



AGENDA
CHASKA HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION
CHASKA CITY HALL - COUNCIL CHAMBERS
Tuesday, November 02, 2021
7:00 PM

- 1 Call to Order
- 2 Roll Call
- 3 Adopt Agenda
- 4 Visitor Presentation
- 5 Approve Previous Meeting Minutes
 - 5A Approve the July 6, 2021 HPC Meeting Minutes
- 6 Discussion Items
 - 6A Update on the Highway 41 and County Road 61 Project
- 7 Consent Agenda
- 8 Action Items
- 9 Other Business
 - 9A Hammers Saloon/House Plaque Update
- 10 Adjourn



City of Chaska

Memorandum

To: Heritage Preservation Commission
From: Elizabeth Hanson, City Planner
Subject: Minutes from July 6, 2021, HPC meeting (in person)

1. Call to Order
The meeting was called to order at 7:00 pm.

HPC members present: Gregg Davies, Kristine Kohman, Steve Mueller, James Pleis, Scott Welvaert, and Chairperson Russell St John

HPC members absent: None

Staff present: Elizabeth Hanson – City Planner
2. Roll Call
Roll call was taken.
3. Adopt the Agenda
A motion by Commissioner Mueller, second by Commissioner Davies to adopt the agenda.

Motion carried.
4. Visitor Presentation
There was no one under visitor presentation.
5. Approve HPC minutes
A motion by Commissioner Mueller, second by Commissioner Welvaert, to approve the March 2, 2021 HPC minutes.

Motion carried.
6. Discussion Items
6A. Update on Highway 41 and County Road 61 Improvements Project.

City Planner Hanson introduced the speakers for this item, Jammi Ladwig with Bolton & Menk and Paul Paige with HKGI.

Jammi Ladwig gave the HPC and update of where they are at with the project.

Chairperson St. John asked what is involved in the Archaeological Investigation of the project.

Jammi responded saying it involves mostly groundwork and historical work to understand a certain area.

Paul Paige presented the Wayfinding Signs, Heritage Columns and Paseo concepts to the Commission.

Chairperson St. John asked whether the yellow area of the paseo is for just people or if cars can pass through there too.

Paul responded saying yes to both. Both people and cars can effectively use the paseo area. This is the first car-sharing design they've done so far.

Commissioner Mueller asked if the businesses along Highway 41 have been approached about activating their rear entrances facing the alleyway to connect into the paseo.

Paul responded saying yes they have approached the businesses about this.

Commissioner Davies asked to get clarity on the topography between East 2nd and 3rd Streets, as it doesn't seem that it is very flat compared to what the renderings were showing, and whether the plan was to flatten this area.

Paul responded saying that there is sloping between these streets and there are no plans to flatten this area. The slopes will be relatively maintained.

Chairperson St. John stated he loves the idea of the kiosks, and asked if these will be low-maintenance for the City.

Paul responded saying that the kiosks will be designed to be interchangeable and to evade vandalism where possible. These kiosks will use the same paint system as the other elements in downtown.

Commission Mueller asked if there are any plans to change the paseo as it approaches City Square Park. He asked if it will be offset to the park.

Paul responded saying that they are designing the paseo to be active and provide perspective to the park. It will be designed so that people will hopefully want to use it and follow it to the park.

Chairperson St. John asked Paul what he would like from the HPC regarding comments on the heritage columns.

Paul responded saying that they plan to bring forward some images that will be placed in the columns for the HPC to review.

Commissioner Davies asked if the images are meant to reflect the area you're standing in.

Paul responded yes.

Commissioner Mueller asked where the heritage columns are proposed.

Paul clarified some of the locations.

City Planner Hanson informed the HPC that they will be working with the History Center to find some images and will present some options when those are gathered.

Commissioner Pleis stated that it would be convenient to have a write-up with some of the photos to allow people to understand them more.

Commissioner Davies asked how does one drive south from 5th St East to southern parking lot on the block of the Moravian Church. He asked if it would be dangerous traversing through the pedestrian paseo, and if bollards might be used.

Paul responded saying that bollards could be explored, but clarified that the paseo area will not generate a lot of cars through them. Once people use it once then they will know how to use it the correct way moving forward.

Commissioner Davies asked how Highway 41 will be set up.

Paul responded it will be set up the same as today from pass throughs.

Commissioner Mueller stated the proposed downtown elements will provide better pedestrian experience.

Jammi showed the HPC the project schedule and presented the 5th St and Walnut St improvements. She requested that a letter of support be generated from the HPC regarding the project to be submitted to SHPO.

Commissioner Mueller asked if there was an opportunity for trees in the 5th St boulevard.

Jammi responded yes.

City Planner Hanson clarified that the letter of support will hold a lot of weight in the review from SHPO of the project.

A motion by Commissioner Welvaert, second by Commissioner Mueller, to approve the letter of support for the project.

6B. Future Local Historic Property Designations List.

City Planner Hanson presented the list to the HPC.

Commissioner Mueller informed Liz that there was a more updated list they generated in 2013.

City Planner Hanson informed the HPC that they will have to regroup on this project at a later work session.

7. Consent Agenda
No Consent Agenda items.
8. Action Items
No Action Items.
9. Other Business
Commissioner Mueller provided an update about the Eitel House and that the Jonathan Board had a representative from MacDonald and Mack analyze the structure. The analysis concluded that the structure is eligible for rehabilitation.

Chairperson St. John informed the Commission that the building on 2nd Street East and Walnut St will be reviewed for a fence soon. They are participating in the Christmas in July program to achieve this. The property is historic so they will go through the proper process.
10. Adjourn
Motion by Commissioner Mueller, second by Commissioner Kohman to adjourn the meeting at 8:23pm. Motion carried.



City of Chaska Memorandum

To: Heritage Preservation Committee
From: Elizabeth Hanson, City Planner
Subject: Highway 41 and County Road 61 Improvements Project – Update
Date: November 2, 2021 HPC Meeting

At our March 2, 2021 meeting the HPC was introduced to the Highway 41 and Chaska Boulevard (CR 61) Improvements project. It was discussed at this meeting that you would like to be kept informed as this project starts to develop. Jammi Ladwig with Bolton & Menk has provided the attached packet as an update to a portion of the project pertaining to the historic areas. She will provide a presentation at the meeting of where they are at in the project and a status update on the Historic Properties Reviews they are completing.

To recap the overall Highway project, the proposed improvements will include roadway and pedestrian walkway improvements along Highway 41 and County Road 61. The project also proposes the construction of surface parking lots along 5th Street and 3rd Street. Other elements within this project include wayfinding signage, paseo design (aka alleyway redesign), and gateway elements as seen in the attachment.

At our July 6, 2021 meeting the HPC was given an update of the above project from Bolton & Menk. Paul Paige with HKGI was also at this meeting and provided design updates on the wayfinding signage, paseo designs and gateway elements. The HPC provided approval to create a letter of support for the project.

Tonight Bolton & Menk and HKGI will provide additional updates to the project. The Historic Properties Review (aka Architectural History Study) has since been completed and is attached as a part of the packet.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Hanson, AICP
City Planner

**ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY STUDIES
TH 41 / CSAH 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CHASKA, MINNESOTA**

Prepared for:
City of Chaska

Prepared by:
Streamline Associates, LLC
2288 University Avenue W, Suite 201
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55114

October 2021

Streamline Associates

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 METHODS.....	5
2.1 OBJECTIVES.....	5
2.2 METHODS.....	6
2.2.1 Area of Potential Effects.....	6
2.2.2 Architecture-History Study.....	6
3.0 Literature Search Results.....	8
3.1 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	8
3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXTS.....	9
4.0 Results.....	12
4.1 WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT CLARIFYING STUDY.....	12
4.1.1 Walnut Street Historic District Boundary.....	12
4.1.2 Properties within the Walnut Street Historic District.....	16
4.2 PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS.....	33
4.3 CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF THE WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT.....	45
5.0 PHASE II EVALUATIONS.....	54
5.1 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHASKA, 213 CHESTNUT STREET.....	54
5.2 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHASKA, 214 CHESTNUT STREET.....	61
6.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.....	65
7.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	66

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Walnut Street Historic District Properties.....	15
Table 2. Phase I Properties Outside of Historic District.....	33

LIST OF FIGURES

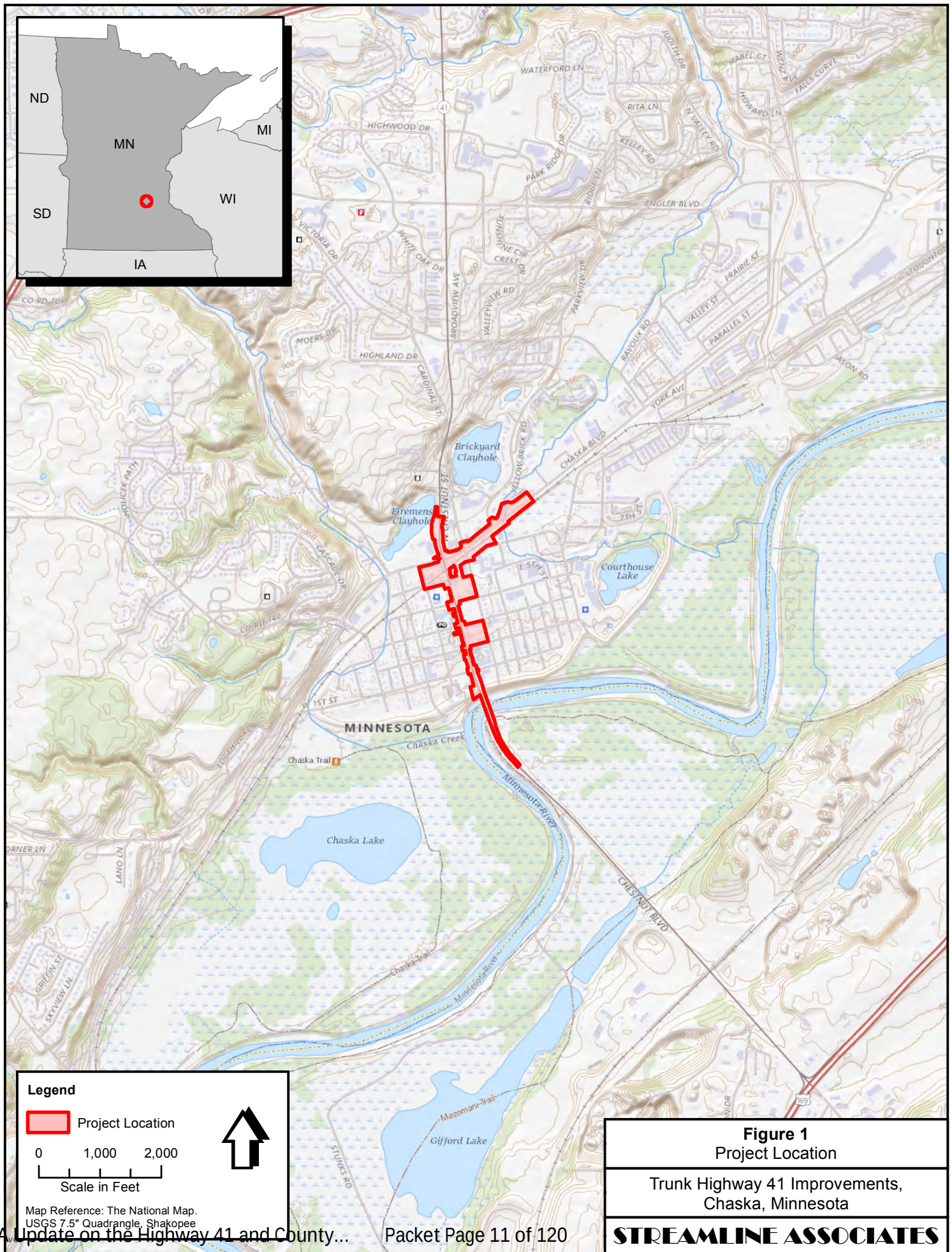
Figure 1. Project Location.....	2
Figure 2. Area of Potential Effects.....	3
Figure 3. Properties within the APE	13
Figure 4. Walnut Street Historic District Contributing Properties.....	46

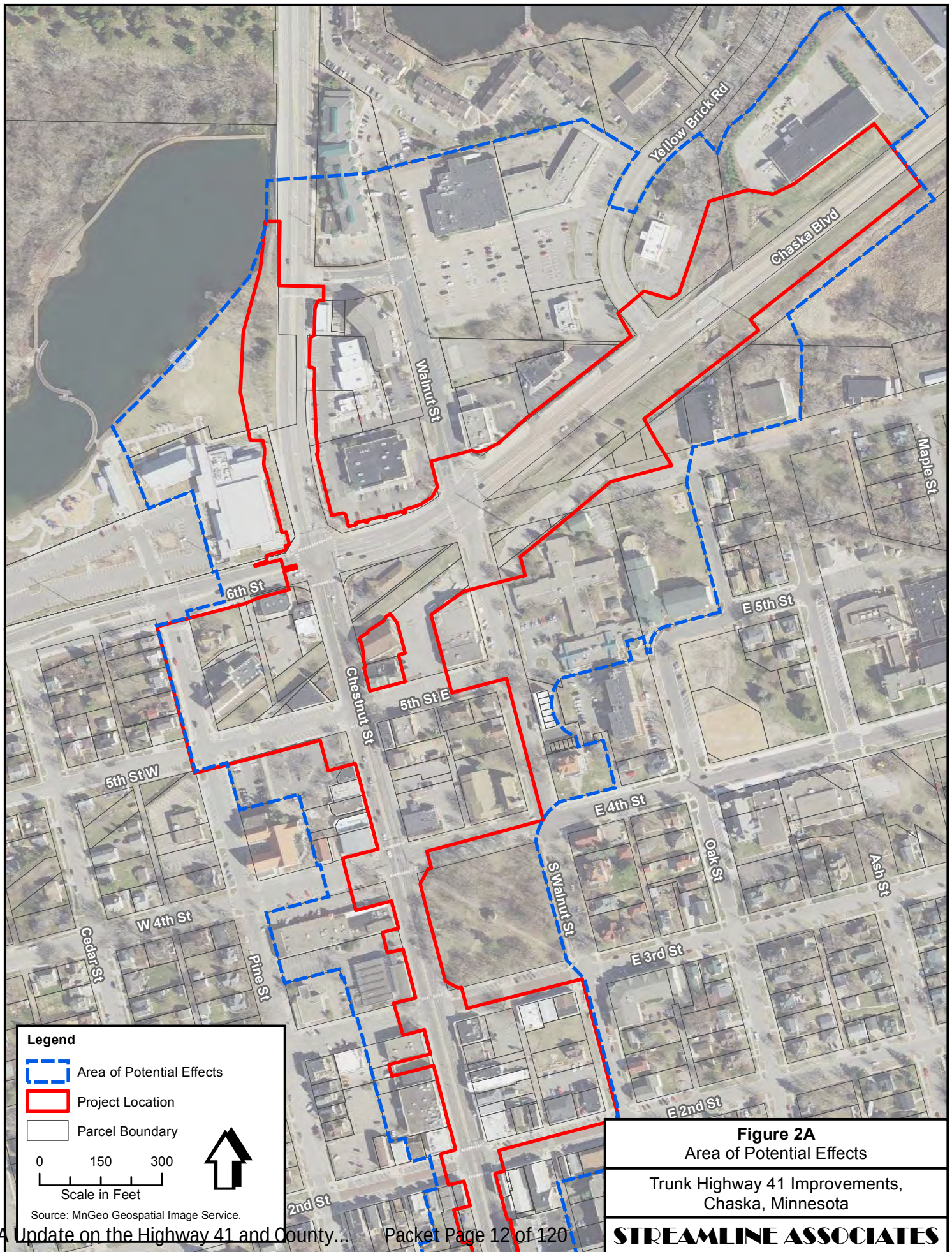
1.0 INTRODUCTION

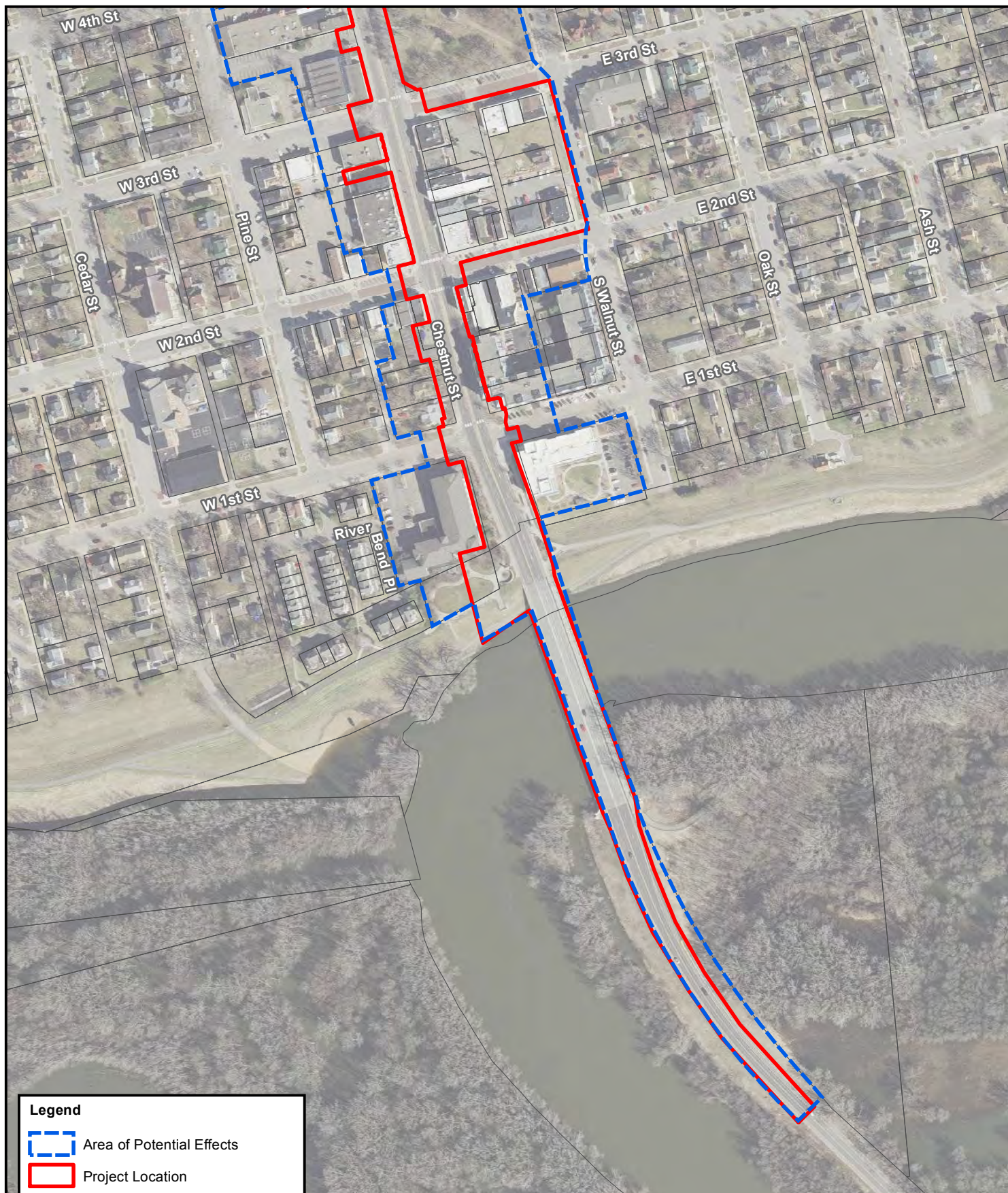
The City of Chaska (City) is undertaking improvements to Trunk Highway (TH) 41 and County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 61 in the City of Chaska, Carver County, Minnesota (Figure 1). Project plans include the reconstruction of TH 41 (North Chestnut Street) and CSAH 61 (Chaska Boulevard) through downtown Chaska. It includes roadway reconstruction from four lanes to two lanes with turn lanes and raised medians, intersection improvements, underground utility improvements, drainage improvements, and Americans with Disabilities Act improvements, as well as additional parking and circulation improvements, and parking and pedestrian improvements east of Chestnut Street (Appendix A).

The Project will receive Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funding, and therefore, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Through responsibilities delegated by the FHWA, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) has initiated Section 106 consultation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (MnSHPO). To assist the City and MnDOT CRU in consultation under Section 106, as well as the Minnesota Historic Sites Act, Streamline Associates, LLC (Streamline) conducted an architecture-history study under contract with the City. The project is located in Sections 8 and 9, T115N, R23W. Marjorie Pearson, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator, with Andrew Schmidt serving as Project Manager.

This study consisted of three parts: a Phase I reconnaissance-level survey; a clarifying study of the Walnut Street Historic District (District) (CR-CKC-055), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980; and Phase II evaluations of NRHP eligibility for two properties. In addition to architecture-history properties, there are known archeological properties that are being evaluated separately by Bolton & Menk. The purpose of the Phase I survey was to identify NRHP-eligible properties within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 2). This study identified properties previously listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as two properties that warranted additional evaluation to determine NRHP eligibility. Due to limited information included in the 1980 nomination of the historic district, a clarifying study was warranted, per 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1). In this study, Streamline recommended properties within the boundaries of the historic district as contributing or non-contributing and identified its character defining features.







Legend

 Area of Potential Effects

 Project Location

 Parcel Boundary

0 150 300
Scale in Feet



Source: MnGeo Geospatial Image Service.

Figure 2B
Area of Potential Effects

Trunk Highway 41 Improvements,
Chaska, Minnesota

STREAMLINE ASSOCIATES

2.0 METHODS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study was to identify and evaluate historic properties within the Project APE for the purposes of consultation under federal and state regulations. The Project APE includes a portion of the Walnut Street Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP in 1980. The historic district nomination form, however, lacks documentation of contributing resources and character-defining features typical of current NRHP nominations. To understand effects that may result from the Project, evaluation of aspects of the Walnut Street Historic District was completed as described below. Streamline's investigation was guided by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716). Fieldwork and preparation of the report with recommendations were completed by an architectural historian who meets the standards set forth in 36 CFR 61. Marjorie Pearson was the Principal Investigator.

Because the Walnut Street Historic District (CR-CKC-055) is listed in the NRHP, typically this would be sufficient to define a historic property for the purposes of Section 106 and the Minnesota Historic Sites Act. Prior to the district's listing, a historic sites survey of Chaska was completed in 1974. Subsequently, an NRHP multiple resources study was prepared in 1978, and the historic district was listed in 1980. The historic district nomination identified 29 buildings, a park, and a group of burial mounds within the district. A comprehensive survey of the historic district, however, was not included. As was customary at the time, the nomination did not document all of the properties within the historic district, nor did it specify which properties were contributing and non-contributing to the historic district. Furthermore, the nomination did not identify whether any other physical qualities of the historic district, such as topography, circulation patterns, or landscapes, were important to conveying its historic characteristics. These would not be contributing properties to the historic district but may be important to its overall setting, which is to say, character defining features of the historic district.

Due to these ambiguities in the Walnut Street Historic District nomination, the potential effects on the historic property could not be adequately assessed solely on the documentation in the nomination form. The purpose of the current study was to clarify aspects of the original historic district nomination. A clarifying study of a property listed in the NRHP is allowable per 36 CFR 800.4(c)(1). The Walnut Street Historic District nomination could be considered an "incomplete prior evaluation" because it did not identify the contributing and non-contributing properties within the district.

In addition, numerous properties within the APE are outside of the Walnut Street Historic District boundaries. Previous architecture-history surveys were completed in Chaska in 1978 and 2004-2005. Due to the passage of time, a current Phase I study was needed to update the status of properties previously inventoried and to inventory properties that have become 45 years old since the previous inventory. For two properties, additional information and analysis was warranted in order to establish NRHP eligibility, and Phase II evaluations were completed for those properties.

2.2 METHODS

2.2.1 Area of Potential Effects

MnDOT CRU staff delineated the project APE (see Figure 2):

“Delineation of the APE took into consideration the maximum anticipated limits of land acquisition, physical alterations and ground disturbance, access changes, and visual, audible and atmospheric changes during and after construction. MnDOT CRU staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology, History and Architectural History reviewed project plans and defined the preliminary APE to include the maximum anticipated limits of land acquisition, roadway reconstruction, intersection improvements, utility improvements, drainage improvements, trail construction, parking construction, access changes, and pedestrian improvements. To account for potential visual effects, the APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the construction limits that are not visually screened from the project elements” (from consultation initiation letter, see Appendix B).

2.2.2 Architecture-History Study

As stated above, the architecture-history study consisted of three parts: a clarifying study of the Walnut Street Historic District to identify contributing properties within the APE; a Phase I study of other properties within the APE older than 45 years; and Phase II evaluation of two properties. For these studies, background research was completed, and survey fieldwork was conducted.

Streamline requested a query of the MnSHPO database of previously inventoried properties. In addition, local records were searched for further information. The Carver County property information system provided individual property information, including aerial photographs ranging in date from 1937 to 2020 with biannual or yearly updates from 2000 on. Further research was carried out in the online records of the Minnesota Historical Society to identify historic photographs, the Chaska Historical Society for historic Sanborn Insurance Maps, Hennepin County Library for 1924 and updated 1935 Sanborn Insurance Maps, and the Carver County Historical Society for its newspaper database. The Chaska Historical Society, founded in 1980, has compiled extensive local histories. It has published successive editions of *Chaska: A Minnesota River City, Prehistory to 1950* (1976, 1980, 2019). It provided the information for *A Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Chaska* (2013) and the online version, *City of Chaska Historic Building Tour* (2015). These sources assisted in identifying the original and subsequent uses of properties, as well as the historic appearance and later alterations, and the overall integrity.

All properties within the APE were subject to a windshield/walking survey. While many of the properties are 45 years in date or older, based on historic records and visual inspection, others are the result of more recent construction. Properties that had been inventoried in 1974 and 2004 were reassessed and photographed to update the inventory forms.

The following properties within the APE have been demolished since they were inventoried:

- Krayerbuhl House (CR-CKC-014), 207 Chestnut Street
- Commercial Hotel (CR-CKC-018), 508 Chestnut Street
- Randy’s Auto (CR-CKC-239), 104 US 212/6th Street

- Sugar City Cooperative Creamery (CR-CKC-074), 104 East 6th Street
- Ohnsorg Truck Body Manufacturing (CR-CKC-240), 615 Chestnut Street

Buildings that were over 45 years old were inventoried with field notes and a GIS-mapped location. New or updated Phase I reconnaissance-level Minnesota architecture-history inventory forms were prepared for the inventoried properties within the APE. In addition, the field survey served to inventory and document which properties contribute to the historic district.

For the Phase II study, Streamline evaluated two buildings associated with the First National Bank for eligibility for listing in the NRHP, including field documentation, research, and application of NRHP eligibility criteria. Field documentation consisted of detailed written descriptions and digital photographs. Additional historical research was conducted regarding the history of the bank and its owners, Charles and Christian Klein, as well as the architectural elements of both buildings. Research was conducted at the MHS library, the Carver County Historical Society, and online resources. The Principal Investigator applied the NRHP Criteria of Significance and Aspects of Integrity according to guidance provided in NRHP bulletins and the statewide multiple property documentation form for bank buildings in Minnesota. In addition, a period of significance was identified.

3.0 LITERATURE SEARCH RESULTS

3.1 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Background research identified previous historical studies and cultural resources investigations in Chaska.

The MnSHPO database provided a listing of 59 properties within the APE that had been previously inventoried. Review of the list indicated there were 12 duplicate entries (for properties within the Walnut Street Historic District) and five entries for properties outside the Walnut Street Historic District that were subsequently demolished. The 1974 inventory was related to the Carver County Multiple Property Resource survey (Loftstrom and Spaeth 1978) undertaken by MnSHPO. It resulted in the NRHP listing of the Walnut Street Historic District and individual NRHP listings for several commercial properties in Downtown Chaska. In 2004-2005, Phase I survey and Phase II evaluations were completed as part of Section 106 consultation regarding TH 41 (Deiber 2006). This study inventoried all properties over 50 years old within the current APE.

In 2006, the City of Chaska sponsored a citywide historic contexts study that identifies significant historic events, trends, persons, and architecture of the city and discusses property types associated with the contexts (Gladhill 2006).

In 1980, as a result of the 1974 inventory and 1978 Multiple Resources Study, the Brinkhaus Saloon Livery Barn (CR-CKC-011), 112 West 4th Street, was listed in the NRHP. The building now houses the Chaska Historical Society. Also in 1980, the Walnut Street Historic District (CR-CKC-055), which included 29 properties, was listed in the NRHP. The following properties within the historic district have been demolished since the district listing:

- Denslake House (CR-CKC-026), 412 Walnut Street
- Steinberger House (CR-CKC-028), 320 Walnut Street (now City Square Apartments, 2004)
- Ess Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop (CR-CKC-032), 218 Walnut Street (now Town Square Apartments, 1989, 220 Walnut Street)
- Wolff House (CR-CKC-046), 207 Walnut Street (demolished 2015)
- Ess House (CR-CKC-047), 211 Walnut Street (demolished 2015)
- Joseph Ess House (CR-CKC-048), 217 Walnut Street (demolished 2016)

The Riedele House (CR-CKC-009), previously located at 3250 Chaska Boulevard (formerly 122 West 6th Street), was relocated to 211 Walnut Street in 2015. The previous site of the Riedele House is just outside of the APE at the northeast corner of Chaska Boulevard and Pine Street.

The William Scott House (CR-CKC-085), 516 Pine Street, was previously determined eligible for NRHP listing.

The following properties within the APE have been identified by the Chaska Heritage Preservation Commission as Local Historic Resources but determined not eligible for NRHP listing:

- Chaska Flour Mill (CR-CKC-010, CR-CKC-064), 500 Pine Street
- Muyres Hardware Store (CR-CKC-071), 210 Chestnut Street
- Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Depot (CR-CKC-063), 3115 Chaska Boulevard

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Because previous studies have developed historic contexts for Chaska, they are only summarized here. The following brief history of Chaska is excerpted from “Chaska” by Tracy D. Swanson and Lisa Oberski, staff members of the Chaska Historical Society, published on the Carver County Historical Society website.

“The Native Americans of the Woodland culture... were some of the first people to settle in the area starting around 1200 B.C.E. Although most of the burial mounds of this tribe were destroyed, three remnants remain in the City Square in downtown Chaska. Later, another Native group, the Dakota, were the primary nation in the Chaska area from about 1750 until the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux in 1851. The eventual name of the town site, Chaska, is traced to a Dakota word meaning ‘first born son.’

“The beginning of the European-American occupation began in 1776 when Jonathan Carver began to map the area along the Minnesota River. In 1851, an Easterner named Thomas Andrew Holmes traveled up the Minnesota River where a twenty-acre clearing in the Big Woods attracted his attention. He claimed it as the Chaska town site. It operated as a township until 1871 when it became a village. Twenty years later, in 1891, the village of Chaska became a city.

“Most of Chaska’s early settlers emigrated from German-speaking nations. They opened shops, schools and churches to serve both the farmers of the surrounding Carver County area and the townspeople. Early religious life reflected the German heritage of those first citizens, with three churches organized here, the Moravian Church (1858), Guardian Angels Catholic Church (1858) and St. John’s Lutheran Church (1884). All are still located in downtown Chaska.

“An abundance of high quality clay, the presence of the Big Woods in central and northern present-day Chaska, and the brick-making knowledge of the German settlers led to a thriving brick making industry, starting in 1857. The brickyards (a total of eight at one point) provided employment for hundreds of people. Forty million of the famous cream-colored Chaska bricks were produced in 1910 alone. They were used to build homes, churches, businesses, farmhouses, public buildings and schools in Carver County. Bricks were shipped elsewhere by steamboat and barge until two railroads came through the city in 1872. Chaska brick can be found in the Minnesota State Capitol, the Grain Belt Brewery, Fort Snelling, the Minneapolis flour mills, and Stillwater State Prison. By the late 1940s the clay supply had become too expensive to mine, and brick making in Chaska came to an end. Three clayholes, from which the clay was mined, have become a beautiful part of the city’s downtown park system through a series of natural springs.

“Throughout its first 100 years, Chaska’s population averaged about 2,000 and the city remained an agricultural service center. The American Sugar Crystal Sugar Company, the Gedney Pickle Factory, the Chaska Flour Mill, the Sugar City

Cooperative Creamery and the Chaska Canning Company were all industries reflecting that agricultural focus.

“In the mid-1960s Chaska began to transition from an agricultural city to one that was part of a rapidly expanding metropolitan area. The population grew from 2,000 in 1960, to 8,300 in 1980, to 24,500 in 2014.”

Chaska is associated with the following broad statewide contexts for architectural history:

- Indian Communities and Reservations 1837-1934
- Early Agriculture and River Settlement 1840-1870
- Railroads and Agricultural Development 1870-1940

The 2006 historic context study described eight historic contexts associated with Chaska (Gladhill 2006). Contexts 1-7 are all applicable to the properties within the APE. The contexts identify associated property types and list examples of buildings within those contexts. A number of these are within the project APE.

1. Early History – Native American, Early Archeological, Early Settlement: 1700-1858

- Burial mounds in the Public Square/City Square Park
- Linenfelser and Faber Stores, East 2nd Street and Walnut Street in the Walnut Street Historic District

2. Chaska Brick: 1857-1950

- Many buildings in the Walnut Street Historic District, residential and commercial, constructed of Chaska brick
- Residences of brickyard owners Christian P. Klein and Charles H. Klein
- The rowhouses at 414-422 Walnut Street built for brickyard workers
- Commercial properties that benefited from the workers in the brickworks
- Ess Foundry that provided machinery for the brickworks

3. Commerce, Industry and Civic Services: 1850s-1950s

- Chaska Bakery, 500 Chestnut Street
- Glass Block at Chestnut Street and West 2nd Street, now reconfigured as part of 207 Chestnut Street
- National Hotel, 123 East 2nd Street
- Lodge rooms on 2nd floor of Philip Henk Store/Dietrich Building, 100 E. 2nd St
- Ess Foundry
- Public library in the Charles Klein mansion
- Commercial properties on Chestnut Street

4. Farmsteads and Agricultural Life: 1852-1950s

- Chaska Flour Mill, 500 Pine Street

5. Transportation: 1700-1950s

- Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Depot, 3115 Chaska Boulevard

- Auto dealers and garages on East 2nd Street
- Chestnut Street which became part of Highway 41

6. Religion: 1842-1950s

- Chaska Moravian Church, 115 East 4th Street

7. Residential: 1857-1950s

Various architectural styles and types are represented, including:

- Greek Revival: Young House, 109 East 2nd Street
- Gabled Ell: 423 Walnut Street
- Colonial Revival cottage: 415 Walnut Street
- Italian Renaissance: Klein houses at 205 East 4th Street and 314 Walnut Street
- Craftsman bungalow: Scott House, 516 Pine Street

8. Preservation of the Recent Past: 1956-present

Although properties built after 1956 are present within the APE, none were identified in the historic contexts study.

4.0 RESULTS

As described in Methods above, the architecture-history study identified the contributing and non-contributing properties in the Walnut Street Historic District (CR-CKC-055) and completed a Phase I survey that inventoried buildings and structures older than 45 years within the APE. Marjorie Pearson served as Principal Investigator and completed the survey fieldwork, which was conducted in July 2021.

4.1 WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT CLARIFYING STUDY

4.1.1 Walnut Street Historic District Boundary

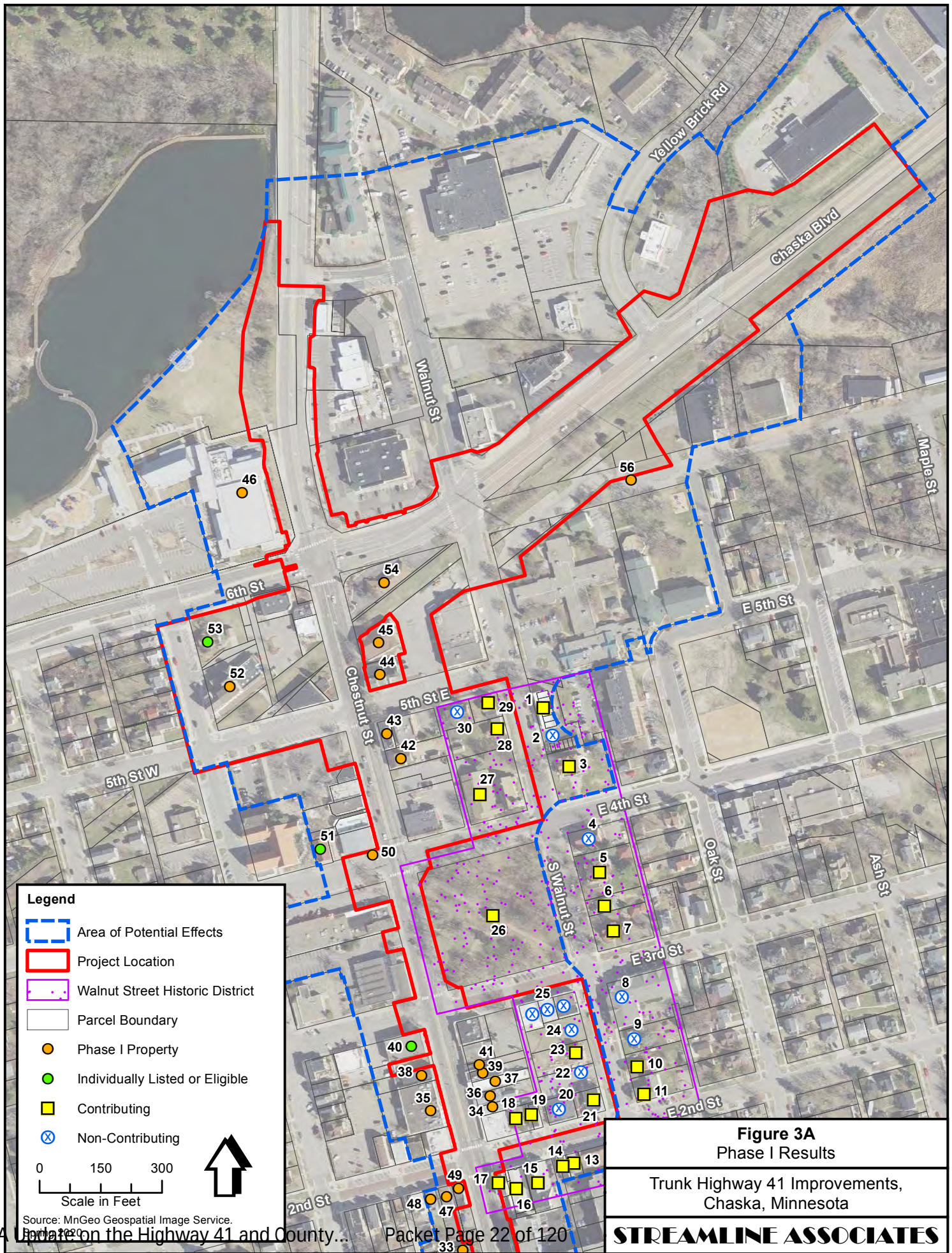
The historic district boundary was drawn to encompass a concentrated group of residential and commercial buildings, as well as the Public Square, that reflected the early development of Chaska. In addition, it included buildings that were in civic use at the time of NRHP listing. Despite changes in the historic district, including demolition and the replacement of some buildings, the overall character of the district remains intact, and it is recommended that the historic district boundaries should remain unchanged.

One area considered for expansion of the historic district was West 2nd Street, west of Chestnut Street. This group of commercial buildings continues the historic commercial character of East 2nd Street and includes a number of buildings constructed with Chaska brick. These buildings were inventoried in 1976 and described in *A Walking Tour of Downtown Chaska* (2013), including:

- Oesterreich Hardware Building, 101-103 West 2nd Street
- Diacon Building, 105 West 2nd Street
- Deuhs-Baxter Building, 107-109 West 2nd Street
- Chaska Herald Block, 123 West 2nd Street
- Gehl's Meat Market, 112 West 2nd Street

The buildings on West 2nd Street, however, include eight buildings that are not faced with Chaska brick, and therefore, this block has less continuity of character than the buildings on East 2nd Street. In addition, four of those eight buildings have poor historic integrity, and a surface parking lot encompasses approximately one-third of the north side of the block. Furthermore, Chestnut Street is a four-lane divided highway with a high volume of traffic, which creates a visual barrier between the east and west blocks of 2nd Street. For these reasons, it is not recommended that the historic district boundaries include West 2nd Street, nor that a historic district encompassing East and West 2nd Street exists separate from the Walnut Street Historic District.

As stated in the NRHP nomination, the Walnut Street Historic District “encompasses a significant concentration of well-preserved buildings, structures and burial mounds associated with Chaska’s history from prehistoric American Indian settlement to 1920.” The intent of the historic district was to illustrate Chaska’s history from Pre-Contact era occupation through the early decades of the village and city. The buildings, structures, and landscapes within the historic district convey this time period, and it is recommended that it be considered the period of significance. It is further recommended, as described below, that 21 properties are contributing to the Walnut Street Historic District and nine properties are non-contributing. The property numbers correspond with the numbers in Table 1 and Figure 3.



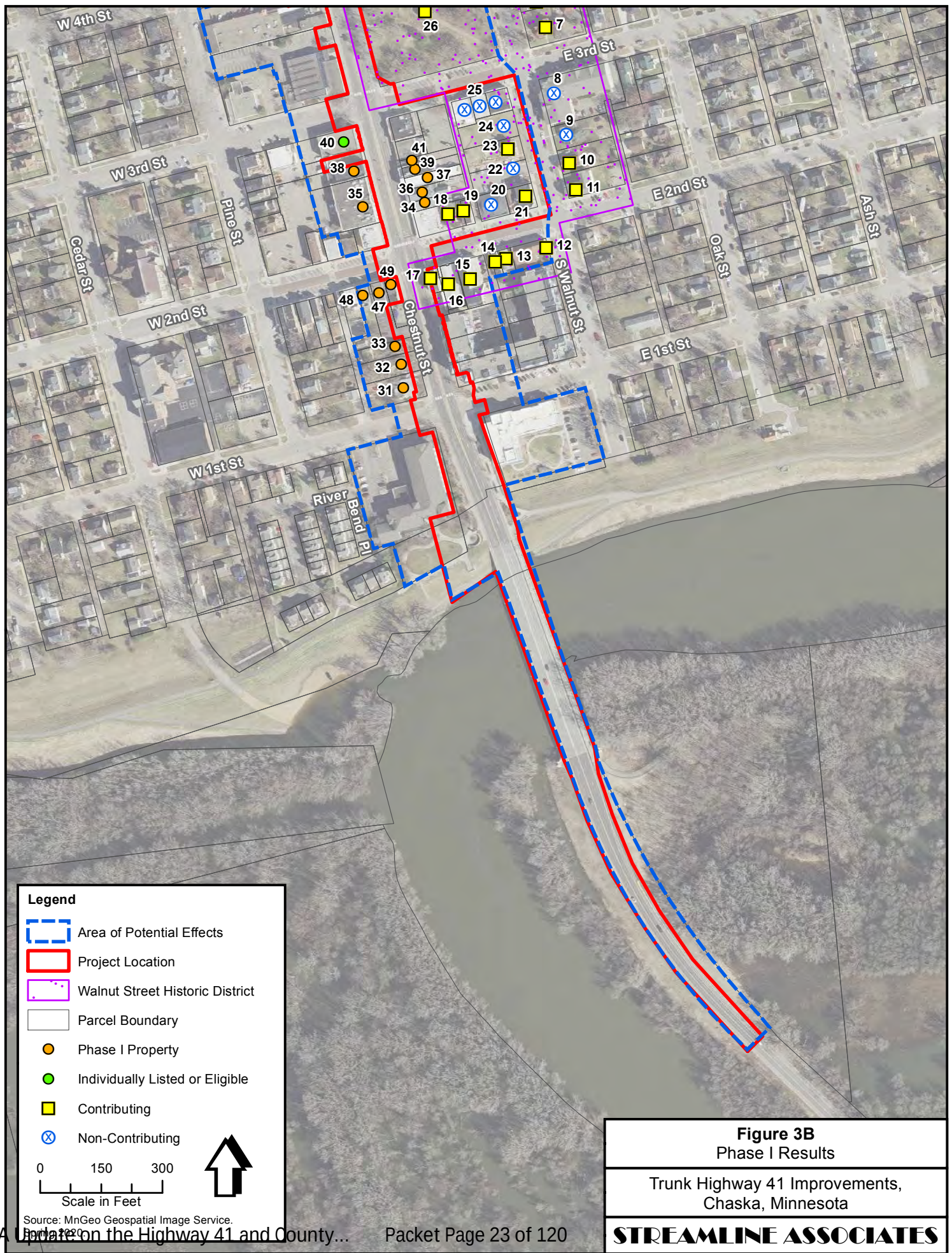


Figure 3B
Phase I Results

Trunk Highway 41 Improvements,
Chaska, Minnesota

STREAMLINE ASSOCIATES

Table 1. Walnut Street Historic District Properties

Map Number	Inventory Number	Property Name(s)	Address	Status
1	CR-CKC-019	Tenements/Rowhouses	414-422 Walnut Street	Contributing
2	CR-CKC-026	Dienslake House	412 Walnut Street	Non-extant Non-contributing
3	CR-CKC-027	Christian P. Klein House	205 East 4 th Street	Contributing
4	CR-CKC-028	Steinberger House	320 Walnut Street	Non-extant, replaced by City Square Apartments Non-contributing
5	CR-CKC-029	Charles H. Klein House	314 Walnut Street	Contributing
6	CR-CKC-056	Gibson House	308 Walnut Street	Contributing
7	CR-CKC-031	Steger/Klammer House	302 Walnut Street	Contributing
8	CR-CKC-032	Ess Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop	218 Walnut Street	Property demolished, replaced by Town Square Apartments; Non-contributing
9	CR-CKC-033	Edmund Ess House	212 Walnut Street	Non-contributing
10	CR-CKC-034	Frank Meisseler House	206 Walnut Street	Contributing
11	CR-CKC-035	Second Faber and Linenfelser Store	200 Walnut Street	Contributing
12	CR-CKC-036	First Faber and Linenfelser Store	123 Walnut Street/116-122 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
13	CR-CKC-037, CR-CKC-426	Werner Store, now David Lloyd Gallery	114 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
14	CR-CKC-038, CR-CKC-425	George DuToit Bank, Carver County State Bank	112 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
15	CR-CKC-039	Philip Henk Hardware Store/Frontier Dodge	110 - 110 ½ East 2 nd Street	Contributing
16	CR-CKC-040, CR-CKC-424	Anne Marne Decorating, now 102 Professional Building	102 East 2 nd Street/224 Chestnut Street	Contributing
17	CR-CKC-041, CR-CKC-423	Diedrick Building, originally Philip Henk Building	100 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
18	CR-CKC-042, CR-CKC-422	Henry Young House	109 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
19	CR-CKC-043, CR-CKC-421	Hammer & Bierstettel Store (Pete & Barb's)	107 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
20	CR-CKC-044, CR-CKC-420, 421	Chaska Auto Body	115 East 2 nd Street	Non-contributing
21	CR-CKC-045, CR-CKC-419	Ferdinand Hammer Building, National Hotel Building	123 East 2 nd Street	Contributing
22	CR-CKC-046	Wolff House	207 Walnut Street	Non-extant Non-contributing
23	CR-CKC-047 CR-CKC-009	Ess House Riedele House	211 Walnut Street	Ess House demolished, Riedele House moved to site in 2015 Contributing
24	CR-CKC-048	Joseph Ess House	217 Walnut Street	Non-extant Non-contributing

Map Number	Inventory Number	Property Name(s)	Address	Status
25	CR-CKC-049	Chaska City Garage	108, 114, 122 East 2 nd Street	The historic district nomination included these three addresses as a single property Non-contributing
26	CR-CKC-050 21CR002	Chaska Public Square Mound Group	Block bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, East 3 rd and East 4 th Streets	Contributing
27	CR-CKC-051	Chaska Moravian Church	115 East 4 th Street	Contributing
28	CR-CKC-052	Casper Schmidt House	415 Walnut Street	Contributing
29	CR-CKC-053	Nord House	423 Walnut Street	Contributing
30	CR-CKC-642	House	116 East 5 th Street	Non-contributing

4.1.2 Properties within the Walnut Street Historic District

1. 414-422 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-019), Tenement Houses/Rowhouses. Located on the east side of Walnut Street, south of the intersection with East 5th Street. Two-story Chaska brick row house group incorporating six units organized into five bays with two narrow bays flanking a wide center bay marked by brick pilasters. Decorative brick banding above the first story, decorative brick window hoods, corbelled roof cornice. The term “tenement” was in common use in the nineteenth century to indicate a multi-unit dwelling. These row houses were built by Orville Goodrich to provide housing for laborers in the nearby brick yards (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



414-422 Walnut Street. View to southeast.

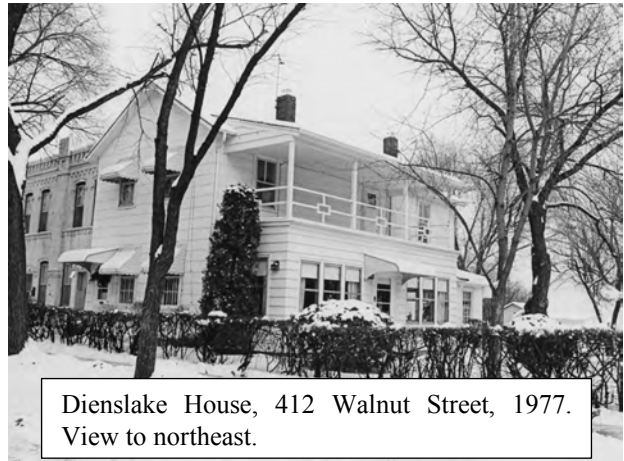


Site of 412 Walnut Street. View to northeast.

2. 412 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-026), Dienslake House (non-extant). Located on the east side of Walnut Street, just to the south of the rowhouses. Previously considered contributing to the historic district, the house was demolished sometime prior to 1991, based on a review of aerial photographs. The site is currently occupied by a non-contributing six-unit garage structure.



Site of 412 Walnut Street. View to southeast.



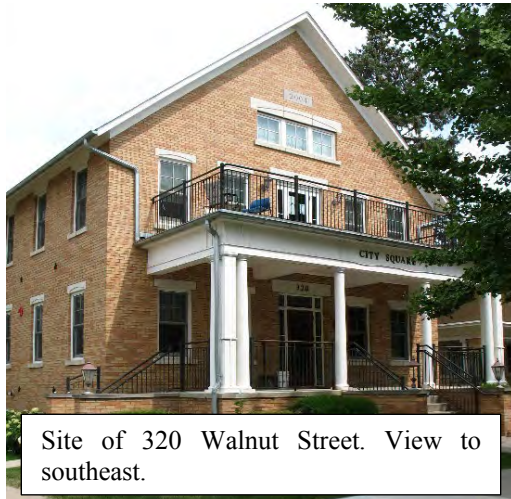
Dienslake House, 412 Walnut Street, 1977.
View to northeast.

3. 205 East 4th Street (CR-CKC-027), Christian P. Klein House. Located at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and East 4th Street. Two and one-half story Italian Renaissance style brick house with hipped red clay tile roof with dormers, a wrap-around open porch with paired Doric columns and roof balustrades. The house was built in 1911 by Christian P. Klein, a member of a Chaska family involved in the brick and banking businesses. The house served as the Chaska City Hall between 1967 and 1988. The house was cited in the 2006 historic context study as a notable example of the Italian Renaissance style (Gladhill 2006: 64). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.

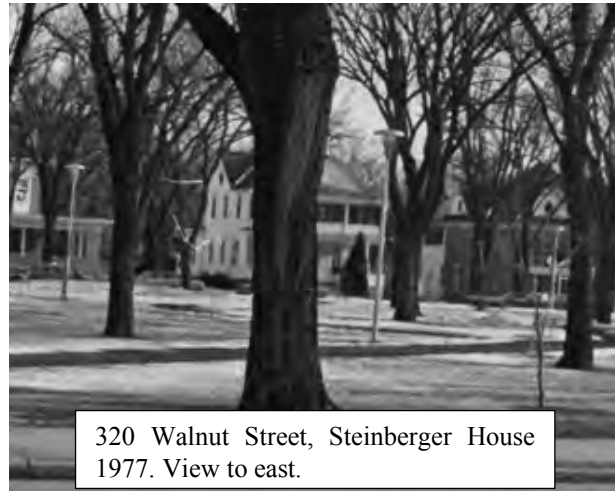


205 East 4th Street. View to northeast.

4. 320 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-028), Steinberger House (non-extant). Located at the southeast corner of Walnut Street and East 4th Street. The property was not discussed in the National Register report. It was demolished in about 2000 and replaced in 2004 by a two and one-half-story brick structure with a front gable roof and open porch, called the City Square Apartments. Although the design is compatible with the character of the historic district, the current building is non-contributing to the historic district.



Site of 320 Walnut Street. View to southeast.



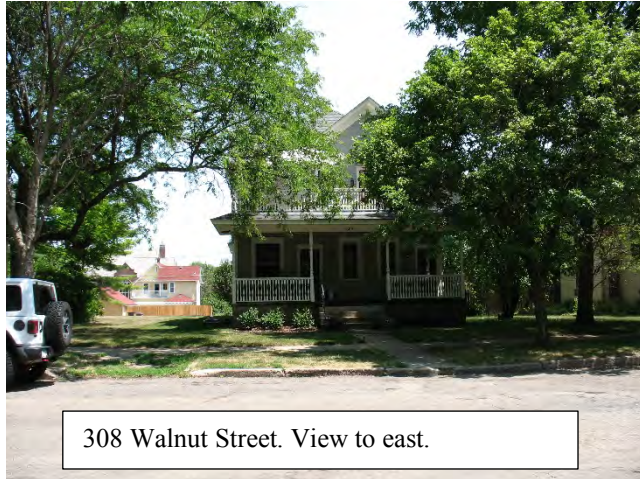
320 Walnut Street, Steinberger House 1977. View to east.

5. 314 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-029), Charles H. Klein House. Located on the east side of Walnut Street between East 4th Street and East 3rd Street facing the Public Square/City Square Park. Two and one-half story Italian Renaissance style brick house with hipped red clay tile roof with dormers and an open front porch with Ionic columns. The house was built in 1910 by Charles H. Klein, a member of a Chaska family involved in the brick and banking businesses. The house served as the Chaska Public Library between 1967 and 1988. The house was cited in the 2006 historic context study as a notable example of the Italian Renaissance style (Gladhill 2006: 64). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



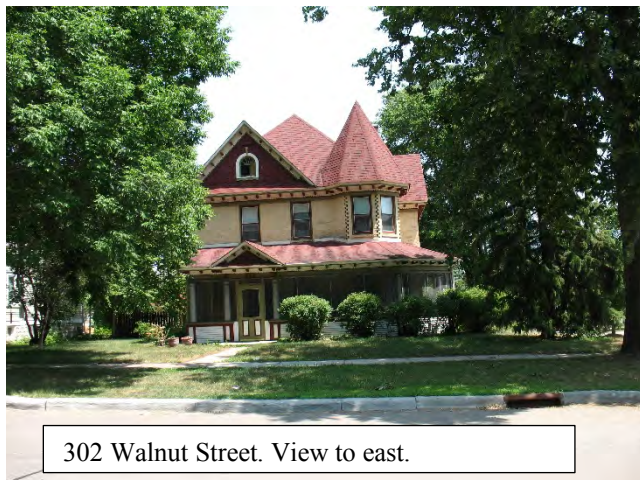
314 Walnut Street. View to east.

6. 308 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-056), Gibson House. Located on the east side of Walnut Street between East 4th Street and East 3rd Street facing City Square Park. Two and one-half story Queen Anne style frame house with hipped and gabled roofs and two-story open front porch with turned columns and balustraded railings. Built in about 1896. This property is contributing to the historic district.



308 Walnut Street. View to east.

7. 302 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-031), Stege-Klammer House. Located at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and East 3rd Street. Two and one-half-story Queen Anne style Chaska brick house with hipped and gabled roofs, polygonal turreted corner tower, and wrap-around screened porch. The house was built in 1902 by Julius Stege. His stepdaughter Caroline Iltis married Kalmer K. Klammer, an officer of the Carver State Bank. Five generations of the family lived in the house (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.

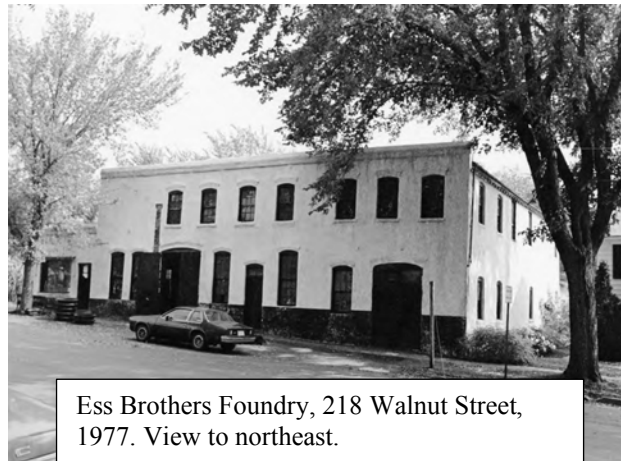


302 Walnut Street. View to east.

8. 218 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-032), Ess Brothers Foundry and Machine Shop (non-extant). Located at the southeast corner of Walnut Street and East 3rd Street. Considered contributing to the historic district as an early industrial property. It was demolished in 1989 after the company sold the property. The site is now occupied by the Town Square Apartments, built in 1991. This property is non-contributing to the historic district.



Site of 218 Walnut Street. View to southeast.



Ess Brothers Foundry, 218 Walnut Street, 1977. View to northeast.

9. 212 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-033), Edmund Ess House. Located on the east side of Walnut Street between East 3rd Street and East 2nd Street. This two-story frame house with a one-story extension has side gabled roofs and an enclosed one-story entrance portico. It has two-over-two wood sash windows. It is now faced with vinyl siding with artificial stone facing at the base. The house was built in about 1880 for a member of the Ess family, just to the south of the foundry. According to the 1885 Sanborn map, the house had a front wing and open porch extending across the front. These features have been removed. The house is not described in the NRHP report. Because of the extensive alterations to the house, it is non-contributing to the historic district.



212 Walnut Street. View to east.

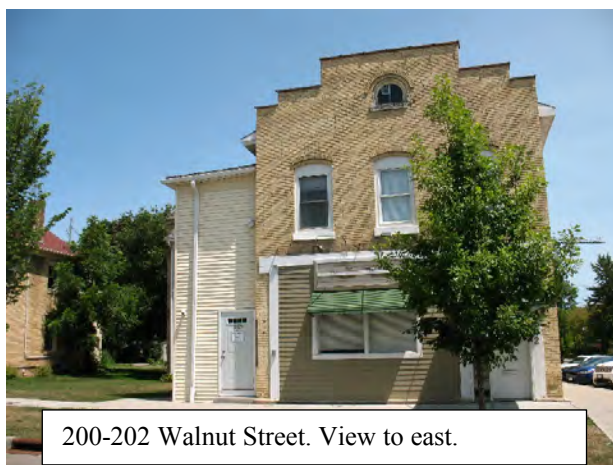
10. 206 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-034), Frank Meisseler House. Located on the east side of Walnut Street between East 3rd Street and East 4th Street. Two-story Chaska brick house with end

gable facing the street. Segmental arch brick hoods over front entrance and windows with brick sills. Shed roof over north side entrance. Built in 1886 by Frank Meisseler, a local blacksmith (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



206 Walnut Street. View to southeast.

11. 200-202 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-035), Second Faber and Linenfelter Store. Located at the northeast corner of Walnut Street and East 2nd Street. Two-story L-plan Chaska brick store and residence. The corner section has a stepped gable front with a fan window in the front gable. The two-story section at the north side has been enclosed and is now faced with vinyl siding. The intersecting two-story rear section has a gabled roof. Paul Faber built the corner section of the building in 1872. The family lived on the second story and a pharmacy was on the first story. The intersecting rear section was added as a residential space sometime between 1885 and 1891. Many commercial enterprises have been located on the first story over the years. This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



200-202 Walnut Street. View to east.



200-202 Walnut Street. View to east.

12. 123 Walnut Street and 116-122 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-036), First Faber and Linenfelser Store. Located at the southwest corner of Walnut Street and East 2nd Street. Two-and-one-half story Chaska brick residential and commercial building with gabled roof. A two-story enclosed frame section wraps around the main building. The windows have a combination of brick and stone lintels and sills. Cast-iron storefront columns remain at the bricked-in Walnut Street storefront. The Sanborn maps indicate that a shed roof extended over the sidewalk. Paul and George Faber and Florian Linenfelser built this general store building in 1858. It is the oldest surviving business building in Chaska. This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.

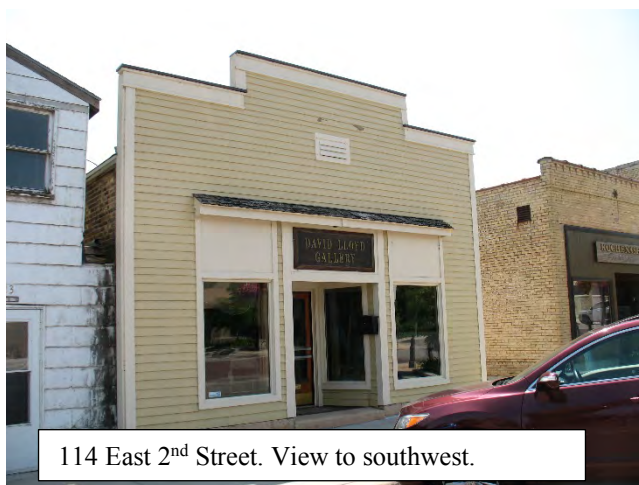


123 Walnut Street/116-122 East 2nd Street. View to southeast.



123 Walnut Street. View to southwest.

13. 114 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-037), Werner Store. Located on the south side of East 2nd Street between Walnut Street and Chestnut Street. One-story brick commercial building with stepped gable front with clapboard siding. Three-bay storefront with recessed central entry. The building is first shown on the 1899 Sanborn map as a hand laundry business. It is not described in the National Register report. This property is contributing to the historic district.



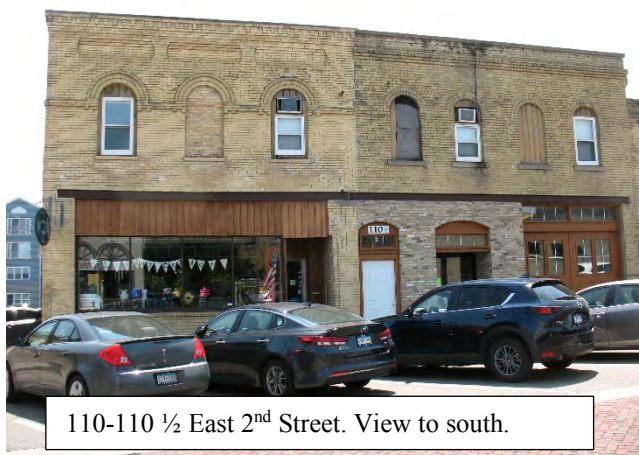
114 East 2nd Street. View to southwest.

14. 112 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-038), George DuToit Bank/Carver State Bank. Located on the south side of East 2nd Street between Walnut Street and Chestnut Street. One-story Chaska brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and recessed storefront. George DuToit established his bank in part of the Faber Building in 1870 which became part of the Carver County State Bank in 1874. He had done well enough to construct this building in 1884. The bank remained here until it moved to 206 Chestnut Street in 1904 (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



112 East 2nd Street. View to southwest.

15. 110-110 ½ East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-039), Philip Henk Hardware Store. Located on the south side of East 2nd Street between Walnut Street and Chestnut Street. Two-story six-bay Chaska brick commercial building with arched windows and corbelled cornice. The two building sections share a common wall. The building dates from 1876 and has served a variety of commercial businesses, including Frontier Dodge. The storefronts have been modified over the years to accommodate various businesses. This property is contributing to the historic district.



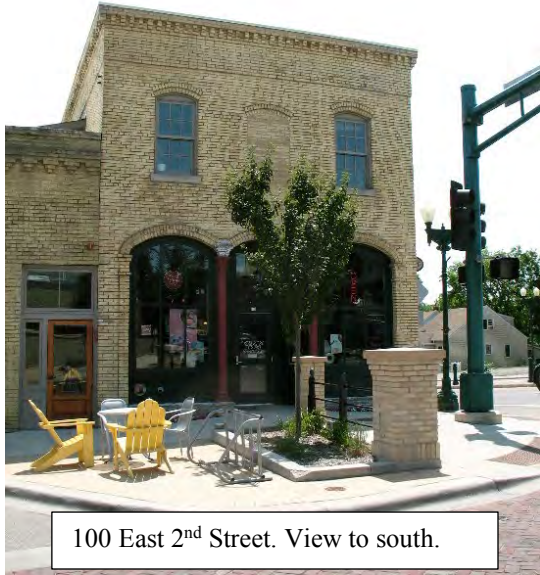
110-110 ½ East 2nd Street. View to south.

16. 102 East 2nd Street and 224 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-040), Anne Marne Decorating, now 2nd Street Professional Building. Located on the south side of East 2nd Street between Walnut Street and Chestnut Street. One-story three-bay Chaska brick commercial building with corbelled cornice. The building wraps around the corner building at 100 East 2nd Street and has a secondary entrance behind a courtyard. It has a recessed central entrance flanked by large show windows. A smaller entrance at the west end leads to the rear section. The building was constructed in about 1920 as a garage for the Motor Service Co. (Sanborn 1924: sheet 3; City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). Since the National Register listing, the building was extensively renovated as part of a historic preservation tax credit project (2005). This property is contributing to the historic district.



102 East 2nd Street/224 Chestnut Street. View to south.

17. 100 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-041), Philip Henk Store/Diedrick Building. Located at the southeast corner of East 2nd Street and Chestnut Street. Two-story Chaska brick commercial building with three-bay storefront with cast-iron columns supporting arches, segmental arched windows at the second story, and a decorative brick cornice. The building was constructed by Philip Henk in 1872 with commercial space (originally dry goods sales) at the first story and lodge rooms at the second story. Among the groups who met there were the Modern Woodmen of America, the Masons, the Grand Army of the Republic, the American Legion, and the V.F.W. Members of the Diedrick family operated a tavern and restaurant on the first floor for over 70 years (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). The building has been extensively renovated as part of a historic preservation tax credit project (2005) since the National Register listing. This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



100 East 2nd Street. View to south.

18. 109 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-042), Henry Young House. Located on the north side of East 2nd Street between Chestnut Street and Walnut Street. Two-story Greek Revival house of Chaska brick with a front-gable roof and stone window sills. Built ca. 1870, it is associated with one of Chaska's early settlers. It is an example of the Greek Revival style described in the 2006 Historic Context (Gladhill 2006: 61). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



109 East 2nd Street. View to north

19. 107 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-043), Hammer & Bierstettel Store. Located on the north side of East 2nd Street between Chestnut Street and Walnut Street. Two-story commercial building dating from 1877, of painted Chaska brick. It has arched storefront openings, arched window openings with stone hoods, and an arched and corbelled cornice. This was one of the town's earliest harness and saddle shops with a residence on the second floor. Many different businesses have

been in the storefront over the years (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a Local Historic Resource.



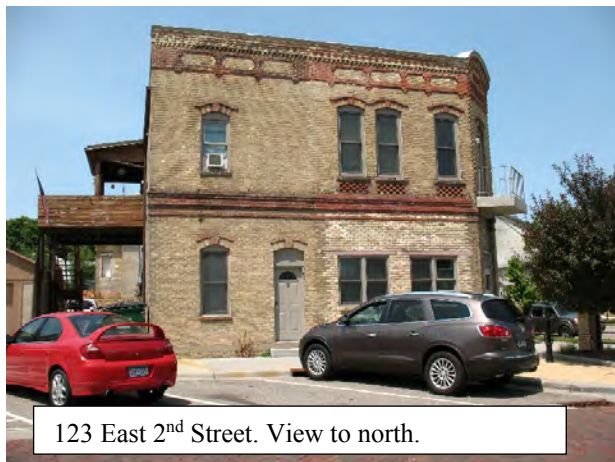
107 East 2nd Street. View to north.

20. 115 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-044), Chaska Auto Body. Located on the north side of 2nd Street between Chestnut Street and Walnut Street. One-story five-bay commercial structure faced with stucco with raised center front. It was built prior to 1924 as an auto dealership and repair garage (Sanborn Map 1924: sheet 3). The National Register report calls it one of “Chaska’s earliest automotive garages and dealerships” but does not otherwise describe it. This property is non-contributing to the historic district due to loss of integrity.



115 East 2nd Street. View to north.

21. 123 East 2nd Street (CR-CKC-045), Ferdinand Hammer Building/National Hotel Building. Located at the northwest corner of East 2nd Street and Walnut Street. Two-story Chaska brick building with distinctive angled corner entrance, contrasting decorative brickwork, and corbelled cornice. The date “1891” and “F. Hammer” are placed on the corner at the roofline. Ferdinand Hammer replaced the earlier frame Chaska Hotel building on the site (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). This property is contributing to the historic district and also a local Historic Resource.



123 East 2nd Street. View to north.

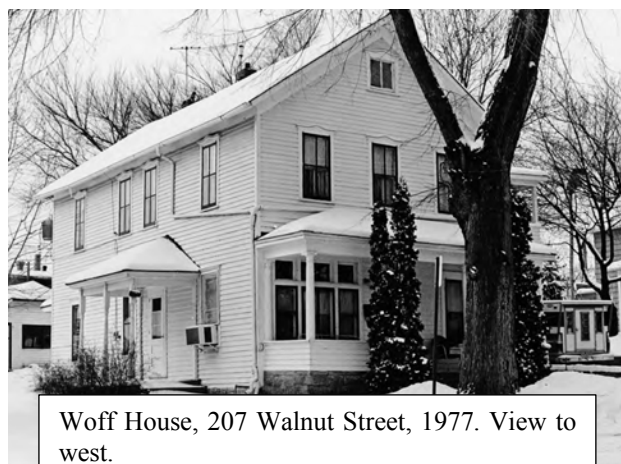


123 East 2nd Street. View to northwest.

22. 207 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-046), Wolff House (non-extant). Located on the west side of Walnut Street between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street. Originally considered contributing to the historic district, it was demolished in 2015 and the site remains vacant. This property is non-contributing to the historic district.



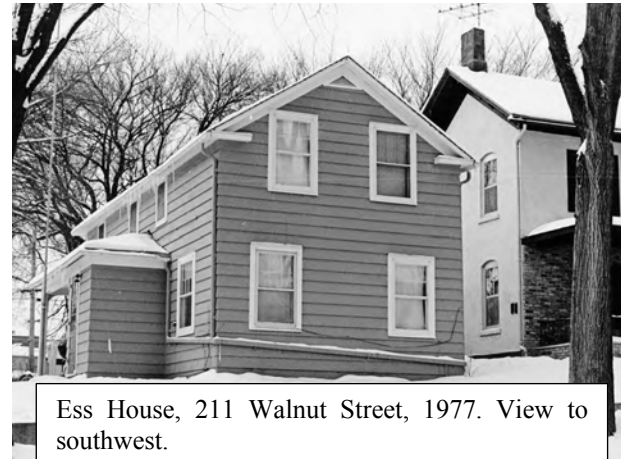
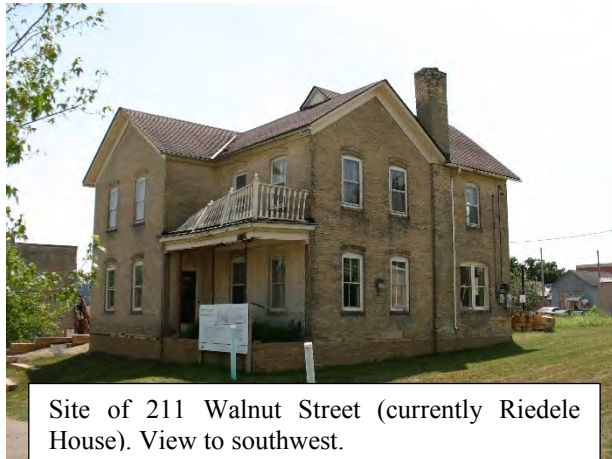
Site of 207 Walnut Street. View to west.



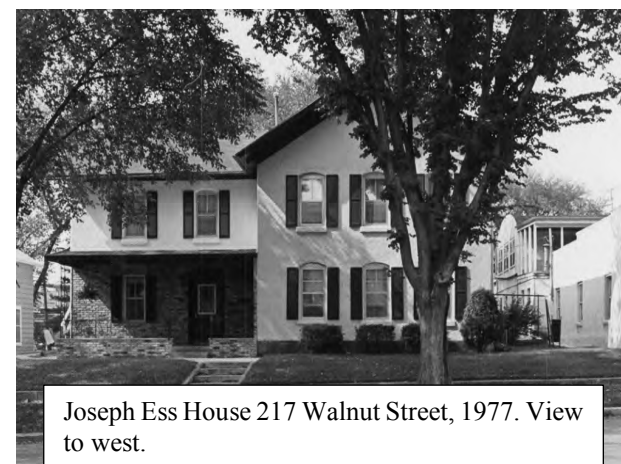
Woff House, 207 Walnut Street, 1977. View to west.

23. 211 Walnut Street, currently Riedele House (CR-CKC-009). This property, on the west side of Walnut Street between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street, was originally the location of the Ess House (CR-CKC-047). The two-story Greek Revival frame house was built ca. 1865 and was considered contributing to the historic district prior to demolition in 2015. The site is now occupied

by the Riedele House (CR-CKC-009), which was built in 1884 and originally located on Chaska Boulevard/Highway 212/West 6th Street. The house was moved to 211 Walnut Street in 2015 in conjunction with the construction of the Chaska Curling Center and Event Center and the redevelopment of Firemen's Park. Deiber (2006: 36-38) evaluated the house on its original site and recommended NRHP eligibility under Criteria B and C. Moving a building typically compromises its historic integrity to the degree that it is no longer NRHP eligible. With its Chaska-brick walls, however, the Riedele House contributes to the overall architectural character of the Historic District, and its current site is compatible with its historic location. The Riedele House is contributing to the Historic District.



24. 217 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-048), Joseph Ess House (non-extant). Located on the west side of Walnut Street between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street. The two-story gabled-ell Chaska brick house, built in 1886, was considered contributing to the historic district prior to its demolition in 2016. The City is seeking redevelopment of the site in conjunction with the preservation of the Riedele House. This property is non-contributing to the historic district.



25. 122 East 3rd Street/221-223 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-049), City Garage. Located at the southwest corner of East 3rd Street and Walnut Street. This property is listed but not described in the NRHP report. The one-story 2nd Street section of the building is frame with clapboard siding and a stepped false front. It has a recessed center entrance flanked by show windows. The current garage section on Walnut Street is faced with Chaska brick. The date of the building is ambiguous. The Sanborn map from 1885 shows a carriage repository on Walnut Street, and by 1891, an agricultural implements store has been added at the corner. The Sanborn map from 1924/35 shows storage facilities at the corner and on Walnut Street. The main building appears to have been extensively rebuilt or renovated. This building is non-contributing to the historic district.

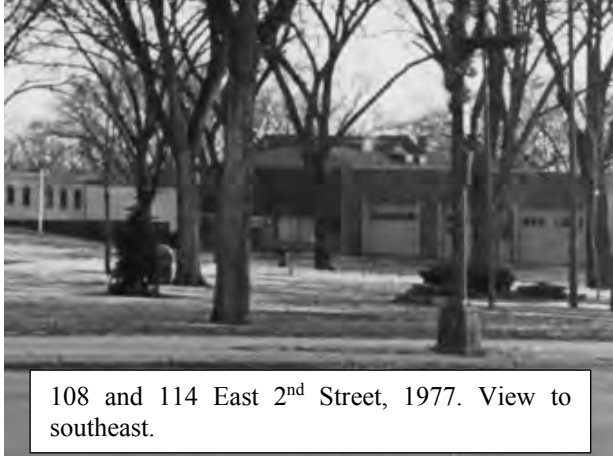
This property parcel extends to the midblock alley and includes two additional buildings at **114 East 3rd Street and 108 East 3rd Street**. The 114 East 3rd Street building was built sometime after 1935 and appears to have been part of the city garage complex, judging from earlier photos and the rear elevations. The two front sections have been redone with false fronts faced with vinyl siding and brick. The Chaska Fire Department was located at 108 East 3rd Street from the 1880s until at least the 1930s. Chaska City Hall was also in the building until it moved to the former school building at Chestnut Street and East 4th Street in 1936 (Barsac 2019: 492-493). It was replaced by part of the city garage complex in 1940 (Barsac 2019: 529). The current one-story commercial building was constructed sometime after 1993. Due to the many changes to this property and loss of integrity, it is non-contributing to the historic district.



122 East 2nd Street/221-223 Walnut Street. View to southwest.



108 and 114 East 2nd Street. View to southeast.



108 and 114 East 2nd Street, 1977. View to southeast.

26. Chaska Public Square (CR-CKC-050). Also known as City Square Park. Bounded by East 4th Street, Walnut Street, East 3rd Street, and Chestnut Street. The square contains three Native American burial mounds, a significant archeological resource. The square is crossed by diagonal paths leading from the corners to a wood gazebo, dating from 1985 that replaced the 1890 gazebo, at the center. Concrete sidewalks surround the square which is heavily planted with trees. A hexagonal stone marker with plaques relating the history of Chaska has been placed on the Walnut Street side of the square. Concrete sidewalks surround the square on all four sides. The park is contributing to the historic district and is a Local Historic Resource.

Within City Square Park, a group of Pre-Contact Period burial mounds (21CR0002) are extant. This mound group has been authenticated and has been evaluated as individually eligible for the NRHP (Bolton & Menk 2021; Appendix C). The mound group was identified in the 1980 NRHP nomination and are contributing to the historic district.



City Square Park. View to northwest.

27. 115 East 4th Street (CR-CKC-051), Chaska Moravian Church. Located on the northwest corner of Walnut Street and East 4th Street. The church is associated with Chaska's oldest religious congregation and has been located on this site since 1860. The current building dates from 1889,

and the education wing along East 4th Street, which was added in 1968, was designed to harmonize with the original character of the church. The church is distinguished by its Chaska brick façades, prominent corner tower with steeple, buttresses, decorative shingle work, and Romanesque arches. This property is contributing to the historic district and is also a Local Historic Resource.



115 East 4th Street. View to northwest.



115 East 4th Street. View to northeast.

28. 415 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-052), Caspar Schmidt House. Located on the west side of Walnut Street between East 4th Street and East 5th Street. This two-story Chaska brick house is distinguished by its gabled ends, segmental arched window hoods, and full porch. Dating from 1876, it was occupied by four generations of the Schmidt family who were prominent local merchants (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). The 2006 Historic Context places its style in the Colonial Revival Cottage category (Gladhill 2006: 63). This property is contributing to the historic district and is also a Local Historic Resource.



415 Walnut Street. View to northwest.

29. 423 Walnut Street (CR-CKC-053), Nord House. Located at the southwest corner of Walnut Street and East 5th Street. This two-story frame house dating from ca. 1875 has an L-plan with gabled roofs and gabled dormers and a front porch distinguished by turned posts and spindle work. Despite the addition of vinyl siding, it remains contributing to the historic district.



423 Walnut Street. View to west.



423 Walnut Street. View to east.

30. 116 East 5th Street, (CR-CKC-642), House. This property parcel extends to the midblock alley and contains a modest one-story Cape Cod style house. The one-and-a-half story, side-gabled house has a rectangular plan and a side-gabled wing extending to the west. The walls are clad with wood lap siding. According to Carver County, this house was built in 1949, but the original portion of the house appears on an aerial photograph from 1945. Based on the building type, it was likely constructed shortly before that time. The addition on the west side was added after 1963. Because it post-dates the period of significance, this property is non-contributing to the historic district. In addition, the house is not a significant example of a period, type, or method of construction, and based on the previous citywide survey and historic contexts (Deiber 2006; Gladhill 2006), it does not appear to be associated with significant events, themes, or persons. No further evaluation of this property is recommended.



116 East 5th Street. View to southwest

4.2 PHASE I SURVEY RESULTS

A Phase I survey was completed for the following properties located outside of the Walnut Street Historic District. Note: Properties 35, 37, 45, 46, and 51-56 are either non-extant or have a previous determination of eligibility and, therefore, are not further described below.

Table 2. Phase I Properties Outside of Historic District

Map Number	Inventory Number	Property Name(s)	Address	Status
31	CR-CKC-416	House	101 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
32	CR-CKC-417	House	107 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
33	CR-CKC-418	House	111 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
34	CR-CKC-431	Carver County State Bank	206 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
35	CR-CKC-014	Krayerbuhl House	207 Chestnut Street	Non-extant
36	CR-CKC-432	Commercial Building	208 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
37	CR-CKC-071	Muyres Hardware Store	210 Chestnut Street	Previously not eligible
38	CR-CKC-013	Tiedeman's Hardware	211 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
39	CR-CKC-430	Commercial Building	212 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
40	CR-CKC-429	First National Bank	213 Chestnut Street	Phase II
41	CR-CKC-072	First National Bank	214 Chestnut Street	Phase II
42	CR-CKC-502	Werner Building	416 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
43	CR-CKC-503	Commercial Building	424 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
44	CR-CKC-084	Chaska Bakery	500 Chestnut Street	No further evaluation
45	CR-CKC-018	Hotel	508 Chestnut Street	Non-extant
46	CR-CKC-240	Ohnsorg Truck Body Mfg	615 Chestnut Street	Non-extant
47	CR-CKC-412; CR-CKC-413	Oesterreich Hardware	101-103 West 2 nd Street	No further evaluation
48	CR-CKC-067	Commercial Building	105 West 2 nd Street	No further evaluation
49	CR-CKC-428	Glass Block Store	100 West 2 nd Street	No further evaluation
50	CR-CKC-501	American Legion Chaska Post 57	102 West 4 th Street	No further evaluation
51	CR-CKC-011	Brinkhaus Saloon Livery Stable	112-114 West 4 th Street	Individually listed
52	CR-CKC-010 CR-CKC-064	Chaska Flour Mill	500 Pine Street	Previously not eligible
53	CR-CKC-085	William Scott House	516 Pine Street	Previously eligible
54	CR-CKC-063	Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Depot	3115 Chaska Boulevard	Previously not eligible
55	CR-CKC-239	Randy's Auto	104 US 212	Non-extant
56	CR-CKC-074	Sugar City Cooperative Creamery	104 East 6 th Street	Non-extant

31. 101 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-416), House

This property is a Craftsman style bungalow, built circa 1920. It was previously recommended for no further evaluation because it is a common property type. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



32. 107 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-417), House

This property is a Craftsman style bungalow, built circa 1920. It was previously recommended for no further evaluation because it is a common property type. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



33. 111 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-418), House

This property is a Cape Cod style house, built circa 1940. It was previously recommended for no further evaluation because it is a common property type. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



34. 206 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-431), Carver County State Bank

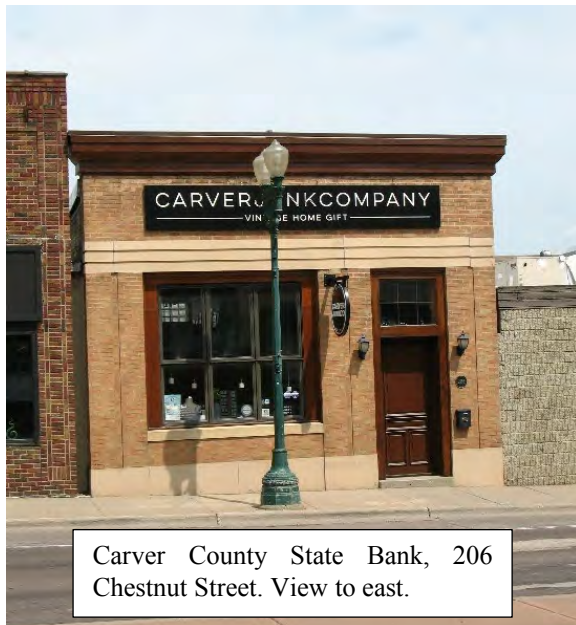
The Carver County State Bank Building is located on the east side of Chestnut Street, north of East 2nd Street. The one-story brick building with raised attic story was built in 1904 as the second freestanding home of the Carver County State Bank. Engaged brick pilasters flank the façade, large front show window, and entrance with recessed door and multi-pane transom. The building has a limestone water table, limestone sill on the storefront window, limestone bands above the first story, and a projecting cornice. A large sign band is placed below the cornice.

In 1870 George DuToit established a private banking operation in the pharmacy at rear of the first Faber store building at Walnut Street and East 2nd Street. The Carver County State Bank was established in Chaska in 1874 with DuToit as the head of operations (Barsac 2019: 128). The bank, the oldest in the city, had done well enough that DuToit moved it to a freestanding building at 112 East 2nd Street, built in 1884 (in the Walnut Street Historic District). DuToit moved the bank to this building in 1904. A historic photo shows that the front had Ionic pilasters flanking the display windows and doorway, that supported a classical cornice below a parapet (Barsac 2019: 266). It is not known when the current façade was installed. Four generations of the DuToit family were involved in the banking business. The Carver County State Bank as an institution merged with Mid America Bank in 1989.

This property was evaluated in 2004 as part of the TH41 Phase I/Phase II survey. At that time, it was evaluated as not eligible because it lacked integrity. It is not clear if the history was considered when making that assessment. The property changed ownership in 2013, and it is likely that the building has been renovated since then.

Because of the history of the Carver County State Bank in Chaska, the property is most properly evaluated under Criterion A and Criterion B for its associations with events and persons in Chaska's history. However, the significance of both the bank and George DuToit are already recognized in the 2nd Street bank building in the historic district. Consequently, it does not appear to meet Criterion A or Criterion B. While it is an example of modest 20th-century commercial architecture, it possesses neither distinctive construction methods nor high artistic values, and does

not appear to meet Criterion C. For these reasons, no further evaluation of the building is recommended.



Carver County State Bank, 206 Chestnut Street. View to east.

36. 208 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-431), Commercial Building

This property is a one-story commercial building, built circa 1910. It was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



208 Chestnut Street. View to east.

38. 211 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-013), Tiedeman's Hardware

This property is a commercial building, built circa 1920. In 1922, John Tiedeman established his hardware business in this building, and it remained a hardware store until the 1970s (Barsac, 453). It was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



211 Chestnut Street. View to west.

39. 212 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-430), Commercial Building

This property is a two-story commercial building, built circa 1910. In use as a jewelry store during the 1920s and 1930s. The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation because it is a common property type. In addition, the building has poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



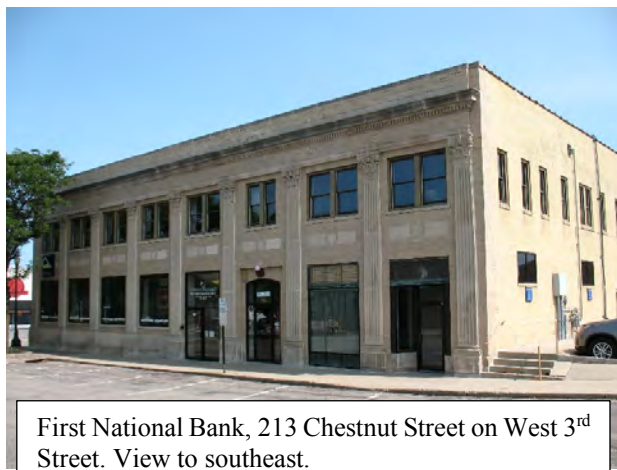
212 Chestnut Street. View to east.

40. 213 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-429), First National Bank

The second First National Bank building is located at the southwest corner of Chestnut Street and West 3rd Street. The two-story Classical Revival brick building, dating from 1929, has fluted stone columns and pilasters with Corinthian capitals marking the bays. A dentil course sets off a shallow projecting cornice that spans both façades below a brick parapet. Panels with swags flank the main entrance on Chestnut Street. Sign bands below the dentil course on Chestnut Street read “First National Bank” above the entrance and “Klein Brothers” in the building section, known as the Klein building, to the south. On the West 3rd Street side, panels between the first and second story windows have brick rondels inscribed FNB. The entrance doors and most of the windows have been replaced. However, a few windows on West 3rd Street retain their original sash with prism glass transoms.

This is the second location of the First National Bank, which had been founded in 1906. The bank relocated across Chestnut Street in 1929. It was built on the site of the Simons Block, which had been destroyed by fire in January 1928 (Barsac 2019: 415). The bank was in the corner section of the building. The section to the south housed Chaska Drugs at the first floor. The Klein brothers had offices for their business interests on the second floor. First National Bank eventually was reorganized as Klein Bank, the largest family-owned bank in Minnesota before its sale in 2018.

When this building was previously inventoried, it was recommended as not eligible because it lacked integrity. It is not clear if the history was considered when making that assessment. Due to the importance of the First National Bank in Chaska, however, the property is more properly evaluated under Criteria A and B for its associations with events and persons in Chaska’s history. The significance of the bank has not been previously evaluated. Furthermore, although the significance of Christian Klein and Charles Klein are recognized in their residences in the historic district, this building may also have significant association with the Kleins. It is recommended that this building and its predecessor at 214 Chestnut Street be further evaluated for eligibility under Criteria A and B. It is also recommended that the building be evaluated as an example of Neo-Classic architecture of the 1920s under Criterion C. Phase II evaluation of this property is recommended (see Section 5.1).



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street on West 3rd Street. View to southeast.



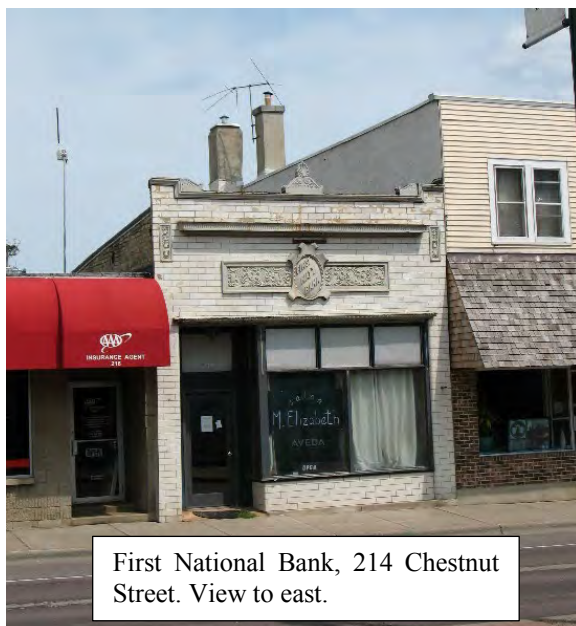
First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. View to west.

41. 214 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-072), First National Bank

The First National Bank building is located on the east side of Chestnut Street between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street. The one-story brick building with raised glazed white brick front was built in 1907 as the first home of the bank. A terra-cotta panel with acanthus leaves and a medallion reading “First Nat’l Bank” spans the façade above the recessed entrance and large display window with transom. A projecting band and flanking panels are placed above the sign band. The roof parapet has a central anthemion and flanking modillions.

The First National Bank was founded in 1906. In 1907 Christian Klein and Charles Klein, who were major shareholders in the Carver County State Bank, split over differences with George DuToit. They bought out the major interest in the First National Bank (Barsac 2019: 352) to provide competition to the Carver County State Bank. As the banking business expanded, a larger building was needed. The bank moved across the street to 213 Chestnut Street in 1929. Since then, this small bank building has had a variety of commercial tenants.

When this building was previously inventoried, it was assigned the incorrect address of 222 Chestnut Street. It was recommended as not eligible because it was a “common building type.” se Due to the importance of the First National Bank in Chaska, however, the property is more properly evaluated under NRHP Criteria A and B for its associations with events and persons in Chaska’s history. The significance of the bank has not been previously evaluated. Furthermore, although the significance of Christian Klein and Charles Klein are recognized in their residences in the historic district, this building may also have significant association with the Kleins. It is recommended that this building and its successor at 213 Chestnut Street be further evaluated for eligibility under Criteria A and B. While it is an example of modest early 20th-century commercial architecture, it possesses neither distinctive construction methods nor high artistic values. The building does not appear to meet Criterion C. Phase II evaluation of this property is recommended (see Section 5.2).



42. 416 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-502), Werner Building

This property was built as a house prior to 1885. It was later acquired by Wilbert and Margaret Werner, who had established one of Chaska's early photo studios in 1917. The Werners set up their studio in the house and remodeled it to its present appearance. The studio was in business until the 1960s (Barsac 2019: 345). The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



416 Chestnut Street. View to east.

43. 424 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-503), Commercial Building

This property is a two-story commercial building, built circa 1945 by Florian Eder on part of the site of Happ's Auditorium (1924), which had burned to the ground in 1943. The Chaska Post Office was in the first story with office space at the second story (Barsac 2019: 361). The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



424 Chestnut Street. View to northeast.

44. 500 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-084), Chaska Bakery

The Chaska Bakery is located at the northeast corner of Chestnut Street and East 5th Street. The two-story Chaska brick building dating from 1884 has a stepped gable front with brick corbels, brick hoods above the segmental-arched windows, and indented brick pilasters flanking the storefront with two large show windows flanking the center entrance. The building extends east along East 5th Street into a one-story brick residential addition. The one-story extension at the north is now faced with vinyl siding set in a brick frame.

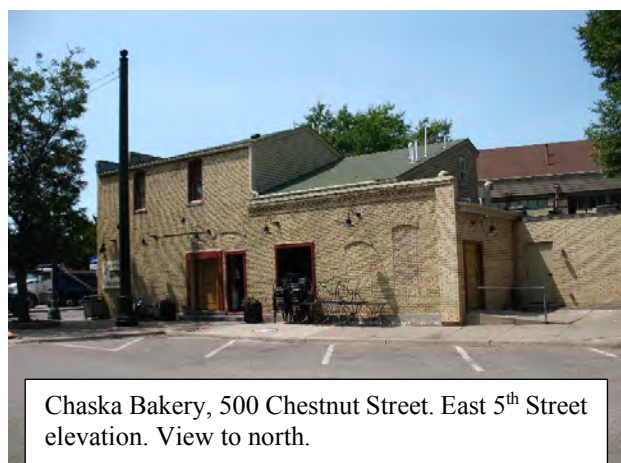
According to the City of Chaska Historic Building Tour, the building was originally one story, built by Gottlieb Eder with living quarters at the rear. When the second story was added, sometime prior to 1899, it also included residential accommodations. The one-story extension at the north was also added sometime prior to 1899. The bakery was operated by the Linne family between 1922 and 1972 (Barsac 2019: 445). The current owners, the Red Table Bakery and Cheese Shop, have renovated the first story storefront in the past few years to restore the original configuration of the show windows.

When this building was previously inventoried, it was recommended as not eligible because it lacked integrity. It is not clear if the history was considered when making that assessment. The building has been classified as a Local Historic Resource.

The property is most properly evaluated under Criterion A and Criterion B for its associations with events and persons in Chaska's history. While the bakery has been an important institution in the city of Chaska, neither it nor the persons associated with it have sufficient associations to events or persons significant in Chaska's history. Consequently, it does not appear to meet Criterion A or Criterion B. While it is an example of late nineteenth-century commercial/residential architecture, it possesses neither distinctive construction methods nor high artistic values, and it does not appear to meet Criterion C. For these reasons, no further evaluation of the building is recommended.



Chaska Bakery, 500 Chestnut Street. View to east.



Chaska Bakery, 500 Chestnut Street. East 5th Street elevation. View to north.

47. 101-103 West 2nd Street (CR-CKC-412, CR-CKC-413), Oesterreich Hardware Store

The Oesterreich Hardware Store is located at the southwest corner of West 2nd Street and Chestnut Street. The two-story Chaska brick building has commercial space at the first story and residential space at the second story. The façade rises to elaborate stepped corbels, flanked by brick pendants. This corbel feature extends along the Chestnut Street elevation. The segmental-arched entrance at the corner leads into the first-story commercial space, while the segmental-arched entrance at the west end leads to the residential space at the second story. Segmental arched openings at the second story have tripartite windows. Single segmental arched windows light the second story along Chestnut Street. The building still reflects much of its original appearance (Barsac 2019: 264).

Three Oesterreich brothers were brick masons and early residents of Chaska. Ewald Oesterreich branched out to the hardware business, constructing this building in 1903. The elaborate brickwork reflects the Oesterreich craft of brick masonry (City of Chaska Historic Building Tour). The building remained in use as a hardware store for several decades.

When this building was previously inventoried, it was recommended as not eligible because it was a “common building type.” It is not clear if the history was considered when making that assessment. The building has been classified as a Local Historic Resource.

The property is most properly evaluated under Criterion A and Criterion B for its associations with events and persons in Chaska’s history. While the hardware store has been an important business in the city of Chaska, neither it nor the persons associated with it have sufficient associations to events or persons significant in Chaska’s history. Consequently, it does not appear to meet Criterion A or Criterion B. While it is an example of an early 20th-century commercial – residential structure, it possesses neither distinctive construction methods nor high artistic values and does not appear to meet Criterion C. For these reasons, no further evaluation of the building is recommended.



48. 105 West 2nd Street (CR-CKC-067), Commercial Building, Lambert Weller's Furniture Store, now Chaska Family Chiropractic

This property is a commercial building, built circa 1890 for Lambert Weller, who was an undertaker, carpenter, and furniture dealer (Barsac 2019: 284, 344). The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



49. Chestnut and West 2nd Street, 100 West 2nd Street, now part of 207 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-428), Glass Block Store

J. August Schmidt established his Glass Block General Store in 1903. It was so named because of the many large glass windows. Much of the original architectural detail has been removed (Barsac 2019: 354). The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



50. 102 West 4th Street (CR-CKC-501), American Legion Chaska Post 57

The Chaska American Legion Post was founded in 1919. In 1948, it moved into the basement of the Coast to Coast Hardware Store, which had been recently built at this location, and later the Post took over the entire building (Barsac 2019: 392). The building was previously recommended for no further evaluation due to poor integrity. No new information has come to light to change this recommendation.



4.3 CHARACTER DEFINING FEATURES OF THE WALNUT STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

In order to assess the potential effects of the TH 41/CSAH 61 Improvements project on the Walnut Street Historic District, the character defining features of the historic district were identified (Figure 4). Character defining features are the prominent or distinctive aspects, qualities, and characteristics of Chaska that contribute significantly to its physical character and, therefore, are the characteristics that convey the historic significance of the historic district. They may include materials, engineering or architectural design, and structural and decorative details of contributing properties, as well as important aspects of the setting, including circulation patterns and natural features such as topography and vegetation. These features, with the contributing properties, qualify the Walnut Street Historic District for listing in the NRHP. To understand the historic integrity of the character defining features of the historic district, the NRHP's seven aspects of integrity were applied. The year 1920, which is the recommended end of the period of significance, was used as the baseline. Note: the character defining features identified below are limited to the portion of the historic district within the Project APE.

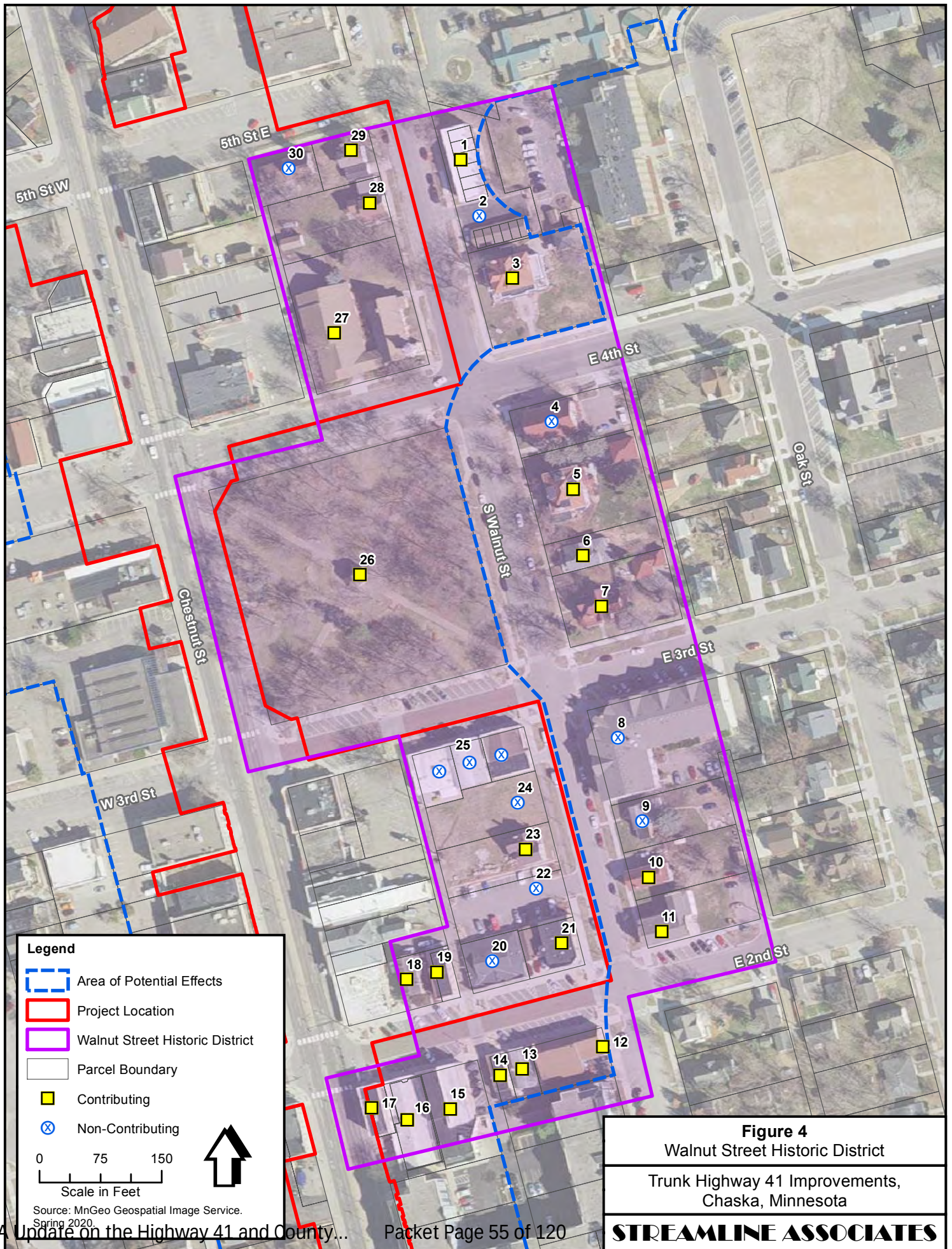
Feature 1: Contributing Buildings and Structures

The buildings that contribute to the Walnut Street Historic District, which date from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries, were the principal reason the district was listed. Through their associations, materials, and design features, they convey the significance of the early village/city of Chaska. The buildings represent a variety of building types, including commercial, residential, and religious, in a variety of architectural styles, which together convey important aspects of nineteenth century village life.

Walnut Street is a primarily residential street that runs north-south, extending from the East 2nd Street commercial buildings to the public square and beyond. The houses along Walnut Street are among the earliest buildings in Chaska, built between the 1860s and 1890s, and represent the Greek Revival, Italian Renaissance, Neo-Classical, and Queen Anne styles. Some, though not all, of the houses are of Chaska brick construction. Many of the houses are also associated with prominent families in Chaska, such as Klein, Schmidt, and Riedele. The contributing buildings illustrate the historic district's period of significance through their architectural styles, construction techniques, and associations.

The commercial area, located on East 2nd Street, was an early focus of commerce in the village. Built between 1858 and 1891 utilizing Chaska brick, the buildings are one and two stories in height, and many of them have decorative brickwork, such as corbelled or denticulated cornices and prominent window hoods. The contributing buildings illustrate the historic district's period of significance through their construction dates and techniques.

One religious building in the historic district, the Chaska Moravian Church, is associated with the oldest religious congregation in the city, and was built with Chaska brick and Romanesque arches in 1889. This building illustrates the historic district's period of significance through its construction techniques and as an important social institution in Chaska.



The Walnut Street Historic District is the location of the historic village of Chaska, and the contributing buildings and structures remain in their historic locations. The aspects of design, materials, and workmanship are apparent in the contributing buildings, which display Greek Revival, Italian Renaissance, Neo-Classical, and Queen Anne styles, as well as vernacular designs. The loss of buildings resulting from demolition and replacement with later buildings has diminished the materials, setting, workmanship, and feeling in some areas of the district. As a whole, however, the contributing properties to the district within the APE retain these aspects of integrity. Finally, contributing buildings and structures remain in the same or similar uses as during the historic period and retain integrity of association.

Feature 2: Chaska Public Square

The land encompassed by the Chaska Public Square has been an important community space for perhaps thousands of years, as evidenced by the burial mounds within the public square. It has served as a gathering place for the Euro-American Chaska community since its founding; the land was set aside for public purposes in the original 1852 town plat. Although the setting is no longer compatible with the Pre-Contact era landscape associated with the burial mounds, the appearance of the public square in 1920, the end to the period of significance, is a character defining feature of the Walnut Street Historic District.

The Chaska Public Square consists of the city block bounded by East 3rd Street, Walnut Street, East 2nd Street, and Chestnut Street. Historically, several city offices and services were located facing the public square including the Fire Hall, City Hall, and the public school. The overall landscaping plan with diagonal paths leading to a center bandstand or gazebo dates to the late nineteenth century. The four triangular sections created by the paths are planted with trees and shrubs. Historic photos show that a low fence surrounded the perimeter of the park. The fence had been removed by the time of the NRHP listing. Sidewalks rim the square on all four sides. The overall landscaping and circulation patterns incorporate the square into the city and enhance its historic role as the community meeting place.

The Chaska Public Square remains in its historic location. The aspects of design, setting, feeling, and association are apparent in the layout of the public square and its on-going use as a community gathering and recreation space. The replacement of gazebo, sidewalks, and vegetation diminish the historic materials and workmanship but they have been replaced with compatible elements.

Feature 3: Streetscapes

The streets of the historic district were laid out on a grid plan in the original town plat with Walnut Street and Chestnut Street running north-south and the numbered streets running east-west. This plat is oriented to the Minnesota River to the south, rather than true cardinal directions, and the land slopes gradually upward from southeast to northwest. The street rights of way are 80 feet wide which allowed for easy movement for commerce and the addition of sidewalks. Nineteenth-century photographs show raised wood-plank sidewalks on the commercial streets. These were replaced by concrete sidewalks in the early twentieth century and expanded to include residential streets. The wide boulevards along the residential blocks of Walnut Street are planted with street trees that continue the ambience of the park at the center of the district. The width of the right of way historically allowed for angled street parking along the east-west numbered streets. More

recently, this parking has been offset through curb bumpouts at the intersections of these streets with Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

The blocks between Chestnut and Walnut Streets and between Walnut and Oak Streets are intersected by alleys that run north-south between the numbered streets. Except for the Public Square block, these alleys were designated in the original town plat of Chaska and are named in the NRHP nomination as some of the boundaries of the Walnut Street Historic District. Although these alleys are generally part of the setting of the District, they are not unique or distinctive; rather, they are part of the public infrastructure typical of nineteenth century cities. Some of the alleys within the historic district no longer serve their historic function. For example, in the block bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, 4th and 5th Streets, the south half of the alley is utilized as a parking area for the Wells Fargo bank building. In addition, in the block bounded by Walnut, Oak, 4th and 5th Streets, the north half of the alley has been vacated and redeveloped.

Chestnut Street through Chaska was incorporated into TH 41 in 1950. Since NRHP listing, the roadway has been reconfigured to accommodate growing traffic volumes and for the safety of all users. These changes include addition of the center median, removal of parking on the west side of the roadway, and installation of traffic signals at 2nd and 4th Streets.

Since the NRHP listing the City has added elements to the streetscape, including installing “Chaska Historic District” sign plaques on Walnut Street at 2nd Street and 4th Street, adding and replacing street trees, and providing new streetlight standards. In addition, the City has installed several features along the commercial streets. These include Chaska brick gate posts linked by iron railings at Walnut Street and Chestnut Street, curb bumpouts at the intersections of the numbered streets with Chestnut and Walnut Streets, diagonal brick pavers on 2nd and 3rd Streets, sign boards, trash receptacles, and movable street furniture.

As a whole, the streetscape retains sufficient integrity to convey the historic character of the Walnut Street Historic District. At the time of the NRHP nomination, the streets were paved with bituminous with concrete curbs and gutters. Along East 2nd Street, the commercial buildings fronted the sidewalks with no boulevard or street trees, and cars utilized angled parking. Along Walnut Street, sidewalks were set back by boulevards with street trees, and cars parked parallel to the street. Generally, the streets conform to their historic alignments and retain integrity of location, setting, and association. However, some of the changes discussed above have affected the design, feeling, materials, and workmanship, including the brick gate posts and railing, curb bumpouts, and brick pavers.

Photographs



Commercial buildings along East 2nd Street, view to southwest



Christian P. Klein House, 205 East 4th Street, view to northeast. Although materials have been replaced, the street, curbs, and sidewalks along Walnut Street retain their historic configuration.



Hammer Building, 123 East 2nd Street, view to northwest. Note the non-historic curb bumpout, and gate posts and railing; historic shade trees replaced with decorative variety



Chaska Moravian Church, 115 East 4th Street with boulevard trees, view to northwest



Stege/Klammer House, 302 Walnut Street with boulevard trees, view to east



Chaska Public Square with gazebo, path, lights, and trees, view to northwest. Although the materials have been replaced, these elements are compatible with the historic layout and features.



Chaska Public Square from Chestnut Street, view to southeast. Note the burial mounds to the center right and center left.



Diedrick Building at 100 East 2nd Street, view to southwest. Note the non-historic curb bumpout, gate posts and railing, and brick pavers.



Alley between Chestnut and Walnut Streets from East 2nd Street, view to north. Note the non-historic brick pavers, curb bumpout, bollards, and gate post and seatwall



East 3rd Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, view to west. Note the non-historic brick pavers, curb bumpout, bollards, and gate posts and seatwalls

5.0 PHASE II EVALUATIONS

5.1 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHASKA, 213 CHESTNUT STREET

Description

The First National Bank of Chaska building (CR-CKC-429), a two-story commercial building also known as the Klein Block, was constructed in 1929 in a Classical Revival style at the southwest corner of Chestnut Street and West 3rd Street. The Chestnut Street front is approximately 60 feet wide and divided into two sections that mark the original interior functions of the building. The West 3rd Street front is approximately 80 feet wide. Both fronts are faced with white brick and limestone ornament above a limestone water table. The north section on Chestnut Street housed the bank. Projecting fluted Corinthian limestone columns flank the entranceway and a second-story window with paired replacement sash. The original pediment above the entranceway was later removed. Paired fluted Corinthian pilasters are set at the north corner and mid-section. Limestone panels with floral swags are set in the wall between the first and second story windows. The south section on Chestnut Street housed the Chaska Drug Store. A large display window with four fixed replacement sash is set above the limestone water table. Second-story windows with replacement sash light the upper-level office space. The south section is marked by the paired fluted Corinthian pilasters at the midsection and a single fluted Corinthian pilaster at the south end. A limestone frieze extends across the entire front and sets off limestone sign panels reading “First National Bank” at the north end and “Klein Brothers” at the south end. A projecting cornice with dentils sets off the brick parapet. A shallow pediment with a shield and floral swags is set in the north section.

The West 3rd Street front is eight bays wide, marked by fluted engaged Corinthian pilasters set on limestone bases. The fifth and sixth bays from Chestnut Street contain entrances with replacement metal-framed glass doors. The end bay at the west contains another recessed entrance which appears to retain its original configuration including a multi-paned transom. The first-story windows have replacement sash, except for the window in the seventh bay which has a multi-paned transom and decorative metal grillework at the window base. The wall sections between the first and second stories have stone panels framed in brick with center medallions framed in brick bearing the letters “FNB” (First National Bank). The paired one-over-one windows at the second story have replacement sash and stone sills. A continuous stone molding extends above the windows. A shallow cornice with a dentil course projects below the parapet. Like the Chestnut Street front, the West 3rd Street front reflects the original uses of the building. The bank occupied the first story through the fifth bay. A staircase in the sixth bay led to the second-story offices which were the headquarters of Klein Brothers, as well as offices for Dr. B.H. Simons and several attorneys. The Chaska telephone exchange was on the second story at the west end, above the Chaska Post Office on the first story. Both had been housed in the previous building on the site. The west and south walls of the building are faced with cream-colored Chaska brick.

The interior of the building has been much altered since it was constructed. The Chaska Drug Store was located on the first story and after 1967 expanded into the bank space. The staircase leading to the second story is still in place and retains its original cast and wrought iron railing.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. View to west.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. View to northwest.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. View to southeast.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. Detail.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street. View to southwest.



First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street, 1940. View to southwest.

History of the First National Bank of Chaska

Chaska was an early Minnesota agricultural settlement and river town, and the Carver County State Bank met the banking needs of the early Chaska settlers (Gardner 2011: E-7) The state of Minnesota began to charter banks in the 1870s, and by 1884 there were 32 state banks and 48 federal banks. “With the beginning of the twentieth century, banks continued to be founded mostly outside of urban centers, in smaller towns that were beginning to prosper” (Gardner 2011: E-15).

Historian Denis Gardner further noted: “There was an explosion of bank creation between mid-1904 and mid-1906, one indicator of a flourishing Minnesota... the vast majority of the banks continued to be established in the south, west, and northwest,” regions of the state built on agriculture and railroads. He examined biennial reports of the Public Examiner of the State of Minnesota, which recorded the establishment of 122 state banks in non-urban centers out of 124 during that period (Gardner 2011: E-27). The creation of the First National Bank of Chaska was part of this trend of new bank establishment.

The First National Bank of Chaska received its federal charter on September 24, 1906, to provide competition to the Carver County State Bank, the only other bank in Chaska (*Carver County Herald*, September 24, 1981: 2). J.G. Lundsten (sic) of Minneapolis was the president, M.H. Muyres was the vice president, and P. H. Simons (owner of the Simons Block) was the cashier (Barsac 2019: 352). Charles H. and Christian P. Klein were major stockholders. The new bank began construction on a new building on Chestnut Street, a few doors north of its Carver County State Bank rival, which had located at 206 Chestnut Street in 1904. The building was nearing completion in December 1906 (*Weekly Valley Herald*, December 13, 1906). On January 31, 1907, the *Weekly Valley Herald* announced that John G. Lund of Minneapolis was selling his share to Charles and Christian Klein, and that Charles would become the president and Christian would be a director. The Klein brothers were better known as industrialists and manufacturers as they acquired and expanded brickyards in Chaska. By acquiring and operating a bank, they were following the lead (albeit on a smaller scale) of such Minnesota entrepreneurs and industrialists as James J. Hill, who took over and greatly expanded the First National Bank of Saint Paul.

Over the next twenty years, the First National Bank of Chaska prospered under the leadership of Charles and Christian Klein as it met the banking needs of local businesses and industry. By 1927, the bank announced it was the “largest in Carver County,” while its Carver State Bank rival claimed it was the “oldest in Carver County” (Barsac 2019: 426). In July 1928, both banks were the recipients of “new money,” as the U.S. Treasury changed the design of U.S. currency, ranging in denominations from \$1.00 to \$10,000.00. The sizes and faces on the bills have remained unchanged since then (*Weekly Valley Herald*, July 18, 1928: 1).

Earlier that year, on January 25, 1928, Downtown Chaska suffered a calamitous fire in the Simons Block at Chestnut and West 3rd Street (*Weekly Valley Herald*, February 2, 1928: 1). It was the largest business building in the city in a prominent location just south of the Carver County Courthouse and housed the Economy Store, the Rexall Drug Store, Dr. Bernard H. Simons’s office and apartments, several law offices, and the Chaska telephone exchange. Peter H. Simons, the building owner, originally thought he might rebuild himself, but by February announced that he had reached an agreement with Charles and Christian Klein to redevelop the block to house new facilities for the First National Bank as well as offices for the Klein Brothers business interests. In addition, the new building would have new space for the drug store, doctors’ offices, and law offices. It was intended to be “the largest, most modern and fireproof structure this city will possess” (*Weekly Valley Herald*, March 8, 1928: 1).

The new building was completed for the First National Bank in August 1929, and the bank moved across Chestnut Street into its new quarters. The local press described the new building as “strikingly beautiful, both from the exterior and the interior. Its style of architecture is along

modern lines, with light brick and ornamental stone work composing the face. The interior is all finished in fireproof material, durable and pleasing to the sight” (*Weekly Valley Herald*, June 20, 1929: 7). The cost of the building was about \$85,000. No architect was named, although the interior painting was done by Henry Stans & Son, a local firm (*Weekly Valley Herald*, August 22, 1929: 1). In addition to the new bank facilities, the building had space for Chaska Drug Company on the first floor in the south half, attorneys’ offices, Dr. Simons’ office, and a dentist office on the second floor (*Weekly Valley Herald*, June 20). The Klein brothers offices are described as directly behind the bank portion of the building, and offices of the Chaska Brick Company behind those offices (*Weekly Valley Herald*, August 22). The Chaska Telephone Exchange moved into the second story along West 3rd Street in January 1930 (*Weekly Valley Herald*, Dec. 19, 1929: 1). The Chaska Post Office was located in the first story under the telephone exchange (Sanborn Map Company, 1924, 1935, sheet 3). In constructing a multi-use bank building, the Kleins were following the lead of other banks in urban areas where banking facilities were part of a larger office building.

The First National Bank weathered the Great Depression and came out stronger. Like all U.S. chartered banks, it was shut in 1933 as part of President Franklin Roosevelt’s “bank holiday.” It reopened for unrestricted business on March 15, 1933, two days earlier than its rival Carver County State Bank, which reopened for restricted business, until it was reorganized in April (Barsac 2019: 461).

Charles and Christian Klein retained controlling interests in the First National Bank until their deaths in 1961 and 1962, respectively. Christian’s son George who had begun his career at the family-owned bank in Cologne in 1942, became the president of the Chaska bank and had controlling interest in all the Klein-owned banks in Minnesota. In 1967, the First National Bank moved across West 3rd Street into a new building, and Chaska Drug expanded into the former banking space. Other portions of the building remained in use as office space.

Under George Klein’s direction, the Klein Bancorporation, Inc. was organized in 1975 to manage all the Klein-owned banks. George became the bank chairman, and his son Daniel Klein was named president. In 2005, nine chartered Klein banks were merged under a single charter and renamed KleinBank. KleinBank became a division of Old National Bank in 2018, ending its position as the largest family-owned bank in Minnesota, and all the branches of KleinBank were renamed as Old National Bank branches in 2019 (Barsac 2019: 635). Old National Bank remains in business at the northwest corner of Chestnut Street and West 3rd Street.

Charles H. and Christian P. Klein

The 2006 Chaska historic context study commented: “It is impossible to consider the history of the city without a discussion of Chaska brick” (Gladhill 2006: 15). Foremost among those who enabled the Chaska brick industry were the Klein brothers.

Charles H. Klein (1872-1961) and Christian P. Klein (1875-1962) were both born in Benton Township, Carver County, to George and Mary Klein. Both parents had immigrated to Minnesota from Germany as children. Charles went to St. Paul in 1890 to study at the Curtis Business College and worked as a bookkeeper for two years at the Herrmeyer brickyard owned by his uncle. He also taught school in Carver County. In 1895, his father took over the Herrmeyer brickyard in Chaska, and Charles became the brickyard manager. Christian Klein joined the brickyard in 1896 and

business began to prosper (Barsac 2019: 244-254). During the first year, the company manufactured 2 million bricks and had 40 employees. By 1915, three Klein-owned brick companies, Chaska Brick & Tile Company, C.H. Klein Brick Company, and Klein Brothers Brick Company, employed 350 workers, manufactured 51 million bricks, and paid out \$100,000 in wages (Holcombe and Bingham 1915: 301). During that 20-year period, the brothers built new houses for their families on Walnut Street in 1910 and 1911. They took controlling interest in the First National Bank of Chaska in 1907 and established a bank in 1911 in Victoria.

Charles Klein was also involved in politics, serving as representative to the state legislature between 1902 and 1906 and as state senator between 1910 and 1914. The Kleins continued to acquire and establish local banks in Waconia in 1919, Cologne and Young America in 1926, Plato and Montevideo in 1927, and Madison in 1931.

The Kleins continued to acquire local brickyards, and by 1930 remained the only brickyard owner in business in Chaska. Their last brickyard did not close until 1971, but the business was largely dormant after World War II (Gladhill 2006: 17).

In 1944, the brothers were honored at a testimonial dinner sponsored by the Auto Club “in appreciation of what they and their business enterprises have meant to Chaska” (*Weekly Valley Herald*, January 20, 1944). County attorney John Fahey, a long-time friend of the brothers, gave an account of their careers and what they meant to Chaska. Charles Klein in response gave much credit to his brother Christian for “his hard labor in continuous effort to attain their achievements” and well as to the company employees “who labored willingly in their early days of their brick manufacturing” (*Weekly Valley Herald*, January 27, 1944).

The Klein brothers remained devoted to the city of Chaska where they spent most of their lives. The claypit and 16 acres of land northwest of Chestnut Street and Highway 61 were donated to the city in 1961, and it became the centerpiece of what is known as Firemen’s Park. The houses of both brothers were also donated to the city for civic purposes. The Christian Klein House at 205 East 4th Street at Walnut Street served as the Chaska City Hall between 1967 and 1988. The Charles Klein House at 308 Walnut Street housed the Chaska Public Library between 1967 and 1988. Both brothers were members of the St. John’s Lutheran Church of Chaska and are buried in separate mausoleums in the St. John’s Lutheran Cemetery.

Evaluation

Denis Gardner has described the significance of banks and banking to Minnesota: “The institution of banking has been vital to the survival and growth of Minnesota communities... Banks became essential when commercial and industrial activity within society began taking form... In essence, capital from banks facilitates the production of wealth, but also the distribution and exchange of wealth.” Banking began in the urban centers of Minnesota and spread to smaller cities in the state. “Banks were an integral part of these places, providing financial resources not only to those living within corporate limits of towns, but also to farmers and others outside of communities” (Gardner 2011: F-3-F-4).

The First National Bank of Chaska fit into this pattern. It provided competition to the Carver County State Bank and capital to major Chaska industries including brickmaking, dairying, sugar

refining, brewing, and the many local merchants that served the needs residents of Chaska and the surrounding townships. By 1927, it was the largest bank in the county, besting its Carver County State Bank rival. When it opened at its second location at 213 Chestnut Street in 1929, it was testimony to its expansion as well as the importance of the related Klein Brothers businesses. In addition, the building provided a prestige office location for Chaska attorneys and related professions.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Banks of Minnesota 1853 to 1960” (Banks MPDF) assesses the history and architecture of Minnesota banks in relation to regional and thematic historic contexts (Gardner 2011). The context for the First National Bank of Chaska is “Railroads and Agricultural Settlement, 1870-1940.” Even though Chaska was established in the earlier period, “Early Agricultural and River Settlement, 1840-1870,” it experienced rapid growth and the need for banking services in the second period.

When the First National Bank of Chaska at 213 Chestnut Street was inventoried in 2006, it was described lacking integrity and not evaluated further for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This study, however, was completed prior to the Banks MPDF, and it does not appear to have considered the importance of the bank or the Klein Brothers to the growth of Chaska. The registration requirements of the Banks MPDF, in conjunction with the NRHP criteria for significance have been used to evaluate eligibility for listing.

Criterion A. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must have been constructed within the appropriate timeframe and demonstrably have made an important contribution to the community in the area of Commerce, especially if it survived the economic turmoil of the 1920s and 1930s. It must also retain a majority of the seven aspects of integrity. It is also important to differentiate the importance of banks within the same community (Gardner 2011: F4-F5).

By the late-1920s, First National Bank had outgrown the small storefront building and constructed a new two-story building across the street at 213 Chestnut Street to house the bank and its offices, as well as the office of the Klein-owned Chaska Brick Company, and the Telephone Exchange and Post Office. Built in 1929, the new bank building was one of the largest commercial buildings in Chaska, and it exemplifies the achievements of the First National Bank and the Klein Brothers. Although the bank and the brothers rose to prominence at 213 Chestnut Street, their roles as commercial and community leaders are more clearly conveyed by the successor building, which the bank occupied between 1929 and 1967. After 1929, the bank proved its stability during the Great Depression, surpassed its rival Carver County State Bank, and further expanded its holdings and services to the larger Chaska community.

Although the First National Bank was established and grew in the building at 214 Chestnut Street, the success and prominence of the bank within Chaska is fully expressed by the larger building at 213 Chestnut Street. As the largest bank in Chaska, it was fitting that it occupied the largest commercial building in town, located at a prominent corner in the Chestnut Street business district. First National Bank would occupy this building for nearly 40 years, reflecting its on-going importance within the community. For these reasons, the building at 213 Chestnut Street meets Criterion A.

Criterion B. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must have been constructed within the appropriate timeframe and have been associated with a significant individual(s) who attained significance while associated with the bank. Also no other property that more precisely represents the individual's significance remains extant (Gardner 2011: F6).

Charles and Christian Klein were beginning to achieve significance in the city of Chaska for their brick manufacturing when they purchased controlling interests in the First National Bank. Between 1907 and 1929, the brothers expanded their brickyard interests and their bank holdings. The significance of their role in the community, however, is exemplified and more closely associated with the successor building at 213 Chestnut Street Between. From 1929 until the brothers' deaths in 1961 and 1962, their role in the community further expanded and was reflected in the building at 213 Chestnut Street, both as a banking headquarters and the headquarters of the Klein Brothers business interests. The two family houses and the two bank buildings are the only surviving structures associated with the Kleins. The brickyards are not extant. Although their houses are extant and are contributing properties to the Walnut Street Historic District, they are not where the Kleins conducted business and, therefore, not where they attained significance. The bank building at 213 Chestnut Street best represents the Kleins' significance and meets NRHP Criterion B.

Criterion C. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must be constructed within the appropriate timeframe and reflect the characteristics of a particular architectural style or method of construction. It may also be eligible if it is a notable example of the work of an architect or builder significant to our past (Gardner 2011: E-8).

While the First National Bank at 213 Chestnut Street was constructed in 1929, the appropriate timeframe, it is not notable as an example of the Classical Revival or Neo-Classic style. The style in various manifestations was popular for bank architecture from the late nineteenth century well into the twentieth century (Garner 2011: E32-E33). The ornamental detail and features are characteristic of the style and clearly signal that this is a bank building, but the overall composition does not stand out. The fireproof construction, while important for the location, is not a distinctive method of construction. Furthermore, the original architect has not been identified, and therefore, it is unlikely to be a notable example of the work of a master architect or builder. For these reasons, the bank building at 213 Chestnut Street does not meet NRHP Criterion C.

Criterion D. The MPDF requirements do not discuss any Criterion D elements. The First National Bank at 213 Chestnut Street has not been identified as likely to yield information that contributes to our understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore the bank building at 213 Chestnut Street does not meet NRHP Criterion D.

The building at 213 Chestnut Street meets Criteria A and B. The period of significance for the building begins in 1929, the year it was built, and ends in 1967, when the First National Bank moved out. Overall, the building retains its historic integrity. The building remains in its original location, and its setting remains as commercial district within a small city. Although the materials, design, and workmanship have been affected by replacement window sash, the building retains most of its historic materials, and its Classical Revival design is readily apparent. The building retains the feeling and association of a historic bank.

In summary, the First National Bank of Chaska at 213 Chestnut Street meets Criterion A in the area of Commerce and is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.2 FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHASKA, 214 CHESTNUT STREET

Description

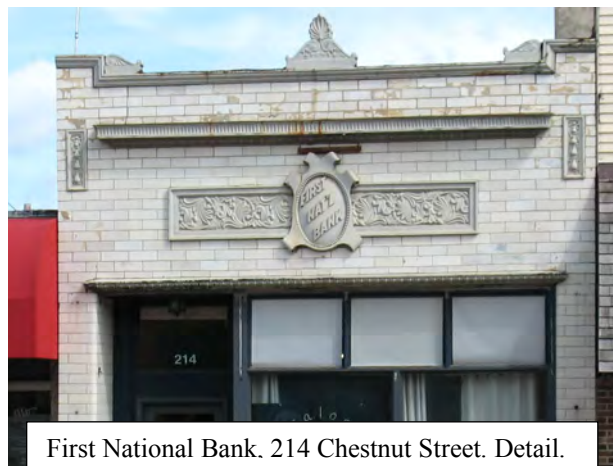
The First National Bank of Chaska building (CR-CKC-072), built in 1906-07, is located on the east side of Chestnut Street between East 2nd Street and East 3rd Street, in the middle of a block of one- and two-story commercial buildings. The one-story building is 20 feet wide with a storefront of glazed white brick framing a recessed entrance at the north and a large display window at the south. The fixed, wood sash window consists of three transom panes above two panes set on a limestone sill over a glazed brick base. The wood and glass entrance door is set below a transom. An egg-and-dart molding extends across the storefront. The glazed brick wall above the storefront is set with a terra-cotta panel of acanthus leaves flanking a shield bearing the name, “First Nat’l Bank.” A shallow metal cornice with a dentilled molding projects above the name panel. It is flanked by vertical terra-cotta panels with bee and beehive motifs. The roof parapet has stepped ends with anthemion motifs and a central acroterion with acanthus leaf. A pole for a flag or banner is on the north end of the parapet. The east façade of the building faces a parking lot. The Chaska brick facing has been stuccoed and painted. It has two window openings and a projecting metal cornice.

In December 1906, the *Weekly Valley Herald* described the bank as “a handsome structure one story high. The front is of Gothic design and presents a good appearance. The front is of enameled white brick, the balance of the structure containing Chaska brick” (*Weekly Valley Herald*, December 13, 1906: 1). Stylistically, the design owes much more to classical architecture, although the name shield alludes to Gothic design.

The interior has been remodeled to accommodate various commercial uses since the bank moved out in 1929. The current tenant is a hair salon.



First National Bank, 214 Chestnut Street. View to east.



First National Bank, 214 Chestnut Street. Detail.



First National Bank, 214 Chestnut Street. View to west.

Evaluation

Note: for historical background regarding the First National Bank of Chaska and Charles and Christian Klein, see Section 5.1 above.

Denis Gardner has described the significance of banks and banking to Minnesota: “The institution of banking has been vital to the survival and growth of Minnesota communities... Banks became essential when commercial and industrial activity within society began taking form... In essence, capital from banks facilitates the production of wealth, but also the distribution and exchange of wealth.” Banking began in the urban centers of Minnesota and spread to smaller cities in the state. “Banks were an integral part of these places, providing financial resources not only to those living within corporate limits of towns, but also to farmers and others outside of communities” (Gardner 2011: F-3-F-4).

The First National Bank of Chaska fit into this pattern. It provided competition to the Carver County State Bank and capital to major Chaska industries including brickmaking, dairying, sugar refining, brewing, and the many local merchants that served the needs residents of Chaska and the surrounding townships. By 1927, it was the largest bank in the county, besting its Carver County State Bank rival. When it opened at its second location at 213 Chestnut Street in 1929, it was testimony to its expansion as well as the importance of the related Klein Brothers businesses.

The Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Banks of Minnesota 1853 to 1960” (Banks MPDF) assesses the history and architecture of Minnesota banks in relation to regional and thematic historic contexts (Gardner 2011). The context for the First National Bank of Chaska is “Railroads and Agricultural Settlement, 1870-1940.” Even though Chaska was established in the earlier period, “Early Agricultural and River Settlement, 1840-1870,” it experienced rapid growth and the need for banking services in the second period.

When the First National Bank of Chaska building at 214 Chestnut Street was inventoried in 2006, it was described as a common building type and not evaluated further for eligibility for listing in the NRHP (Deiber 2006). This study, however, was completed prior to the Banks MPDF, and it does not appear to have considered the importance of the bank or the Klein Brothers to the growth of Chaska. The registration requirements of the Banks MPDF, in conjunction with the NRHP criteria for significance have been used to evaluate eligibility for listing.

Criterion A. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must have been constructed within the appropriate timeframe and demonstrably have made an important contribution to the community. This was often the case for banks that survived the economic turmoil of the 1920s and 1930s. It is also important to differentiate the significance of banks within the same community. A bank building must also retain a majority of the seven aspects of integrity (Gardner 2011: F4-F5).

The First National Bank occupied the building at 214 Chestnut Street between 1907 and 1929. During that period, the bank experienced great expansion and provided important services to the community. It provided capital to many Chaska businesses and industries, fostering local prosperity. By the late-1920s, First National Bank had outgrown the small storefront building and constructed a new two-story building across the street at 213 Chestnut Street to house the bank and its offices, as well as the office of the Klein-owned Chaska Brick Company, and the Telephone Exchange and Post Office. Built in 1929, the new bank building was one of the largest commercial buildings in Chaska, and it exemplifies the achievements of the First National Bank and the Klein Brothers. Although the bank and the brothers rose to prominence at 213 Chestnut Street, their roles as commercial and community leaders are more clearly conveyed by the successor bank building. After 1929, the bank proved its stability during the Great Depression, surpassed its rival Carver County State Bank, and further expanded its holdings and services to the larger Chaska community. Therefore, the bank building at 214 Chestnut Street is not as strongly associated with the significance of the First National Bank as the building at 213 Chestnut Street and, therefore, does not meet NRHP Criterion A.

Criterion B. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must have been constructed within the appropriate timeframe and be associated with a significant individual(s) who attained significance while associated with the bank. Also, no other property that more precisely represents the individual's significance remains extant (Gardner 2011: F6).

Charles and Christian Klein were beginning to achieve significance in the city of Chaska for their brick manufacturing when they purchased controlling interests in the First National Bank. Between 1907 and 1929, the brothers expanded their brickyard interests and their bank holdings. However, as stated above, the significance of their role in the community is exemplified and more closely associated with the successor building at 213 Chestnut Street, both as the banking headquarters and the headquarters of the Klein Brothers business interests. Therefore, the bank building at 214 Chestnut Street does not meet NRHP Criterion B.

Criterion C. Under the MPDF registration requirements, a bank must be constructed within the appropriate timeframe and reflect the characteristics of a particular architectural style or method of construction. It may also be eligible if it is a notable example of the work of an architect or builder significant to our past (Gardner 2011: E-8).

While the First National Bank at 214 Chestnut Street was constructed in 1906, the appropriate timeframe, it is not notable for its architectural style or method of construction. The bank building is a modest example of the Classical Revival style as displayed in the ornamental detail above the storefront and at the roofline. The style in various manifestations was popular for bank architecture

from the late nineteenth century well into the twentieth century (Garner 2011: E32-E33). The restrained use of detail here contrasts with the Classical forms of the Carver County National Bank with paired Ionic columns supporting a full entablature (Barsac 2019: 266). It is not a notable example of the work of a significant architect or builder. Therefore, the bank building at 214 Chestnut Street does not meet NRHP Criterion C.

Criterion D. The MPDF requirements do not discuss any Criterion D elements. The First National Bank at 214 Chestnut Street is not identified as having information that contribute to our understanding of history or prehistory. Therefore, the bank building at 214 Chestnut Street does not meet NRHP Criterion D.

In summary, the First National Bank of Chaska at 214 Chestnut Street is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

6.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Streamline completed a clarifying study of the Walnut Street Historic District. For the purposes of Section 106, contributing properties to the historic district have been recommended, based on a period of significance of Pre-Contact Period to 1920 (see Table 1). In addition to contributing properties, character defining features were identified. A Phase I-level study was completed for properties over 45 years old outside of the historic district and one property within the historic district. As a result of the Phase I, two properties were evaluated for individual eligibility for NRHP listing at the Phase II level: 213 Chestnut Street, First National Bank of Chaska and 214 Chestnut Street, First National Bank of Chaska.

Based on the architectural history studies, the following properties within the APE are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP:

- Walnut Street Historic District (CR-CKC-055) (consisting of 21 contributing properties)
- Brinkhaus Saloon Livery Barn, 112 West 4th Street (CR-CKC-011) (listed in the NRHP individually)
- William Scott House, 516 Pine Street (CR-CKC-085) (individually eligible for listing in the NRHP)
- First National Bank, 213 Chestnut Street (CR-CKC-429) (individually eligible for listing in the NRHP)

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Aerial Photographs

1937, 1945, 1951, 1964 Historic aerial photographs on file at the John R. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Barsac, LaVonne E.

2019 *Chaska: A Minnesota River City, Prehistory to 1950*. Chaska Historical Society, Chaska, Minnesota.

Carver County Herald

1977 "10th Anniversary at This Location." June 1, 12.

1981 "Bank to Celebrate 'Diamond Jubilee'." September 23, 2.

Carver County Historical Society

2021 "Newspaper/Resource Search." Online resource available at:
<https://www.carvercountyhistoricalsociety.org/newspaper/search.php>.

City of Chaska

2013 *A Walking Tour of Historic Downtown Chaska*. City of Chaska and Chaska Historical Society, Chaska, Minnesota.

City of Chaska

2015 City of Chaska Historic Building Tour. Online resource.

Chaska Historical Society

1940 Street Scene, Chaska. Photo, Pearson & Co., Minneapolis.

1982 Chaska Drugs and First National Bank. Photo, Minneapolis Tribune.

Deiber, Camille R.

2006 *Phase I/II Architecture/History Investigation for Five Proposed Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota*. S.P. No. 1008-60, Mn/DOT Agreement No. 86982. The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Marion, Iowa.

Gardner, Denis P.

2011 Banks of Minnesota, 1853 to 1960. Draft. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Available at Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.

Gladhill, Bethany

2006 *City of Chaska Historic Context Study*. Prepared for Chaska Heritage Preservation Commission. Thomas R. Zahn & Associates, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Granger, Susan, and Scott Kelly

2013 *Chaska Brick Resources in the Vicinity of Carver County, 1857-1961*. Gemini Research, Morris, Minnesota.

Holcombe, Major R.J. and William H. Bingham
1915 "Charles H. Klein." *Compendium of History and Biography of Hennepin and Carver Counties, Minnesota*. Henry Taylor & Co., Chicago, 301.

Kurth, Andrew
2021 Letter to Sarah Beimers, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, March 19.

Lofstrom, Ted, and Lynne VanBrocklin Spaeth
1978 Carver County: A Guide to its Historic and Prehistoric Places. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Minnesota Historical Society
1950 Chestnut Street Looking North. Photo.

Sanborn Map Company
1885 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.
1891 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.
1899 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.
1910 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.
1924 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.
1924, revised 1935 "Insurance Maps of Chaska, Minn." Electronic document available online at: <http://sanborn.umi.com.ezproxy.hclib.org/>.

Spaeth, Lynne VanBrocklin, and Charles Nelson
1978 Walnut Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places – Minnesota Historic Properties Inventory Form. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Swanson, Tracy D., and Lisa Oberski
2018 "Chaska." Prepared for Carver County Historical Society. Online resource available at: <https://www.carvercountyhistoricalsociety.org/chaska.php>.

Weekly Valley Herald
1906 "Nearing Completion." December 13, 1.
1907 "John Lund of Minneapolis has sold his stock." January 31, 1.
1928a "City Suffers Heavy Loss Through Fire." February 28, 1.
1928b "Klein Bros. Purchase P.H. Simons Property." March 8, 1.
1928c "Chaska Flooded With New Money." July 18, 1.
1929a "Klein Block is Near Finishing." June 20, 2.
1929b "First National Bank Moves to Modern, Beautiful \$85,000 Home." August 22, 1.
1929c "Telephone Exchange in New Klein Block." December 19, 1929, 1.
1944a "Club Banquet to Feature Tribute to Klein Brothers." January 20, 1.

Weekly Valley Herald

1944b "History of Klein Brothers Was Major Interest of Club Banquet," January 27, 1.

1961 "C.H. Klein, Banker Industrialist, Dies." September 21.

1962 "C.P. Klein's Death Is Sudden Shock." June 7, C6.

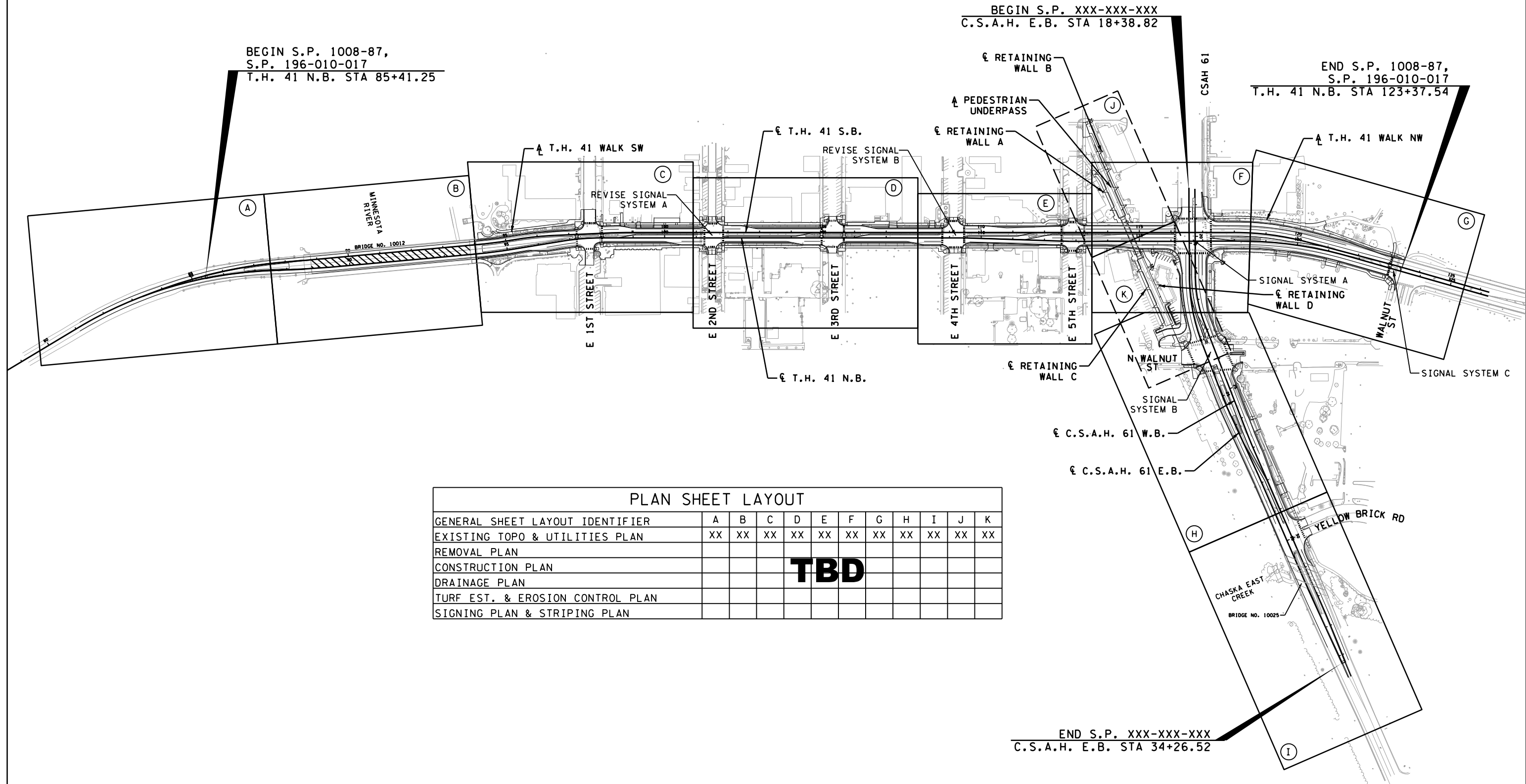
APPENDIX A. PROJECT PLANS



BEGIN S.P. 1008-87,
S.P. 196-010-017
T.H. 41 N.B. STA 85+41.25

BEGIN S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
C.S.A.H. E.B. STA 18+38.82

END S.P. 1008-87,
S.P. 196-010-017
T.H. 41 N.B. STA 123+37.54



PLAN SHEET LAYOUT											
GENERAL SHEET LAYOUT IDENTIFIER	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
EXISTING TOPO & UTILITIES PLAN	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
REMOVAL PLAN											
CONSTRUCTION PLAN											
DRAINAGE PLAN											
TURF EST. & EROSION CONTROL PLAN											
SIGNING PLAN & STRIPING PLAN											

TBD

END S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
C.S.A.H. E.B. STA 34+26.52

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
2. ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.

BEGIN S.P. 1008-87,
S.P. 196-010-017
T.H. 41 N.B. STA 85+41.25

℄ T.H. 41 S.B.

B612 C&G

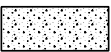
← 12' THRU LANE

→ 12' THRU LANE

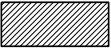
℄ T.H. 41 N.B.

MATCHLINE STA. 87+50

LEGEND



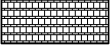
4" CONCRETE WALK



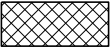
CONCRETE WALK (ADA)



6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT



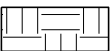
8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT



BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT



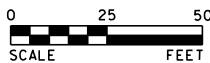
PLANTING BED
(SEE STREETSCAPE PLAN)



3" BITUMINOUS WALK

- ① CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD PLATE 7113. PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK.
- ② SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS
- ③ TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO B612 C&G

- TRAFFIC FLOW
- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
- - - - - PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
- - - - - TEMPORARY EASEMENT
- PERMANENT EASEMENT



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burnsville@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

Packet Page 80 of 120

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED
DMK
DRAWN
TWB
CHECKED
DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
92
OF
254

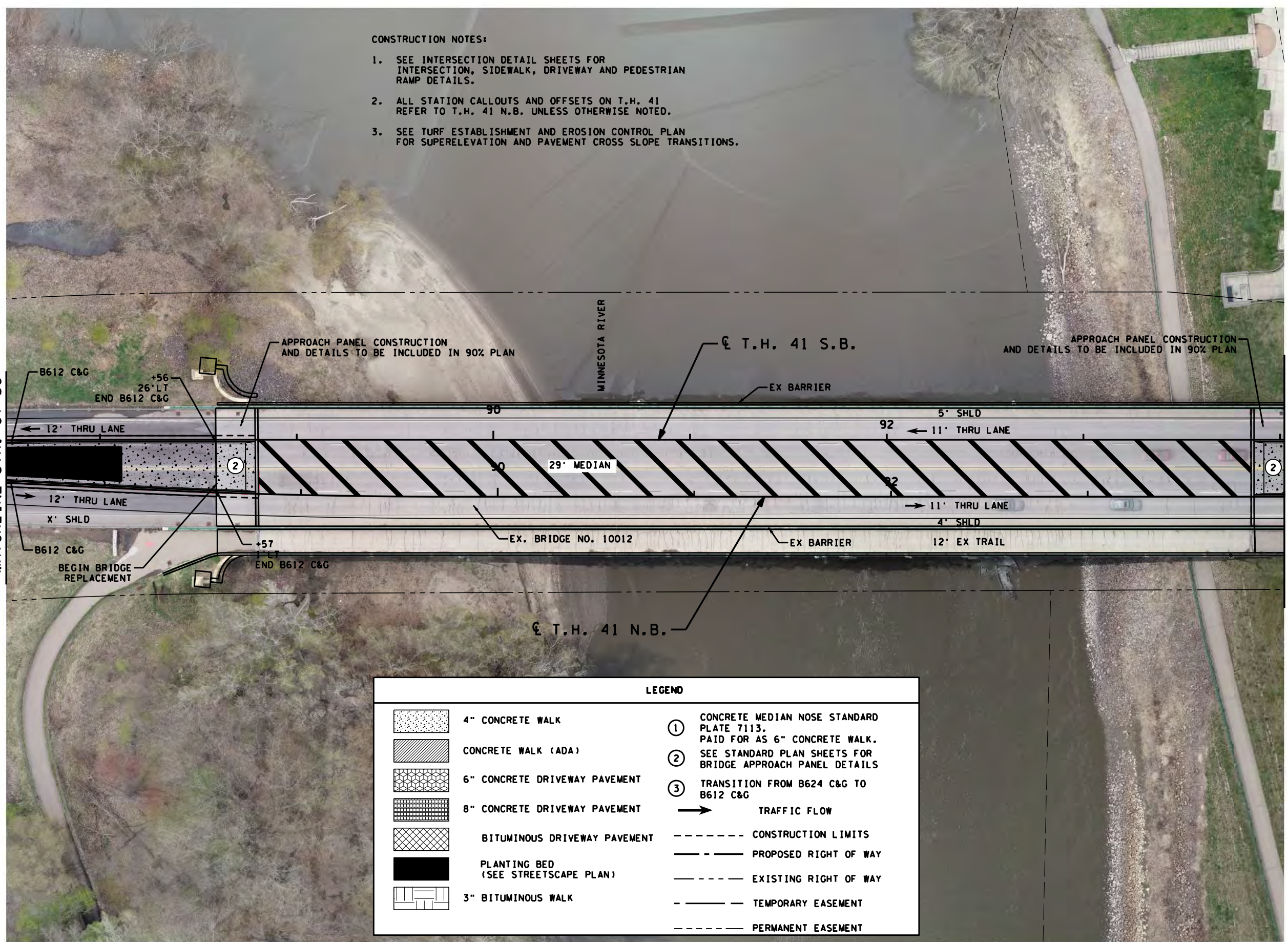
CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
2. ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.



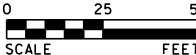
MATCHLINE STA. 87+50

MATCHLINE STA. 94+00



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---|
| | 4" CONCRETE WALK | ① | CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD PLATE 7113. PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK. |
| | CONCRETE WALK (ADA) | ② | SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS |
| | 6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | ③ | TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO B612 C&G |
| | 8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | → | TRAFFIC FLOW |
| | BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | ---- | CONSTRUCTION LIMITS |
| | PLANTING BED (SEE STREETSCAPE PLAN) | - - - - | PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY |
| | 3" BITUMINOUS WALK | ---- | EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY |
| | | - - - - | TEMPORARY EASEMENT |
| | | ---- | PERMANENT EASEMENT |



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED BAU
DRAWN TWB
CHECKED DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX

T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS

CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
93
OF
254



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

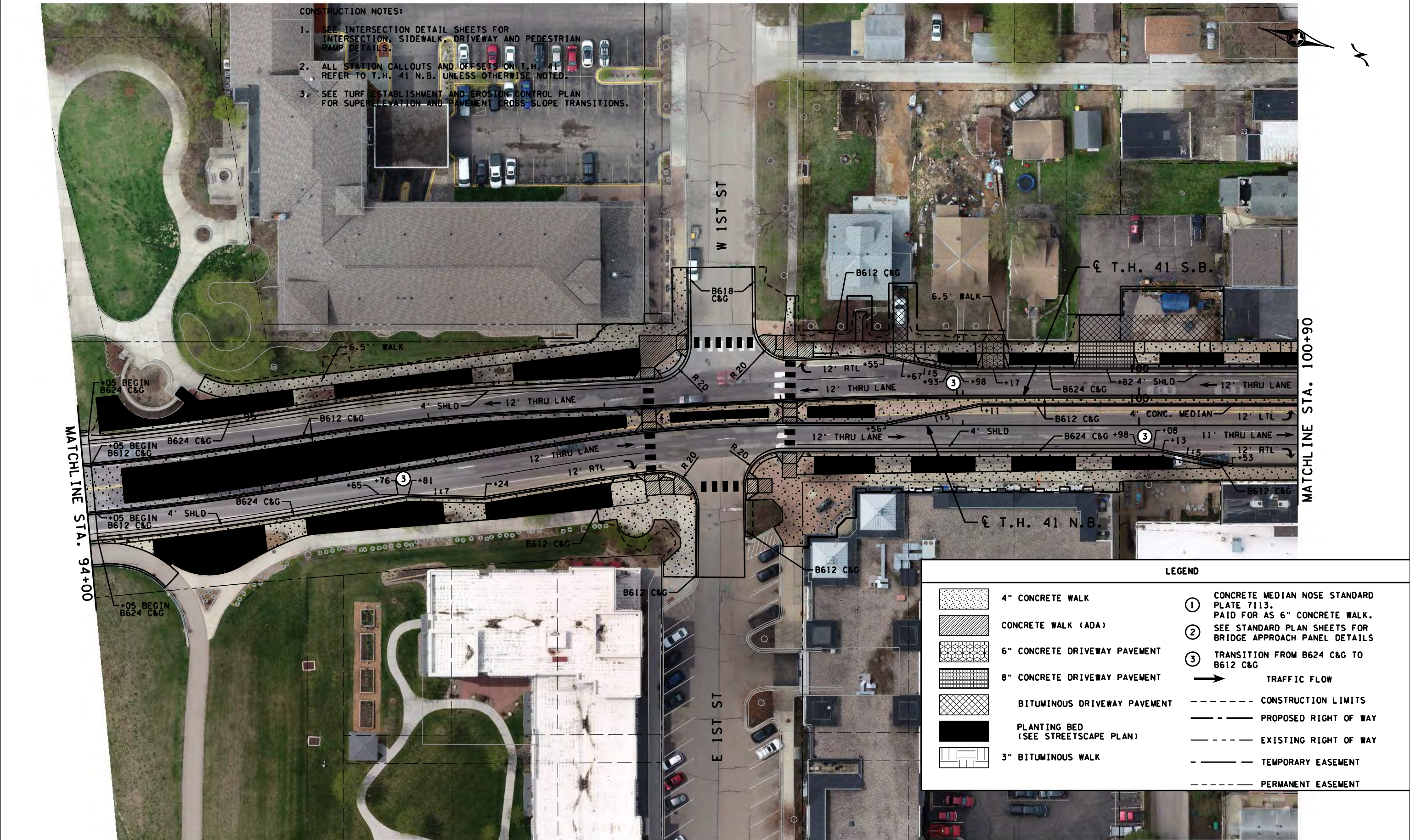
ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED
BAU
DRAWN
TWB
CHECKED
DMK

S.P. 100B-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
94
OF
254



bmi.tbl
pdf_bridge.plt of g
2:16:58 PM
C:\Users\j22021\OneDrive\Documents\CHKA\0T4123211\CAD\MS\figures\2021-9-29\cd123211_cp004.dgn
Update on the Highway 41 and County...
Page 79 of 100

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
1. SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
 2. ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 3. SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.

LEGEND

4" CONCRETE WALK

CONCRETE WALK (ADA)

6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

PLANTING RFD

①

CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD PLATE 7113.
PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK.

②

SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS

③

TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO B612 C&G

→

TRAFFIC FLOW

CONSTRUCTION LIMITS

PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY

12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION

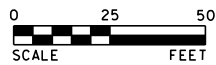
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859
DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED BAU	S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX	SHEET 96 OF 254
DRAWN TWB	T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS	
CHECKED DMK	CONSTRUCTION PLAN	

bmi.tbl
pdf_bridge.pltcfgr
2:17:08 PM



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED BAU
DRAWN TWB
CHECKED DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
97
OF
254

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
- ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.

LEGEND

	4" CONCRETE WALK	① CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD PLATE 7113. PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK.
	CONCRETE WALK (ADA)	② SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS
	6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT	③ TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO B612 C&G
	8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT	→ TRAFFIC FLOW
	BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT	----- CONSTRUCTION LIMITS
	PLANTING BED (SEE STREETSCAPE PLAN)	- - - - - PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY
	3" BITUMINOUS WALK	- - - - - EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY
		- - - - - TEMPORARY EASEMENT
		- - - - - PERMANENT EASEMENT

RETAINING WALL A

RETAINING WALL B

PEDESTRIAN UNDERPASS

T.H. 41 S.B.

T.H. 41 N.B.

MATCHLINE STA. 113+50

MATCHLINE STA. 118+50

MATCHLINE STA 22+20

BEGIN S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
C.S.A.H. E.B.
STA 18+38.82

T.H. 41 WALK NW

6.5' WALK
11' BLVD

12' RTL
11' THRU LANE
11' THRU LANE

12' LTL
12' THRU LANE
13' THRU LANE

C.S.A.H. 61 W.B.

C.S.A.H. 61 E.B.

RETAINING WALL C

RETAINING WALL D

BRIDGE NO. XXXXX

B612 C&G

B612 C&G

B612 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

B624 C&G

bmi.tbl
pdf_bridge.pltctfg
2:17:16 PM

4" CONCRETE WALK

CONCRETE WALK (ADA)

6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT

PLANTING BED
(SEE STREETSCAPE PLAN)

3" BITUMINOUS WALK

①

CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD
PLATE 7113.
PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK.

②

SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR
BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS

③

TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO
B612 C&G

→

TRAFFIC FLOW

CONSTRUCTION LIMITS

PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY

EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY

TEMPORARY EASEMENT

PERMANENT EASEMENT

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
- ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.

12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

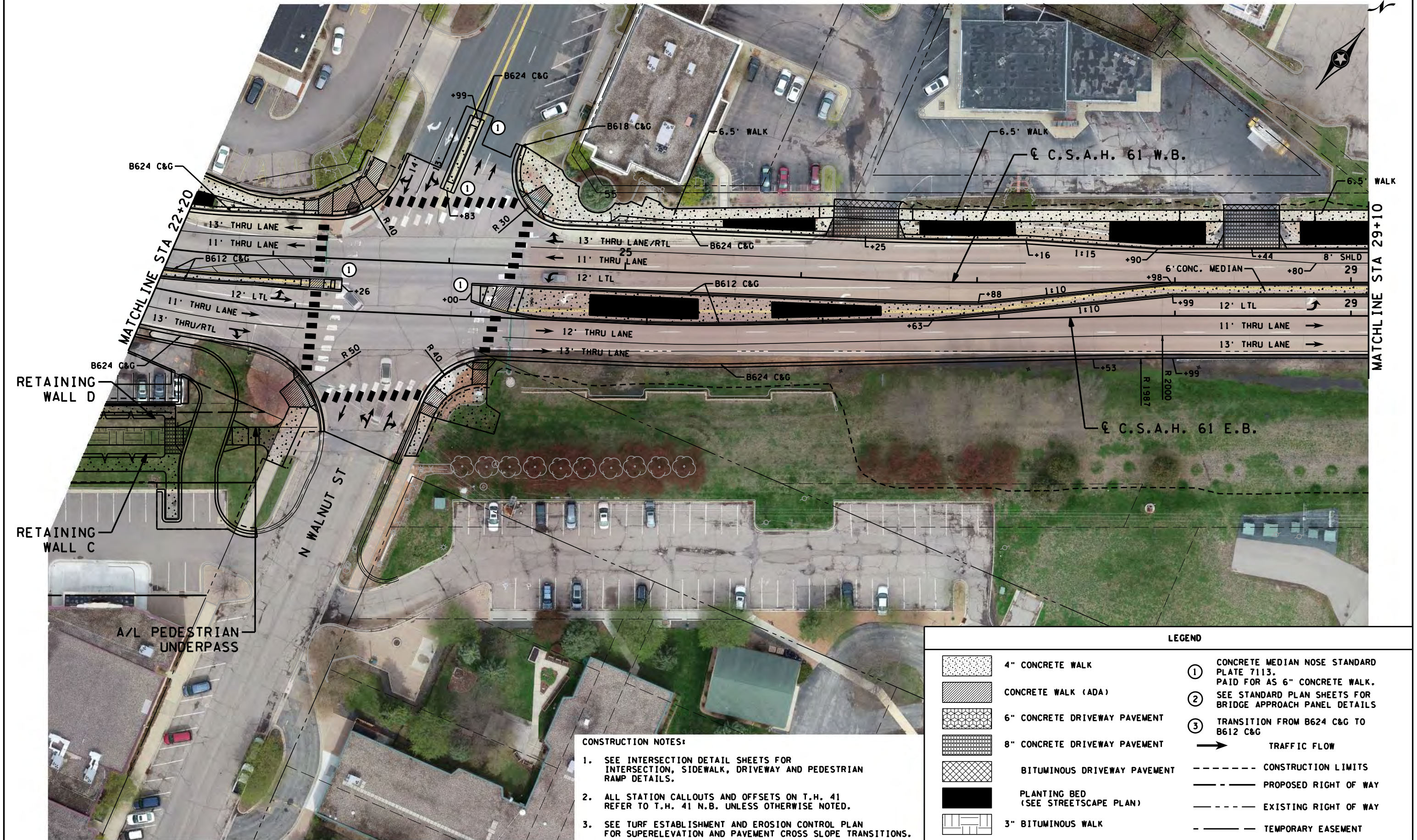
ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED BAU
DRAWN TWB
CHECKED DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
98
OF
254



CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
2. ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---|
| | 4" CONCRETE WALK | ① | CONCRETE MEDIAN NOSE STANDARD PLATE 7113. PAID FOR AS 6" CONCRETE WALK. |
| | CONCRETE WALK (ADA) | ② | SEE STANDARD PLAN SHEETS FOR BRIDGE APPROACH PANEL DETAILS |
| | 6" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | ③ | TRANSITION FROM B624 C&G TO B612 C&G |
| | 8" CONCRETE DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | → | TRAFFIC FLOW |
| | BITUMINOUS DRIVEWAY PAVEMENT | ---- | CONSTRUCTION LIMITS |
| | PLANTING BED (SEE STREETSCAPE PLAN) | - - - - | PROPOSED RIGHT OF WAY |
| | 3" BITUMINOUS WALK | ---- | EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY |
| | | - - - - | TEMPORARY EASEMENT |
| | | ---- | PERMANENT EASEMENT |



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

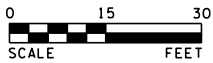
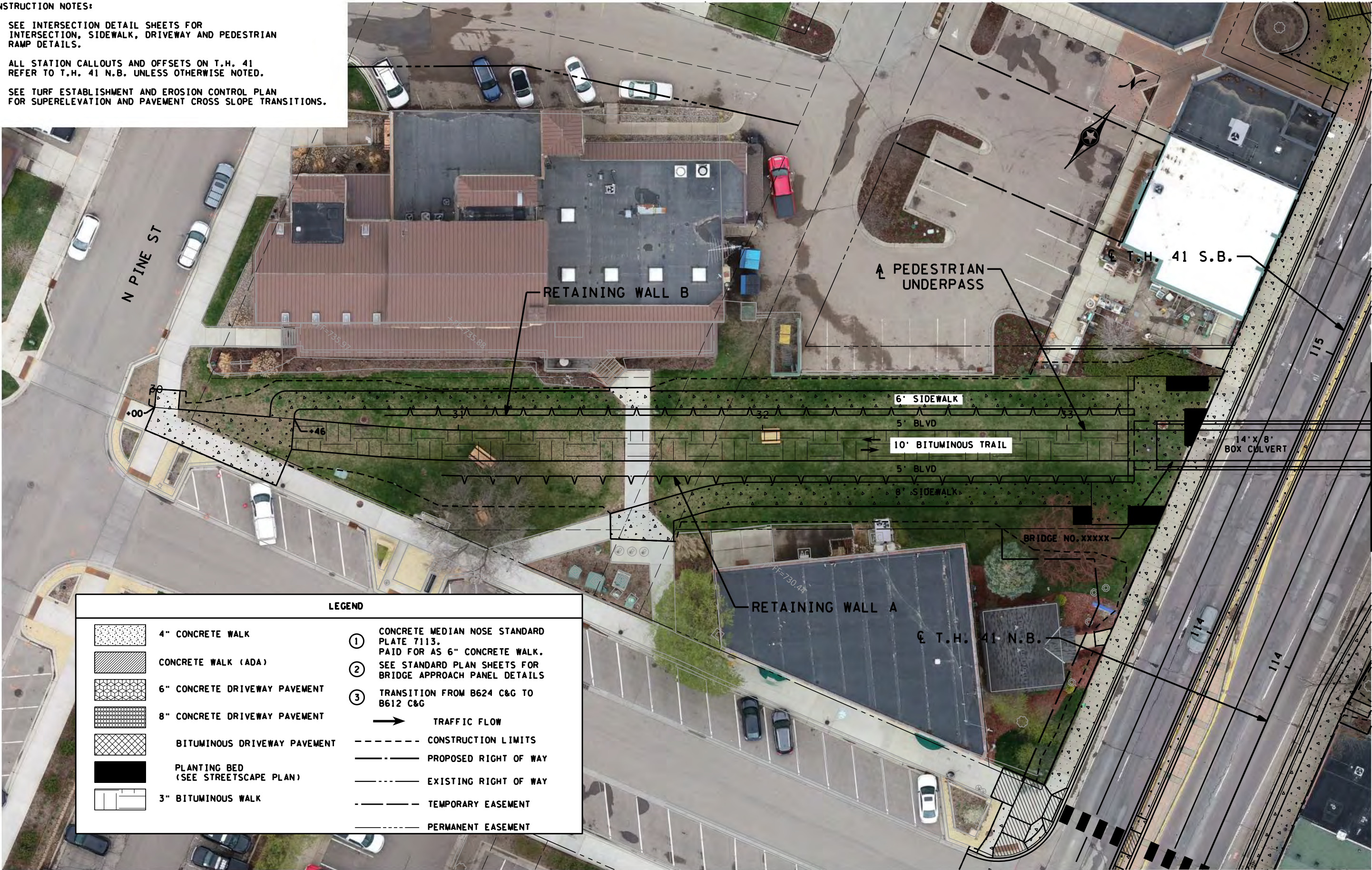
DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED
BAU
DRAWN
TWB
CHECKED
DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
99
OF
254

- CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
- 1. SEE INTERSECTION DETAIL SHEETS FOR INTERSECTION, SIDEWALK, DRIVEWAY AND PEDESTRIAN RAMP DETAILS.
 - 2. ALL STATION CALLOUTS AND OFFSETS ON T.H. 41 REFER TO T.H. 41 N.B. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 - 3. SEE TURF ESTABLISHMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR SUPERELEVATION AND PAVEMENT CROSS SLOPE TRANSITIONS.



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burnsville@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

Packet Page 89 of 120

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

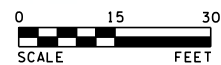
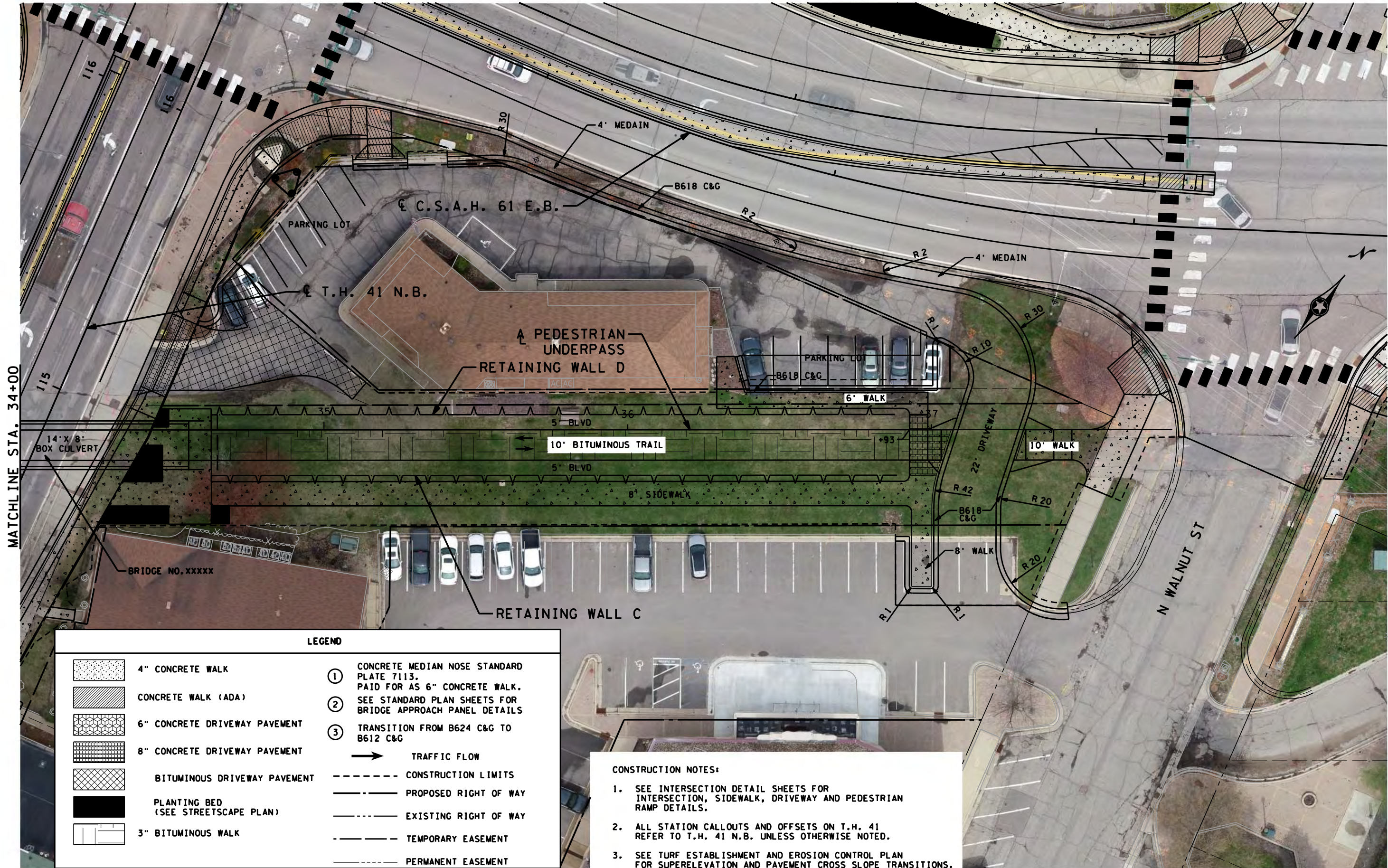
ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED
BAU
DRAWN
TWB
CHECKED
DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
101
OF
254



12224 NICOLLET AVENUE
BURNSVILLE, MINNESOTA 55337
Email: Burns@bolton-menk.com
www.bolton-menk.com

REV.	BY	DATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN, SPECIFICATION, OR REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

ENGINEER SIGNATURE 1

DENA M. KING
LIC. NO. 45859 DATE XX-XX-XXXX

DESIGNED
BAU
DRAWN
TWB
CHECKED
DMK

S.P. 1008-87, S.P. 196-010-017, S.P. XXX-XXX-XXX
T.H. 41 & C.S.A.H. 61 IMPROVEMENTS
CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SHEET
102
OF
254

APPENDIX B. SECTION 106 INITIATION LETTER

March 19, 2021

Sarah Beimers, Environmental Review Program Manager
State Historic Preservation Office,
Administration Building #203
50 Sherburne Ave., Saint Paul, MN 55155

**Re: SP 1008-87/SP196-010-017 TH 41/CSAH 61 Improvements Project, City of Chaska, Carver and Scott
County, Township 115N, Range 23W, Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9
MnSHPO Number: 2017-1868**

Dear Ms. Beimers:

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) is writing to reinstate consultation for the above referenced undertaking pursuant to our FHWA-delegated responsibilities for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 300101 et seq.) and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, and as per the terms of the 2015 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement between the FHWA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT), and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We are also reviewing the above-referenced undertaking pursuant to MnDOT's duties and responsibilities under the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (M.S. 138.665-.666) and Field Archaeology Act of Minnesota (M.S. 138.40).

The proposed project letting date is anticipated for July 2022, so some design aspects of the project are yet to be finalized. The purpose of this letter is to provide updated concept plans, a preliminary area of potential effects (APE), and inform you of our unit's ongoing consultation and identification efforts.

PLEASE NOTE: Minnesota state statutes regarding cultural resources remain the responsibility of the agency "controlling said lands" (i.e., control of the R/W) for the Field Archaeology Act of Minnesota (M.S. 138.40), and the Private Cemeteries Act of Minnesota (M.S. 307.08). For this project, the City of Chaska is responsible for compliance with M.S. 138.40 and M.S. 307.08 on lands under its control. Due to the joint nature of the undertaking our unit is leading the consultation effort pursuant to our FHWA-delegated responsibilities.

Description of Undertaking

Based on the information provided in the Cultural, Noise, and Threatened & Endangered Review Request form submitted to our unit on January 12, 2021, the City of Chaska (City) proposes the reconstruction of TH 41 (North Chestnut Street) and CSAH 61 (Chaska Boulevard) through downtown Chaska (Figure 1). The TH 41/CSAH 61 improvements project (Project) will be approximately 0.7 miles in length along TH 41 and approximately 0.3 miles in length along CSAH 61. The Project includes roadway reconstruction from four lanes to two lanes with the

establishment of turn lanes and raised medians, intersection improvements, underground utility improvements, drainage improvements, Americans with Disabilities Act improvements, and the construction of a raised median on the TH 41 bridge (constructed 2007) over the Minnesota River (Appendix A, sheets 1-4). The project will also construct additional parking and circulation improvements north of CSAH 61 between Walnut Street and Yellow Brick Road, parking and pedestrian improvements east of TH 41 between 2nd and 3rd Streets and 4th and 5th Streets, and a trail segment with an associated underpass below TH 41 from Pine Street to Walnut Street, between 5th Street and CSAH 61 along the former Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad line.

Area of Potential Effects

As defined in 36 CFR 800.16, the APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Delineation of the APE took into consideration the maximum anticipated limits of land acquisition, physical alterations and ground disturbance, access changes, and visual, audible and atmospheric changes during and after construction. MnDOT CRU staff meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards in Archaeology, History and Architectural History reviewed project plans and defined the preliminary APE to include the maximum anticipated limits of land acquisition, roadway reconstruction, intersection improvements, utility improvements, drainage improvements, trail construction, parking construction, access changes, and pedestrian improvements. To account for potential visual effects, the APE includes the first tier of properties adjacent to the construction limits that are not visually screened from the project elements (see Figure 2).

Consultation

Our unit wrote SHPO on August 28, 2017, to initiate consultation and seek comments regarding the preliminary APE for the undertaking and our not eligible determination for the Chaska Depot (CR-CKC-063). In your June 2, 2017, response your office concurred with our determination for the Chaska Depot and agreed the preliminary APE as defined was appropriate to take into account the potential direct and indirect effects of the proposed undertaking, but noted additional consultation may be warranted as the scope of work is further defined or altered. Since our initial correspondence project design changes have occurred which warrant revision to the APE and additional consultation with your office.

In addition to your office our unit has initiated consultation with the following tribal nations, as per 36 CFR 800 or existing agreement between FHWA and certain tribes: Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Fort Peck Tribes, Grand Portage Band of Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Lower Sioux Indian Community, Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Prairie Island Indian Community, Red Lake Nation, Santee Sioux Nation, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation, Upper Sioux Community, and White Earth Nation. The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community, Lower Sioux Indian Community, and Santee Sioux Nation responded to our request to be consulting parties and expressed concern for areas within the preliminary APE in the vicinity of known or suspected burial mounds. Our unit will continue to consult with these tribal groups as project plans are developed.

The City of Chaska notified the Chaska Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC) of the Project on January 29, 2021. Jammi Ladwig of Bolton & Menk presented the Project to the Chaska HPC during its March 2, 2021,

meeting. The Chaska HPC did not offer official comments during the meeting and voiced no concerns for the currently proposed cultural resources identification efforts but did request to review draft streetscape plans and the results of any additional studies. The Chaska HPC indicated it anticipates further discussion of the Project as part of its May 4, 2021, meeting. Our unit will continue to coordinate with the City for consultation with the Chaska HPC as project plans are developed.

Identification Efforts

CRU staff reviewed information on known historic properties (i.e., those determined eligible for or listed on the National Register), significant state sites, and burials/cemeteries, including databases maintained by SHPO, Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) (including the unrecorded historic cemeteries database), and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC). In addition, the City contracted Bolton & Menk, Inc. (Bolton & Menk) to conduct a Phase Ia archaeological literature review of the area of potential ground disturbance of the Project. Enclosed please find the report titled *Archaeological Literature Review for TH 41/CSAH 61 Improvements Project, City of Chaska, Carver County, Minnesota*, dated January 2021, prepared by Bolton & Menk.

Archaeology

The archaeological resources in or adjacent to the area of potential ground disturbance of the Project are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Archaeology and burial sites in or adjacent to area of ground disturbance

Site Number/Name	Location	Site Type	SHPO NRHP Status
21CR0002/No name	SW-NW-Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Precontact – Earthwork (3 burial mounds)	Listed
21Crat/Lot 1, Block 76	NW-SW-Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Precontact – Earthwork (1 burial mound)	Unevaluated
21CRv/ Oliver Faribault Post	E-Sec.8, W-Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Post contact – Trading post	Unevaluated
21CRx/ Mission of St. Francis Xavier	E-Sec.8, W-Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Historic – Mission	Unevaluated
21CRw/ Thomas A. Holmes Post	Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Historic – Trading post	Unevaluated
21CRy/Chaska Ferry	NW-SW-Sec. 9	Historic – Ferry route	Unevaluated
21CRap/No name	NW-NW-Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Precontact – Earthwork (1 burial mound)	Unevaluated
Amrhein Cemetery	Sec. 9 T115N-R23W	Historic – Cemetery	Unevaluated
Mt. Pleasant Cemetery	SE-SE-Sec. 5 T115N-R23W	Historic – Cemetery	Unevaluated
Griffin Cemetery	T115N-R23W	Historic – Cemetery	Unevaluated

Since known and suspected burial sites were identified within the area of potential ground disturbance consultation letters were sent to OSA and MIAC, requesting additional information and recommendations for

known sites and cemeteries, as well as any sites they were aware of that we did not identify. Included in our request was a memo provided to our unit by the City which outlined Bolton & Menk's recommendations for monitoring in the vicinity of known or suspected burials during pre-design geotechnical borings to help identify areas of intake soil deposits within the area of potential ground disturbance. OSA requested a synopsis of recent cultural resources activities in the area on February 4, 2021. Bolton & Menk, provided OSA with the additional materials on February 15, 2021. Our unit met with Jennifer Tworzyanski of OSA on February 19, 2021, to discuss the monitoring in the vicinity of known or suspected burials. Ms. Tworzyanski agreed monitoring in these areas is appropriate. MIAC also agreed with the proposed monitoring in an email response dated February 25, 2021 and recommended a map of jurisdictional boundaries be developed for the Project prior to any ground disturbing activity to ensure compliance under M.S. 307.08. Our unit agrees with these recommendations.

Phase I archaeological survey of currently vegetated areas west of TH 41 near Firemens Park and Lake, within the former M&StL railroad line and current greenspace of the proposed trail, and within the current grass boulevard south and north of CSAH 61 and east of the North Walnut Street intersection are planned for the Spring/Summer of 2021. These survey areas may be modified based on the results of the of the geotechnical borings.

The City has also proposed to conduct a Burial Site Assessment (BSA) for 21CR0002 (City Square Park) to further understand the anomalies recorded during the 2019 geophysical survey of the site. While this work will be conducted separate from the Section 106 undertaking on lands outside of MnDOT control the results will aid in the development of cultural resources monitoring plans. The City and its consultant Bolton & Menk are coordinating with OSA and MIAC on this effort.

Architectural History

Based on our unit's review 59 standing structures in the APE have been previously inventoried. Of those one is eligible and 18 are listed in the NRHP as contributing resources to the Walnut Street Historic District (CR-CKC-055) (Table 2).

Table 2. Eligible and listed Standing structures in APE

SHPO Number	Property Name	Address	SHPO NRHP Status
CR-CKC-011	Brinkhaus Saloon Livery Barn	112 4th St. W.	Listed
CR-CKC-019	Tenement Houses	414-22 Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-026	Dienslake House	412 Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-027	Chris Klein House/City Hall	205 4th St.	Listed
CR-CKC-036	First Faber and Linenfelser Store	123 Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-038	George DuTroit Bank	xxx 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-039	Philip Henk Hardware Store	122 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-040	Anne Marie's Decorating	xxx 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-041	Diedrick Building	100 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-042	Henry Young House	109 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-043	Hammer & Bierstettel Store	107 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-044	Chaska Auto Body	115 2nd St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-045	K. Hammer Building	123 2nd St. E.	Listed

SHPO Number	Property Name	Address	SHPO NRHP Status
CR-CKC-049	garage	2xx Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-050	public square	off Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-051	Moravian Church	115 4th St. E.	Listed
CR-CKC-052	Schmidt House	415 Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-053	Nord House	423 Walnut St.	Listed
CR-CKC-055	Walnut Street Historic District		Listed
CR-CKC-085	house	516 Pine St.	Staff eligible finding

The City has contracted Streamline Associates LLC to conduct a Phase I architecture history identification survey of the APE. The results of this survey will help guide additional architecture history survey efforts for the undertaking.

At this time, we request any comments from your office or any of the consulting parties listed below regarding the preliminary APE and proposed identification efforts. Please respond within 30 days of receipt of this letter or contact me if you have any questions, would like more information, or would like to schedule a meeting to discuss the project.

Sincerely,



Andrew Kurth, MnDOT CRU Archaeologist

Enclosures:

Project Overview Map
 Preliminary Area of Potential Effects Map
 Plan sheets
 Phase Ia Archaeology Report

CC List:

Dylan Goetsch, MIAC (Dylan.Goetsch@state.mn.us)
 Jennifer Tworzyanski, OSA (Jennifer.Tworzyanski@state.mn.us)
 Leonard Wabasha, Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (leonard.wabasha@shakopeedakota.org)
 Cheyanne St. John, Lower Sioux Indian Community (cheyanne.stjohn@lowersioux.com)
 Misty Frazier, Santee Sioux Nation (ssn.thpo@gmail.com)
 Matt Clark, City of Chaska (mclark@chaskamn.com)
 Jammi Ladwig, Bolton & Menk, Inc. (Jammi.Ladwig@bolton-menk.com)



Cultural Resources Unit, Environmental Stewardship

395 John Ireland Boulevard, Mail Stop 620

St. Paul, MN 55155-1800

Office Tel: (651) 366-3611

Renee Barnes, MnDOT (renee.barnes@state.mn.us)

MnDOT CRU Project File

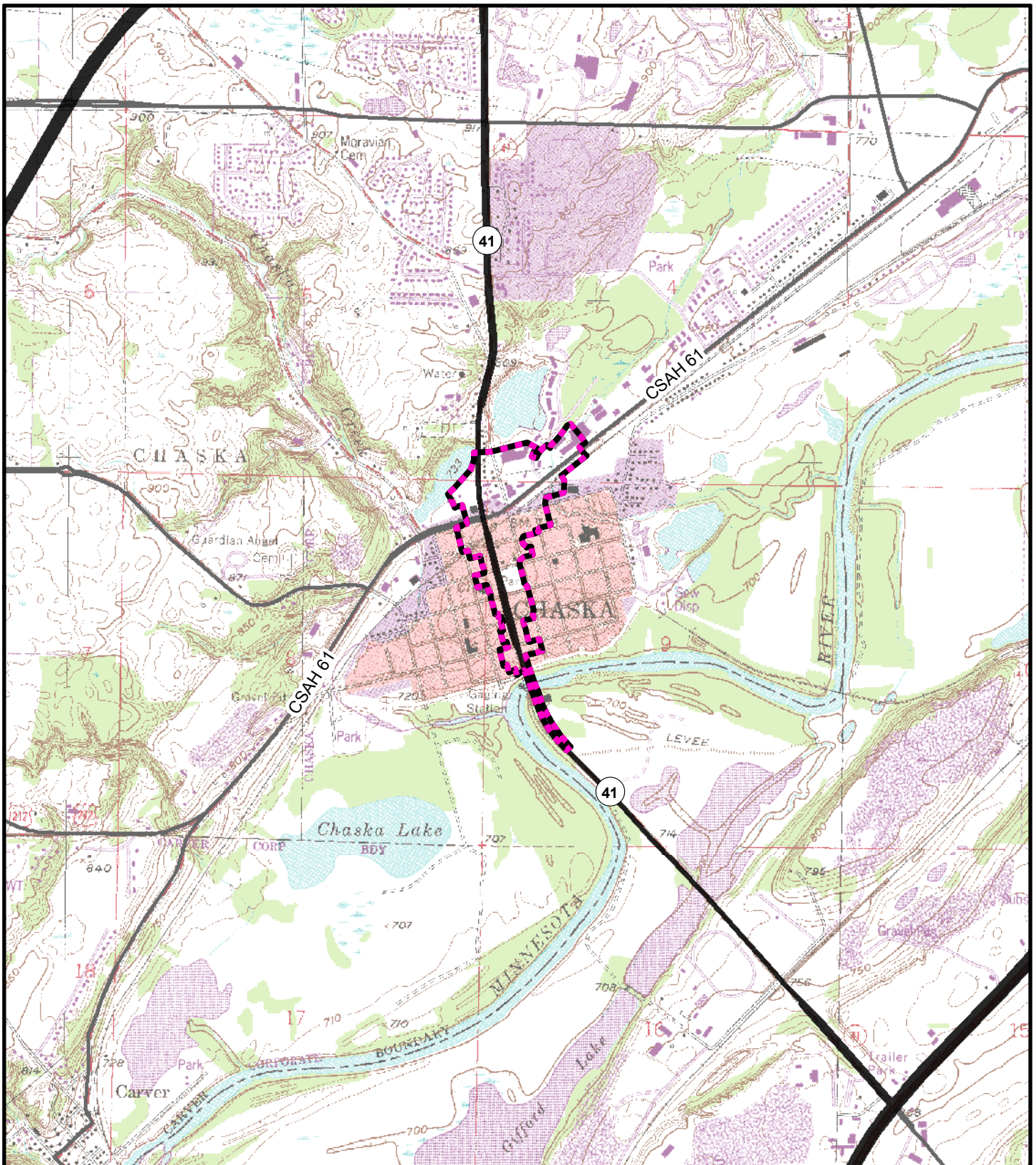


Figure 1

TH 41/CSAH 61 IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
 SP 1008-87/SP196-010-017
 CITY OF CHASKA, CARVER & SCOTT COUNTY
 TOWNSHIP 115N, RANGE 23W, SECTIONS 4, 5, 8 AND 9
 PROJECT OVERVIEW

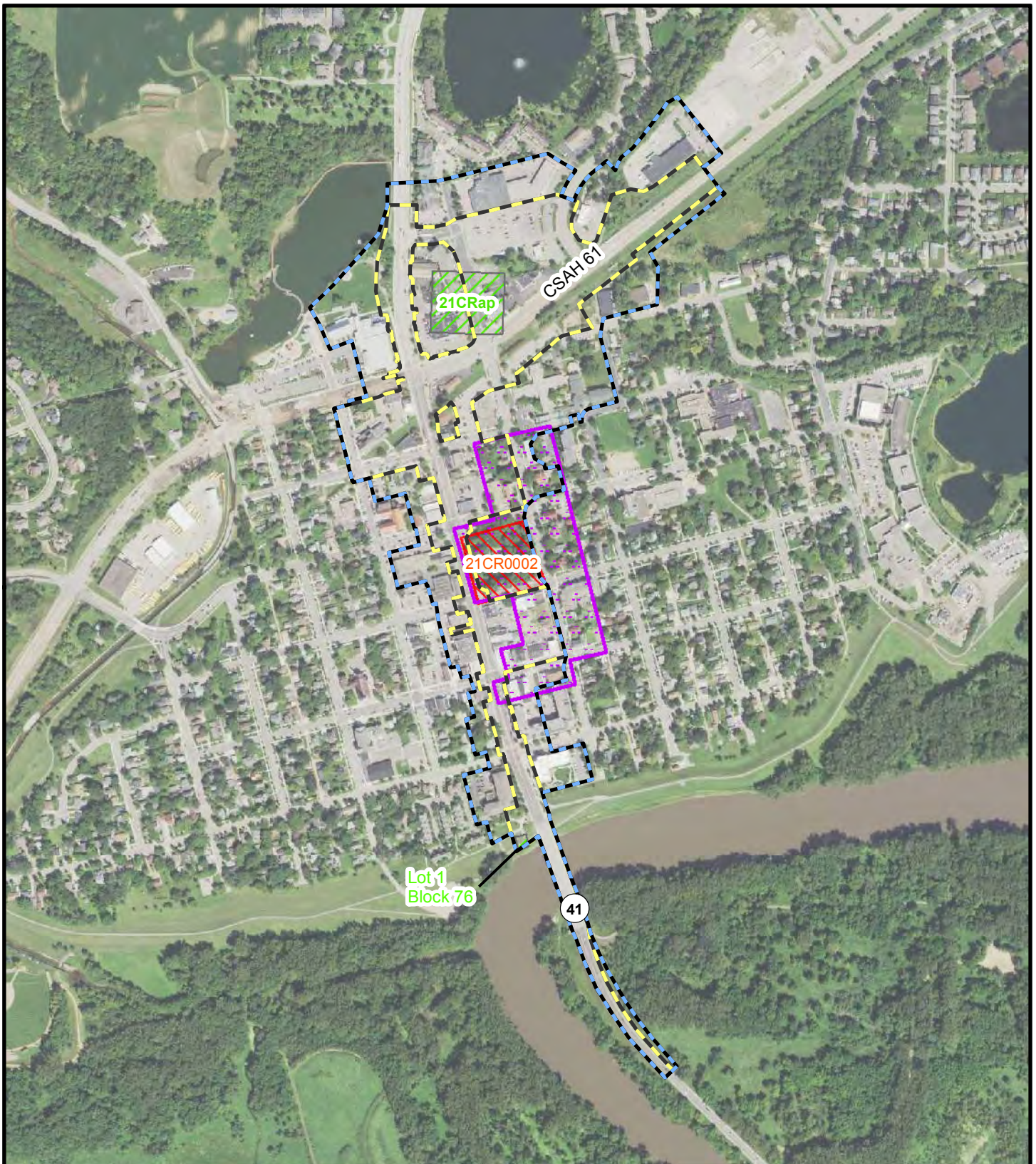
Legend

 Area of Potential Effects



0 500 Meters
 1:24,000
 0 1,500 Feet

Date Saved: 3/8/2021 10:20:28 AM



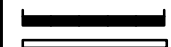
Legend

- Area of Potential Effects
- Ground Disturbance
- Walnut Street Historic District
- OSA Site
- OSA Alpha Site

TH 41/CSAH 61 IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
 SP 1008-87/SP196-010-017
 CITY OF CHASKA, CARVER & SCOTT COUNTY
 TOWNSHIP 115N, RANGE 23W, SECTIONS 4, 5, 8 AND 9
 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS MAP



0 150 Meters



0 500 Feet

Date Saved: 3/8/2021 11:57:09 AM

Figure 2

APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF EVALUATION OF SITE 21CR002

SITE 21CR0002

The following is an evaluation of Site 21CR002 (Bolton & Menk 2021), which is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and is a contributing property to the Walnut Street Historic District.

HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION

The 21CR0002 mound group was partially destroyed by early development in the City of Chaska (City). No informative reports of excavations by practicing archaeologists or collectors are available. The best available information is from two early sources by Rev. E.D. Neill and T.H. Lewis, both publishing or documenting the mounds in 1882.^{1,2}

Additional information on these sources and others is discussed below.

Rev. Edward D. Neill

Neill's *History of the Minnesota Valley: Including the Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota* reported that there were originally six mounds, arranged in a circular form.³ The land upon which these mounds occur is noted as a public square or park. Originally, however, this land was platted into several lots in 1857 and remained privately owned until 1867 when it was vacated and replatted as a public square. The degree to which it was developed prior to 1867 is largely unknown; however, Neill's account indicates early Euroamerican settlers in the city destroyed several mounds by "the improvements of settlement," observing that they contained numerous human remains and artifacts.⁴

Neill notes that Chaska contained "a number of" mounds. Further indicating the following about 21CR0002:

[They] were arranged in a circular form to the number of six with rising ground extending from one to the other as though the whole might at some former time have been a fort enclosed for defense.⁵

He states that excavations "have developed bones in large numbers," though no record exists of these excavations and thus were likely carried out at leisure. He further notes that a few of the mounds have been destroyed by improvements within the town, though several are preserved in City Square Park (Park).⁶

Neill's report that six mounds originally made up the mound group, and that they were connected by a low berm, stands alone. Neill's source and whether he visited the group are unclear. However, his is among the earliest reports and it includes information on destroyed mounds, the type of which is not commonly documented by Lewis. We recommend that Neill's report on the number of original mounds and their configuration be treated as the best available information and a testable hypothesis.

¹ T.H. Lewis. Field Notes. On file at the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, 1882.

² Rev. Edward D. Neill. *History of the Minnesota Valley, Including the Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota*. North Star Publishing Company, 1882.

³ Neill. *History of the Minnesota Valley*, 357-358.

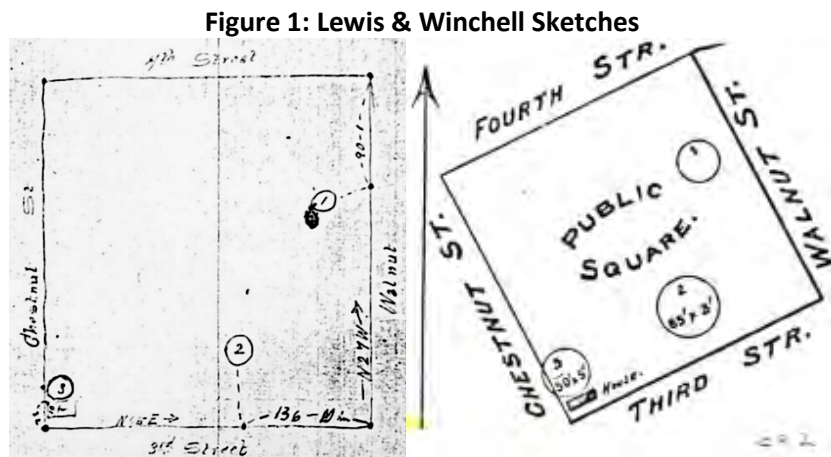
⁴ Neill. *History of the Minnesota Valley*, 357.

⁵ Neill. *History of the Minnesota Valley*, 357.

⁶ Neill. *History of the Minnesota Valley*, 357.

T.H. Lewis and N.H. Winchell

Lewis mapped three extant mounds in the Park on August 22, 1882.^{7,8} These were numbered sequentially 1-3 from the northeast to southwest (see **Figure 1**), measuring 44'Dx3'H, 65'Dx3'H, and 50'Dx5'H, respectively. Apart from his usual fashion of mapping mounds within a group from one to the next, each of Lewis' measurements was taken from the nearest park corner, first measuring along a fence, with a second shot taken perpendicular to the mound. Lewis' shots and measurement are seen in **Figure 1**, as is a cleaned-up representation sketched by N.H. Winchell. A structure, noted as a house in Winchell's plotting of the site, is located immediately south of Mound 3.



The Chaska Expedition

A newspaper excerpt from May 18, 1937, describes that the City granted permission to the Minnesota Archaeological Society to explore one of the mounds, and that originally "there were six mounds built in a semi-circle, and connected with dirt piled between them."⁹ This reference to a semi-circle conflicts with Neill's account, which notes the mounds were arranged in a circular form. Its source is unclear, but it seems most likely to be a misunderstanding of Neill's account. Ralph D. Brown notes in *The Minnesota Archaeologist* that the Archaeological Society gained permission to excavate one of the mounds in the Park. Initially, torrential rains delayed the excavations. Subsequently, a band of Chaska citizens objected to the excavations.¹⁰ Facing unfavorable weather and opposition, the excavation was abandoned.

Thomas A. Landvik

Thomas A. Landvik's *Field Survey Report of Carver County*, dated 1972, notes a similar account to Neill's regarding the mounds.¹¹ No additional information is provided.

⁷ N.H. Winchell. *Aborigines of Minnesota*. Minnesota Historical Society, 1909-1911.

⁸ *Young America Eagle*. Chaska's Indian Mounds May Be Opened Soon. May 18, 1937. On file at the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist.

⁹ *Young America Eagle*. Chaska's Indian Mounds May Be Opened Soon.

¹⁰ Ralph D. Brown. Report on the Chaska Expedition, June 14-13, 1937. *The Minnesota Archaeologist*, 3(12):104-105.

¹¹ Thomas A. Landvik. *Field Survey Report of Carver County*. On file at the State Historic Preservation Office, 1972.

Arzigian & Stevenson

The only information noted for 21CR0002 is that there are three circular mounds, with no known excavation information found.¹²

Historic Aerial Photographs & Plat Maps

Aerial imagery is available for numerous years from 1937 to the present. While the images do not reveal much about the nature of changes within or immediately surrounding the Park, the 1937 image does serve to demonstrate that a sidewalk was present around the perimeter of the property at least from this time forward, along with the interior, diagonal sidewalks. The surrounding streets are all notably wide. Although the scale of the aerial photographs is poor, when georeferenced, it appears that most adjacent streets have not cut into the park since 1937. The exception is North Walnut Street, on the east, where the sidewalks were redirected and parallel parking was installed. Prior to a 1925 tornado, the Park was substantially more wooded than it currently is, demonstrated by historic photographs. The Park also appears more wooded in the available historic aerial imagery.

PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mound construction is largely associated with the Woodland Period in Minnesota. While the area that is now identified as site 21CR0002 may have been used before the construction of the mounds at the site, given what is currently known of the site it appears best associated with the Woodland Period in Minnesota, from 500 BC to AD 1650.

While the area that is now City Square Park was platted into private parcels by at least 1857, it was replatted as a Public Square by 1867. Historic images document the Park's use through the years, as a public gathering space, as a place to hold special events, and as a place of respite in a busy downtown area. The Park remains an important public space to this date.

Site 21CR0002 and City Square Park are recommended to have two Periods of Significance: from 500 BC to 1650, and from 1867 to the present.

SITE INTEGRITY

The Public Square has been subject to modifications through time, including impacts to the 21CR0002. The mound group is strongly suspected to have been partly destroyed by early development in Chaska. Rev. Edward D. Neill writes in his *History of the Minnesota River Valley* that originally there were six mounds arranged in a circular form and connected by earthen berms.¹³ By the time Theodore H. Lewis visited the site in August of 1882, three mounds remained, and no berm was noted.¹⁴

Subsequent construction for sidewalks, park use, and utilities have also disturbed the site. Among the various Park improvements included an iron fence that enclosed the Park; a pair of sidewalks around the perimeter of the Park that were once present (one sidewalk outside the former fence line remains and one within the fence was removed) but demolished by 1936 based on historic photos; and a canon which was placed on Mound 2, of which the associated concrete footing

¹² Constance M. Arzigian and Katherine P. Stevenson. *Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Data*. Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, 2003.

¹³ N.H. Winchell. *Aborigines of Minnesota*, 357.

¹⁴ T.H. Lewis. Field Notes, No. 2, 2.

remains. Mound 3 was partially removed for both perimeter sidewalks and the extant diagonal sidewalk within the Park. Finally, a 1925 tornado resulted in the loss of many trees, some of which were toppled, with photographs from the aftermath depicting root throws.¹⁵

Later Park improvements appear to have involved smaller changes (e.g. lampposts, mobile benches, trash receptacles) which resulted in more localized damage to the site. Other replacements of note, including gazebo replacement and sidewalk improvements, appear to have been in-kind with no further horizontal disturbance. Despite these sources of disturbance noted in the preceding paragraphs, the post-1857 disturbance is minimal, given the Park's urban context.

Due to the continued visibility of a significant number of the mounds in the group, as well as the presence of subsurface anomalies, some of which may be intact precontact features, as revealed by geophysical survey, the site appears to maintain Integrity of Location, Setting, Materials, and Association.

SITE ELIGIBILITY

According to *The Woodland Tradition in Minnesota Multiple Property Documentation Form*, mortuary mounds could be considered eligible under National Register Criteria A, C, or D.¹⁶ More specifically, individual mound sites in Minnesota would typically be most appropriately nominated to the NRHP under the *Precontact American Indian Earthworks 500 B.C. – A.D. 1650* MPDF (Earthworks MPDF).¹⁷

Site 21CR0002 fits within the Groups of Earthworks and Mounds property type within the Earthworks MPDF. To be eligible under the Earthworks MPDF, a group of earthworks and mounds may be listed under Criteria A, C, or D.

A group of earthworks may be listed under Criterion A if the site is 1) attributable to a specific archaeological complex, 2) attributable to a key event in Minnesota archaeology, 3) a type site for an archaeological culture or 4) consistent in setting and scale with broad patterns of mound placement and distribution.¹⁸

A group of earthworks may be listed under Criterion C if the site 1) contains unusual form, shape, or size or 2) is attributable to a specific archaeological complex. An earthwork group comprised only of conical and linear mounds may not be eligible under this criterion due to the proliferation of conical and linear earthwork groups in Minnesota, but groups containing effigy mounds or other rare forms would be eligible under Criterion C.¹⁹

A group of earthworks may be listed under Criterion D if the site has the potential to contain data or information through excavation, geophysical investigation, or other surveying techniques.²⁰

¹⁵ Mark Olson. Look Back: City Square Park. *SW News Media*, April 14, 2015. Historic photograph on file at Chaska Historical Society.

¹⁶ Constance Arzigian. *Minnesota Statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form for the Woodland Tradition*. On file at the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, 2008. 154-155.

¹⁷ Clark A. Dobbs. *Minnesota Statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form for Precontact American Indian Earthworks, 500 B.C. – A.D. 1650*. On file at U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1994.

¹⁸ Dobbs. *Precontact American Indian Earthworks MPDF*, Section F, 8.

¹⁹ Dobbs. *Precontact American Indian Earthworks MPDF*, Section F, 8.

²⁰ Dobbs. *Precontact American Indian Earthworks MPDF*, Section F, 8.

A letter dated January 23, 2002, from the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) states that the mounds contained within site 21CR0002 are authenticated and therefore, pursuant to the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act (MS 307.08), the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC) has jurisdiction over the authenticated mounds.²¹

Geophysical survey conducted by Archaeo-Physics in October 2019 indicate subsurface activities likely associated with both pre-contact and post-contact human activity at the site. According to this report:

*Some patterning is clearly related to the historic/modern use of the site as a park, but extensive patterning is present that may be of archaeological and mortuary concern. The origin of many of these geophysical anomalies is ambiguous without additional testing, but may represent intact features, redeposited feature fill, and disturbance to extant mounds.*²²

Extensive ground disturbance is not appropriate at this site to conduct further archaeological investigation, nor is it necessary to determine the site's eligibility for NRHP listing. This is effectively demonstrated by the successful submission of two other related mound sites in Minnesota, Fort Juelson and the Indian Mounds Park Mound Group.²³

At Fort Juelson, consultation with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council determined that there should be no ground disturbance, therefore limiting interpretation of four newly discovered mounds under the earthwork fortifications at the site to two main types of data: historical accounts and geophysical survey.²⁴ The mounds were originally identified using LiDAR imagery but further investigations used electrical resistance data, magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar. Historic research also corroborated these findings with accounts of human remains being disturbed during the fort's construction.²⁵

Even without the ability to ground truth the geophysical data, it was determined that the site was eligible for NRHP listing.

*Through integrity of location, materials, setting, feeling and association, this site retains its association to traditional cultural practices that likely took place at this site within the Middle Woodland Tradition, and perhaps into the early historic period. Because no Precontact artifacts or archaeological features have been documented at 21OT198, it cannot be linked at this time to a more specific historic context, but results of geophysical survey suggest that mounds at the site have material integrity at deeper levels and contain burned materials in central burial pits similar to those excavated at other burial sites in the county.... These buried subsurface features retain material integrity of internal patterning and configuration as well as the workmanship required to craft the structures from earth. Thus, valuable subsurface data sets that have the potential to yield information important to prehistory are preserved at 21OT198.*²⁶

²¹ Office of the State Archaeologist. Letter on file at Office of the State Archaeologist.

²² Geoffrey Jones. Geophysical Investigation of the 21CR0002 Mound Group. On file at Bolton & Menk, Inc., 2020. 1.

²³ David Mather. New Perspectives on Earthworks and Linear Resources: Minnesota Archaeology in the National Register of Historic Places. *The Minnesota Archaeologist* 74:130-154.

²⁴ Mather. New Perspectives on Earthworks. 132.

²⁵ Mather. New Perspectives on Earthworks. 132-134.

²⁶ Sigrid Arnott, Scott Brosowske, and David Maki. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Fort Juelson*. On file at U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, 2013.

Perhaps even more relevant to the mounds in the Park is the registration of Indian Mounds Park Mound Group in St. Paul, Minnesota. Like the mounds in downtown Chaska, this mound group exists in a park space established in the late nineteenth century which has in equal turns preserved and impacted the site over time. Also, like 21CR0002, this site once consisted of more mounds than are currently visible in the landscape. Historical records regarding Indian Mounds Park indicate that there were originally nineteen mounds within the group, but only six are extant, the rest likely destroyed during the development of the metropolitan area.²⁷ In addition, historic activities at both sites have modified the extant mounds. At 21CR0002, an interior sidewalk once bisected Mound 3, but was later removed and the mound refilled. However, this does not make the mounds themselves “reconstructions.” While the extant mounds at Indian Mounds Park may not be “pristine...they do retain considerable integrity”²⁸ and importance as part of a cultural landscape, much like 21CR0002.

Similar to Fort Juelson, geophysical survey rather than ground disturbance provides the bulk of archaeological data relating to Indian Mounds Park and 21CR0002. In both geophysical surveys for Fort Juelson and Indian Mounds Park, ground penetrating radar and electrical resistance indicated subsurface mound architecture or burial features were still present despite historical above-ground demolition.²⁹ The 21CR0002 geophysical investigation results also indicate the possibility for surviving subsurface mound features.³⁰

Thus, geophysical survey can confirm that while the surface features of a site may not demonstrate their integrity, the subsurface deposits may still be intact thereby making the site eligible under Criterion D. Furthermore, the language for this criterion specifies that traditional excavation is not necessary to prove site significance: historic properties are eligible if they “have yielded, *or may be likely to yield*, information important in prehistory or history”³¹ (emphasis added).

As a site with authenticated burial mounds with geophysical data elucidating to the likely presence of intact subsurface archaeological features, 21CR0002 is eligible under Criterion D due to its potential to contain significant information regarding pre-contact cultures along the Minnesota River. For example, site 21CR0002 has the potential to answer questions related to the symbolic and geographic significance of a circular mound group in the landscape as well as in terms of how each mound relates to the other. And if we presume, as discussed in Earthworks MPDF, that the “construction of earthworks in eastern North America is closely linked to the emergence of regionally distinctive cultural traditions,”³² then the material and design of 21CR0002 speak to the cultural importance of the Minnesota River Valley in Carver County, and the river valley as a whole, to Woodland cultures in the region.

²⁷ Mather. *New Perspectives on Earthworks*. 137.

²⁸ Mather. *New Perspectives on Earthworks*. 150.

²⁹ Mather. *New Perspectives on Earthworks*. 141.

³⁰ Jones. *Geophysical Investigation of 21CR0002*.

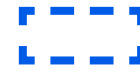
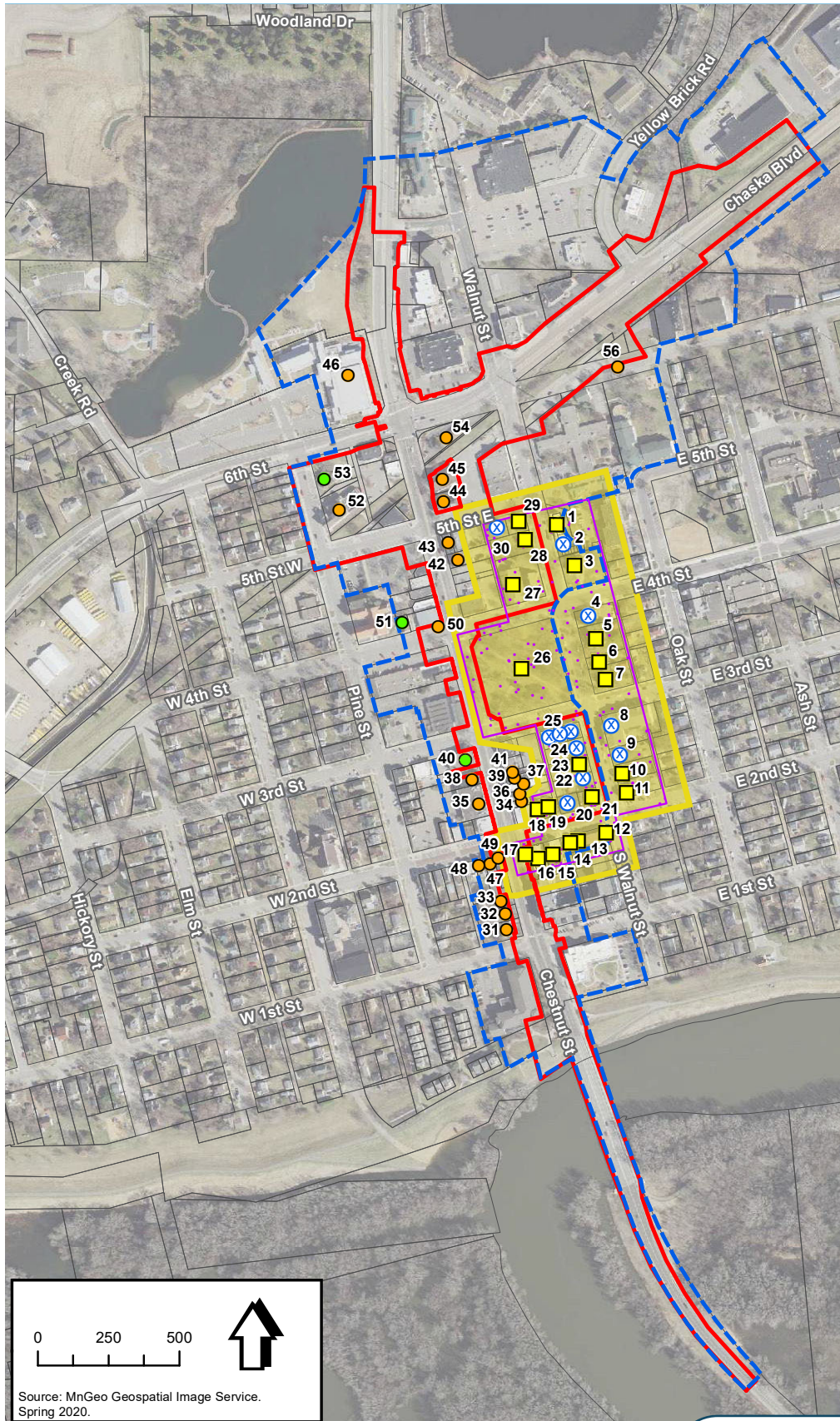
³¹ Donald L. Hardesty and Barbara J. Little. *Assessing Site Significance: A Guide for Archaeologists and Historians*. Lanham, MD: AltaMira Press, 2009. 50-51.

³² Dobbs. *Precontact American Indian Earthworks MPDF*, Section E, 7.

Downtown Highway 41 Project



CHASKA
Downtown
Highway 41
Project



Area of Potential Effects



Project Location



Walnut Street Historic District



Area of Simplified Design



Parcel Boundary



Phase I Property



Individually Listed or Eligible



Contributing



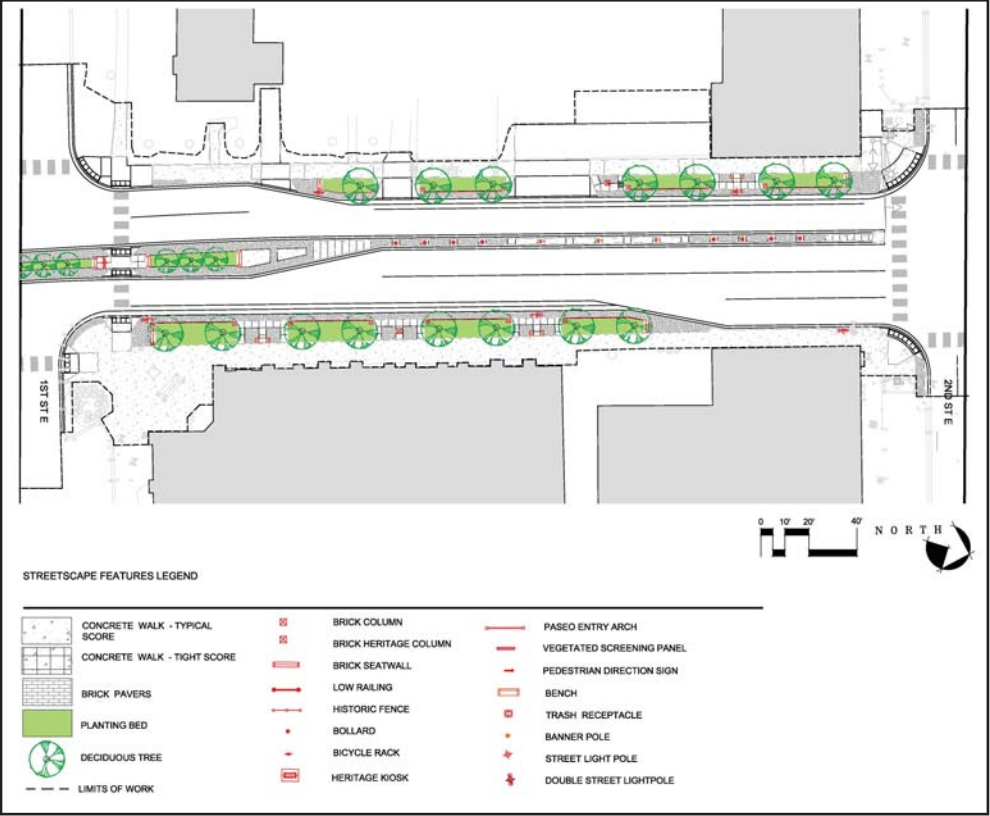
Non-Contributing

Source: MnGeo Geospatial Image Service.
Spring 2020.

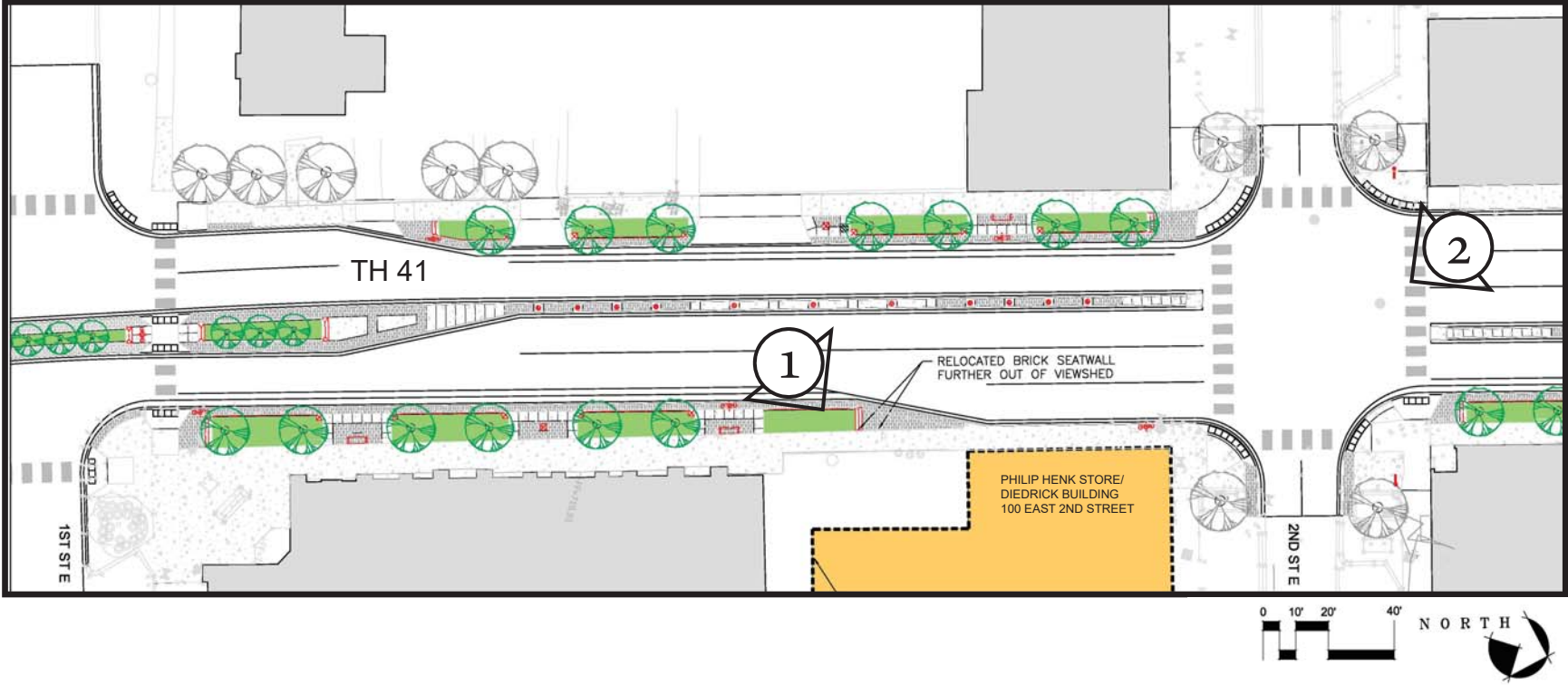


Streetscape Design: TH41 : 1st to 2nd Street

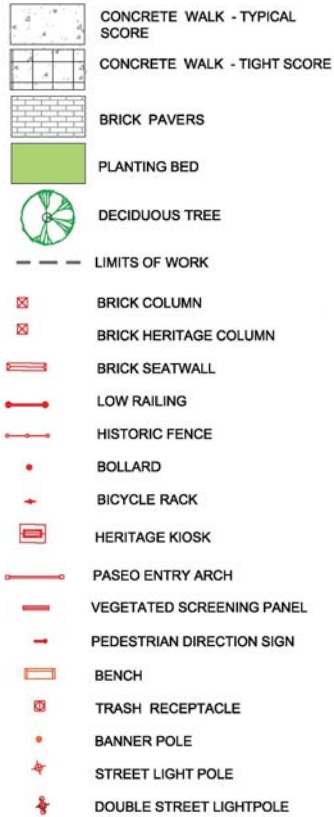
Initial Design Plan for Reference



REVISED DESIGN PLAN



Plan Key



NARRATIVE

- Viewsheds:
- Building at the southeast corner of Highway 41/2nd St intersection (100 2nd St E) that is within the historic district.
- Proposed Highway 41 streetscape improvements within this viewshed include the following:
- Pedestrian zone - concrete walk with typical 6' x 6' scoring .
 - Pedestrian buffer zone – brick paver accent area, brick seatwall, planting bed to provide low-profile physical and visual buffers between the pedestrian zone and the highway vehicle lane.
- The following changes have been made to the initial streetscape design plan:
- Two (2) trees removed within the viewshed.
 - One (1) brick column and reduced planting bed and low railing length within the viewshed.
 - Brick seatwall shifted south to reduce impact on the viewshed.

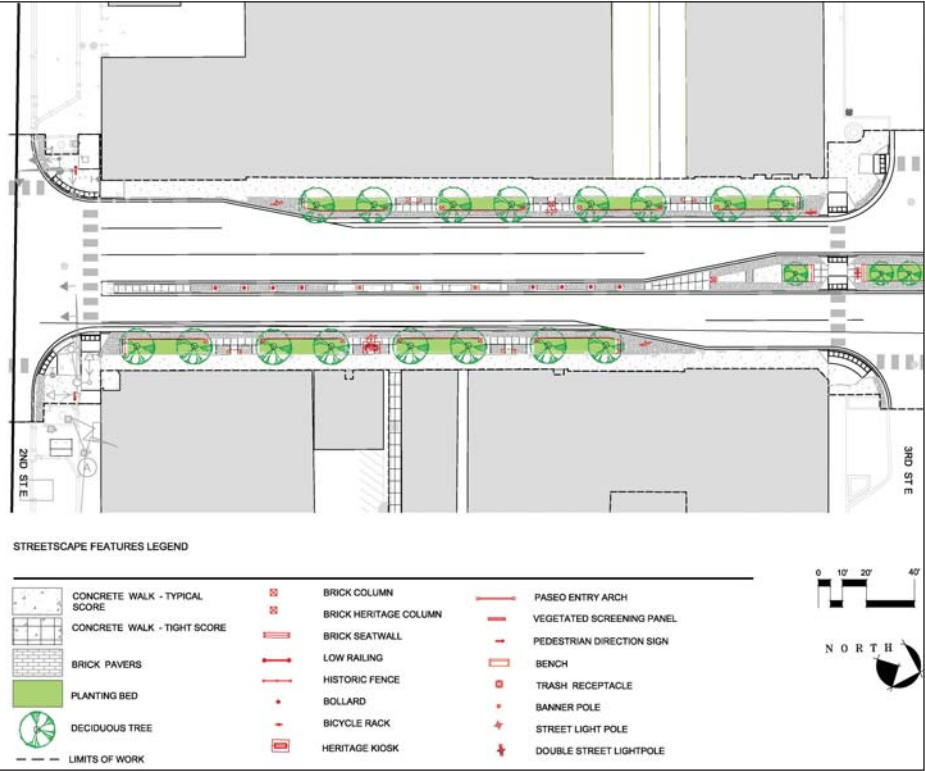
VIEWS



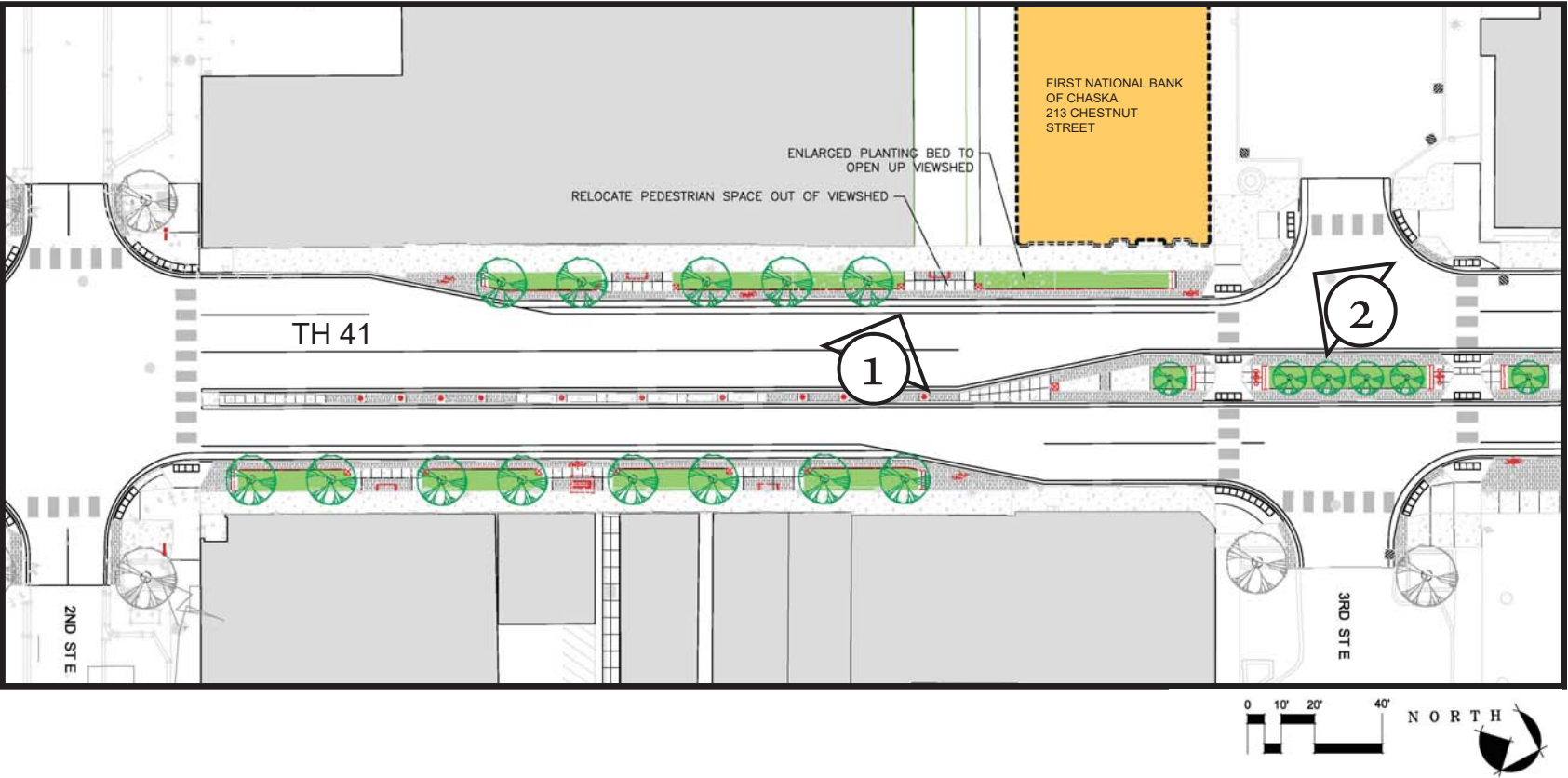
Existing Streetscape on 2nd St

Streetscape Design: TH41 : 2nd to 3rd Street

Initial Design Plan for Reference



REVISED DESIGN PLAN



NARRATIVE

Viewsheds:

- Building at the northwest corner of Highway 41/3rd St intersection (213 Chestnut St), which is recommended for NRHP eligibility.

Proposed Highway 41 streetscape improvements within these viewsheds include the following:

- Pedestrian zone - concrete walk with typical 6' x 6' scoring.
- Pedestrian buffer zone - brick paver accent area, brick seatwall, planting bed to provide low-profile physical and visual buffers between the pedestrian zone and the highway vehicle lane.

The following changes have been made to the initial streetscape design plan:

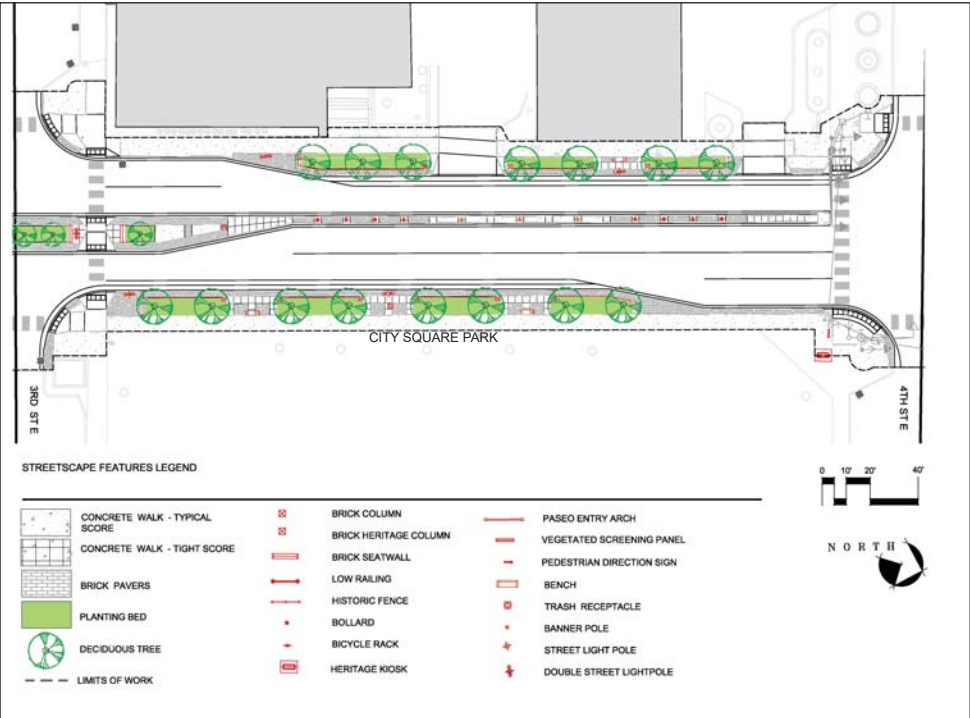
- Three (3) trees removed within the viewshed of 213 Chestnut St building.
- Two (2) brick columns removed from planting beds in viewshed of 213 Chestnut St building.
- One (1) brick heritage column removed from the viewshed of 213 Chestnut St building.
- Pedestrian seating area shifted away from front of 213 Chestnut St building.
- Planting bed extended to replace other elements.

VIEWS

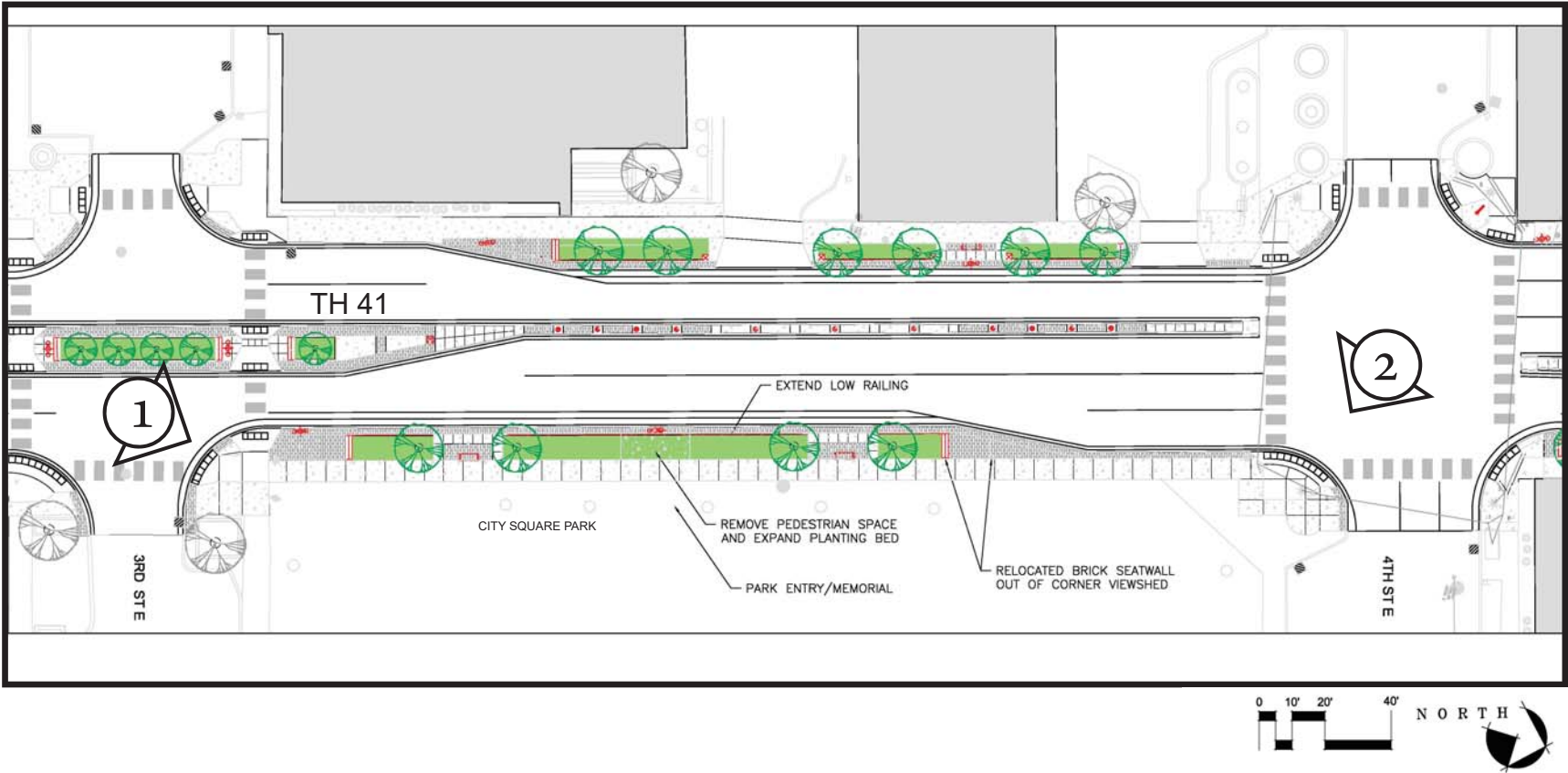


Streetscape Design: TH41 : 3rd to 4th Street

Initial Design Plan for Reference



REVISED DESIGN PLAN



NARRATIVE

- Viewsheds:
- City Square, which is within the historic district.

- Proposed Highway 41 streetscape improvements within these viewsheds include the following:
- Pedestrian zone - concrete walk with typical 6' x 6' scoring .
 - Pedestrian buffer zone – brick paver accent area, brick seatwall, planting bed to provide low-profile physical and visual buffers between the pedestrian zone and the highway vehicle lane.

- The following changes have been made to the initial streetscape design plan:
- Four (4) trees removed within the viewshed of City Square Park.
 - Six (6) brick columns and low railings removed from planting bed within the viewshed of City Square Park.
 - One (1) brick heritage column removed within the viewshed of City Square Park.
 - One (1) brick heritage kiosk removed within the viewshed of City Square Park.
 - One (1) pedestrian directional sign removed within the viewshed of City Square Park .

VIEWS



Existing Streetscape on 3rd St



Streetscape Design: North Paseo

Initial Design Plan for Reference



Plan Key

- CONCRETE WALK - TYPICAL SCORE
- CONCRETE WALK - TIGHT SCORE
- BRICK PAVERS
- PLANTING BED
- DECIDUOUS TREE
- LIMITS OF WORK
- BRICK COLUMN
- BRICK HERITAGE COLUMN
- BRICK SEATWALL
- LOW RAILING
- HISTORIC FENCE
- BOLLARD
- BICYCLE RACK
- HERITAGE KIOSK
- PASEO ENTRY ARCH
- VEGETATED SCREENING PANEL
- PEDESTRIAN DIRECTION SIGN
- BENCH
- TRASH RECEPTACLE
- BANNER POLE
- STREET LIGHT POLE
- DOUBLE STREET LIGHTPOLE

REVISED DESIGN PLAN



NARRATIVE

Viewsheds:

- Chaska Moravian Church, which is a contributing historic building within the historic district.
- Backyards of two contributing houses within the historic district.

Proposed alley improvements within these viewsheds include the following:

- Pedestrian zone
 - The northern segment of the alley/paseo is proposed to be shared by pedestrians and vehicles, so it is the full width of the alley right-of-way.
 - Since the southern segment of the alley does not exist today; an alley space is proposed to be restored as a pedestrian-only paseo.
 - Concrete alley pavement with simplified brick paver accents reflecting two rutted wheel paths of the unpaved alleys of the past; the southern segment has a single line of brick pavers to provide a visual cue that it is pedestrian-only.
 - Stand-alone pedestrian paseo entry arches at entries to the pedestrian-only segment of the alley/paseo.
- Southern buffer zones adjacent to contributing historic building (Chaska Moravian Church).
 - Since the southern segment of the alley/paseo is directly adjacent to the contributing historic building and pedestrian-only, it is proposed to be narrower with a wider buffer zone between the alley/paseo and the contributing historic building.
 - Buffer zone between the alley/paseo and the contributing historic building proposed to consist of trees, plantings, and pedestrian lighting.
 - Buffer zone along existing private parking lot proposed to consist of trees, plantings, historic fencing, and pedestrian lighting.

- Northern buffer zones
 - This segment's buffer zones are adjacent to the new public parking lot resulting from the Highway 41 Improvements Project, Backyards of two contributing houses within the historic district, and existing private parking lots on the west side of the alley/paseo.
 - Buffer zone between new public parking lot and adjacent to backyards of contributing historic buildings proposed to consist of trees and plantings.
 - Buffer zone between the alley/paseo and new public parking lot proposed to consist of Buffer zone along existing private parking lot proposed to consist of trees, plantings, historic fencing, and pedestrian lighting.
 - Buffer zone between the alley/paseo and existing private parking lots proposed to consist of trees and vegetated screening panels.

The following changes have been made to the initial streetscape design plan:

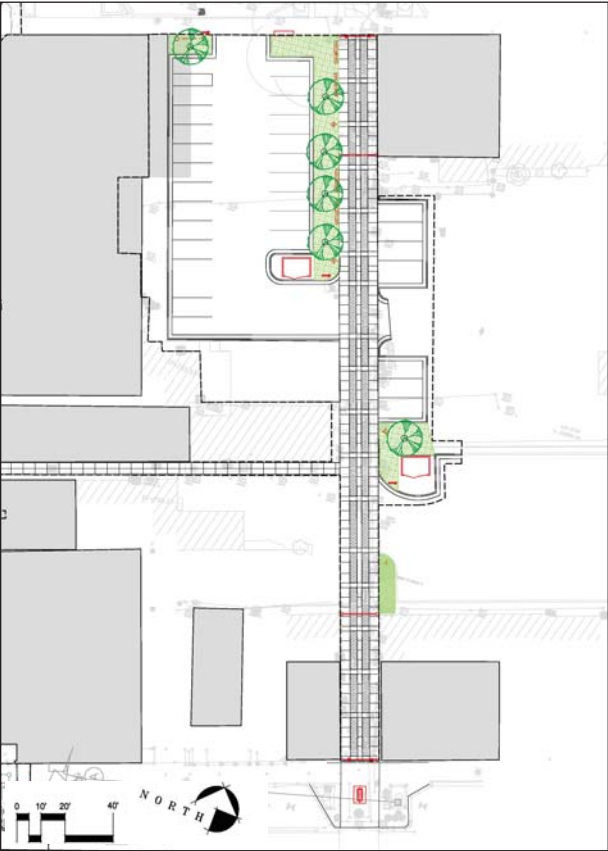
- Decorative screening panels replaced by historic fencing along public parking lot (east of alley/paseo)
- Five (5) brick columns removed at north entry to alley/paseo.
- Use of brick paver accents reduced by 50%.
- More informal tree planting.

VIEWS

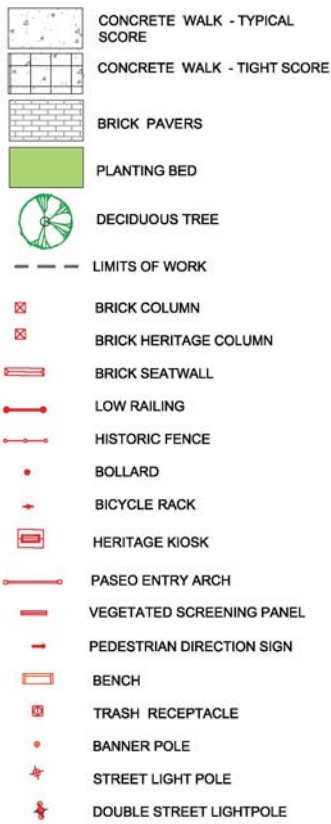


Streetscape Design: South Paseo

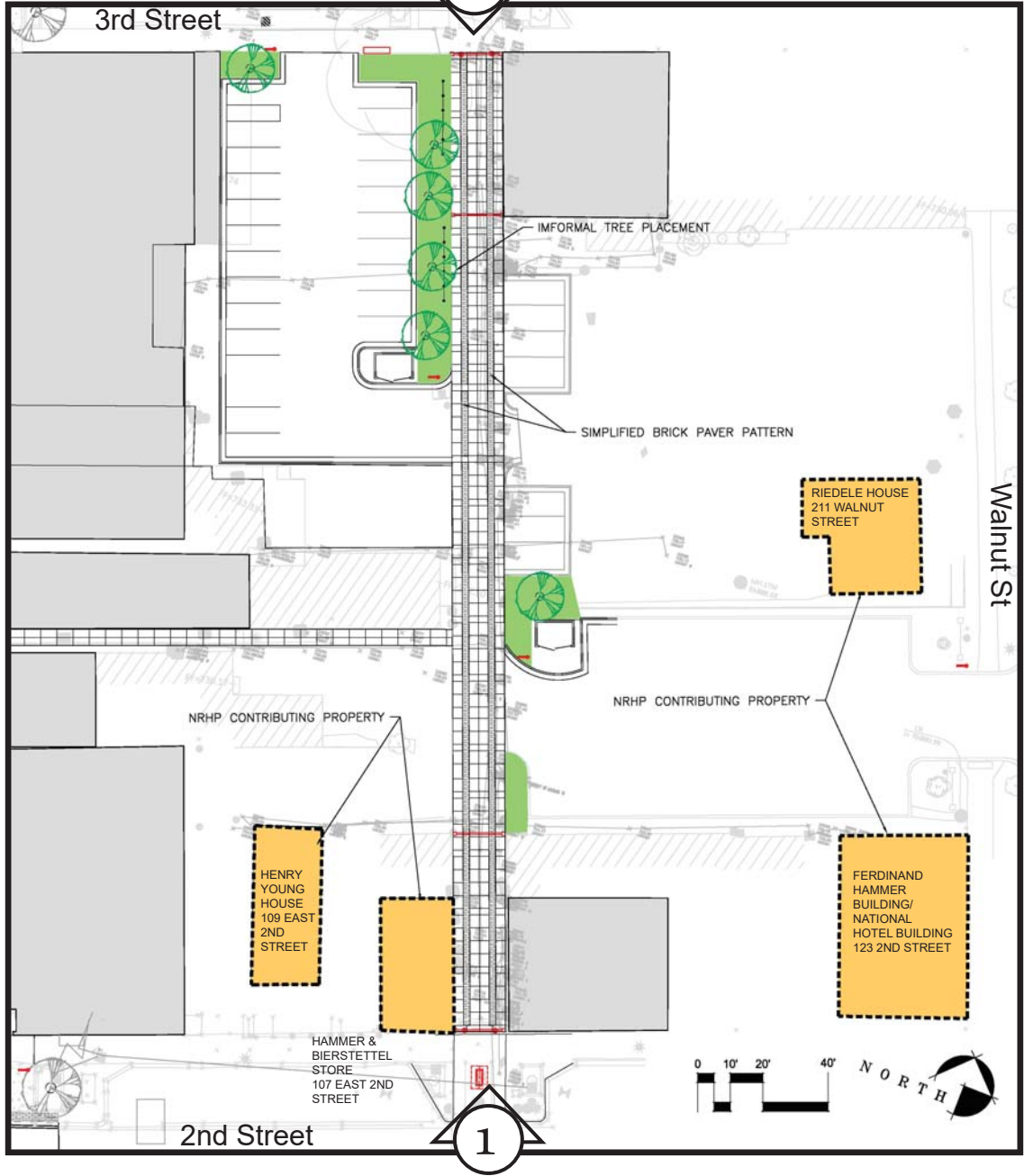
Initial Design Plan for Reference



Plan Key



REVISED DESIGN PLAN



VIEWS



NARRATIVE

- Viewsheds:**
- Backs/sides of commercial buildings within the historic district, although just three contributing historic commercial buildings facing 2nd St.
 - Backyard of one contributing historic house, the relocated Riedele House facing Walnut St.

- Proposed alley improvements within these viewsheds include the following:**
- Concrete alley pavement with a simplified brick paver accent reflecting two rutted wheel paths of the unpaved alleys of the past; the southern segment has a single line of brick pavers to provide a visual cue that it is pedestrian-only.
 - Pedestrian paseo entry arches at entries to the pedestrian-only segments at the north and south ends of the alley/paseo. These are stand-alone structures and not attached to any buildings.
 - Heritage kiosk in mid-block pedestrian plaza on 2nd St. for wayfinding and to prohibit vehicles from entering south paseo.
 - Public parking lot buffers proposed to consist of trees, plantings, pedestrian lighting, historic fencing, and pedestrian directional signage.
 - One (1) bench proposed for 3rd St adjacent to new public parking lot.

- The following changes have been made to the initial streetscape design plan:**
- All decorative screening panels replaced by historic fencing.
 - Use of brick paver accents reduced by 50%.
 - More informal tree planting

The Hammers Farmhouse

A landmark in Chaska history, this farmhouse was home to four generations of the Hammers family. Its history began with the arrival of Henrik and Regina Hammers from the area of Limburg, Netherlands, who moved into the house in 1864. The couple farmed the land and opened a saloon in the living room of the house. Sitting atop a high hill in Chaska, the house became an important stopping place for travelers. Area farmers would come to town to sell their produce and at the end of the day, load up their wagons with their supplies. The horses and wagons then began the arduous trip up the steep hill. It was a slow and difficult climb, and when the top was reached, the exhausted horses needed a rest. The Hammers saloon served as a place where the horses could be watered and rested, the men could quench their thirst, visit with friends, and exchange the news of the day. The Hammers home became a vital place of social gathering in Chaska.

The Four Generations of the Hammers Farmhouse

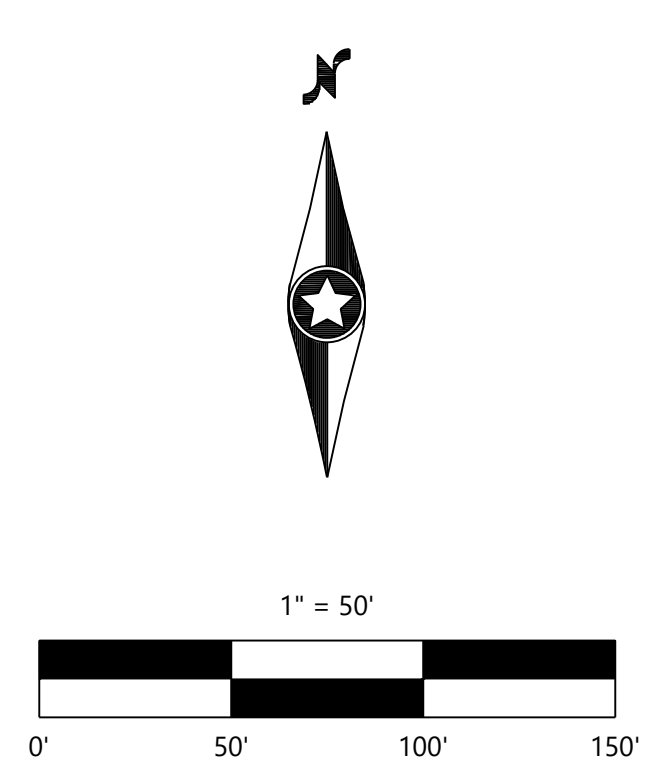
Henrik and Regina Hammers

Henry and Mary Hammers

Francis and Elizabeth Hammers

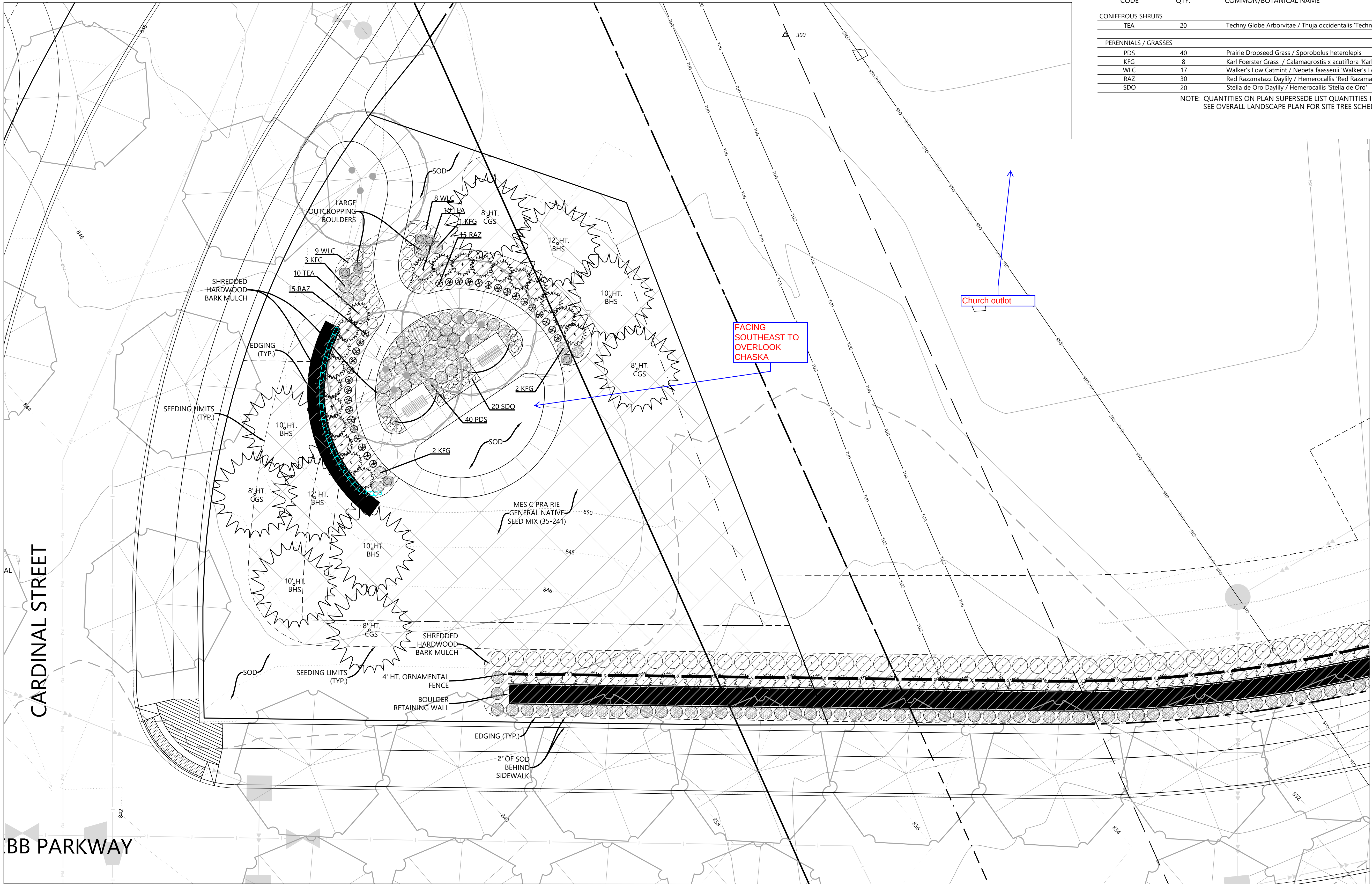
The five children of Francis and Elizabeth Hammers-

Michael, Kathleen, John, Thomas, and Judy

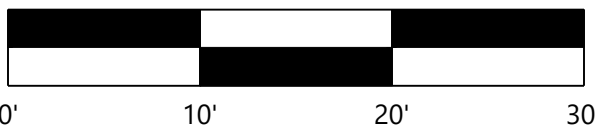


CODE	QTY.	COMMON/BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE	SPACING O.C.
CONIFEROUS SHRUBS				
TEA	20	Techny Globe Arborvitae / Thuja occidentalis 'Techny Globe'	30" HT., BB	4'-0" O.C.
PERENNIALS / GRASSES				
PDS	40	Prairie Dropseed Grass / Sporobolus heterolepis	#1 Cont.	30" O.C.
KFG	8	Karl Foerster Grass / Calamagrostis x acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	#1 Cont.	30" O.C.
WLC	17	Walker's Low Catmint / Nepeta faassensis 'Walker's Low'	#1 Cont.	30" O.C.
RAZ	30	Red Razmatazz Daylily / Hemerocallis 'Red Razmatazz'	#1 Cont.	24" O.C.
SDO	20	Stella de Oro Daylily / Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'	#1 Cont.	28" O.C.

NOTE: QUANTITIES ON PLAN SUPERSEDE LIST QUANTITIES IN THE EVENT OF A DISCREPANCY.
SEE OVERALL LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR SITE TREE SCHEDULE



1" = 10



DESIGNED:	.
CHECKED:	.
DRAWN:	.
HORIZONTAL SCALE:	#####
VERTICAL SCALE:	### OR ###

INITIAL ISSUE:	02/04/20
REVISIONS:	
△	02/26/20 CITY COMMENTS
△	09/01/20 SITE PLAN UPDATES
△	03/17/21 ADDED OVERLOOK/UPSIZE ENTRY TREES
△	04/01/21 ISSUED FOR BID
△	05/28/21 MONUMENT / PARKWAY REVISIONS

PREPARED FOR:

PULTE GROUP

7500 FLYING CLOUD DRIVE, SUITE 670
EDEN PRAIRIE, MN 55344

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

NICHOLAS T. MEYER
DATE: 05/28/21 LICENSE NO. 53774

DEL WEBB AT CHASKA

CHASKA, MN

Westwood

Phone (952) 937-5150 12701 Whitewater Drive, Suite #300
Fax (952) 937-5822 Minnetonka, MN 55343
TollFree (888) 937-5150 **westwoodps.com**

Westwood Professional Services, Inc.

ENTRY OVERLOOK

SHEET NUMBER

14

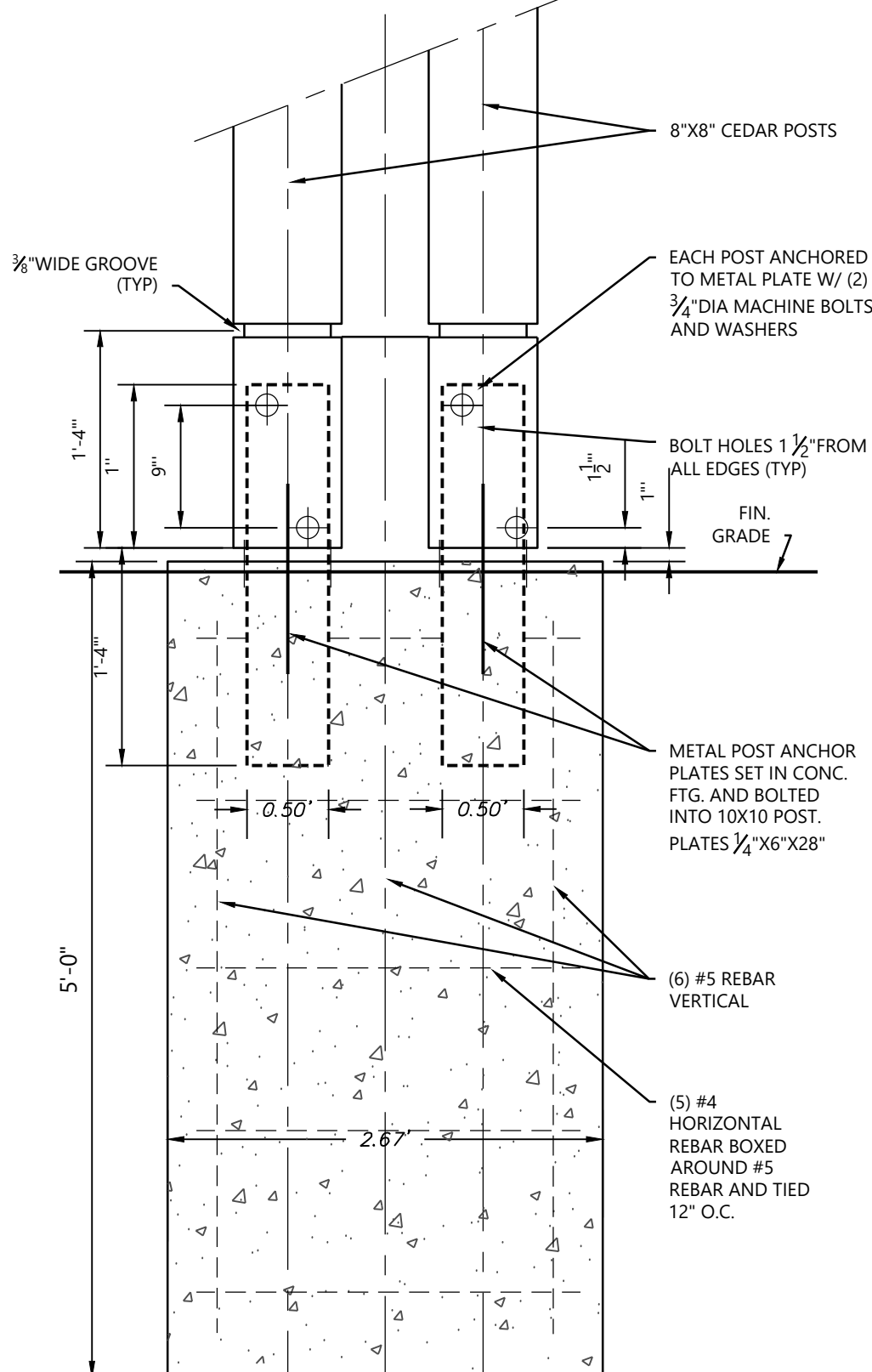
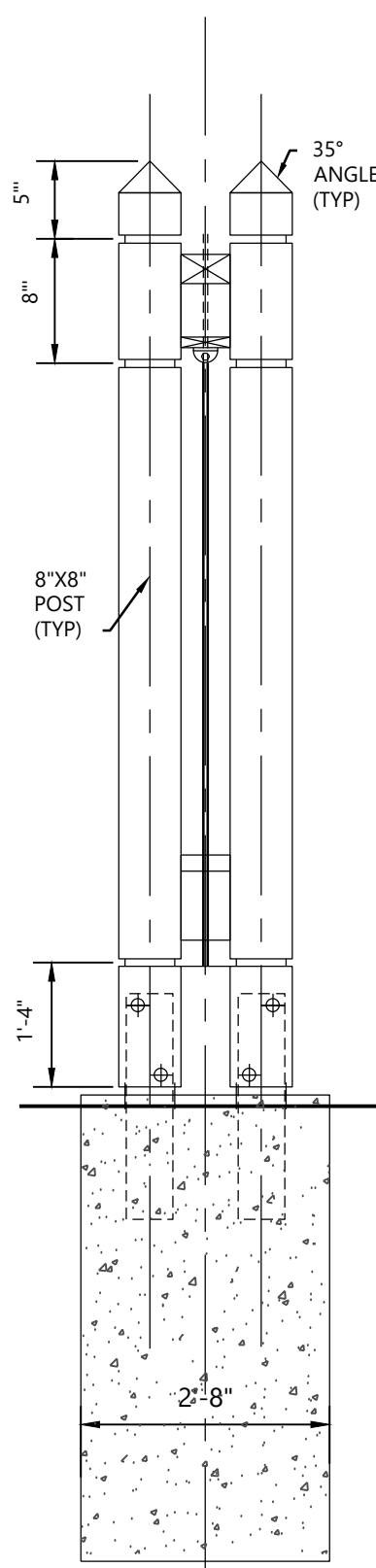
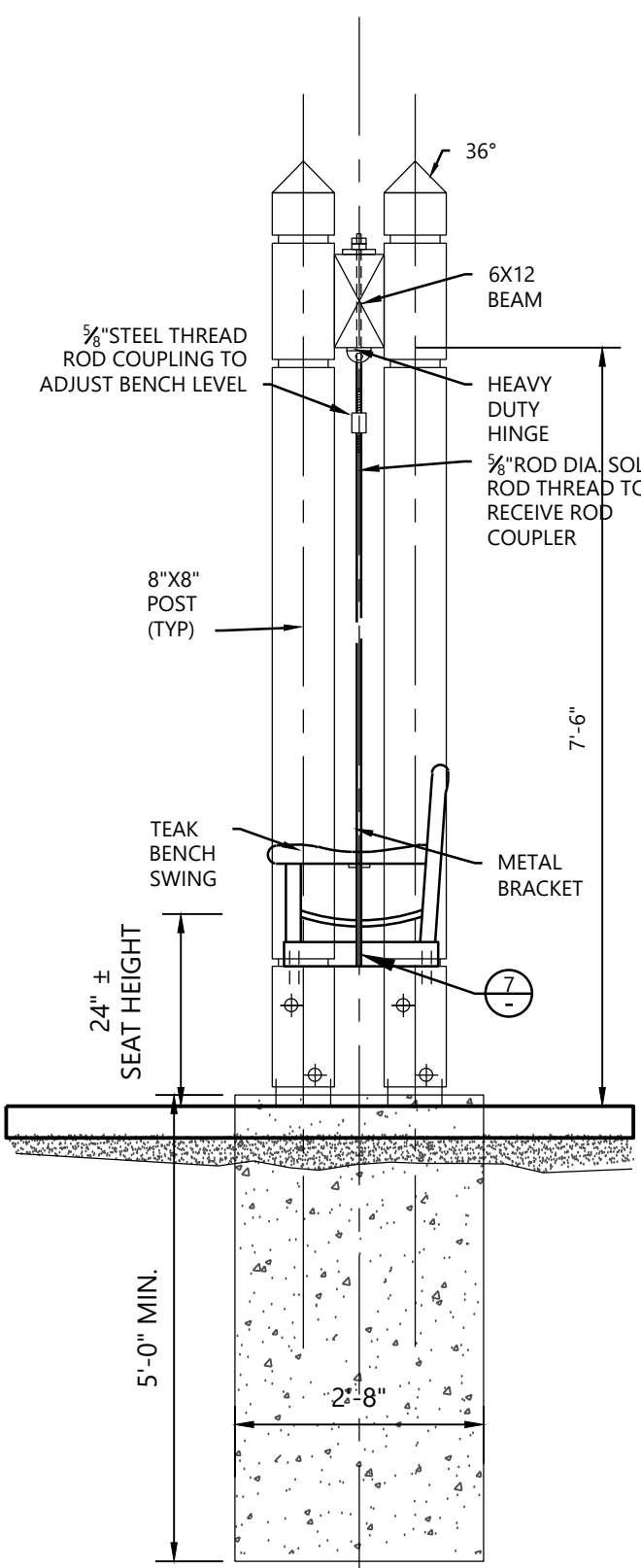
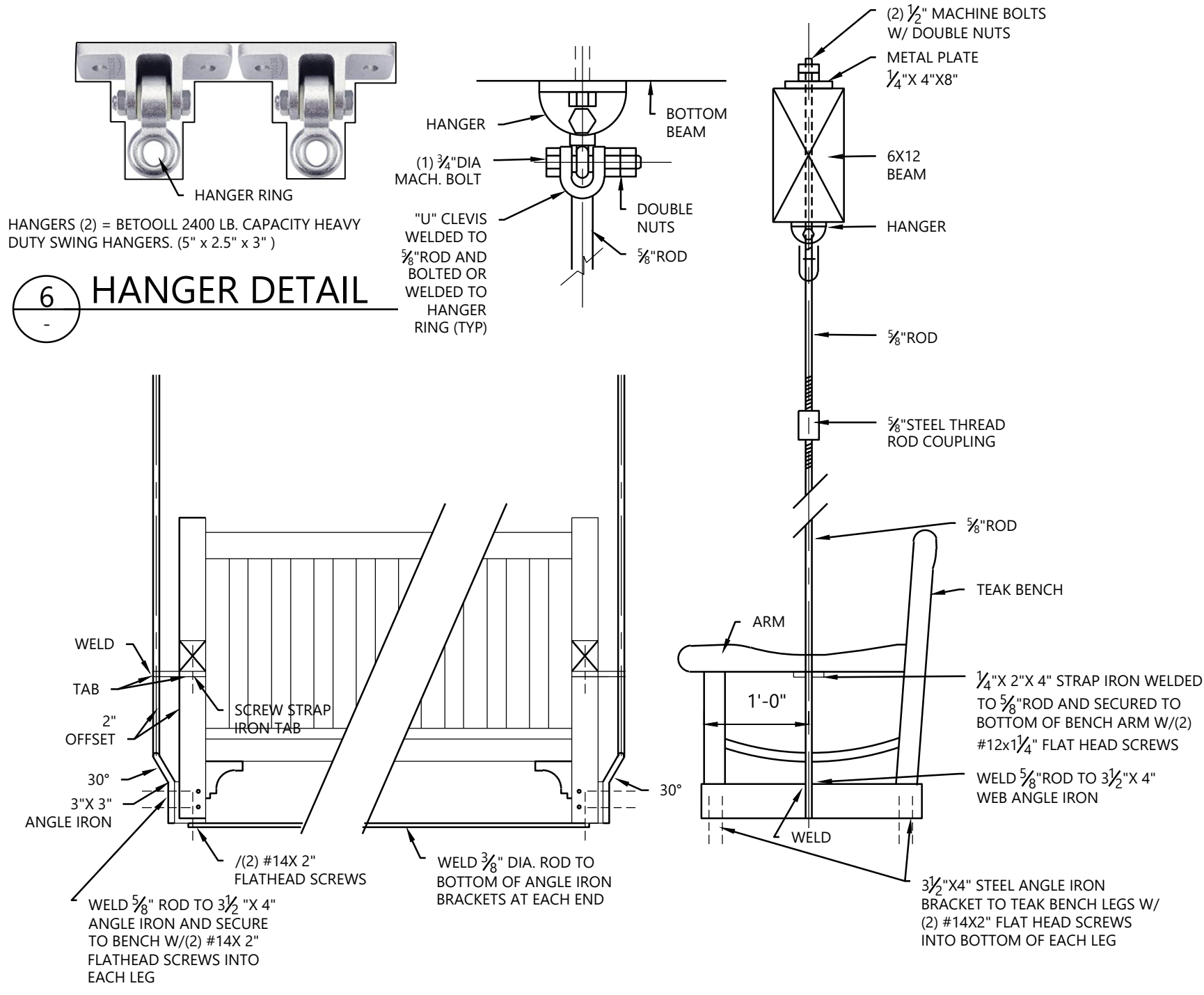
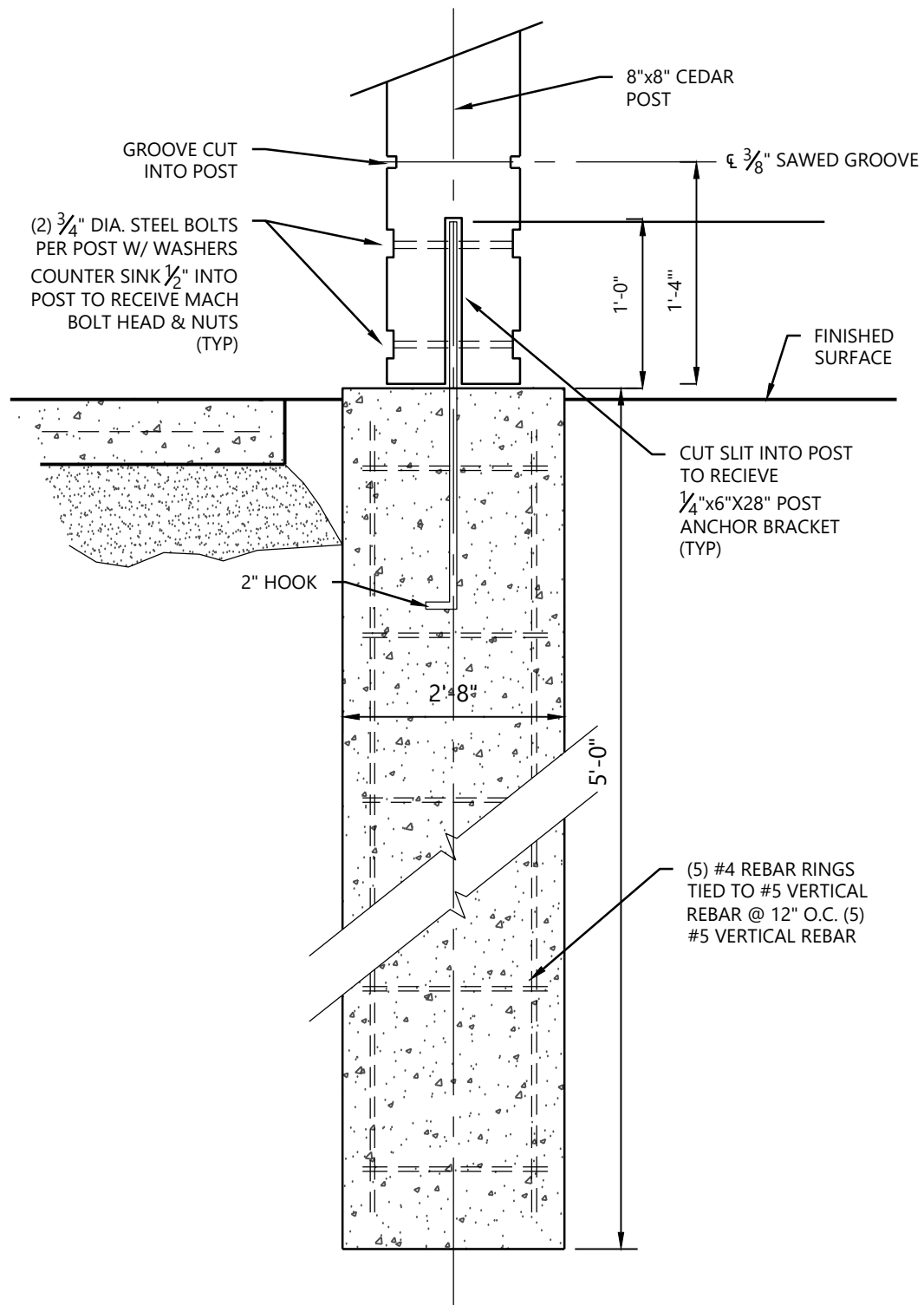
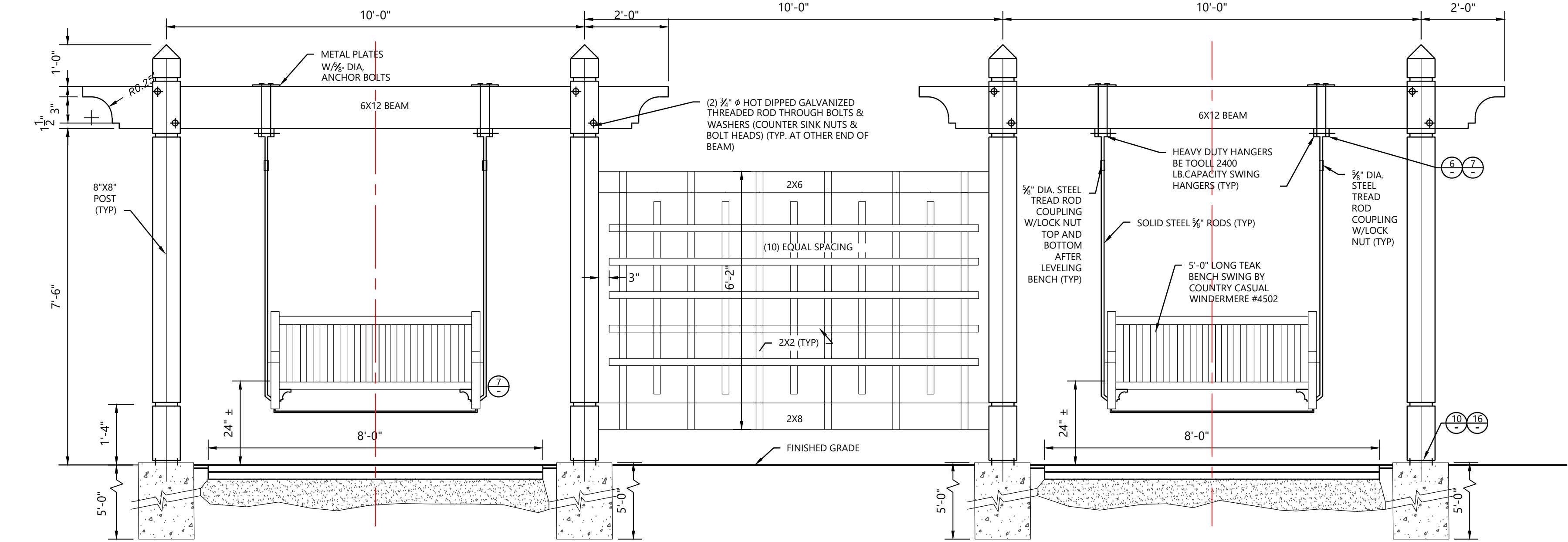
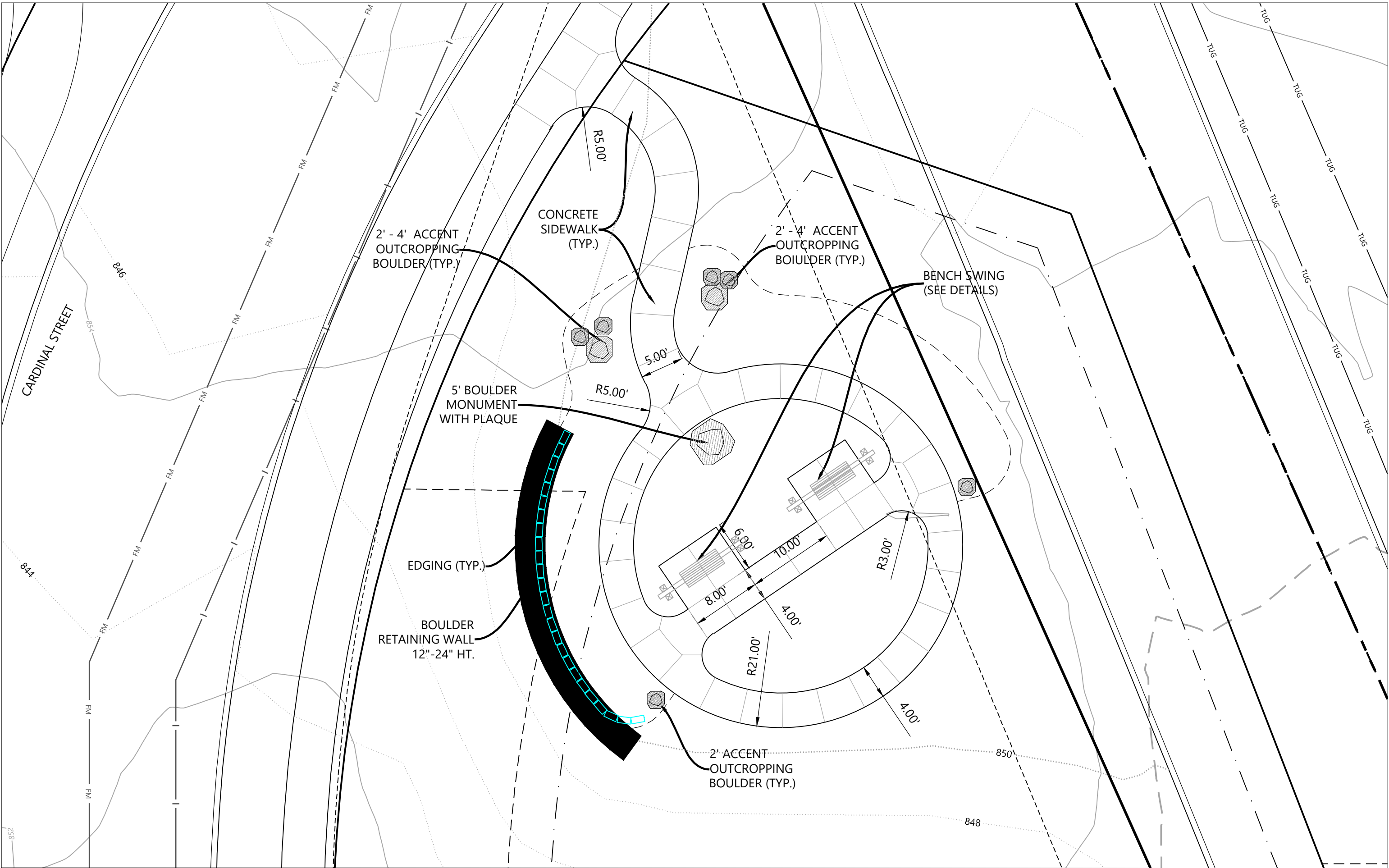
OF

17

DATE: 05/28/21

PROJECT NUMBER: 0015521.00

Overlook Site Detail



N:\0015521\00 DWG\CIVIL\FINAL GRADING\0015521\LP01.DWG

DEL WEBB AT CHASKA

DESIGNED:	INITIAL ISSUE: 02/04/20
CHECKED:	REVISIONS:
DRAWN:	02/26/20 CITY COMMENTS
HORIZONTAL SCALE: #####	09/01/20 SITE PLAN UPDATES
VERTICAL SCALE: ### OR ###	03/17/21 ADDED OVERLOOK/UPSIZE ENTRY TREES
	04/01/21 ISSUED FOR BID
	05/28/21 MONUMENT / PARKWAY REVISIONS

PREPARED FOR:

PULTE GROUP
7500 FLYING CLOUD DRIVE, SUITE 670
EDEN PRAIRIE, MN 55344

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED BY ME
OR UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND THAT I AM A
DULY LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT UNDER THE LAWS
OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA

NICHOLAS T. MEYER
DATE: 05/28/21 LICENSE NO. 53774

DEL WEBB AT CHASKA
CHASKA, MN

Westwood

Phone (952) 937-5150 12701 Whitewater Drive, Suite #300
Fax (952) 937-5822 Minnetonka, MN 55343
Toll Free (888) 937-5150 westwoodsps.com
Westwood Professional Services, Inc.

ENTRY OVERLOOK
DETAILS

PROJECT NUMBER: 0015521.00

SHEET NUMBER:

15 OF 17

DATE: 05/28/21

Call 48 Hours before digging:
811 or call811.com
Common Ground Alliance

The Hammers Farmhouse

A landmark in Chaska history, this farmhouse was home to four generations of the Hammers family.

Its history began with the arrival of Henrik and Regina Hammers from the area of Limburg, Netherlands. They moved into the house in 1864. The couple farmed the land and opened a saloon in the living room of the house. Sitting atop a high hill in Chaska, the house became an important stopping place for travelers. Area farmers would come to town to sell their produce, and, at the end of the day, they would load up their wagons with supplies. The horses and wagons then began the arduous trip up the steep hill. It was a slow and difficult climb, and when the top was reached, the exhausted horses needed a rest. The Hammers saloon served as a place where the horses could be watered and rested, while the men could quench their thirst, visit with friends and exchange the news of the day. The Hammers home became a vital place of social gathering in Chaska.

The Four Generations of the Hammers Farmhouse

Henrik and Regina Hammers

Henry and Mary Hammers

Francis and Elizabeth Hammers

The five children of Francis and Elizabeth Hammers- Michael, Kathleen, John, Thomas, and Judy



Additional historic information can be found at the
Chaska History Center, 112 West Fourth Street

Photo: The Hammers Farmhouse. Henrik and his eldest son Joseph are the first two men on the left.

The Hammers Farmhouse

A landmark in Chaska history, this farmhouse was home to four generations of the Hammers family. Its history began with the arrival of Henrik and Regina Hammers from the area of Limburg, Netherlands.

They moved into the house in 1864. The couple farmed the land and opened a saloon in the living room of the house. Sitting atop a high hill in Chaska, the house became an important stopping place for travelers. Area farmers would come to town to sell their produce, and, at the end of the day, they would load up their wagons with supplies. The horses and wagons then began the arduous trip up the steep hill. It was a slow and difficult climb, and when the top was reached, the exhausted horses needed a rest. The Hammers saloon served as a place where the horses could be watered and rested, while the men could quench their thirst, visit with friends and exchange the news of the day. The Hammers home became a vital place of social gathering in Chaska.

The Four Generations of the Hammers Farmhouse

Henrik and Regina Hammers

Henry and Mary Hammers

Francis and Elizabeth Hammers

The five children of Francis and Elizabeth Hammers- Michael, Kathleen, John, Thomas, and Judy



Photo: The Hammers Farmhouse. Henrik and his eldest son Joseph are the first two men on the left.



9A Hammers Saloon Parkhouse Page 10 Update

Page 7 of 8

