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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SWEENEY PROPERTY AND SCHROEDER BRICK HOUSE PROJECT

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

November 2020



CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE SWEENEY PROPERTY AND SCHROEDER BRICK HOUSE PROJECT

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

SHPO No. Pending
106 Group Project No. 2702

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November 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

From June to November 2020, 106 Group conducted a cultural resources survey for the Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project (Project). The cultural resources survey included a reconnaissance and intensive architectural history survey and Phase I and II archaeological investigations. The City of Shakopee is receiving a federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant to complete a land swap of former LWCF land in Lion's Park for four parcels of land, located about 1.5 miles (2.44 kilometers [km]) to the northeast and totaling 8.66 acres (3.5 hectares [ha]), known as the Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House. Therefore, the Project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and applicable statues governing cultural resources. This land swap is part of the City's development of a cultural corridor along the Minnesota River valley, which was identified in the Shakopee Parks and Trails Master Plan that was prepared in 2019, and includes Huber Park, Memorial Park, the Landing, and the trails that link these parks together. This cultural resources survey was recommended by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Email from Sarah Beimers, Environmental Review Program Manager, SHPO, to Mai Neng Moua, Parks and Trails Division Grant Manager, Department of Natural Resources [MnDNR], December 20, 2019).

The Project area is located in Section 6, Township 15N, Range 22W, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. An appropriate area of potential effect (APE) for archaeology includes all areas included within the land swap that may be subject to future yet to be defined construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction. The recommended archaeology APE for this Project is the same as the Project area and includes approximately 8.66 acres (3.5 ha). Adam Kaeding, PhD, RPA, served as principal investigator for archaeology and the fieldwork was supervised by Tyler Lund-Kyrola, B.A. Phase I fieldwork was conducted under Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) License No. 20-037. Phase II fieldwork was conducted under OSA License Nos. 20-098 and 20-099.

The Phase I archaeological survey included visual assessment and the excavation of 69 shovel tests. As a result of Phase I survey, the boundaries of one previously documented historical archaeological site (21SC0034) were expanded, and one precontact archaeological site (21SC0119) was identified. Both sites were assessed as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II evaluation was recommended and conducted for both sites in order to assess their significance and integrity, and to gauge whether they meet the threshold of NRHP eligibility.

The Phase II archaeological evaluation included the excavation of additional close interval shovel tests and five 1x1 meter (m) excavation units. As a result of the Phase II evaluation, additional precontact material – 18 pieces of lithic debitage including one Besant lithic point – was recovered from site 21SC0119. All of the lithic material recovered from the site is from locally available sources. Site 21SC0119 was also found to be entirely disturbed, with post-contact and modern material present at lower depths than precontact artifacts. Site 21SC0119 is not known to be associated with historically significant events or individuals (Criteria A and B), nor does it embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master (Criterion C). While the Besant lithic point is diagnostic to the Woodland period, the disturbance observed within the site indicates a lack of site integrity. Therefore, the site has not yielded, nor does it

have the potential to yield, information important to an understanding of prehistory (Criterion D). The 106 Group recommends site 21SC0119 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

As a result of the Phase II evaluation, additional mixed post-contact and modern material was recovered from site 21SC0034, including brick fragments, glass, ceramics, nails, metal fragments, a plastic button, and industrial waste products. Apart from a single area near the historic brick kiln, all additional shovel testing and excavation units excavated within 21SC0034 indicate that the site is heavily disturbed. Modern material such as plastic foil, erosion tarps, and wrappers were found at or below the depth of historical materials associated with brick manufacturing. Further, precontact material (lithic debitage) was recovered throughout site 21SC0034 at varying depths both above and below modern materials. Though Site 21SC0034 may be associated with historically significant events (introduction of early industry in Shakopee) or individuals (Herman Schroeder and Family) (Criteria A and B), it does not embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master (Criterion C). Further, intact portions of the site consist only of sheet refuse layers alternating between brick, limestone, and slag, with no diagnostic artifacts Therefore, since the majority of the site is disturbed, it lacks sufficient integrity to convey any significance under Criteria A or B. In addition, the site has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to an understanding of history or prehistory (Criterion D). Therefore, 106 Group recommends site 21SC0034 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Project.

An appropriate APE for architectural history accounts for any physical, auditory, atmospheric, or visual impacts to historic properties. As the federal action consists of a land swap, and possible plans for the Project area are yet to be determined, the recommended architectural history APE is the same as the Project area and includes approximately 8.66 acres (3.5 ha). The architectural history survey consisted of historical research; a field survey to identify and document properties that are 45 years of age or older and have not previously been evaluated within the last 10 years within the architectural history APE; an evaluation for potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP at the reconnaissance level; and an evaluation for eligibility for listing in the NRHP at the intensive level. Erin Que, M.A., served as principal investigator for architectural history and conducted the fieldwork. Initially, four properties in the architectural history APE were evaluated at the reconnaissance level and one property, the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), was evaluated at the intensive level. Through historical research, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district and found to overlap with and extend beyond the boundaries of the architectural history APE. Therefore, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard was investigated at the intensive level. Any extant individual properties that were historically associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard were also investigated at the intensive level, including two individual properties within the architectural history APE and two individual properties outside the architectural history APE.

Because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, many research repositories remained closed during the duration of this Project, including the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota Libraries (closed to the public). Additionally, services and access were limited at the Scott County

Government Center and the Scott County Libraries. Research was conducted to the fullest extent possible as was permissible by repository guidelines. Please see Section 2.3 of this report for more information related to research.

During the reconnaissance architectural history survey, 106 Group identified three individual properties 45 years in age or older within the architectural history APE that had not previously been evaluated. These properties (SC-SPC-094, SC-SPC-097, SC-SPC-099) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance. During the intensive architectural history survey, 106 Group identified one district 45 years in age or older within the architectural history APE that had not previously been evaluated. Individual properties associated with this district include two properties located within the architectural history APE that had not been previously evaluated, one property located outside of the architectural history APE that had been previously evaluated at a reconnaissance level, and one property located outside of the architectural history APE that had not been previously evaluated. Three individual properties (SC-SPC-050, SC-SPC-095, SC-SPC-098) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance and/or a loss of historical integrity. One individual property, the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Herman Schroeder. The district, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093), is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of historical integrity. As the City of Shakopee may be interested in pursuing a NRHP nomination for the Herman Schroeder House, 106 Group recommends consultation with SHPO to determine if the Herman Schroeder House is eligible for listing in the NRHP in order to move forward with the official nomination process.

“I certify that this investigation was conducted and documented according to the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.”

_____ _____

Signature of Principal Investigator for Architectural History — Date

_____ _____

Signature of Principal Investigator for Archaeology — Date

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

From June to November 2020, 106 Group conducted a cultural resources survey for the Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project (Project). The cultural resources survey included a reconnaissance and intensive architectural history survey and Phase I and II archaeological investigations. The City of Shakopee is receiving a federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grant to complete a land swap of former LWCF land in Lion's Park for four parcels of land, located about 1.5 miles (2.44 kilometers [km]) to the northeast and totaling 8.66 acres (3.5 hectares [ha]), known as the Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House. Therefore, the Project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and applicable statues governing cultural resources. This land swap is part of the City's development of a cultural corridor along the Minnesota River valley, which was identified in the Shakopee Parks and Trails Master Plan that was prepared in 2019, and includes Huber Park, Memorial Park, the Landing, and the trails that link these parks together. This cultural resources survey was recommended by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) (Email from Sarah Beimers, Environmental Review Program Manager, SHPO, to Mai Neng Moua, Parks and Trails Division Grant Manager, Department of Natural Resources [MnDNR], December 20, 2019).

The Project area is located in Section 6, Township 15N, Range 22W, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota (Figure 1). An appropriate area of potential effect (APE) for archaeology includes all areas included within the land swap that may be subject to future yet to be defined construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction. The recommended archaeology APE for this Project is the same as the Project area and includes approximately 8.66 acres (3.5 ha). Adam Kaeding, PhD, RPA, served as principal investigator for archaeology and the fieldwork was supervised by Tyler Lund-Kyrola, B.A. Phase I fieldwork was conducted under Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) License No. 20-037. Phase II fieldwork was conducted under OSA License Nos. 20-098 and 20-099.

The Phase I archaeological survey included visual assessment and the excavation of 69 shovel tests. As a result of Phase I survey, the boundaries of one previously documented historical archaeological site (21SC0034) were expanded, and one precontact archaeological site (21SC0119) was identified. Both sites were assessed as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II evaluation was recommended and conducted for both sites in order to assess their significance and integrity, and to gauge whether they meet the threshold of NRHP eligibility. The Phase II archaeological evaluation included the excavation of additional close interval shovel tests and five 1x1 meter (m) excavation units.

An appropriate APE for architectural history accounts for any physical, auditory, atmospheric, or visual impacts to historic properties. As the federal action consists of a land swap, and possible plans for the Project area are yet to be determined, the recommended architectural history APE is the same as the Project area and includes approximately 8.66 acres (3.5 ha) (Figure 1). The architectural history survey consisted of historical research; a field survey to identify and document properties that are 45 years of age or older and have not previously been evaluated within the last 10 years within the architectural history

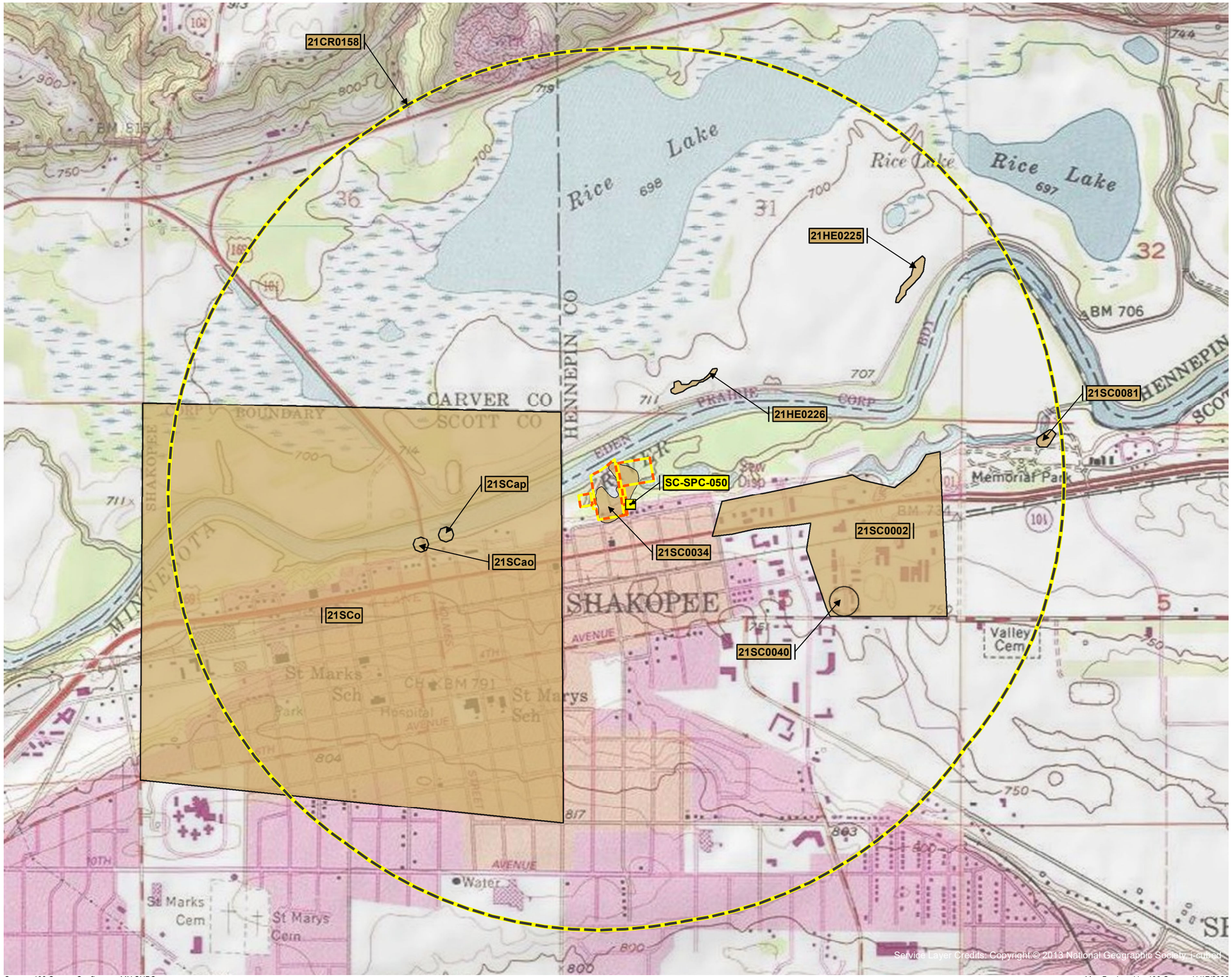
APE; an evaluation for potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP at the reconnaissance level; and an evaluation for eligibility for listing in the NRHP at the intensive level. Erin Que, M.A., served as principal investigator for architectural history and conducted the fieldwork. Initially, three properties in the architectural history APE were evaluated at the reconnaissance level and one property, the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), was evaluated at the intensive level. Through historical research, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district and found to overlap with and extend beyond the boundaries of the architectural history APE. Therefore, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard was investigated at the intensive level. Any extant individual properties that were historically associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard were also investigated at the intensive level, including three individual properties within the architectural history APE and two individual properties outside the architectural history APE.

Because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, many research repositories remained closed during the duration of this Project, including the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota Libraries (closed to the public). Additionally, services and access were limited at the Scott County Government Center and the Scott County Libraries. Research was conducted to the fullest extent possible as was permissible by repository guidelines. Please see Section 2.3 of this report for more information related to research.

The following report describes Project methodology, previous investigations, historic contexts, results, and recommendations for the Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project area. Architectural history inventory forms have been prepared and submitted separately to SHPO. Appendix A includes the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Research Design. Appendix B includes the Archaeological Site Forms. Appendix C includes the Archaeological Licenses. Appendix D includes a list of Project personnel.

Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project Cultural Resources Survey

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota



Project Area, Archaeology APE, and Architectural History APE

One-Mile Context Area

Previously Recommended Potentially Eligible Architectural History Property

Previously Identified Archaeological Site

0 290 Meters

0 790 Feet

1:15,000

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Project Area, Recommended APEs, and Literature Review Results

Figure 1

Source: 106 Group; Confluence; MN SHPO

Map Produced by 106 Group 11/17/2020

2.0 METHODS

2.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of the Phase I archaeological investigation were to identify the extent of and further characterize site 21SC0034; to identify whether the archaeology APE contains any additional archaeological sites; and, if so, assess whether those sites are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The objective of the Phase II archaeological investigation was to evaluate whether archaeological sites 21SC0034 and 21SC0119 are eligible for listing in the NRHP. All work was conducted in accordance with the SHPO *Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (SHPO 2005) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service [NPS] 1983).

The primary objective of the reconnaissance architectural history survey was to determine whether any properties within the APE that are 45 years in age or older and have not previously been evaluated within the last 10 years are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Properties within the APE that were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were subsequently studied at the intensive level to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. All work was conducted in accordance with the SHPO *Historic and Architectural Survey Manual* (SHPO 2017) and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service [NPS] 1983).

2.2 Area of Potential Effect

2.2.1 Archaeology

An appropriate APE for archaeology includes all areas included within the land swap that may be subject to future yet to be defined construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction. The recommended archaeology APE for this Project is the same as the Project area and includes approximately 8.66 acres (3.5 ha).

2.2.2 Architectural History

The APE for architectural history accounts for any direct (physical) or indirect (auditory, atmospheric, or visual) effects to historic properties. As the federal action consists of a land swap, and possible plans for the Project area are yet to be determined, the recommended architectural history APE is the same as the Project area.

2.3 Background Research

In June and July 2020, 106 Group personnel reviewed background research at SHPO for information on previously inventoried properties and on surveys previously conducted within the recommended

architectural history APE. [1] Research was also conducted via personnel at the Scott County Historical Society (SCHS), the City of Shakopee, and Savage Public Library. In-person research was conducted at SCHS and Scott County Government Center. In October 2020, in-person research was conducted at the Shakopee Public Library. Research included a review of aerial photographs, Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM GLO) maps, county plats, state plats, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, a hillshade that is derived from LiDAR data, property records, and local histories.

Because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, many research repositories remained closed during the duration of this Project, including the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota Libraries (closed to the public). Additionally, services and access were limited at the Scott County Government Center and the Scott County Libraries. Research was conducted to the fullest extent possible as was permissible by repository guidelines. Deed books were accessed during one visit to the Land Records Department at the Scott County Government Center, but additional research was not able to be conducted and electronic records were limited.

2.4 Archaeology Investigation

2.4.1 Field Methods

2.4.1.1 Phase I Survey

2.4.1.1.1 Visual Assessment

Visual assessment was conducted for the entire archaeology APE. Visual assessment was employed to assess the archaeological potential of the study area, to identify areas of disturbance, and to ascertain whether above-ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, were present. Portions of the study area that were visually assessed as possessing moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources were then subjected to Phase I survey.

Areas generally assessed as possessing greater probability to contain intact archaeological sites include undisturbed portions of the study area that are:

- located within 500 feet (ft) (150 meters [m]) of an existing or former water source of 40 acres (19 ha) or greater in extent, or within 500 ft (150 m) of a former or existing perennial stream;
- located on topographically prominent landscape features;
- located within 300 ft (100 m) of a previously reported site; or
- located within 300 ft (100 m) of a former or existing historical structure or feature (such as a building foundation or cellar depression).

Areas generally assessed as possessing relatively low potential for containing intact archaeological resources included inundated areas, former or existing wetland areas, poorly drained areas, areas with slope of 20 degrees or greater, and areas of extensive disturbance.

[1] For background research regarding known historic properties and previously conducted cultural resource surveys, we rely primarily on the information on file at SHPO. 106 Group cannot guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the data provided.

While these same standard assessment criteria were applied here, this archaeology APE is characterized by unique circumstances that required additional refinement of the visual assessment approach. First, the entire APE is in an area of high potential. The APE is situated along the Minnesota River and within the traditional boundaries of Shakopee's Village. It is surrounded by previously documented sites associated with that period of landscape use and its predecessors. Accordingly, all portions of the APE that do not show clear indicators of low potential were assessed as possessing high potential for precontact archaeological resources. However, the entire APE has also been disturbed to varying degrees by potentially significant historical activities. The visual assessment, therefore, assessed not only the presence or absence of disturbance but also assessed the degree to which that disturbance is likely to have completely destroyed any potential for intact archaeological remains associated with either the precontact or post-contact land use of the APE. Any areas assessed as potentially containing any intact precontact or post-contact archaeological data was assessed as possessing moderate to high potential and further investigated accordingly.

2.4.1.1.2 Shovel Testing

Phase I survey was conducted in portions of the study area identified through background research, archaeological assessment, and visual assessment as possessing moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological resources.

Shovel tests were excavated in areas identified during the visual assessment as possessing moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological resources and where less than 25 percent of the ground surface was visible. Shovel tests were placed at intervals of no greater than 50 ft (15 m). Shovel tests were small, circular excavations, measuring approximately 35-45 centimeters (cm) in diameter. All excavated soil matrices were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to ensure the consistent recovery of artifacts. Tests were excavated down to the level of culturally sterile subsoil or until an impasse was reached, to a maximum depth of 1 m.

Shovel tests were also used to define the site limits in those areas where artifacts were encountered during shovel testing. Radial shovel tests were placed 33 ft (10 m) from the original find spot in the four cardinal directions when precontact materials were recovered. Radial shovel tests were not conducted for positive shovel tests including only post-contact and/or modern materials, as this material was ubiquitous throughout the archaeology APE. Subsequent shovel tests were placed 16 ft (5 m) in the cardinal directions from all positive shovel tests until two negative shovel tests occurred in a given direction.

Survey data were recorded through standardized forms and the field director's daily log. Recorded information included test locations and methods of testing; the numbers, types, and locations of recovered archaeological materials; the depth of shovel tests and the thickness of excavated soil layers; soil textures and inclusions (both natural and cultural); and soil color according to Munsell color charts.

2.4.1.2 Phase II Evaluation

2.4.1.2.1 Close Interval Shovel Testing

Close interval shovel testing was conducted within and immediately outside of site 21SC0119 during the Phase II investigation to further characterize the archaeological deposits, delineate site boundaries, and to better inform placement of Phase II excavation units. Close interval shovel testing was conducted within Site 21SC0034 during the Phase II investigation to better inform placement of Phase II excavation units. Shovel testing methodology conformed to the methods described above (Section 2.4.1.1.1).

2.4.1.2.2 Excavation Units

The Phase II investigation included the placement of one 1 x 1 m square excavation unit (XU) within Site 21SC0119 and four 1 x 1 m square XUs within Site 21SC0034. The units were excavated in areas of the sites most likely to provide the maximum amount of information for characterizing and evaluating the NRHP eligibility of the site. The locations of XUs reflect areas where shovel testing identified highest artifact densities and diversities and where shovel testing results suggested potential activity areas.

All five XUs were placed and recorded with reference to separate semi-permanent datum points marked by rebar. These three semi-permanent datum points were recorded with multiple Global Positioning System (GPS) readings logged on a Trimble R1 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver.

Excavation units were excavated using shovels and trowels. When natural stratigraphy could be identified, units were excavated following natural strata. When natural stratigraphy could not be identified, units were excavated using arbitrary 10 cm levels. When precontact materials were identified, units were excavated using arbitrary 5 cm levels.

Each excavated level was cleaned with a hand trowel after shovel skimming, recorded in field forms, and photographed. All excavated soil matrices were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to ensure the consistent recovery of artifacts, and each unit was excavated until 20 cm of archaeologically sterile soil had been observed or a maximum safe depth was reached (1.2 m below ground surface). Upon completion of an excavation unit, a plan-view photograph and photographs of two or more walls of the excavation unit were taken. Two adjacent profile walls in each unit were drawn and each technical profile drawing included information on soil textures, inclusions, soil color, and the nature of transitions between strata.

Recovered data were recorded through standardized forms and the field director’s daily log. Recorded information included: test locations and methods; the numbers, types, and locations of recovered archaeological materials; the depth of excavation units and the thickness of excavated soil layers; soil textures and inclusions (both natural and cultural); and soil color according to Munsell color charts.

2.4.2 Laboratory Methods

Standard 106 Group procedures were followed during laboratory processing and analysis. All field records, artifacts, samples, and photographs were initially sorted and reviewed for completeness, accuracy, and internal consistency. All artifacts were washed and cleaned prior to cataloging. Laboratory personnel examined artifacts prior to washing to ensure that no residues that could be analyzed or studied were destroyed during the cleaning process.

Basic descriptive and analytical methods were used to obtain the maximum amount of useful information within a reasonable level of effort. Lithic artifacts were assessed according to lithic material selection characteristics and lithic reduction morphology, compared against known material types, weighed and counted. Charcoal, slag, asphalt, brick, limestone, and other industrial waste products were recorded in the field but were not collected for further analysis.

Vertical distribution was assessed using centimeters below surface (cmbs) measurements to record the depth of each artifact within each unit. Artifact depths were calculated in 10 cm intervals and compared within and across units and shovel tests. Horizontal distribution was assessed between shovel tests and excavation units to identify spatial clusters of artifact densities. Horizontal distribution was recorded using sub-meter GPS during fieldwork.

All artifacts recovered from public land at the time of their collection will be cataloged in preparation for curation of the collection at the Minnesota Historical Society under 106 Group's current repository agreement. Paper and electronic copies of all project documentation will be kept on file at the 106 Group office.

2.4.3 NRHP Evaluation

2.4.3.1 Regulatory Framework

The primary objective of the Phase II archaeological evaluation was to evaluate the eligibility of Sites 21SC0034 and 21SC0119 for listing in the NRHP. The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's historic resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (CFR 36 Section 60.2).

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must meet one or more of the following four established criteria (NPS 1997 [1995]):

A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Unless a property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for NRHP listing (NPS 1997 [1995]).

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. Integrity is defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" (NPS 1997 [1995]). The NRHP recognizes seven

qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects.

Although archaeological properties can be eligible under any of the NRHP Criteria, archaeological sites are often found eligible under Criterion D, the potential to yield information "important in prehistory or history." Prior research and survey characterized Site 21SC0034 as potentially eligible under Criterion A for its association with the early industrialization in Shakopee, Criterion B for association with Herman Schroeder; and Criterion D for its potential ability to yield information important to the history of Shakopee and the region. Site 21SC0034 is not potentially eligible under Criterion C. Initial Phase I investigations characterize 21SC0119 as not potentially eligible under Criteria A, B or C, but was identified as potentially eligible under Criterion D for its ability to potentially yield information important in prehistory. To be determined eligible under Criterion D, an archaeological resource must contain, or have the potential to contain, data sets (information) that can contribute to answering one or more important research questions (Little et al. 2000). Some possible research questions that data from Sites 21SC0034 and 21SC0119 could be expected to help address are provided in the Phase II Research Design for this project (Appendix A).

2.5 Architectural History Survey

2.5.1 Field Methods

The initial reconnaissance and intensive architectural history survey of the Project area was conducted on June 3, 2020. Erin Que, M.A., conducted the fieldwork (see Appendix D for a list of Project personnel). Properties identified for the initial survey were located within the architectural history APE, were 45 years of age or older, and had not previously been evaluated within the last 10 years. Additional survey was undertaken on October 8, 2020, based on historical research, to investigate the potential of properties within the Project area and associated adjacent properties to comprise a historic district. This additional survey included properties outside of the architectural history APE that were historically associated. During the fieldwork, field notes and digital photographs were taken of each property from the public right-of-way and on property owned by the City of Shakopee.

2.5.2 Inventory Methods

During the initial reconnaissance and intensive architectural history survey, four individual properties were investigated, among which one was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and one district was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, a subsequent intensive survey was undertaken to investigate the district and associated extant individual properties. The district boundary was determined using historical maps and photographs and a hillshade derived from LiDAR data, in lieu of current parcel boundaries, in order to encompass the locations of buildings, structures, and activity related to the historical significance of the district. As a result, individual property boundaries of buildings were defined by their footprints and landscape features were defined by parcel information where historical maps were not available.

2.5.3 Inventory Form

A Minnesota Individual Property Inventory Form was prepared for each individually surveyed property for submittal to SHPO for its review. A Minnesota Multiple Property Inventory Form was prepared for the district for submittal to SHPO for its review.

2.5.4 Evaluation

Three individual properties were evaluated at the reconnaissance level and assessed for potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP based on each property's significance and integrity. Four individual properties and one district were evaluated at the intensive level and assessed for eligibility for listing in the NRHP based on its significance and integrity. National Register Bulletin 21 *How to Establish Boundaries for National Register Properties* was consulted to define the boundary of the multiple property (SC-SPC-093) (Seifert et al. 1997 [1995]). The NRHP criteria, summarized below from National Register Bulletin 15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and 36 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties,* were used to help assess the historical significance of each property:

- Criterion A – association with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Criterion B – association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C – embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D – potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (NPS 1997 [1995]; Little et al. 2000).

The NPS has identified seven aspects of integrity to be considered when evaluating the ability of a property to convey its historical significance: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The integrity of these properties was assessed in regard to these seven aspects (NPS 1997 [1995]).

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Previous Archaeology Studies and Identified Resources

Research indicates that one previous archaeological survey has been conducted within the APE. This survey identified Site 21SC0034 and was conducted in 1989 by Clark Dobbs and Kim Breakey (Breakey 1989). A total of five shovel tests were excavated during site identification (four positive and one negative); these tests were 40 cm in diameter and excavated at 15 m intervals. All soils were passed through ¼ inch hardware mesh. The shovel testing program conducted by Dobbs does not appear to have established site boundaries through the excavation of negative radial tests. Prior documentation does not specify what artifacts were recovered from the four positive shovel tests apart from noting they were Post-contact rather than pre-contact and that brick fragments were included.

One archaeological site (21SC0034) has been recorded (field confirmed) and no sites reported (not field confirmed) within the archaeology APE (Figure 1). Six archaeological sites have been recorded and three sites have been reported within one mile of the archaeology APE (Figure 1; Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Archaeology APE

Site No.	Site Name	T	R	S	¼ Section	Description
21SCap	Holmes Trading Post	115	21	1	NE-SW	Post-contact log houses
21SCao	Steamboat Landing	115	23	1	NE-SW	Post-contact landing
21SCo	Prairieville	115	23	1	W	Post-contact ghost town
21SC0002	Shakopee Village and Mound Group	115	22	6	NE	Precontact through Post-contact village and burial mounds
21SC0040	Oliver Faribault Cabin Site	115	22	6	SW-NE	Contact and Post-contact cabin
21SC0081	Pond Mill	115	22	5	NE-NW	Contact and Post-contact mill site
21HE0225	Peterson Site 1	116	22	31	SE-SE	Precontact and Post-contact artifact scatter
21HE0226	Peterson Site 2	116	22	31	NE-SE	Post-contact artifact scatter
21CR0158	-	116	23	36	NE-SW	Pre-contact single artifact find spot

3.2 Previous Architectural History Studies

A 1979 “Multiple Resource Area Nomination” of historic resources in Scott County was prepared based on an inventory of over 200 sites and recommended 15 individual structures and one district for nomination to the NRHP. Information from the SHPO database does not indicate that any properties within the current Project’s APE were inventoried as part of this survey (Bloomberg 1979). No other

architectural history surveys are known to have been previously conducted within the recommended architectural history APE.

One previously inventoried property is located within the APE: the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050) (see Figure 1). It was likely inventoried during the 1979 effort but not selected for inclusion in the Multiple Resource Area Nomination. The ruins were again surveyed in 2013 by Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, who recommended the property to be potentially eligible (Pizza 2013). No record of determination was found. Because it was previously evaluated at the reconnaissance level, this property was re-evaluated individually as part of this undertaking.

3.3 Environmental History Overview

The project is located in a mixed suburban and rural area within the city limits of Shakopee, Minnesota. Soils in the archaeology APE are alluvial sand deposits associated with river flood plains. These soils are minimally sloped (0-2%) (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020). The nearest source of naturally occurring perennial water is the Minnesota River, located immediately to the north of the archaeology APE. The archaeology survey area is within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province which is characterized by repeated glacial drift and the formation of numerous lakes and rivers (MnDNR 2020).

3.4 Historical Research

The earliest available map that depicts the archaeology APE is a BLM GLO map from 1855. This map depicts the archaeology APE as an undeveloped area with a road immediately to the east of the APE (BLM GLO 1855). A floodplain adjacent to the Minnesota River is located to the north and includes the northern boundary of the archaeology APE (BLM GLO 1855). Scott County plat maps from 1874 depict the entire archaeology APE within the developed city boundaries of Shakopee (Andreas 1874). The houses along the southern boundary of the archaeology APE were built in the late 1800s, the earliest being 717 Bluff Avenue (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). In 1887, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard was operational and run by brothers Henry and Herman Schroeder; a brick kiln and other structures were located within the archaeology APE (Roberts 1993:80, 92-93; Cravens 2015:34; Archival material on file at SCHS). Detailed history of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard in the context of similar companies in the region can be found in Sections 3.6.1.1 and 3.6.1.2.

The first historical aerial images that depict the archaeology APE are from 1937. These images depict three structures in the southwest portion of the APE associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard, as well as the houses along Bluff Avenue in the southern portion of the APE (University of Minnesota 1937). Beyond these structures, there is no development within the archaeology APE at this time. By 1957, the above-ground structures associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard only appear as foundations (no roofs), and all the houses along the southern boundary of the archaeology APE are still present (University of Minnesota 1957). In 1962, aerial images depict portions of the archaeology APE as flooded due to high waters from the Minnesota River and an area surrounded by the archaeology APE had been dredged to create a marina. There are numerous small structures on the edges of this marina that are immediately adjacent to the

archaeology APE (University of Minnesota 1962). Images from 1971 depict a single shed-like structure within the western portion of the archaeology APE, and all other previously depicted houses and foundations are still present (University of Minnesota 1971).

Aerial images from 1972 through 2003 have too much foliage or too little clarity to view any structures or foundations within the archaeology APE; images from 2006 depict neither the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard foundations or shed-like structure present within the archaeology, though the houses along the southern boundary are still present (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 1972, 2003. 2006). There is no recent development within the archaeology APE (NETR 2015). United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps depict no significant landscape changes within the archaeology APE (USGS 1966, 1993).

3.5 Cultural History Overview

As part of the federal legislative framework governing the treatment of cultural resources, SHPO has developed a series of historic and thematic contexts through which cultural properties may be interpreted and evaluated (Dobbs 1989a, 1989b; SHPO 1993).

3.5.1 Precontact Context

The sequence of precontact cultural traditions within Minnesota resembles that of eastern North America in that it is divided into generalized stages based on material culture (e.g., projectile-point types, ceramic types) and subsistence adaptations (e.g., hunting, gathering, horticulture, etc.). Other sources of information, including oral traditions and language studies, have also been used to “type” cultural traditions. The generalized stages presented here are Paleoindian, Archaic, Ceramic/Mound, and Late Prehistoric, each of which includes a variety of periods.

This sequence attempts to present a unified picture of the cultural history of eastern North America in successive stages, from the first bands of migratory hunters on the periglacial fringe, through adaptations to rapid changes in climate and environment by hunter-gatherers with an increasingly diversified diet, to semi-sedentary or sedentary food-producing communities with tribal organizations. Each stage represents one or more developmental themes, such as technical and behavioral innovations or environmental change with associated ecological adaptations, within an estimated time frame. This sequence is a simplification of a complex one, the finer points of which are debated. It is discussed in more detail in the Minnesota statewide document of precontact contexts (Dobbs 1989a).

3.5.1.1 Paleoindian Period

During the advent of the early Holocene 12,000 years ago, an increasingly warm and dry climate encouraged the final retreat of the glaciers. The landscape of the Upper Midwest gradually rebounded from the ice sheets and emerged from the glacial lakes, and the landscape was colonized by new plant and animal regimes. Small nomadic hunting bands moved into the territory in pursuit of large game (e.g., mastodon, caribou, and Pleistocene bison) that followed the northward expansion of spruce forest, parkland, and prairie.

In Minnesota, the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 B.C. – 6,000 B.C.) began after the retreat of the last glacier, and it was characterized by small, nomadic bands of big-game, especially bison, hunters. These groups were small and their occupations transient, so isolated artifacts, processing sites, expedient-manufacturing sites, or burial sites are most likely to occur for this stage, while long-term habitation sites are not (Dobbs 1989a:71). The few well-documented Paleoindian sites in Minnesota tend to be located around small lakes or rivers (Gibbon 2012:50). Most evidence is confined to isolated lithic finds, specifically elongated or lanceolate-shaped projectile points. In Minnesota, the lack of cultural material from this period may be a result of glacial destruction or the burying of older sites.

The Paleoindian tradition in Minnesota is manifested by two primary patterns based on projectile point styles. The Fluted Point Pattern (Dobbs 1989a:50-53) includes Clovis and Folsom points associated with the Early Paleoindian period, from 10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C., and it overlaps with the subsequent Lanceolate Point Pattern (Dobbs 1989a:64-67). The Lanceolate Point Pattern includes Plano and Dalton-type points that were in use from approximately 8,500 B.C. to 6,000 B.C.

3.5.1.2 Archaic Stage

The Archaic stage (ca. 6,000 B.C. – 1,000 B.C.) in Minnesota represents the adaptations of precontact peoples initially to the warmer and drier post-glacial environment and then, beginning around 3,000 B.C., to a relatively moister and cooler climate (Dobbs 1989a:110). Dobbs (1989a:79) states, “In general, the Archaic stage is characterized by the development of efficient hunting and gathering cultures and the greater exploitation of local environments for different raw materials for food and tools.” The Archaic stage exhibited an absence of artificial structures, a pre-ceramic technology that incorporated new styles of stone tool manufacture and the use of native copper for tools and ornaments, and increasing diversity in hunting and gathering practices. Specialized hunting, however, continued to be a dominant subsistence practice in areas such as the Plains, where large grazing animals were common.

Strong links between particular environments and specific cultural expressions appear to be present, and on the basis of these links, four manifestations of the Archaic stage have been designated in Minnesota: Shield Archaic, Prairie Archaic, Lake Forest Archaic, and Eastern Archaic. The theme that unites these manifestations is post-glacial adaptation to a broad-spectrum hunting and gathering subsistence base after the demise of the Pleistocene megafauna.

3.5.1.3 Ceramic/Mound Stage

The Ceramic/Mound stage (ca. 1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1100) corresponds to the time encompassing the innovations by precontact peoples of ceramics and earthen-mound construction. Though these innovations are frequently attributed to a Woodland stage, there are temporal variations in their appearance. The debate over whether they always co-occur initially, and the late onset in Minnesota of the sedentary lifestyle typically associated with the Woodland stage elsewhere, resulted in the designation of the Ceramic/Mound stage. The Ceramic/Mound stage does, however, incorporate various Woodland-period and other complexes, and the concept of the Ceramic/Mound stage allows for refinement in the sequence as more data become available (Dobbs 1989a:106-107).

Initially, after 1,000 B.C., most communities continued to adhere to essentially Archaic lifeways, despite the introduction of ceramics and mound building. Over the next 2,000 years, however, the manufacture of ceramics, domestication of plants, and construction of burial mounds within a pattern of sedentary village life became typical.

In Minnesota, the Ceramic/Mound-stage contexts are organized mainly according to known ceramic traditions within a quasi-chronological framework (Anfinson 1979; Dobbs 1989a). The Woodland ceramic traditions can be placed into a standard Early, Middle, and Late (or Terminal) sequence, but actual chronological relationships between traditions require refinement, and some traditions are long-lived and appear to crosscut standard chronological divisions. Woodland traditions in southeastern Minnesota are summarized here.

As defined by Arzigian, the Southeast Minnesota Early Woodland Complex (approximately 500 to 200 B.C.) is characterized by thick ceramics, including La Moille Thick. Only five sites in Minnesota have been associated with this complex, all located along the Mississippi River and its tributaries (Arzigian 2008:30). Interpretations about other aspects of this complex, including chronology, have been extrapolated from Woodland complexes exhibiting similar thick ceramics in neighboring states.

The Havana-related complex, so-called because of its similarity in material culture to the Havana regional variant of the Hopewell cultures centered along the Illinois River Valley, dates to between 200 B.C. and A.D. 300 (Arzigian 2008:35). In southern Minnesota, this complex includes the Howard Lake and Sorg contexts. The Havana-related complex is characterized by mound burials, seasonal mobility, and the manufacture of grit-tempered ceramics with similar decorative traits. Overall, Havana-related sites in Minnesota are located around Mille Lacs Lake, and along the Mississippi River Valley, lower St. Croix River, Blue Earth River, and lower Minnesota River (Arzigian 2008:36). The Howard Lake context includes sites in southern east-central Minnesota, including the Howard Lake Archaeological District in southeastern Anoka County. Sorg sites cluster around Spring Lake in Dakota County, along the lower St. Croix River, and along the Mississippi River near St. Paul.

Havana-related subsistence focused primarily on hunting and gathering. A variety of wild plants and animals were utilized, particularly nuts, seeds, deer, fish, and waterfowl. Domesticated plants have not been identified in Havana-related sites in Minnesota (Arzigian 2008:44). The Havana-related material culture in general indicates evidence of “participation in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere” (Arzigian 2008:70). Although settlement patterns for Havana-related complexes in Minnesota are not well-known, the Havana-related Trempealeau phase in southwestern Wisconsin has been interpreted as seasonally sedentary, with populations moving seasonally to hunt and gather resources (Arzigian 2008:50).

The Fox Lake complex (200 B.C.-A.D. 700) was centered in the Prairie Lake region in southwestern Minnesota and represents the first known use of ceramics in that region (Arzigian 2008:63). The Fox Lake complex is characterized by a Plains adaptation, with a reliance on bison hunting and the exploitation of aquatic resources. Sites are nearly always located along lakes, rivers, and streams. No mound sites associated with Fox Lake ceramics have been identified. Little is known of Fox Lake social,

economic, or political organization. Unlike the Havana-related complex, no evidence has been recovered from Fox Lake complex sites to suggest specific influence from the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Arzigian 2008:70).

Lake Benton complex sites (A.D. 700-1200) are found in the same geographic area as Fox Lake sites, and in fact most Lake Benton sites also contain Fox Lake components. There is continuity between Fox Lake and Lake Benton sites in terms of material culture, settlement, and subsistence. As with Fox Lake sites, most Lake Benton sites are located on lakes or waterways. Unlike the Fox Lake complex, Lake Benton mortuary practices do include the use of mounds.

The Southeast Minnesota Late Woodland Complex (A.D. 500-1150) includes Late Woodland in east-central and southeast Minnesota sites that date after Havana-related complexes (Arzigian 2008:93). This complex is not well-defined or well-understood, although evidence from similar Late Woodlands cultures in neighboring regions suggest that Late Woodland populations in Minnesota engaged in hunting, gathering, fishing, and ultimately horticulture (including maize); and buried their dead in both conical and effigy mounds.

3.5.1.4 Late Prehistoric

The Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 1100 to European contact) is similarly defined by a number of archaeological traditions. During this period of time, horticulture and a related shift toward a sedentary way of life are evident throughout eastern North America. In southern Minnesota, maize cultivation, although first appearing in the Late Woodland, becomes more widespread. In addition, this period sees the increasingly prevalent use of the bow and arrow and shell-tempered ceramics (Dobbs 1989a:185).

In southern Minnesota, complexes associated with the Late Prehistoric period included Plains Village and Oneota (Dobbs 1989a:13). Plains Village cultures, located on the plains of southwestern Minnesota, focused on maize horticulture and bison hunting for subsistence. Villages exhibiting large earth lodges and wooden palisades were common. Plains Village material culture featured grit-tempered, globular ceramics jars. Prominent Plains Village complexes in Minnesota are Cambria (approximately A.D. 1000-1250), Big Stone, and Great Oasis (OSA 2017).

Oneota material culture is distributed throughout southern Minnesota south of the Mille Lacs area (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:13). Oneota sites are characterized by evidence of the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash, which is associated with a shift from a more mobile lifestyle to semi-permanent villages, expansion of trade networks, and population increases (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:12). The Oneota period extends up to the point of contact with Europeans.

3.5.2 Contact Context

The contact period begins with the first intrusions of Europeans into the Midwest in the mid to late 1600s. However, movement of European goods from the east was already common practice as American Indian groups accessed these goods through trade. Ojibwe groups entered the region during the sixteenth century, gradually displacing the Siouan groups that had previously occupied the area. Conflicts over land continued between these two groups through the late nineteenth century.

3.5.3 Shakopee, 1844-Present

Please see Section 3.6.1 below for information about the history of Shakopee.

3.5.4 General Overview of American Indian History and Presence in Minnesota

Current archaeological understandings of American Indian habitation in North America posits that the first people to arrive in Minnesota did so at the end of the last Ice Age approximately 12,000 years ago. The archaeological sequences employed to denote these early peoples and the subsequent changes over time in their cultural practice are outlined above. Although distinct tribal communities have always existed – as defined linguistically, regionally, and in terms of their societal organization and belief systems – it was not until the arrival of the first Europeans that the names of individual Tribes were formally recorded (i.e. written down). American Indian Tribes who have lived or traveled through Minnesota at some point, and who retain ancestral connections to lands within Minnesota state boundaries include the: Arapaho, Cheyenne, Ojibwe (Chippewa), Dakota (Sioux), Foxes, Iowa, Missouri, Omaha, Oto, Ottawa, Ponca, Sauk, Winnebago, and the Wyandot.

Today, 11 federally recognized Tribes reside within the state of Minnesota. These Tribes are the: Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Grand Portage Lake Superior Band of Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Indians, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians, Prairie Island Indian Community, Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Upper Sioux Indian Community, and White Earth Band of Ojibwe.

3.6 Property-Specific Historic Contexts

For the purpose of this survey, the following property-specific historic context was developed: “Shakopee, 1844-Present.”

3.6.1 Shakopee, 1844-Present

Shakopee is located in northern Scott County, sited along the southern banks of the Minnesota River. Prior to European-American settlement, the land that would become Shakopee was Dakota homeland and included the site of the largest Dakota village on the lower Minnesota River. The first identified tribal group in Shakopee were members of the Mdewakanton Dakota tribe of Ṡakpe. The Dakota name for the village was Tiŋta Otoŋwe. In 1844, European Americans Oliver and Harriet Faribault built the first log cabin along the Minnesota River in present-day Shakopee, and intended to open a fur trading post. Missionary Samuel W. Pond arrived in 1847 at the invitation of Ṡakpe. Shakopee was officially established as a trading post by Thomas A. Holmes in 1851 and named for Ṡakpe (Upham 1969[1920]:510; Bloomberg 1979; City of Shakopee 2020; Cravens 2015:8-13). Scott County was organized on March 5, 1853, and named for General Winfield Scott, an officer in the War of 1812 and Commander of the United States Army during the Mexican-American War. The Minnesota River formed the northern and western boundary of the county. That same year, Shakopee was designated the county seat (Upham 1969[1920]:507; Teigrob and Tenedine 1995:17). Also in 1853, Shakopee expanded because a stage line was established between Shakopee and St. Paul, and a ferry across the Minnesota River was

opened (WPA 1939:2691). The village of Shakopee was platted in 1854 and was incorporated as a city on May 23, 1857 (Upham 1969[1920]:510). By 1857, Shakopee had a population of 767 (Coller 1960:703). The city surrendered its charter in 1861, only to again be incorporated on March 3, 1870 (Upham 1969[1920]:510). By 1870, the city's population had reached 1,263 residents (Coller 1960:703). In Shakopee's early period as a European-American settlement, immigrants arrived from Germany, Ireland, and Bohemia, along with settlers from New England and the mid-Atlantic states (Bloomberg 1979).

By the 1870s, Scott County was a predominantly agrarian society, with a majority of agricultural fields turned over for wheat cultivation. Three major railroad lines crossed the county by 1877: the Minnesota Valley Railroad, the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the Hastings & Dakota Railroad. The advent of rail transportation routes aided the switch to cash crops (wheat, oats, rye, sugar beets, etc.) from self-contained subsistence ventures in areas located near these new transportation routes (Teigrob and Tenedine 1995:18-19). The railroad and river travel brought many industries to Shakopee in the late nineteenth century, including the Jacob Ries Bottling Works (1872), Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company (1876), George F. Strait & Co flour mill (1878), the Wampach Manufacturing Company (1881), the Minnesota Stove Works (1891), and the Russ Jones Desk Company (Coller 1960:176, 178; City of Shakopee 2020; Neill 1882:301). Between 1870 and 1880, the population of Shakopee increased by almost 60 percent, to 2,011 residents (Coller 1960:703). In 1883, the City Hall was built and the Shakopee Fire Department was organized (City of Shakopee 2020).

In the first decade of the twentieth century, a municipal electric system was established and the first municipal well was built. The population grew steadily to 2,416 by 1939 (City of Shakopee 2020). After World War II, the city saw many changes and the population grew significantly due to suburban expansion. In the postwar period, a 250,000-gallon water tower was built, the public utilities commission was established, and a new fire station was built. Residential development continued steadily, but the land north of the historic core along the Minnesota River remained largely untouched, possibly due to river flooding. Between 1957-1962, a marina was established north of Bluff Avenue East between Market and Minnesota Streets. Little is known about why the marina was built, but may have reflected increased local interest in boat recreation. By 1970, the population had grown to 7,716 (Coller 1960:703; City of Shakopee 2020; University of Minnesota 1957, 1962). In the late twentieth century, the city became home to some of the Twin Cities' largest attractions including the Valleyfair amusement park and the Canterbury Park racetrack (Van Erem and Doperalski 2011). Additionally, the Bloomington Ferry Bridge opened in 1995, spurring unprecedented growth in the city and new city buildings, including a fire station, police department building, public works building, and public library. As of 2010, the city had a population of 37,706 (City of Shakopee 2020).

3.6.1.1 Shakopee Brick and Lime Industries

In the early 1850s, settlers wanted brick initially to build chimneys and foundations, and later houses and commercial buildings. However, it was very expensive to ship. Instead, early settlers used limestone in building construction from the floor of the Minnesota River Valley. Limestone was also used for foundations and mills before brickmaking became more common and less expensive. As limestone became less prevalent as a building material, it was instead burned to produce lime for use as a mortar material and to whitewash interior and exterior walls (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80). The 1860-1870

federal censuses indicate that there were several lime kiln operations in the Shakopee area. By 1880, only one remained: J.B. Conter (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:81-82). Historian Kathryn D. Cravens asserts that lime production may have been the first true industry in Shakopee, if defined as a "business large enough to produce products that ship outside of the town itself" (Cravens 2015:26). As of 1993, Shakopee had two extant lime kilns, including this one located at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard. The other was located west of Shakopee about one-half mile east of the Strunk-Nyssen Brewery, but has since been razed. Both lime kilns were fueled by wood, which was readily available in the Shakopee area (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80-81; Pizza 2013:39-40).

The 1857 Territorial Census listed six brick makers in and around Shakopee, which were located on the south side of town near the brewery. However, the 1860-1870 federal censuses indicate that there were no brick makers in Shakopee, which suggests that the initial brick manufacturing efforts were short-lived. The first long-lasting brickyard in Shakopee was the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company, founded by German immigrant brothers Herman and Henry Schroeder near the Minnesota River. Most sources indicate that the Schroeders opened their brickyard in 1876, but company letterhead dates the company's establishment to 1874 (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80-82, 92-93; Cravens 2015:34; Archival material on file at SCHS). The Schroeder brickyard produced red and cream brick, according to the *Brick and Clay Record*, but was better known for its red brick. In 1881, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company produced 500,000 bricks. By 1906, it was projected to make over 3 million bricks in one season. The only other red brick in the area was a small yard in Belle Plaine, run by Jacob Kranz and opened in 1870. By 1882, Kranz produced 300,000 bricks annually (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:95; *Scott County Argus*, 5 October 1906; Minnesota Bricks 2020a). At the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard, lime was manufactured to support the brickmaking operation as lime production was typically done on a small scale. In general, lime manufacture ceased with the development of concrete between 1900-1910 (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:81).

The Schroeder brickyard faced some competition from brick manufacturers in Chaska, Carver, and Jordan. Chaska alone had eight brick manufacturers. Chaska brick, either yellow or cream in color, began to be produced in 1864 and by 1884, its four brickyards produced 30 million bricks annually (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80; Cravens 2015:35). Most brick operations in the Chaska area were founded by German immigrants, similar to the Schroeders, because brick was a favorite building material in Germany. There was a strong local market for brick, due to the presence of other German immigrants, and good rail transportation to ship their products across the state (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:95-96). Other towns along the Minnesota River that contained brickyards included Jordan, Blakely, Henderson, Belle Plaine, New Ulm, Le Sueur, St. Peter, Mankato, and Redwood Falls; however, most brickyards were in use for only short periods of time (U.S. Department of the Interior 2000:Section 8, Page 5).

3.6.1.2 Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company

The Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company was the most successful of the Shakopee brickyards and is the only known site associated with the manufacture of bricks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century along the Minnesota Valley State Trail (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:97-98). It was founded by brothers Henry and Herman Schroeder.

Schroeder Family History

Herman Frederick Schroeder was born in Hemsloh, Hanover, Germany, on July 26, 1854. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1870 and settled in Belle Plaine, Minnesota. He married Marie Reinke in 1875 and they moved to Shakopee. The following year, Herman opened a brickyard with his brother Henry, which evolved into the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. This was "one of the leading and most prosperous business enterprises of the city and which is known throughout the northwest" (Schleper 2019). Other names for the company include the Schroeder Brickyard & Lime Mfg. Co., the Schroeder Brick Manufacturing & Fuel Co., and the Schroeder Brick & Fuel Co. (SCHS n.d.). Henry was married to Sophia Reinke, with whom he had several children. The 1880 federal census notes that the Schroeders manufactured one million bricks (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:92-93; Cravens 2015:34; *The Shakopee Tribune*, 15 May 1924:1). Geologist Newton H. Winchell wrote in 1882 that the Schroeder brothers had made bricks for six years, producing 700,000 annually, and selling at $5 per thousand. The bricks were "red, and of good quality" (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:93). An undated advertisement for the City Brick Yard listed Herman Schroeder as the proprietor and manufacturer of "Red Repressed, Ornamental, Sand-Mould Veneering, Common and Well Brick" with a capacity of five million annually (Archival material on file at SCHS).

Herman was considered one of Shakopee's "early residents and prominent citizens" (*Scott County Argus*, 25 June 1903:1). In 1896, Herman purchased his brother's interest and continued operating the company (Minnesota Bricks 2020b; R.L. Polk & Co. 1907:353). Herman passed away in 1922. In Herman's obituary, his company was characterized as "one of the leading and most prosperous business enterprises of the city and which is known throughout the northwest" (*Shakopee Argus*, 3 March 1922:1). Herman also served on the Shakopee city council for 18 years, organized the city's first fire department and served as its first president, was active in St. John's Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Mutual Aid society, and the Valley cemetery association (*Shakopee Argus*, 3 March 1922:1). After Herman bought Henry out, Henry moved to Long Prairie and started a similar business there, which he operated until his death in 1924 (*The Shakopee Tribune*, 15 May 1924:1).

Herman's son Henry (born in 1876) studied business at Gustavus Adolphus College and attended Hess business college in St. Paul. He then worked as a traveling salesman for his father's brickyard. Henry married Nettie Gibson in 1903. At the time, he was alderman of the Third ward and previously city recorder in Shakopee. He was considered "one of Shakopee's best known and highly respected young men" (*Scott County Argus*, 25 June 1903:1; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1). *The Shakopee Tribune* described him as "rapidly rising in business circles as a moving spirit in the Schroeder Brick Manufacturing and Mercantile company, one of the strong manufacturing enterprises of the city" (*The Shakopee Tribune*, 26 June 1903:1). By 1905, Henry was an assistant in his father's brickyard and hardware business. That same year, he purchased an 1856 house at 519 1st Avenue East in Shakopee. He also established a wood and fuel business. Henry served as president of the American Range Corporation in 1926, Mayor of Shakopee from 1928 to 1935, and director of First National Bank of Shakopee at the time of his death in 1936, and he helped develop Riverside Park in Shakopee. His house at 519 1st Avenue East passed to his son Ralph in 1949. It is locally designated for age (one of the oldest extant structures in Shakopee), architecture, and association with a historic person (Henry Schroeder); this is an

honorary designation (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1). Henry's obituary described him as "one of Shakopee's most prominent citizens" and a "leader in civic and business affairs" (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1).

Herman's son Adolph (born in 1884) worked in his father's brickyard from 1898 to 1902. Then, from 1902-1906, Adolph worked for his father's other business selling hardware, and feed and agricultural implements. The hardware business was only in operation for a short time (R.L. Polk & Co. 1907:353). After graduating from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1907 with a Bachelor of Commerce, Adolph earned a master's degree in 1910 and taught commerce and history at Gustavus Adolphus for four years. He returned to the brickyard and later took over the business in 1922 when Herman died. Adolph's 1923 wedding announcement to Marie Keup in *The Shakopee Tribune* listed his title as business manager of the Schroeder Brick & Lime Manufacturing Co. (alternately named Schroeder Brick and Fuel company). Adolph remained in charge until his death in 1949 (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:93; Two Pines Resources Group, LLC 2013:38; Schleper 2019; *The Shakopee Tribune*, 26 April 1923:1; *Shakopee Argus*, 27 April 1923:1; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1; *The Shakopee Valley News*, 15 December 1949:1). Like his father, Adolph's obituary described him as a "prominent resident," who "was active in civic, parish and social affairs of the community" (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1). He served as alderman of the Third ward, and was an avid sports fan, a member of the Shakopee Commercial and Shakopee Sportsmen's clubs, and a generous contributor to many causes (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1). It is not known when the business ceased operation; however, it was still in operation at the time of Adolph's death in 1949 (Minnesota Bricks 2020c). The nature of the business at the time of Adolph's death is not known, but may have only included the fuel business based on the loss of the drying sheds and engine house at the brickyard prior to 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937).

Brickyard Operations

In 1881, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company produced 500,000 bricks. By 1906, it was projected to make over 3 million bricks in one season. To improve shipping convenience, the Northwestern Railway Company built an extension of sidetrack for Herman's company out to an old factory purchased by Schroeder to be used as a warehouse for storing lime and other building material; the location of this factory is not known (*Scott County Argus*, 5 October 1906). That same year, Herman reported to the *Scott County Argus* that he had completed construction on his 150 barrel per day lime manufacturing plant and began operating it immediately. Herman noted that demand had increased such that the capacity of his brick manufacturing department would need to be doubled the following year. The newspaper described the operation as "one of Shakopee's most thriving and progressive institutions and the people of this city highly appreciate that fact" (*Scott County Argus*, 11 May 1906). In 1906, an order of 500,000 bricks was earmarked to build a new courthouse in Fairmont, Minnesota, and 200,000 bricks were to be shipped to Fort Pierre, South Dakota (Cravens 2015:37). A 1909 invoice notes that the Schroeder Brick Mfg. & Merc. Co. sold brick to the Village of Young America for the construction of the new Village Hall that summer (Archival material on file at SCHS). By 1919, the brickyard produced three million bricks a season (Cravens 2015:35-36). Some of the bricks found on site during field survey in 2020 were stamped with one of the following: Shakopee, St. Louis No. 1, or St. Louis No. One Standard.

The Schroeder brickyard presumably started as a hand operation, with clay dug by hand using shovels and buckets and later horse-drawn scrapers. The clay would then be mixed with sand and water in large circular pits. A horse-powered pug mill would churn and mix the clay. Then the clay was dusted with sand and pushed into rectangular wooden forms to create the brick shape. Circa 1891, Schroeder likely added a brickmaking machine, around the same time as an engine house because the machine would have been steam-powered. The brickmaking machine increased production from one to 80 bricks a minute. After the bricks were molded, they were stacked to air dry for one to two weeks, which would have occurred in drying sheds. There were 10 rows of sheds that could hold about 100,000 bricks. The last step was firing the bricks in the kiln, which required steady temperatures between 1600ºF and 2000ºF for seven to 10 days. The bricks were slowly cooled, graded, sorted, and stacked for shipment (Cravens 2015:35-36; Brochure titled “The Schroeder Brick & Lime Mfg. Co. Shakopee, Minn.” on file at SCHS).

The location of the brickyard near the intersection of Bluff Avenue East and Minnesota Street was ideal for brickmaking due to its “large accessible supply of high quality clay, wood to fuel the kilns and steam engines, a willing workforce, and close proximity to a growing community” (SCHS 2019). Large clay pits and limestone outcrops were harvested to manufacture brick and powdered lime, the latter of which was used for farming and plaster/mortar mixtures. There were also tempering pits (clay/sand/water mixing areas), steam engines, drying sheds, and brick and lime kilns (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2019:i-ii). Bricks could not be made year-round because they could not dry properly in freezing temperatures (“Building a Community with Bricks” wayside exhibit, located near the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins to the north of 805 Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee).

Several photographs from the early 1900s depict the physical configuration of the brickyard, which covered several acres. In Figure 2, the lime kiln is the building on the right side with smoke coming out of the roof. Near the base of the kiln, there is a wood shed through which a road passes. To the left of the kiln, there is a ramp. In front of the wood shed and on the right side of the photograph, are the drying sheds. On the left side of the photograph, there is a limestone outcropping. Directly behind the limestone outcropping, there are three tall buildings that are likely the residences at 805, 817, and 823 Bluff Avenue East, the latter of which being the closest to the viewer. The steeple of St. John’s Lutheran Church is visible in the upper left corner. Near the center of the photograph, there are additional buildings of unknown functions (Brochure titled “Lime Kilns” on file at SCHS). Figure 3 shows the roof of the drying sheds with the engine house at the far end.



Figure 2. Early 1900s Historical Photograph of the Brickyard, Facing West (McKnight 2018)



Figure 3. Early 1900s Historical Photograph of the Brickyard, Facing East (Huber et al. 1992:34)

The 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts part of the brickyard, east of Minnesota Street (Figure 4). The lime kiln remains partially extant and is located near the present-day intersection of Minnesota Street and the Minnesota River Valley Trail. To the north of the lime kiln, ruins of the brick kiln are extant, and to the east, were the drying sheds (non-extant). The site also had an engine house (non-extant) located at the east end of the drying sheds, which contained “the pug or grinding mill where the raw clay was mixed with sand and then transported to the brick machine on the east end of the drying sheds” via long drive shafts and belts (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:92-93; Cravens 2015:34; Sanborn Map Company 1925; Brochure titled “The Schroeder Brick & Lime Mfg. Co. Shakopee, Minn.” on file at SCHS). The Foreman’s House is located at 805 Bluff Avenue East (pictured at the bottom left corner of the 1925

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map) and Herman's home was two houses to the west at 717 Bluff Avenue East. A brick outbuilding located behind 711 Bluff Avenue East was initially a livery and has an outhouse at the east end that was used by brickyard workers. These buildings were built with Schroeder brick (Cravens 2015:35; Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2019:9; Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). By 1935, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the lime and brick kilns were no longer in use, the engine house was dilapidated, and the drying sheds were not identified, suggesting they were no longer extant (Sanborn Map Company 1935) (Figure 5). A 1937 aerial photograph shows that the drying sheds and engine house had been demolished (University of Minnesota 1937).

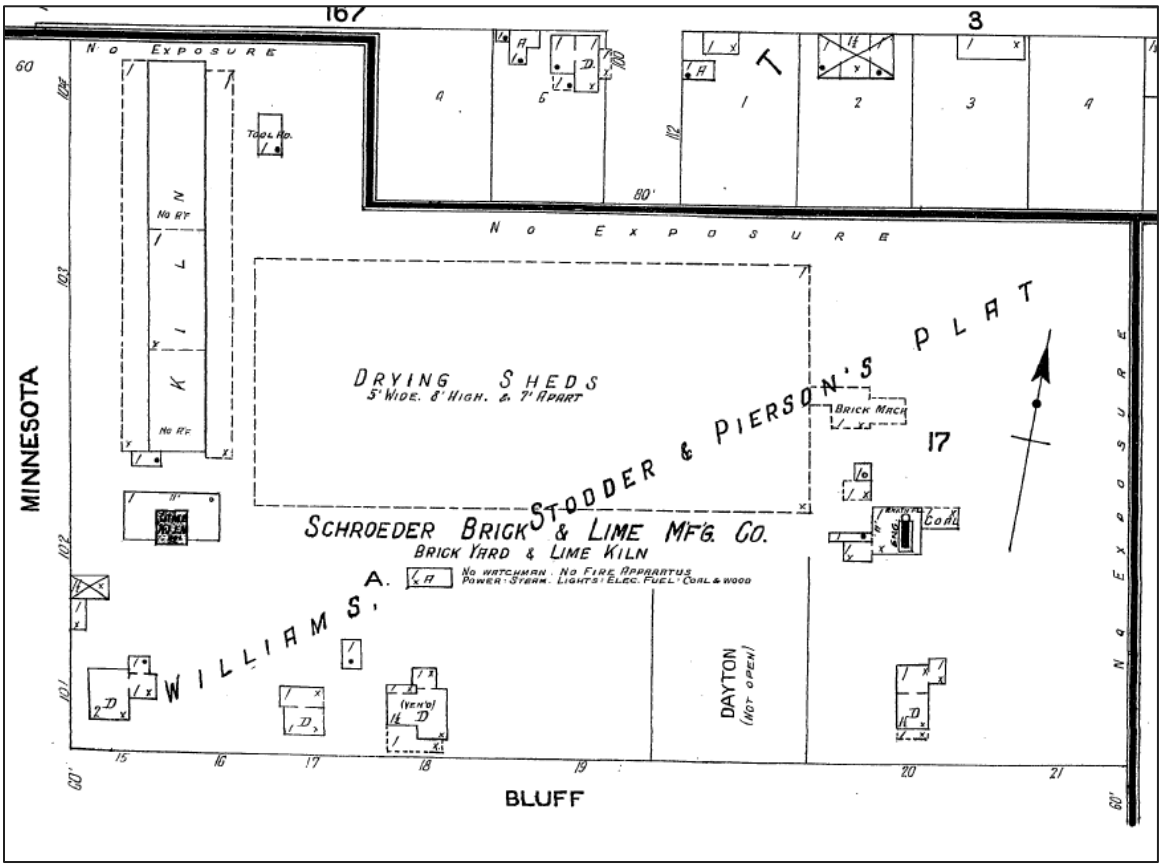


Figure 4. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925 (Sanborn Map Company 1925)

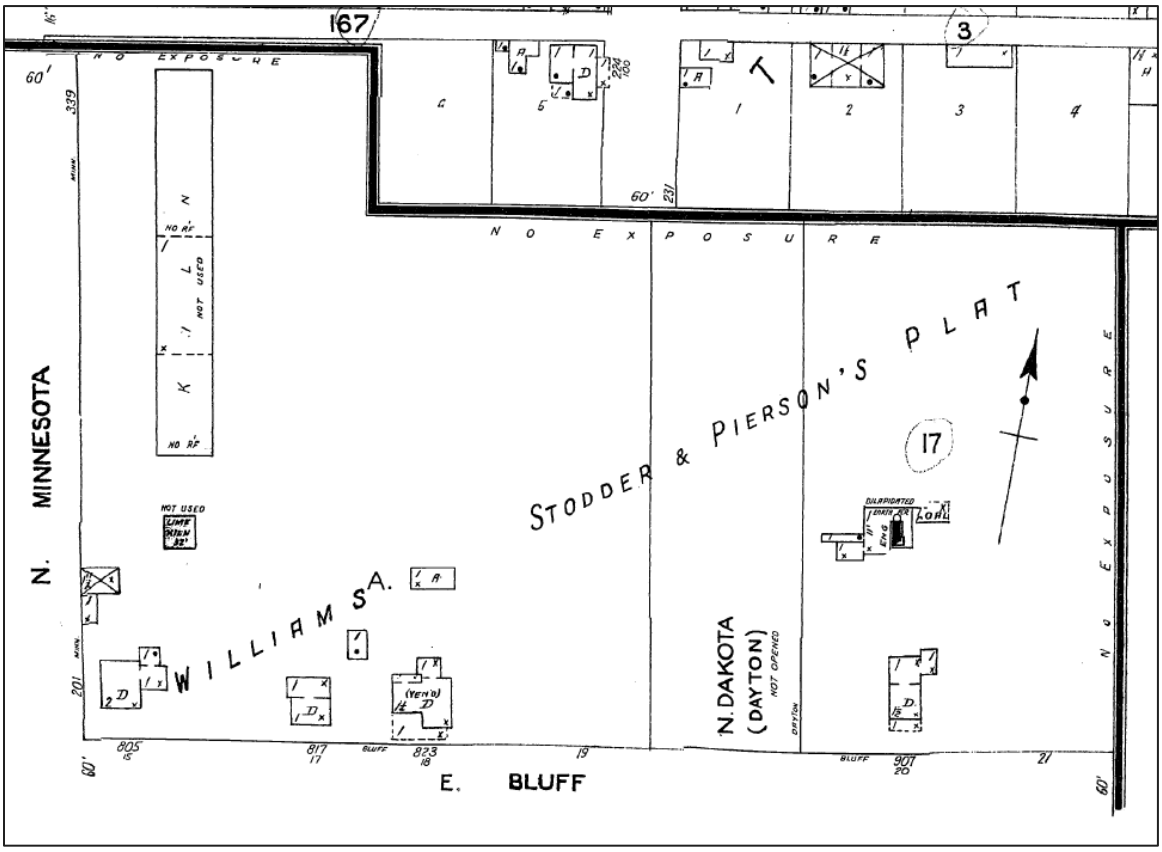


Figure 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1935 (Sanborn Map Company 1935)

3.6.1.3 Early Architecture of Shakopee

European-American settlers initially built huts of logs or sod, which were later replaced by wood frame, stone, or brick houses. In fact, brick became a popular building material and several brick residences remain extant in Shakopee from the nineteenth century (Bloomberg 1979a). With burgeoning industries and the establishment of transportation corridors, Shakopee and nearby communities in Scott County developed rapidly in the late 1800s. As a result, there was a steady demand for locally made bricks, which was considerably less expensive than shipping brick (SCHS 2019). Brick made using local clay became known as Shakopee brick. Many downtown businesses were built with local red bricks, many of which were produced at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). About one in every 100 bricks made at the Schroeder brickyard was stamped with the word “Shakopee,” which may have given rise to the nickname “Shakopee brick” (Figure 6) (City of Shakopee 2020; McKnight 2018). Another example of “Shakopee brick” is the former St. John’s Evangelical Lutheran Church, built in 1890 at 705 1st Avenue East and currently owned and occupied by Atlas Staffing (Coller 1960:159).



Figure 6. Shakopee Brick Found at the Brick Kiln

Two c. 1865 “Early Shakopee Houses” at 411 and 419 2nd Avenue (Street) East are listed in the NRHP for their significance as “well-preserved residences representative of the style and construction that dominated early residential architecture in Shakopee” (Bloomberg 1979b). Both houses are one-and-a-half stories tall, constructed of red Shakopee brick, have rectangular plans and front gable roofs, and are modestly detailed (Bloomberg 1979b). The c. 1887 Coller House at 434 Lewis Street South is also listed in the NRHP, primarily for its association with Julius A. Coller but also “as one of the county’s best preserved residences dating to the second phase of the county’s development” (Bloomberg 1979c). This house is two-and-a-half stories tall, has an irregular plan, is constructed of red brick, and has a c. 1915 wraparound screen porch (Bloomberg 1979c). The brick source is not specified in the NRHP nomination.

The Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee has honorarily designated 60 properties, many of which are significant for their architecture. At least 24 properties were identified as constructed from local brick, which includes Schroeder brick as well as brick of other shades that may have been produced by other brickmakers. Two properties in particular (324 1st Avenue West and 519 1st Avenue East) were singled out for their “exceptional brick” and wood work (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007; City of Shakopee 2013). The former has arched fenestration openings with corbelled brick hoods while the latter has corbelled brick trim (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). Commonly observed details on brick buildings in Shakopee include arched fenestration openings with soldier course brick headers and prominent sills, corbelled brick details, and wood trim and brackets along rooflines (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007).

3.6.1.4 Churches of Shakopee

Missionary Samuel W. Pond, who had arrived in the area in 1847, established First Presbyterian Church in Shakopee in 1852. The area grew quickly to support several congregations. In 1854, the Baptist Congregation was organized and St. Peter's Episcopal Congregation built its first church. Two years later, in 1856, the Catholic Congregation of St. Mark organized and built its first church of limestone, followed by a frame rectory and school the following year. St. Mark's also had a parsonage at the time. Also in 1856, the First Presbyterian Congregation built its first church, which was a front-gabled building with a steeple. Four years later, in 1860, St. John's Lutheran Congregation (also known as First German Evangelical Lutheran Church) organized and built its first church, which was a frame building. In 1864, the Catholic Parish of St. Mary was organized and built its church at 535 Lewis Street South (extant); construction began on a new Gothic Revival stone church of St. Mark at 350 Atwood Street South (extant); and a new Gothic Revival church of St. Peter was dedicated. St. Peter's also had a rectory and a parsonage. In 1867, the Methodist Episcopal Church was built as a front-gabled building with a tall steeple; it subsequently closed in 1881. In 1890, St. John's Congregation moved to a new brick building at 705 1st Avenue East (extant). In 1900, First Presbyterian Congregation similarly moved to a new building. The religious community remained steady until 1952 when Mount Olive Lutheran Congregation was established (Coller 1960:41, 43, 45, 83-85, 159, 704-709). In 1953, St. John's Lutheran Church relocated to its present building at 119 8th Avenue West (St. John's Lutheran Church 2020). In 1967, First Presbyterian Church moved to its present location at 909 Marschall Road (First Presbyterian Church 2020).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY RESULTS

4.1 Phase I Survey Results

Personnel from the 106 Group conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the archaeology APE from July 8, 2020 to July 18, 2020. Phase I survey results are illustrated in Figure 7.

4.1.1 Visual Assessment

Visual assessment was conducted for the entire archaeology APE. Small portions of the archaeology APE were visually assessed as possessing low potential to contain archaeological resources, including areas that were characterized by previous disturbance from utilities and slope greater than 20 degrees. A flood plain was present in the eastern portion of the archaeology APE, and this area was assessed as possessing low potential to contain archaeological resources and was shovel tested at 30 m intervals to confirm. Wetlands were present in the central portion of the study area, utilities were present along the southern edge, and high slope was present along the western portion of the archaeology APE (Figure 7). Portions of the archaeology APE that were visually assessed as possessing moderate to high potential to contain archaeological resources were then subjected to Phase I survey.

4.1.2 Shovel Testing

A total of 69 shovel tests were excavated within moderate to high potential portions of the archaeology APE characterized by poor (less than 25 percent) visibility. No portions of the archaeology APE exhibited sufficient ground visibility (greater than 25 percent) for pedestrian survey to be conducted. Shovel testing was conducted throughout the entire archaeology APE apart from areas visually assessed as possessing low archaeological potential due to disturbance or slope.

Phase I survey broadened the boundaries of a previously documented archaeological site (21SC0034, described in Section 4.1.2.1 below) and documented one previously unidentified archaeological site (21SC0119, described in Section 4.1.2.2 below).

4.1.2.1 Site 21SC0034

This site was previously identified in 1989 by Dobbs and Breakey. As discussed in Section 3.1, this site was identified as a post-contact deposit largely comprised of bricks and other industrial materials associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard.

A total of 36 shovel tests during this investigation were positive for post-contact archaeological materials within and surrounding 21SC0034. Identified materials include brick fragments, nails, iron fragments, glass, historical ceramics (whiteware), and slag. Additionally, asphalt was present in the majority of positive shovel tests, though the vertical provenience of the asphalt compared to the historical period artifacts was unable to be ascertained due to the method of testing and the compact nature of soils. Phase I survey identified the same post-contact material identified by Dobbs and Breakey when they documented Site 21SC0034 in 1989, and so the boundaries of Site 21SC0034 were expanded (Figure 7). Site 21SC0034 was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its association with the

Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard and was further evaluated through Phase II archaeological evaluation discussed below.

4.1.2.2 Site 21SC0119

This site was originally given field designation Sweeney Site 1 and later assigned the trinomial 21SC0119. Site 21SC0119 is a 0.32-acre precontact site that is located approximately 15 m south of the Minnesota River in an area characterized by new growth forest and brush (Figure 7).

A total of six shovel tests were positive for precontact archaeological materials, four of which also included historical materials. A total of six lithic flakes were recovered from these tests. These flakes are Prairie du Chien and unidentified chert. Post-contact material was recovered from these tests as well and, similar to within Site 21SC0034, depositional sequencing was unable to be ascertained due to the method of testing and the compact nature of soils. Post-contact material included brick, mortar, clear bottle glass, common nails, and asphalt. Site 21SC0119 was identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its position within the historical boundaries of Tinta Otonwe (Shakopee's village) and was further evaluated through a Phase II archaeological investigation discussed below.

4.2 Phase II Evaluation Results

Phase II investigation of Sites 21CR0034 and 21SC0119 was conducted from September 28-October 9, 2020. Seventeen additional close-interval shovel tests were placed during the Phase II investigation to better characterize areas of artifact density identified during Phase I. A total of 5 excavation units were placed; 4 were placed in areas characterized by distinct artifact deposits within 21SC0034 and one was placed among positive shovel tests within 21SC0119 (Figure 8). Based on the density and type of artifacts recovered during Phase I, these locations were anticipated to provide a higher amount of information relevant to the potential eligibility of Sites 21SC0034 and 21SC0119.



Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project Cultural Resources Survey

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

- Project Area, Archaeology APE, and Architectural History APE
- Suggested Expanded Boundary for 21SC0034
- 21SC0119
- Positive Phase I Shovel Tests – Historical
- Positive Phase I Shovel Tests – Precontact

0 25 Meters

0 60 Feet

1:1,250

106GROUP

Phase I Archaeological Survey Results

Figure 7

Source: 106 Group; Confluence; MnDOT; MN SHPO

Map Produced by 106 Group 11/17/2020

Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project Cultural Resources Survey

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota



- Project Area, Archaeology APE, and Architectural History APE
- Suggested Expanded Boundary for 21SC0034
- 21SC0119
- Positive Phase II Shovel Tests - Historical
- Positive Phase II Shovel Tests - Precontact
- Negative Shovel Test
- Excavation Unit

0 25 Meters

0 60 Feet

1:1,250

106GROUP

Phase II Archaeological Survey Results

Figure 8

Source: 106 Group; Confluence; MnDOT; MN SHPO

Map Produced by 106 Group 11/17/2020

4.2.1 Additional Shovel Testing

Additional close interval shovel tests were placed in the southwest portion of 21SC0034 to investigate an area within the site characterized by a lower overall artifact density compared to the rest of the site. Close interval shovel tests were placed outside the eastern and southern boundaries of 21SC0119 to investigate if the site boundaries should be expanded, and close interval shovel tests were placed within the boundaries of 21SC0119 to better inform the placement of an XU. Two shovel tests were placed in the northeastern portion of the archaeology APE outside the boundaries of either 21SC0034 or 21SC0119; both of these tests were negative for archaeological material.

A total of five shovel tests were placed in the back yard of a historical structure associated with the Schroeder brickyard that contained a generally lower density of artifacts during Phase I investigations compared to other tests within 21SC0034 (Table 2). The brick and limestone density in Phase I tests was lower than the concentration nearer the location of the historic brick kilns. Phase II shovel tests were positive for both precontact and post-contact material, as well as modern material such as plastic and tarping at or beneath 90 cmbs. All of these tests lacked integrity due to the depth at which modern materials were found.

Table 2. Site 21SC0034 Phase II Shovel Testing Results

Site	Shovel Test Number	Count	Description
21SC0034	ST# 110	6	Prairie du Chien tertiary flake (1), quartz shatter (1) historical ceramic sherd (1), aluminum foil (3)
21SC0034	ST# 111	38	Common nail (2), clothespin spring (1), metal fragments (2), historical ceramic sherd (2), flat glass fragments (6), bottle glass fragments (20), aluminum foil (4), Styrofoam (1)
21SC0034	ST# 112	9	Prairie du Chien tertiary flake (1), common nail (2), square nail (2), metal fragment (1), plastic wrapper (3)
21SC0034	ST# 113	13	Glass fragment (1), metal washer (1), common nail (1), square nail (1), metal fragment (2), historical ceramic sherd (4), plastic wrapper (3)
21SC0034	ST# 115	4	Square nail (1), animal bone (3)

A total of nine shove tests were placed either immediately outside of or within the boundaries of 21SC0119 (Table 3). Phase II shovel tests were positive for both precontact and post-contact material, as well as modern material. The maximum depths from which modern materials were recovered was not able to be confidentially ascertained in shovel tests due to the compact soils near 21SC0119. A single diagnostic point, a Besant point, was recovered from Shovel Test 108.

Table 3. Site 21SC0119 Phase II Shovel Testing Results

Site	Shovel Test Number	Count	Description
21SC0119	ST# 100	6	Unidentified chert primary flake (1), unidentified chert secondary flake (1), glass fragment (3), metal fragment (1), asphalt (uncounted)
21SC0119	ST# 101	13	Prairie du Chien tertiary flake (1), Grand Meadow chert primary flake (1), Grand Meadow chert tertiary flake (2), Grand Meadow chert shatter (1), animal bone (1), common nail (2), square nail (1), glass fragment (3), historical button, plastic (1), asphalt (uncounted)
21SC0119	ST# 103	24	Prairie du Chien tertiary flake (1), common nail (3), square nail (3), metal zipper (2), metal fragment (9), glass fragment (6), brick, slag, aluminum foil (uncounted)
21SC0119	ST# 104	12	Animal bone (4), glass fragment (4), square nail (1), metal fragment (2), aluminum foil (1)
21SC0119	ST# 106	27	Animal bone (14), bivalve shell (1), historical ceramic sherd (4), glass fragment (6), common nail (1), square nail (1), brick (uncounted)
21SC0119	ST# 107	21	Prairie du Chien tertiary flake (3), Prairie du Chien secondary flake (1), glass fragment (8), common nail (1), square nail (1), metal fragment (4), historical ceramic sherd (1), animal bone (1), plastic wrapper (1)
21SC0119	ST# 108	13	Prairie du Chien Besant projectile point (1), square nail (1), glass fragment (6), brick (4), metal fragment (1)
21SC0119	ST# 109	24	Glass fragment (7), historical ceramic sherd (1), square nail (1), metal fragment (6), plastic wrapper (2), aluminum foil (6), brick (1)

4.2.2 Excavation Units

4.2.2.1 Excavation Unit 1 (21SC0119)

Excavation Unit 1 (XU 1) was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 104 cm below surface (cmbs) (115 cm below datum [cmbd]). Excavation results by level are described below, summarized in Table 4, and illustrated in Figures 9 and 10. Soil descriptions represented in Figure 10 describe each generalized stratigraphic level identified during the documentation of profiles. These will not necessarily align with the description of each 10 cm level observed during the excavation of the unit and presented in the XU narrative below.

The soil in Level 1 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish-brown sandy loam, with dense asphalt inclusions (not collected). Soils remained the same color and texture in Level 2, with more mixed modern and post-contact artifacts. The soil in Level 3 was a mottled 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown and 10YR 3/1 very

dark gray sandy loam with some 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown silty loam; the same mixed modern and historical artifacts were recovered from this level as were recovered from Level 2. Soils in Level 4 were a mottled 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam and 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish-brown silty sand, and precontact, post-contact, and modern materials were observed. These soils continued until Level 7, when soils transitioned to a mottled 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand, and a 10YR 5/1 gray sandy silt. These soils continued through Level 9, at which point the entire unit floor became 10YR 5/1 gray sandy silt. A Shield Nickel was recovered in Level 8. After Level 8, no precontact material was collected throughout the rest of XU 1, though modern and historical artifacts (including brick fragments, plastic wrappers, tin foil, and brown bottle glass), continued to be observed and recovered. 10YR 5/1 gray sandy silt was the dominant soil until the final level of the unit, Level 13, which exhibited very compact 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty sand, 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt, and 10YR 6/1 gray sand. Once these compact soils were encountered, no additional artifacts were observed, and excavation in XU 1 was terminated.

Table 4. Site 21SC0119 XU 1 Results

Level	Depth Range (cmbs)	Lithic	Glass	Metal	Historic Ceramic	Red brick	Tan Brick	Asphalt	Plastic	Other	Total
1	0-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	0
2	8-17	-	15	1	1	*	*	*	1	-	18
3	17-28	-	5	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	6
4	28-42	1	7	1	2	*	-	*	1	-	12
5	42-48	1	4	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	5
6	48-53	-	6	1	1	*	-	*	-	1 (limestone)	9
7	53-58	2	-	9	-	*	-	*	-	-	11
8	58-63	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (coin)	4
9	63-68	-	3	1	-	*	*	-	-	2 (faunal)	6
10	68-74	-	9	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	9
11	74-82	-	7	5	1	*	*	*	-	1 (faunal)	14
12	82-94	-	3	1	-	*	*	-	-	8 (faunal)	11
13	94-104	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	0
Wall clean	0-104	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL		4	61	19	6	*	-	*	2	13	**105**

*= observed, not collected or quantified



Figure 9. Site 21SC0119 XU 1 North Wall Profile

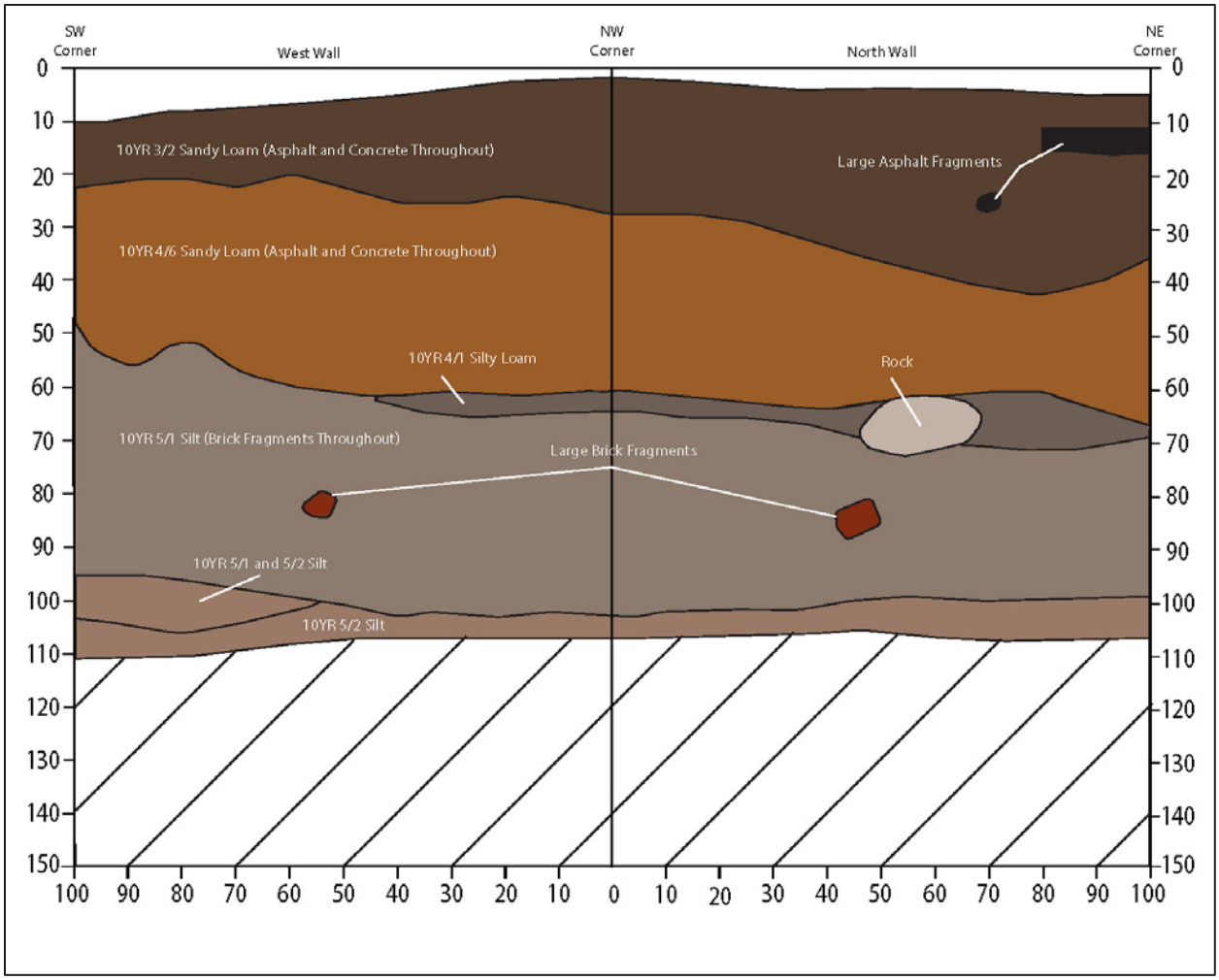


Figure 10. Site 21SC0119 XU 1 North and West Wall Profile

4.2.2.2 Excavation Unit 2 (21SC0034)

Excavation Unit 2 (XU 2) was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 122 cmbs (132 cmbd). Excavation results by level are described below, summarized in Table 5, and illustrated in Figures 11 and 12. Soil descriptions represented in Figure 12 describe each generalized stratigraphic level identified during the documentation of profiles. These will not necessarily align with the description of each 10 cm level observed during the excavation of the unit and presented in the XU narrative below.

The soil in Level 1 was a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam, with red brick fragments, slag, and plastics. Soils remained the same color and texture and the density of brick increased until Level 4, when soils transitioned to a slightly darker 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown with a very high density of slag. Soils remained the same color and texture through Level 8, but between Levels 4 and 7 dense sheet refuse layers of slag and brick alternated every 10 cm. Level 8 soils were 10YR dark yellowish-brown clay sand and artifacts primarily include limestone cobbles and very little brick. Soils in Level 10 include the same 10YR 4/6 clay sand and a lighter 10YR 4/1 dark gray loam. Soils in Level 11 transitioned to 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam, and another sheet refuse slag layer was encountered. Soils in Level 12 transitioned to a very mottled 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay loam, a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam,

and a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown fine sand. The final level of the unit, Level 13, was entirely comprised of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown fine sand, and no artifacts were identified in this level. The alternating layers of brick, limestone, and slag were absent of any modern or precontact materials and appear to reflect waste disposal events near the brick kiln. The majority of brick materials recovered from XU2 were red, with all other brick fragments from XU 2 being tan.

Table 5. Site 21SC0034 XU 2 Results

Level	Depth Range (cmbs)	Lithic	Glass	Metal	Historic Ceramic	Red brick	Tan Brick	Asphalt	Plastic	Other	Total
1	0-10	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	6	-	6
2	10-21	-	1	2	-	*	*	-	-	* (slag)	3
3	21-30	-	-	1	2	*	*	-	-	* (slag)	3
4	30-40	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	0
5	40-50	-	1	-	-	*	*	-	-	* (slag)	1
6	50-60	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	4 (tile) * (slag)	4
7	60-70	-	-	1	-	*	*	-	-	* (slag)	1
8	70-80	-	1	1	-	*	-	-	-	-	2
9	80-92	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	* (slag)	0
10	92-102	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	* (slag)	0
11	102-112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	* (slag)	0
12	112-122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1-11 Wall	0-112	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TOTAL		0	3	8	2	*			6	4	**23**

*= observed, not collected or quantified



Figure 11. Site 21SC0034 XU 2 South Wall Profile

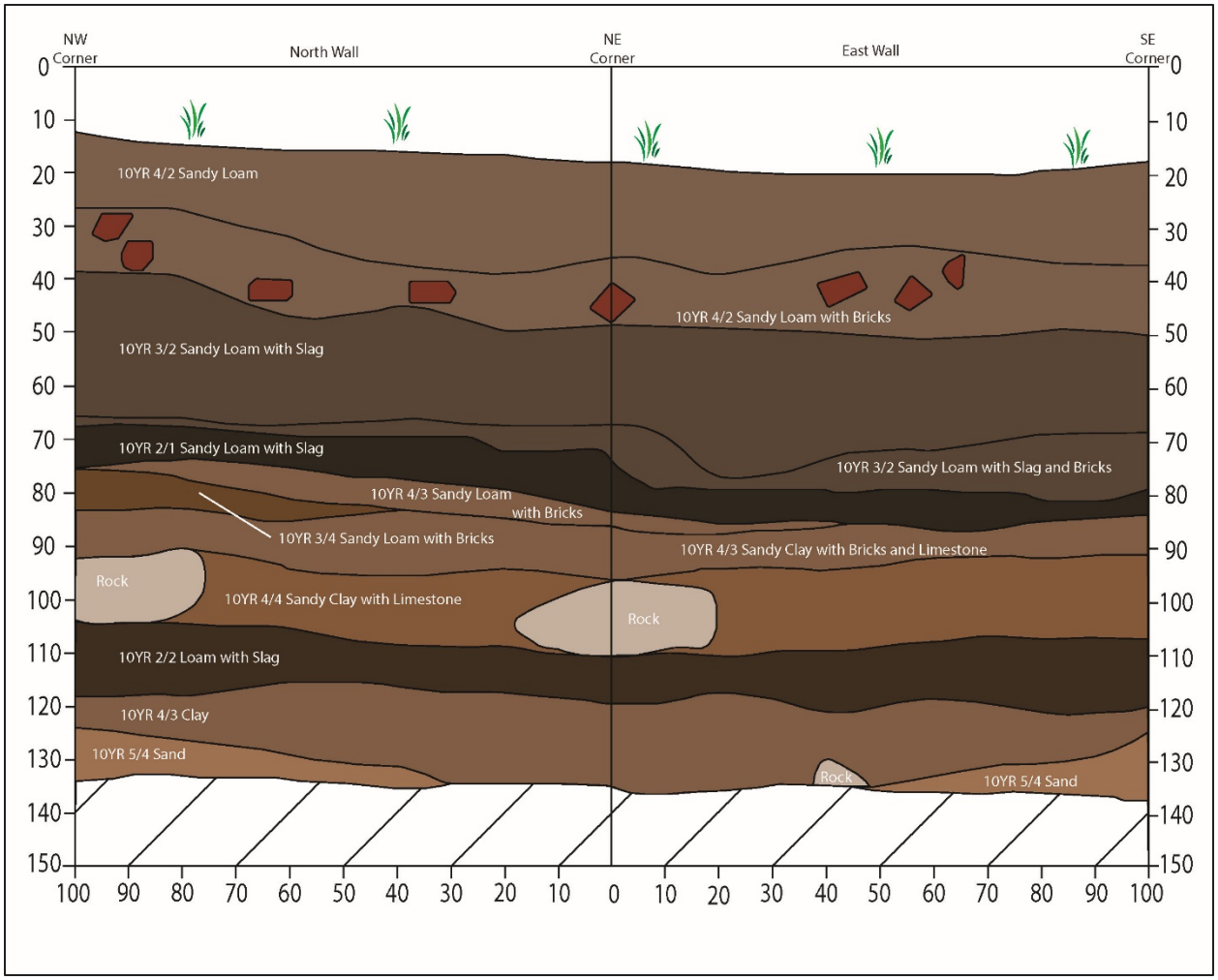


Figure 12. Site 21SC0034 XU 2 North and East Wall Profile

4.2.2.3 Excavation Unit 3 (21SC0034)

Excavation Unit 3 (XU 3) was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 101 cmbs (113 cmbd). Excavation results by level are described below, summarized in Table 6, and illustrated in Figures 13 and 14. Soil descriptions represented in Figure 14 describe each generalized stratigraphic level identified during the documentation of profiles. These will not necessarily align with the description of each 10 cm level observed during the excavation of the unit and presented in the XU narrative below.

The soil in Level 1 was a 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with precontact, post-contact, and modern materials, including asphalt. Soils remained the same through Level 5, at which point soils transitioned to very slightly lighter 10YR 3/2 very dark brown grayish brown sandy loam (these soils continue to the lowest level of XU 3). Precontact artifacts ceased to be recovered below Level 3. Aluminum foil wrappers were found in Level 11, and plastic was found in Level 12. Level 12 was the final level of XU 3. Chunks of asphalt were recovered from all levels of XU 3.

Table 6. Site 21SC0034 XU 3 Results

Level	Depth Range (cmbs)	Lithic	Glass	Metal	Historic Ceramic	Red brick	Tan Brick	Asphalt	Plastic	Other	Total
1	1-10	-	-	3	-	*	*	-	2	7 (faunal)	12
2	10-21	2	1	3	-	*	*	*	-	-	6
3	21-31	1	2	3	-	*	*	*	1	-	6
4	31-41	-	1	1	1	1	*	*	-	1 (faunal) 1 (foil)	6
5	41-51	-	6	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	6
6	51-61	-	2	-	1	*	*	*	-	1 (foil)	4
7	61-71	1	1	1	-	-	*	*	-	-	3
8	71-76	-	1	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	1
9	76-81	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	-	-	2
10	81-86	-	1	-	-	-	-	*	-	1 (rubber)	2
11	86-91	-	-	1	-	*	-	*	1	1 (foil)	3
12	91-101	-	-	-	-	*	*	*	1	3 (foil)	4
TOTAL		4	12	13	2	1	-	-	5	15	**55**

*= observed, not collected or quantified



Figure 13. Site 21SC0034 XU 3 North Wall Profile

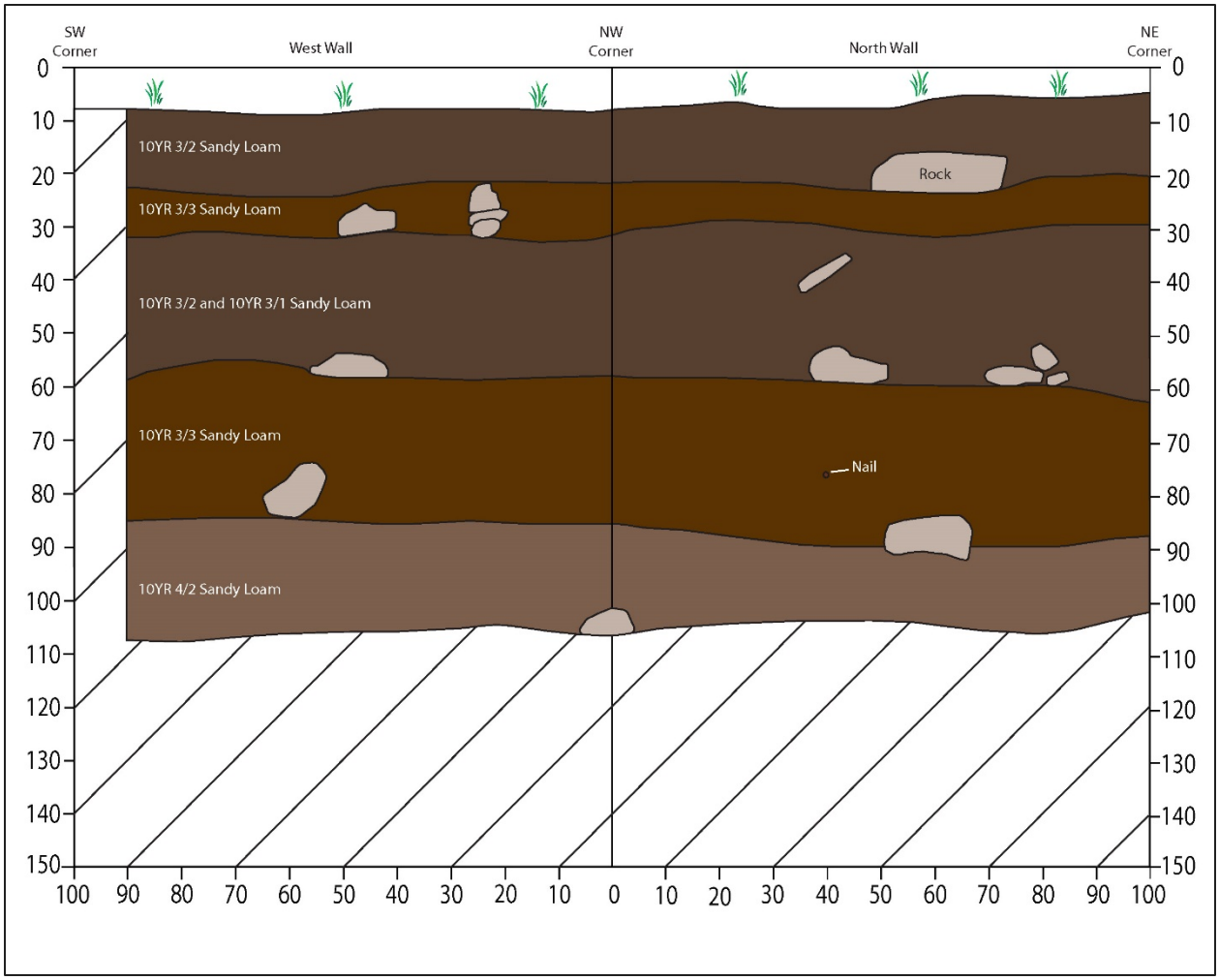


Figure 14. Site 21SC0034 XU 3 West and North Wall Profile

4.2.2.2 Excavation Unit 4 (21SC0034)

Excavation Unit 4 (XU 4) was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 107 cmbs (115 cmbd). Excavation results by level are described below, summarized in Table 7, and illustrated in Figures 15 and 16. Soil descriptions represented in Figure 16 describe each generalized stratigraphic level identified during the documentation of profiles. These will not necessarily align with the description of each 10 cm level observed during the excavation of the unit and presented in the XU narrative below.

The soil in Level 1 was a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam with some sand that was very rocky. Mixed historical and modern materials were recovered from this level. These soils, and the mixed modern and historical materials, continued through Level 7, at which point they transitioned to 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam. Soils in Level 10 were 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam. The presence of large rocks, historical materials, and modern materials continue through Level 10. A coin the size of a nickel, with no identifying characteristic due to wear, was collected from Level 11. Excavation continued through Level 13, which exhibited the same soils, artifacts, and rocks as the previous levels. Excavation was halted due to the depth of the unit and the lack of integrity.

Table 7. Site 21SC0034 XU 4 Results

Level	Depth Range (cmbs)	Lithic	Glass	Metal	Historic Ceramic	Red brick	Tan Brick	Asphalt	Plastic	Other	Total
1	0-10	-	56	19	-	-	-	*	19	7 (faunal)	101
2	10-14	-	1	2	-	-	-	*	-	-	3
3	14-19	-	4	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	4
4	19-26	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1 (pipe)	6
5	26-31	-	1	-	-	-	-	*	-	3 (pipe)	4
6	31-37	-	1	2	-	-	-	*	-	-	3
7	37-46	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	3 (pipe)	3
8	46-57	-	5	-	-	-	-	*	-	7 (pipe)	12
9	57-68	-	6	-	-	-	-	*	-	1 (pipe)	7
10	68-79	-	6	3	-	*	-	*	-	5 (drain pipe) * (slag)	13
11	79-89	3	3	12	-	-	-	*	-	1 (coin) 3 (foil) * (slag)	22
12	89-99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (pipe)	3
13	99-107	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
5-11	26-89	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		4	90	38	2	0	0	0	19	33	**185**

*= observed, not collected or quantified



Figure 15. Site 21SC0034 XU 4 West Wall Profile

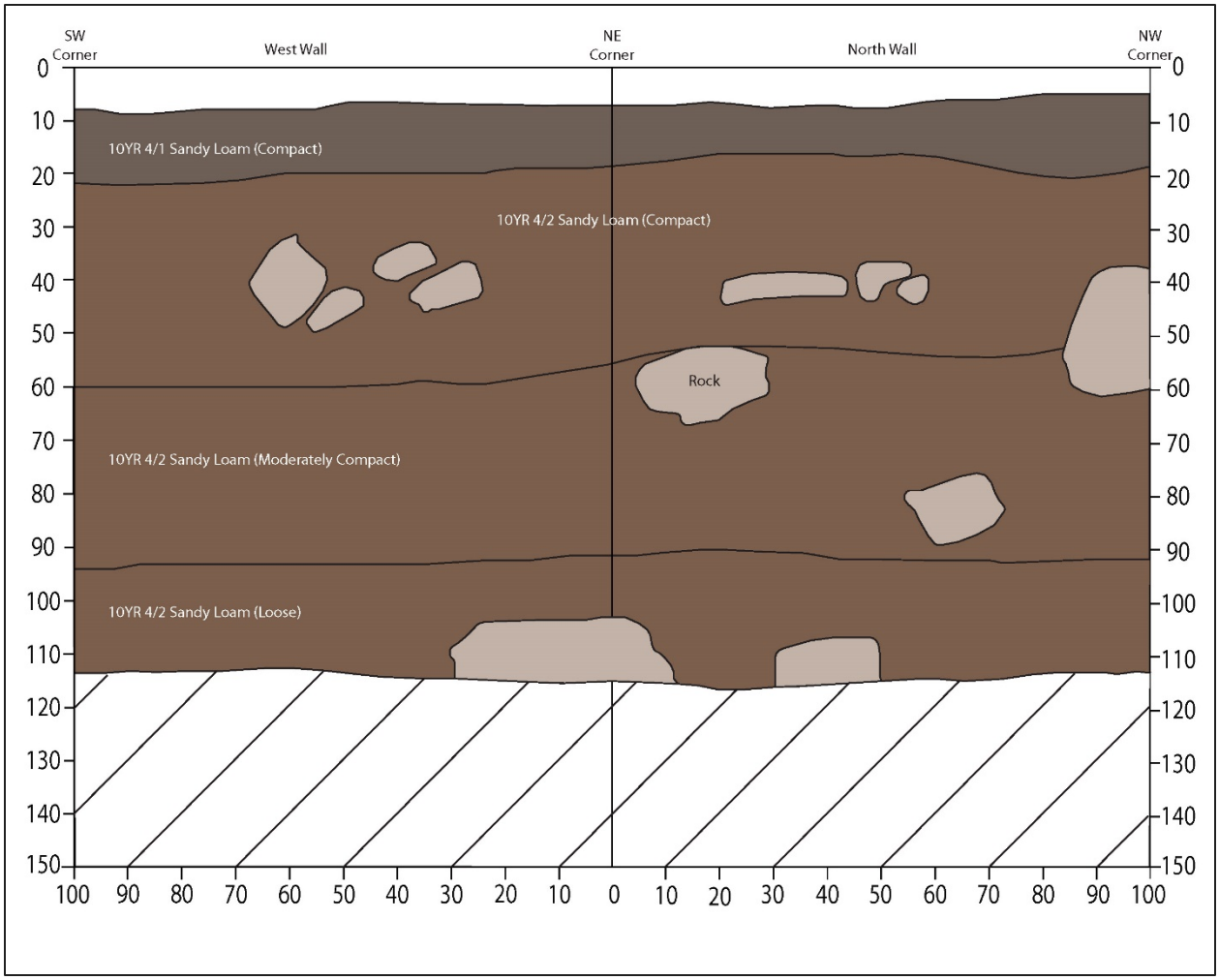


Figure 16. Site 21SC0034 XU 4 West and North Wall Profile

4.2.2.3 Excavation Unit 5 (21SC0034)

Excavation Unit 5 (XU 5) was excavated in 10 cm levels to a depth of 108 cmbs (133 cmbd). Excavation results by level are described below, summarized in Table 8, and illustrated in Figures 17 and 18. Soil descriptions represented in Figure 18 describe each generalized stratigraphic level identified during the documentation of profiles. These will not necessarily align with the description of each 10 cm level observed during the excavation of the unit and presented in the XU narrative below.

The soil in Level 1 was a 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam mixed with a 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish-brown loam. These soils continue through Level 7, at which point they transition to 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam. Artifacts in Levels 1-6 are primarily mixed post-contact and modern materials including plastic and asphalt. Precontact chipping debris was recovered from Level 2. Soil in Level 8 was a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam, and no precontact or modern materials were recovered from this level. Soil in Level 9 was a mottled 10YR 4/1 dark gray loam and 10YR 5/1 gray loam, with similar artifacts to those found in Level 8. Through Level 12, soils in XU 5 became increasingly sandy, eventually becoming a mottled 10YR 4/1 dark gray silty sand, 10YR 6/2 light brownish-gray sand, and a 10YR 5/3 brown sand.

Table 8. Site 21SC0034 XU 5 Results

Level	Depth Range (cmbs)	Lithic	Glass	Metal	Historic Ceramic	Red brick	Tan Brick	Asphalt	Plastic	Other	Total
1	0-10	-	2	-	-	*	-	-	2	-	4
2	10-18	1	12	9	2	2	-	-	34	* (limestone)	60
3	18-24	-	-	3	-	*	-	-	40	-	43
4	24-32	3	22	5	1	*	-	*	51	-	82
5	32-37	1	9	5	-	*	-	-	7	1 (paper) 1(concrete)	24
6	37-37	4	44	14	4	*	-	-	22	3 (foil) 1(concrete) 5 (paper)	97
7	47-53	1	4	5	-	*	-	*	5	2 (paper) 1 (faunal)	18
8	53-59	-	4	4	-	*	-	-	-	1(concrete)	9
9	59-68	-	3	2	-	*	-	-	1		6
10	68-82	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	1 (faunal)	1
11	82-92	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	0
12	92-108	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	0
6-12 wall clean	37-108	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		11	101	47	7	2			163	16	**346**

*= observed, not collected or quantified



Figure 17. Site 21SC0034 XU 5 North Wall Profile

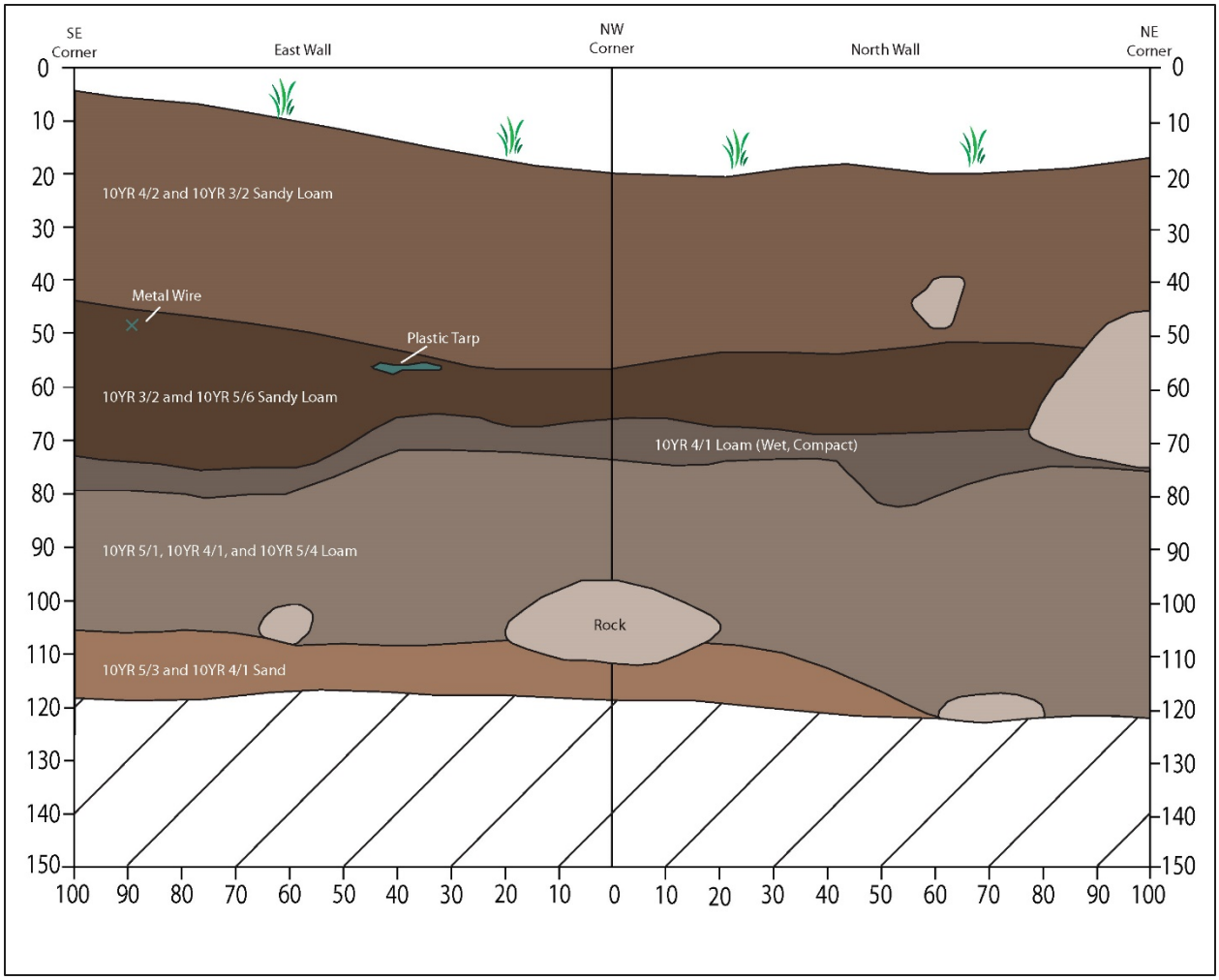


Figure 18. Site 21SC0034 XU 5 West and North Wall Profile

4.2.3 Analysis and Interpretation

4.2.3.1 21SC0034

A total of 679 artifacts were recovered from Phase I and Phase II testing at Site 21SC0034, and archaeological material such as brick, slag, limestone, plastic, and asphalt was observed but not collected.

4.2.3.1.1 Brick Fragments and Limestone

Brick fragments were observed throughout most areas of 21SC0034. During Phase II testing, bricks were recorded volumetrically. At the end of each level within an excavation unit, all brick fragments were sorted by color and then placed in a bucket with lines accounting for 2,000 cubic cm each. Each XU was excavated in roughly 10cm levels, so the volume of brick fragments per level can be compared across all units. With the exceptions of the high-density of brick in XU 2 and the low-density of brick in XU 4, the density of brick is relatively uniform throughout both the horizontal and vertical expanse of Site 21SC0034.

The average volume of brick per 1 x 1m, 10-cm thick level across all XUs is between 2,000 and 4,000 cubic cm. The high density of brick in XU 2 inflates this density; by removing XU 2, the average volume

of brick per level drops to below 2,000 cubic cm across all other XUs. The average volume of brick per level within XU 2 is between 6,000 and 8,000 cubic cm. Only a single level within XU 4 contained any brick (less than 2,000 cubic cm in Level 10). Within XU 2, the majority of the brick was recovered from the uppermost three levels, with Level 3 containing 28,000 cubic cm of red brick and 4,000 cubic cm of tan brick. Levels 4 through 10 of XU 2 had uniform density of red brick and tan brick (averaging between 2,000 and 4,000 cubic cm), and no brick was recovered below Level 10.

Thirty-four brick fragments were glazed with a greenish-gray glaze, and one fragment included stamped writing reading “HA”, likely a fragment of a SHAKOPEE brick produced by the Schroeder brickyard. However, only two fragments of glazed brick were recovered from intact soils (XU 2), all other fragments were recovered from disturbed soils.

Limestone was observed throughout all areas of 21SC0034 but was most densely concentrated within XU2. A single dense sheet refuse layer of limestone was recovered below brick and slag layers, and above a final layer of slag. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from this limestone layer.

4.2.3.1.2 Lithic Debitage

A total of 27 pieces of lithic debitage was recovered from Site 21SC00034. Eighty-nine percent (n=24) of the lithic artifacts recovered were Prairie du Chien chert, with the remaining pieces of debitage being Grand Meadow chert (n=1), an unidentified chert (n=1), and quartz. All pieces of debitage are secondary flakes, tertiary flakes, or shatter, with the exception of a single broken uniface. Prairie du Chien chert comes from a wide area including southeastern Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin and is a common material in the Minnesota River Valley (Bakken 2016). None of the flakes possess diagnostic qualities that aid in assigning a particular style or time period to these artifacts, and all were recovered from disturbed contexts.

4.2.3.1.3 Interpretation

Site 21SC0034 is located immediately south of the Minnesota River in an area characterized by a mix of new growth forest, brush, maintained lawn, and park trail. There were many signs of disturbance within the site boundaries, including landscaping for residential homes, landform alteration due to the dredging of the nearby marina, public utilities, erosion into the Minnesota River, and substantial land modification associated with the limestone and clay quarrying associated with historic brickmaking at the site. The western portion of 21SC0034, near the location of XU 4, appears to be heavily modified and built up presumably during the construction of the marina. XU 4 is characterized by very little differentiation in soil strata; the matrix is poorly sorted, featuring a relatively high volume of large rocks throughout the vertical profile; and the artifact content features a higher concentration of modern refuse than seen elsewhere. The soil types/descriptions, artifacts, and distribution patterns throughout the site beyond the XU 4 landform are more uniform. For XU 1, 3, and 5, the vertical distribution of historical, modern, and precontact artifacts reaching from the surface levels to sterile soils at the base of the units clearly demonstrate that these deposits have been disturbed. The only potentially intact deposit observed within 21SC0034 was in the area including and immediately surrounding XU 2. Here the highly concentrated alternating layers of different waste materials suggests that the archaeological signature represents the events that sequentially deposited that waste. If the post-depositional processes that have disturbed the rest of the project area (as evident in XU 1, 3, and 5) had similarly impacted this portion, then the

limestone, slag, and brick waste materials would be intermixed for the entire vertical stratigraphic column. Instead, the distinct difference in contents between alternating layers indicates that this portion of the site has maintained a higher degree of integrity, though the deposit itself lacks any particular artifact diversity or diagnostic material.

4.2.3.2 NRHP Eligibility Assessment

As a result of Phase I survey and Phase II evaluation, the site yielded a dense subsurface scatter of non-diagnostic post-contact artifacts, a low density of non-diagnostic precontact artifacts, and no subsurface features beyond the sheet midden layers of limestone, slag, and brick. A total of 679 artifacts was identified across the 5.45-acre site.

4.2.3.2.1 21SC0034

The artifacts recovered from Site 21SC0034 are indicative of the historic brick and lime productive activities associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard and the Schroeder family. These artifacts include industrial byproducts (slag, brick fragments, limestone fragments), objects from domestic life (whiteware, glass fragments, clothespin springs), and architectural or infrastructure components (nails, metal fragments). Phase II yielded some chronologically diagnostic artifacts including historical ceramics, cut nails, and a nickel minted during a short span of time that approximately matches the time that the Schroeder brickyard was founded. Under other circumstances, these would be the categories and types of data that would be well suited for investigating the site's potential significance under Criteria D, but also potentially Criteria A and B due to associations with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard and Schroeder family. These artifacts would also have been suitable to answer research questions such as those proposed in the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Appendix A).

However, the predominant characteristic of the archaeological deposit throughout almost all of Site 21SC0034 is its lack of integrity. Nearly every location tested throughout Phase I and Phase II investigations yielded a mixture of historical, modern, and sometimes precontact artifacts. The wider exposures provided by the XUs confirmed that the mixture of materials from different chronological periods reflects the entire vertical sequence of deposits across the site and is not the result of the limited vertical control associated with shovel testing. The one area where the vertical sequence appears to possess integrity (XU 2) lacked any of the artifacts or data that are listed above as possessing the potential to inform important research questions. Because of the lack of integrity throughout the vast majority of the site, and the lack of artifacts to convey significance in the one portion of the site that appears to possess integrity, the site does not have the potential to yield information important to an understanding of prehistory of history (Criterion D), nor can it convey any potential significance for association with important events or people (Criteria A and B). Therefore, the 106 Group recommends that site 21SC0034 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

4.2.3.2.2 21SC0119

A total of 245 artifacts was recovered from Phase I and Phase II testing at Site 21SC0119, and archaeological material such as brick, slag, limestone, plastic, and asphalt was observed but not collected throughout the entirety of the site.

Lithic Debitage

A total of 18 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from Site 21SC0119. Sixty-seven percent (n=12) of the lithic material recovered was Prairie du Chien chert, 22 percent (n=4) was Grand Meadow chert, and the remaining flakes (n=2) were an unidentified chert. Prairie du Chien chert comes from a wide area including southeastern Minnesota and southwestern Wisconsin and is a common material in the Minnesota River Valley (Bakken 2016). Fifty-six percent (n=10) of the debitage artifacts are tertiary flakes, 22 percent (n=4) are secondary flakes, 11 percent (2) are primary flakes, and the remaining two pieces of debitage are shatter and a triangular side-notched point. This point most closely resembles a Besant point and was recovered from ST 108 (Figure 19). Besant points are small, side-notched triangular points exhibiting random percussion flaking (Morrow 2016). Besant points date between 1 and 700 C.E. (1,300 to 2,000 years ago) and are typically associated with early ceramics (Morrow 2016). No precontact ceramics were found throughout 21SC0119.

Phase I and II shovel testing within 21SC0119, due to the mixture of modern and precontact artifacts, suggested that soils within the site are disturbed. Soil profiles within XU 1 confirm that soils within 21SC0119 are disturbed.



Figure 19. Besant Point

Interpretation

Site 21SC0119 is located approximately 10 m south of the Minnesota River in an area characterized by a mix of new growth forest and brush. There were many signs of disturbance within the site boundaries, primarily landform alteration due to the dredging of the nearby marina and erosion into the Minnesota River. During the Phase II investigation, no intact soils were observed within 21SC0119. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 21SC0119 include a Besant point and a Shield-type Nickel (which was minted between 1866 and 1883 [Peters and Mohan 1995]), as well as square nails. These artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts with considerable volumes of modern materials recovered from deeper excavation levels.

NRHP Eligibility Assessment

Site 21SC0119 is not known to be associated with historically significant events or individuals (Criteria A and B), nor does it embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master (Criterion C).
The site yielded a dense subsurface deposit consisting of 245 artifacts across the 0.32-acre site. The assemblage includes mixed modern, post-contact, and precontact artifacts. The post-contact artifacts are primarily representative of brickmaking activities and include at least one diagnostic coin. The precontact artifacts include lithic debitage and one diagnostic point. Analysis of the profile exposure provided by XU 1 demonstrates that the entire sequence is disturbed, with historical material and modern refuse recovered from the deepest levels of the sequence; deeper than the deepest precontact artifacts recovered. Extrapolating the XU vertical sequence to the materials recovered and approximate depths documented during Phase I strongly suggests that no portion of 21SC0119 is characterized by intact soils. Because of this lack of archaeological integrity, this archaeological dataset is not able to contribute to answering important research questions such as those proposed in the Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Research Design (Appendix A). Because the site has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to an understanding of prehistory of history (Criterion D), the 106 Group recommends Site 21SC0119 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.0 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY RESULTS

106 Group conducted a reconnaissance and intensive architectural history survey of the recommended architectural history APE on June 3, 2020, and an intensive architectural history survey of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) on October 8, 2020. Erin Que, M.A., served as principal investigator for architectural history and conducted the fieldwork (see Appendix D for a list of Project personnel).

From the Project onset, three properties were identified for reconnaissance survey and one property was identified for intensive survey (the Herman Schroeder House, SC-SPC-096). During the reconnaissance survey, one property was split into two properties for the purpose of this evaluation because the two resources were not historically associated. Therefore, four properties were included in the reconnaissance survey. Of those four properties, three are recommended not individually eligible due to a lack of historical significance (Table 9; Figure 20). The fourth property was found to be associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093), as was the initial property identified for intensive survey. Through historical research, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard was identified as potentially eligible as a historic district and proceeded to an intensive survey. Two individual properties within the architectural history APE and two individual properties outside the architectural history APE were found to be historically associated with the Schroeder brickyard and also evaluated at the intensive level.

Table 9. Reconnaissance Survey Properties Recommended Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Type	Date	Recommendation	Thumbnail
SC-SPC-094	House	711 Bluff Avenue	Building	c. 1955	Not Individually Eligible	
SC-SPC-097	House	731 Bluff Avenue	Building	1860	Not Individually Eligible	
SC-SPC-099	Sweeney's Marina	n/a	Site	1962	Not Individually Eligible	

The district boundary of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) was determined using historical maps and photographs and a hillshade derived from LiDAR data, in lieu of current parcel boundaries, in order to encompass the locations of buildings, structures, and activity related to the historical significance of the multiple property. As a result, individual property boundaries of buildings were defined by their footprints and landscapes were defined by parcel information where historical maps were not available.

Based on the intensive survey, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) is recommended not individually eligible due to a loss of historical integrity. Of the four individual properties associated with the brickyard, three are recommended not individually eligible due to a lack of historical significance and/or a loss of historical integrity (Table 10). The fourth property, the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), is recommended eligible under NRHP Criterion B for its association with Herman Schroeder (Table 11). The recommended period of significance is 1880-1922, during which time Schroeder lived at this address and operated the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. The Herman Schroeder House is also recommended eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a recommended period of significance of circa 1910, due to the unique brick details present on the porch, as the work of a master brickmaker and brick mason (both anonymous), possesses high artistic value, and embodies distinctive characteristics of nineteenth century vernacular brick residences in Shakopee. The evaluations for the intensive survey properties are included subsequently.

Table 10. Intensive Survey Properties Recommended Not Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

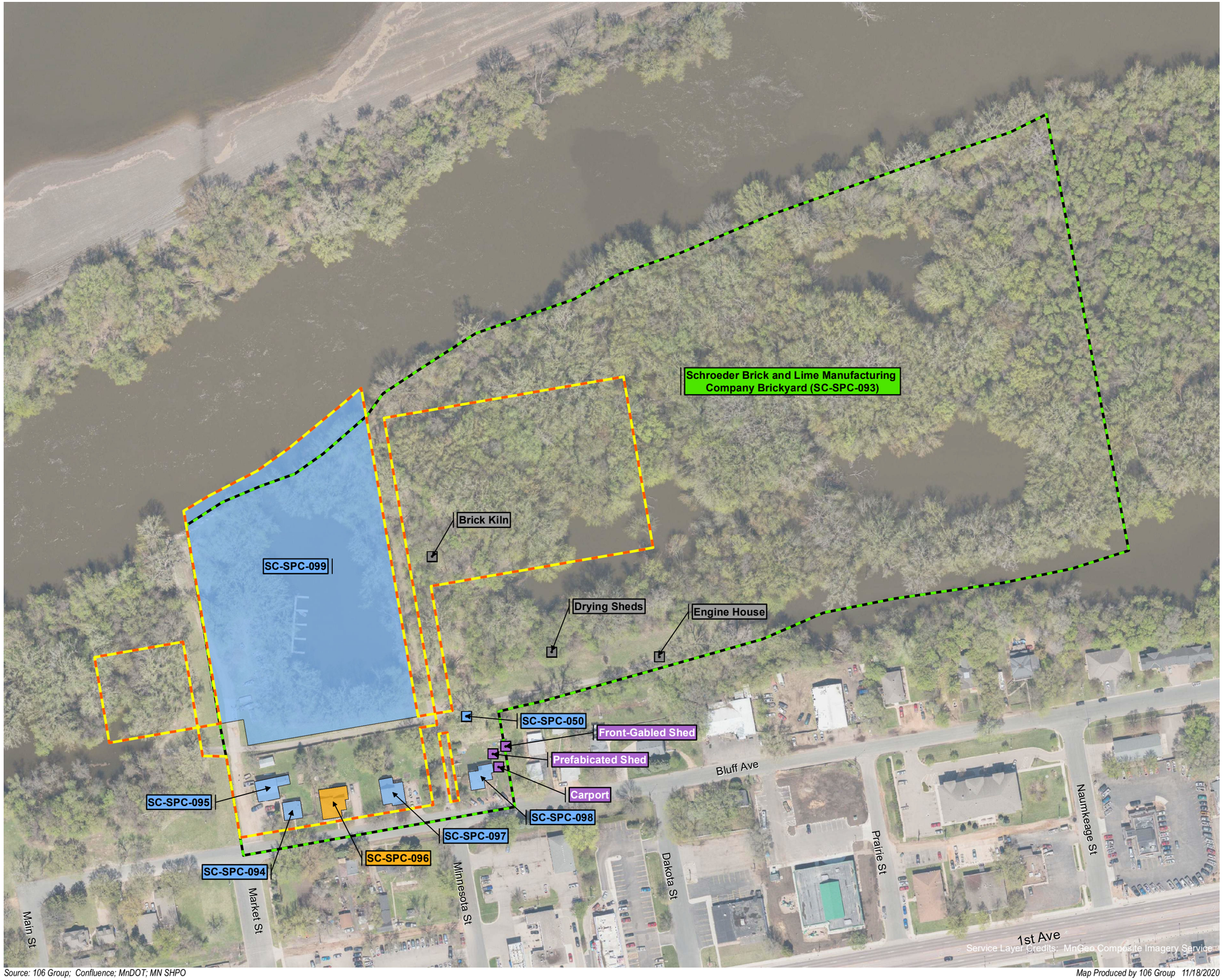
Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Type	Date	Recommendation	Thumbnail
SC-SPC-050	Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins	n/a	Site	c. 1906	Recommended Not Individually Eligible	
SC-SPC-093	Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard	n/a Bluff Avenue	District	c. 1876-1949	Recommended Not Eligible	
SC-SPC-095	Livery	711 Bluff Avenue	Building	c. 1880	Recommended Not Individually Eligible	
SC-SPC-098	Foreman's House	803 Bluff Avenue	Building	1890	Recommended Not Individually Eligible	

Table 11. Intensive Survey Properties Recommended Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	Type	Date	Recommendation	Thumbnail
SC-SPC-096	Herman Schroeder House	717 Bluff Avenue	Building	1880	Recommended Individually Eligible	

Sweeney Property and Schroeder Brick House Project Cultural Resources Survey

Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota



Project Area, Archaeology APE, and Architectural History APE

Recommended Not Eligible Multiple Property

Recommended Individually Eligible

Recommended Not Invidually Eligible

Property Not Individually Inventoried

Not of Age

0 40 Meters

0 100 Feet

1:2,000

106GROUP

Architectural History Survey Results

Source: 106 Group; Confluence; MnDOT; MN SHPO

Map Produced by 106 Group 11/18/2020

Figure 20

5.1 Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093)

Location:

n/a Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee, Minnesota

Description:

The Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company was founded by brothers Herman and Henry Schroeder in Shakopee. The company's brickyard was established to the northeast of the intersection of Bluff Avenue East and Minnesota Street in 1876. The company remained in operation in some capacity until at least 1949, but may have only included the fuel business by that time.

No historic maps have been identified that depict the full extent of the brickyard. Therefore, a variety of sources were used to determine the historic boundary of this property, such as historical drawings, maps, aerial photographs, and a hillshade that is derived from LiDAR data. An 1869 lithograph of Shakopee, which predates the brickyard, depicts houses on the north side of Bluff Street (later Avenue East), which marks the southern extent of the brickyard. The houses include 731 Bluff Avenue East (built in 1860), 805 Bluff Avenue East (likely non-extant, the current house was built in 1890), and a house a few lots to the east (Figure 21). A possible kiln is depicted on the lot that would become 711 Bluff Avenue East. The rest of the area to the north of these houses was undeveloped (Ruger 1869).



Figure 21. 1869 Lithograph of Shakopee, annotated with a red box to highlight from left to right, 805 Bluff Avenue East, 731 Bluff Avenue East, and a potential lime kiln (Ruger 1869)

By 1898, according to the town plat, there were six houses on the north side of Bluff Street (Avenue) between Market and Dakota streets, which form Blocks A and B. Block D to the north of Block A is labeled “Brick Yard” on the northern half (Figure 22) (Scott County 1898). The houses depicted include the Herman Schroeder House (built in 1880), the house at 731 Bluff Avenue East, the Foreman’s House (built in 1890), 817 Bluff Avenue East (built in 1870), 823 Bluff Avenue East (date unknown), and 831 Bluff Avenue East (current house was built in 1934) (Scott County 2020). The houses at 731, 817, 823, and 831 Bluff Avenue East are not known to be associated with the brickyard. The plat map does not depict the Livery or any other outbuildings; however, the Livery had likely been constructed by this time.

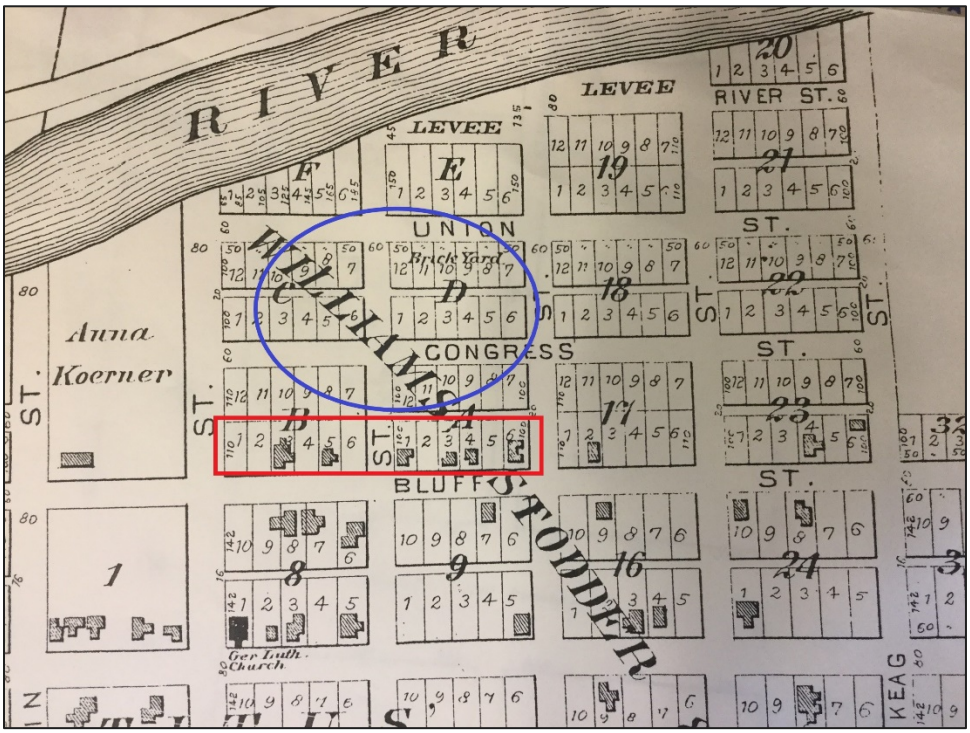


Figure 22. 1898 Original Town Plat, annotated with a red box to highlight the houses on Bluff Street between Market and Dakota Streets, and a blue circle to identify the general area of the brickyard (Scott County 1898)

The 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps depict only the block that is northeast of the intersection of Bluff Avenue East and Minnesota Street, which includes the lime kiln (SC-SPC-050), brick kiln, drying sheds, engine house, brick machine, and at least one dwelling known to be the Foreman’s House (SC-SPC-096) at 805 Bluff Avenue East (Figure 23). Research also identified two associated buildings farther west of Minnesota Street that are not shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps: the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096) at 717 Bluff Avenue East and the Livery (SC-SPC-094) at the rear of 711 Bluff Avenue East, which has an attached outhouse that was used by brickyard workers. Based on shovel tests during the archaeological survey for this Project, brick fragments were found throughout the yards of these houses. Therefore, it is almost certain that brickyard operations extended farther west of Minnesota Street.

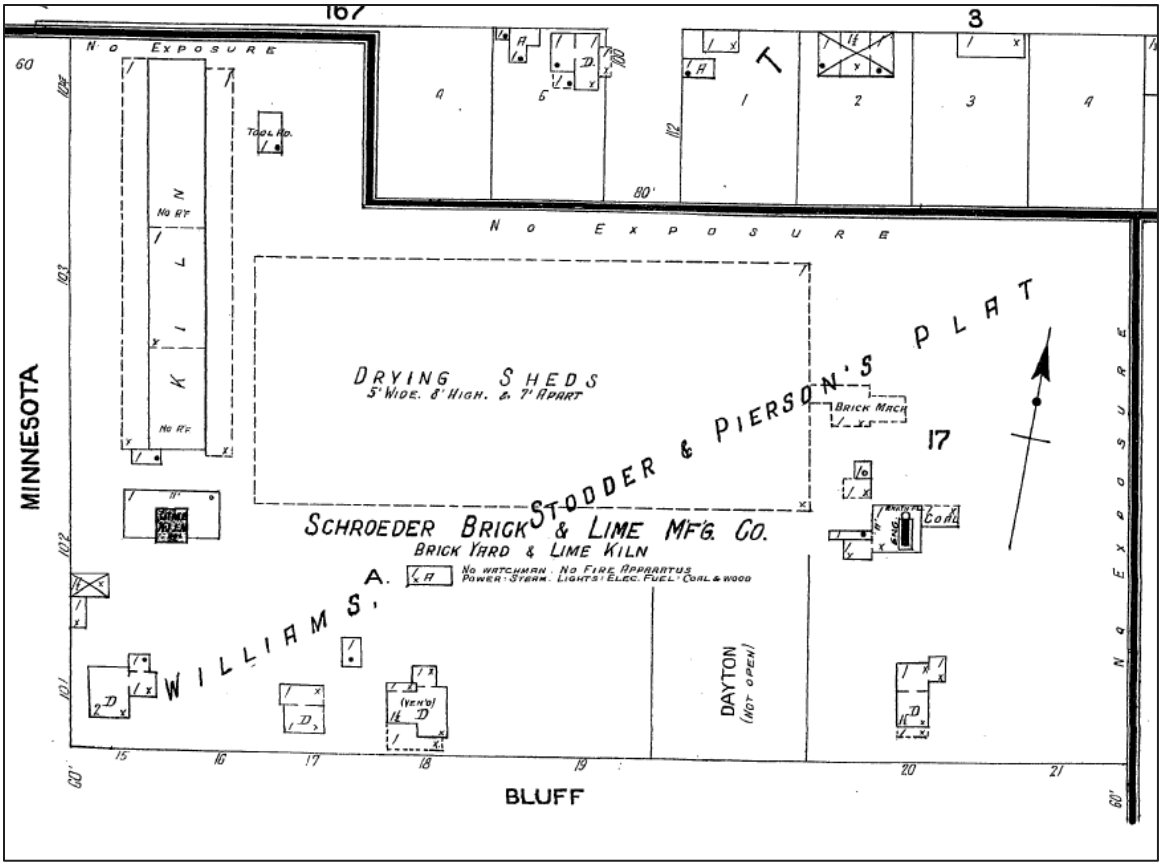


Figure 23. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1925 (Sanborn Map Company 1925)

By 1935, according to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, the lime and brick kilns were no longer in use, the engine house was dilapidated, and the drying sheds were not identified, suggesting they were no longer extant (Sanborn Map Company 1935) (Figure 24). A 1937 aerial photograph shows that the drying sheds and engine house had been demolished (Figure 25) (University of Minnesota 1937). A 1947 aerial photograph shows a building to the east of the brick kiln that was not present on a 1940 aerial photograph, but its function is not known and it was demolished by 1953 (NETR 1947, 1953; University of Minnesota 1940). The brick kiln was overtaken by vegetation between 1972 and 1979 (NETR 1972, 1979). Three buildings associated with the brickyard remain extant (described in further detail below), the lime kiln is partially extant and described further below, and ruins of the brick kiln can be identified in the landscape (Figure 26 and 27). No other known associated buildings or structures remain extant.

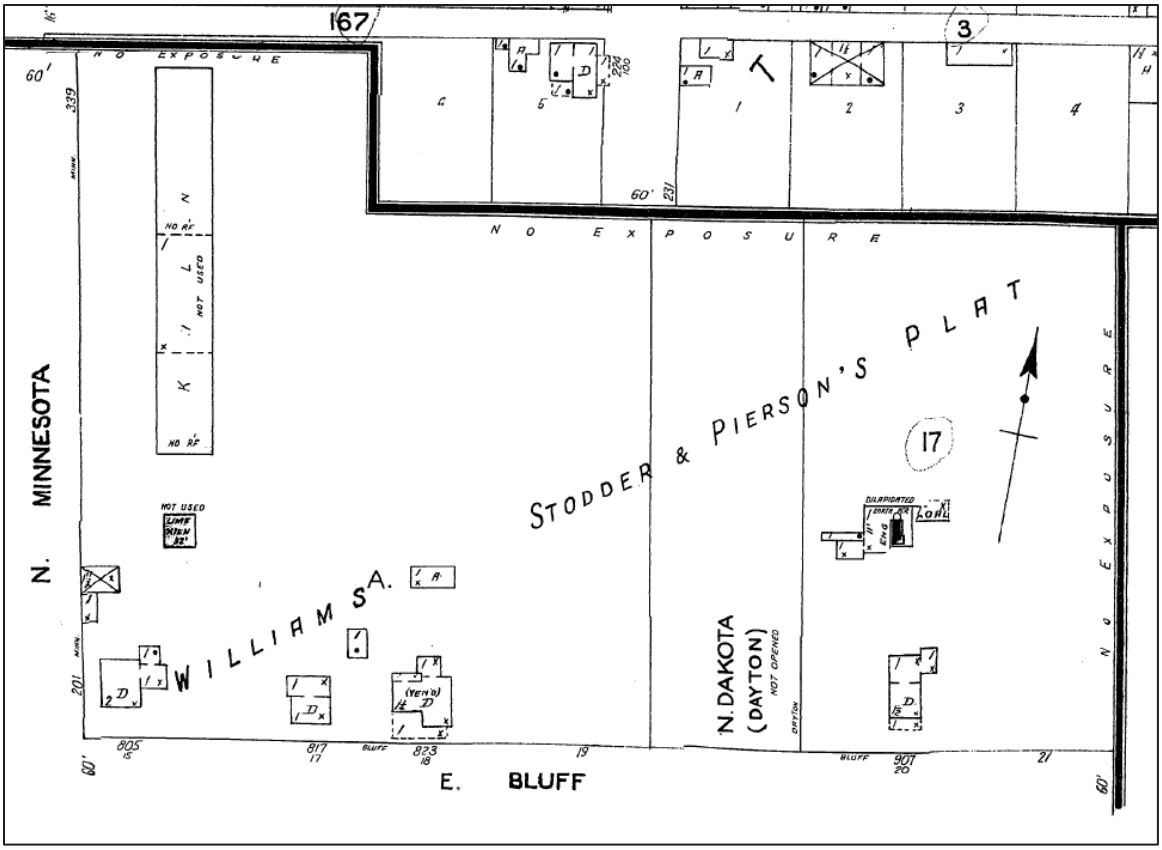


Figure 24. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1935 (Sanborn Map Company 1935)



Figure 25. General Vicinity of the Schroeder Lime and Manufacturing Company Brickyard including the Houses on Bluff Avenue East, 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937)



Figure 26. Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050), Facing South



Figure 27. Brick Kiln Ruins, Facing Southeast

Historical photographs from the early 1900s indicate that the Schroeder brickyard's landscape was an active site for the company's operations (Figure 28). The elevation of the brickyard was closer to that of Bluff Avenue East than it is today. In this photograph, the lime kiln is the building on the right side with smoke coming out of the roof. Near the base of the kiln, there is a wood shed through which a road passes. To the left of the kiln, there is a ramp. In front of the wood shed and on the right side of the photograph, are the drying sheds. On the left side of the photograph, there is a limestone outcropping. Directly behind the limestone outcropping, there are three tall buildings that are likely the residences at 805, 817, and 823 Bluff Avenue East, the latter of which being the closest to the viewer. The steeple of St. John's Lutheran Church is visible in the upper left corner. Near the center of the photograph, there are additional buildings of unknown functions (Brochure titled "Lime Kilns" on file at SCHS). Figure 29 approximates this view in the present day. Another early 1900s historical photograph (Figure 30) shows the reverse view and features the roof of the drying sheds with the engine house at the far end.

In addition to historical maps and physical evidence of ruins associated with the brickyard, a hillshade derived from LiDAR data suggests that brickyard activity extended farther east of the engine house (depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map in Figure 21 to the left of the north arrow). Two rectangular depressions in the eastern half are likely manmade and evidence of limestone quarrying and/or clay mining. Figure 31 shows the proposed boundary of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard on a basemap of a hillshade derived from LiDAR data (MnDNR 2011). The proposed boundary that encompasses the resources that are associated with the brickyard is depicted on Figure 20, with a recent aerial photograph as the basemap. The archaeological investigation described in Section 4.0 was limited to the Project area, however, it is expected that additional brick fragments would be found outside of the Project area and could inform revisions to this proposed boundary.



Figure 28. Early 1900s Historical Photograph of the Brickyard, Facing West (Huber et al. 1992:34)



Figure 29. Approximate View of the Historical Photograph Above, Facing West-Southwest, Location of Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins Identified by Red Arrow

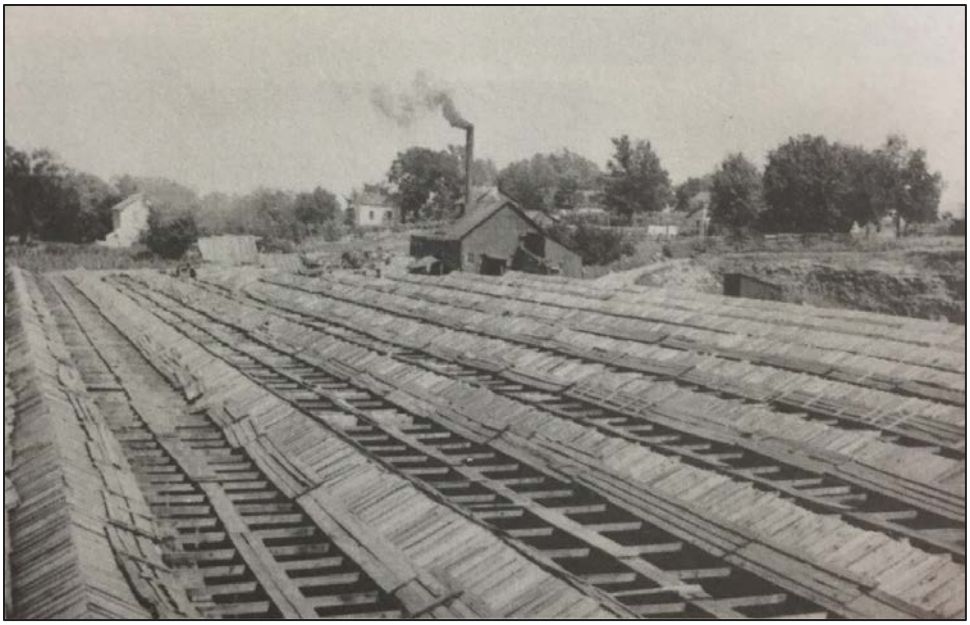


Figure 30. Early 1900s Historical Photograph of the Brickyard, Facing East (Huber et al. 1992:34)



Figure 31. Proposed Boundary of Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093)

Today, the properties facing Bluff Avenue East remain residential and the landscape is flat and level with Bluff Avenue East. To the north of each building, the slope begins to descend. The Minnesota Valley State Trail runs behind the buildings and parallel to Bluff Avenue East. The landscape to the north of the trail includes Sweeney's Marina (SC-SPC-099) near the west end, and heavily vegetated greenspace owned by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MnDNR). The current elevation difference from the trail compared to Bluff Avenue East is about 12-15 feet. Extant individual properties historically associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard are listed in Table 12 and shown on Figure 20.

Table 12. Individual Properties Associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard

Inventory Number	Property Name	Address	Date
SC-SPC-050	Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins	n/a	c. 1906
SC-SPC-095	Livery	711 Bluff Avenue	c. 1880
SC-SPC-096	Herman Schroeder House	717 Bluff Avenue	1880
SC-SPC-098	Foreman's House	803 Bluff Avenue	1890

Although the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050) and Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098) are located outside the architectural history APE for this Project, they were evaluated at the intensive level because they are associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard. Additional known properties to be associated with the Schroeder brickyard that are in ruins or no longer extant are also shown on Figure 20 and include the Brick Kiln, Drying Sheds, and Engine House. These properties did not meet the criteria for survey. Finally, there are three additional properties within the boundaries of the Schroeder brickyard, but they were not found to be historically associated with the brickyard operation: SC-SPC-094, SC-SPC-097, and SC-SPC-099.

Associated Properties

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050) include the lower portion of the lime kiln (see Figure 26). The upper portion has deteriorated over time. The ruins include portions of four exterior masonry walls and a visible brick fireplace arch, observed on the north wall (Pizza 2013). The ruins are set into the slope of the site, which obscures additional details.

The Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098) remains extant at 805 Bluff Avenue East (Figure 32). The house is comprised of a two-story main block, a tall one-story wing, and a shorter one-story addition that was built c. 1947 (University of Minnesota 1937, 1940, 1957; NETR 1947). The main block is constructed of stretcher bond brick from the Schroeder brickyard painted white and has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an interior reddish brown stretcher bond brick chimney on the west roof slope and on the north roof slope. The south-facing façade has three bays. All fenestration openings on the façade are arched. The windows also have stone sills. Visible fenestration on the first story of the south-facing façade of the main block consists of, from east to west, a single-leaf wood door with a metal storm door with two lights; and two one-over-one, double-hung windows of an unknown material with aluminum storm windows. Visible fenestration on the second story of the façade consists of three two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows.

To the east of the Foreman's House, there are three outbuildings, including a canvas carport, a prefabricated shed and a front-gabled shed with an addition. The carport and prefabricated shed were added between 2017 and 2020 (Google 2017). The front-gabled shed was built c. 2003 (NETR 2003). The front-gabled shed rests on wood planks, is clad in vertical wood siding, and is covered with asphalt shingles on the roof. Visible fenestration consists of a one-over-one, double-hung, vinyl window on the south elevation; and a double-leaf wood door on the west elevation. The addition is located on the north elevation and was constructed between 2013 and 2015 (NETR 2013, 2015). The addition is constructed of plywood with a flat roof of an unknown material. None of these outbuildings are associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company.



Figure 32. Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), Facing Northeast

The Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096) remains extant at 717 Bluff Avenue East (Figure 33). This two-story house was built in 1880 for Herman Schroeder, who owned and operated the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. The house is sited on a slight slope from south to north. There is an asphalt driveway to the east. The house rests on a concrete foundation, with concrete blocks visible on the north elevation. The house is constructed of red stretcher bond brick from the Schroeder brickyard and has a cross-hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Its form consists of a two-story T-shaped main block with a one-story, almost full-width, enclosed porch on the south-facing façade and a one-story hipped roof wing with an addition at the eastern end that is mostly enclosed with a partial-width open porch at the northeast corner. The porch was not original to the house but was likely built in the early 1900s and was originally screened, according to a historical drawing and photograph (Huber et al. 1992:91). The date of the addition on the northeast corner of the house is not known, but it was built no later than 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937).

The porch on the south-facing facade is constructed of red stretcher bond brick and has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. On the south-facing façade, the porch features three brick pilasters that divide the elevation into two bays. The pilaster capitals feature four simple rectangular rosettes in the middle and egg-and-dart trim along the top. The east bay contains the primary entranceway flanked by windows. Above the entranceway, the lintel features small stuccoed dentils. The west bay contains a grouping of windows. Beneath the windows, there is a continuous brick sill. Beneath the sill, there is a carved frieze that consists of a band of acanthus leaves. Above and below the acanthus leaves, there is carved egg-and-dart trim, which is typically found on interior walls as part of molding. At the northeast corner of the porch and along the south-facing façade of the two-story portion of the house, there is a small wing that features a large window. Beneath the window, there is a brick sill that sits above a recessed brick panel. Above the window, there is a brick jack arch and brick corbelling along the cornice line.



Figure 33. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), Facing Northwest

The second story of the house rises above the porch and the wing. The west half projects slightly forward from the east half and contains three fenestration openings compared to the east half's two fenestration openings. All five fenestration openings are surmounted by brick segmental arches. Visible fenestration on the first story of the south-facing façade consists of, from west to east on the porch, three one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with wood storm windows; a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window; a single-leaf wood door with two lights and a single-leaf wood storm door with three lights; and a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window; and on the small wing, a large wood picture window with a transom surrounded by square stained glass. Visible fenestration on the second story of the south-facing façade consists of five one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The one-story addition to the rear

hipped wing extends eastward beyond the main block and contains a secondary entranceway on the south elevation that is accessed by a concrete step. The entranceway is filled with a single-leaf wood door with two lights and a single-leaf wood storm door with three lights. Above the door, there is a soldier course of bricks.

The Livery (SC-SPC-095) remains extant to the rear of the house at 711 Bluff Avenue East and was built c. 1880 (Figure 34). The livery is sited on a slight slope from south to north. Directly south of the building, there is an asphalt parking lot, which has a chain link fence around the northeast corner. The livery rests on a concrete slab foundation, is constructed of seven-course American bond brick from the Schroeder brickyard, and has a side gable roof. The roof is covered in standing seam steel. The south elevation features a full-length addition, identified because of the noticeable seam between this portion of the building and the original. This addition has a shed roof covered with standing seam metal. There is a partial-width addition in the north half of the east elevation. It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney at the east end. At the north end of the east elevation of this partial-width addition, there is a square addition with a shed roof that is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick parapet wall on the south and east elevations that conceal the shed roof. This addition has been identified in research documents as an outhouse (Cravens 2015:35). The specific dates of the additions are not known, but the building achieved its present-day form no later than 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937). The original building and the outhouse were likely originally standalone buildings and the side gable addition was constructed between them at a later date.



Figure 34. Livery (SC-SPC-095), Facing Northeast

The south elevation of the livery has several fenestration openings. At the east end, there is an entranceway with a two-course brick segmental arch above. The entranceway is filled with a replacement

single-leaf plywood door with a narrow light. There are two courses of brick infill above the door, which suggests that the original door was arched. Near the center of the south elevation, there is a four-by-four glass block window that replaced a single-leaf door opening, based on brick infill above and below the window. This fenestration opening is also surmounted by a two-course brick segmental arch. Above the segmental arch, there is an almost square-shaped plywood hinged opening with an arched wood surround and a two-course brick segmental arch. Directly east of the plywood hinged opening, there is a faded metal sign that reads “BOAT RAMP.” The western third of the south elevation contains a replacement single-stall rolling metal garage door with a wood lintel. The original garage door would have been wood. The south elevation of the larger side gable addition features a single-leaf plywood door surmounted by a one-course brick segmental arch in the western half and two vinyl awning windows surmounted by four glass block windows and brick segmental arches in the eastern half (Figure 35). Based on brick infill below, these windows likely replaced original door openings. The south elevation of the outhouse features corbelled brick along the cornice line and a central brick turret with a metal onion dome roof. In the center of this elevation, there is a single-leaf wood door.



Figure 35. Livery (SC-SPC-095) with attached outhouse at right, Facing West-Northwest

Integrity

This property’s integrity was assessed using National Register Bulletins 15 *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and 36 *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties* (NPS 1997 [1995]; Little et al. 2000). The Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard retains excellent integrity of location. The integrity of setting has been impacted by the removal of several key buildings and structures related to the brickyard operation and subsequent growth of vegetation, around the extant buildings and throughout much of the brickyard property. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the loss of the key buildings and

structures, which impacts the understanding of the brickyard's organization of space. The overall landscape of the brickyard looks very different now from how it looked during active operation, due to the loss of key buildings and structures and significant growth of vegetation, which impact the understanding of proportion and scale of the property. These changes have also impacted the integrity of feeling and association, in particular because of extensive ground disturbance, which weakens the ability of the property's archaeological data to contribute significant information and answer important research questions. Although the lime kiln remains partially extant and the ruins of the brick kiln are evident in the landscape, it is difficult for the complex to convey its historic function as a brickyard. Overall, the brickyard retains poor integrity.

Statement of Significance:

Property History

Please see Section 3.6.1.2 for the history of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company, Schroeder Family History, and Brickyard Operations.

The brickyard was sited on Block A and may have also extended into Block B of the East Shakopee plat. According to deed books on file at Scott County Government Center, Herman Schroeder owned several lots on Blocks A and B. In particular, he purchased Lots 1-3 on Block B in 1879, followed by Lot 4 in 1884. The Schroeder family is also recorded as owning Lots 1, 2, 5, and 6 on Block A. Given the extent of the brickyard, it is presumed they owned additional lots; however, the deed books were only accessible during an initial visit to the Scott County Government Center so a thorough review could not be undertaken.

The 1880 census recorded residents by street but did not specify house number and it is not known if the census was taken in physical order. It lists Henry Schroeder and his family (wife Sophia and children, Mary, William, Lena, John, and Alfred), followed by Herman Schroeder and his family (wife Mary, and children Henry, William, and Emilie). Both families also had several laborers identified as part of their residence, which suggests there may have been additional quarters on the property. Henry's boarders included William Hass (a brickmaker), Henry Lahrman (a brickmaker), Theodore Buck (a brickmaker), John Borer (a brick burner), William Lauer (a yard hand), John Bohls (a yard hand), and Lena Affolter (a servant). Herman's boarders included Charles Lauer (a yard hand), Peters Christ (a brickmaker), William Altemat (a brickmaker), Henry Brosch (a yard hand), Albert Henke (a yard hand), Victor Gasse (a brick burner), and Catherine Teich (a servant) (U.S. Census Bureau 1880). Brickyard employees included primarily men and also some children (Figure 36 and 37).



Figure 36. Brickyard Employees Unloading the Brick Kiln (Huber et al. 1992:35)



Figure 37. Brickyard Employees Near the Brickmaking Machine (McKnight 2018)

By the time of the 1900 census, Henry had left the family business and moved to Long Prairie. Herman's family had expanded to include children Adolph, Anna, and Lena, and had lost son William. Their boarders included Otto Poetsch (teamster at the brick works) and Abert Knabe (laborer at the brick

works). Additional employees at the brick works also resided on Bluff Street (Avenue): August Schellar (laborer), William Kress, Jr. (laborer), Hans Poehls (foreman), Henry Bluedorn (temperer), and Fred Gallmeier (laborer). It is presumed that Poehls resided at 805 Bluff Avenue East as the foreman, and Fred Gallmeier likely lived at 711 Bluff Avenue East based on subsequent census records. At least 19 other men lived elsewhere in Shakopee and were employed at the brick works, which presumably refers to Schroeder's brickyard. Their roles included laborer, temperer, engineer, and truck pusher, and two additional men were identified in the census as brickmasons (U.S. Census Bureau 1900).

Similarly, the 1910 census records 19 individuals as employees at the brickyard; most were laborers, one was an engineer, and one laborer was female (U.S. Census Bureau 1910). The 1920 census records fewer employees at the brickyard, with six employees on Bluff Street (Avenue) and one additional employee living on 4th Street (U.S. Census Bureau 1920). By 1930, brickyard employees listed in the census included two laborers, and one teamster for a brick and fuel business. Herman's son Adolph was listed as manufacturer and dealer of bricks and son Henry was listed as shipper of fuel (U.S. Census Bureau 1930).

As the 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps denoted, the business declined significantly by the 1930s (see Figure 24). Local records indicate that the business closed in 1941, but Adolph's obituary indicated that the brickyard was still in operation as of 1949 (Brochure titled "The Schroeder Brick & Lime Mfg. Co. Shakopee, Minn." on file at SCHS; Minnesota Bricks 2020c). In the 1950s, Adolph and Henry's sisters Emily and Anna sold the Schroeder-owned parcels on Blocks A and B, bringing the Schroeder tenure on Bluff Avenue East to an end (Deed books on file at Scott County Government Center).

Significance

The Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard was evaluated within the "Shakopee, 1844-Present" historic context (see Section 3.6.1). As a prominent and longstanding brickyard in Shakopee that contributed significantly to local construction and the local economy, the brickyard has local significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry. The recommended period of significance is from 1876 to 1935, during which time the business was known to be in operation as a brick manufacturer. However, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey this historical significance.

The brickyard is associated with Herman Schroeder as co-founder of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. However, the brickyard operation relied on contributions from many laborers. Additionally, Herman's house remains extant and better represents his individual contributions to local history. Therefore, the brickyard does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion B.

The brickyard does not retain sufficient characteristics of a brickyard, and is not associated with a known architect or builder. Therefore, the brickyard does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion C.

Per the results of the archaeological investigation detailed in Section 4.0, the Schroeder brickyard does not retain sufficient archaeological integrity to contribute to answering important research questions. Therefore, it does not have significance under NRHP Criterion D.

Recommendation

The Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of historical integrity.

5.2 Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050)

Location:

Rear of 805 Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee, Minnesota

Description:

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050) are located along the north side of the parcel at 805 Bluff Avenue East that contains the Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), but have been inventoried and evaluated separately from this house (Figure 38). The kiln is also sited on the south side of the present-day Minnesota Valley State Trail. This lime kiln was associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). The upper portion of the lime kiln had begun to deteriorate by 1967, according to a historical photograph (Figure 39) (SCHS 2019). More deterioration has occurred since then. Only the lower portion of the lime kiln remains extant. The ruins include portions of four exterior masonry walls and a visible brick fireplace arch, observed on the north wall (Pizza 2013:38). The ruins are set into the slope of the site and surrounded by vegetation, which obscures additional details.



Figure 38. Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050), Facing South

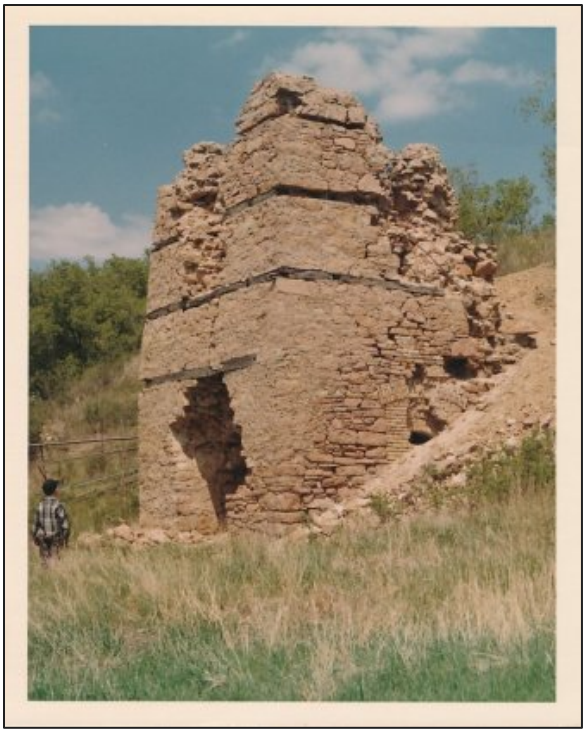


Figure 39. Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050), Facing Southeast, c. 1967 (SCHS 2019)

Integrity

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins retain excellent integrity of location. The integrity of setting has been compromised by the loss of several key buildings and structures associated with the Schroeder brickyard to the north and northeast. The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the loss of the upper portion of the kiln, which also impacts the integrity of feeling and association. Overall, the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins retain poor integrity.

Statement of Significance:

Property History

In the early 1850s, settlers wanted brick at first to build chimneys and foundations, and later houses and commercial buildings. However, it was very expensive to ship. Instead, early settlers used limestone in building construction from the floor of the Minnesota River Valley. Limestone was also used for foundations and mills before brickmaking became more common and less expensive. As limestone became less prevalent as a building material, it was instead burned to produce lime for use as a mortar material and to whitewash interior and exterior walls (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80). The 1860-1880 federal census indicates that there were several lime kiln operations in the Shakopee area. By 1880, only one remained: J.B. Conter (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:81-82). Historian Kathryn D. Cravens asserts that lime production may have been the first true industry in Shakopee, if defined as a “business large enough to produce products that ship outside of the town itself” (Cravens 2015:26). As of 1993, Shakopee had two extant lime kilns, including this one located at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard. The other was located west of Shakopee about one-half mile east of the Strunk-

Nyssen Brewery, but has since been razed. Both lime kilns were fueled by wood, which was readily available in the Shakopee area (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:80-81; Pizza 2013:39-40).

In 1906, Herman Schroeder, owner of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company, reported to the *Scott County Argus* that he had completed construction on his 150 barrel per day lime manufacturing plant and began operating it immediately (*Scott County Argus*, 11 May 1906). Therefore, this lime kiln was built c. 1906. The location of Schroeder's brickyard was ideal for brickmaking due to its "large accessible supply of high quality clay, wood to fuel the kilns and steam engines, a willing workforce, and close proximity to a growing community" (SCHS 2019). Large clay pits and limestone outcrops were harvested to manufacture brick and powdered lime, the latter of which was used for farming and plaster/mortar mixtures. The Schroeder brickyard also had tempering pits (clay/sand/water mixing areas), steam engines, drying sheds, and a brick kiln (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2019:i-ii).

Limestone was quarried near this site, in particular, one outcrop is visible to the east-southeast of the kiln in a historical photograph from the early 1900s (see Figure 28). Limestone chunks were a common byproduct of stone quarrying. A ramp ran alongside the south side of this kiln so laborers could load the chunks from wagons into the chimney of the kiln. When heated or burned to 1600ºF, lime chunks crumbled into powder, which would fall to the floor. Laborers then shoveled the lime powder into 200-pound barrels, which were sealed until the lime was ready to be mixed and used. This lime kiln was fueled by wood, burned in fireboxes on either side of the kiln. The fireboxes are visible in the early 1900s historical photograph without their iron doors. Although lime making could occur year-round, brickmaking could not so this kiln likely did not operate during the winter ("Lime Kilns" brochure, on file at SCHS). According to the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee, 15 men operated the kiln, which produced 100 barrels of lime powder per day (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). At the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard, lime was manufactured to support the brickmaking operation as lime production was typically done on a small scale. In general, lime manufacture ceased with the development of concrete between 1900-1910, which suggests that Schroeder's lime manufacturing plant was short-lived (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:81).

The Schroeder Lime Kiln is depicted on the 1925 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (see Figure 23). However, the 1935 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps notate the lime kiln as "not used" and the fireboxes had been removed, which suggests that the lime making had ceased (see Figure 24). Additionally, the brick drying sheds were gone, suggesting that the brickyard was no longer in operation (Sanborn Map Company 1925, 1935).

For more information about the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company and its founders, Henry and Herman Schroeder, please see Section 3.6.1.2.

Other Nineteenth Century Minnesota Lime Kilns

A 2013 survey of nineteenth century masonry ruins in Minnesota noted the location of another Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-067) in Shakopee, likely built circa 1863. These ruins were located west of Shakopee's historic core and were razed sometime before 2013. By 1898, a brewer operated in this location and the lime kiln may have been repurposed for this function (Pizza 2013:39-40). The Carey Lime Kiln Ruins

(FL-SVT-004) in Spring Valley Township were also included in the 2013 survey. This kiln was built c. 1868 and was used in 1882 in relation to a farm (Pizza 2013:26). Additional lime kilns were identified but not subject to a site visit (Pizza 2013:15). The NRHP-listed G.A. Carlson Lime Kiln was built in 1882 in Red Wing as part of a large limestone quarrying operation. Crews of 40-60 men were needed for quarrying, stone-cutting, loading and unloading the kiln, and shipping. This kiln has 35-foot-tall walls on the north, east, and west, and its base is more than 60 feet wide with a large archway in the middle flanked by two smaller archways. The G.A. Carlson Lime Kiln is typical of about 30 such kilns operated by about 16 companies in the Red Wing area from 1870 to 1908. The quarry and lime industry was very significant to the area (Red Wing Newsroom 2017; Kunau 1975). The NRHP-listed Grey Cloud Lime Kiln was built c. 1850 in Cottage Grove Township. It was about 20 feet wide at the base and 35 feet tall, and a good example of early vernacular lime kilns. The kiln ceased operations c. 1900. It remained in good condition until a 2014 flood caused significant erosion (Spaeth 1978; Anderson 2014).

Significance

For the purpose of this evaluation, the property boundary is limited to the lime kiln's footprint. This property was previously surveyed c. 1979, at which time no recommendation of eligibility was made. It was also surveyed in 2013 by Two Pines Resource Group, LLC, who recommended the ruins to be potentially eligible but did not specify under which criterion (Pizza 2013:38; SHPO n.d.). The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins are locally designated by the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee for age, building material (limestone), and association with historic use (lime kiln) (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). This is an honorary designation.

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins were evaluated within the "Shakopee, 1844-Present" historic context (Que 2020). The Schroeder Lime Kiln was one of several buildings and structures at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). Despite the name, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company was best known for its brickmaking. Lime manufacture was secondary to brickmaking, and added to the brickyard c. 1906. The Schroeder Lime Kiln is the last surviving lime kiln in Shakopee. Although lime manufacture was initially a prevalent local industry, it was not sustainable as only one lime manufacturer remained by 1880. It is likely that lime manufacture at Schroeder's brickyard did not last very long. This structure is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth century lime kiln and, therefore, has individual significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry. However, since the upper portion has significantly deteriorated, this structure does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance (NPS 1997[1995]:47).

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins were also evaluated within the "Minnesota's Nineteenth-Century Mason Ruins" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) (Pizza 2015). As a lime kiln for a brickyard, this property is classified as industrial ruins. In order for industrial ruins to be eligible under Criterion A in the area of Industry, the operations that occurred at the former building or structure must have played an important role in an industry at the state or national level; or served as an important economic foundation for a community or region, either alone or in conjunction with other operations of the same type; or the former building or structure must have been the site of an event important to the history of that industry (Pizza 2015:Section F, Page 11). In the case of the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins, this structure did not play an important role in an industry at the state or national level. This lime kiln was established after several

other lime kilns were established in Shakopee and, therefore, was not part of the economic foundation for the area. Although operated concurrently with brickmaking at the Schroeder brickyard, lime manufacture was not tied to the brickmaking operation as neither process depended on the other. Therefore, this structure did not serve as an important economic foundation in conjunction with brickmaking. Lastly, this structure was not the site of an event important in the history of the lime industry. Therefore, the Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins do not meet the registration requirements for industrial ruins under NRHP Criterion A within the "Minnesota's Nineteenth-Century Mason Ruins" MPDF (Pizza 2015:Section F, Page 11).

Although the lime kiln was owned by Herman Schroeder, this structure is not representative of his contributions to local history. Additionally, operation of the lime kiln was not known to be carried out by Herman Schroeder nor would his participation in its operation have formed or solidified his significance within the brickmaking industry, per the registration requirements for industrial ruins under NRHP Criterion B within the "Minnesota's Nineteenth-Century Mason Ruins" MPDF (Pizza 2015:Section F, Page 11). Therefore, this property does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion B.

The lime kiln exhibits similar construction and design as other known nineteenth century lime kilns. However, because the lime kiln is in ruins, it can no longer embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; is not representative of a specific architectural style; and is not associated with a known architect or builder. Therefore, this property does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion C.

This property has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it does not have significance under NRHP Criterion D.

This property is also located within the boundaries of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). Although the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard has local significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry as a prominent and longstanding brickyard in Shakopee that contributed significantly to local construction and the local economy, the brickyard does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance.

Recommendation

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins are recommended not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of historical integrity.

5.3 Livery (SC-SPC-095)

Location:

Rear of 711 Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee, Minnesota

Description:

This one-and-a-half-story livery (or stable) is located to the northwest of the house (SC-SPC-094) that is addressed 711 Bluff Avenue East (Figure 40). The livery was built c. 1880 and is associated with the

Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). The livery and house are sited on the same parcel but are not historically associated. A wood fence runs along the north boundary of the parcel, separating the parcel from a public trail. There is a chain link fence along the east boundary of the parcel. To the south, the parcel is bordered by Bluff Avenue East. To the west, there is a partially paved road that provides access to the Sweeney Marina, sited farther north.



Figure 40. Livery (SC-SPC-095), Facing Northeast

The livery is sited on a slight slope from south to north. Directly south of the building, there is an asphalt parking lot, which has a chain link fence around the northeast corner. The livery rests on a concrete slab foundation, is constructed of seven-course American bond brick from the Schroeder brickyard, and has a side gable roof. The roof is covered in standing seam steel. The south elevation features a full-length addition, identified because of the noticeable seam between this portion of the building and the original. This addition has a shed roof covered with standing seam metal. There is a partial-width addition in the north half of the east elevation. It has a side gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and an interior brick chimney at the east end. At the north end of the east elevation of this partial-width addition, there is a square addition with a shed roof that is covered with asphalt shingles and a brick parapet wall on the south and east elevations that conceal the shed roof. This addition has been identified in research documents as an outhouse (Cravens 2015:35). The specific dates of the additions are not known, but the building achieved its present-day form no later than 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937). The original building and the outhouse were likely originally standalone buildings and the side gable addition was constructed between them at a later date. The building is described below as follows: first the original building and attached full-length addition, then the side gable addition on the east elevation, and finally the outhouse on the east elevation of the side gable addition.

The south elevation of the full-length addition to the original building has several fenestration openings (Figure 41). At the east end, there is an entranceway with a two-course brick segmental arch above. The entranceway is filled with a replacement single-leaf plywood door with a narrow light. There are two courses of brick infill above the door, which suggests that the original door was arched. Near the center of the south elevation, there is a four-by-four glass block window that replaced a single-leaf door opening, based on brick infill above and below the window. This fenestration opening is also surmounted by a two-course brick segmental arch. Above the segmental arch, there is an almost square-shaped plywood hinged opening with an arched wood surround and a two-course brick segmental arch. Directly east of the plywood hinged opening, there is a faded metal sign that reads “BOAT RAMP.” The western third of the south elevation contains a replacement single-stall rolling metal garage door with a wood lintel. The original garage door would have been wood.



Figure 41. Livery (SC-SPC-095), South Elevation, Facing North

The west elevation shows the distinct difference in brick cladding from the original building and the full-length addition on the south elevation (Figure 42). In the southern third of the west elevation, there is a three-by-three glass block window surmounted by a brick jack arch. The northern two-thirds of the west elevation feature, from south to north, a four-by-three glass block window surmounted by a brick jack arch and a four-by-two glass block window, the bottom half of which is covered with plywood, on the original building. The jack arch has either been replaced or was added later to reduce the size of the fenestration opening. The glass block windows are not likely to be original to the building. In the gable end, there is a semi-circular wood window with a brick rounded arch. Below this window, there is a traced circle on this elevation; its purpose is not known.



Figure 42. Livery (SC-SPC-095), West Elevation, Facing East

The north elevation of the original building does not have many architectural details (Figure 43). Near the east and west ends of the original building, there is a brick segmental arch with infilled brick below. These arches likely indicate original doorways that have been filled in. In the western half of the original building, there is a four-by-three glass block window surmounted by a brick jack arch.

On the east elevation of the original building, near the connection to the side gable addition, there is a three-by-two glass block window surmounted by a brick jack arch; and a semi-circular wood window with a brick rounded arch in the gable end (Figure 44). The east elevation of the full-length shed roof addition has a three-by-two glass block window surmounted by a brick jack arch.



Figure 43. Livery (SC-SPC-095), North Elevation, Facing Southeast



Figure 44. Livery (SC-SPC-095), East and South Elevations, Facing Northwest

The side gable addition is attached to the north half of the east elevation of the original building (see Figure 44). The south elevation of this addition features a single-leaf plywood door surmounted by a one-course brick segmental arch in the western half and two vinyl awning windows surmounted by four glass block windows and brick segmental arches in the eastern half. Based on brick infill below, these windows likely replaced original door openings. On the east elevation of the larger side gable addition, there is a square wood opening infilled with canvas. There is no fenestration on the north elevation of the side gable addition (see Figure 43).

The outhouse is attached to the north half of the east elevation of the side gable addition (see Figure 44). The south elevation of the outhouse features corbelled brick along the cornice line and a central brick turret with a metal onion dome roof. In the center of this elevation, there is a single-leaf wood door. On the east elevation of the outhouse, there is corbelled brick along the cornice line (Figure 45). This elevation has no fenestration. On the north elevation of the outhouse, there are two small openings with no fill.



Figure 45. Livery (SC-SPC-094), East Elevation of Outhouse, Facing West

Integrity

The livery retains good integrity of location. The integrity of setting has been compromised by the construction of the house to the southeast in the 1950s and loss of other buildings associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company to the northeast by 1937, of which only the Lime Kiln Ruins and Brick Kiln Ruins remain (NETR 1953; NETR 1957; University of Minnesota 1937). The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been compromised by some altered fenestration

openings with replacement windows and doors not in-kind and infilled brick. These changes slightly impact the integrity of feeling and association. The side gable addition and outhouse were built prior to 1937 and, therefore, do not affect the livery's integrity. Overall, the livery retains fair integrity.

Statement of Significance:

Property History

This red brick building was historically part of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) and was used as a livery. The outhouse was used by brickyard workers. Starting in the 1990s, under the ownership of the Sweeney family, this building was used as a bait shop and private shop (Terracon Consultants, Inc. 2019:9; Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). This building is locally designated by the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee for age, architecture, and materials (Schroeder brick) (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). This is an honorary designation.

At the brickyard, clay was dug by hand using shovels and buckets and later horse-drawn scrapers. The clay would then be mixed with sand and water in large circular pits. A horse-powered pug mill would churn and mix the clay. Then the clay was dusted with sand and pushed into rectangular wooden forms to create the brick shape. Circa 1891, Schroeder likely added a brickmaking machine, which would have replaced the horse-powered operation (Cravens 2015:35-36; Brochure titled "The Schroeder Brick & Lime Mfg. Co. Shakopee, Minn." on file at SCHS). Presumably, the brickyard horses were stabled in this livery.

This part of Shakopee is minimally documented on historic maps and the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps only cover Bluff Avenue to the east of Minnesota Street. Since this building was associated with the brickyard, it was likely built circa 1880 when the Herman Schroeder House was built to the east (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). The original building and its additions are visible on a 1937 historical aerial photograph with a house directly south. By 1940, the house was demolished (University of Minnesota 1937, 1940). The present-day house on the lot was built between 1953-1957 (NETR 1953; University of Minnesota 1957). Between 1979 and 1991, a gable-roofed outbuilding was constructed to the north of the livery; it was demolished in late 2019 or early 2020 (NETR 1979, 1991; Google Earth 2019, 2020).

This building is located on Lots 1 and 2 of Block B of the East Shakopee Plat. According to deed books on file at the Scott County Government Center, it was owned by D.L. How in 1872. Herman Schroeder, owner of Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company, purchased these two lots in 1879. As of 1924, Herman's son Henry Schroeder owned the lots along with Lots 5 and 6 of Block B. In 1933, following Herman's wife Marie's death in 1932, the land passed from Henry and his brother Adolph Schroeder to their sisters Emily and Anna Schroeder. In 1957, Anna's share was sold to John Cameron and Emily's share was sold to the public (Deed books on file at Scott County Government Center; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 4 February 1932:1). John Cameron may have built the present-day house.

Census records list numerous residents on Bluff Avenue (or Street), but house numbers were not listed until 1930. That year, Marie Gaulmeier and her sons Henry and Edward were listed at 709 Bluff Street.

Henry was a laborer in the brickyard. The Gaulmeiers (or Gallmeiers) were also listed on Bluff Street in the 1900 and 1920 censuses, including Marie's husband Frederick, who was a laborer at the brickworks (presumably referring to the Schroeder brickyard). Their son Edward was listed as an engineer in the brickyard in 1920. The 1910 Census lists the Gallmeiers at 1st Street, which was likely an error. No record for this address was listed in the 1940 census, presumably because the house was no longer extant (U.S. Census Bureau 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940).

Please see Section 5.1 on the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) for additional historical information about the company.

Significance

For the purpose of this evaluation, the Livery is considered separate from the present-day house (SC-SPC-094) that is located on the same parcel because the two buildings are not historically associated. The property boundary is limited to this building's footprint.

This building, which consists of a livery and attached outhouse, was evaluated within the "Shakopee, 1844-Present" historic context (see Section 3.6.1). Brick construction was quite prevalent in Shakopee. Although the outhouse is a unique property type, it does not represent a significant event in the history of Shakopee. The construction of this livery similarly does not represent a significant event in local history. These property types are typical of rural landscapes, as Shakopee was characterized during the late 1800s. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion A.

This building is associated with Herman Schroeder as the founder of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. However, this building is not representative of Schroeder's contributions to history. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion B.

This building exhibits standard characteristics of late nineteenth century brick construction in Shakopee and is not associated with a known architect or builder. Its design and construction details do not stand out among other brick buildings from this time period. Although a full inventory of buildings constructed using Schroeder brick has not been undertaken, this building does not stand out among known Schroeder brick construction. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion C.

This building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it does not have significance under NRHP Criterion D.

This building is also located within the boundaries of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). Although the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard has local significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry as a prominent and longstanding brickyard in Shakopee that contributed significantly to local construction and the local economy, the brickyard does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance.

Recommendation

The Livery is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance.

5.4 Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096)

Location:

717-719 Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee, Minnesota

Description:

This two-story house is located on the north side of Bluff Avenue East and east of Market Street (Figure 46). It was built in 1880 for Herman Schroeder, who owned and operated the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. His company's brickyard (SC-SPC-093) was sited to the northeast of this house. The house is sited on a slight slope from south to north. There is an asphalt driveway to the east. The house rests on a concrete foundation, with concrete blocks visible on the north elevation. The house is constructed of red stretcher bond brick from Schroeder's brickyard and has a cross-hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. Its form consists of a two-story T-shaped main block with a one-story, almost full-width, enclosed porch on the south-facing façade and a one-story hipped roof wing with an addition at the eastern end that is mostly enclosed with a partial-width open porch at the northeast corner. The porch was not original to the house, but was likely built in the early 1900s and was originally screened, according to a historical drawing and photograph (Huber et al. 1992:91). The date of the addition on the northeast corner of the house is not known, but it was built no later than 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937).



Figure 46. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), Facing Northwest

The porch on the south-facing facade is constructed of red stretcher bond brick and has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles (Figure 47). On the south-facing façade, the porch features three brick pilasters that divide the elevation into two bays. The pilaster capitals feature four simple rectangular rosettes in the middle and egg-and-dart trim along the top (Figure 48). The east bay contains the primary entranceway flanked by windows. Above the entranceway, the lintel features small stuccoed dentils. The west bay contains a grouping of windows. Beneath the windows, there is a continuous brick sill. Beneath the sill, there is a carved frieze that consists of a band of acanthus leaves (Figure 49). Above and below the acanthus leaves, there is carved egg-and-dart trim, which is typically found on interior walls as part of molding. At the northeast corner of the porch and along the south-facing façade of the two-story portion of the house, there is a small wing that features a large window. Beneath the window, there is a brick sill above a recessed brick panel. Above the window, there is a brick jack arch and brick corbelling along the cornice line.



Figure 47. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), South-Facing Facade, Facing North

The second story of the house rises above the porch and the wing. The west half projects slightly forward from the east half and contains three fenestration openings compared to the east half's two fenestration openings. All five fenestration openings are surmounted by brick segmental arches. Visible fenestration on the first story of the south-facing façade consists of, from west to east on the porch, three one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with wood storm windows; a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window; a single-leaf wood door with two lights and a single-leaf wood storm door with three lights; and a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window; and on the small wing, a large wood picture window with a transom surrounded by square stained glass. Visible fenestration on the second story of the south-facing façade consists of five one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows. The one-story addition to the rear hipped wing extends eastward beyond the main block and contains a secondary entranceway on the south

elevation that is accessed by a concrete step. The entranceway is filled with a single-leaf wood door with two lights and a single-leaf wood storm door with three lights. Above the door, there is a soldier course of bricks.

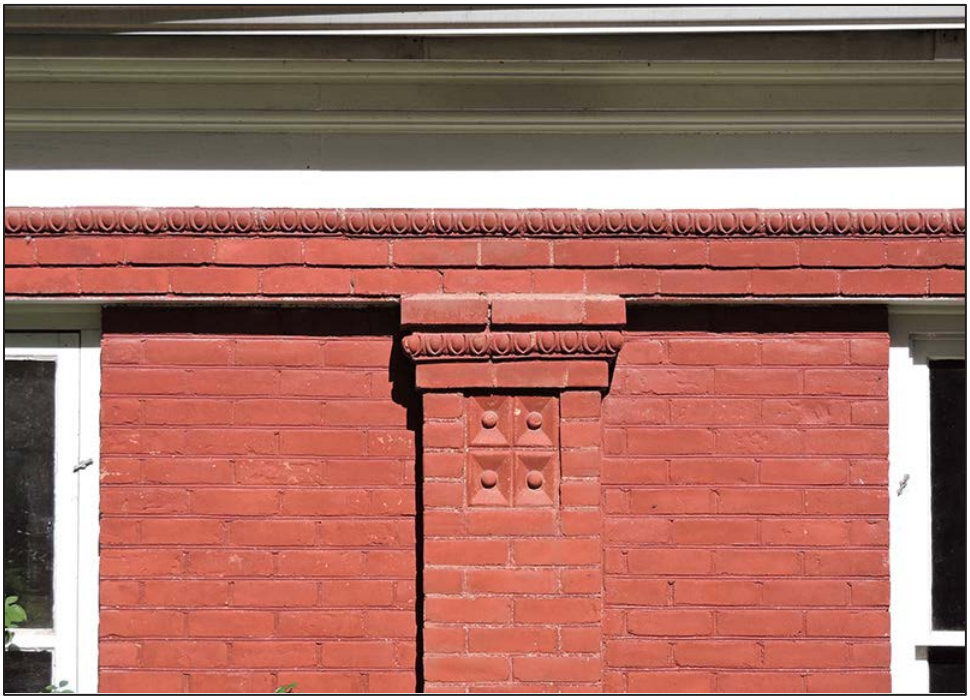


Figure 48. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), Pilaster Detail, Facing North



Figure 49. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), Frieze Detail, Facing North

The east elevation is the most complex of the four elevations (Figure 50). Starting at the south end, the porch is visible with the two-story portion rising above it. The east elevation of the porch features a brick pilaster in the same treatment as the south-facing façade and a pair of fenestration openings. The same brick carvings on the south-facing façade are present on the east elevation of the porch. The east elevation of the two-story projection on the south-facing façade that rises above the porch has no architectural details. The small wing is also visible on the east elevation and features one fenestration opening surmounted by a brick jack arch; it has no other architectural details. The east elevation of the T-shaped main block that projects eastward features two fenestration openings on each story. All four openings have stone sills and are arched with brick segmental arches above. The roof of the addition to the rear one-story hipped wing is attached to the east elevation of the main block. The east elevation of the rear addition includes two rectangular fenestration openings and a brick water table. The northern end of the rear addition features an open porch with a brick column that supports the roof. There is a wood grill along the roofline between the wall of the house and the column. Visible fenestration on the first story of the east elevation consists of, from south to north, a pair of one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows; a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window with a wood storm window; two one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows; and two four-over-four, double-hung, wood windows with wood storm windows. Visible fenestration on the second story of the east elevation consists of two one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows.



Figure 50. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), East Elevation, Facing West

The south elevation consists primarily of the one-story rear wing, which has a visible concrete block foundation (Figure 51). The two-story main block rises above the rear wing, of which the western half projects slightly northward from the eastern half. The eastern end of the north elevation features the open porch, described above. On the north elevation of the porch, there is a wood grill along the roofline

between the column and the wall of the house. There is an entranceway at the eastern end that is accessed by a concrete step. The rear wing is primarily brick except for the portion of the wall behind the open porch, which is clad in clapboard siding and is an addition. At the eastern end of the enclosed brick portion of the wing, there is an exterior brick chimney that has been cut at the roofline. To the west of the chimney, there are three arched fenestration openings with stone sills and brick segmental arches above. At the western end of the wing, there is another entranceway that is accessed by a wood deck with wood railings and wood steps (Figure 52). Visible fenestration consists of, from east to west, a single-leaf wood door with two lights and a single-leaf wood storm door with three lights; three one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows; and a single-leaf wood door with a single light.

The west elevation includes, from north to south, the one-story rear wing, the two-story main block, and the one-story front porch (Figure 53). At the north end, there is a cellar entry that has a concrete block foundation and a hinged wood door. The fenestration openings on the rear addition and the two-story main block have stone sills and are arched with brick segmental arches above. On the front porch, the west elevation includes a rectangular fenestration opening with a brick sill below and a carved frieze, as described on the south-facing façade. Visible fenestration on the first story of the west elevation consists of a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window with an aluminum storm window; a pair of one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with faux dividers and wood storm windows; a two-over-two, double-hung, wood window with a wood storm window; and a one-over-one, double-hung, wood window with a wood storm window. Visible fenestration on the second story of the west elevation consists of two one-over-one, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows.



Figure 51. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), East and North Elevations, Facing Southwest



Figure 52. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), North Elevation, Facing South-Southeast



Figure 53. Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), West Elevation, Facing East

Integrity

The Herman Schroeder House retains excellent integrity of location. The integrity of setting has been slightly compromised by the loss of buildings and structures associated with the Schroeder brickyard to the north by 1937 and construction of a house to the west in the 1950s (University of Minnesota 1937; NETR 1953, 1957). The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been compromised by the enclosure of the front porch; replacement windows and doors that are mostly in-kind; the removal of historic shutters; and the loss of the original corbelled chimney. The house retains good integrity of feeling and association, although it has been converted into a multiple dwelling. Overall, the Herman Schroeder House retains good integrity.

Statement of Significance:

Property History

This house was built for Herman Schroeder and it is adorned with decorative Schroeder bricks. This building is locally designated by the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee “for age, architecture, building material (Schroeder brick) and home of historic person (Herman Schroeder)”; this is an honorary designation (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). According to a building permit on file at the City of Shakopee, the house was converted from a single dwelling into a duplex or triplex in 1981 (City of Shakopee 1981). No original building permit was found for this property. A drawing of the house was included in the William Hinds’ *A 1891 Sketch of Shakopee* (Figure 54) (Hinds 1891). It depicts the house without the front porch and many of the windows had shutters. Additionally, the drawing shows a chimney on the east roof slope that is no longer an extant and the rear wing is partially visible.



Figure 54. 1891 Sketch of the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096) (Hinds 1891)

An undated photograph includes the completed porch, which was originally screened (Figure 55). Two men stand before the house, of which one may be Herman Schroeder, which could date the photograph to the early 1900s. This photograph also shows that the original windows were arched (Huber et al. 1992:91). A gabled building is visible in the background; however, it is not known if this was the livery or another outbuilding associated with this house.

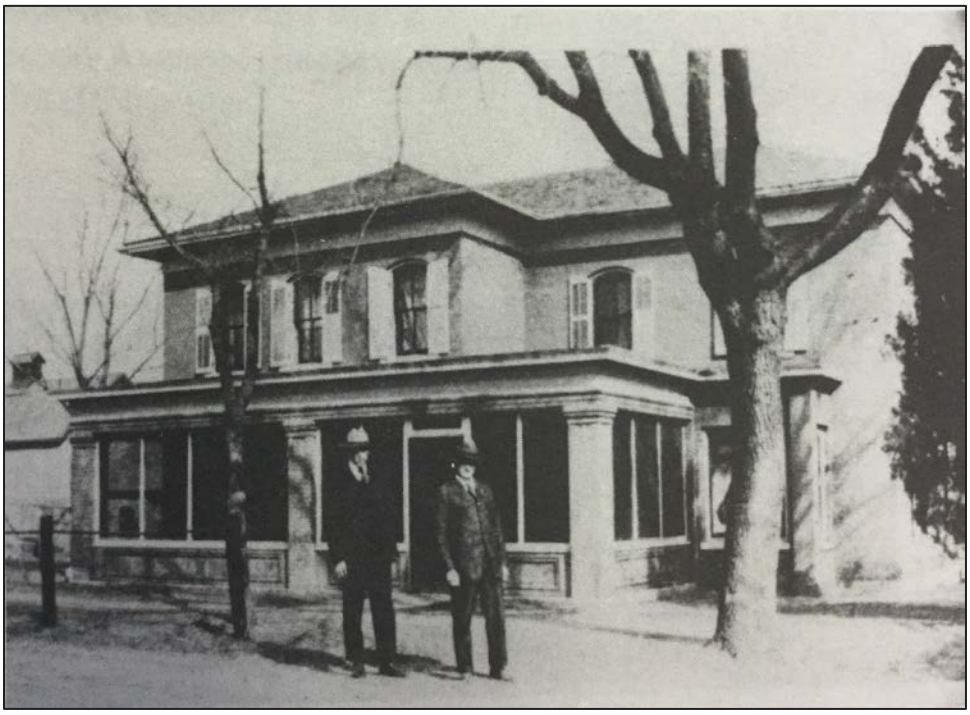


Figure 55. Herman Schroeder House, Date Unknown (Huber et al. 1992:91)

This lot is located on Lots 3 and 4 of Block B of the East Shakopee Plat. According to deed books on file at the Scott County Government Center, Herman Schroeder purchased Lot 3 in 1879 and Lot 4 in 1884 (Deed books on file at Scott County Government Center). Available deed books did not note another sale and the deed books were not accessible for further examination due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Herman Frederick Schroeder was born in Hemsloh, Hanover, Germany, on July 26, 1854. He emigrated to the U.S. in 1870 and settled in Belle Plaine, Minnesota. He married Marie Reinke in 1875 and they moved to Shakopee. The following year, Herman opened a brickyard with his brother Henry, which evolved into the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. This was “one of the leading and most prosperous business enterprises of the city and which is known throughout the northwest” (Schleper 2019). Other names for the company include the Schroeder Brickyard & Lime Mfg. Co., the Schroeder Brick Manufacturing & Fuel Co., and the Schroeder Brick & Fuel Co. (SCHS n.d.). Henry was married to Sophia Reinke, with whom he had several children. The 1880 federal census notes that the Schroeders manufactured one million bricks (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:92-93; Cravens 2015:34; *The Shakopee Tribune*, 15 May 1924:1). Geologist Newton H. Winchell wrote in 1882 that the Schroeder brothers had made bricks for six years, producing 700,000 annually, and selling at $5 per thousand. The bricks were “red, and of good quality” (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:93). An undated advertisement for the City Brick Yard listed Herman Schroeder as the proprietor and manufacturer of “Red Repressed, Ornamental, Sand-

Mould Veneering, Common and Well Brick" with a capacity of five million annually. The advertisement also suggested the company was established in 1874 (Archival material on file at SCHS).

Herman was considered one of Shakopee's "early residents and prominent citizens" (*Scott County Argus*, 25 June 1903:1). In 1896, Herman purchased his brother's interest and continued operating the company (Minnesota Bricks 2020b; R.L. Polk & Co. 1907:353). Herman passed away in 1922. In Herman's obituary, his company was characterized as "one of the leading and most prosperous business enterprises of the city and which is known throughout the northwest" (*Shakopee Argus*, 3 March 1922:1). Herman also served on the Shakopee city council for 18 years, organized the city's first fire department and served as its first president, was active in St. John's Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Mutual Aid society, and the Valley cemetery association (*Shakopee Argus*, 3 March 1922:1).

Herman Schroeder resided in this house with his family. The 1880 census lists many residents on Bluff Avenue (or Street) including Herman; his wife, Mary (Marie); and their children, Henry, William, and Emilie. In 1880 the household also included Charles Lauer (yard hand), Peters Christ (Brickmaker), William Altemat (brickmaker), Henry Brosch (yard hand), Albert Henke (yard hand), Victor Gasse (brickburner), Catherine Teich (servant). The 1900 census includes the following Schroeders: Herman, Mary, Henry, Amelia, Adolph, Anna, and Lena (William had passed away); and Otto Poetsch (teamster at brickworks) and Abert Knabe (laborer at brickworks). The 1910 census places Herman Schroeder and his family on 4th Street, which is likely a mistake. Herman's household included Mary, Emely, Adolph, Anna, and Lena. By this point, Henry was married and lived on 1st Street with his wife, Nettie. The 1920 census lists the Schroeders on Bluff Street again. The 1930 census includes house numbers and places the Schroeders at 717 Bluff Street. By this point, Herman had passed away so his wife, Marie, is listed as head of household and lived with her daughters, Emily and Anna. Adolph had married and lived at 627 1st Street East with his wife, Marie. The 1940 census lists only Emily and Anna at this address as Marie had passed away; both women were listed as housewives (U.S. Census Bureau 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940).

Herman's sons Henry and Adolph also rose to prominence in Shakopee. Henry, born in 1876, studied business at Gustavus Adolphus College and attended Hess business college in St. Paul. He then worked as a traveling salesman for his father's brickyard. Henry married Nettie Gibson in 1903. At the time, he was alderman of the Third ward and previously city recorder in Shakopee. He was considered "one of Shakopee's best known and highly respected young men" (*Scott County Argus*, 25 June 1903:1; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1). *The Shakopee Tribune* described him as "rapidly rising in business circles as a moving spirit in the Schroeder Brick Manufacturing and Mercantile company, one of the strong manufacturing enterprises of the city" (*The Shakopee Tribune*, 26 June 1903:1). By 1905, Henry was an assistant in his father's brickyard and hardware business. That same year, he purchased an 1856 house at 519 1st Avenue East in Shakopee. He also established a wood and fuel business. Henry served as president of the American Range Corporation in 1926, Mayor of Shakopee from 1928 to 1935, and director of First National Bank of Shakopee at the time of his death in 1936, and he helped develop Riverside Park in Shakopee. His house at 519 1st Avenue East passed to his son Ralph in 1949. It is locally designated for age (one of the oldest extant structures in Shakopee), architecture, and association

with a historic person (Henry Schroeder); this is an honorary designation (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1). Henry's obituary described him as "one of Shakopee's most prominent citizens" and a "leader in civic and business affairs" (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 21 May 1936:1).

Adolph, born in 1884, worked in his father's brickyard from 1898 to 1902. Then, from 1902-1906, Adolph worked for his father's other business selling hardware, and feed and agricultural implements. The hardware business was only in operation for a short time (R.L. Polk & Co. 1907:353). After graduating from Gustavus Adolphus College in 1907 with a Bachelor of Commerce, Adolph earned a master's degree in 1910 and taught commerce and history at Gustavus Adolphus for four years. He returned to the brickyard and later took over the business in 1922 when Herman died. Adolph's 1923 wedding announcement to Marie Keup in *The Shakopee Tribune* listed his title as business manager of the Schroeder Brick & Lime Manufacturing Co. (alternately named Schroeder Brick and Fuel company). Adolph remained in charge until his death in 1949 (Roberts and Dobbs 1993:93; Two Pines Resources Group, LLC 2013:38; Schleper 2019; *The Shakopee Tribune*, 26 April 1923:1; *Shakopee Argus*, 27 April 1923:1; *Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1; *The Shakopee Valley News*, 15 December 1949:1). Like his father, Adolph's obituary described him as a "prominent resident," who "was active in civic, parish and social affairs of the community" (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1). He served as alderman of the Third ward, and was an avid sports fan, a member of the Shakopee Commercial and Shakopee Sportsmen's clubs, and a generous contributor to many causes (*Shakopee Argus-Tribune*, 15 December 1949:1). It is not known when the business ceased operation; however, it was still in operation at the time of Adolph's death in 1949 (Minnesota Bricks 2020c). The nature of the business at the time of Adolph's death is not known, but may have only included the fuel business based on the loss of the drying sheds and engine house at the brickyard prior to 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937).

Please see Section 5.1 on the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) for additional historical information about the company.

This house is an example of nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Shakopee and does not exhibit characteristics of a defined architectural style. Like many buildings in Shakopee, it was built from bricks manufactured at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (Huber et al. 1992:35; Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). Notably, this house features several details that were not observed on neighboring brick buildings or in the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee's list of locally designated buildings, including egg and dart trim and acanthus leave carvings, pictured below in a historical photograph of bricks produced at Schroeder's brickyard (Figure 56). This house's pilasters with rectangular rosettes were also not observed on neighboring houses. As the brickyard proprietor, Herman may have wanted to showcase his product or demonstrate his wealth through these intricate decorations, which presumably required greater skill and time to craft.



Figure 56. Early 1900s Historical Photograph of Brick Details Produced by the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company (Hubert et al. 1992:34)

Significance

For the purpose of this evaluation, the property boundary is limited to the building's footprint. An archaeological survey was conducted concurrently to assess the potential of the brickyard, which was located directly to the north, to yield information important in prehistory or history.

The Herman Schroeder House was evaluated within the "Shakopee, 1844-Present" historic context (see Section 3.6.1). This house was built in 1880, more than 20 years after Shakopee was incorporated and then platted (Upham 1969[1920]:510). An 1869 lithograph of Shakopee shows steady residential development in the early decades, including a few houses on Bluff Avenue (or Street) (Ruger 1869). Although the Herman Schroeder House is considered an early home in Shakopee, there are several other houses that predate this house and remain extant, including the house to the east at 731 Bluff Avenue East (SC-SPC-097) (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). Therefore, this house does not stand out within the history of Shakopee and does not have local significance under NRHP Criterion A.

This house was built for Herman Schroeder and was his primary place of residence from 1880 until his death in 1922, during which time he operated the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. The company had been founded in 1876, but annual production grew significantly from 500,000 bricks in 1881 to 3 million bricks in 1906 under Herman's leadership. His company was very successful, producing brick for local and regional construction. Many local businesses were built using red "Shakopee" brick, which was the signature color of Schroeder's bricks. Schroeder was also an active civil servant and community member. Given that Herman resided here for over 40 years during which time he made significant local contributions, this property is associated with his productive life and reflects the time period when he achieved significance (NPS 1997 [1995]). Moreover, because the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its

historical significance, Herman Schroeder's house is the best representation of his productive life. Therefore, this house has local significance under NRHP Criterion B for its association with Herman Schroeder. The recommended period of significance is from 1880 to 1922, the years during which Herman Schroeder resided here.

This house was built using brick produced by the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company. Its form and many of its details are representative of vernacular architecture found in Shakopee in the late 1800s. Many other houses of this period were constructed of local Shakopee brick and feature arched fenestration openings and stone sills. However, this house stands out with its intricate brick details, including egg and dart trim, rosettes on the pilaster capitals, and a carved frieze of acanthus leaves. All of these details can be found on the porch, which was constructed at an unknown date, but likely in the early 1900s and prior to 1920, during Herman Schroeder's ownership. Based on the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee's list of locally designated properties, these intricate details have not been observed on other extant houses in Shakopee (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). Such details may also reflect the success of Schroeder's business and the skill of his laborers. Therefore, this house has local significance under NRHP Criterion C in the area of architecture as the work of a master brickmaker and brick mason (both anonymous), possesses high artistic value, and embodies distinctive characteristics of nineteenth century vernacular brick residences in Shakopee (NPS 1997 [1995]). The recommended period of significance is circa 1910 when the porch may have been constructed, which features the ornate brick details.

This building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it does not have significance under NRHP Criterion D.

This building is also located within the boundaries of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). Although the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard has local significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry as a prominent and longstanding brickyard in Shakopee that contributed significantly to local construction and the local economy, the brickyard does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance.

Recommendation

The Herman Schroeder House is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Herman Schroeder with a recommended period of significance from 1880 to 1922 and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a recommended period of significance of circa 1910.

5.5 Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098)

Location:

805 Bluff Avenue East, Shakopee, Minnesota

Description:

This house, built in 1890, is located at the northeast corner of Bluff Avenue East and Minnesota Street (Figure 57). This house was the Foreman's House for the foreman of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093), which is located to the north. The house is comprised of a two-story main block, a tall one-story wing, and a shorter one-story addition that was built c. 1947 (University of Minnesota 1937, 1940, 1957; NETR 1947). The main block is constructed of stretcher bond brick from Schroeder's brickyard painted white and has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an interior reddish brown stretcher bond brick chimney on the west roof slope and on the north roof slope. The south-facing façade has three bays. All fenestration openings on the façade are arched. The windows also have stone sills. Visible fenestration on the first story of the south-facing façade of the main block consists of, from east to west, a single-leaf wood door with a metal storm door with two lights; and two one-over-one, double-hung windows of an unknown material with aluminum storm windows. Visible fenestration on the second story of the façade consists of three two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows.



Figure 57. Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), West Elevation and South-Facing Façade, Facing Northeast

The west elevation of the main block is partially obscured by a large bush. This elevation has two bays and all windows have arched openings and stone sills. Visible fenestration on the first story of the west elevation consists of a replacement one-over-one, double-hung window of an unknown material with an

aluminum storm window; and another window that is not visible. The replacement window is smaller than the other windows and its opening has been infilled with stucco. Visible fenestration on the second story of the west elevation consists of two two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows.

The north elevation of the main block has one fenestration bay in the east half (Figure 58). Both window openings are arched with stone sills. Visible fenestration on the first story of the north elevation consists of a one-over-one, double-hung window of an unknown material with an aluminum storm window. Visible fenestration on the second story of the north elevation consists of a three-over-three, double-hung, wood window with an aluminum storm window. The one-story addition is attached to the east end of the north elevation of the main block and described in further detail below.



Figure 58. Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), North and West Elevations, Facing East-Southeast

The east elevation of the main block has no fenestration, likely because the tall one-story wing is attached to it and covers much of the elevation (Figure 59). This wing is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. There is an interior reddish brown stretcher bond brick chimney on the east roof slope. The south-facing façade of the wing features an entranceway at the west end that is filled with a single-leaf wood door with a single light and a metal storm door with two lights. The door features a rectangular surround. To the east of the door is a wide one-over-one, double-hung, aluminum window. This fenestration opening may have been altered.



Figure 59. Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), South-Facing Facade and East Elevation, Facing Northwest

The east elevation of the one-story wing features an arched fenestration opening with a sill of an unknown material. The window has been replaced with a smaller, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window.

The one-story addition wraps around the northeast corner of the one-story wing and is attached to the northeast corner of the main block (see Figure 58 and 60). This addition is clad in vertical wood siding and has a shed roof that is covered with asphalt shingles. The north elevation of the addition has a secondary entrance that is filled with a single-leaf door of an unknown material and a single-leaf metal storm door with nine lights. The entrance is accessed by steps of an unknown material with a wood railing. To the west of the door, there is a one-over-one aluminum window that is fixed above and below contains an opening for a cat to enter/exit the house. The east elevation features a four-light window of an unknown operation and material. The south elevation of the addition, which extends beyond the one-story wing, has no architectural details. However, according to a previous inventory form, there used to be a door on this elevation (SHPO n.d.).



Figure 60. Foreman's House (SC-SPC-098), South-Facing Facade, Facing North-Northwest

There are several outbuildings to the east of the house, including a canvas carport, a prefabricated shed and a front-gabled shed with an addition (Figure 61). The carport and prefabricated shed were added between 2017 and 2020 (Google 2017). The front-gabled shed was built c. 2003 (NETR 2003). The front-gabled shed rests on wood planks, is clad in vertical wood siding, and is covered with asphalt shingles on the roof. Visible fenestration consists of a one-over-one, double-hung ,vinyl window on the south elevation; and a double-leaf wood door on the west elevation. The addition is located on the north elevation and was constructed between 2013 and 2015 (NETR 2013, 2015). The addition is constructed of plywood with a flat roof of an unknown material.



Figure 61. Carport and Two Sheds, Facing North-Northwest

The Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050) are located along the north side of the property, but have been inventoried and evaluated separately from this house (Figure 62). The Lime Kiln was associated with the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company and this house was the residence for the Foreman. The lime kiln had begun to deteriorate by 1967, according to a historical photograph (SCHS 2019).



Figure 62. Schroeder Lime Kiln Ruins (SC-SPC-050), Facing South

Integrity

This property retains excellent integrity of location and good integrity of setting, minorly compromised by the recent construction of various outbuildings, the deterioration of the lime kiln, and the loss of buildings and structures associated with the Schroeder brickyard by 1937 (University of Minnesota 1937). The integrity of design, materials, and workmanship have been slightly compromised by replacement windows in all of the arched window openings and the rear addition. This property retains good integrity of feeling and association. Overall, this property retains good integrity.

Statement of Significance:

Property History

This house is known as the Foreman's House, which suggests that it was built for the foreman of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). The house was built in 1890. It is notable for the arched fenestration openings. This building is locally designated by the Shakopee Historic Preservation Advisory Committee "for age, building material, associated with historic event (Brickyard foreman's home)"; this is an honorary designation (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). The committee also noted the house's arched fenestration openings, which can be found on other brick

buildings in Shakopee (Shakopee 150th Committee 2007). No building permits were found on file at the City of Shakopee. The 1898 town plat depicts this house as L-shaped, which includes the two-story main block and the one-story wing (Scott County 1898).

This house is located on Lot 1 of Block A of the East Shakopee Plat (the full parcel covers Lots 1 and 2). According to deed books on file at the Scott County Government Center, as of 1942, Lots 1 and 2 were owned by the Schroeder family. In 1951, the records indicate that the lots were sold to Marie Schroeder (Herman's wife), however, she had passed away in 1933. No other ownership records were identified.

The 1900 census lists Hans Poehls as the "brickworks" foreman and he resided on Bluff Street (or Avenue) with his wife and daughter. In the 1910 census, the Poehls family is listed on Fourth Street, however, this is likely an error as the brickyard proprietor, Herman Schroeder, is also listed on Fourth Street when he actually resided at 717 Bluff Avenue East. As of 1910, Hans was a stonemason who did odd jobs. The Poehls remain listed on Bluff Street in the 1920, 1930, and 1940 censuses, the latter two of which indicate the house number as 830. It is not known if and for how long the Poehls resided in this house at 805 Bluff Avenue East. The 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses do not identify anyone on Bluff Street as a foreman and the 1940 census lists Walter and Viola Mills at 803 Bluff Street and William and Norma Raduenz at 805 Bluff Street (U.S. Census Bureau 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940). It is possible that this property was a duplex in 1940. Mrs. Wilmer Stier resided at 805 Bluff Avenue in 1966 (*Minneapolis Star*, 23 March 1966:18C). No additional information could be found to identify the residents of this house.

This house is an example of nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Shakopee and does not exhibit characteristics of a defined architectural style. Like many buildings in Shakopee, it was built from bricks manufactured at the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) (Cravens 2015:35). It does not feature any unique brick detailing as was observed on the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), but does have arched fenestration openings and prominent sills like several other brick houses in Shakopee. Based on census data, several brickyard workers boarded at Herman Schroeder's house to the west and elsewhere on Bluff Avenue (or Street), potentially in housing that is no longer extant. However, this house was designated for the foreman, who had greater responsibility at the brickyard than yardhands or other laborers, which may explain why this house is larger than was typical of workers' housing in Shakopee. However, no documentary evidence could be found to substantiate this claim. By comparison, the NRHP-listed "Early Shakopee Houses" at 411 and 419 2nd Street East are examples of c. 1865 workers' housing. Both houses are one-and-a-half stories tall, constructed of local red brick, and have rectangular plans, two-bay facades, front gable roofs, and slightly arched fenestration openings (Bloomberg 1979b). The Foreman's House is one bay wider and a half-story taller, which could reflect the position of the occupant, the economic prosperity of the late 1800s, or possibly as an example of Schroeder brick construction.

Please see Section 5.1 on the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093) for additional historical information about the company.

Significance

For the purpose of this evaluation, the property boundary is limited to this building's footprint. The outbuildings fall outside of this boundary and are not of age.

The Foreman's House was evaluated within the "Shakopee, 1844-Present" historic context (see Section 3.6.1). This house was built in 1890, more than 30 years after Shakopee was incorporated and then platted (Upham 1969[1920]:510). An 1869 lithograph of Shakopee shows steady residential development in the early decades, including a few houses on Bluff Avenue (or Street) (Ruger 1869). On the north side of the street, this house was predated by 717, 731, and 823 Bluff Avenue East. Brick construction was quite prevalent in Shakopee and this house is one of several buildings known to be constructed of Schroeder brick. It may be unusual that a large house was constructed for a brickyard employee; however, available research materials did not shed light on this topic. The Foreman's House does not represent a significant event in local history. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion A.

This building is not associated with any significant individuals. Although likely owned by Herman Schroeder, this building is not representative of his contributions to local history. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion B.

This building exhibits standard characteristics of late nineteenth century brick houses in Shakopee and is not associated with a known architect or builder. Its design and construction details do not stand out among other brick houses from this time period. Although a full inventory of houses constructed using Schroeder Brick has not been undertaken, this house does not stand out among known Schroeder brick construction. Therefore, this building does not have individual significance under NRHP Criterion C.

This building has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, it does not have significance under NRHP Criterion D.

This building is also located within the boundaries of the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093). Although the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard has local significance under NRHP Criterion A in the area of Industry as a prominent and longstanding brickyard in Shakopee that contributed significantly to local construction and the local economy, the brickyard does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance.

Recommendation

This building is recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of individual historical significance.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS/SUMMARY

6.1 Archaeology

The Phase I archaeological survey included visual assessment and the excavation of 69 shovel tests. As a result of Phase I survey, the boundaries of one previously documented historical archaeological site (21SC0034) were expanded, and one precontact archaeological site (21SC0119) was identified. Both sites were assessed as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Phase II evaluation was recommended and conducted for both sites in order to assess their significance and integrity, and to gauge whether they meet the threshold of NRHP eligibility.

The Phase II archaeological evaluation included the excavation of additional close interval shovel tests and five 1x1 meter (m) excavation units. As a result of the Phase II evaluation, additional precontact material – 18 pieces of lithic debitage including one Besant lithic point – was recovered from site 21SC0119. All of the lithic material recovered from the site is from locally available sources. Site 21SC0119 was also found to be entirely disturbed, with post-contact and modern material present at lower depths than precontact artifacts. Site 21SC0119 is not known to be associated with historically significant events or individuals (Criteria A and B), nor does it embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master (Criterion C). While the Besant lithic point is diagnostic to the Woodland period, the disturbance observed within the site indicates a lack of site integrity. Therefore, the site has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to an understanding of prehistory (Criterion D). The 106 Group recommends site 21SC0119 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

As a result of the Phase II evaluation, additional mixed post-contact and modern material was recovered from site 21SC0034, including brick fragments, glass, ceramics, nails, metal fragments, a plastic button, and industrial waste products. Apart from a single area near the historic brick kiln, all additional shovel testing and excavation units excavated within 21SC0034 indicate that the site is heavily disturbed. Modern material such as plastic foil, erosion tarps, and wrappers were found at or below the depth of historical materials associated with brick manufacturing. Further, precontact material (lithic debitage) was recovered throughout site 21SC0034 at varying depths both above and below modern materials. Though Site 21SC0034 may be associated with historically significant events (introduction of early industry in Shakopee) or individuals (Herman Schroeder and Family) (Criteria A and B), it does not embody the characteristics that represent the work of a master (Criterion C). Further, intact portions of the site consist only of sheet refuse layers alternating between brick, limestone, and slag, with no diagnostic artifacts Therefore, since the majority of the site is disturbed, it lacks sufficient integrity to convey any significance under Criteria A or B. In addition, the site has not yielded, nor does it have the potential to yield, information important to an understanding of history or prehistory (Criterion D). Therefore, the 106 Group recommends site 21SC0034 as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Since neither Site 21SC0034 or 21SC0119 are eligible for listing in the NRHP, no further archaeological work is recommended for the Project as currently planned.

6.2 Architectural History

During the reconnaissance architectural history survey, 106 Group identified three individual properties 45 years in age or older within the architectural history APE that had not previously been evaluated. These properties (SC-SPC-094, SC-SPC-097, SC-SPC-099) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance. During the intensive architectural history survey, 106 Group identified one district 45 years in age or older within the architectural history APE that had not previously been evaluated. Individual properties associated with this district include two properties located within the architectural history APE that had not been previously evaluated, one property located outside of the architectural history APE that had been previously evaluated at a reconnaissance level, and one property located outside of the architectural history APE that had not been previously evaluated. Three individual properties (SC-SPC-050, SC-SPC-095, SC-SPC-098) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance and/or a loss of historical integrity. One individual property, the Herman Schroeder House (SC-SPC-096), is recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Herman Schroeder. The district, the Schroeder Brick and Lime Manufacturing Company Brickyard (SC-SPC-093), is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of historical integrity. As the City of Shakopee may be interested in pursuing a NRHP nomination for the Herman Schroeder House, 106 Group recommends consultation with SHPO to determine if the Herman Schroeder House is eligible for listing in the NRHP in order to move forward with the official nomination process.

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APPENDIX A: PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSES

APPENDIX D: PROJECT PERSONNEL

LIST OF PERSONNEL

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Principal Investigator (Architectural History)	Erin Que, M.A.
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