Appendix B:

December 2011 EVS Cultural Resources Phase IA Report

Prepared for enXco Development Corporation

STONERAY WIND PROJECT

Cultural Resources Phase IA Archaeological Literature Review Survey

December 12, 2011

Prepared EVS, Inc.

PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE REVIEW SURVEY

STONERAY WIND PROJECT
PIPESTONE AND MURRAY COUNTIES, MINNESOTA

December 12, 2011

Submitted to:
Mr. Chris Sternhagen
enXco Development Corporation
10 Second Street NE
Suite 400
Minneapolis, MN 55413

Submitted by:
Garrett L. Knudsen, M.A., PhD Candidate
EVS, Inc.
10250 Valley View Road. Suite 123
Eden Prairie, MN 55344

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STONERAY WIND PROJECT

1.0 Introduction 1

2.0 Brief Environmental and Historical Context 3

3.0 Paleo-Environmental Context 5

4.0 Literature and Archive Search Methods 6

5.0 Brief Historic Context 7

6.0 Conclusion 13

7.0 References 14

APPENDIX:

Appendix A: Maps

1.0 Introduction

A comprehensive literature and archive review (Phase IA Literature Search Report) has been completed for the proposed Stoneray Wind Project (the Project) in Pipestone and Murray Counties. EVS, Inc. (EVS) was retained in June 2011, to assist enXco in preparing the Minnesota Large Wind Energy Conversion System (LWECS) permit application. EVS has reviewed information at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) located in St. Paul, Minnesota, as well as various private databases and online sources to perform an assessment of cultural resources within and adjacent to the project area. In addition to formal site records, EVS has analyzed Century Public Land Survey (PLS) maps, Andreas maps, General Land Office (GLO) maps, Trygg maps, and historic aerial maps in order to identify potential historic-period cultural features in the project area.

In September 2011, EVS Principal Investigator of Cultural Resources, Garrett Knudsen, and EVS Environmental Technician, John Howard, performed a windshield survey of the project area in order to visually assess identified sites and landforms.

The results of the literature search and visual survey are used to generate the recommendations, conclusions, and predictions contained in this report.

Table 1. Stoneray APE Legal Descriptions

County	Township (t)	Range (r)	Section (s)
Pipestone	107	44	2-36
Pipestone	107	45	1,12,13, 24, 25
Pipestone	106	44	1-5, 8-12, 13-17, 21-27, 34-36
Pipestone	105	44	1, 2, 12, 13
Murray	107	43	18, 19, 30, 31
Murray	106	43	6-9, 16, 21, 28, 33
Murray	105	43	4, 9, 16-18

The project area is located within the Minnesota Archaeological Resource Region *Southwestern Riverine* (Region 1), as defined in the Minnesota Department of Transportation's (Mn/DOT) Mn/Model criteria.

1.1 Defining the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

EVS followed the standard guidelines set forth by the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) and SHPO and defined the Area of Potential Effect (APE) as the project area plus a one-mile buffer zone surrounding the project area. EVS anticipates

that SHPO will suggest an archaeological Phase I reconnaisance survey be conducted once preliminary structure layouts have been rendered.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

As currently defined, the project is not considered to be a federal undertaking as defined by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations (36CRF 800). If future information indicates the action is a federal undertaking this report may serve as a basis for additional study.

Through consultation with SHPO, OSA, and enXco it has been determined that this project is subject to regulations associated with:

The Minnesota Wind Siting Act (Minnesota Statutes Chapter 216F)

The Minnesota Administrative Rules Chapter 7836 Wind Siting

The Minnesota Department of Commerce, Energy Facility, Permitting, Siting, and Routing Department's PUC LWECS Site permit

Minnesota Statute Chapter 138.661-138.699 (Minnesota Historic Sites Act)

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (PCA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No: Mn R100001 (Appendix A, Part G. Discharges Affecting Historic Places Or Archeological Sites)

2.0 Brief Environmental and Historical Context

The proposed Project area lies completely within the Southwest Riverine Archaeological Region (Anfinson 1990. Also found as a part of the MnDOT Minnesota Archaeological Predictive Model, Mn/Model). This region also includes a portion of Pipestone County and a portion of Murray County. Archaeological resource sites are small and in general widely scattered. However, it is suspected that archaeological site concentrations can be found near prominent land forms and near larger permanent water sources. Further, in this region prehistoric petroglyphs (rock art) are known to exist.

The topography of southwestern Minnesota is typically flat with minor swells from loess deposition and eroding glacial moraine features. This landscape contains numerous small entrenched streams and few lakes, although specifically in the project area, streams are somewhat more perennial and more frequent. The lakes that are present are small and scattered. The majority of soils found in the region are fine silty loams. In the southeastern portion of the Stoneray project area, in the vicinity of Buffalo Ridge, topography is generally more pronounced, with greater relief.

2.1 Physio-graphic Region

The topographic feature notable in the area is the Coteau Des Prairies. The Coteau Des Prairies is broken up into an inner and outer part; only the inner part is described here. The inner part (Wright 1972:576) is located in the southwestern corner of Minnesota. This triangle of land is largely covered with loess. The loess thickens towards the southwest and probably originated as wind-blown silt from the Big Sioux River outwash plain. This area appears as a gently rolling plain and contains shallow drainage systems. Glacial activity was the dominant force in shaping this landscape. The Wisconsin stage of glacial activity began about 75,000 years ago. During this period the Laurentide ice sheet fed the Des Moines lobe encouraging it to advance southeast across Minnesota eventually reaching central Iowa, around Des Moines, approximately 14,000 years ago. Around 13,000 years ago warmer weather initiated a general slow retreat of the glacial front. This retreat, and occasional advance, of the glacial front was the principal sculptor of the environment. Formations such as moraine systems, till plains, kames, and gravelly ridges emerged from beneath the Des Moines Lobe. The Des Moines lobe completely disappeared from the area around 11,300 years ago and left behind a fine, loamy soil.

2.2 Rock Formations

According to *Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002,* bedrock outcrops of high quality stone are rare in this region. In the western part of the region there are outcrops of Sioux quartzite and, while workable, are not considered of good quality. However, occasional deposits of Catlinite, a soft, clay rich stone used to make Native American pipes, plaques, and other goods, can be found in the region.

2.3 Hydrology

The major river basins in the area are the Rock River and Chanarambie Creek basins, which are both part of the Missouri River watershed. In addition, numerous tributaries, small streams, and seasonal washes are scattered throughout this area. Few lakes are found in this region (*Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002*). It is important to note that some of the lakes and wetlands present in this area have been modified from their original characteristics. As a result of Euro-American expansion and settlement, many of the lakes and wetlands were drained to allow for more arable land. Present landscape conditions may differ greatly from the pre-contact counterpart.

2.4 Flora and Fauna

Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002, states that before settlement, the entirety of the area was tall grass prairie. Trees were scarce because of numerous grass fires but could be found in small amounts along rivers and drainages. However, prairie landscapes should not be thought of as one homogeneous biome. Factors such as soil, land formation and moisture separate prairie vegetation regions into wet, mesic, and dry areas. Common vegetation for this biome may have included, but is not limited to: big and little bluestem, Indian grass, prairie dropseed, porcupine grass, sideoats grama, plains muhly, blue grama, hairy grama, sedges prairie cord-grass, switchgrass, mat muhly, blue-joint, and northern reed grass (referenced from Kay 1998:16-47).

The dominant pre Euro-American fauna in the region was bison and the occasional large elk herd. White tail deer has supplanted the bison and elk herds in the region as the dominant fauna. In addition, during pre Euro-American periods numerous small mammals, such as: gophers, white-tailed jackrabbits, badgers, red foxes, ground squirrels, coyotes, raccoons, skunks, weasels, voles, shrews,mice, and in wet areas, beavers, muskrat, and mink were found in the area (referenced from Kay 1998:16-47).

Few fish and waterfowl are found in this region because of the lack of permanent water bodies. Other fauna includes native prairie birds such as: sharp-tailed grouse, prairie-chickens, sparrows, meadowlarks, red-winged blackbirds, yellow-headed blackbirds, owls, and hawks.

3.0 Paleo-Environmental Context

Review of the information contained in *Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002* and the SHPO historic context outline entitled Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistoric Period (ca. 12,000 B.P. - A.D. 1700) were used to generate the following context. Around 14,000 years ago, gradual warming in the northern hemisphere forced the glacial advance to retreat. The retreat of the glacier set the stage for the present landscape of Minnesota. At 12,000 years ago sufficient warming had pushed the glacial front out of southern Minnesota and by roughly 11,000 years ago the glacial front was pushed out of northern Minnesota.

Following the retreat of the glacial front, the immediate environment would have been tundra-like plain followed closely by a spruce parkland-like environment where temperatures had reached the appropriate level to support it. Immediately following the spruce parkland environment would have been a coniferous-dominated forest. Fossil evidence gathered from southern Minnesota indicates the existence of extinct megafauna, such as large buffalo, mastodon, and giant beaver. Extant mammals in this region include wolverine, moose, lynx, caribou, mountain line, white-tail deer, and a variety of other animals. Around 11,500 years ago deciduous forests replaced the retreating spruce parkland/coniferous forest in southern Minnesota and by 10,500 years ago had pushed into central/northern Minnesota.

Fossil evidence suggests that animal populations consisted of many birds, fish, amphibians, beaver, black bear, white-tailed deer, porcupine, weasels, moose, fisher, coyote, otter, bobcats, red fox, and timber wolf. Around 10,000 years ago prairie vegetation, following the retreating deciduous forest front, moved into southern Minnesota. As of 8,000 years ago Minnesota, excluding the north eastern arrow head region, was prairie land. Numerous bison bone beds can be found in Minnesota dating to this time. Other animals associated with this time period are: gophers, white-tailed jackrabbits, badgers, red foxes, ground squirrels, coyotes, raccoons, skunks, weasels, voles, shrews, mice, and in wet areas, beavers, muskrat, mink, numerous fish, waterfowl, and other prairie birds, such as prairie-chickens, sparrows, meadowlarks, red-winged blackbirds, yellow-headed blackbirds, owls, and hawks.

Around 6,000 years ago wetter conditions allowed the deciduous forest to reclaim land to the west and south. Starting at 3,000 years ago continued expansion of the deciduous forest west and south would set the boundary between prairie and forest as found at European contact. Animal and plant biomes at this time would have greatly resembled those described at European contact.

4.0 Literature and Archive Search Methods

EVS completed background research at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) library, and the University of Minnesota. The purpose of research at the SHPO was to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource surveys conducted in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, topographic maps, soil surveys, aerial photographs, and historical maps were consulted to obtain historical information about the APEs and their potential to contain previously unidentified cultural resources.

The assessment of an area's potential to contain precontact archaeological resources is based on the analysis of the terrain, water sources, and other natural resources in and adjacent to that area. Permanently wet areas (e.g., wetlands and streams), poorly drained areas, and areas with slopes greater than 20 percent are generally considered inhospitable to human occupation and are unlikely to contain cultural resources.

In general, areas with higher precontact archaeological potential are in proximity to a relatively substantial water source, typically within 500 feet, though the exact distance often varies according to environmental conditions such as the size of the body of water, the nature of the water source (perennial versus intermittent), and the extent of the floodplain. Topographic prominence and/or proximity to previously recorded precontact sites are also typically indicative of high precontact archaeological potential.

5.0 Brief Historic Context

Review of the information contained in *Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002* and the SHPO historic context outline entitled The Contact Period Contexts (ca. 1630 A.D. – 1820 A.D.) were used to generate the following context.

Artifacts, such as fluted points and Plano points, associated with the Paleolithic period, about 12,000 years ago, have not been found in southwestern Minnesota. Archaeological evidence from North America suggests that Paleoindian people were small nomadic bands that followed the large herds of animals across the landscape. Artifact assemblages and deposits are shallow and do not suggest any long term habitations in a particular area. However, the general distribution of Paleo-artifacts across the landscape suggests that they were highly mobile and technologically savvy enough to push into areas of extreme climate conditions. To date no identified sites from this early prehistoric period have been professionally excavated in the region. If sites from this period are present in this region, they most likely occur near rivers and may be in deeply buried alluvium or loess. Minimal numbers of sites dating to the Archaic period, about 8,000 years ago, have been identified in this region.

Climate shifts during this time period produced a much dryer environment. If habitation locations are present in this region, they would have adjusted to stay near water sources. Probable subsistence would rely heavily on bison hunting and the draw to the area would have been the Pipestone Quarries (21PP2). Later, climatic shifts produced a wetter environment and dry areas would have become inundated or seasonal flooding may have deposited alluvium, submerging previously occupied sites and this may account for the minimal amount of sites found dating to this period in the region. It appears that Archaic sites within the region are widely distributed throughout the Rock River drainage system. The largest of these Archaic sites occur on terraces, bluffs, and particularly hilltops with panoramic views.

The Southwest Riverine Region is difficult to associate with the ceramic producing Woodland, Oneota, and Plains Village complexes. Artifacts from this region are composed mostly of lithic debitage. Woodland and Mississippian sites (most likely identified by the presence of Sioux Quartzite among the raw materials) cannot be differentiated because of the lack of ceramics within their assemblages. Sites of this category are located on bluffs and terraces along permanent water courses, especially the Rock River.

Initial contact in the region occurred around 1700 by French explorers/fur traders. The Yankton, Yanktonai, Teton, and Santee Dakota were the indigenous tribe in the area at the time. These initial interactions between the French and the various Dakota Tribes were associated with fur trade posts located on the Upper Minnesota River. By the

1800's English and American fur traders would take over the area. Wahpeton and Sisseton Dakota would join the other Dakota tribes in fur trade activities with the English and Americans in the region around 1800. Soon after this time American fur traders would establish trading posts in the interior of the region to interact with additional tribes.

The American Period in Minnesota history is generally considered to begin with the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 by the United States. Soon after, United States military expeditions would explore the state and reinforce with the tribes and remaining traders that this was now territory of the United States. The founding of Fort Snelling in 1819 at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers increased Euro-American settlement in the area and treaties of 1825 and 1837 opened the lands north of Fort Snelling to logging and settlement. The opening of a commercial sawmill in the village of Marine on St. Croix in 1839 marked the beginning of the lumbering business in the state. These treaties opened the floodgates for industry and white settlement into the state. By 1849 Minnesota became a Territory and by 1858 the thirty-second state.

As each subsequent event occurred it was accompanied by an ever increasing amount of European- American settlement. The increases in population lead to the establishment of more towns, larger cities, and other industries.

5.1 Recorded Archaeological Sites

Four archaeological sites were identified within the original Project boundary (21PP0023, 21PP0024, 21MUad, and 21MUaf) and 22 archaeological sites (21PP004, 32PP0022, 21PP0030, 21PP0040, 21PP0043, 21PPh, 21MU0006, 21MU0028, 21MU0029, 21MU0030, 21MU0037, 21MU0065, 21MU0067, 21MU0068, 21MUac, 21MUae, 21MUb, 21MUc, 21MUf, 21MUg, 21MUl, and 21MUz) were identified within the one-mile buffer. Each of the archaeological sites within the project area are lithic scatters or artifact scatters located either in plowed agricultural fields or grazed pasture, each covering less than 5 acres of land. The majority of sites located outside the project area but within the buffer follow the same pattern; exceptions include a buffalo effigy (21MU0006, the site that was evaluated by enXco and an archaeologist last decade), a tipi ring (21MU0028), and two rock alignments (21MU0065 and 21MUz).

Based on the documented surrounding sites, it is probable that any new sites found will be small, but there is a chance that a larger site could be located within the project boundary, especially in pasture on more prominent features of the landscape. During the background check, all site forms were available but no archaeological sites have been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within the APE
Sites located within the project area are highlighted in Red.

County	Site #	Site Name	Site Type	t	r	s	NRHP Eligibility
Pipestone	21PP0004	Chanarambie Creek	artifact scatter	105	44	13	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0022	Houselog	artifact scatter	107	44	3	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0023	Gravel Ridge	lithic scatter	107	44	7	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0024	Pastures Edge	artifact scatter	107	44	32	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0030	n/a	artifact scatter	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0040	Brands Site	lithic scatter	107	44	2	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PP0043	Reese Site	lithic scatter	107	44	11	not evaluated
Pipestone	21PPh	n/a	cemetery?	105	44	13	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0006	Buffalo Effigy	rock art	106	43	21	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0028	Roelofs Tipi Ring	tipi ring	105	43	4	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0029	Roelofs	artifact scatter	105	43	4	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0030	Roelofs Garden	artifact scatter	105	43	4	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0037	n/a	artifact scatter	106	43	33	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0065	n/a	rock alignment	106	43	21	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0067	n/a	artifact scatter	107	43	19	not evaluated
Murray	21MU0068	Wind Turbine Loc. 9	single artifact	107	43	31	not evaluated
Murray	21MUac	(contains 21MU0030)	artifact scatter	105	43	4	not evaluated
Murray	21MUad	n/a	artifact scatter	105	43	8	not evaluated
Murray	21MUae	n/a	artifact scatter	105	43	17	not evaluated
Murray	21MUaf	(within 21MUae)	artifact scatter	105	43	8	not evaluated
Murray	21MUb	n/a	artifact scatter	106	43	29	not evaluated
Murray	21MUc	Van Eykel	artifact scatter	106	43	32	not evaluated
Murray	21MUf	n/a	artifact scatter	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	21MUg	n/a	lithic scatter	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	21MUl	Lime Lake	ghost town	106	43	28	not evaluated
Murray	21MUz	n/a	rock alignment	106	43	33	not evaluated

5.2 Recorded Historic Facilities

The records search at SHPO produced 19 historic facility resources (Table 3) within the APE. Two historic facility resources (PP-RCK-001 and MU-CHR-001) were identified within the Project boundary and 17 historic facility resources (PP-BUR-002, PP-BUR-004, PP-HLC-001, PP-HLC-002, PP-HLC-003, PP-HLC-004, PP-HLC-005, and MU-CHR-001(10 sites)) were identified within the one-mile search area. During the SHPO background check, all site forms were available. These sites have not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional information was available on these sites.

Table 3. Previously Identified Historic Facilities within the APE
Sites located within the project area are highlighted in Red.

County	Site #	Site Name	t	r	s	NRHP Eligibility
Pipestone	PP-BUR-002	Bridge No. 5189	106	44	17	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-BUR-004	Chicago and Northwestern railway segment	106	44	8	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-HLC-001	Holland Consolidated School	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-HLC-002	Holland State Bank	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-HLC-003	Great Northern Depot	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-HLC-004	Ann's Cafe	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-HLC-005	Holland Lumber Yard	107	45	12	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-RCK-001	Bridge No. L3558	107	44	27	not evaluated
Pipestone	PP-WDC-001	Woodstock Commercial District	106	44	2	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	8	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	9	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	16	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	17	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	21	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	21	not evaluated
Murray	MU-CHR-001	Buffalo Ridge	106	43	28	not evaluated

5.3 Public Land Survey Maps/GLO maps/Andreas Maps/and Trygg Maps

19th Century Public Land Survey Maps (PLS) examined for the data gathering area has identified no archaeological or historic facilities resources within the area. However, it is known that early American settlement had reached this vicinity by around 1860.

The Andreas illustrated handbook, (*An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota*) published in 1871, contains no additional relevant information for this report.

Trygg maps of the area show no more information than what is contained in the PLS maps, GLO maps, and Andreas maps.

5.4 Implications for Archaeological and Historic Facility Resources

Four archaeological and two historical resources were identified in the data gathering area. EVS visually assessed all archaeological sites and historic facilities within the project area. No additional information was available from those assessments, although it was determined that the landforms themselves fit the general criteria outlined by Mn/Model, and will likely need to be surveyed before construction may begin in their vicinity.

Archaeological sites are small, consisting of diffuse lithic or artifact scatters; any additional sites discovered will likely be similar in kind due to the general homogeneity of landscape across the project area. In addition, there is the potential that additional petroglyphs exist in the project area, and special care should be taken to document those that may be adversely affected by construction.

Two historic facilities have been identified in the data gathering area: 1) Bridge No. L3558 (PP-RCK-001) and 2) a component of the Buffalo Ridge Historic Site (MU-CHR-001). Further evaluation of these locations may be needed to consider potential effects.

Visual disturbance from the proposed wind farm is a possibility. Turbine structures are large and much different from the current buildings and structures located in the area. The current structures are represented by overhead cabling and power line poles, telephone poles, transmission towers, and farm structures such as silos, barns, and granaries. However, it should be noted that directly adjacent to the project area, other wind developments exist which contain facilities (turbines, substations and access roads) similar to those being planned as part of this proposed wind farm. The proposed wind farm and its facilities will be consistent in visual appearance with the existing wind farms located nearby.

After review of all the information gathered, EVS believes that the project area has potential to yield additional archaeological and historic facility resources. Specific locations needing further archaeological survey will be water crossings, high landforms, and areas of previous significant land use, these areas have a medium to high

probability for containing cultural resources. In addition, due to the close proximity of documented early historic settlement locations, the data gathering area has an increased chance to contain resources of the same type and age.

The specific placement of structures for construction of the Stoneray Wind Farm will influence potential impacts to cultural resources. enXco in coordination with EVS will consider impacts to identified resources to the extent practical. Construction of the wind farm, when possible, should avoid sensitive resources in the data gathering area.

6.0 Conclusion

EVS recommends a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for this project. The survey is recommended to occur at a time when ground visibility is 25% or greater to minimize shovel testing. The survey should concentrate on locations within the project area where turbines, collector lines, access roads, substations, or laydown areas will be placed and have a medium- or high-probability for containing cultural resources, after preliminary layouts have been composed. Areas of exceptionally high-probability for containing cultural resources, as determined through visual site inspection by an archaeologist, should also be surveyed if these areas are adjacent to areas slated for construction.

The investigation must be conducted by a professional archaeologist permitted by the State of Minnesota per the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act of 1963 (138.31-138.41). Investigators should document the ground disturbing activities in the project area, the existing resources in the area, and offer recommendations for avoidance. If avoidance is not practical or cannot be achieved, additional investigation may be needed. This additional investigation would require the development of a new scope and budget.

7.0 References

Andreas, A. T. 1871. An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota. A. T. Andreas, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson. 2003. Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early historic Archaeology Data. The Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul.

Dobbs, C. A. 1988. Outline of Historic Contexts for the Prehistoric Period (ca. 12,000 B.P. - A.D. 1700). Reports of Investigation Number 37. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis.

Dobbs, C.A. 1988. The Contact Period Contexts (ca. 1630 A.D. – 1820 A.D.). Reports of Investigations Number 39. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis.

Hudak, J. G., E. Hobbs, A. Brooks, C. A. Sersland, and C. Phillips (editors). 2002. Mn/Model: A Predictive Model of Precontact Archaeological Site Location for the State of Minnesota Final Report 2002. CD version. Minnesota Department of Transportation.

Kay, Marvin. 1998. The Great Plains Setting. In Archaeology on the Great Plains, edited by W. Raymond Wood, pp. 16-47. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Trygg, J. Wm. 1964. Composite Map of United States Land Surveyors' Original Plats and Field Notes. Trygg Land Office, Ely, Minnesota.

U.S. General Land Office. "Minnesota Public Land Survey Records: Original Field Notes." Online at: http://www.mnhs.org/collections/digitalmaps/index.htm

Wright, H. E., Jr. 1972. Physiography of Minnesota. In Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, edited by P. K. Sims and G. B. Morey. Minnesota Geological Survey, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.

Appendix A: Maps

Stoneray Project - Map 1: Area Map

Map Created : November 4, 2011

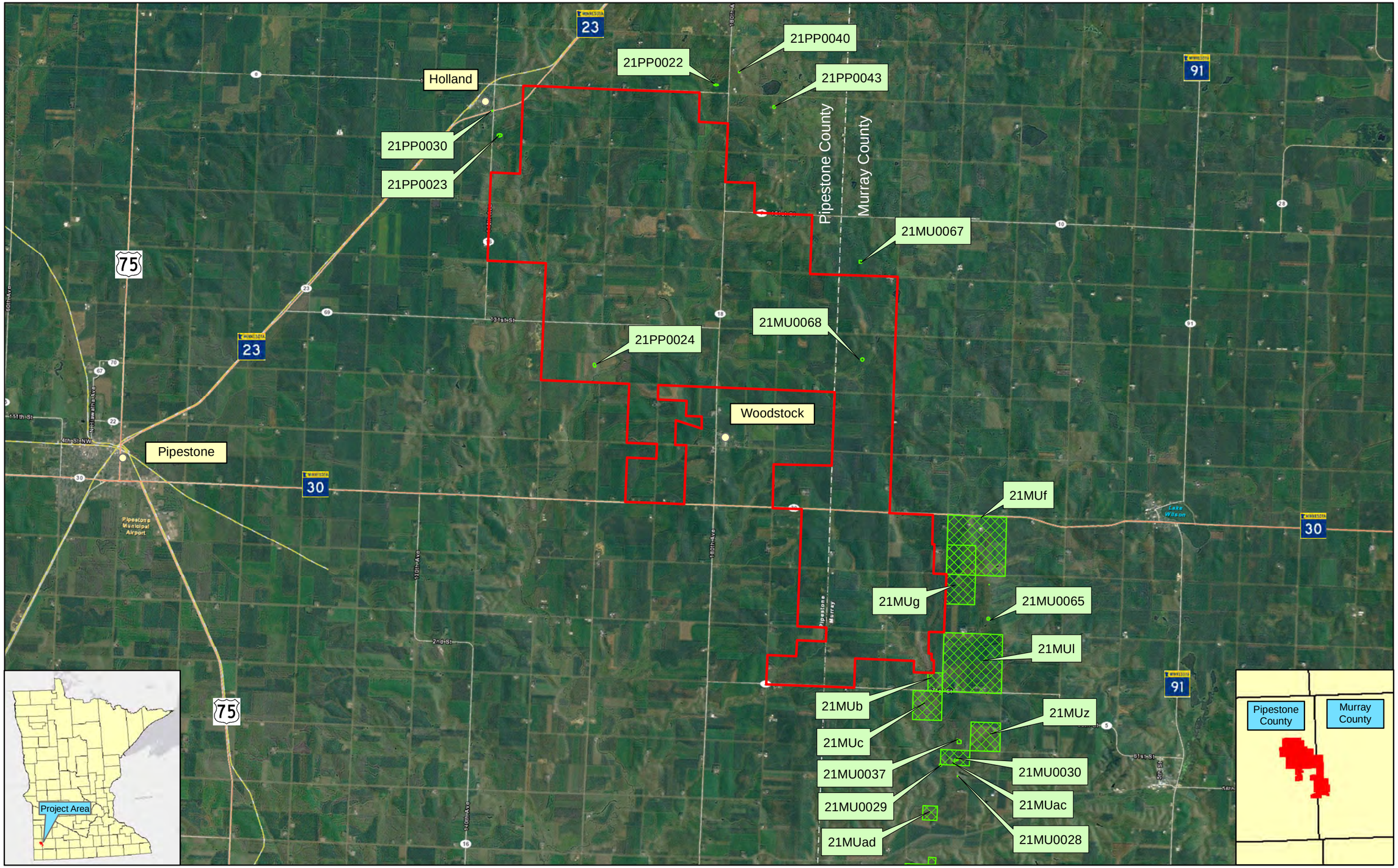
N

0 30 60 120 Miles

ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | ENVIRONMENTAL | PLANNING

Stoneray Wind Energy Project - Map 2 : Site Map

Map Created : December 12, 2011



0 1 2 4 Miles

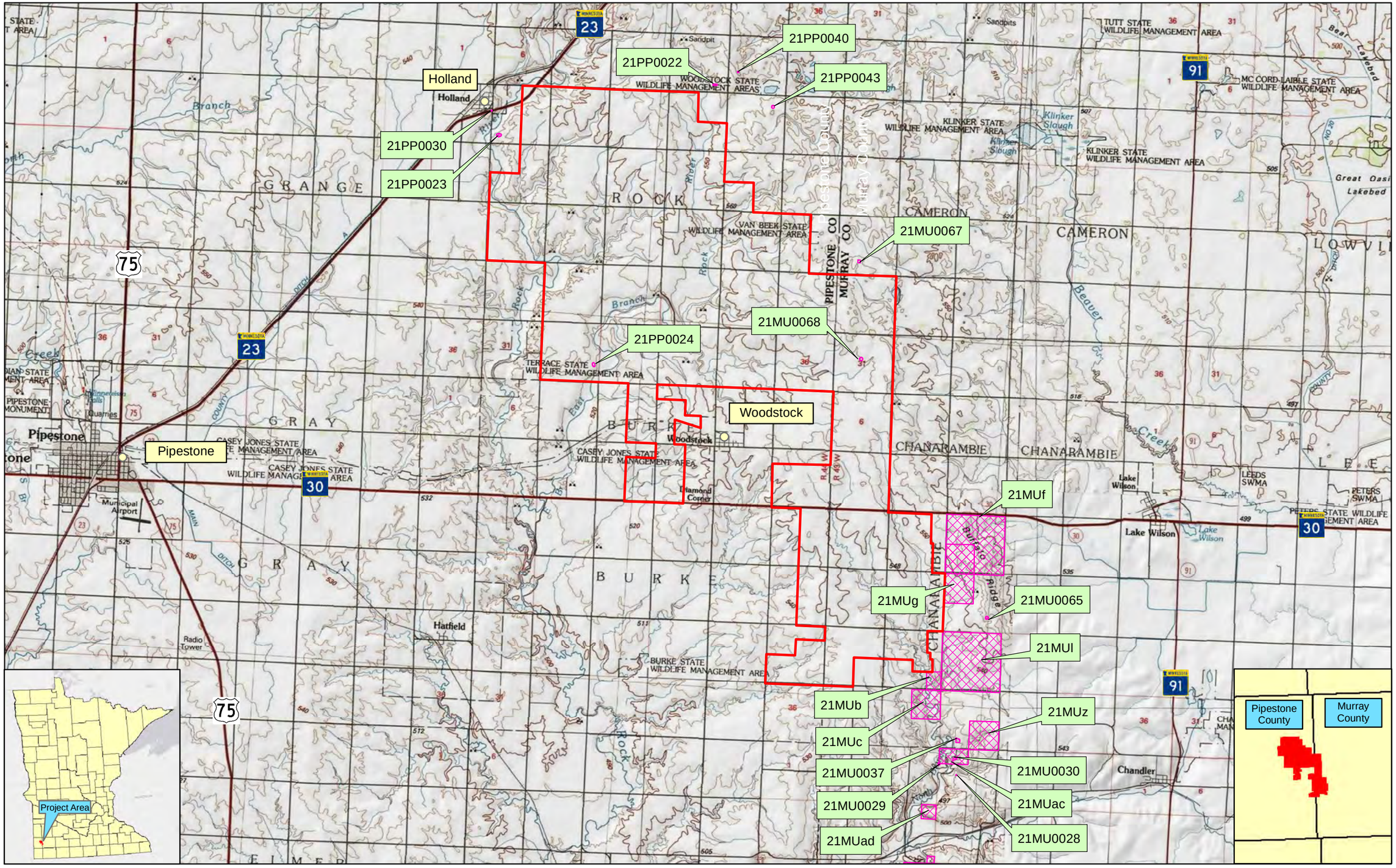
Legend

Project Boundary

Previously_ID_site_1_mile

EVS

ENGINEERING | SURVEYING | ENVIRONMENTAL | PLANNING

Stoneray Wind Energy Project - Map 3 : Site Map

Map Created : December 12, 2011