simmentals (Appendix B, Figure 49; Cass County Tax Assessor 2021). The dwelling is Feature 1, and it is not visible from the public right of way due to the foliage around the property. It has a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 50). It has modern vinyl windows, including casement units and two large picture windows. The primary entrance is on the north elevation through a metal storm door. The entry is accessed through an open, partial-width wrap-around recessed porch supported by decorative metal supports. The porch features modern wood or composite decking and two sets of wood steps. There is a secondary entrance located on the east elevation and is also accessed via the recessed porch through a metal storm door. The dwelling is in excellent condition.

Feature 2 is a 1976 garage that is located just north of the dwelling. It is also heavily obscured by foliage, and only visible in aerial views (Appendix B, Figure 50). It has an asphalt shingle hipped roof and was noted as being in excellent condition by the tax assessor in 2016. The three metal dryer bins, with conical caps for corn storage, are located southwest of the dwelling and the garage. They were constructed in 1985. Since they are located behind one of the utility buildings, they are only partially visible from the public right-of-way, but seem to be in good condition. The utility building located directly north of the bins and west of the dwelling and garage was built in 1976 and is designated Feature 3. It has a front-gabled, corrugated metal roof, ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 51). The primary entrance is located on the north elevation through a set of large double metal sliding doors. There are secondary and tertiary entrances located on the east elevation, which are also through metal sliding doors. A lean-to shed addition is on the south elevation. The second utility building is located slightly southwest of the dwelling and was constructed in 1980 with an addition constructed in 2013 on

the east side, doubling the building's footprint. The western (original) half of the utility building is the only part of the structure that is visible from the right-of-way. It has a gabled, standing seam metal roof, ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The main entrance is located on the west elevation through a set of large double metal sliding doors. A series of small paddocks about the second utility building's south elevation and beyond those paddocks to the south are corrals and pasture, suggesting that the building serves as a cattle barn. Both utility buildings are in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5358 includes a 1976 Bungalow Ranch style dwelling and garage, and five modern agricultural outbuildings, representing common forms in the area. Although the dwelling retains design elements typical for the Ranch style, the wide use of replacement materials has diminished the integrity of feeling and materials. Along with the material changes to the dwelling, the introduction of modern agricultural outbuildings affects the resource's integrity of association as well as feeling. Furthermore, the original turn-of-the-twentieth-century dwelling and outbuildings are all gone, and it is debatable whether a rural agricultural operation dating to the 1970s is a good representation of agriculture as an area of significance in accordance with NRHP evaluation guidance. Historical research also found no evidence of important events connected to the property. Therefore, ERM recommends 32CS5358 ineligible under NRHP Criteria C and A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor intersects 32CS5358 along the property's western edge. The resource is located about 2,000 feet to the east of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 52). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no visible trees will be cut. The Project will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5358 at all due to the thickness of the windbreak on the west side of the property and well as other vegetative cover. Permanent visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland to the west and south of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5358.

5.2.10 32CS5359

32CS5359 is located at 5338 167th Avenue in Kindred. It is situated in a rural area on the east side of the road. It is approximately 0.02 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 9). The surrounding environment consists of agricultural lands, and the property is mostly covered with trees. However, a circular area is cleared where the dwelling and outbuildings are. The Sheyenne River is immediately south of the buildings.

32CS5359 is located in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, T137N, R50W in Normanna Township, about 2 miles southeast of Kindred. A map of Normanna Township in 1893 shows that the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, T137N, R50W was owned by K. J. Hertzgaard. Hertzgaard owned a number of other tracts in Normanna Township, including the northeast quarter of Section 34 to the west, containing 160 acres. No residence is shown on the 80-acre parcel on which 32CS5359 is located. A 1906 map attributes the 80-acre tract in Section 35, as well as the 160 acres in Section 34, to Knut J. Herzgaard, presumably the same person as in 1893. A residence is shown on the map in the southwest corner of the lot where 32CS5359 is located (D. W. Ensign & Co. 1893; R. L. Polk & Co. 1906). Prior to 1951, Campbell Stenberg acquired the 80 acres in Section 35, the 160 acres in Section 34, and two 40-acre parcels in Section 27. He resided in the house at 32CS5359 in 1966. Mrs. Alice Stenberg resided there from at least 1979 to 1990. Donald Weeks appears to have acquired a 9.5-acre parcel containing the house in 1993 and is still the owner. The remainder of the Herzgaard-Stenberg property was purchased by Kelly Purhus and his wife in 1995 and is still owned by the Perhus family

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(Thomas O. Nelson & Co. 1951; Directory Service Company 1966, 1979–1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1987–2007; Cass County Director of Tax Equalization 2021).

32CS5359 includes one ca. 1900, two-story massed plan vernacular dwelling, two sheds, a silo, and a barn (Appendix B, Figure 53). Feature 1 is the dwelling, which presents a hipped, asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 54). It has vinyl, one-over-one, double-hung windows with storm windows as well as some sliding windows on additions. There is a central interior brick chimney, and a gabled dormer with a fixed square window. The primary entrance is on the south elevation facing the river, and is now centered on an enclosed single-story, full-width, shed-roof porch, and accessed via a modern wood deck with wood balustrade. On the second story of the south elevation, a secondary entrance is centered above the porch, and features an original wood panel door with an upper light, covered by a modern screened door. There is a two-story addition on the east elevation that was constructed in 1990. In 2002, the front porch was enclosed on the southern elevation, and a three-car garage was added to the north elevation. The west elevation of the garage addition also contains a personnel door and a small sliding window unit. There is also a small, single-story shed-roof addition on the west elevation. All of the additions feature the same materials as the main block. The dwelling and additions are in good condition.

Feature 2 is listed by the tax assessor as a crib that was constructed before 1920, and it is located east of the dwelling (Cass County Tax Assessor 2021). It is one-story, has a rolled asphalt side-gable roof, and is clad in Insulbrick asphalt siding (Appendix B, Figure 55). It has a gabled dormer with vinyl siding on the south slope, and a sliding metal door on the south elevation. There is a window in the west gable end's upper half story that appears to be double-hung wood sash; it may have lost some of its glazing but the view is obscured by vegetation. Located southeast of the dwelling is a small modern shed that was constructed between 2014 and 2016. It has a front-gable rolled asphalt roof, vinyl siding, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry is on the west elevation, which is accessed via hinged plywood double doors. Feature 3 is a concrete ring silo that was constructed before 1920. It retains its conical standing seam metal cap (Appendix B, Figure 56). It is located southeast of the dwelling and is the farthest feature from the road in an area that has become grown up with tree cover. Southeast of the dwelling and the shed is a structure listed by the tax assessor as a utility shed that was constructed in 2001. It has a front-gabled roof, a poured concrete foundation, and an overhead metal door on the east elevation that serves as the primary entrance. Due to the parcel's foliage, this feature is only visible via aerial views, so other details could not be ascertained. The outbuildings are all in good condition. Finally, there are remnants of a large barn, which was constructed before 1960 when it was depicted on the earliest available USGS quadrangle. It was located immediately north of the silo and had a gable roof. Over the last 20 years, aerial imagery shows the barn becoming overtaken by vegetation and then progressively collapsing in the last 10 years (Appendix B, Figure 57).

NRHP Assessment: 32CS5359 includes a ca. 1900, modified massed plan dwelling and a few agricultural outbuildings set in a rural location overlooking the Sheyenne River. The dwelling's original vernacular design has been transformed with major additions and modifications to all four elevations. The dwelling also has been updated with modern materials such as siding and windows that have further compromised the resource's integrity and undermining any strong sense of workmanship. While two historic outbuildings have survived and are in good condition, the loss of the barn, which would have been a central element of the agricultural operation, diminishes the resource's integrity of association and feeling. The dwelling's loss of architectural integrity combined with the collapse of the barn prevents the resource from conveying a genuine sense of farm life in the early twentieth century. Therefore, ERM recommends 32CS5359 as ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture and under Criterion A for history. Not only does the resource not serve as a good example of the theme of regional agriculture in the early twentieth century, but historical research for the Project did not uncover any significant events associated with the property. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: 32CS5359 is located approximately 100 feet from a proposed access road, and about 580 feet from the proposed Project's center line (Appendix B, Figure 58). The pipeline corridor does not intersect 32CS5359's boundary, as it runs parallel to 167th Avenue across the road from the resource but the proposed access road runs almost directly across from the resource's driveway, and will be visible from 32CS5359. The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and only minimal trees or understory will be cut, but it will not be in the viewshed of 32CS5359 due to the thickness of the windbreak that surrounds the property with only a small opening for the driveway. Since the proposed access road cuts through the opposing field, it will not require any trees or understory to be cut, but may cause temporary effects to the viewshed from the drive during construction. Permanent visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of possible pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland west of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32CS5359.

5.2.11 32RI813

32RI813 is located on 170th Avenue SE, to the south of its intersection with 64th Street SE (Appendix A, Sheet 13). It is situated approximately 227 feet to the southwest of the proposed Project. The surrounding area is rural, with agricultural fields to the east and west, and one farmstead to the northwest.

32RI813 was previously recorded by Karri L. Springer in 2002 (Springer 2002a). She recorded the bridge as "a relatively old bridge (built in 1936 according to state DOT bridge file records). An earlier bridge at this crossing may have been present due to wooden pier post bases remaining in place below the present bridge." She also included the following descriptive information:

Structure type: local use, single span, square-head bolt/nut fasteners (1/2" national with coarse thread pitch) on a steel and timber stringer (beam bridge). Dimensions: 19 ft structure length. 18 ft deck width...[a structure of] timber and steel I-beam (4x8) abutments, timber wing walls, north end wing walls have creosote treated post retainers 02") while south end have I-beam (3"x6") retainers. The northwest I-beam has been repaired by poor on-site welding. Piers are not visible...decking: 4x12 creosote treated rough-sawn timber (soft part of rings eroded suggesting older construction)...floor system: steel stringers (8" half I-beams) bolted to timber decking bolted to...steel angle-iron railings (east railing tom off)...[and] steelmaker's marks: all steel is Inland Steel (Chicago. IL).

Finally, Springer reported that there was some visible damage to the bridge, that the rating is 9 tons, and that it is ineligible for the NRHP with low integrity.

ERM visited the site in 2021 and observed that the previous bridge had been demolished and the information removed from NDDOT (NDDOT 2022). The former bridge has been replaced with a set of two, modern, corrugated metal culverts covered with road fill (Appendix B, Figures 59 and 60).

NRHP Assessment: 32RI813 is recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion A, B, and C because it is not of age and is a modern replacement of a once historic bridge.

5.2.12 32RI814

32RI814 is located to the south of the intersection of 64th Avenue Street SE and 171st Avenue SE, approximately 134 feet to the south of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 13). The surrounding area is rural, with no structures in the general vicinity.

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32RI814 was previously surveyed by Kerri L. Springer in 2002 (Springer 2002b). She recorded the following details about the material and construction of the bridge:

Structure type: local use, single span, square-head bolt/nut fasteners (1/2"national with coarse thread pitch) and galvanized fasteners on a steel and timber stringer (beam bridge"). Dimensions: 22 ft structure length. 22 ft deck width. Substructure: timber abutments with 10" dia. post pilings, timber wing walls with creosote treated post retainers (10" dia). Piers are not visible.

Superstructure...decking: 4"x12" creosote treated rough-sawn timber (soft part of rings eroded suggesting older construction), 4 (3"x8"l scuppers built into deck for drainage...floor system: 10"x10" creosote treated crossties on pilings and 4"x8" treated center, crosstie bolted to a combination of timber (10"x6") stringers and 5 steel stringers (4"x12" structural steel I-beams") bolted to timber decking bolted to 6"x6" timber top rails. No iron railings are present. [And] steelmaker's marks: not found." She also recorded that the bridges structural integrity was good (with no damages or repairs) and the rating was 9 tons. Additionally, she recommended the bridge ineligible due to the likelihood that this replaced an earlier bridge, it is made of common materials, and expressed frequently seen construction forms.

ERM visited the site in 2021 and recorded that the previous bridge had been replaced with a concrete box culvert sometime after the previous survey in 2002 (Appendix B, Figures 61, 62, and 63).

NRHP Assessment: The current concrete culvert is in excellent condition, but is recommended ineligible under Criterion A, B, and C because it is a replacement, not of age, and retains no aspects of the historic bridge's design or materials.

5.2.13 32RI915

32RI915 is located at 6125 168th Avenue in Walcott. It is situated on the west side of the road in a rural area. The environment surrounding the resource consists of agricultural lands. 32RI915 is approximately 0.06 miles east-northeast of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 12).

The resource is located in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, T135N, R50W in Colfax Township, approximately 1.8 miles southeast of the city of Walcott. Ole J. Solberg patented the northeast quarter of the section in 1896, and he is shown as the owner on an 1897 atlas of Richland County. He also owned the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the section. A house is shown in the vicinity of 32RI915 on the map (W. M. House 1897). Olberg is also listed as the owner of the property on maps from 1910 and 1922 (Alden Publishing 1910; H. E. Wilson 1922). By 1965, the house on the property was occupied by Jerome Thompson. He resided there until at least 2007. The current lot containing the house is 1 acre and is owned by Tracey Miller. The remainder of the quarter section, containing 159 acres, is owned by Terry Jessen (Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI915 consists of a one-and-a-half-story, ca. 1890, unornamented Gothic Revival influenced vernacular dwelling that has been subject to extensive modifications, 12 outbuildings, and four grain bins (Appendix B, Figure 64). All of the outbuildings and grain bins were constructed pre-1984. The dwelling, Feature 1, originally consisted of a side-gable form with a central gable in the upper half story punctuating the façade (Appendix B, Figure 65). The dwelling has a large lower-pitch, one-story gable block attached to the full width of the original east facing façade. That addition, likely constructed in the 1960s, contains an entrance on its south elevation within a recessed porch accessed via a wood deck in need of repair. There is a one-and-a-half-story gable-front addition on the original block's west (rear) elevation that

created a cross-gable roofline. This rear addition was likely built ca. 1940 and features an exterior concrete masonry unit chimney centered on the west elevation and piercing the eave of the gable end. Another addition was built ca. 1960 and fills the ell created by the 1940s addition to the original block; it now occupies the northwest portion of the dwelling's current footprint. This addition is a one-story shed-roofed block with an entrance on the west elevation protected by a gable awning supported by brackets and accessed via a short run of poured concrete steps with decorative metal handrails. The entire dwelling features an asphalt shingle roof, vinyl siding, and a mixture of casement, sliding, and one-over-one double-hung windows, some with storm windows and none of which are original. Some of the windows consist of multiple units, whose placement and size is out of proportion to the original fenestration of the dwelling. The additions are built on continuous concrete masonry unit foundations, and the foundation of the original block is not visible due to ornamental plantings. The dwelling is in good condition.

The metal grain bins, Features 2, 15 and 16, are located northeast of the dwelling. They consist of corrugated metal cylinders with conical standing seam metal caps (Appendix B, Figure 66). They are in good condition. Just southeast of the grain bins is Feature 3, which is an early twentieth century building that may house poultry. It has a saltbox gabled corrugated metal roof with a galvanized metal ridge cap with ball end finials, and a metal flue on the east roof slope (Appendix B, Figure 67). It is clad in weatherboard, and there is a hinged wood plank door on the south elevation, and a ribbon of four-light wood sash windows on the west elevation, with chicken wire and other wire mesh covering portions of the opening. Feature 3 is in good condition. Feature 4, a ca. 1940s shed located slightly northwest of Feature 3, has a side-gable roof with corrugated metal overlaid on the original asphalt shingles, except at the north end (Appendix B, Figure 68). Feature 4 is clad in drop siding, with vertical boards in the gable end. There is a personnel door on the west elevation with an aluminum screened door. The foundation is not visible, but the outbuilding is in fair condition. There is a trapezoidal shed, Feature 5, that is located east of the dwelling and south of the grain bins. It has a standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding, and is in excellent condition (Appendix B, Figure 69). Located south of Feature 1 is a large metal livestock barn (Feature 6) built prior to 1984. It has a gabled, standing seam metal roof, and the same metal siding above the foundation wall, which is clad in horizontal wood siding (Appendix B, Figure 70). A corral is attached to the south elevation of the barn. Feature 6 is in good condition.

Located directly southwest of the dwelling is a small shed, Feature 7, which is mostly obscured by foliage, but seems to be in fair condition. It has a gabled roof, asphalt shingle roofing, and Brick-tex asphalt siding (Appendix B, Figure 71). There is a small gabled cupola with wood slats and asphalt shingle roofing. Beyond Feature 7 to the west is another livestock barn (Feature 8), likely built in the 1970s. It has a gabled roof with five bay entrances on the south elevation that open out into a corral (Appendix B, Figure 72). It features corrugated metal cladding over horizontal wood siding along the foundation wall. On the east elevation are large sliding wood doors. Feature 8 is in good condition.

Feature 9 is located just north of the Feature 8. It is a ca. 1940 shed that has a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof, clapboard siding, and a hinged wooded door (Appendix B, Figure 73). A galvanized metal turbine ventilator is roughly centered on the roof peak, and some sheet metal has been added to patch the easternmost section of the south roof slope. Windows flank the door on the east elevation, one of which features four lights with vertical muntins, and the other has been boarded up. This outbuilding is in fair condition. North of Feature 9 is another barn (Feature 10), built ca. 1940. It has a front-gable, asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails, and a galvanized metal ridge cap with ball end finials (Appendix B, Figure 74). The barn is clad in drop siding and features a sliding wood door on the east elevation, surmounted by a hinged wooden hatch to access the hayloft. There are other openings on the east elevation, some infilled. The south elevation features a Dutch door, and a series of wood-frame windows—one single-light, and four with four lights divided by vertical muntins. Feature 10 is in good condition.

Northwest of the dwelling is another shed, Feature 11, which has a side-gable asphalt shingle roof with a metal ridge cap with ball end finials (Appendix B, Figure 75). This shed likely dates ca. 1940, and retains its original hinged wooden door, but has been updated with vinyl siding. It is in good condition.

Immediately northwest of the dwelling is a ca. 1940 garage (Feature 12). It has a front-gable roof with asphalt shingles and a metal ridge cap with ball end finials. The garage is clad in drop siding and has a two-car opening (Appendix B, Figure 76). The garage has wood windows and is in good condition. The remaining two outbuildings (Features 13 and 14) have gambrel and gabled roofs, respectively and can only be seen from aerial views (Appendix B, Figure 77).

NRHP Assessment: 32RI915 includes a ca. 1890s, modified Gothic Revival influenced dwelling and 16 agricultural outbuildings that reflect a nearly 100-year span. The resource retains many elements integral to a working farm of the early twentieth century. While these components may not be in pristine condition, they retain character-defining attributes and convey the feeling of a period of significance in the first half of the twentieth century. The dwelling anchors the resource and echoes the evolution of the farm over time with its sequence of additions and changes. The dwelling and outbuildings may have sufficient architectural integrity to convey the farm's significance under the theme of agriculture, such that 32RI915 may be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. However, the dwelling and each individual outbuilding lacks sufficient architectural merit and/or integrity (whether because of changes or deterioration of materials) to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Not only does ERM recommend 32RI915 potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an agricultural property, ERM also considers the resource potentially eligible under Criterion B pending further deed research to evaluate possible association with significant individuals.

Assessment of Effects: 32RI915 is located approximately 630 feet (some outbuildings are closer) to the east of the proposed Project (Appendix B, Figure 78). The pipeline corridor intersects the parcel containing 32RI915 on the west side, and continues south, angling southeast of the resource. The angle of the intersection is necessary to parallel the existing sections of the Walcott Great Northern Railroad. The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and although it is possible that minimal trees or understory will be cut, such changes would be largely obscured from most vantage points at 32RI915 due to the density of the windbreak that surrounds the majority of the property, especially on the north and west borders. There will likely be a temporary effect to the viewshed of the two westernmost outbuildings, but the permanent effects will be insignificant. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the field to the southwest of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32RI915.

5.2.14 32RI916

32RI916 is located at 5480 County Road 26 in Kindred. It is situated on the east side of the road and is surrounded by agricultural lots in all directions. 32RI916 is approximately 0.23 miles to the north of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheets 9 and 10). The parcel also features a large windbreak that borders the resource on the north, south, and west.

The resource is located in the southwest quarter of Section 2, T136N, R50W in Walcott Township, about 3.5 miles southeast of the city of Kindred. The southwest quarter of the section was patented by Ingeborg Tideman in 1882 (Bureau of Land Management 2021). A map of Walcott township in 1897 shows that the 160-acre tract was owned by C. L. Bokstad, and a house was located in the vicinity of 32RI916. The property changed hands several times in the first quarter of the twentieth century, belonging to W. K. Thompson in 1910 and Alfred C. Foss in 1922 (W. M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910; H. E. Wilson 1922). In 1979, Wallace Nipstad occupied the house, and he owned the southwest quarter of Section 2 through 2000, after which it passed to his estate; however, a number of different people occupied the

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house during that time. Tom Hebl was the resident from 1995 to at least 2007, and the current owner of the 10-acre house lot is Andrew Hebl. The remainder of the southeast quarter of Section 2 is owned by Douglas and Arlene Christianson (Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI916 consists of a one-and-a-half story Queen Anne influenced vernacular dwelling that was built in 1908, and six outbuildings (Appendix B, Figure 79). The dwelling, Feature 1, presents a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof with an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding, and a continuous ashlar block foundation (Appendix B, Figure 80). The dwelling's original cross-gable footprint has been altered with the enclosure of the shed-roof front porch in the ell on the south elevation, which may have taken place in the 1960s based on the placement of poured concrete steps with decorative metal handrails as access to the new front door. There are also one-story shed and gabled additions on the eastern portion of the north elevation constructed sometime prior to 1984. The additions all feature the same materials as the main block. The dwelling features some double-hung vinyl one-over-one windows, some wood six-over-six windows with storm windows, and a bay window on the façade. The current primary entrance on the enclosed porch consists of a vinyl door with nine upper lights and a metal storm door. The dwelling and additions are in good condition.

The first outbuilding is a garage, which is located directly northeast of the dwelling. The garage was constructed between 1984 and 1990 but was extended on the north elevation between 1990 and 2003. It has a front-gabled roof and is clad in vinyl siding; it rests on a poured concrete foundation. The door is not visible, but the outbuilding is in good condition. Just east of the dwelling and garage there is a shed (Feature 2) built ca. 1940 and has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails, clapboard siding, and a ribbon of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows on the south elevation, some of which have lost some glazing, separated by mullions (Appendix B, Figure 81). An opening for a personnel door is on the west elevation. The outbuilding is in good condition.

Located east of the first two outbuildings and dwelling, is the barn/equipment shed (Feature 3), which was constructed ca. 1950. It has a front-gable asphalt shingle roof, asbestos siding, and a large sliding door on its west elevation flanked by fixed four-light windows with vertical muntins (Appendix B, Figure 82). Because there is a hole in the roof at its southwest corner and a personnel door opening that has been boarded up, Feature 3 is in fair condition. South of Feature 3 is a ca. 1960 garage (Feature 4), which has a front-gabled metal roof, aluminum siding, a sliding window, and an overhead garage door with three fixed lights on the west elevation (Appendix B, Figure 83). It has a large gable addition on the east elevation. Feature 4 has a poured concrete foundation and is in good condition. South of Feature 4 is another building (Feature 5) that may be a root cellar. It appears to have been built ca. 1930. It is front-gabled, with wood shingle roofing, drop siding, and a small one-by-one fixed wood-frame window in the west gable end over a wood door whose details cannot be discerned from the public right-of-way (Appendix B, Figure 84). Feature 5 is in good condition. The final outbuilding, Feature 6, an equipment shed located south of Feature 5 that was constructed sometime in the early twentieth century, with updates to materials over time. It has a side-gabled roof clad in metal shingles, topped with a metal ridge cap with ball end finials; exposed rafter tails punctuate a modest eave. Portions of the roof are sagging, suggesting structural deterioration of some rafters. The building is currently clad in corrugated sheet metal, but it retains what may be the original fixed four-light wood-frame window with vertical muntins in the west gable end. It has a sliding metal door on the north elevation. The building rests on a concrete masonry unit pier foundation (Appendix B, Figure 85). Given the sagging of the roof, Feature 6 is considered to be in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32RI916 consists of a 1908, modified Queen Anne influenced dwelling and six outbuildings set in a rural area on a property that currently serves as an automotive salvage yard. The presence of old vehicles among the outbuildings as well as to the east and north has impacted the resource's integrity of setting, association, and feeling, detracting from the agricultural landscape that

would have characterized the property in the early twentieth century. The resource also has lost integrity due to a number of architectural changes to its design and materials. The multiple additions to the dwelling, especially the enclosure of the front porch, have affected the appearance and footprint in ways that undermine the architectural grammar of the Queen Anne style. The historic outbuildings represent a collection of utilitarian buildings added over time to meet a variety of needs on the farm, with styles and materials reflective of changing conventions and available products. The later outbuildings do not further diminish the integrity of the dwelling, but neither do they possess architectural significance of their own that would warrant recognition. Given the multiple aspects of integrity that have been compromised, ERM recommends 32RI916 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Historic research for the Project did not uncover information about significant historic events associated with the property, and its current use as a salvage yard makes the resource a poor illustration of early twentieth century farm life. Therefore, ERM also recommends 32RI916 ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor intersects the property along its southern border. The resource is located about 1,200 feet north of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 86). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut. The Project will not be in the viewshed of 32RI916 due to the thickness of the tree barrier that surrounds the property. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland in the fields surrounding the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32RI916.

5.2.15 32RI917

32RI917 is located on the north side of the road at 16830 63rd Street in Walcott. It is approximately 0.08 mile east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 13). The parcel is in a rural environment and is surrounded by agricultural land. The west border of the parcel is close to the Red River Valley and Western Railroad.

32RI917 is located in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 18, T135N, R49W in Colfax township, approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the city of Colfax. The southwest quarter of the section was patented by Ovey C. Casperson in 1887. An atlas of Richland County made in 1897 shows that Casperson was still the owner of the quarter section. A residence was located in the northwest part of the quarter section where 32RI917 is now located. By 1910, Casperson had also acquired the southeast quarter of Section 18, giving him 240 acres (W. M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910). The southwest quarter of Section 18 remains in the Casperson family. It is currently owned by L. Jerome Casperson. From 1965 to at least 2007, Casperson resided in the house at 32RI917. Currently, the 10-acre house lot is owned by Jeremiah and Ashley Nelson (Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI917 consists of a 1911 vernacular dwelling with six outbuildings and two grain bins (Appendix B, Figure 88). The two-and-one-half story dwelling, Feature 1, has a massed plan with a hipped asphalt shingle roof with crossing gables, vinyl siding, and a continuous concrete masonry unit foundation (Appendix B, Figure 87). The windows on the original block are vinyl replacements, in one-over-one double-hung, casement, and sliding designs with fixed shutters. There is a pre-1984 addition on the west elevation that features the same materials as the main block, except that it includes sliding glass doors. The dwelling is in good condition.

The outbuildings are all pre-1984, with the exception of Feature 7, which dates to 1990–2005. The barn (Feature 2) has had a large modification that dates between 1984 and 1990 (Appendix B, Figure 88). The two metal grain bins (Feature 3) are located behind the trapezoidal shed (Feature 4), which is located slightly southeast of Feature 1 (Appendix B, Figures 89 and 90). Feature 5 is an equipment shed that is located southwest of the dwelling. It has a standing seam metal shed roof and sides, with three open bays on the east elevation that serve as the entry (Appendix B, Figure 91). Feature 6 is another shed that is located just northwest of Feature 5. It has a gabled, standing seam metal roof and sides (Appendix B, Figure 92). It features a five open bay entrance on the east elevation.

Feature 4 is located just southeast of Feature 1; it has a standing seam metal roof and sides. Directly southwest of the Feature 1 is the modified barn (Feature 2). Its original block has a Gothic arched roof with its original shingles and galvanized ventilator cupola. The original section of the barn appears to be roughly contemporary with the dwelling. A number of additions have been attached to the barn, and the original section now features the ribbed metal siding used on the gable and shed-roof additions. Northeast of Feature 1 is a shed (Feature 7), which has a standing seam metal roof and sides with a large overhead metal garage door, vinyl sliding 9-pane windows and a standard personnel door with a fixed 9-pane window (Appendix B, Figure 93). The final shed, Feature 8, is small and is located just west of Feature 1. It has a gambrel asphalt shingle roof and T1-11 siding; the main entry is a set of wooden doors on the south elevation (Appendix B, Figure 94). The outbuildings are all in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32RI917 contains of a historic dwelling, two grain bins, and six agricultural outbuildings. It is located in a rural area that retains integrity of setting and feeling. The architectural components of the resource, however, represent a mixture of historic and modern elements that do not cohere as a representation of farm life in the early twentieth century. The dwelling itself has a large modern addition and replacement materials—most notably windows whose styles diverge from the originals—detracting from the sensibility of the original vernacular form. The loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship renders the resource ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Historical research did not uncover any significant events associated with the property, and it does not provide an exceptional expression of farm life in the early twentieth century, principally due to the addition of more recent construction and changes to existing buildings. For these reasons, ERM recommends 32RI917 ineligible under NRHP Criterion A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: Feature 1 (the dwelling) of 32RI917 is located approximately 0.08 mile directly east of the proposed Project corridor, but the corridor's boundary is only about 50 feet away from Feature 7 (Appendix B, Figure 95). The section of the pipeline that passes by the features is angled from northwest to southeast and will clear a small section of trees that are directly west of Feature 7. Additionally, there will be trees removed to the northwest of the features, and the corridor is routed directly over a section of cropland that progresses from the southwest to the south of the features. Although some permanent vegetation changes will mark the presence of a buried pipeline in the vicinity of the resource, those changes would be relatively unobtrusive, and would be one among many modern elements of the landscape. Furthermore, integrity of setting is not important in the context of the resource's potential historical significance under Criterion B. For these reasons, ERM recommends that the Project route would have no adverse effect on 32RI917.

5.2.16 32RI918

32RI918 is located at 6435 172nd Avenue in Colfax and is situated on the west side of the street. It is approximately 0.32 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 13). The surrounding area is rural and consists of agricultural land on all sides. There is a shelterbelt that bisects the parcel horizontally, just north of the dwelling and outbuildings. The parcel is also bordered by Interstate 29 on the west side.

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The resource is located in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 27, T135N, R49W in Colfax Township, approximately 2.5 miles east of the city of Colfax. An 1897 atlas of Richland County shows that the east half of Section 27 was owned by J. P. Gylland and Peter Hagan. A dwelling house was located in the northeast quarter of the section in the vicinity of 32RI918. In 1910, P. P. Hagen was the owner of the northeast quarter of Section 27, and Jens Gyllund owned the southeast quarter. The Hagen family was known as the Hage family beginning in a 1965 Richland County directory. They still own the property. The house on the property in 1897 was occupied by Philip Hagen, Loren Hage, Edwin Hagem and Joel Hage after Peter Hagan. A second house was constructed on the property between 1979 and 1985. It appears that one of the houses, most likely the older one, was no longer in use by 2000. The second house was occupied by Edwin Hage, Loren Hage, and Brad Hage. Bradley and Leslie Hage are the current owners of the northwest quarter of Section 27 (W. M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910; H. E. Wilson 1922; Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI918, also known as the Hage Farm, includes a heavily modified dwelling and 17 agricultural outbuildings, including nine sheds, five grain bins and tanks, and four barns (Appendix B, Figure 96). A house and barn are represented on the 1961 USGS topographic quadrangle, and the first historic aerial photograph dating to 1969 shows the current dwelling. The ca. 1960s dwelling (Feature 1) originated as a two-story side-gable building; a front-gable block was added on the façade between 1997 and 2003, at which time a number of materials may have been updated throughout. With the large addition on the façade, Feature 1 currently has a cross-gabled, asphalt shingle roof, and is clad in vinyl siding and brick veneer on the addition and as a water table that continues along a portion of the original façade (Appendix B, Figure 97). The original block rests on a concrete foundation. All of the windows are modern casement units installed singly, in pairs, or in groups of three or four; there are three tiers of windows on the southeast corner of the dwelling, despite the fact that there seem to be only two stories. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation of the façade addition, through a porch with a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles and supported by brick-clad columns. Due to foliage near the road, other details about the primary entrance are not visible. A secondary entrance is on the north elevation. Around the time that the two-story façade was addition was constructed (1997–2003), a side-gable garage addition was attached to the west elevation of the original block. The dwelling is in good condition.

Located directly northwest of the dwelling is a shed (Feature 2), which was likely constructed ca. 1940s. It has a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof with a low-profile shed-roof addition on the north elevation and drop siding. Due to the locations of the outbuildings and foliage on the property, no other details could be confidently determined. Just southwest of Feature 2 is Feature 3, a shed that was built prior to 1969. It is mostly concealed by Feature 2 and by the dwelling from the southeast view. The aerial views indicate that the shed has a side-gabled roof (Appendix B, Figure 98).

There is a barn that was constructed between 2012 and 2014 and is located just west of Features 2 and 3. It has a standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding, and double sliding doors on the south elevation. Directly west of the barn is an equipment shed (Feature 4) built before 1969 (in the 1940s or 1950s) with a Gothic arch roof clad in asphalt shingles, many of which are missing. The south side has weatherboard siding, a wooden overhead bay door flanked by two-light wood-frame windows, and an opening for a personnel door (Appendix B, Figures 99 and 100). The foundation is not visible from the public right of way.

Shed 1 is located directly west of Feature 4 and was constructed between 2003 and 2005. The shed has a front-gable roof and the entire building is clad in sheet metal. There are hinged metal double doors on the south elevation. Northwest of Shed 1 is Shed 2, which was constructed between 1990 and 1997. There are no sight lines to it from the public right-of-way; it is only visible in aerial views.

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Directly west of the dwelling and south of Feature 4 is a third large equipment shed. It was built in 2005 and has a wide, front-gabled, standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation. It has an oversized metal overhead garage door, a metal personnel door, and a vinyl, one by one sliding window on the east elevation. Just south of this equipment shed is Feature 5. It is a fourth large equipment shed, and it was constructed between 1969 and 1984. It has a front-gable standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation (Appendix B, Figure 101). The main entrance is a set of large double, metal sliding doors.

Next, there are two cylindrical metal storage containers (built between 1990 and 1997), which are located directly behind (west) Feature 5 and are visible only in aerial views. They appear to be storage tanks of unknown use. They have conical standing seam metal caps and are smaller than typical grain bins. There are also three modern grain bins (built between 2003 and 2005), which are located slightly southwest of the dwelling and south and west of Shed 3. They are corrugated metal grain bins with conical caps (Appendix B, Figure 102).

Just west of Feature 5 and the metal storage containers, is Feature 6. Feature 6, which is likely a shed built ca. 1960, is only visible in aerial views (Appendix B, Figure 102). Finally, Feature 7 is located directly southeast of Feature 6. It is a corn crib-built ca. 1940. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles (many of which have been lost) and wood slat walls (Appendix B, Figure 103). All the outbuildings are in good condition except for Features 4 and 6, which are in fair condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32RI918 consists of an extensively modified dwelling that post-dates the oldest outbuildings on the farm. In the absence of the farm's original dwelling, the corn crib and 1940s–1950s outbuildings do not convey the feeling of rural Richland County in the first half of the twentieth century. The 1960s dwelling with its major additions and remodeling around the turn of the twenty-first century lacks integrity of design, materials, and feeling, and it does not embody outstanding architectural characteristics worthy of NRHP recognition. Likewise, none of the outbuildings display preeminent qualities as examples of agricultural facilities sufficient to merit NRHP distinction on their own. For these reasons, 32RI918 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Additionally, historic research for the Project found no evidence of important historical events associated with the property. Therefore, ERM recommends 32RI918 ineligible under NRHP Criterion A. Further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor intersects 32RI918 along its western border. The resource is located about 1,690 feet east of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 104). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and although it is possible that minimal trees or understory will be cut, it will likely not be in the viewshed of 32RI918 due to the angle of view and the distance from the tree line. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland west and south of the resource. However, any potential permanent effects will be minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32RI918.

5.2.17 32RI919

32RI919 is located at 6475 172nd Avenue SE in Colfax. It is approximately 0.37 miles east of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 13), and is situated at the northeast corner of the parcel on the west side of 172nd Avenue. The resource is in a rural area and is surrounded by agricultural lands and is bordered by Interstate 29 on the west side. 32RI919 also contains a windbreak that borders the dwelling and outbuildings to the north and west.

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32RI919 is located in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, T135N, R49W in Colfax Township, approximately 2.5 miles east of the city of Colfax. An 1897 atlas of Richland County shows that the east half of Section 27 was owned by J. P. Gylland and Peter Hagan. A dwelling was located in the northeast corner of the quarter section where 32RI919 is located. In 1910, Jens Gyllund was the owner of the southeast quarter of Section 27, and P. P. Hagen owned the northeast quarter. The Gylland family still owns the property, which was occupied by Sanford Gylland and Carter Gylland after Jens Gylland. Carter and Pamela Gylland are the current owners of the southeast quarter of Section 27 (W. M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910; H. E. Wilson 1922; Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI919 consists of a ca. 1960 one-and-a-half-story vernacular dwelling with three sheds, two grain bins, two barns, and one Quonset hut/equipment shed (Appendix B, Figure 105). The ca. 1960s dwelling (Feature 1) is not the original farmhouse; the maturity of the trees in the windbreak suggests that they were indeed planted in the late 1930s or early 1940s, around a house that existed at that time. A house and barn are represented on the 1961 USGS topographic quadrangle, and the first historic aerial photograph dating to 1969 shows the current dwelling. The dwelling has a cross gable, standing seam metal roof, and is clad in aluminum siding and with a concrete ledge stone veneer water table on the façade (Appendix B, Figure 106). The original block has a poured concrete foundation. There is a wide brick chimney located on the south slope of the main block. There are a variety of window types, all of which are vinyl replacements, including one-over-one units with six-over-six applied muntins on the east elevation, sliding windows on the rear (north) elevation with six-light or eight-light muntins, a four-over-four window on the rear of the attached garage, two large tripartite picture windows on the corner of the south and east elevations with ten-light casement windows flanking large central panes, and a bay window on the south elevation of the projecting gable. The primary entrance is located on the south elevation through a wood door with 12 upper lights. The entrance is accessed from a small stoop that is covered by a portion of the front projecting gable, supported by a wood post. The stoop consists of a poured concrete floor and steps. A secondary entrance on the rear (north) elevation also is accessed via a short run of poured concrete steps with decorative metal handrails. There is a shed-roof dormer that spans nearly the entire north elevation, which appears to have been added between 1969 and 1984. The attached gabled garage on the northwest corner of the dwelling is either original or was built pre-1969. The dwelling is in good condition.

Located just north and slightly west of Feature 1 is a ca. 1930 shed (Feature 2). It has a front gable, modern standing seam metal roof, original drop siding, and three-over-three and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash windows (Appendix B, Figure 107). The windows have lost glazing and the paint is largely weathered away from the siding. Thus, Feature 2 is in fair condition. Also northwest of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 Quonset hut/equipment shed (Feature 3) and a ca. 1930 shed (Feature 4). Feature 3 has an arched, corrugated metal roof and sliding metal doors (Appendix B, Figure 108). It was only partially visible from the public right of way. Feature 4 was also only partially visible from the road. It has a side-gabled roof clad with wood shingles, some of which are lost and have exposed the roof framing. Feature 4 retains its original drop siding and has a sliding wooden bay door on its south elevation, along with a boarded-up personnel door (Appendix B, Figure 109).

The two metal grain bins (Feature 5) and a large Gothic arch barn (Feature 6) were constructed between 1969 and 1984 and are located just north of Feature 3 (Appendix B, Figure 110). Feature 6 features standing seam metal roofing, and a Gothic arch cupola on the peak. The cupola features a standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding, while the main barn is clad in sheets of corrugated metal. The cupola features a four-light fixed window, while the main barn has six-light wooden awning windows in the upper loft section (Appendix B, Figure 111). The barn is constructed on a concrete foundation. It has wooden sliding doors on the south elevation. It is in good condition.

The second and larger barn was constructed between 1990 and 1997. It is located just southwest of the dwelling, has a standing seam metal roof and ribbed metal siding. A large central metal bay door is flanked by two personnel doors on the east elevation. A livestock corral is attached the south elevation of the second barn. The final outbuilding is a shed located just south of the second barn. It was constructed between 1997 and 2003 and has a shed roof that slopes west. Due to the location of the shed, and the amount of foliage around the property no other details can be clearly ascertained, but it appears to be a horse shelter. All of the visible outbuildings are in good condition.

NRHP Assessment: 32RI919 consists of a ca. 1960s dwelling and agricultural outbuildings, the oldest of which appear to have been built in the 1930s. The original dwelling is no longer extant, which has compromised the historic feeling and association of the resource, which features elements spanning some 70 years, none of which display outstanding architectural qualities individually, and together fail to coalesce around a period of significance. Moreover, the ca. 1930 outbuildings are in fair condition, displaying window and roof damage, respectively. The dwelling, while historic, is not architecturally significant. These factors lead ERM to recommend 32RI919 ineligible under NRHP Criterion C. Historical research for the Project area did not uncover any important historical events associated with the property, and therefore it is considered ineligible under NRHP Criterion A. Finally, further deed research is needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor intersects 32RI919 along the western and southern portions of the parcel. The resource is located about 1,950 feet to the east, and about 2,060 feet north of the Project corridor (Appendix B, Figure 112). The pipeline right-of-way is routed through open agricultural fields, and no trees or understory will be cut. Even temporarily, the Project will not be in the viewshed of 32RI919 on the western edge, due to the thickness of the wooded windbreak, but it may be partially visible on the southern edge. Visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited, consisting of pipeline markers and a possible change in vegetation within the cropland south of the resource. However, such effects are minimal. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32RI919.

5.2.18 32RI920

32RI920 is located at 17265 70th Street SE in Wahpeton and is situated on the north side of the road. It is approximately 0.08 miles north of the proposed Project (Appendix A, Sheet 15). The surrounding area is rural and consists of agricultural fields in all directions.

The resource is located in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, T134N, R49W in Abercrombie Township, about 1 mile north of the community of Galchutt. An 1897 atlas of Richland County shows that Henry I. Tanner owned all the section, containing 640 acres. No dwelling was located on the property. By 1910, T. O. Thompson was the owner of Section 23, and a house had been constructed where 32RI920 is now located. H. O. Mylie was the owner of three-quarters of the section in 1922, including the southeast quarter where the residence was located. Thompson retained the northwest quarter of the section (W. M. House 1897; Alden Publishing 1910; H. E. Wilson 1922). The 1965 Richland County directory indicates that Edward DeVries occupied the dwelling where 32RI920 is located. In 1979, Edward Vogeler became the occupant of the house, and county directories indicate that Vogeler was the owner of the southeast quarter of Section 23 from 1985 until 1994, when it passed to Hilda Vogeler. Hilda Vogeler is the current owner (Directory Service Company 1965 1979, 1985; Farm and Home Publishers, Ltd. 1990, 1994, 2000, 2005; Richland County, North Dakota 2021).

32RI920 consists of a modified vernacular dwelling, four outbuildings, eight grain bins, and a storage tank (Appendix B, Figure 113). The ca. 1970 split-level dwelling (Feature 1) was built between 1969 and 1984

based on aerial imagery, replacing an older dwelling with a small, square footprint that appears on aerial photographs from 1969 through 1984 (having been razed sometime before 1990), and also appears on a 1961 topographic map (USGS 1961, NETR Online Historic Aerials). The original block of the current dwelling is cross-gabled with an asphalt shingle roof, with a one-story side-gable section constructed over a basement and a two-story front-gable section. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding with a concrete ledge stone veneer water table on the one-story section (Appendix B, Figure 114). Review of aerial imagery shows that between 1990 and 1997, a gabled, two-car garage addition was constructed on the northwest elevation of the original block, projecting due north at an angle from the original footprint. The foundation of the original block is poured concrete. The windows are one-over-one vinyl on the two-story section, with bay windows on the southeast and southwest elevations of the one-story section, awning windows in the basement, and a multi-light picture window on the west elevation of the hyphen connecting the garage addition to the original block. The main entry is located on the northwest elevation but is only visible through aerial views. Feature 1 is in good condition.

Just northwest of Feature 1 is a ca. 1985 equipment garage. It has a front-gable saltbox style, standing seam metal roof, ribbed metal siding, and a poured concrete foundation. It has two overhead metal garage doors, located on the east and south elevations. Located slightly northwest of the garage are seven metal grain bins. A storage tank is located between a large barn and the grain bins. It is metal and has a conical top with a ladder on the southeast side. One additional grain bin is located north and slightly west of another small outbuilding (discussed later). From historic aerials, the bins seem to have been constructed between 1985 and 2012, with the row of seven grain bins being moved to their current location between 1997 and 2003.

Located just north of Feature 1 is a second equipment garage, constructed between 2012 and 2014. It has the same standing seam metal roofing and ribbed metal siding as the first equipment garage, and three similar overhead garage doors. It also has a personnel door on the south elevation. A large barn, built between 2005 and 2009, is located just north of the second equipment garage. It features the same materials as both equipment garages and has large sliding bay doors on the west elevation. The final outbuilding is located almost directly north of the northwest corner of the large barn. It is a ca. 2000 outbuilding that has an octagonal roof with asphalt shingles. It may be a gazebo, but since it is only visible in aerial views, no other details could be determined. All of the visible outbuildings are in good condition (Appendix B, Figure 115).

NRHP Assessment: 32RI920 consists of a modified 1970s split-level dwelling and modern agricultural outbuildings located in a rural area. The dwelling's modifications and use of common replacement materials have diminished its material and design integrity, but the original form is a ubiquitous late twentieth century residential architectural trope and 32RI920 does not represent an outstanding embodiment of split-level home design. The lack of architectural merit, loss of integrity, and association with modern outbuildings makes 32RI920 a poor illustration of a twentieth-century farmstead. Historical research found no information that 32RI920 is connected with significant historical events. For these reasons, ERM recommends 32RI920 ineligible under NRHP Criteria A and C. Further deed research is still needed to evaluate NRHP eligibility under Criterion B.

Assessment of Effects: The pipeline corridor intersects the southern portion of 32RI920's parcel. The resource is located approximately 420 feet to the north of the corridor (Appendix B, Figure 116). Since the pipeline corridor is routed through agricultural fields between the resource and 70th Street SE, the Project will have temporary effects on the resource during construction, altering the viewshed due to machinery, disturbances, and personnel within the construction site, and possible post-construction changes in the appearance of agricultural fields. However, since no trees or understory will need to be cut, the permanent effects will be minimal, and visible evidence of the pipeline once it is constructed will be limited and may include pipeline markers in the vicinity of the resource. Because of the insignificant effect the Project will have on the resource and its setting, not changing any aspects of the property that might be

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relevant to conveying potential aspects of historical significance, it is ERM's recommendation that the proposed Project will have no adverse effect on 32RI920.

6. CONCLUSION

This document presents findings related to the WBI Energy Wahpeton to Mapleton Expansion Project in Cass and Richland counties, North Dakota. The findings pertain to an architectural survey completed in October and November 2021 by ERM. A total of 18 resources were surveyed during the current field effort. Three of these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Fifteen of the resources are recommended unassessed for the NRHP until more research can be completed to make an evaluation under Criterion B. With the exception of some unobtrusive vegetation clearing near 31RI917, there will be no vegetation or tree cut by the Project around these resources and therefore no adverse viewshed effects, and ERM expects the Project to pose no adverse effect to the resources.

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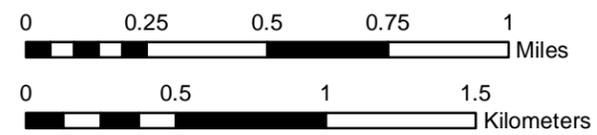
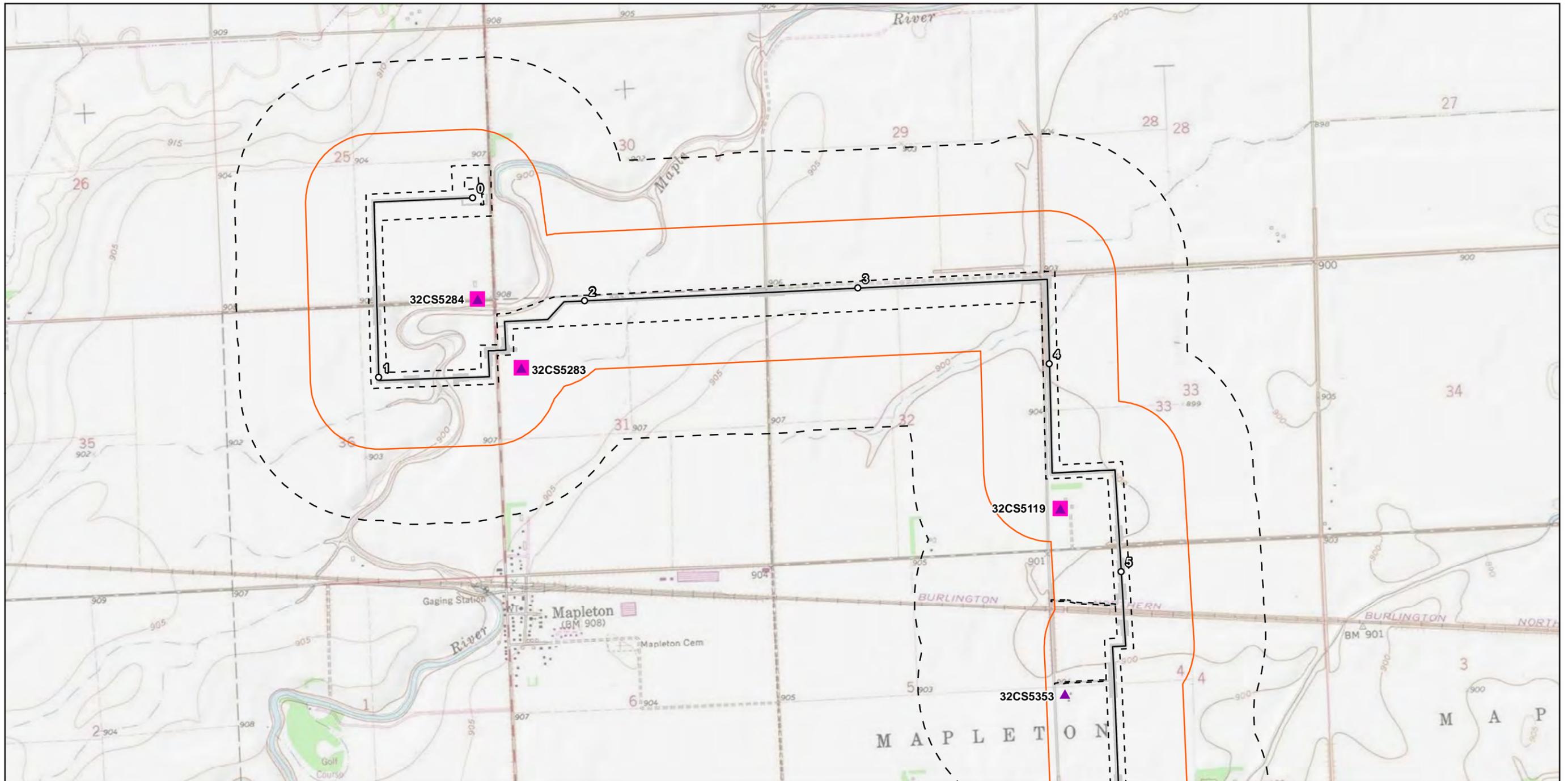
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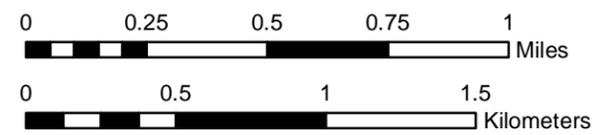
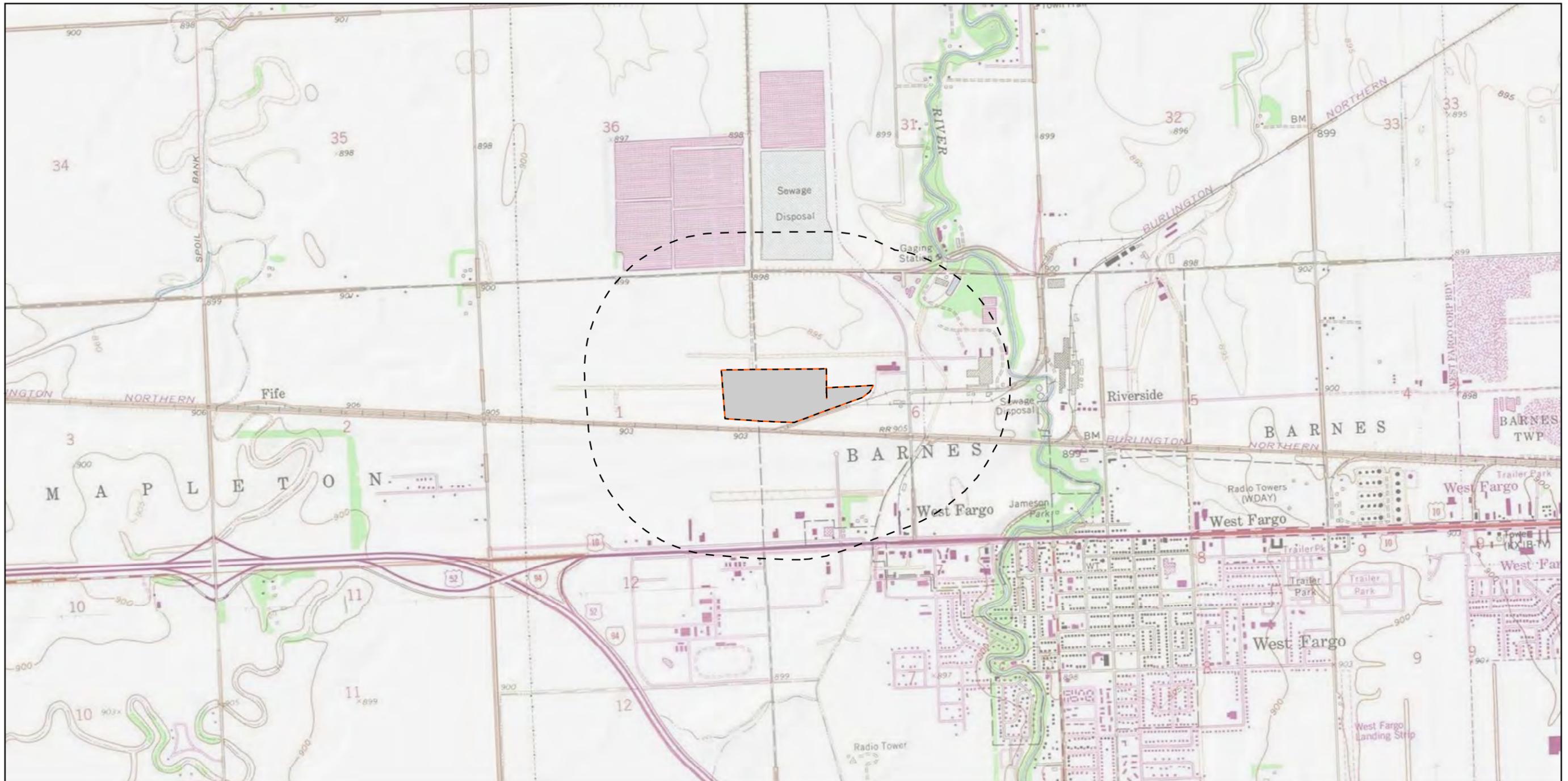
APPENDIX A PROJECT MAPS DEPICTING RESOURCE LOCATIONS



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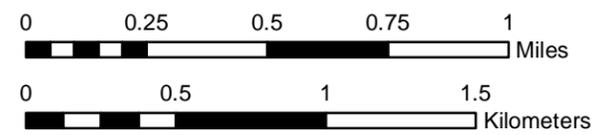
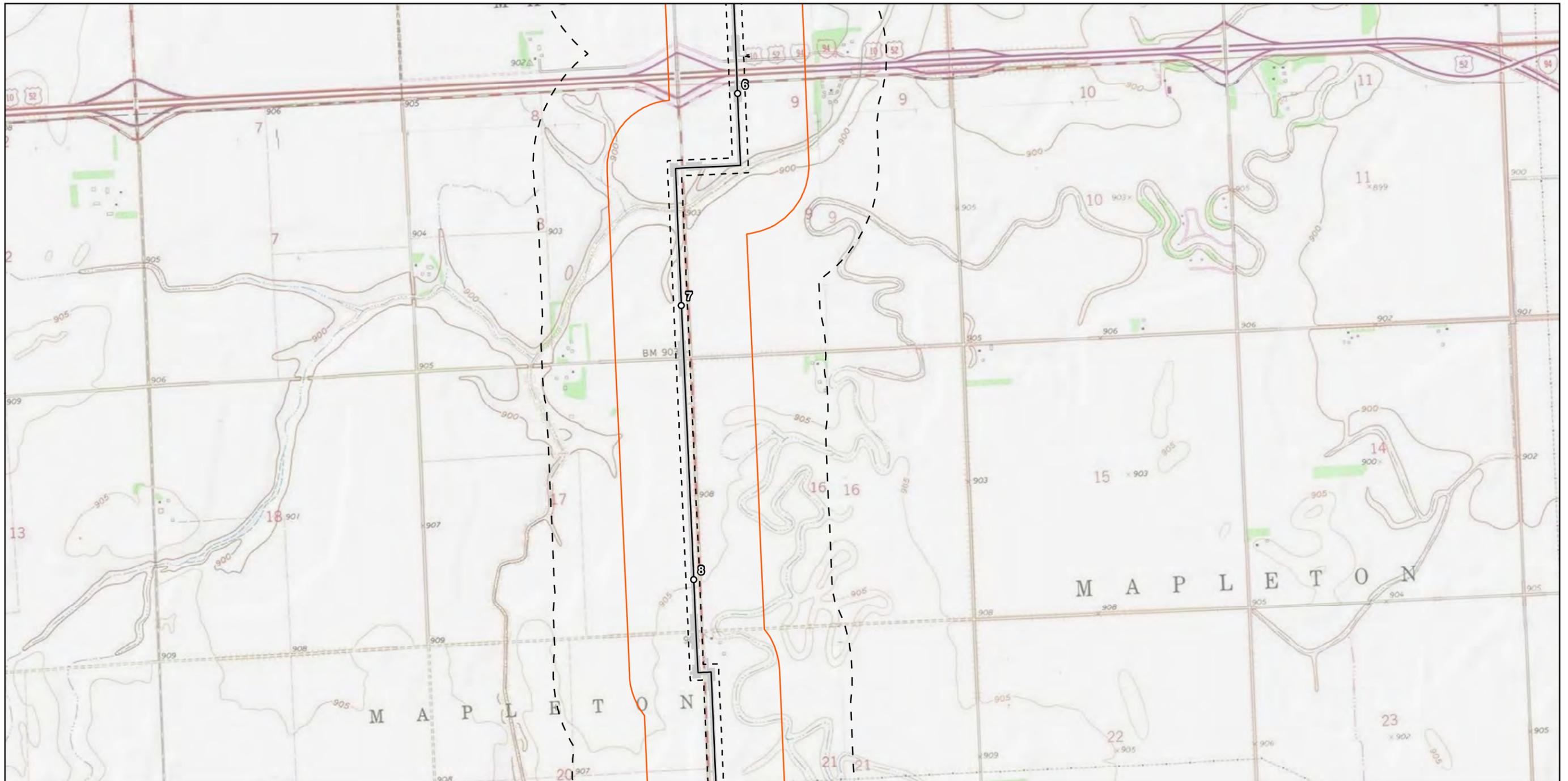




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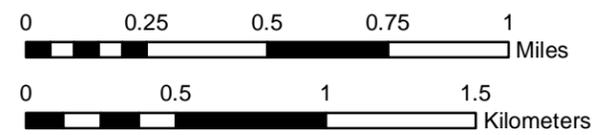
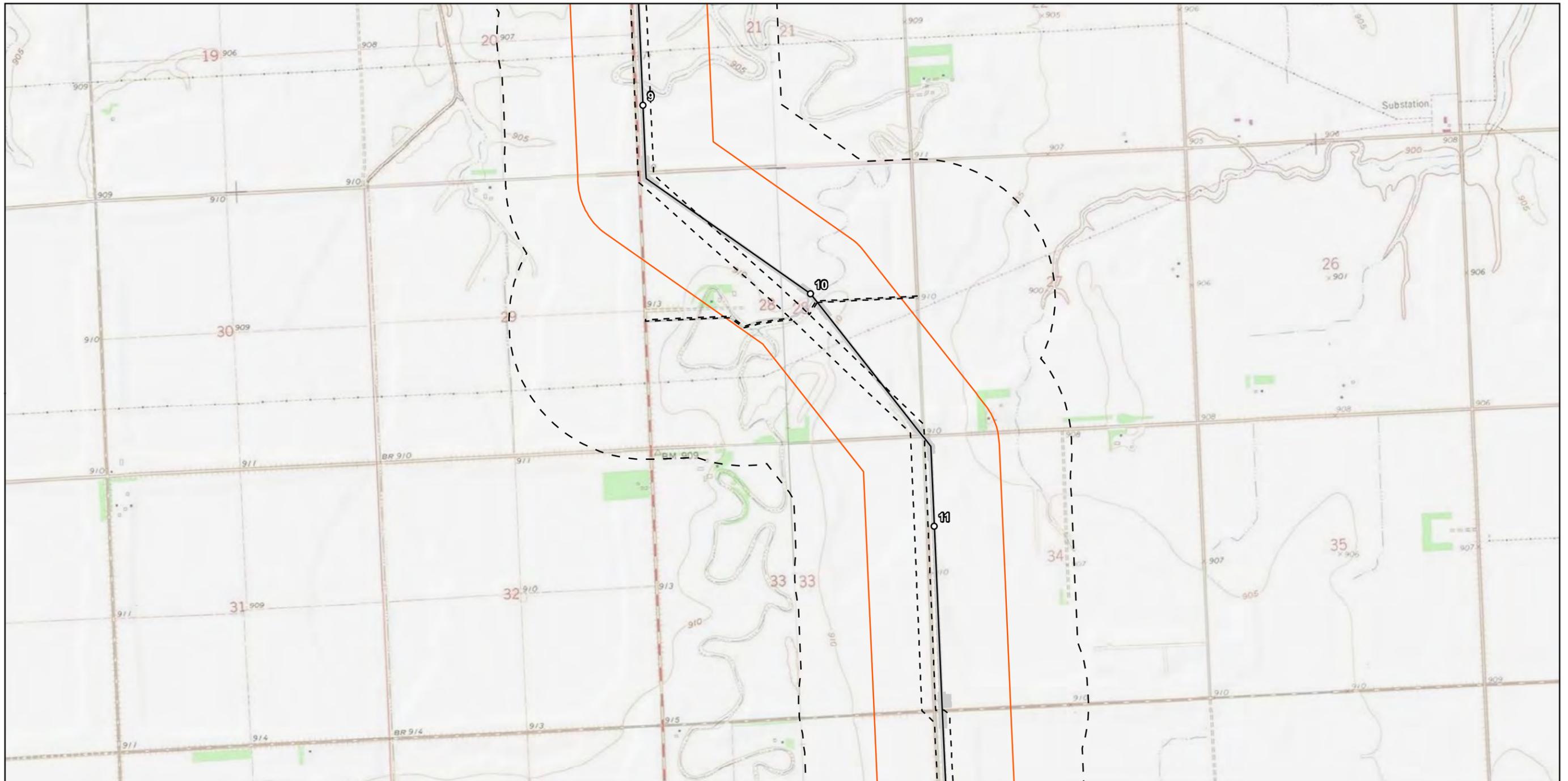
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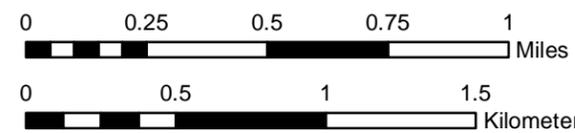
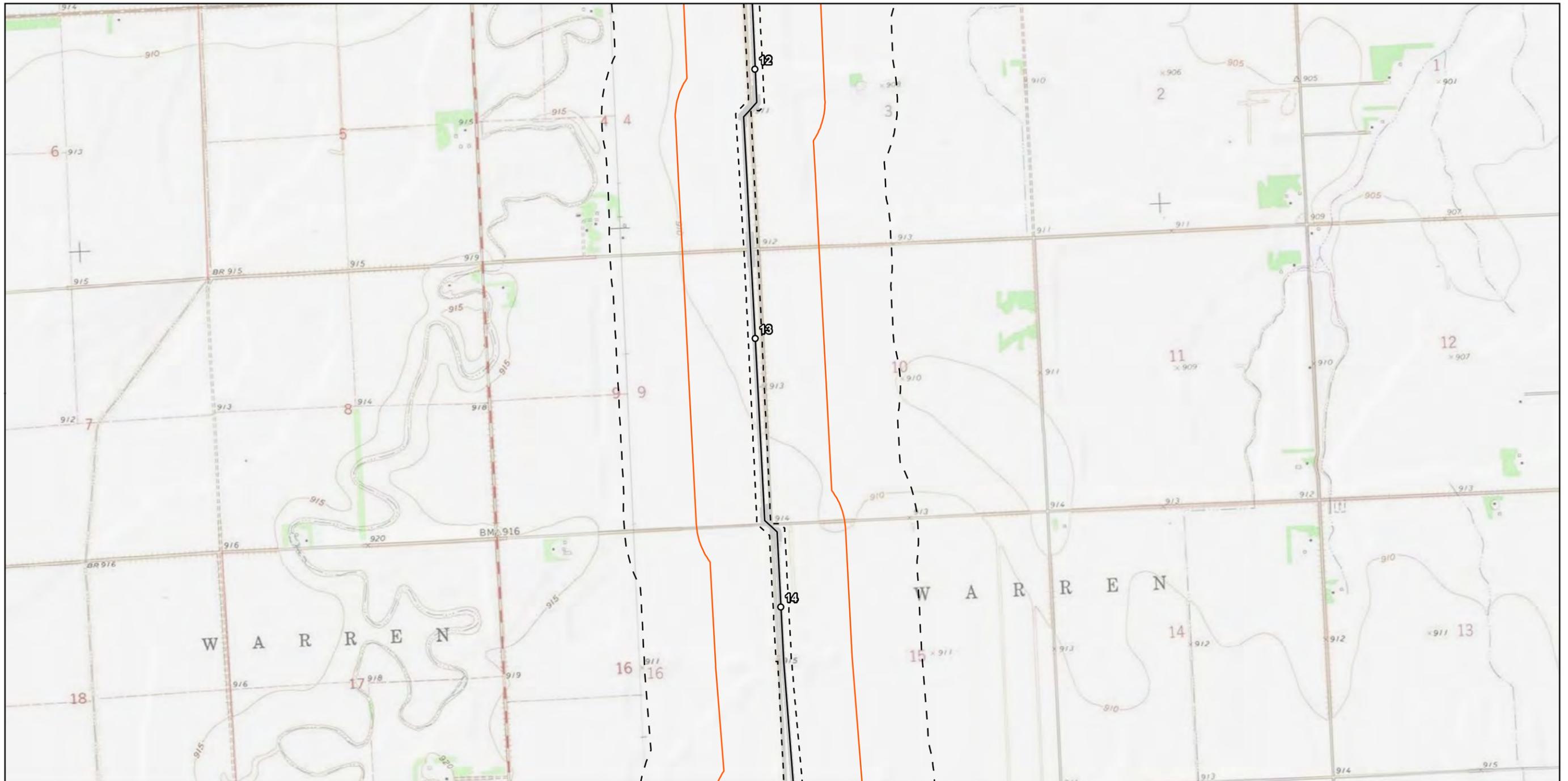




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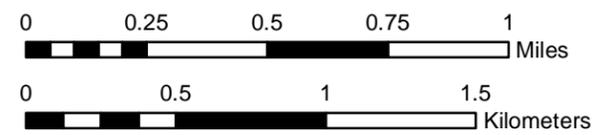




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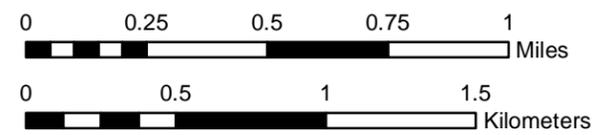
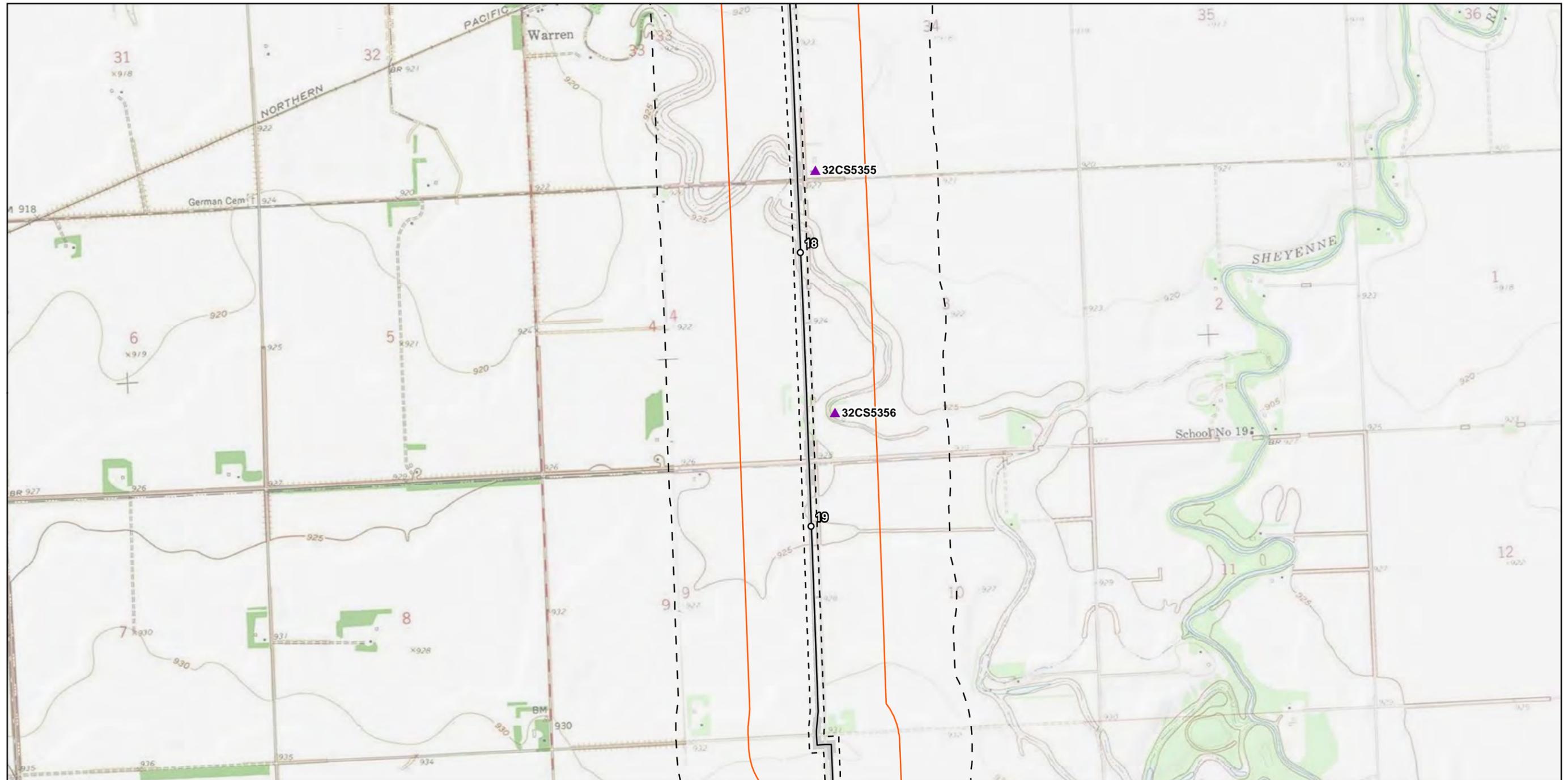
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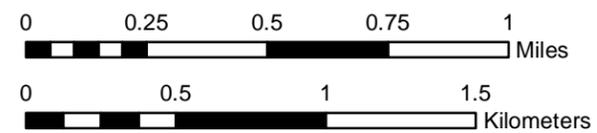
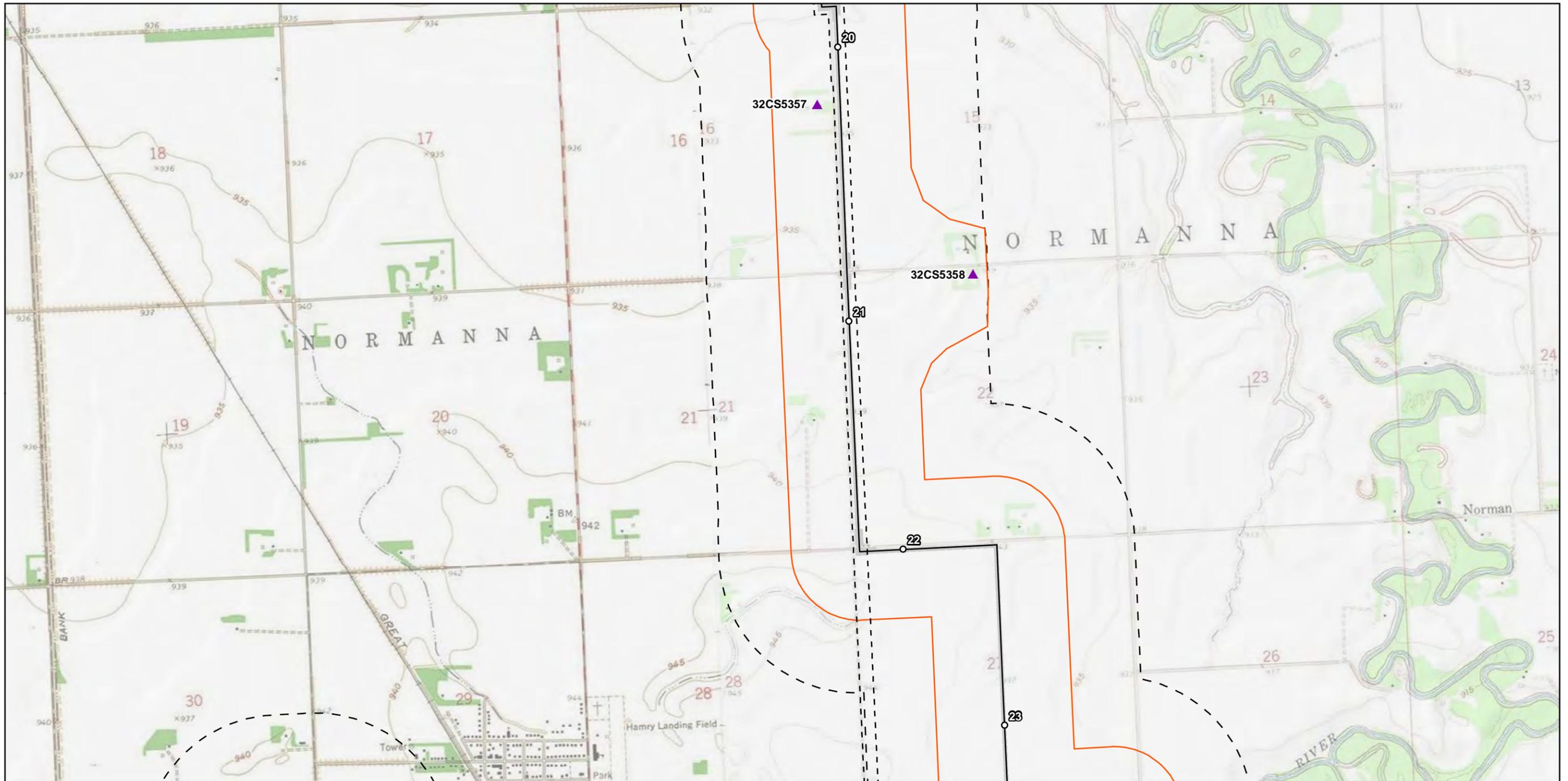
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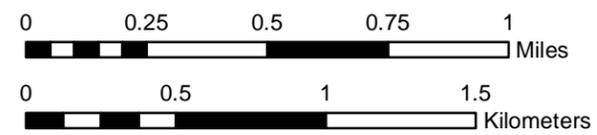
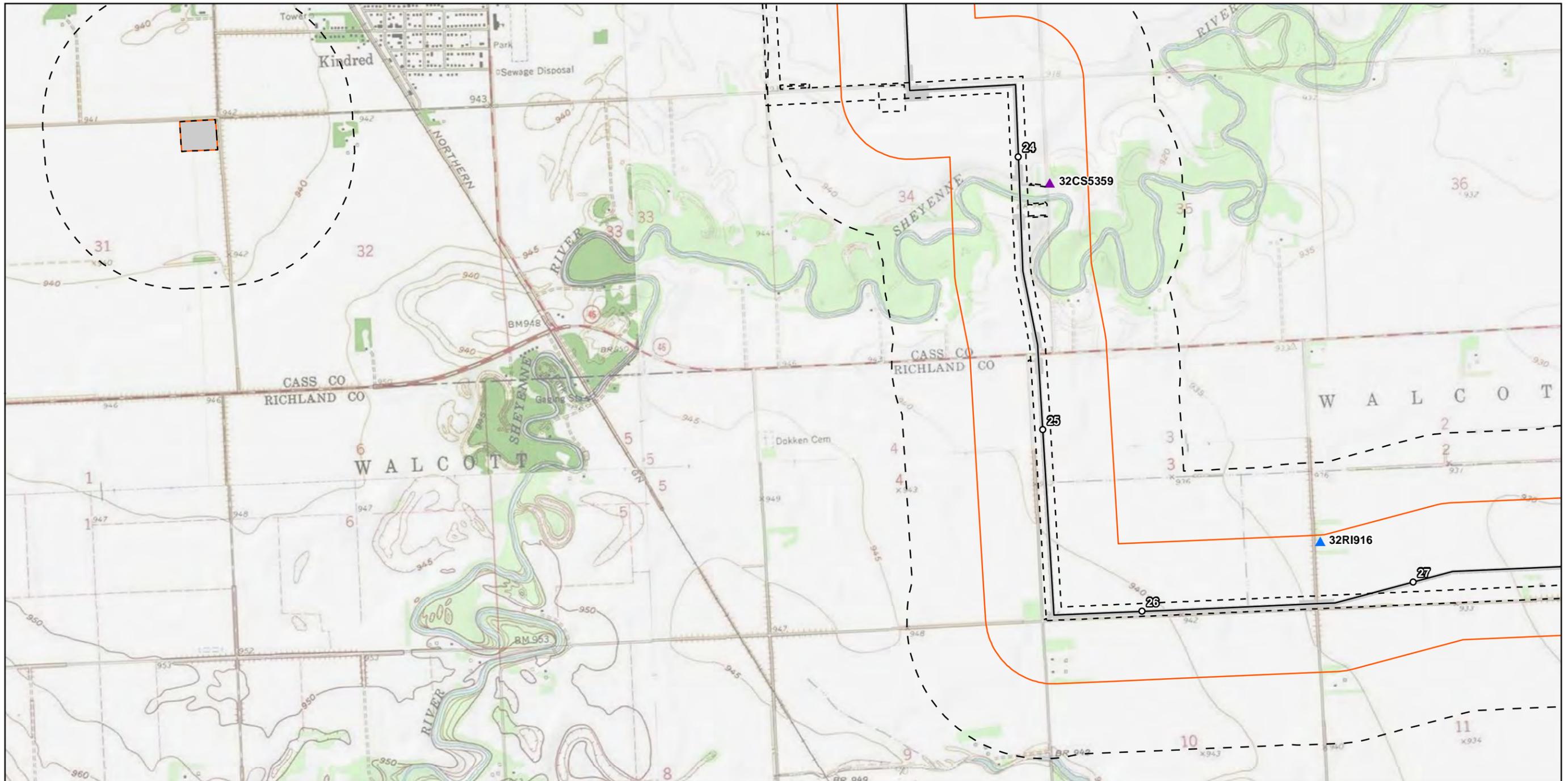




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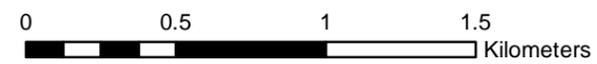
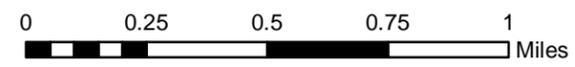
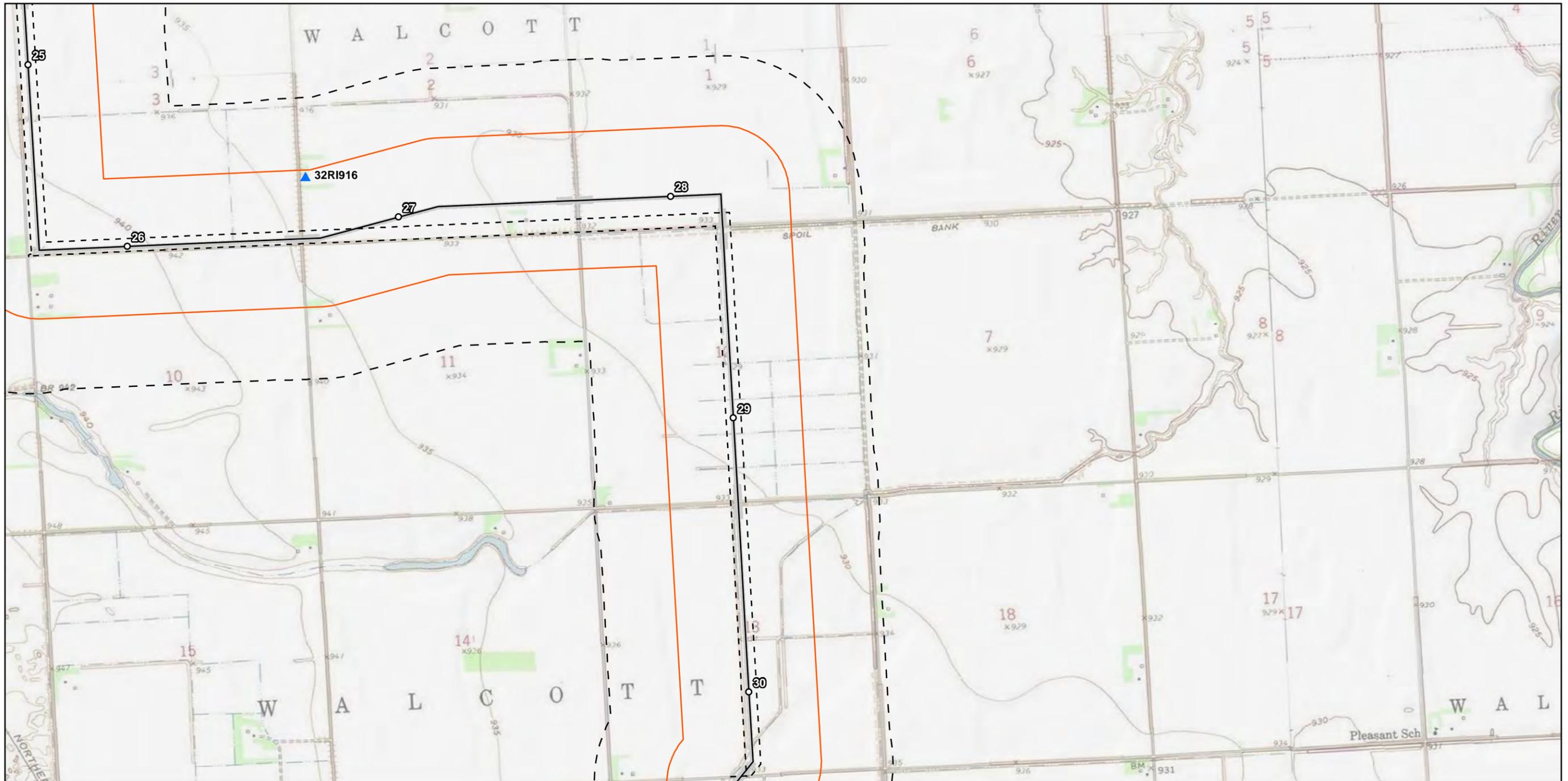
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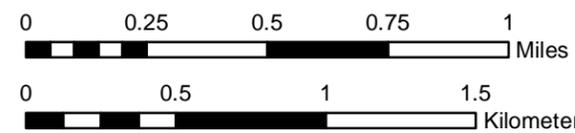
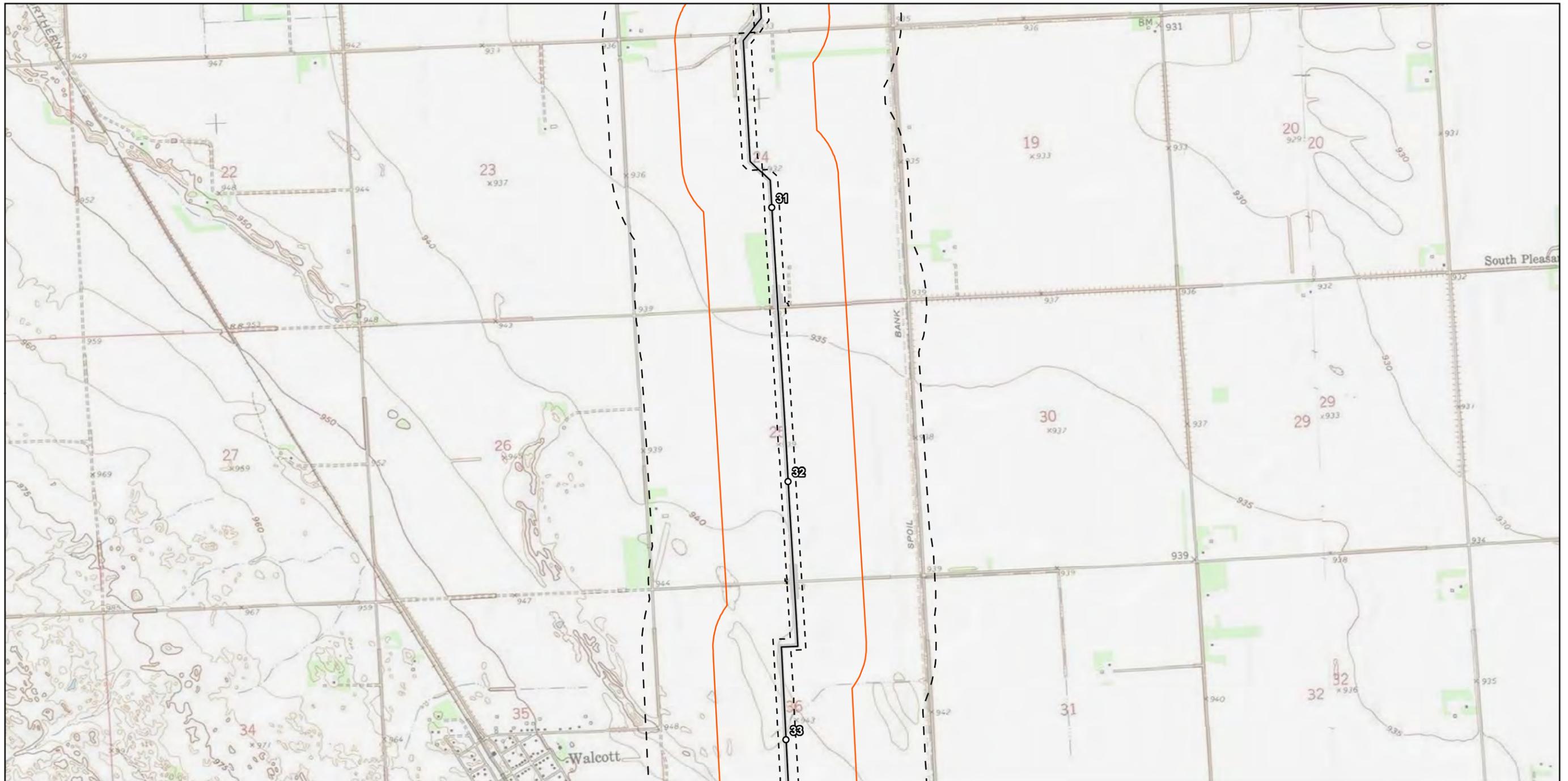
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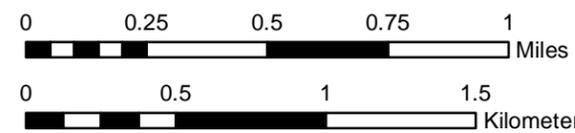
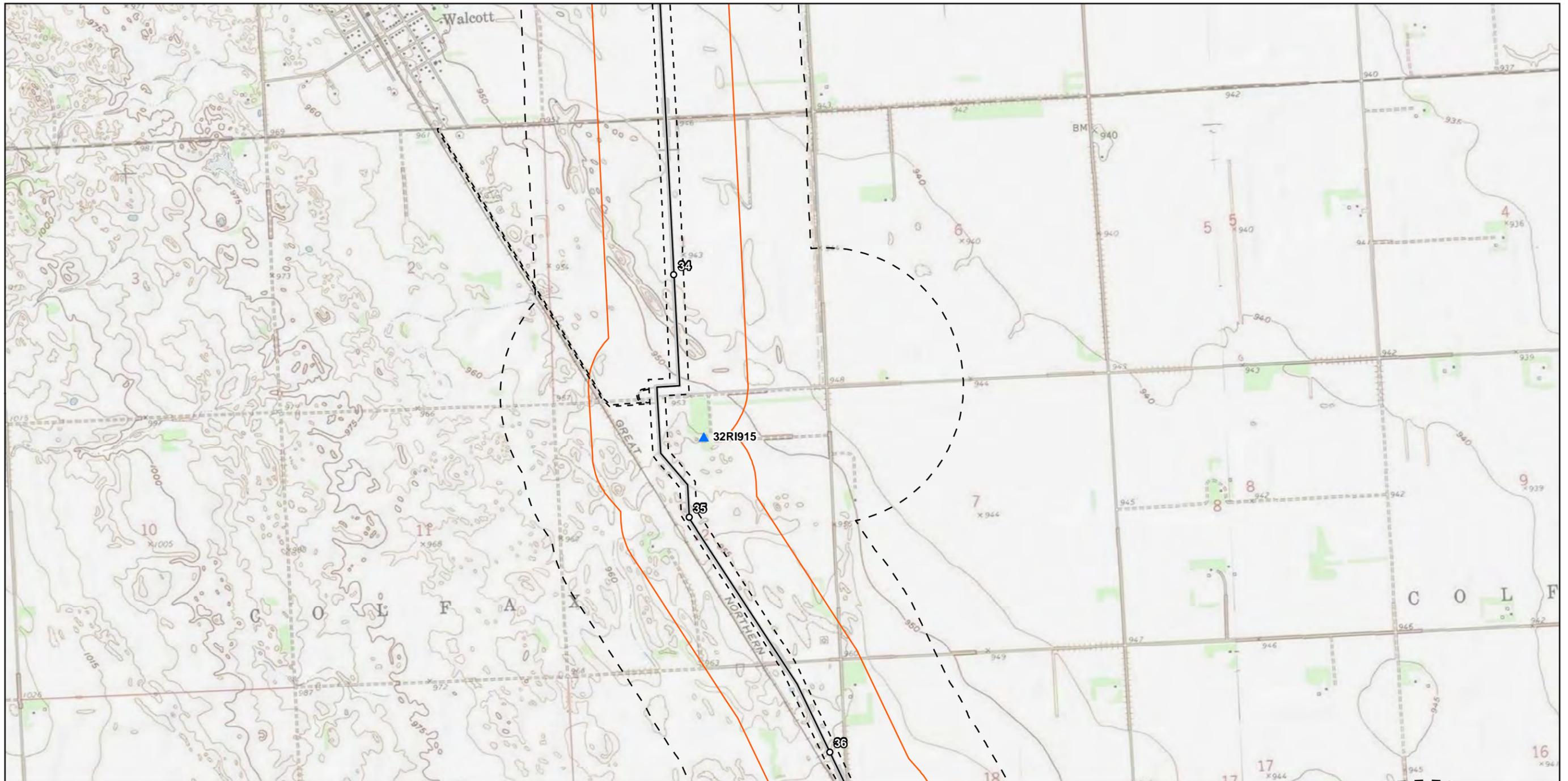
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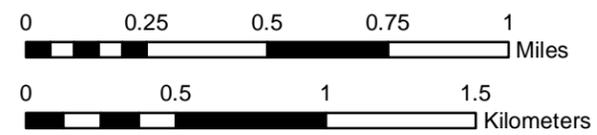
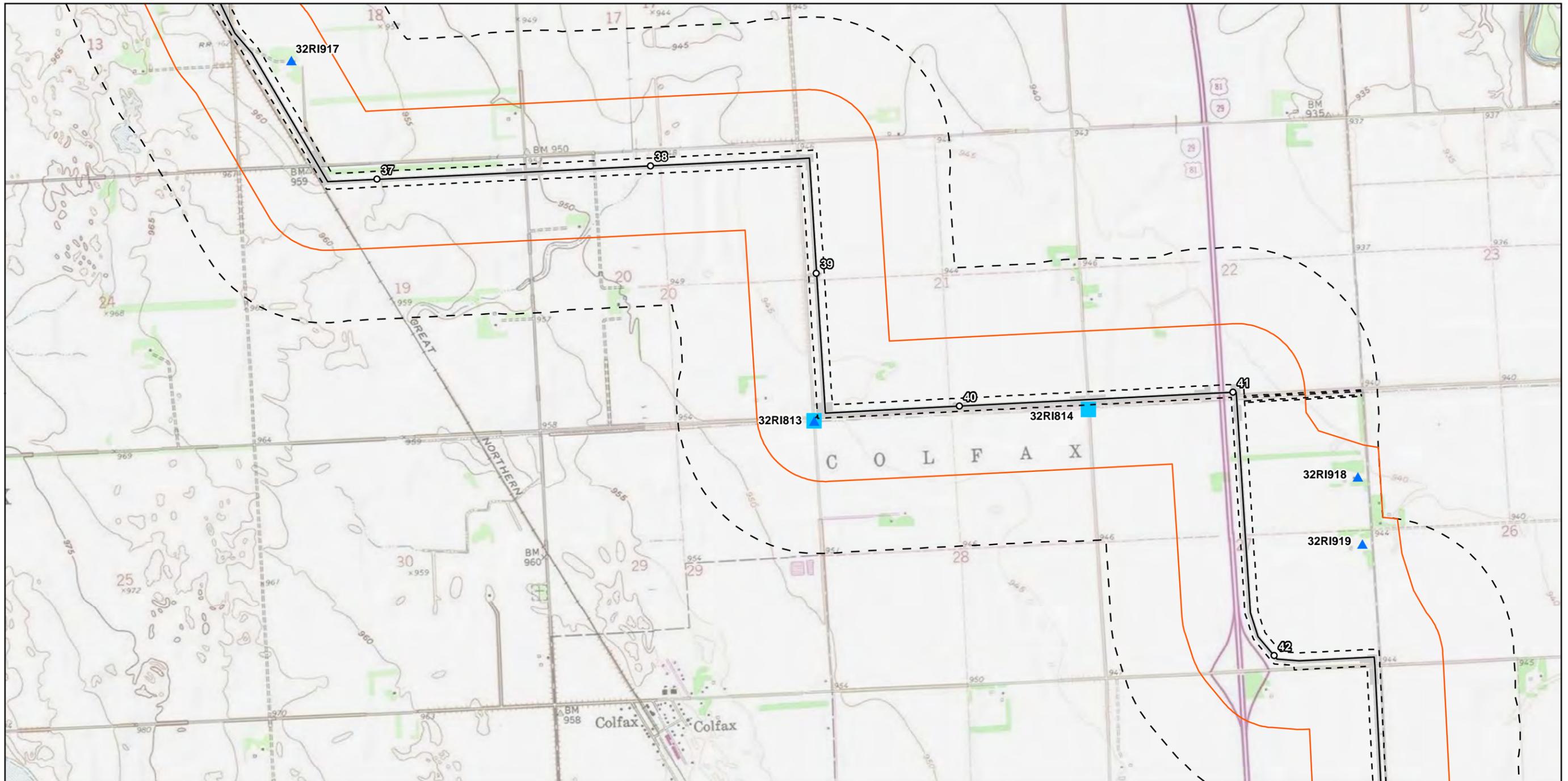
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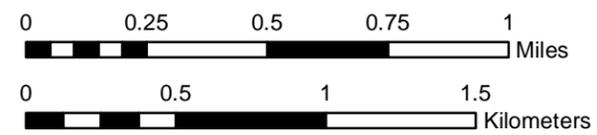
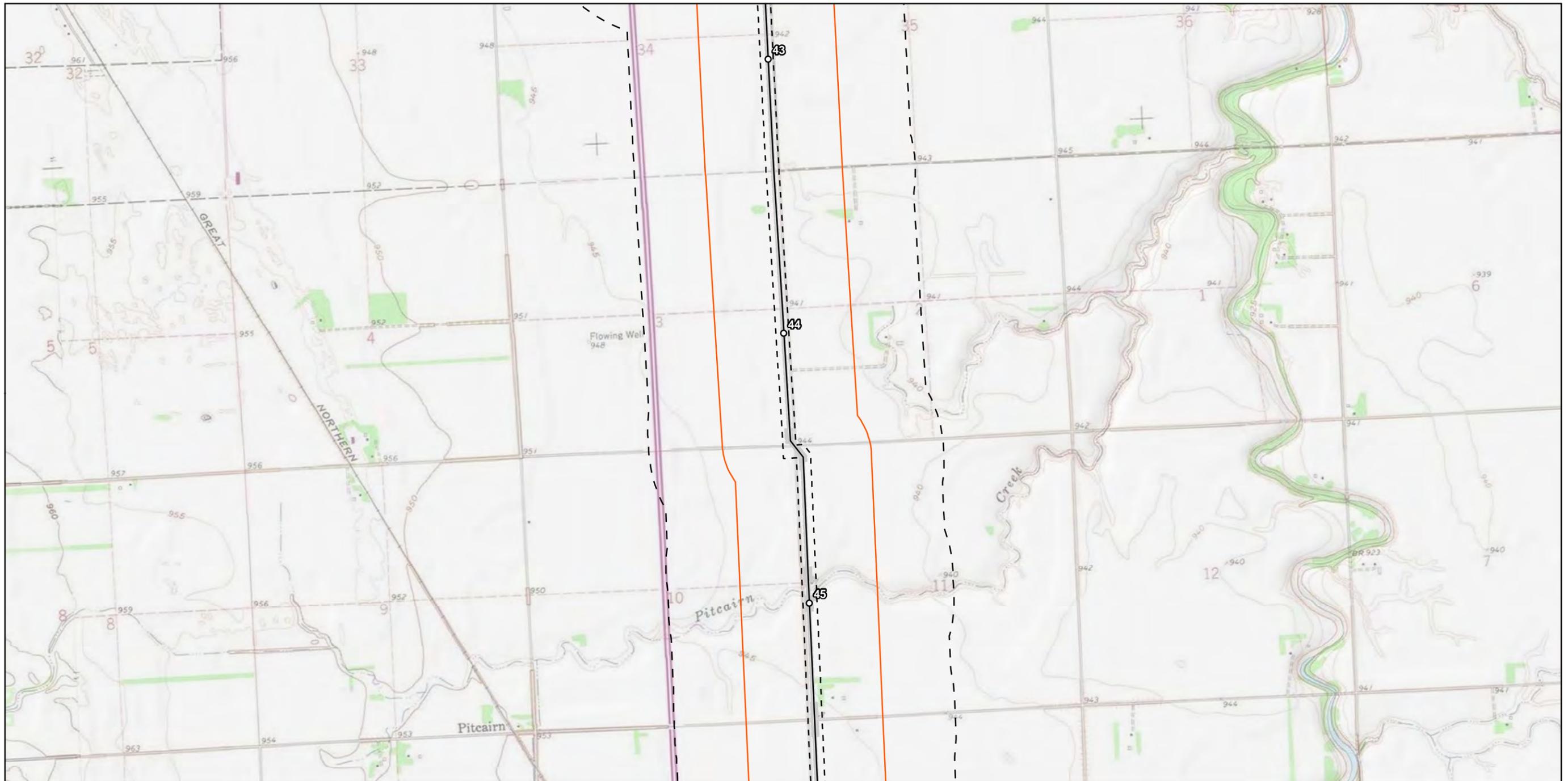
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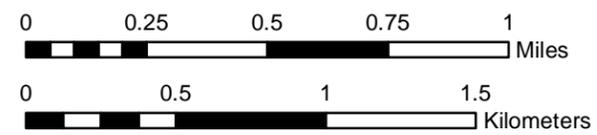
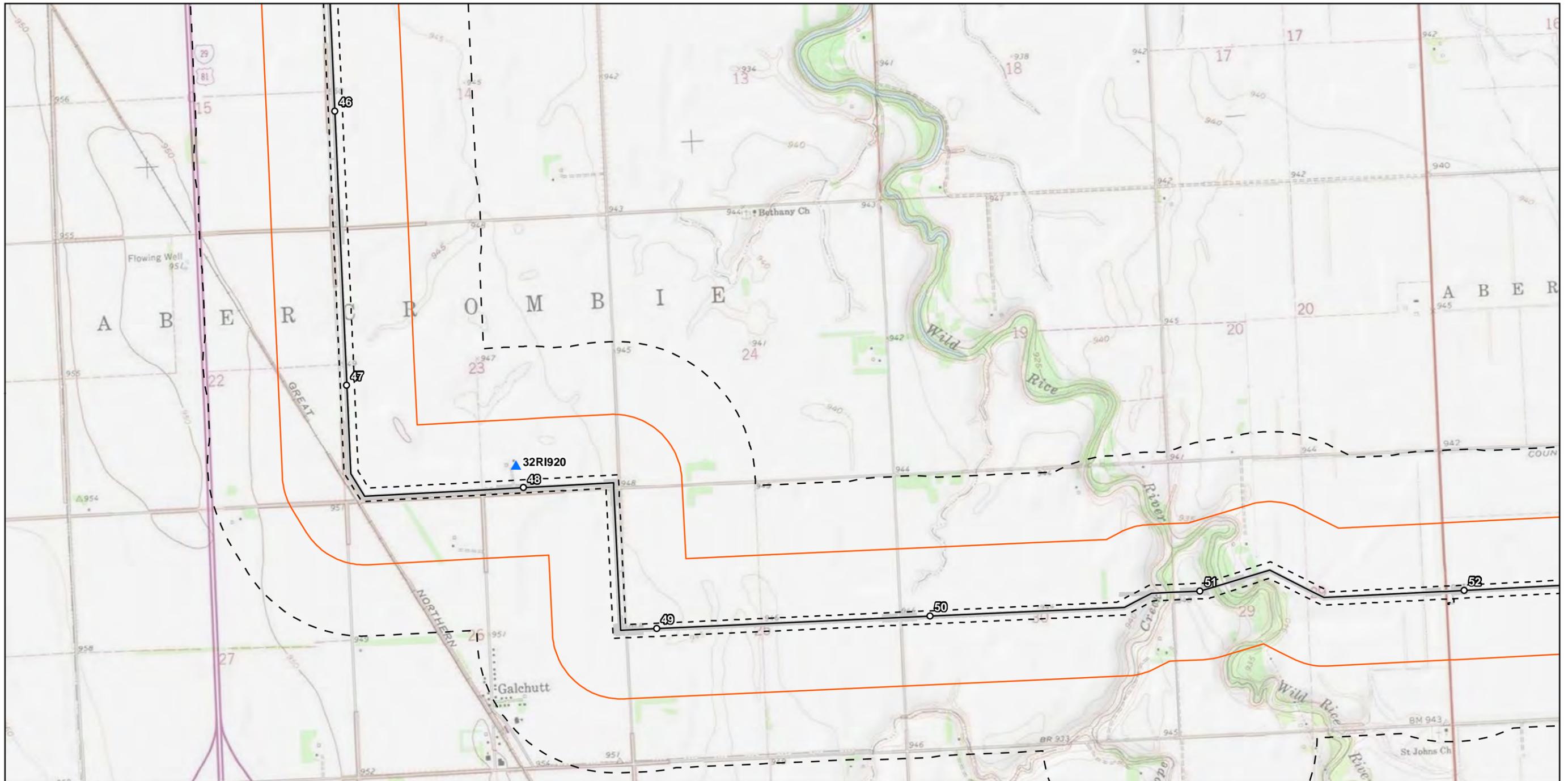
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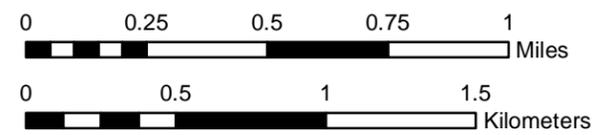
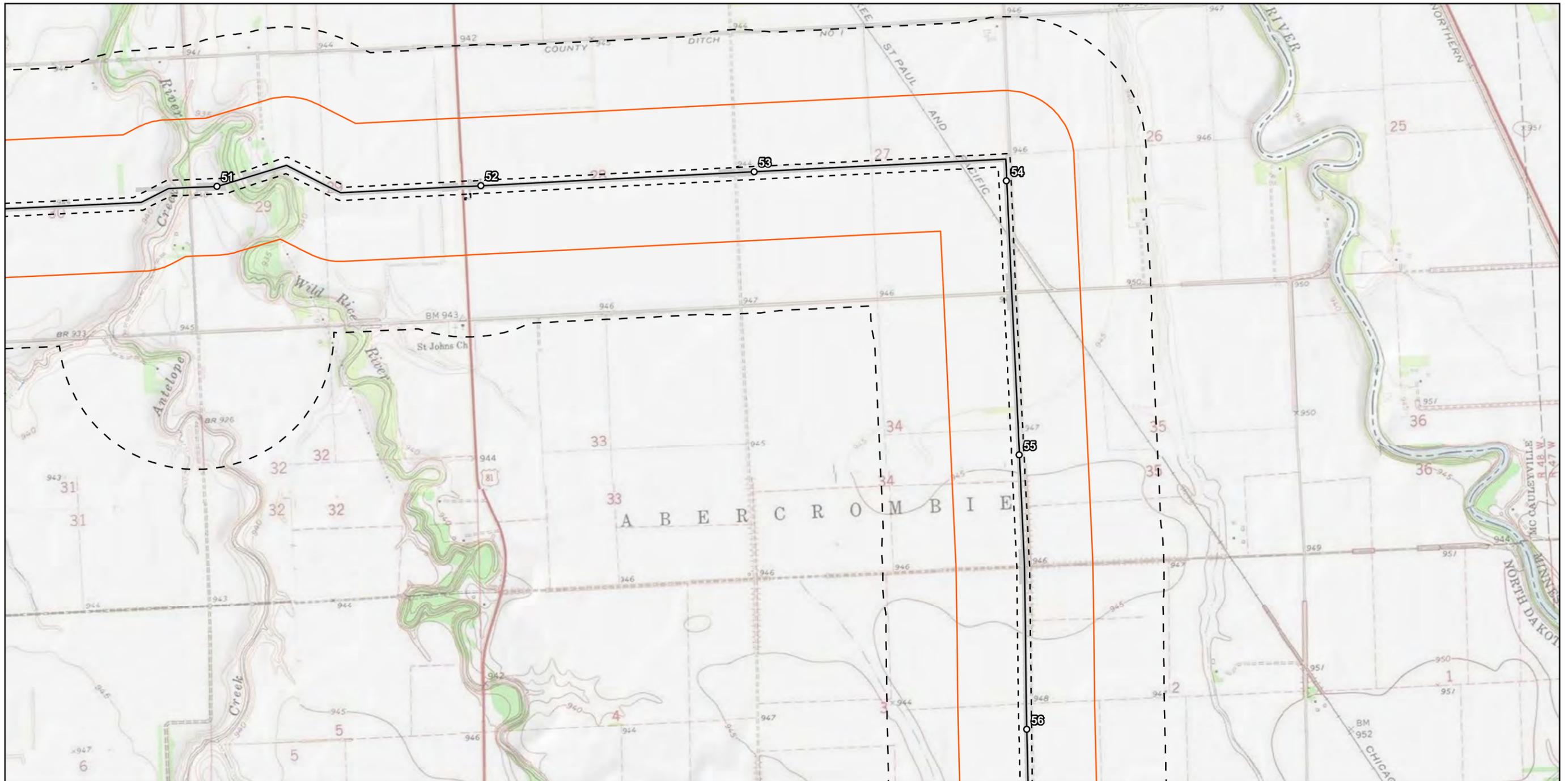




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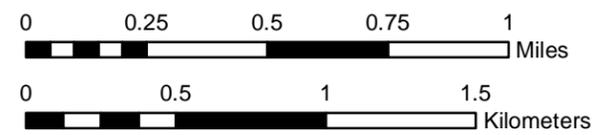
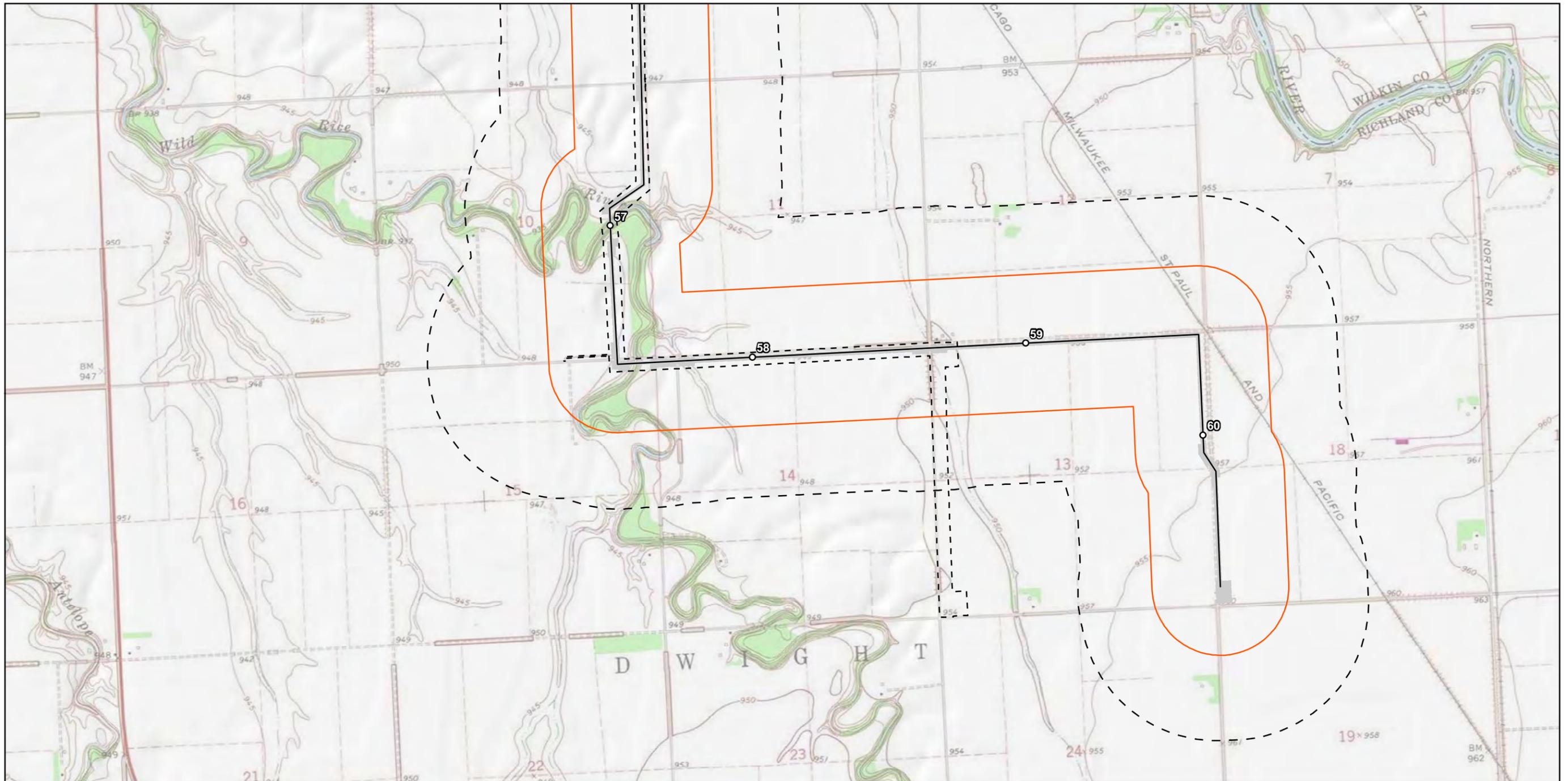
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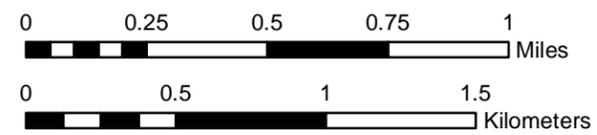
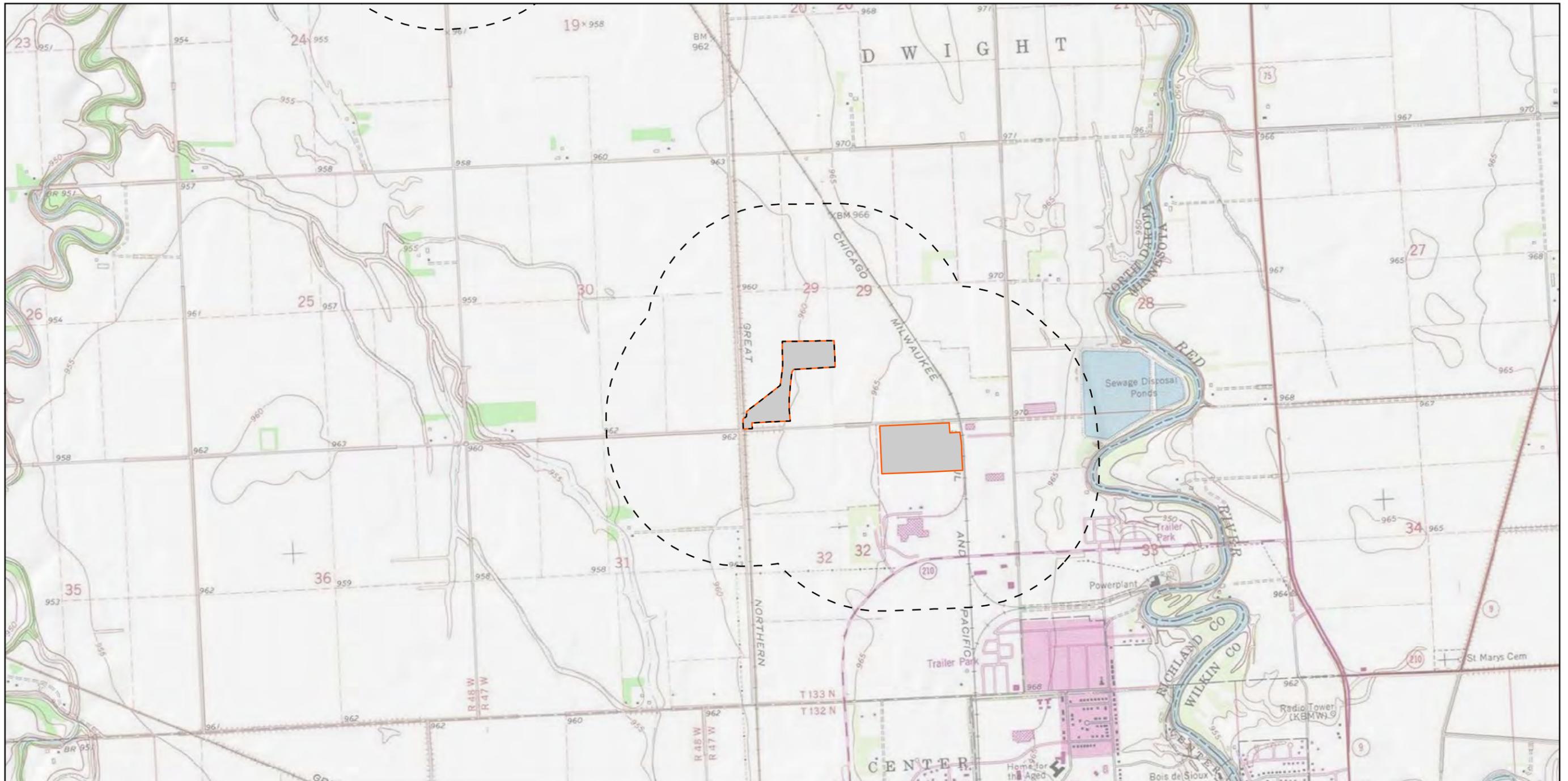




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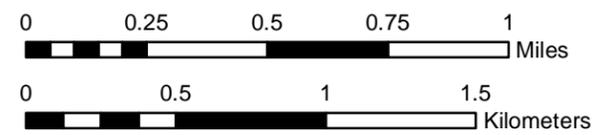
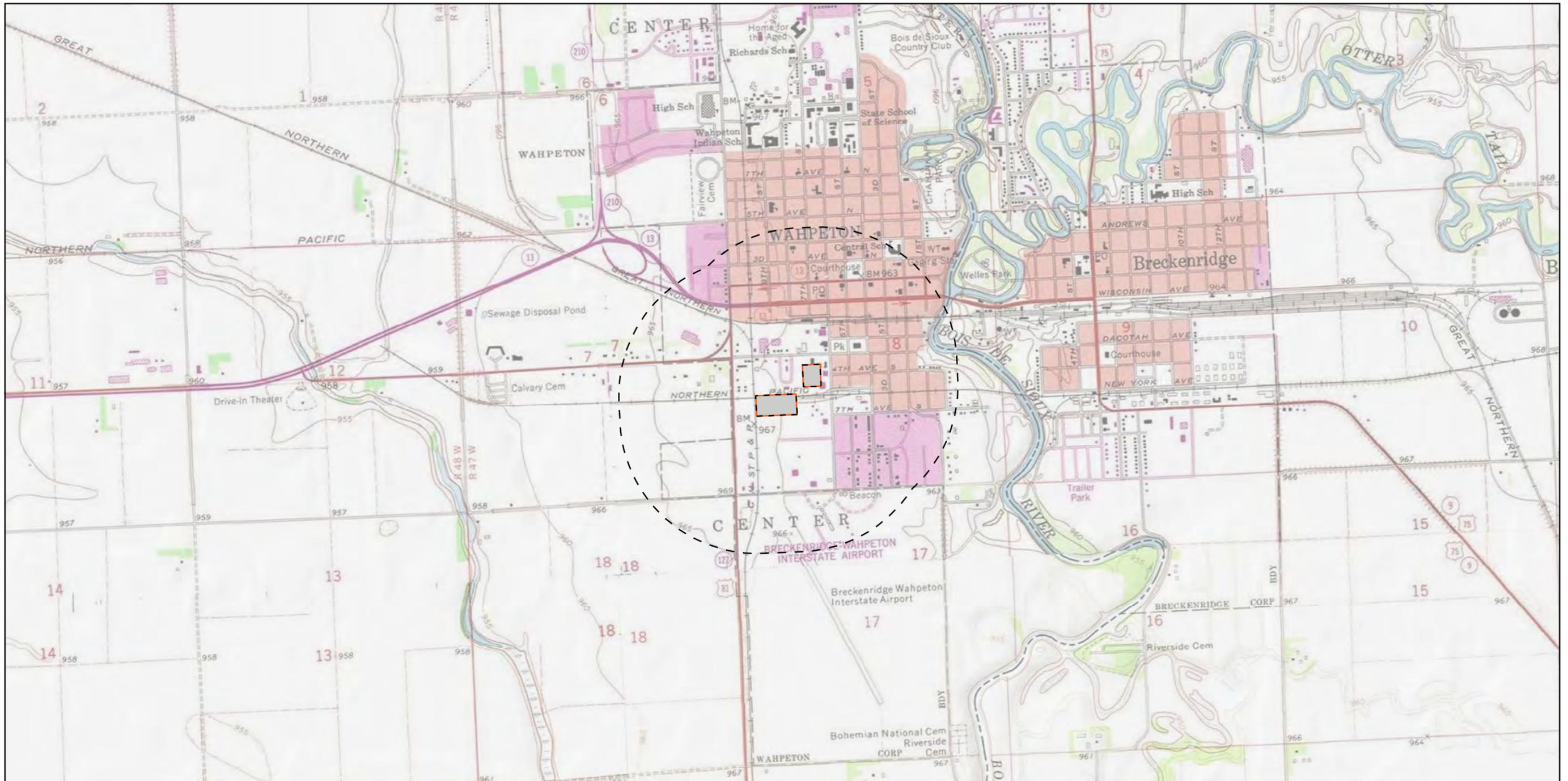




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APPENDIX B RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

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North Dakota

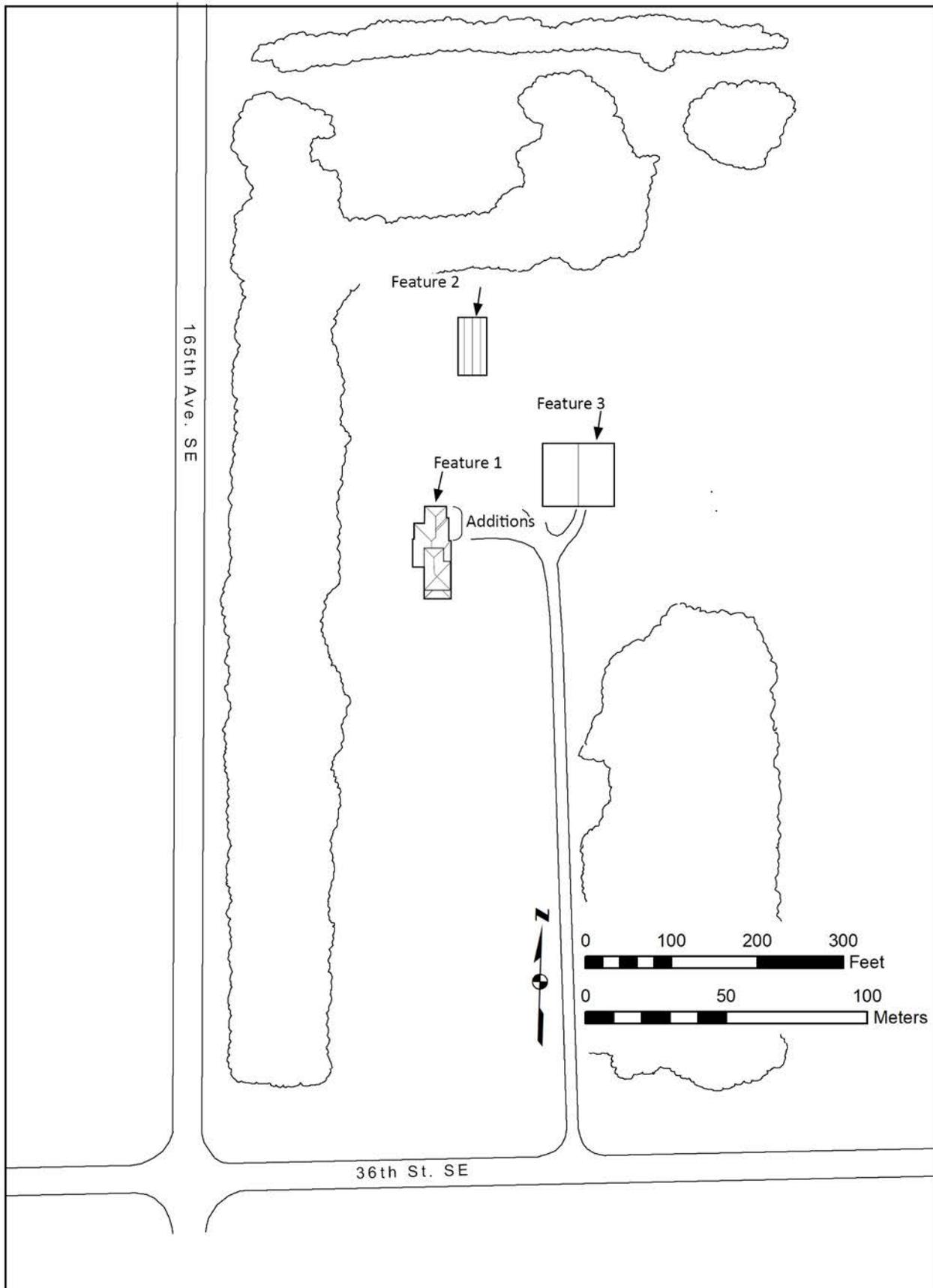


Figure 1. 32CS5119, sketch map.



Figure 2. 32CS5119, American Foursquare dwelling, south elevation.

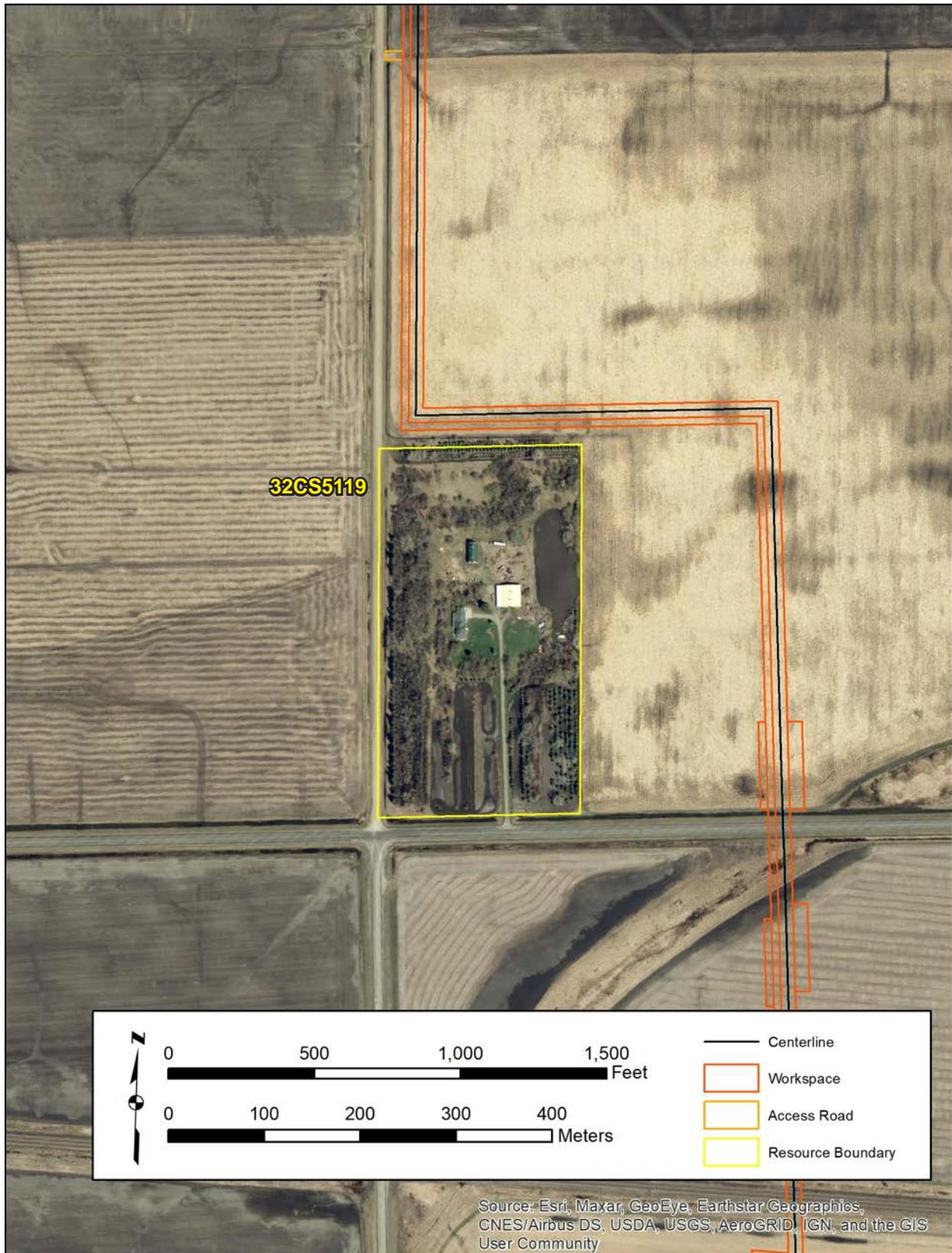


Figure 3. 32CS5119, proposed NRHP boundary.

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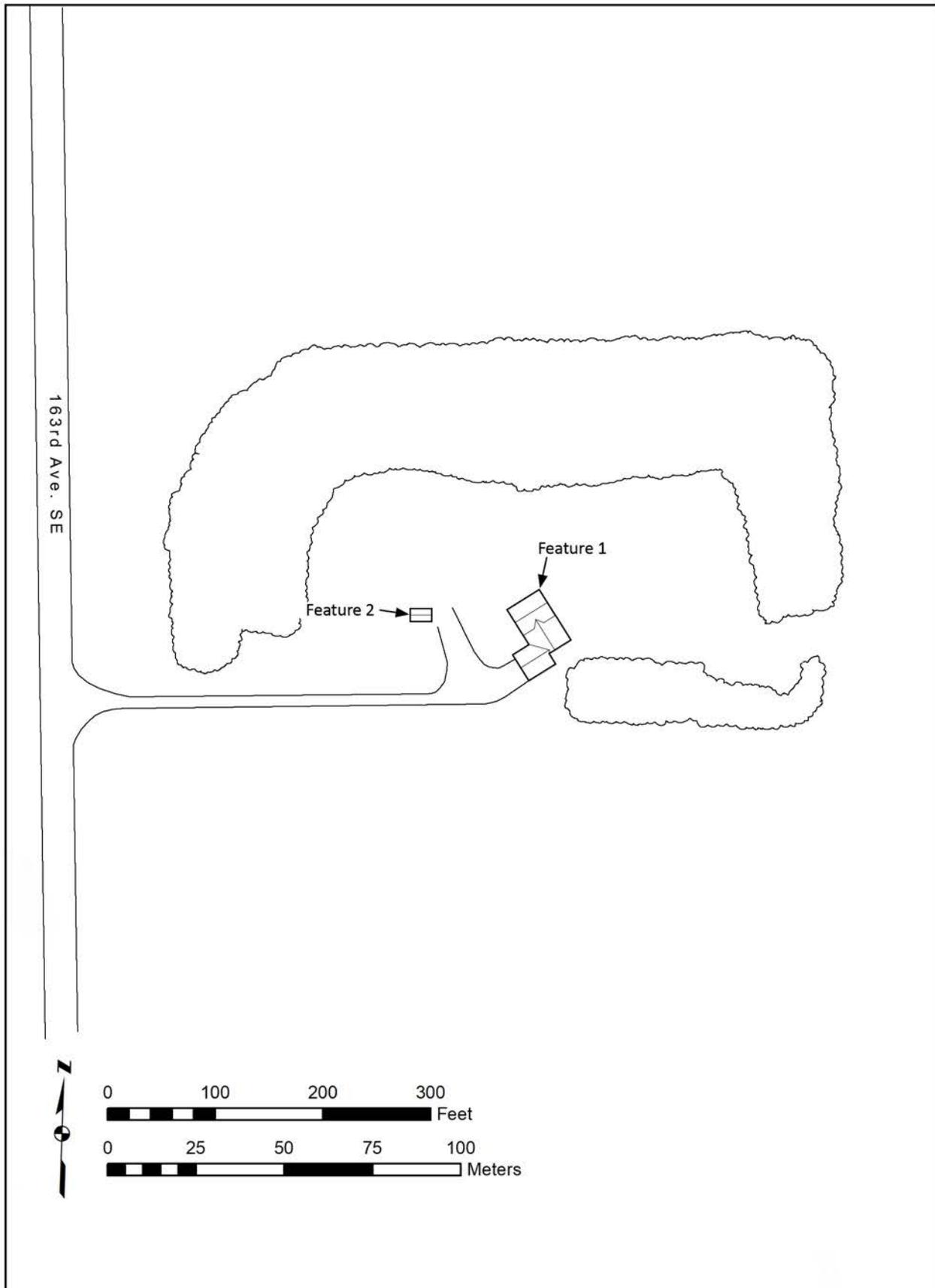


Figure 4. 32CS5283, sketch map.



Figure 5. 32CS5283, Feature 1, southwest elevation, view to the northeast.

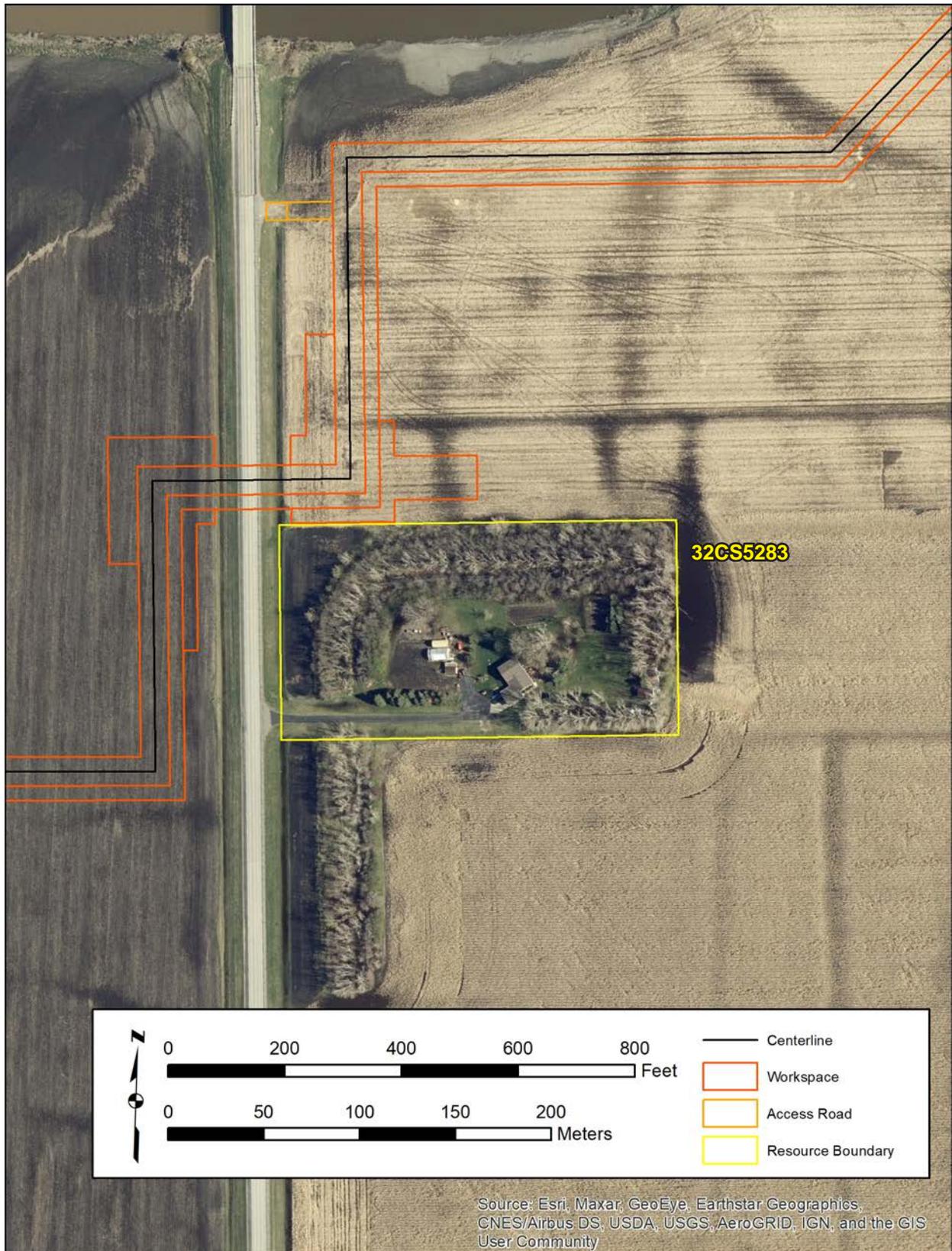


Figure 6. 32CS5283 in relation to the Project.

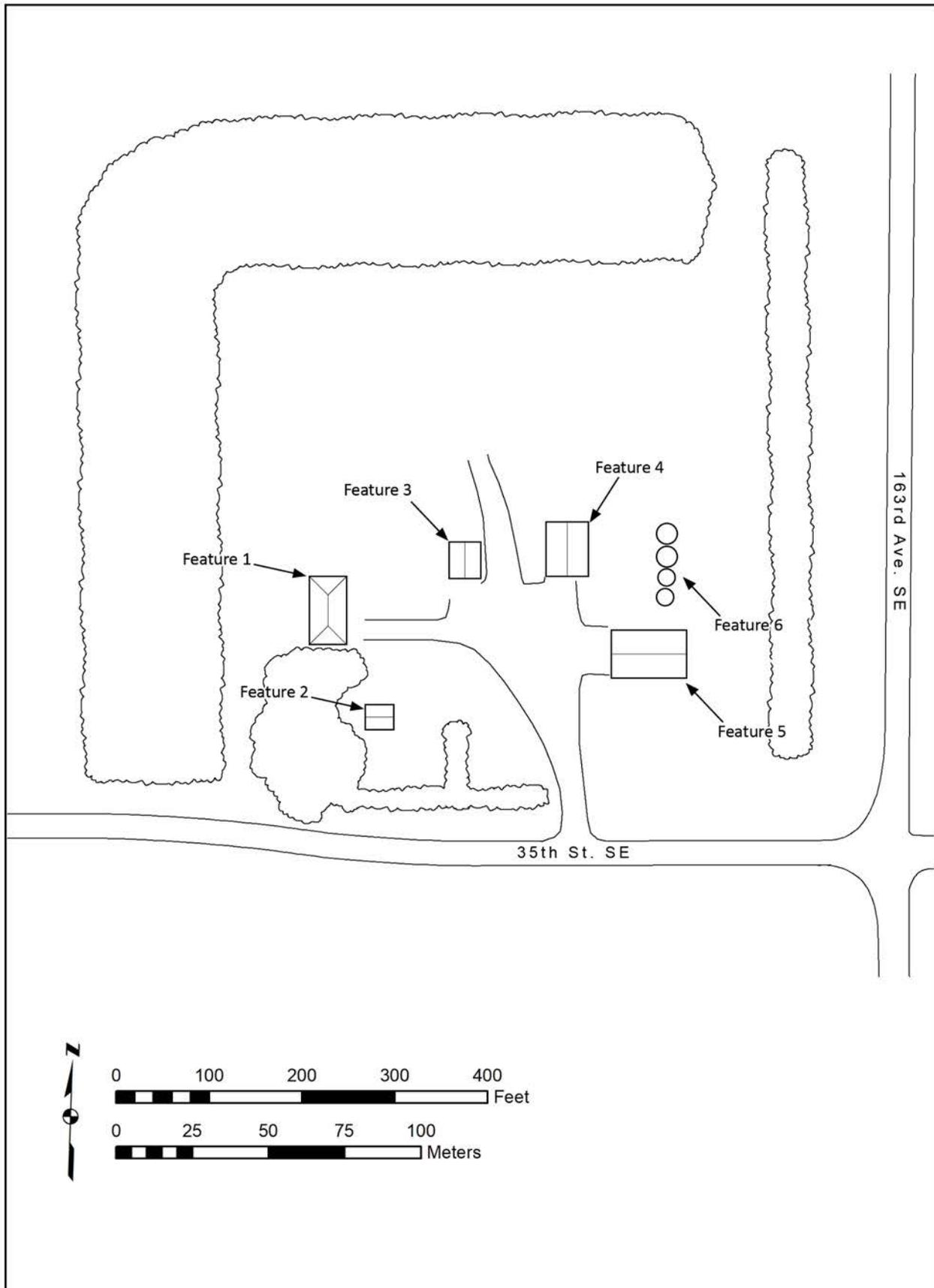


Figure 7. 32CS5284, sketch map.



Figure 8. 32CS5284, Feature 1, east elevation, view to the northwest.



Figure 9. 32CS5284, Feature 3, south and east elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 10. 32CS5284, Feature 4, south elevation, view to the north.



Figure 11. 32CS5284, Feature 5, south and east elevations, view to the northwest.



Figure 12. 32CS5284, Feature 5 (storage building, lower) and Feature 6 (grain bins, upper section), aerial view.



Figure 13. 32CS5284, proposed NRHP boundary.

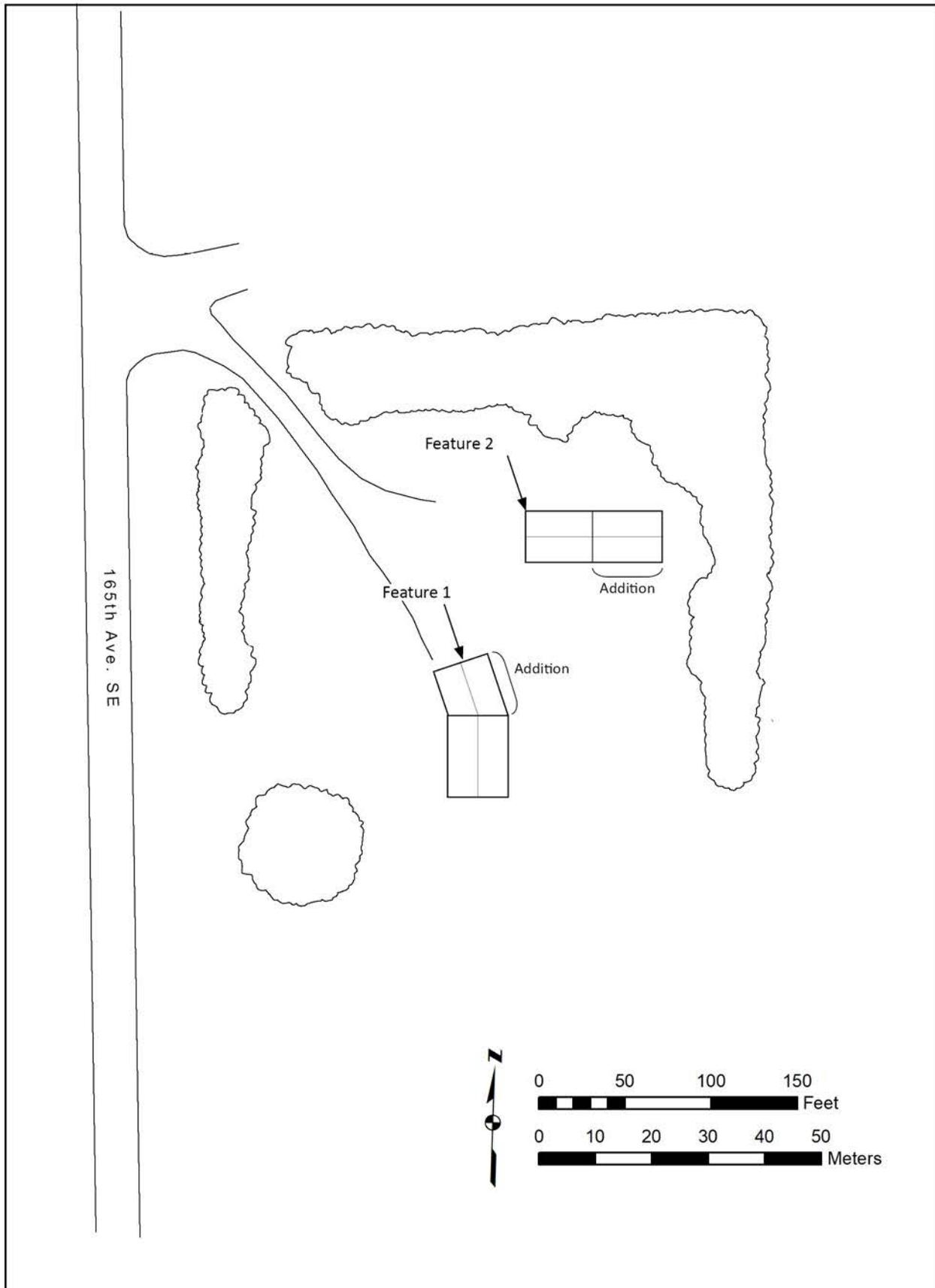


Figure 14. 32CS5353, sketch map.



Figure 15. 32CS5353, Feature 1, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 16. 32CS5353, Feature 2, west and south elevations, view to the northeast.



Figure 17. 32CS5353, proposed NRHP boundary.

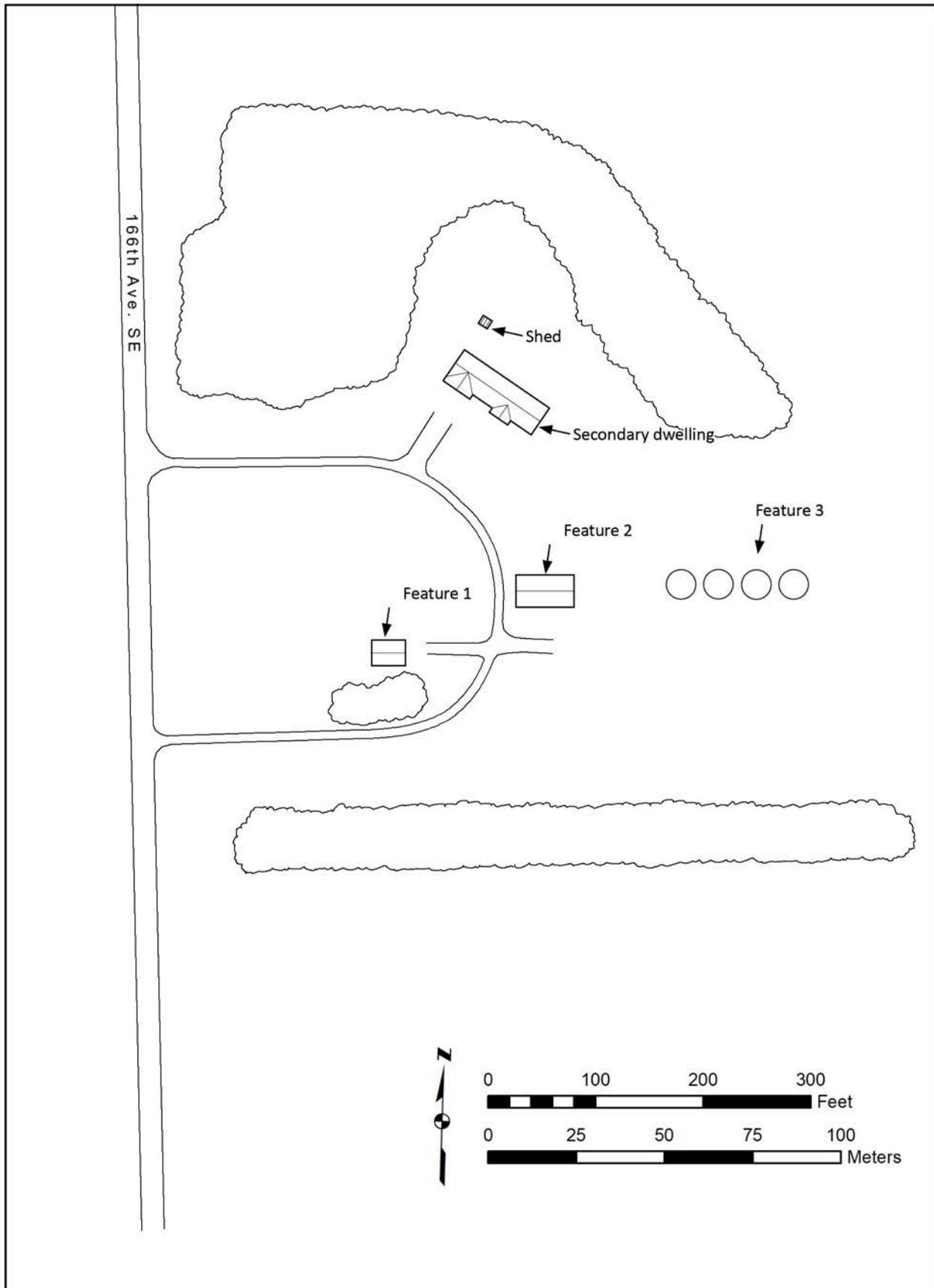


Figure 18. 32CS5354, sketch map.



Figure 19. 32CS5354, Feature 1, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 20. 32CS5354, Feature 2, barn, north and west elevations, view to the southeast.



Figure 21. 32CS5354, Feature 3, view facing southeast.



Figure 22. 32CS5354, Overview showing Features 1, 2, and 3.



Figure 23. 32CS5354, proposed NRHP boundary.

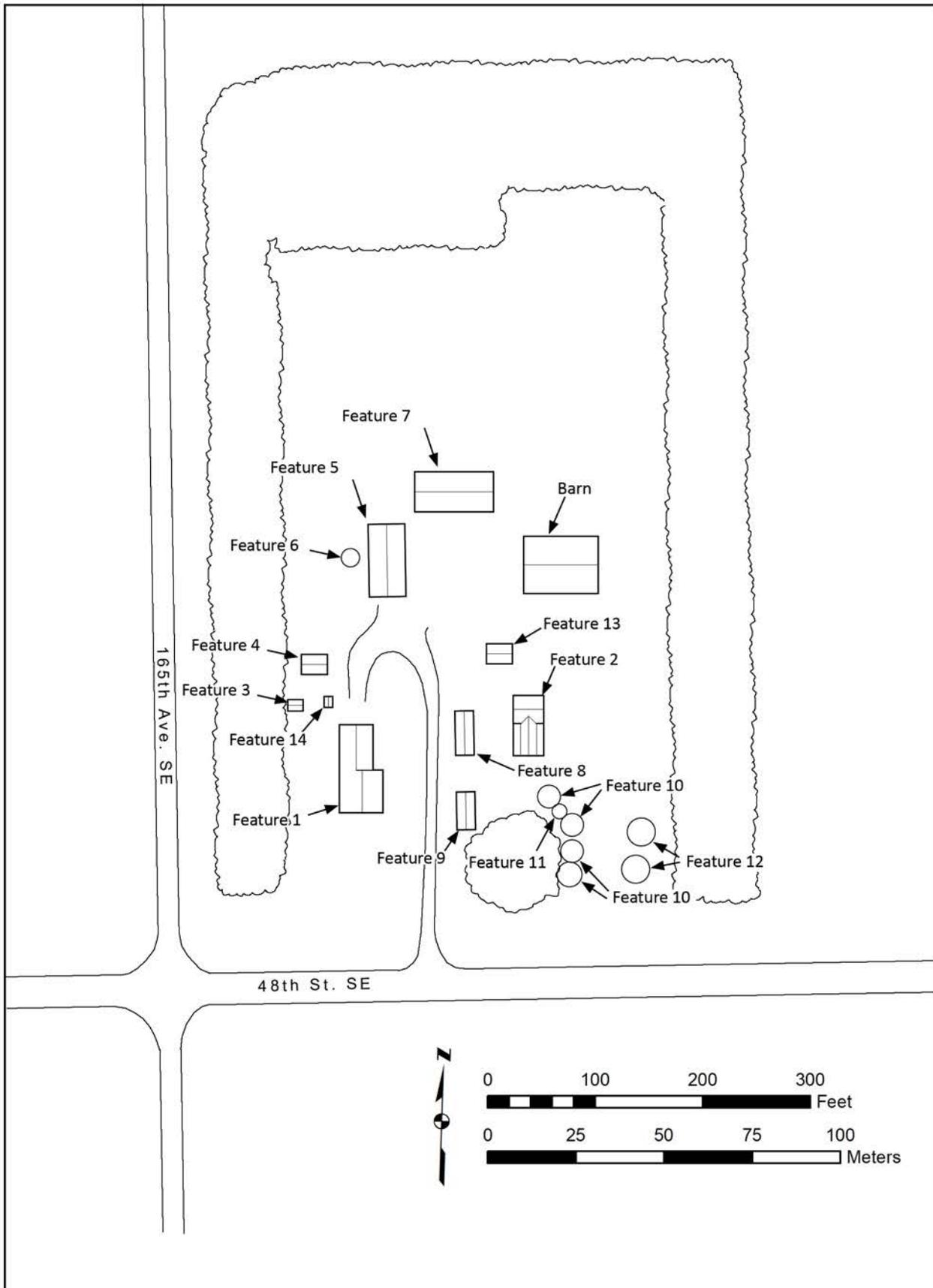


Figure 24. 32CS5355, sketch map.



Figure 25. 32CS5355, Resource overview, view facing northeast.



Figure 26. 32CS5355, Feature 1, Linear Ranch dwelling, south elevation, view facing north.

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Figure 27. 32CS5355, Feature 2, view facing northwest.



Figure 28. 32CS5355, (from left to right) Features 3, 4, 12, view facing north.

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Figure 29. 32CS5355, Feature 5, view facing northwest.



Figure 30. 32CS5355, Feature 6 (silo) and Feature 1 (dwelling), view facing north.



Figure 31. 32CS5355, Feature 7, south elevation, view facing north.



Figure 32. 32CS5355, Features 8 and 9, view facing northeast.



Figure 33. 32CS5355, Feature 10, view facing northeast.



Figure 34. 32CS5355, Modern barn, south elevation, view facing north.

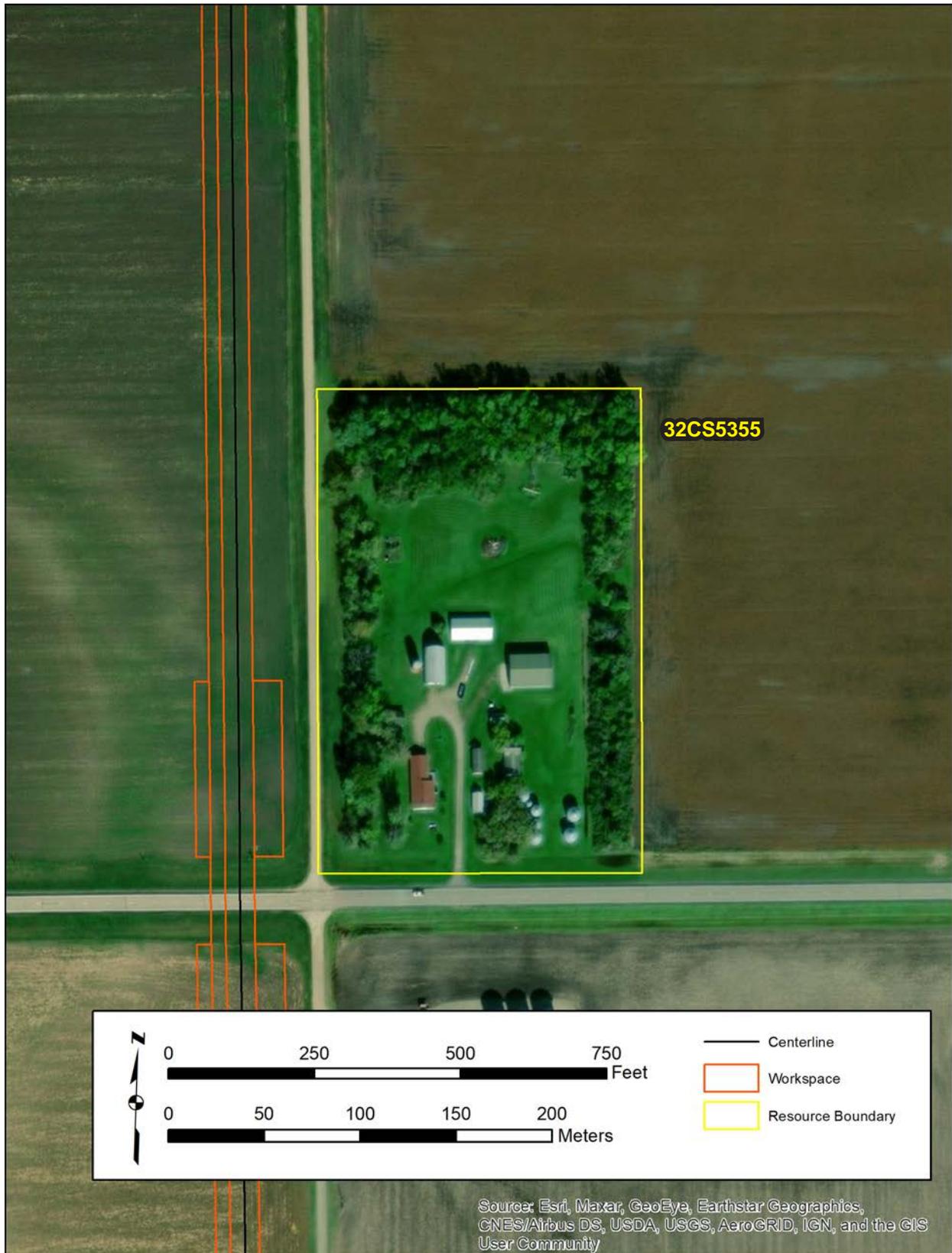


Figure 35. 32CS5355, proposed NRHP boundary.

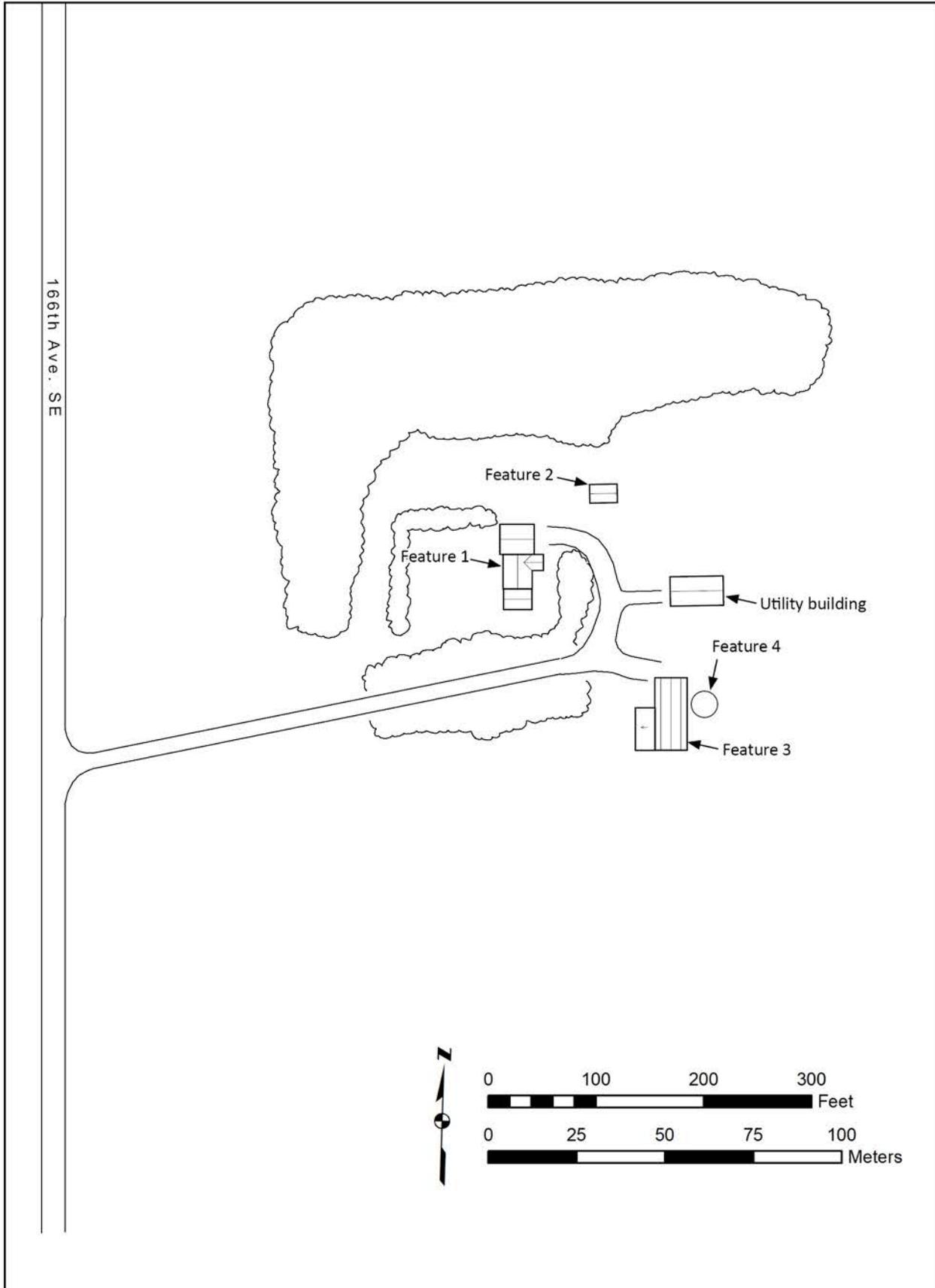


Figure 36. 32CS5356, sketch map.



Figure 37. 32CS5356, Feature 1, west and south elevations, view facing northwest.



Figure 38. 32CS5356, Feature 2, west elevation, view facing east.



Figure 39. 32CS5356, Feature 3, south and west elevations, view facing northeast.



Figure 40. 32CS5356, Feature 4, view facing northeast.



Figure 41. 32CS5356, proposed NRHP boundary.

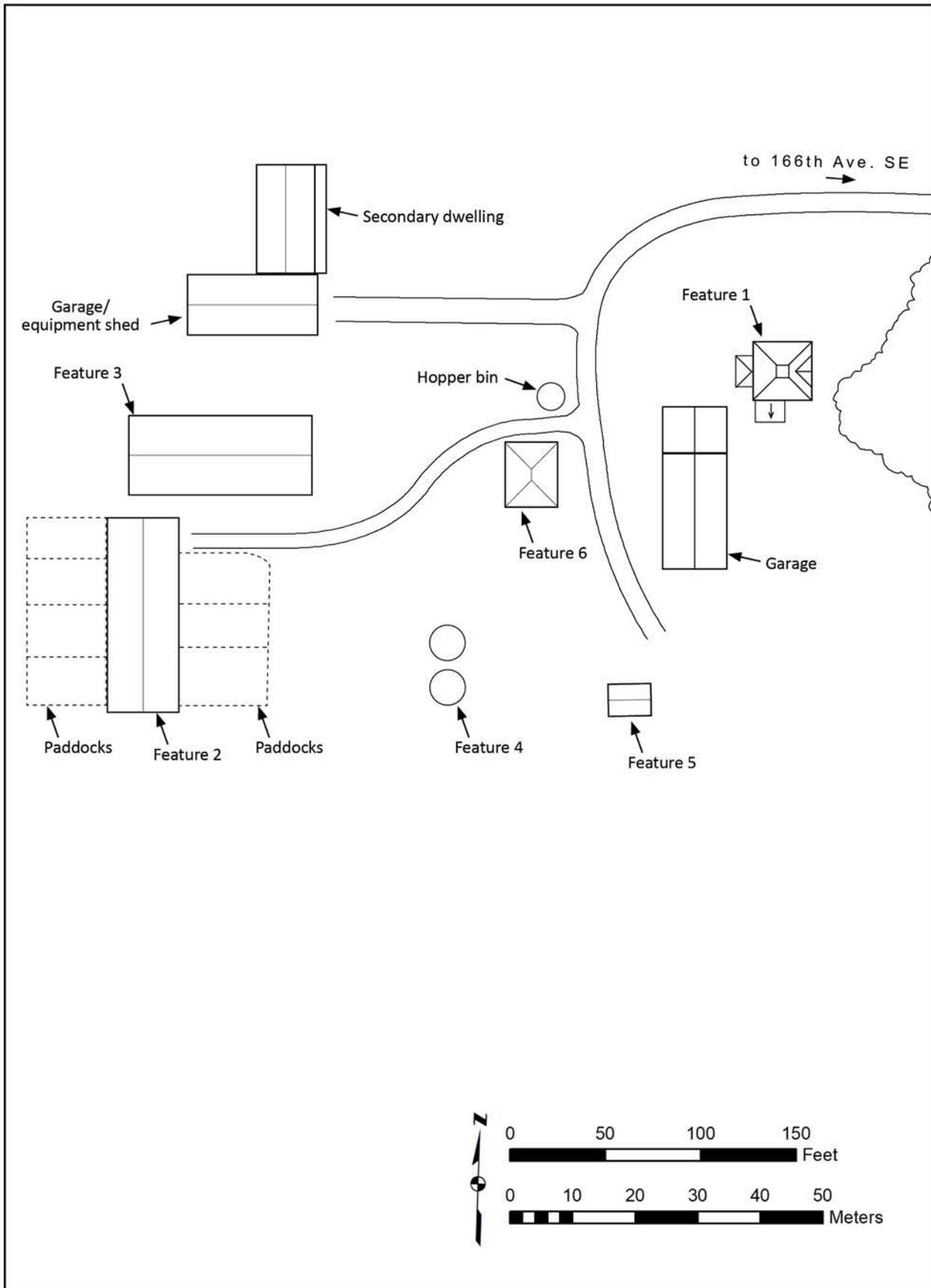


Figure 42. 32CS5357, sketch map.

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Figure 43. 32CS5357, Feature 1, north and east elevations, view facing southwest.



Figure 44. 32CS5357, Feature 2, east and south elevations, view facing northwest.

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Figure 45. 32CS5357, Feature 3, north and east elevations, view facing southwest.



Figure 46. 32CS5357, Features 4 (right) and 5 (left), east elevations, view facing west.



Figure 47. 32CS5357, (left to right) Feature 6 (garage) and Feature 1 (dwelling), aerial view.

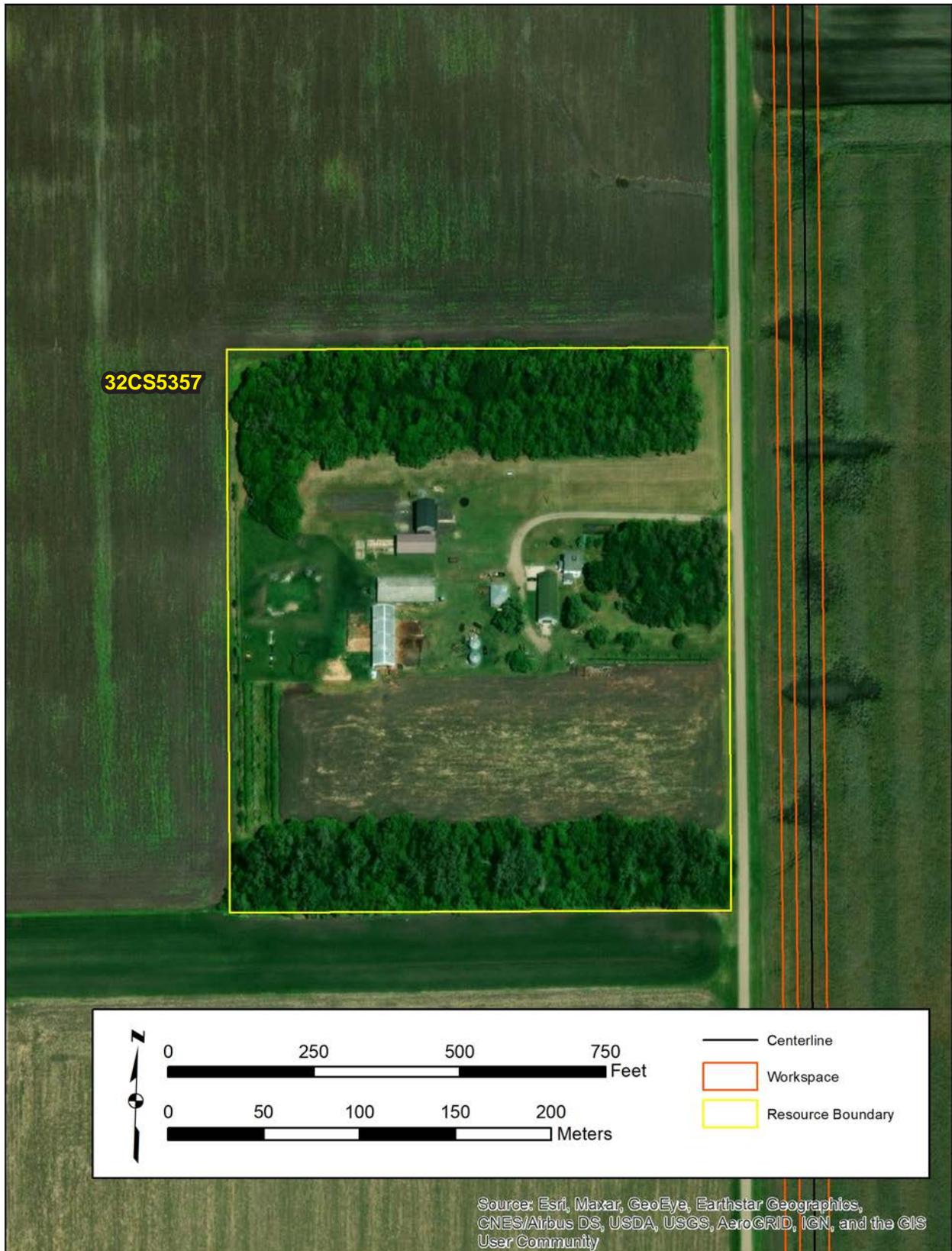


Figure 48. 32CS5357, proposed NRHP boundary.

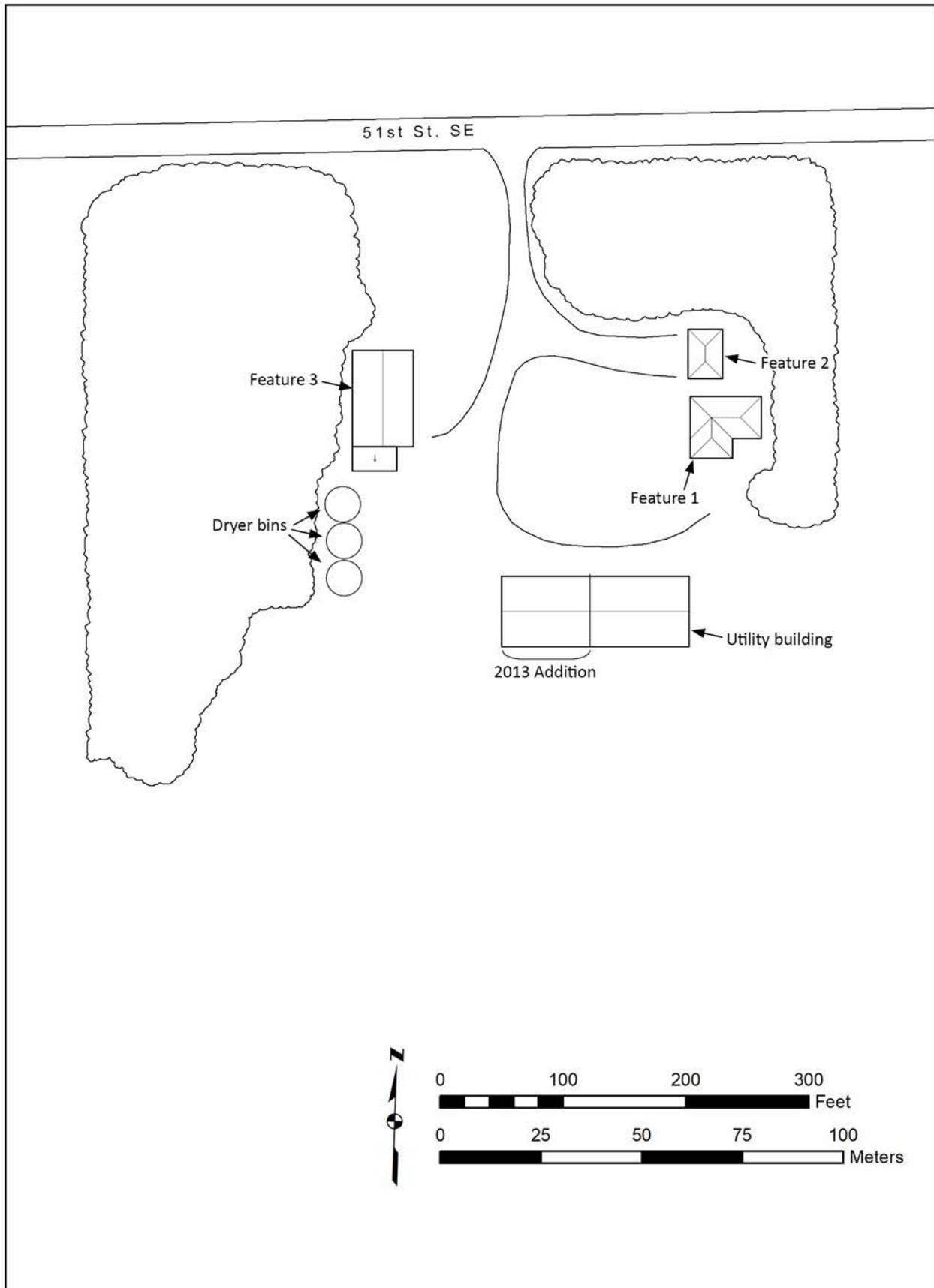


Figure 49. 32CS5358, sketch map.



Figure 50. 32CS5358, Features 1 (north) and 2 (south), aerial view.



Figure 51. 32CS5358, Feature 3, north and east elevations, view facing southwest.



Figure 52. 32CS5358, proposed NRHP boundary.

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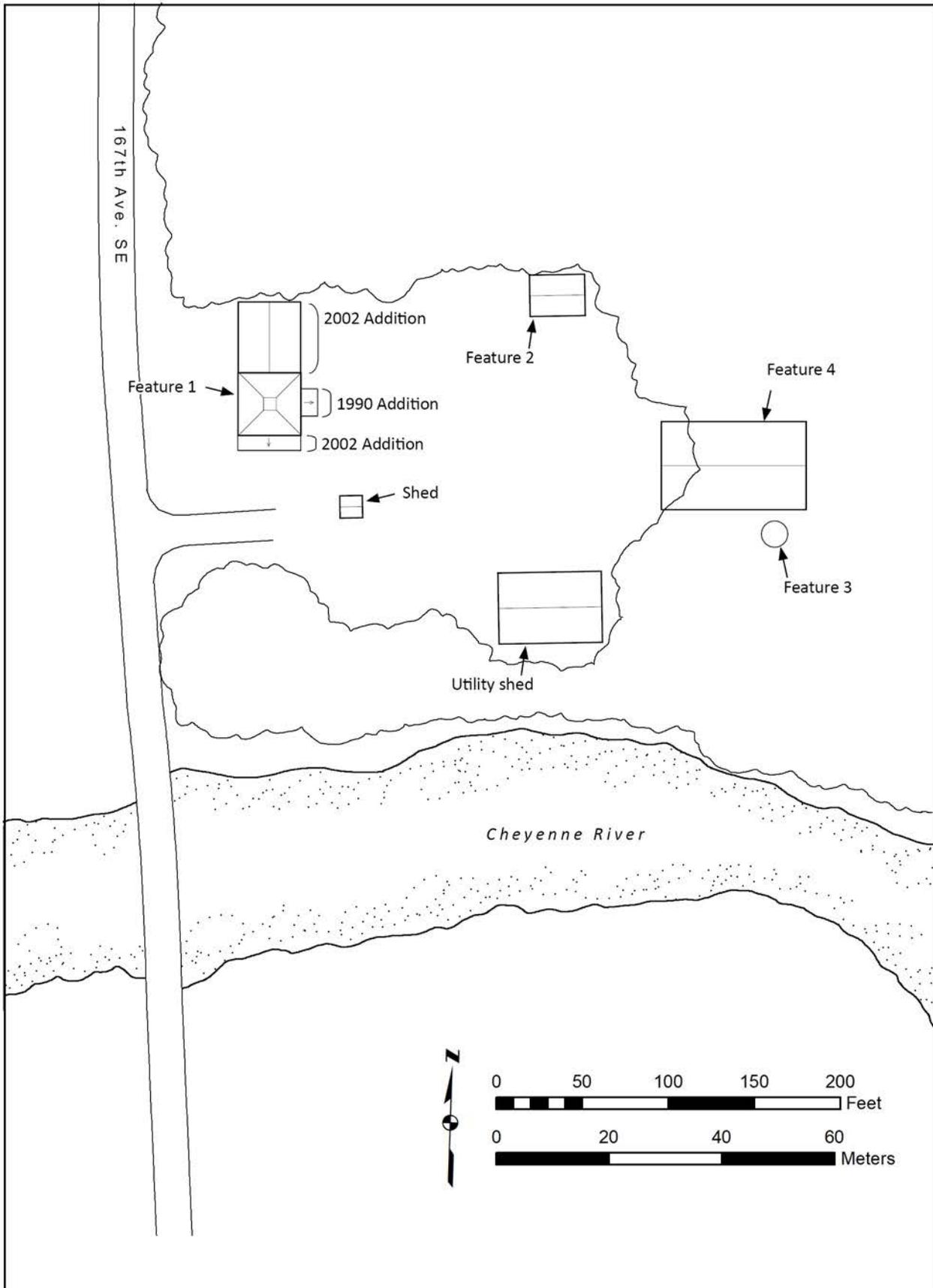


Figure 53. 32CS5359, sketch map.

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Figure 54. 32CS5359, Feature 1, south and west elevations, view facing northeast.

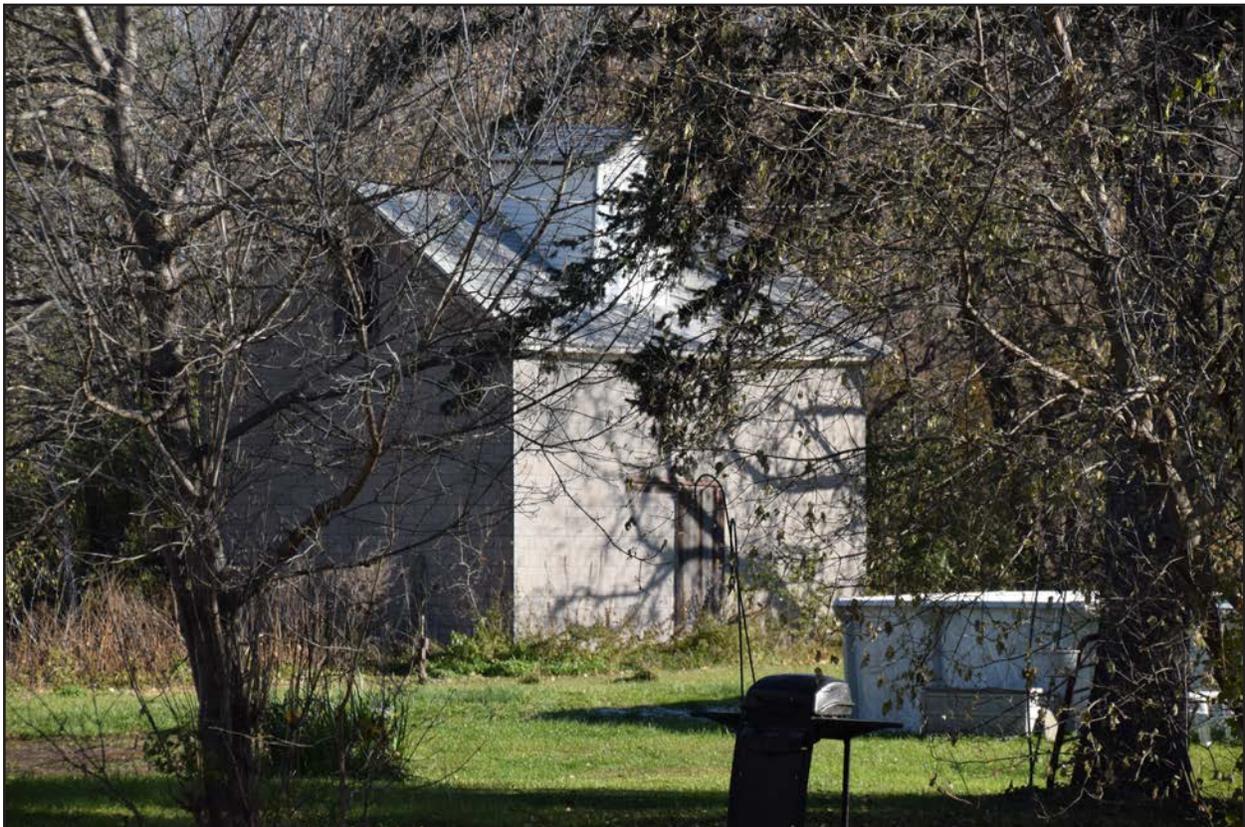


Figure 55. 32CS5359, Feature 2, south and west elevations, view facing northeast.

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Figure 56. 32CS5359, Feature 3, view facing east.

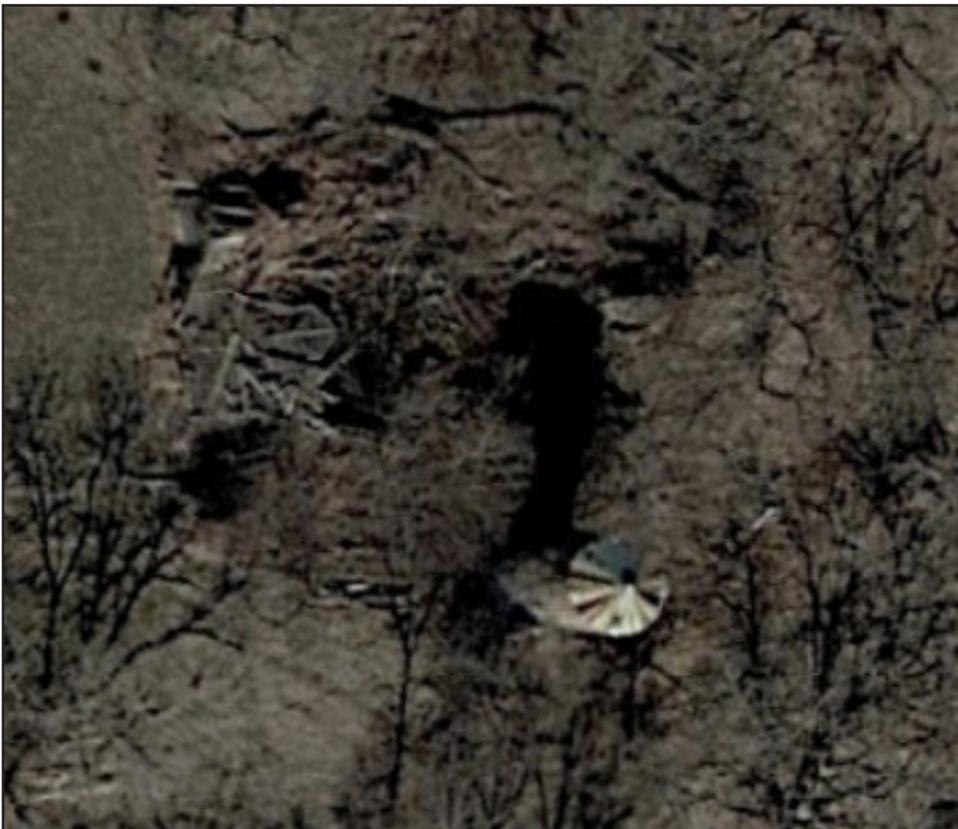


Figure 57. 32CS5359, Feature 4 (remnants) and Feature 3 (silo), aerial view.

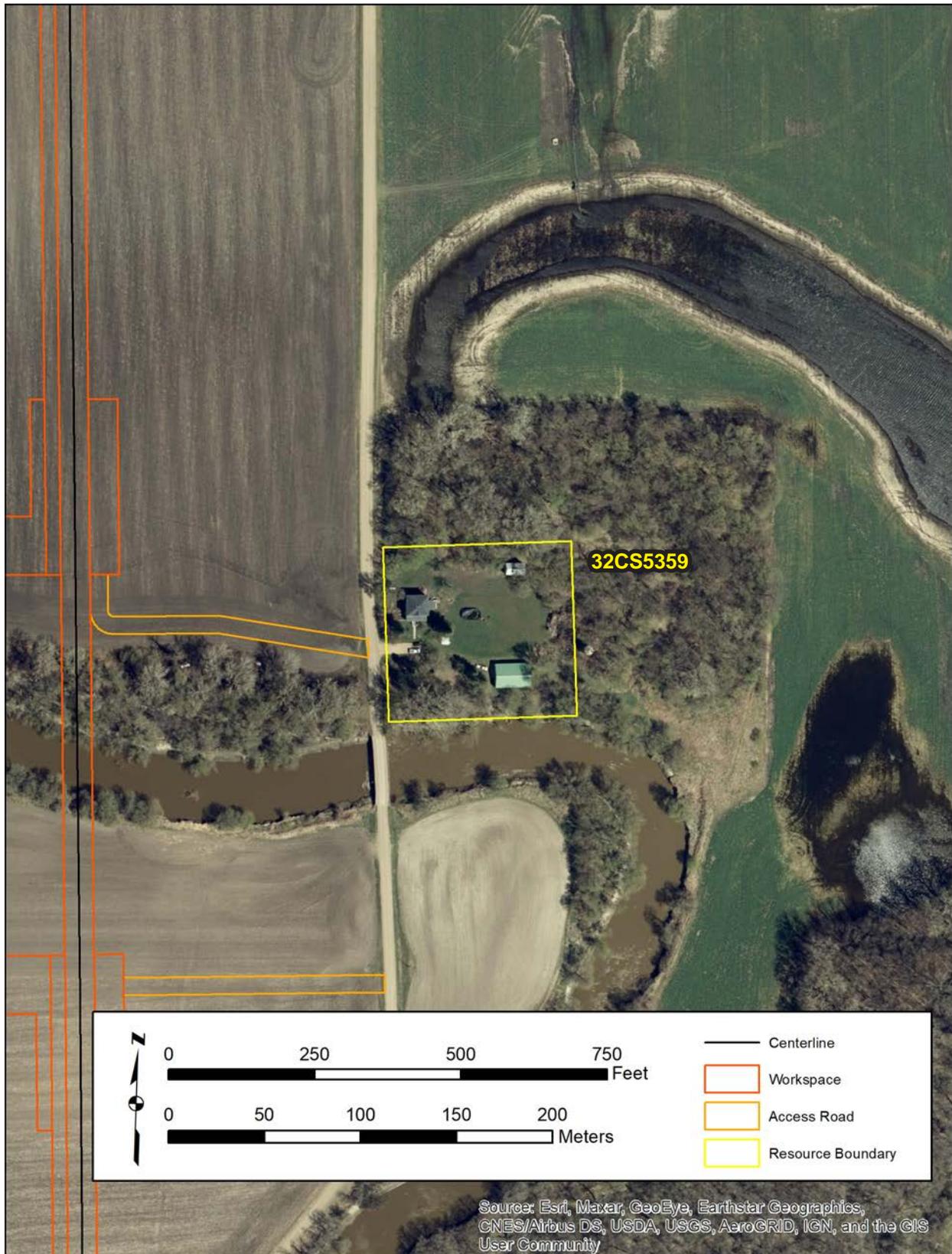


Figure 58. 32CS5359, proposed NRHP boundary.