

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 8 1976

DATE ENTERED 8-25-37

(10-15-66)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Pipestone National Monument

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Pipestone

STATE

Minnesota

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

Sixth

CODE

27

COUNTY

Pipestone

CODE

117

**2 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: Quarries

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1709 Jackson Street

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

STATE

Nebraska

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET &amp; NUMBER

1709 Jackson Street

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

STATE

Nebraska

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE List of Classified Structures

DATE

February 9, 1976

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS Midwest Regional Office, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Omaha

STATE

Nebraska



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUL 8 1976

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Pipestone National Monument

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN Pipestone

VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pipestone STATE Minnesota

**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT J. Jensen

DATE OF PHOTO May, 1963

NEGATIVE FILED AT Pipestone National Monument

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Winnewissa Falls looking east

PHOTO NO. 1422

Photo 6  
Negative

1422



PHOTO #2

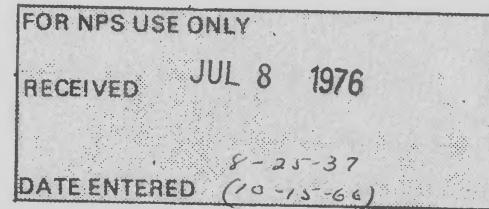
Pipestone N.M.

INDIANS QUARRYING PIPESTONE IN TRADITIONAL FASHION

Form No. 10-301a  
(Rev. 10-73)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM



SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
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**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Pipestone National Monument

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

CITY, TOWN Pipestone

VICINITY OF

COUNTY Pipestone

STATE Minnesota

**3 PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT National Park Service

DATE OF PHOTO 1976

NEGATIVE FILED AT Pipestone National Monument

**4 IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO. 2 of 2

Indians quarrying pipestone in traditional fashion.

PIPE-194  
970.3361

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pipestone National Monument is located in Section 1, Township 106N, Range 46W, Pipestone County, Minnesota. The monument occupies approximately 282 acres, and its boundaries are marked by a fence line. The monument has less than 100 feet of relief, varying from a minimum of 1,650 to a maximum of 1,740 feet above sea level.

The monument is drained by Pipestone Creek, an intermittent stream, which drains into the Big Sioux River, a tributary of the Missouri. The drainage of the Mississippi River is only a few miles east of Pipestone National Monument on the east slope of Buffalo Ridge.

Much of the area included within the Monument boundaries is virgin tall grass prairie. The West Ridge Area which has been under cultivation within the past 50 years is predominantly covered by Brohm and blue grass, both introduced in historic times. Other vegetation natural to the area include burr oak, willow, sumac, chokecherry and wolfberry. Trees and shrubs which were absent in aboriginal times are now common on the creek banks and in protected areas along the north-south oriented ledges of Sioux quartzite. Prairie fires and other natural agents may have kept these trees and shrubs out of the area prior to protection by the National Park Service.

Local mammals include squirrels, rabbits, gophers, grey and red foxes and an occasional white-tailed deer. Reptiles include snapping turtles, mud turtles and garter snakes. Numerous varieties of birds are seen on the Monument including robins, bobolinks, belted kingfishers, redwing blackbirds, western meadowlarks, goldfinches, blue jays, yellow warblers, yellow-throats, barn swallows and mourning doves. Ring-necked pheasants were introduced in historic times.

Geologically the area is rather complex. The underlying bedrock is a metamorphosed sandstone, generally referred to as Sioux quartzite. This rock is regarded as Pre-Cambrian or early Ordovician in age. Within this structure are beds of sandstone from which the cementing agent has been leached, and beds of compacted siltstone or "pipestone", hereafter referred to as catlinite. Since these beds are presumably inclusions in the Sioux quartzite it is inferred that they are of the same age. Overlying this basement rock is a veneer of unsorted and unstratified gravel and sand which is generally ascribed to the Kansan advance, dated at about 100,000 years ago. It is possible, however, that some of the glacial till may be ascribed to the Wisconsin advance of about 20,000 years ago.

Directly overlying the glacial deposits are beds of yellow windblown clay or loess which vary in thickness from three inches to six feet, nine inches. Above these beds is a layer of gray loam approximately six inches thick. Two to six inch layer of humus generally covers the area.

(See Continuation Sheet, Page 1)

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
—PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
—1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW		<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
—1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
—1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY		<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
—1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC		<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
—1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY		<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
—1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES	BUILDER/ARCHITECT
----------------	-------------------

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of Pipestone National Monument derives from two primary sources. The first is the use of the quarries in centuries past as a center of Indian activity centering upon the fabrication of stone pipes with wooden stems and other stone artifacts. The second is the continuing use of the quarries by the Indians as part of a living culture which continues a viable expression to the present time.

Perhaps more important than the insights the area gives European Americans into Indian culture is the high regard in which the native cultures of the northern prairies and plains hold the site. Traditionally, the Monument was and continues to be the source of materials important for various practical and ceremonial purposes, a gift of nature for the benefit of the chosen groups, is a focal point for interactions among tribes, and a refuge from the strife common in the surrounding territory. While the place is a national monument largely because of its culturally illustrative value, to a large share of the native population it is a place of inestimable importance, a palpable part of their heritage, a hallowed site that does not depend on a record of events or the lessons of archeology. That the area is reserved for a continuation of its traditional uses makes it a living part of the preservation and continued development of native cultures.

There are numerous myths and legends, many of which are contradictory, concerning the discovery and use of the quarries and immediate area prior to the advent of white men. Suffice it to say that by the dawn of the nineteenth century the quarries had assumed a position of great importance with the local Sioux tribes and other Indian nations on the North American continent that engaged in the trading of pipes and other catlinite articles.

During the early 1830s the first known visits to the quarries by white men occurred and shortly after they engaged in quarrying, much to the displeasure of the Sioux. Prominent visitors at this time included George Catlin, who visited in September, 1836, and for whom the pipestone catlinite derives its name, and Joseph Nicholas Nicollett, who led two expeditions to the site in 1838 and 1839, leaving a stone inscription in 1838. This helped to popularize the quarries so that in 1849 a piece of stone from the quarry was incorporated into the Washington Monument, then under construction in Washington, D.C. In 1857, following the Spirit Lake massacre in Iowa, the Lakota band camped at the quarries with their white captives. In 1859,

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Beaubien, Paul L., "Notes on the Archaeology of Pipestone National Monument," Minnesota Archaeologist, Vol. 21, No. 3, 1957.
- Murray, Robert A., A History of Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, 1965.
- , Pipes on the Plains, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, 1968.

(See Continuation Sheet, Page 5)

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 281.78

UTM REFERENCES

A	1	4	7	1	3	9	0	0	4	8	7	7	1	0	0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING													
C	1	4	7	1	4	3	0	0	4	8	7	7	3	0	0

E	14	7	1	4	9	0	0	4	8	7	6	9	0	0
F	14	7	1	5	0	0	0	4	8	7	6	9	0	0
G	14	7	1	5	0	0	0	4	8	7	6	1	0	0
H	14	7	1	3	9	0	0	4	8	7	6	1	0	0
B	14	7	1	4	3	0	0	4	8	7	7	1	0	0
D	14	7	1	4	8	0	0	4	8	7	7	3	0	0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the intersection of Hiawatha Street and the park entrance road (Point G) north of Pipestone, Minnesota, the boundary of Pipestone National Monument proceeds due west about 850 feet to a point where it turns due south about 25 feet to a point where it turns due west about 150 feet to a point where it turns due west about 2,600 feet to a point (H) where it turns due north along the west side of Cemetery Road about (See Continuation Sheet, Page 6)

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David Arbogast, Historical Architect

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service

DATE

April 13, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1709 Jackson Street

TELEPHONE

402-221-3423

CITY OR TOWN

Omaha

STATE

Nebraska

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National  State  Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy Assistant Secretary

DATE JUL 2 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
ATTEST:

DATE

W. Murphy 3/4/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

The following archaeological sites have been investigated and identified:

AS-1 Three Maidens. These are six large glacial erratics situated along the south Monument boundary. There were formerly a great many petroglyphs on the Sioux Quartzite outcrop around these boulders and upon which they rest. Unfortunately, most, if not all, of these petroglyphs have been removed. Fourteen slabs containing petroglyphs have since been recovered and are on display at the site and near the Visitor Center. Figures identified among the petroglyphs include 11 birds, 15 humans, 6 turtles, 1 elk, 4 bison, 11 generalized animal forms, 3 bird tracks, and 29 which defy interpretation. These petroglyphs must have been of great importance because of the hardness of the quartzite and difficulty in carving figures on it. It is in ruins.

AS-2 Mound. A mound roughly 30 feet in diameter and 3 feet high with a small bulbous extension to the northwest, it is thought to have been a refuse pile as determined by archaeological investigation. It is in ruins.

AS-3 Stone Quarry. This is the South Quarry as recorded by Paul L. Beaubien in 1957. It appears as a linear depression in the earth, having been abandoned at some point in the past. Found in archaeological excavations were several ungrooved hammerstones and two bison ribs, presumably quarrying tools. Specimens of worked catlinite from this quarry, however, bore evidence of sawing, perhaps with metal tools. The geological structure of this quarry consists of nine feet of loam/clay overburden, a bed of Sioux quartzite averaging four feet in thickness, a deposit of catlinite  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness, and a base of undisturbed Sioux quartzite. The catlinite ranges in color from dark red/purple to light pink. The quarry is in ruins.

AS-4 Archaeological Site. This site was investigated by Paul L. Beaubien in 1951 with inconclusive results. It is in ruins.

AS-5 Stone Quarry. Otherwise known as "Lone Tree Pit," "Indian Joe Pit," and "Union Quarry," this site is in active use as a quarry. Averaging 20 feet in width, it is one of a line of quarries running from north to south. The geological structure of the quarry consists of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet of Sioux quartzite, 1 foot of dark red to light pink catlinite with 4 inches of transitional stone between, and a bed of Sioux quartzite. The quarry is actively worked.

AS-6 An elongated mound, about 4 feet high, oriented in an east-west direction, this is probably a pile of debris from the nearby quarries. It is in ruins.

(See Continuation Sheet, Page 2)

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

AS-7 This is a stabilized quarry, measuring roughly 48 feet east-west x 20 feet north-south x 8 feet deep. It is used for exhibit purposes.

AS-8 This is an inactive quarry known as the "Outlaw Quarry." It measures roughly 10' x 9' x 15' deep with its long axis trending north-south.

AS-9 This is a series of six shallow pits oriented north-south and containing no catlinite. They are approximately 15 feet wide and eight to twelve feet in depth. They are possibly exploratory quarries in an unsuccessful attempt to locate catlinite.

AS-10 This is an abandoned quarry, which appears as a low depression with a north-south axis and measures 7' x 10' x 6' deep. It is located 330 feet south of the Monument border and 300 feet east of Pipestone Creek. In recent years it has been used as a trash dump. Its geological structure consists of 2½ feet of clay and loam over 2 feet of Sioux quartzite over 9 inches of red to pink catlinite over bedrock.

AS-11 Designated by Beaubien as the "North Quarry," this site consists of a series of pits, the largest of which measures 20 feet north-south x 15 feet east-west x 10 feet maximum depth. The geological structure consists of 3½ feet of Sioux quartzite over 3 inches of workable catlinite over bedrock.

AS-12 This is the "Spotted Pipestone Quarry" as recorded by Beaubien. It measures 36 feet north-south x 30 feet east-west. At present only the southern end of the quarry is active. The Sioux quartzite overburden is about 8 feet thick over about 1 foot of carvable catlinite which ranges in color from medium purple to light pink. There are three to four inches of transitional stone between the catlinite and the quartzite. There is speculation that this was the first quarry worked by the aboriginal Indians because the catlinite is close to the surface.

AS-13 On the basis of various artifacts discovered at this 1,000 square foot site, it is likely that this site was once a workshop area or a briefly used occupation site.

AS-14 This mound, when excavated, contained no artifacts or burials and had been recently disturbed. A veneer of rock slabs indicated Oneota origin, possibly the Orr focus.

AS-15 This site, which is possibly an extension of AS-13, encompasses 750 square feet. It was found to contain artifacts similar to those of AS-13.

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(60-15-66)

CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 3

AS-16 This archaeological site, which was extensively investigated in 1965, contains two workshop areas and a sweat lodge. Numerous artifacts were found in the investigation, most stone chips and bone fragments.

AS-17 This mound, 15 feet in diameter, is covered with rock slabs. It is thought to mark the grave of a former Indian student. Thus, it is probably not aboriginal in origin.

AS-18 This series of pits covers an area about 40' x 30' and is about 8 feet deep. Because excavation revealed these pits had not been used as catlinite quarries, it is speculated that the quartzite debris was moved into the site from some other unspecified location.

AS-19 "Leaping Rock Site No. 1," this site is located at the base of Leaping Rock, a spot associated with aboriginal crisis rites. Archaeological investigations revealed 40 sherds of pottery.

AS-20 Inconclusive archaeological investigation at "Leaping Rock Site No. 2" revealed numerous aboriginal artifacts thoroughly mixed with recent artifacts such as phonograph record fragments.

AS-21 This site is located 225 feet north of AS-22. From archaeological investigation it is postulated that this was once a workshop area or an occupation site of brief duration.

AS-22 Known as the "Picnic Area," this site yielded some 30 sherds, none of which were diagnostic, in archaeological investigation. From these sherds the site has been associated with the Blue Earth or Correctionville foci of the Oneota culture.

Of historic interest is a quartzite rock upon which members of the ~~Nicholas-~~ Fremont Expedition of 1838 left an inscription. Not unlike later graffiti, this stone derives significance from the fact that it is the first inscription left by white men.

Nicollet

Prominent natural features of the Monument include Old Stone Face, the Oracle (another stone facial profile), Winnewassa Falls (which was lowered eight feet to create 18 additional acres of arable land sometime after 1900), and Lake Hiawatha (which was dammed in order to maintain depth sufficient to assure its survival as a lake).

Non-historic structures within the Monument include the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, the entrance road and parking lot, Cemetery Road, Visitor Center (1958), two residences (1950 and 1958), and a six-unit apartment building (1972).

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 4

a reservation was established surrounding the quarries for the Yankton Sioux which allowed for their perpetual use of the quarries. Following the Civil War, the Indians experienced increasing pressure from white settlement. There was a large amount of quarrying undertaken by white men and a number of people who actively sought to develop the reservation into homestead claims. After a certain amount of confusion, these claims were rejected and the reservation firmly established by 1890, but not before the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and North Railway had constructed a line across the east side of the reservation which survives to the present as the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad. In 1898, following a long period of negotiation, the Yankton Sioux agreed to sell their reservation to the Federal government for \$125,000, retaining quarrying rights and the stipulation that the land be developed as a national park or reservation. Ratification of the agreement and its terms, however, did not occur until March 4, 1929, after a long process of litigation.

It was during this period that public interest in the establishment of a park at the site of the quarries grew. There had been interest in the site for a long period, but during the 1920s specific steps were taken to insure their preservation. Despite much activity by Pipestone groups such as the D.A.R. and resolutions by the state legislature virtually nothing was accomplished beyond creating interest. During the early 1930s, interest shifted to the United States Congress where a bill was introduced in May, 1934, to establish a national monument following a report prepared by the National Park Service in July, 1932. These efforts were brought to fruition on August 25, 1937, when the bill was signed into law by President Roosevelt. Following establishment of the monument development was minimal until the Mission 66 program under which most of the present buildings were erected. In 1957, the park was enlarged by 164 acres to its present size with the addition of land formerly owned by an Indian school.

Thus, Pipestone National Monument serves today to preserve both the cultural site and a major cultural activity of the American Indian. It is integral to the significance of the area that native Americans are still actively engaged in quarrying stone and fashioning it on site into artifacts for ceremonial uses as well as items of art for the tourist trade. Pipestone National Monument has long been, and remains, a place of great importance to several Indian tribes who see it as a ground devoted to meeting certain ceremonial needs and remaining free from strife. The associations are not easily translatable into Western terms, but to the Indians of the northern prairies the monument represents a crucial element of their heritage and an important historic and cultural resource.

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PAGE 5

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Soubier, Clifford, Pipestone, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, 1971.  
-----, The Pipestone Indian Shrine, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association,  
1932.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

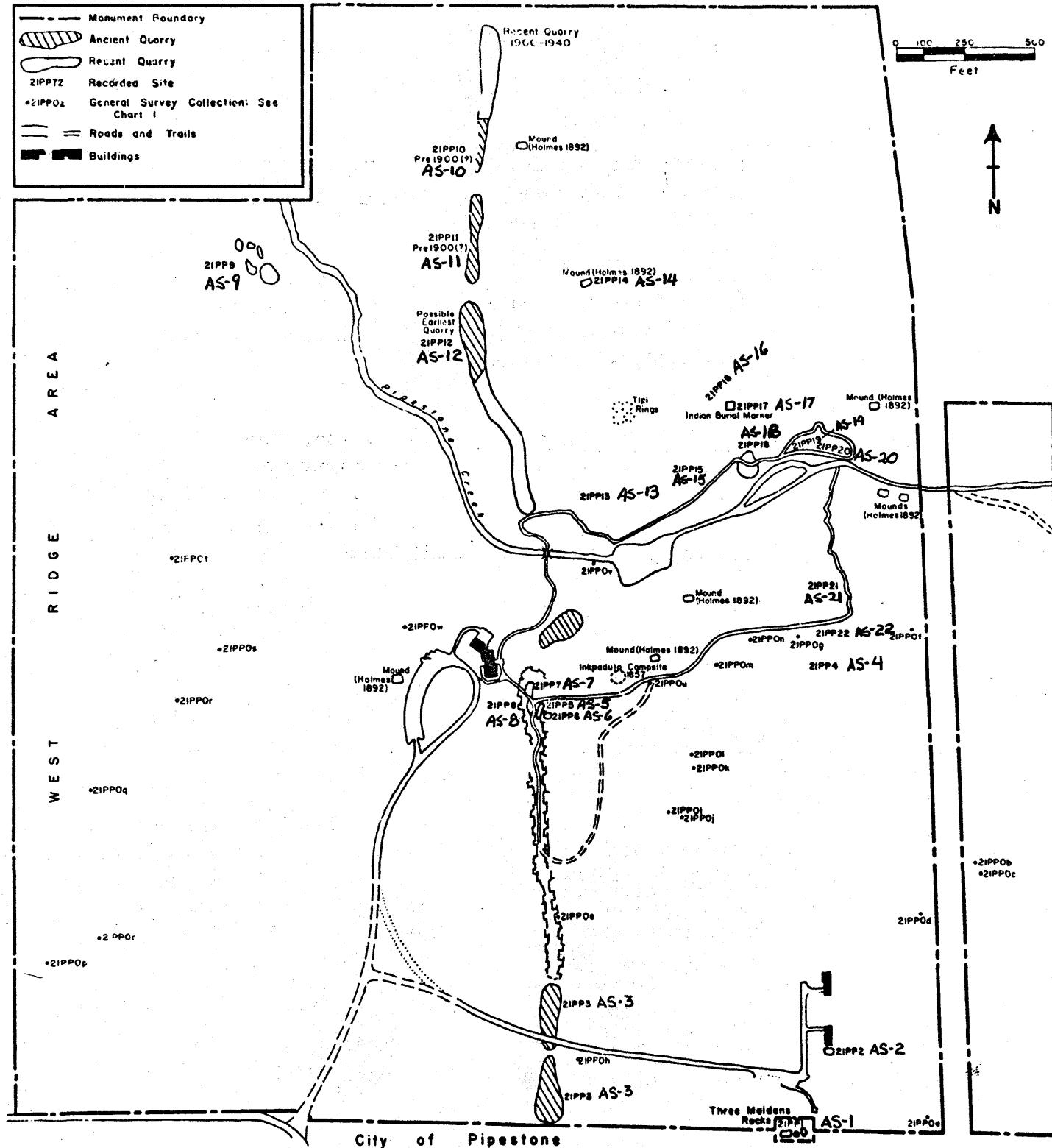
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3,100 feet to a point (A) where it turns due east about 1,200 feet to a point (B) where it turns due north about 725 feet to a point (C) where it turns east about 1,800 feet to the west edge of the right-of-way (Point D) of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad south about 1,200 feet to a point (E) where it turns due east about 500 feet to a point (F) where it turns due south about 1,800 feet along the west side of Hiawatha Street to the point of beginning(G).



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cannomok'e--Pipestone National Monument

MULTIPLE NAME: Pipestone County MRA (AD)

STATE & COUNTY: MINNESOTA, Pipestone

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST:

DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/22/09

DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 66000112

NOMINATOR: FEDERAL

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1-22-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

additional Documentation Accepted

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Eduar Ball DISCIPLINE History

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Cannomk'e  
Pipestone National Monument  
Name of property

Pipestone County, MN  
County and State

Section number 2 Page 1

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

National Register Number: 66000112

Location, Street & Number: 36 Reservation Ave.

Britta L. Bloomberg  
Britta L. Bloomberg, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Minnesota Historical Society

10/2/08  
Date