

**Application to the
Minnesota Public Utilities Commission
for a Route Permit**

***Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc.
MPL - Laporte 115 kV HVTL Project***

**Alternative Permitting Process
Docket No. 16-327**

June 2016

Appendix F
Landowner List

Taxpayer Name	PIN	Tax Address	City	State	Zip	Section	Township	Range	County	Township
MINNESOTA PIPELINE CO	10.012.0800	PO BOX 2256	WICHITA	KS	67201-2256	12	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
MINN DAKOTA GENERATION CO	10.012.0600	215 S CASCADE ST	FERGUS FALLS	MN	56537	12	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
OTTER TAIL POWER COMPANY & SERVING LAKEHEAD PIPELINE	10.012.0500	215 S CASCADE ST	FERGUS FALLS	MN	56537	12	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON KENNETH L	10.012.0900	19743 281ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	12	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
MCDONALD JEFFERY E	10.012.0700	18870 250TH ST	PARK RAPIDS	MN	56470	12	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
BUTLER DARAN KENT	10.011.0110	28051 206TH ST	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	11	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
ISAACSON LYNN & AMY & C/O CLEYONE BERGQUIST	10.011.0600	1540 11TH AV	NEWPORT	MN	55055	11	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON KENNETH L & MARY	10.014.0410	19743 281ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676-9551	14	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
SHONGO EARL & JUDY	10.014.0400	2688 SANDY LOAM CT	SEBRING	FL	33875	14	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON KENNETH L	10.013.0900	19743 281ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	13	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON DWIGHT & PHYLLIS	10.013.1000	506 4TH AVENUE NE	DILWORTH	MN	56529	13	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
WALL CHRISTOPHER & BETH TRUST & TRUSTEES OF CHRIS WALL LIV TRS	10.013.1100	2950 NORTHRIDGE LN NE	OWATONNA	MN	55060	13	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON KENNETH L & MARY	10.014.0200	19743 281ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676-9551	14	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
GRANDBOIS KATHI	10.014.0110	44532 310TH AVE SE	FOSSTON	MN	56542	14	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
COUNTY MEMORIAL FOREST & C/O CLEARWATER COUNTY AUDITOR	10.023.0200	213 MAIN AVE N DEPT 202	BAGLEY	MN	56621	23	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
PAGGEN DOUGLAS P	10.023.0100	16002 CO RD 17	HOLDINGFORD	MN	56340	23	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
PAGGEN DOUGLAS P	10.014.0420	16002 CO RD 17	HOLDINGFORD	MN	56340	14	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
WIATER ESTATES LLC	10.023.0500	4514 N STEVENS ST	SPOKANE	WA	99205	23	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
ROERING TROY & ERIC EICKHOFF & ERIC STOCKER	10.023.0610	1210 STONEBROOK DR	ALBANY	MN	56307-4101	23	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
HANSEN JOHN RICHARD	10.026.0200	LAKE ITASCA 42	PARK RAPIDS	MN	56470	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THOMPSON DOUGLAS & DAWN	10.026.0100	27729 180TH ST	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
COUNTY MEMORIAL FOREST & C/O CLEARWATER COUNTY AUDITOR	10.025.0100	213 MAIN AVE N DEPT 202	BAGLEY	MN	56621	25	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
GELLER DARLENE TRUSTEE OF KATZENMEYER FMLY	10.025.0300	PO BOX 3153	BEMIDJI	MN	56619-3153	25	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
SCHULTZ KARLA KAY	10.025.0400	17254 281ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	25	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
NEUWIRTH NEIL N & JOSEPHINE	10.026.0300	23101 350 ST	ALBANY	MN	56307	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
KATZENMEYER JOHN A & C/O JACK KATZENMEYER	10.026.0800	14 LAKE ITASCA	PARK RAPIDS	MN	56470	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
LUTTRELL JAMES A	10.026.1200	801 30TH ST S	MOORHEAD	MN	56560	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
SCHWINGHAMMER STEVE & LISA	10.026.1300	10655 184TH CT NW	ELK RIVER	MN	55330	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
GELLER DARLENE TRUSTEE OF KATZENMEYER FMLY	10.026.1500	PO BOX 3153	BEMIDJI	MN	56619-3153	26	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
GELLER DARLENE TRUSTEE OF KATZENMEYER FMLY	10.036.0200	PO BOX 3153	BEMIDJI	MN	56619-3153	36	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
THE RUCKZUG, LLC	10.036.0210	465 W AMBER LAKE DR	FAIRMONT	MN	56031	36	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
GELLER DARLENE TRUSTEE OF KATZENMEYER FMLY	10.035.0100	PO BOX 3153	BEMIDJI	MN	56619-3153	35	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
HARRISON FAMILY LMTD PTN	10.036.0600	PO BOX 230	WADENA	MN	56482-0230	36	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
MNDNR TRUST FUND LAND	10.036.0500	500 LAFAYETTE RD	SAINT PAUL	MN	55155-4030	36	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca
CRAIG BAKKEN	10.024.0200	697 BLUFFVIEW RD	SOUTH HAVEN	MN	55382	24	144	36	Clearwater	Itasca

Taxpayer Name	PIN	Tax Address	City	State	Zip	Section	Township	Range	County	Township
LITCHY,THOMAS L & PATRICIA A	18.32.00100	31654 166TH AVE	AVON	MN	56310	32	144	35	Hubbard	LAKE HATTIE
DELMONT,JENNIFER	18.32.00210	683 OHIO ST	SAINT PAUL	MN	55107	32	144	35	Hubbard	LAKE HATTIE
TFL-COUNTY	15.05.02021	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.05.02011	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
LASALLE CAMP INC C/O KENT D MATTSON	18.31.00200	110 NORTH MILL STREET	FERGUS FALLS	MN	56537	31	144	35	Hubbard	LAKE HATTIE
LASALLE CAMP INC C/O KENT D MATTSON	18.31.00300	110 NORTH MILL STREET	FERGUS FALLS	MN	56537	31	144	35	Hubbard	LAKE HATTIE
IMDIEKE,GERALD N & LINDA M	18.32.00800	430 SO WALKER AVE	NEW YORK MILLS	MN	56567	32	144	35	Hubbard	LAKE HATTIE
TFL-COUNTY	15.04.02021	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	4	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
MILLER,MILLIE	15.05.00210	40671 COUNTY 3	LAPORTE	MN	56461	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
BOCHE,PAUL J	15.05.00311	13245 15TH ST S	AFTON	MN	55001	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
FOY,WADE R & KELLEY J	15.05.00110	39459 115TH AVE	LAPORTE	MN	56461	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.08.03010	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	8	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TRAUN,DANIEL & GAIL	15.05.00300	18407 251ST AVE	SHEVLIN	MN	56676	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
MINNESOTA PIPE LINE CO LLC	15.17.00310	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	17	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.09.04020	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	9	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
BERGIN,AMANDA L & BRANDON	15.05.00312	39039 115TH AVE	LAPORTE	MN	56461	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
LEITCH,BRIAN D	15.08.00250	11291 390TH ST	LAPORTE	MN	56461	8	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.04.02080	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	4	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.09.07001	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	9	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
MITCHELL,DONALD & CHERYL	15.05.00100	39451 115TH AVE	LAPORTE	MN	56461	5	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
HOOKE,DEAN	15.17.00300	12172 400TH ST	LAPORTE	MN	56461	17	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
SEEGER,SCOTT O	15.04.00500	1708 5TH ST S	MOORHEAD	MN	56560	4	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.04.04080	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	4	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
TFL-COUNTY	15.08.01030	101 Crocus Hill Street	Park Rapids	MN	56470	8	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
HOOKE,ROD	15.09.00100	40109 COUNTY 3	LAPORTE	MN	56461	9	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE
HOOKE,DEAN	15.08.00500	12172 400TH ST	LAPORTE	MN	56461	8	143	35	Hubbard	LAKE ALICE

Appendix G

Cultural Resources Review



Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Laporte Transmission Line, Hubbard and Clearwater Counties, Minnesota

Submitted to
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Minneapolis, Minnesota

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South St. Paul, Minnesota

May 2, 2016

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Introduction

10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. (10,000 Lakes) conducted Phase Ia background research and a Phase I archaeological survey on the original proposed alignment for the Laporte Transmission Line, in September and October 2015. This project was completed as part of the environmental review and permitting being conducted by Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. (“Minnkota Power”). The MPL Laporte project involves constructing an 115kV transmission line to connect to a new substation in Hubbard County.

After completing the survey and report, the line route was modified. Additional Phase Ia background research and a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the re-route between February and April of 2016. The transmission line will be approximately 9.43 miles long and is located northeast of Itasca State Park in Hubbard and Clearwater Counties, Minnesota (Figure 1).

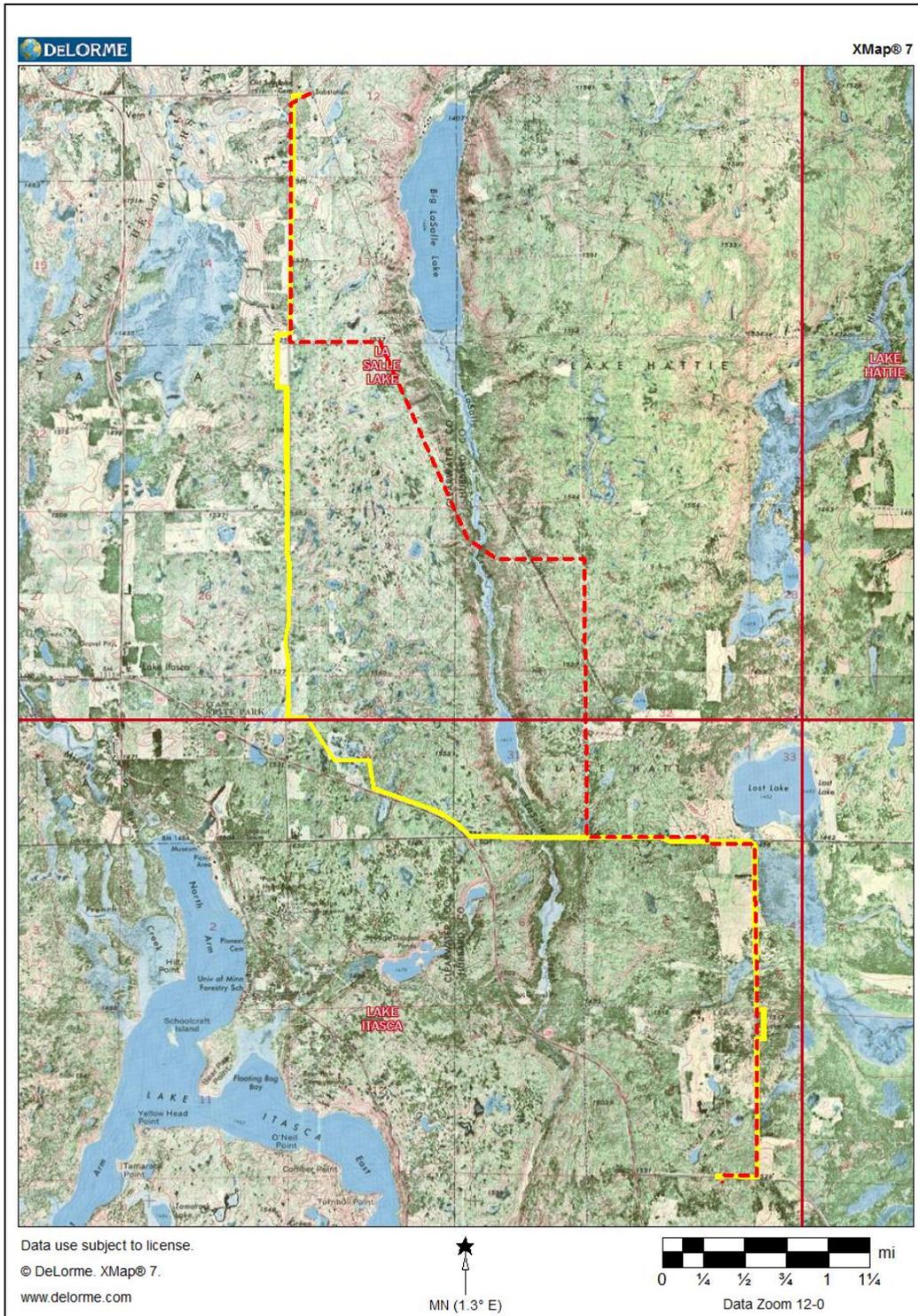


Figure 1. Original (red) and revised (yellow) proposed MPL Laporte transmission line routes.

Cultural History

The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has developed several historic contexts for the state of Minnesota and the Upper Midwest. These contexts examine Minnesota's recent (historic) and distant (precontact) past and are based on decades of archaeological and historic research. They are designed to help generally describe and interpret the history of the state and give basic insight into the prevailing theories pertaining to the precontact and historic communities existing in specific locations and at discrete points of time.

The cultural histories focusing solely on American Indian communities are divided into three major traditions: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. These traditions are defined on the basis of significant changes in how American Indian communities lived. The cultural histories that integrate American Indian and Euroamerican history are generally divided into the Contact and Post-Contact Periods. These contexts range from the first contact between Europeans and American Indians during European exploration in the region, through Euroamerican settlement of traditionally American Indian lands.

Paleoindian Tradition (12,000 to 8,000 Before Present [B.P.]

The Paleoindian Tradition refers to the period of time at the close of the Pleistocene and into the Holocene when American Indian communities were small, mobile, and focused on hunting. Archaeological evidence from Paleoindian sites throughout the central United States and Canada indicates that these communities hunted a limited number of large animals in a variety of environmental settings. As the Pleistocene ended and the Holocene began, the megafauna (e.g., mammoth) gradually died out, which caused the Paleoindian people to shift their focus to primarily hunting the largest remaining species, bison. In addition to bison, it is likely that gathering wild plant foods and hunting smaller animals also contributed significantly to their diet.

Distinctive stone tools made by Paleoindians included large lanceolate projectile points, which changed stylistically through time (Figure 2). Projectile points made by early Paleoindians are often fluted, meaning a channel was created from the base running up the middle of the point (see Clovis and Folsom in Figure 2), as opposed to those made later, which were not fluted (see Plainview in Figure 2). Because their communities were very small and nomadic, archaeologists have found only sparse, scattered evidence of Paleoindians.

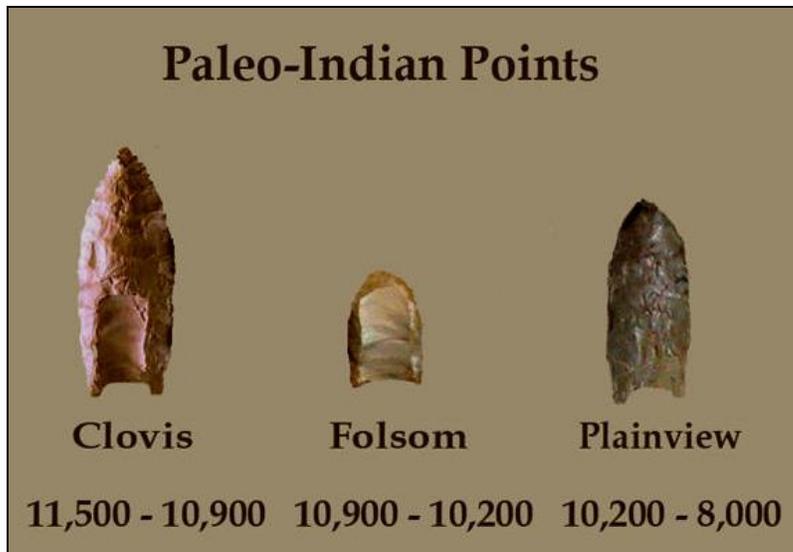


Figure 2. Paleoindian projectile points (Eddins n.d.).

Archaic Tradition (8,000 to 2,800 B.P.)

Shifts in diet and settlement patterns define the transition from Paleoindian to the Archaic Tradition. During this period, archaeological evidence suggests that native people were adapting to environmental changes by using more diverse plant and animal resources, and creating and using a broader range of tools including new projectile point forms, atlatls (spear throwers that allowed spears to be thrown farther and with more force), copper tools and ground and pecked stone tools. Although some research suggests that community size increased during the Archaic period, other archaeological evidence counters that assumption, suggesting that community sizes remained small and that day-to-day activities took place at a series of seasonal camps (Anfinson 1987; 1997).

During the Archaic, people began developing regional differences relative to their material culture. In Minnesota, the variation appears to have been tied to the natural environment, specifically the plant communities. Variations included the "Plains Archaic" in the western prairies, the "Eastern Archaic" in the deciduous forest, the "Lake-Forest Archaic" in the transitional zone between the deciduous and boreal forest areas, and the "Shield Archaic" in the boreal forest areas of the northeast. As with Paleoindian sites, Archaic Tradition sites are relatively small and ephemeral.

Woodland Tradition (2,800 B.P. to European Contact)

Throughout the Midwest, the Woodland Tradition has traditionally been divided into three periods: Early, Middle and Late. Anfinson (1987), however, has suggested that a division into Initial and Terminal periods might be more appropriate in Minnesota. Archaeological research indicates that in many ways, lifeways during the Woodland

Tradition remained similar to those of the Archaic, with a dependence upon a diverse, seasonal resource base of plants and animals (Anfinson 1987:222; Johnson 1988). The transition to the Initial Woodland Tradition occurred when American Indians began manufacturing ceramic vessels, using bows and arrows, constructing earthen burial mounds, and cultivating and harvesting select plant species. Adopting ceramics likely caused significant changes in many aspects of this culture, especially in subsistence strategies (Boszhardt et al. 1986:258) (Figure 3).

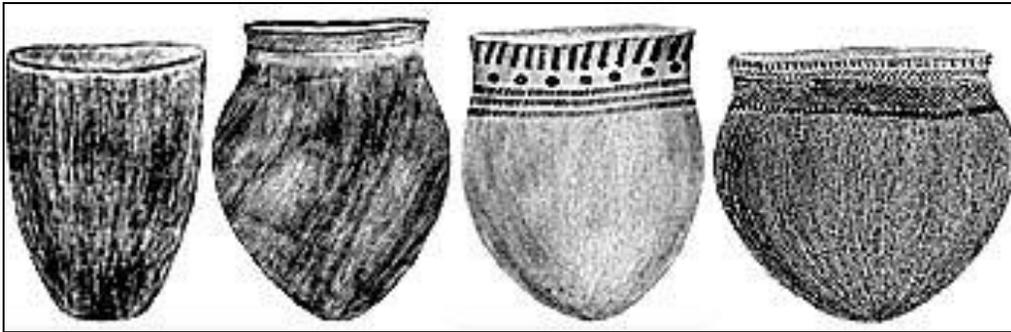


Figure 3. Woodland ceramic pots (MVAC n.d.).

Populations began to grow, marking the transition into the Late or Terminal Woodland period. Settlement patterns shift to larger, more permanent villages typically located near rivers. One possible reason is that toward the end of Woodland Period, American Indians became increasingly efficient at acquiring food. Subsistence strategies incorporated hunting and gathering, with limited agriculture focused on specific plants. Ceramic vessels differed from previous types in form and decoration. Woodland period communities were situated in locations that ranged from focusing on a specific resource to general environments capable of sustaining a large community for a long time.

Site types assigned to the Woodland Tradition throughout the region range from cemeteries and small, limited use sites to extensive village and habitation sites.

Contact/Postcontact Period (1630 to Present)

This period generally refers to the span of time extending from the first European explorations until intensive Euroamerican settlement of the region. Minnesota's historical period began in 1673 when French explorers Marquette and Joliet discovered the upper portion of the Mississippi River. Ten years later, Catholic Missionary Father Louis Hennepin returned to France to write the first book about Minnesota, *Description de la Louisiane*, telling his story of exploring Minnesota and of being held captive by the Dakota Indians (Figure 4).

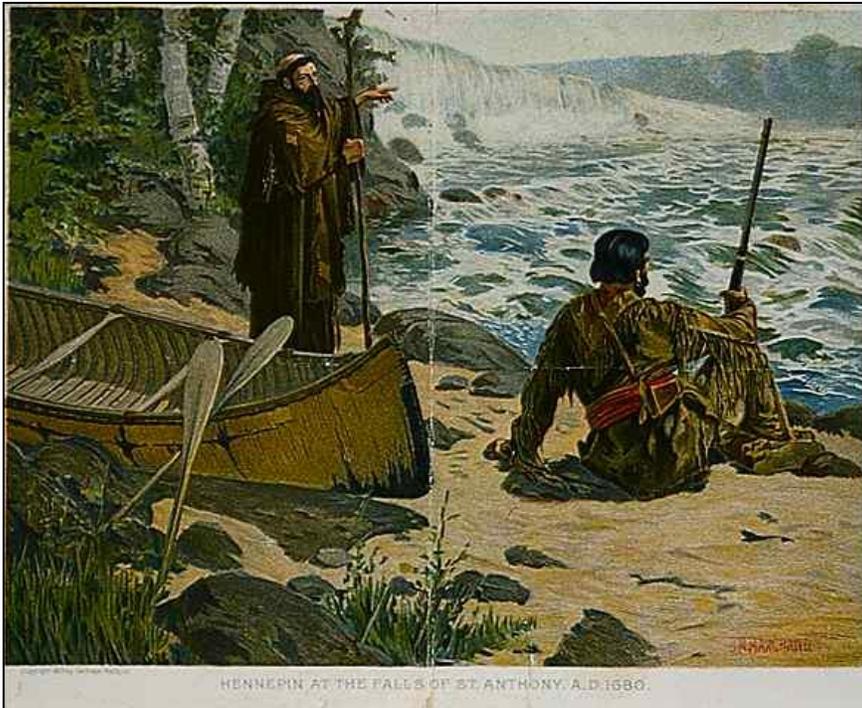


Figure 4. Father Hennepin at St. Anthony Falls (Minnesota Historical Society 1903)

The territory containing modern-day Minnesota was claimed by Spain, France, Great Britain, and eventually the United States. Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike led the first United States expedition through Minnesota in 1805. Fort St. Anthony (later Ft. Snelling) was completed between 1819 and 1824, and in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory, including a portion of Minnesota, was formed. Minnesota became a territory in 1849 and achieved statehood on May 11, 1858. The fur trade drove much of the European exploration and settlement in Minnesota through the mid-1800s.

As white settlers came to Minnesota, the state's economy and numerous industries began developing. Lumber was one of the earliest industries to peak in Minnesota (Figure 5). The extensive white pine forests of northern Minnesota brought industrialists, capital, and settlers to the state. Lumbering peaked between 1899 and 1905, but eventually the loggers moved out as the Minnesota forests were obliterated.



Figure 5. Logging at St. Anthony Falls (Minnesota Historical Society 1870).

Agriculture, specifically wheat farming, was also a key industry in Minnesota. Huge wheat farms in central western and southern Minnesota caused mills to spring up along waterways across the state. The most notable milling center was Minneapolis, which ultimately dominated the world in wheat and flour processing until the 1930s.

In addition to lumber and milling, Minnesota was also a leader in iron mining. It is difficult today to visualize northeastern Minnesota as it existed prior to the iron ore industry. Mining and the iron industry created the towns, built the roads, and brought the people to the heavily wooded and remote northeastern Minnesota of the late 19th century. Iron ore shipments were sent from Michigan's Upper Peninsula nearly three decades earlier, but once the Minnesota iron lodes were discovered, the state quickly established a dominant position atop the iron ore production hierarchy.

Associated archaeological and historic site types categorized in the Contact/Postcontact Period include standing structures as well as archaeological sites.

Background Research

The original Phase Ia Background Research area included the transmission line corridor and a 1-mile buffer surrounding the corridor. The background research for the re-route examined a 1/2 -mile buffer around the revised area. The project area was examined for recorded archaeological or historic sites and areas with moderate to high potential for containing unrecorded archaeological or historic sites. Archaeological and historic site files and maps were examined at the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS), the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA).

Recorded Cultural Resources in the Vicinity of the Proposed Project

During the background research, 10,000 Lakes examined the Minnesota Archaeological Site Files at the OSA and SHPO, and the Minnesota Architectural History Site Files at SHPO. Background research revealed that one archaeological site (21CE0065) and one site lead was recorded in the vicinity of the proposed route and re-route. Site 21CE0065 is located approximately 800 feet east of the original proposed project centerline. This site consists of a single flake, and was recommended *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places (Bielakowski, et al 2007).

The site lead (FS4) was recorded based on a reference in *Aborigines of Minnesota* (Winchell 1911: 364) which states that village sites, mounds, and a midden were located within the SW 1/4 of Section 36 (T144N, R36W) (State Archaeological Files, Office of the State Archaeologist). The proposed project corridor runs along a portion of the far eastern and northern edges of FS4.

In addition to the archaeological site and site lead, two historic resources are recorded in the vicinity of the proposed project area. The first is a historic farmstead (CE-ITS-002), which dates from ca 1918, and is located approximately 1/4-mile west of the proposed project centerline. It does not appear as though recommendations were made regarding this property's NRHP eligibility. The second historic resource is Itasca State Park (CE-ITS-001), which is listed on the NRHP with portions designated as a National Historic Landmark. The Itasca State Park NRHP site boundary and the proposed project centerline are within approximately 100 feet of one another in one area (Figure 6). No additional cultural resources or features were identified in the site files or on the historic maps (Minnesota State Archaeology Files located at SHPO and the OSA; Minnesota Historic Site Files located at SHPO; Trygg 1967; GLO 1875a, 1875b, 1879a, 1879b)

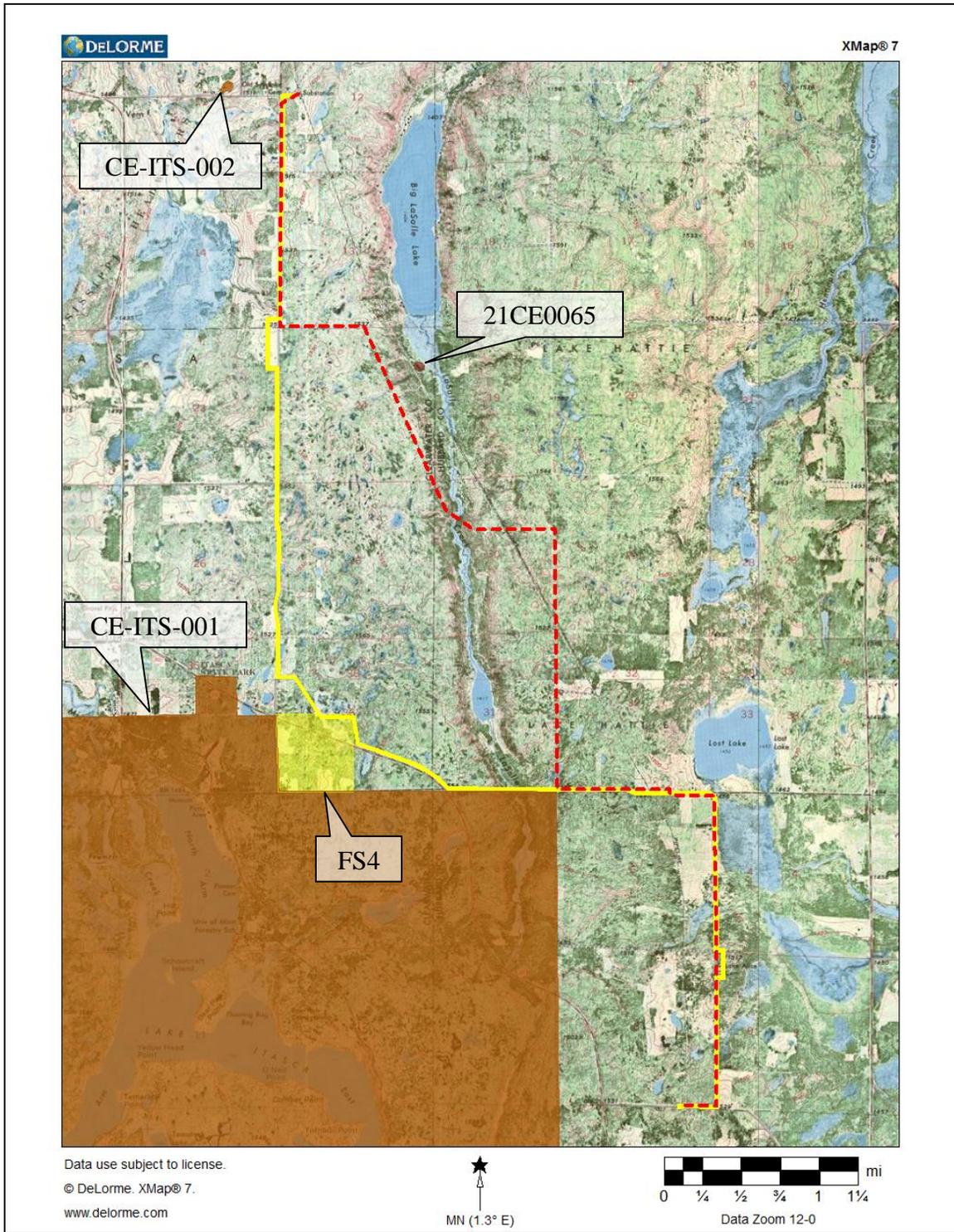


Figure 6. Location of proposed transmission line and recorded archaeological and historic sites.

Based on the results of the Phase Ia background research for the original route and subsequent re-route, eight areas with a moderate to high potential for unrecorded archaeological sites were identified (Figure 7) (Appendix A). These areas were either located near water sources or recorded archaeological sites, or on prominent topographic features.

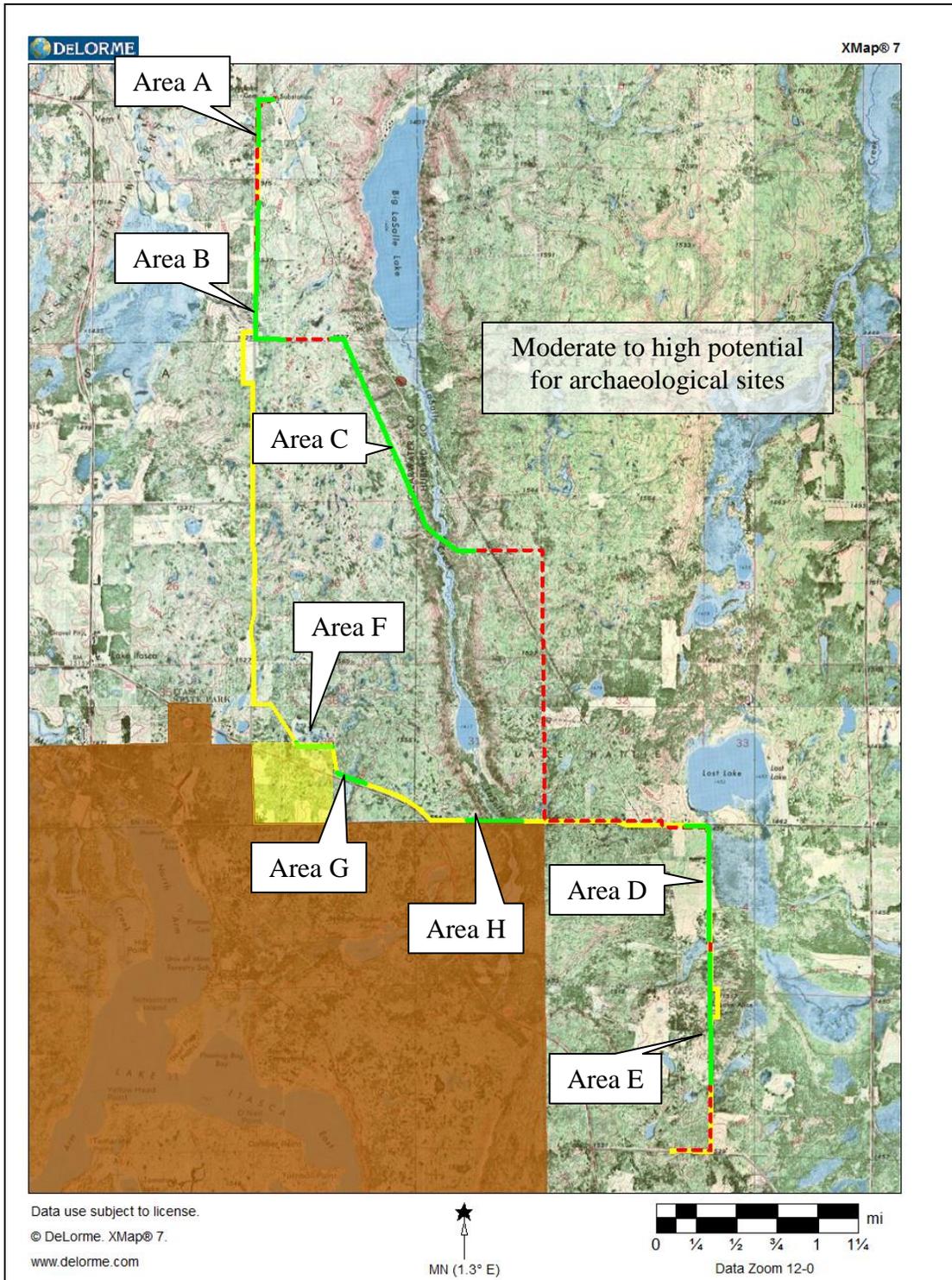


Figure 7. Moderate to high potential (green) areas along the original and proposed re-route.

Archaeological Fieldwork

Methods

The Phase I archaeological survey consisted primarily of shovel testing supplemented with pedestrian surface survey. Shovel testing occurred in wooded and grass-covered areas where less than 25% of the ground surface was visible. Shovel testing involved excavating test pits that measured 30 to 40 centimeters in diameter, placed at 15-meter intervals, or intuitively, as appropriate. Soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to determine if cultural materials were present. No shovel tests were excavated in areas previously disturbed by utility lines, on slopes, or in wetlands. Survey areas were photographed and all shovel tests were mapped. Field surveys were consistent with the methods set forth in the *SHPO Manual for Archeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2005).

Results

The survey examined eight separate areas identified as having a moderate to high potential for unrecorded archaeological sites. Each parcel surveyed is discussed below, beginning at the northwestern end and moving to the southeastern end of the original route, and concluding with the re-route.

Area A

Area A is located at the northern end of the transmission line, across prominent landforms adjacent to small creeks (see Figure 7; Figures 8 and 9). Twelve shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot (15m) intervals in the northern portion of Area A. The southern portion of the area previously defined as moderate to high potential was low and wet, and thus not tested. Soil profiles in the Area A shovel tests ranged from 30 to 66 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs), and consisted of dark brown silty loam over light brown silty loam over light reddish brown silty loam. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area A.

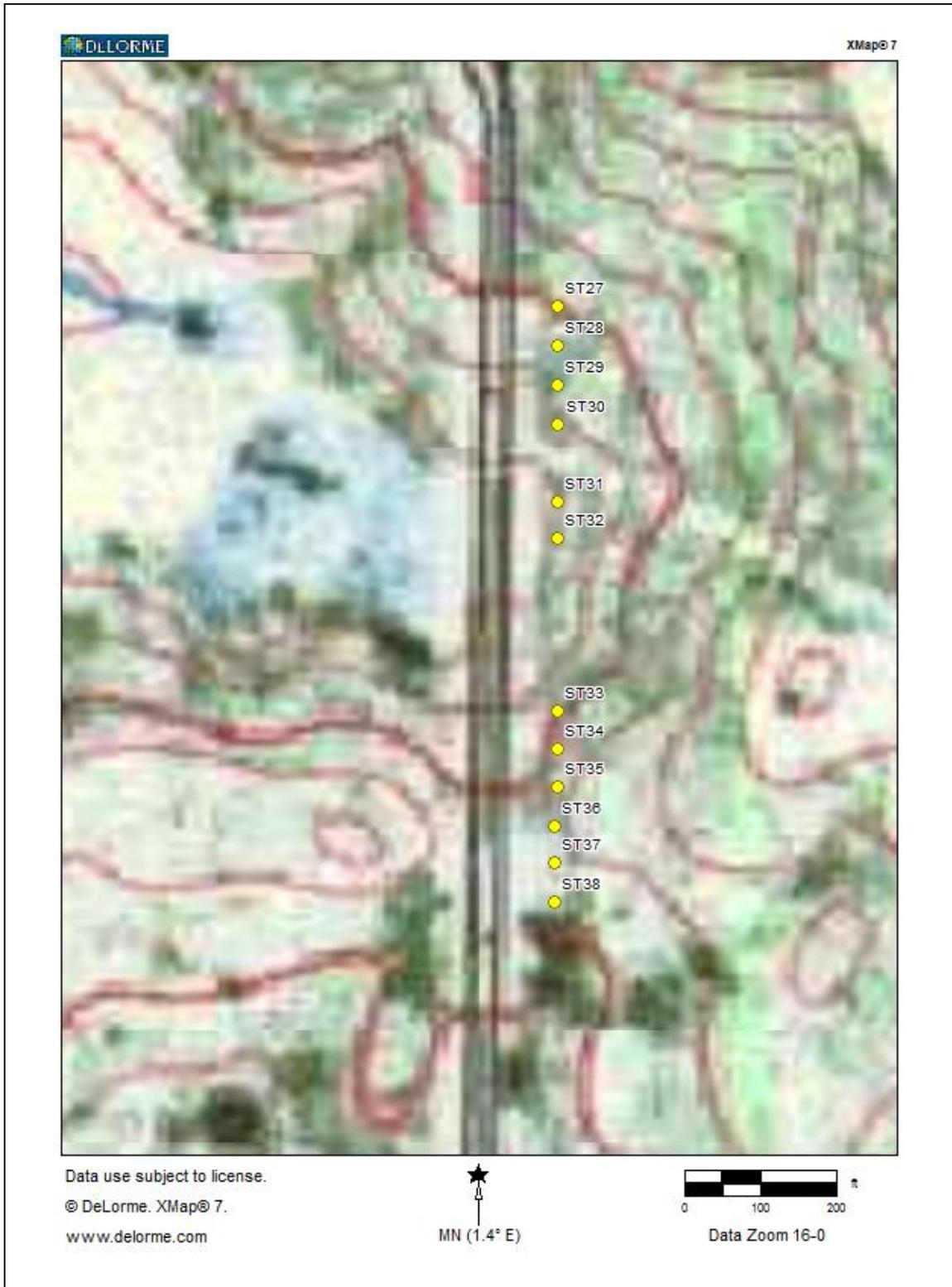


Figure 8. Shovel tests in Area A.



Figure 9. Area A, looking south.

Area B

Area B is located toward the northern end of the transmission line, south of Area A. This survey area is slightly set back from the edge of a terrace overlooking a wetland/lake (see Figure 7; Figures 10 and 11). Eight shovel tests were excavated in the central portion of Area B. The northern portion of the area previously defined as moderate to high potential was set back a significant distance from the terrace edge, and the southern portion was sloped and wetland thus, these areas were not tested. Shovel tests in the central portion of Area B were placed at 100-foot (30-m) intervals, to test the landform. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 28 to 54 cmbs, and consisted of medium brown silty loam over tan silty sand over light tan silty sand. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area B.

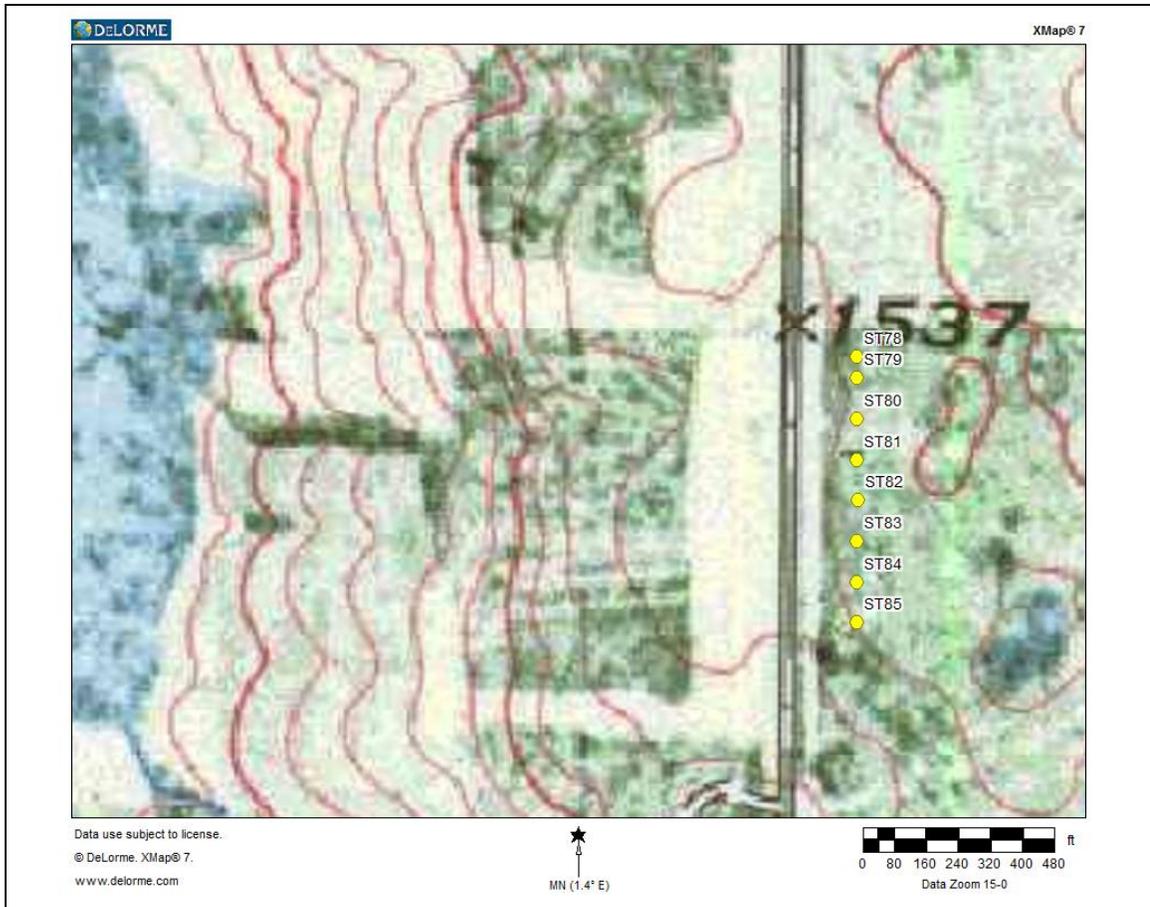


Figure 10. Shovel tests in Area B.



Figure 11. Area B, looking north.

Area C

Area C is located in the center of the transmission line, on a prominent terrace overlooking LaSalle Creek (see Figure 7; Figures 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16). Twenty-six shovel tests were excavated in three separate clusters within Area C; the northern, central, and southern. Topography between these groups of shovel tests was either sloped or wetland. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 39 to 70 cmbs, and consisted of dark brown loamy sand over light gray silty sand over tan to reddish brown sand. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area C.

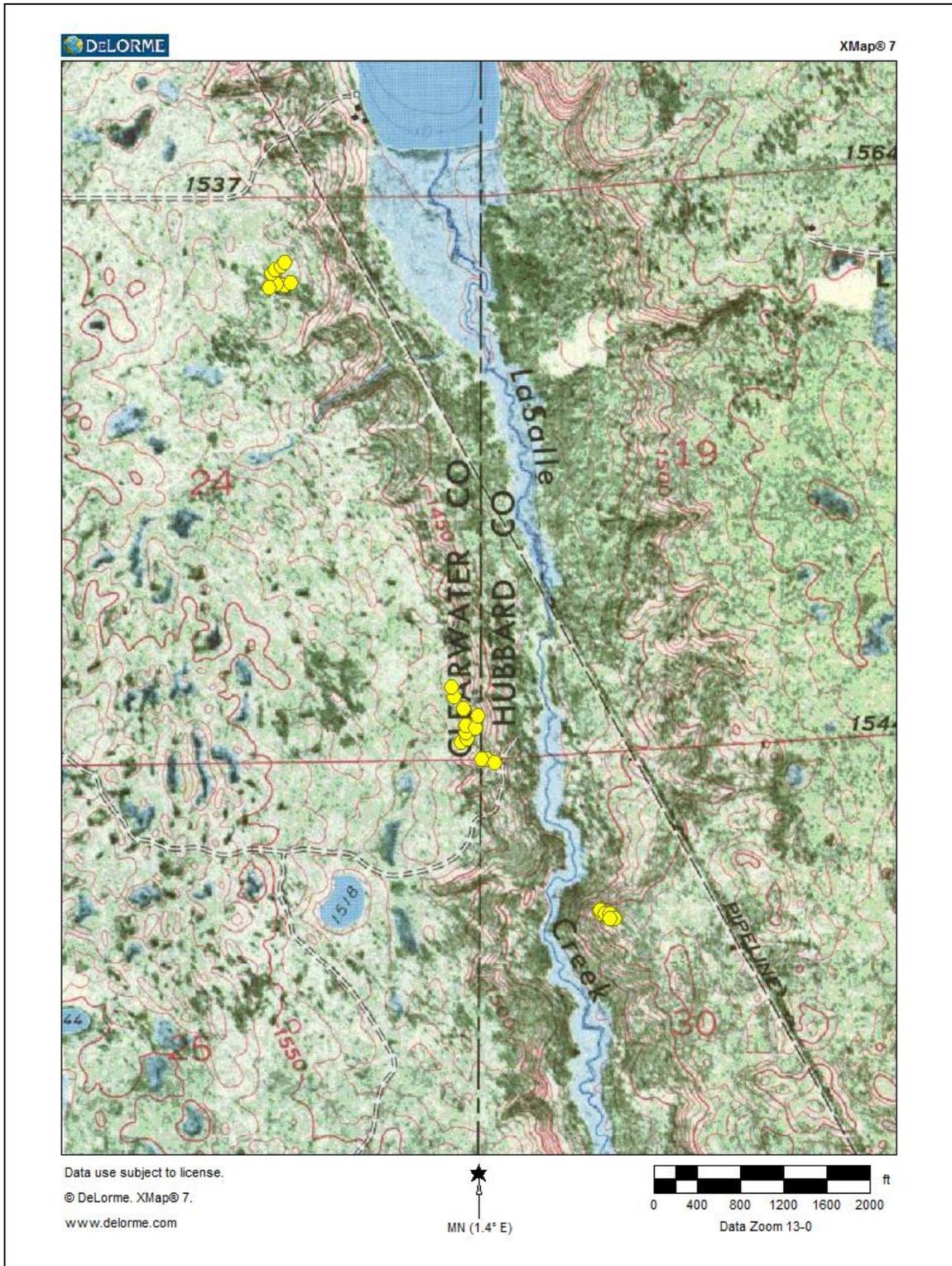


Figure 12. Shovel tests in Area C, showing three test clusters.

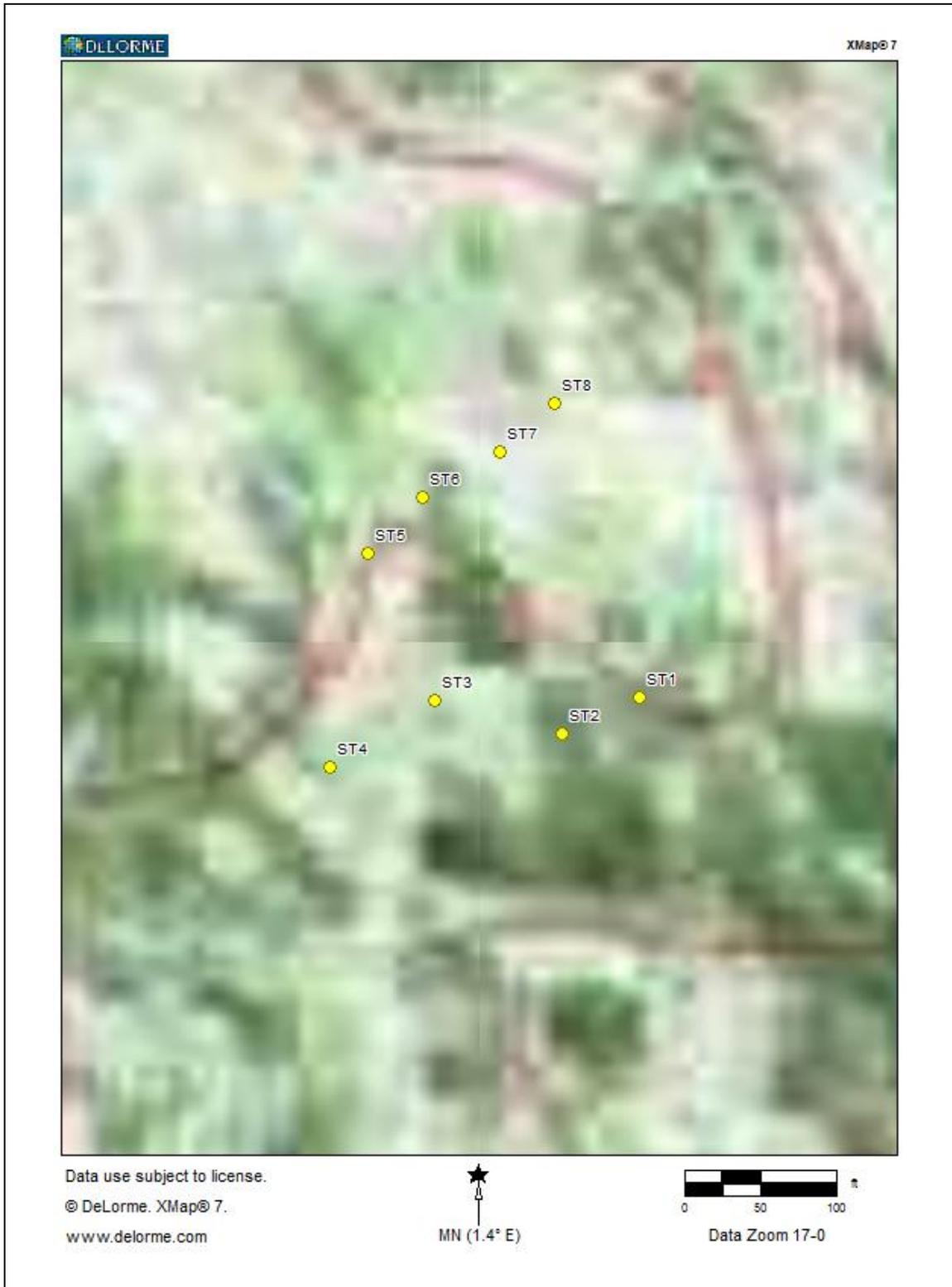


Figure 13. Shovel tests in northern portion of Area C.

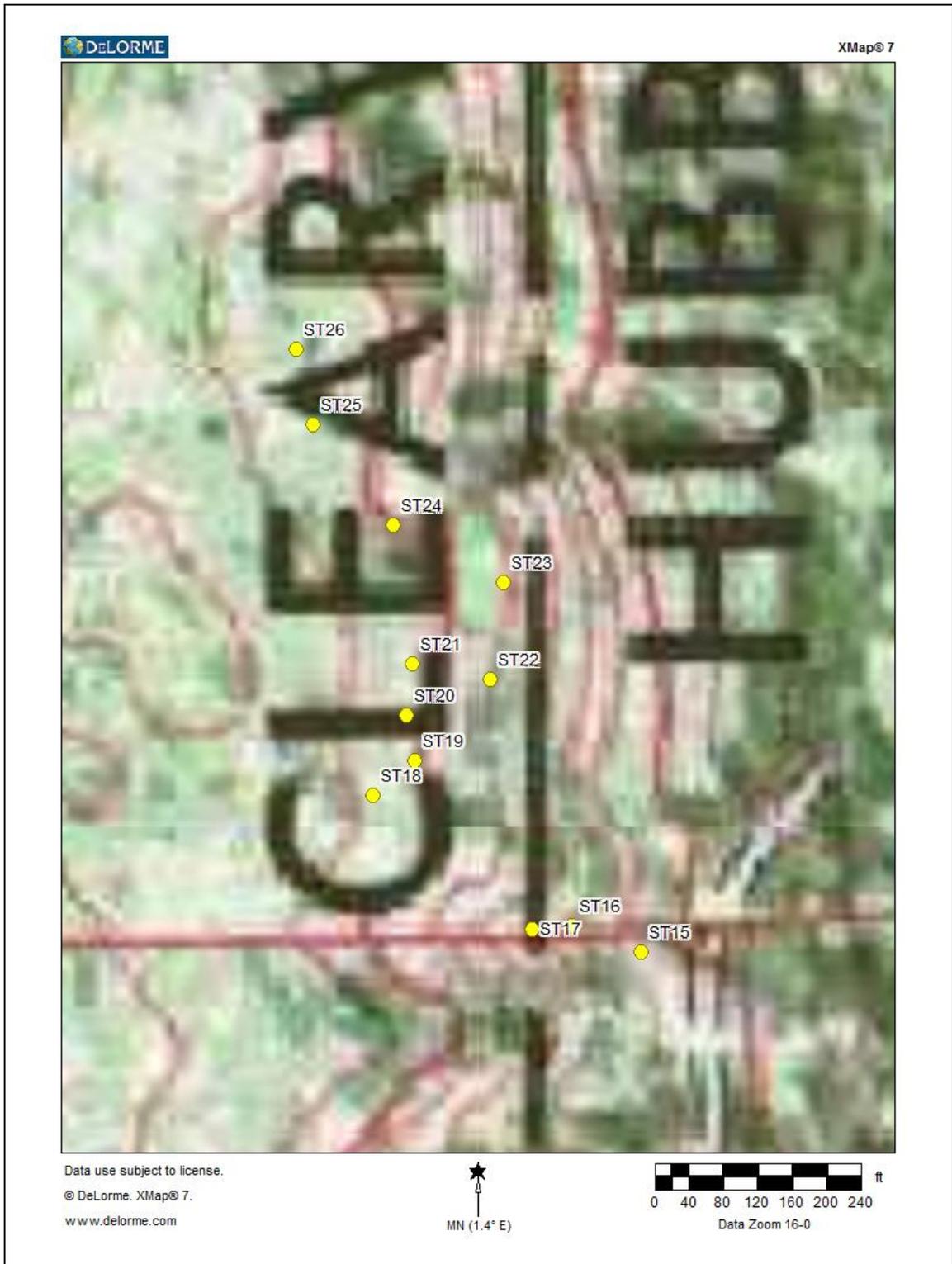


Figure 14. Shovel tests in central portion of Area C.

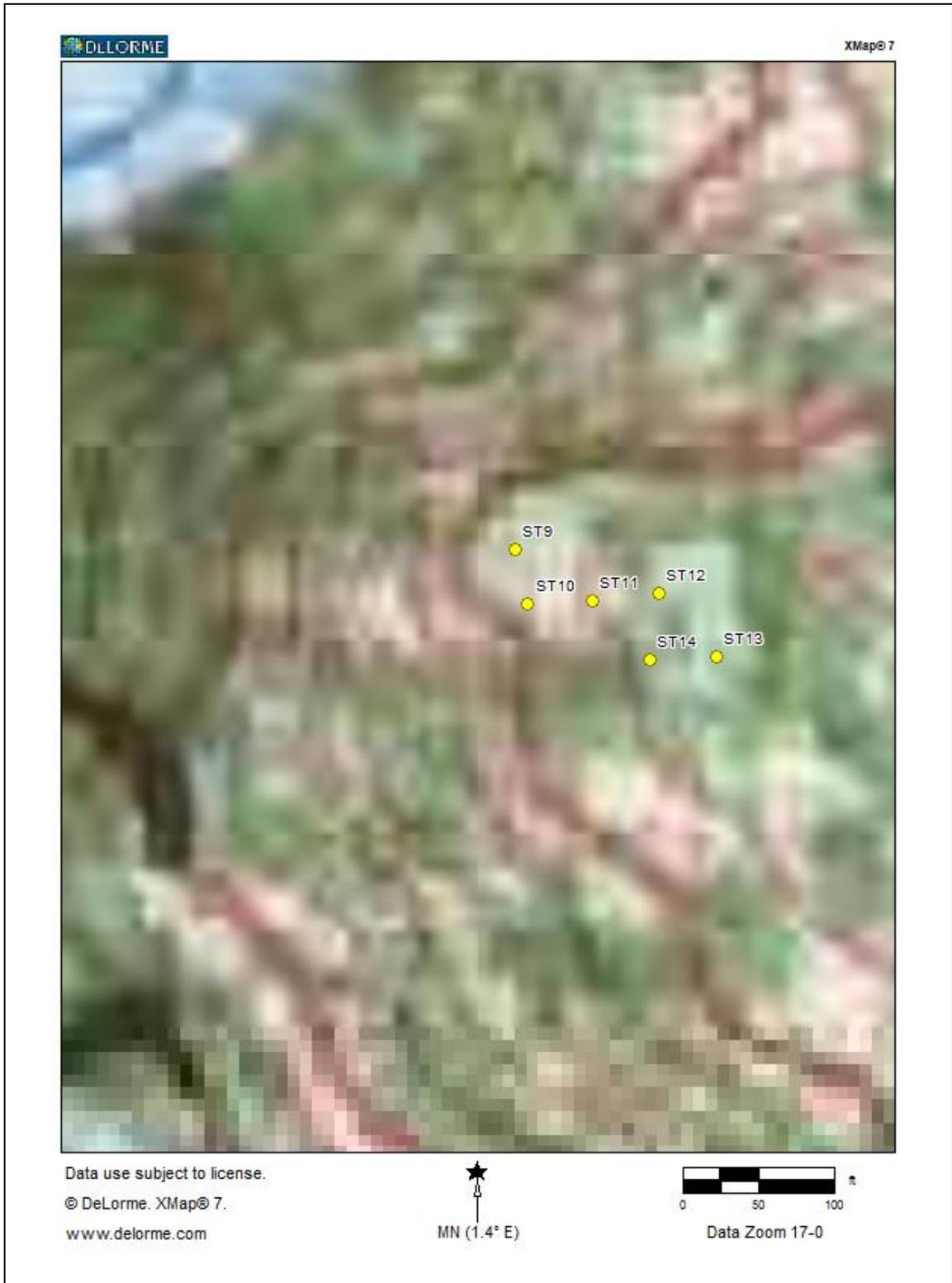


Figure 15. Shovel tests in southern portion of Area C.



Figure 16. Area C, looking southeast.

Area D

Area D is located toward the southern end of the transmission line. This survey area is south of Lost Lake and west of a wetland which appears to have historically been a lake (see Figure 7; Figures 17 and 18). Thirty-four shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot (15-m) intervals in Area D. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 33 to 65 cmbs, and consisted of medium brown silty sand over light brown fine sandy loam over medium red-brown sand. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area D.



Figure 17. Shovel tests in Area D.



Figure 18. Area D, looking west.

Area E

Area E is located near the southern end of the transmission line. This survey area is located across a series of hills adjacent to wetlands which appear to have historically been lakes (see Figure 7; Figures 19 and 20). Five shovel tests were excavated at 50-foot (15-m) intervals in Area E. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 34 to 36 cmbs, and consisted of brown sandy loam over gray silty sand over red-brown sand with gravel and cobbles. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area E.

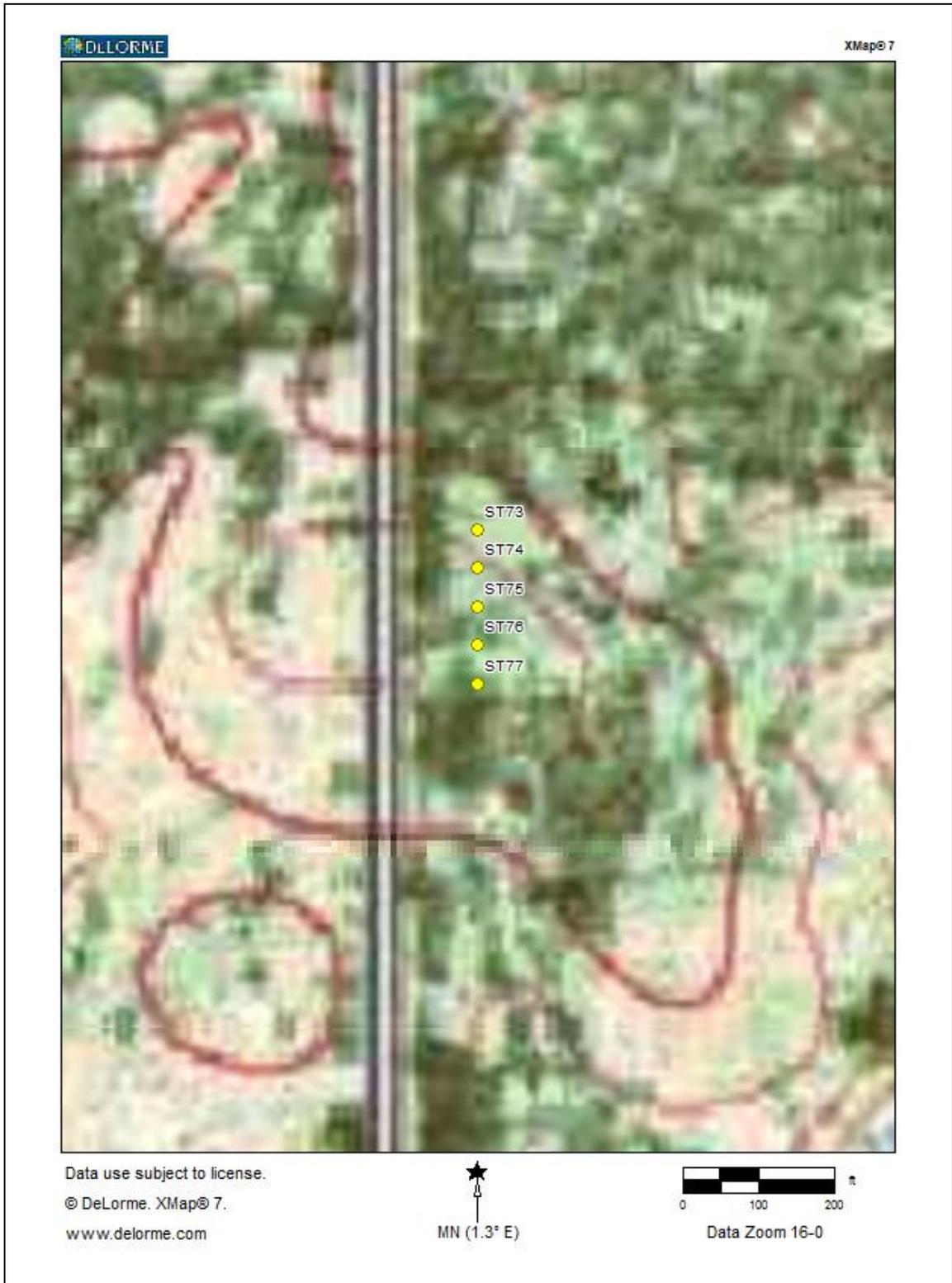


Figure 19. Shovel tests in Area E.



Figure 20. Area E, looking southeast.

Area F

Area F is located along the northern boundary of the SW1/4 of T144N, R36W, Section 36 within the proposed re-route. This area was surveyed because as a site lead (FS4). Specifically, historic documentation stated that that village sites, mounds, and a midden were located within the SW 1/4 of Section 36 (T144N, R36W) (Winchell 1911: 364; State Archaeological Files, Office of the State Archaeologist).

The proposed project corridor runs along a portion of the far eastern and northern edges of FS4. The entire area is a large wetland with a very small rise at the western end of the survey area (see Figure 7; Figures 21 and 22). Survey of this area consisted of surface walkover, through the inundated wetland. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area F.

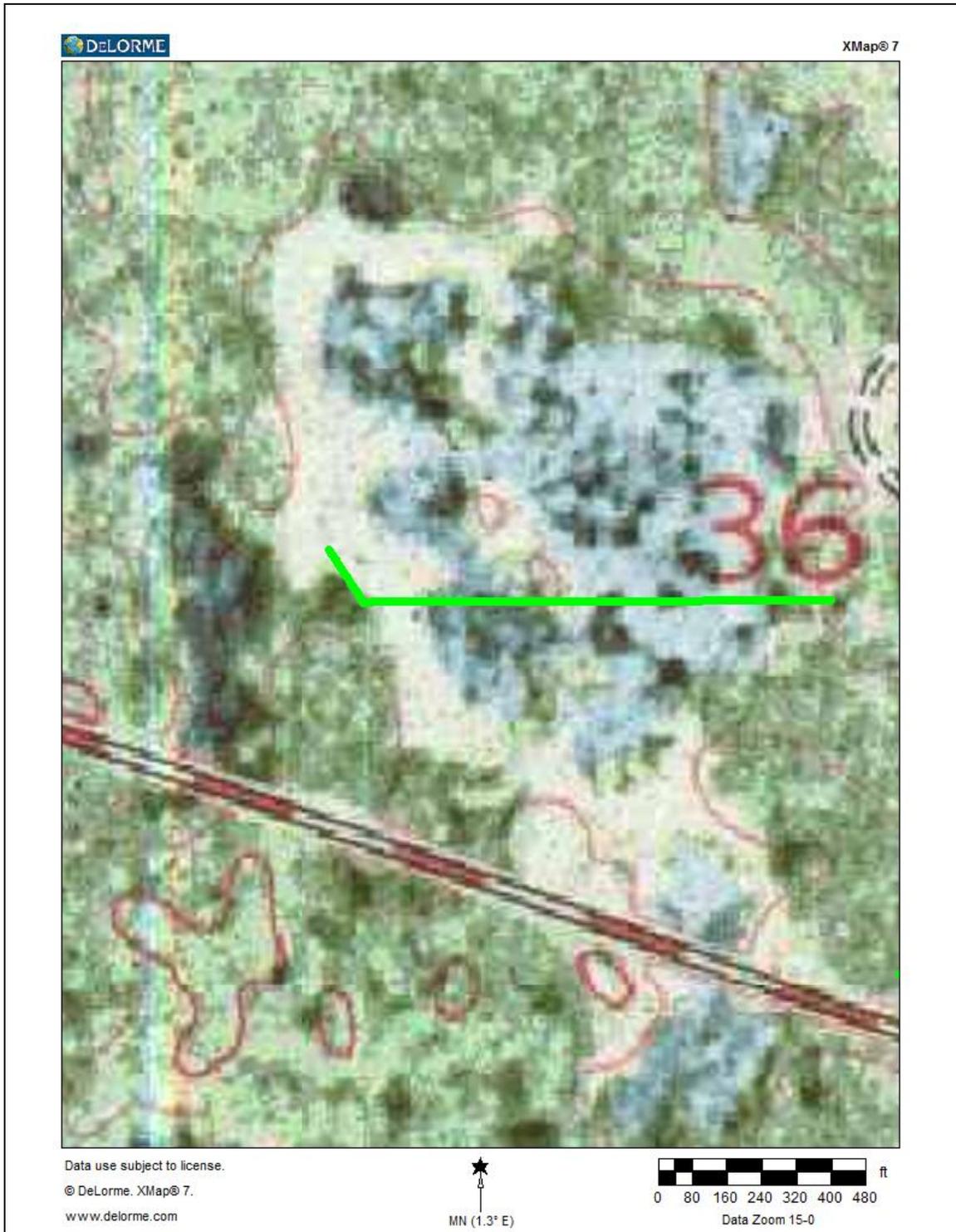


Figure 21. Line surveyed in Area F.



Figure 22. Area F, looking west.

Area G

Area G is located southeast of Area F. This survey area is located across an eastern and western low terrace adjacent to a wetland which appears to have historically been a lake (see Figure 7; Figures 23 and 24). Two shovel tests were excavated on the east side and four shovel tests were excavated on the west side of the wetland at 50-foot (15-m) intervals. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 36 to 47 cmbs, and consisted of brown silty sandy loam over tan silty fine sand over grey sandy silt or tan clay with gravel. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area G.



Figure 23. Shovel tests in Area G.



Figure 24. Area G, looking northwest.

Area H

Area H is located east of Area G. This survey area is located on a high level terrace overlooking LaSalle Creek (see Figure 7; Figures 25 and 26). Three shovel tests were excavated on this terrace at 50-foot (15-m) intervals. Soil profiles in these shovel tests ranged from 40 to 62 cmbs, and consisted of medium brown silty sandy loam with gravel and rocks over light brown/gray fine sand over light brown/gray clay. No archaeological sites or features were identified during the survey of Area H.



Figure 25. Shovel tests in Area H.



Figure 26. Area H, looking east.

Itasca State Park (CE-ITS-001)

In addition to the areas with moderate to high potential for unrecorded archaeological sites, the proposed project area is located adjacent to one recorded historic resource; Itasca State Park. This National Register-listed site is across the road from the proposed project corridor which currently contains a transmission line (Figures 27 and 28). The existing line runs east-west just north of the heavily wooded, northern boundary of Itasca State Park. The original route proposed extended from the north, to the northeast corner of the park, and then turned east, away from the park. The proposed re-route, however, runs from the north, to the northern edge of the park, and then turns east, running adjacent to the park for approximately 0.7 miles (Figure 29).



Figure 27. Proposed project corridor to the left, with Itasca State Park to the right (facing east).



Figure 28. Photograph of Itasca State Park from proposed project area, facing southwest.

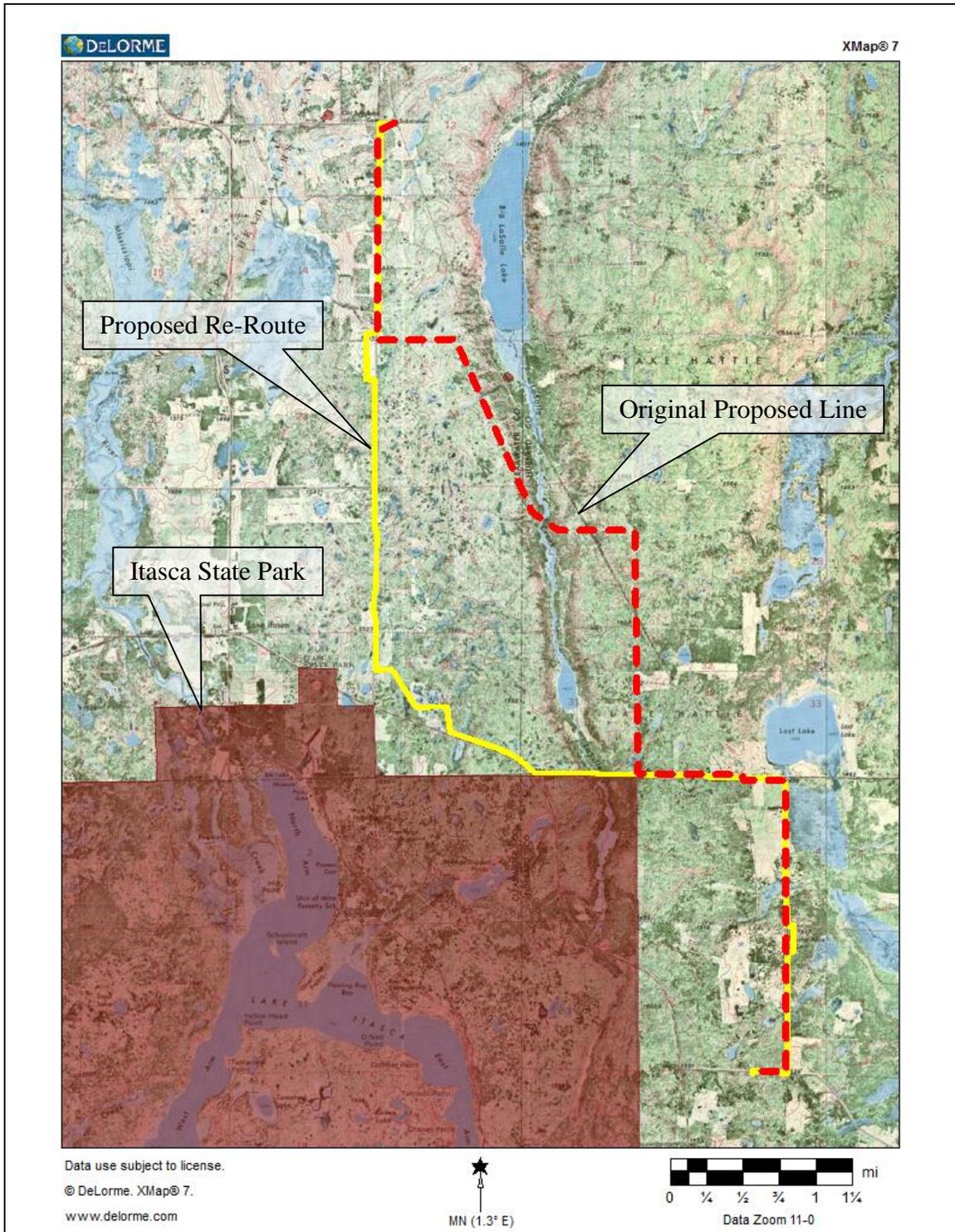


Figure 29. Map showing original proposed transmission line (red), and proposed re-route (yellow), in relation to Itasca State Park (brown).

Evaluations, Conclusions, and Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey of eight areas with a moderate to high potential for unrecorded archaeological sites along the proposed Laporte Transmission Line resulted in the location of no previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Thus, *10,000 Lakes Archaeology* recommends that no archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed project and no further archaeological investigations are warranted.

One adjacent historic property was identified during the background research. This site (Itasca State Park [CE-ITS-001]) is located adjacent to, but outside the proposed project corridor. This site is a National Register-listed property. The proposed transmission line corridor is heavily wooded, and will run from the north to the northern edge of Itasca State Park, and then turn east (see Figure 29). The portion of the proposed corridor that extends east-west along the northern edge of the Park follows an existing transmission line corridor.

Because the Itasca State Park area is heavily wooded, obscuring the view-shed, and because a transmission line currently exists north of the Park, *10,000 Lakes Archaeology* recommends that there will be no adverse effect by the proposed project on Itasca State Park (CE-ITS-001). and no further investigations are warranted.

If construction plans change, additional survey might be necessary. *10,000 Lakes Archaeology* also states that if human remains are located during construction, all ground disturbing activity must cease and local law enforcement must be notified per *Minnesota Statute 307.08, the Private Cemeteries Act*, which prohibits the intentional disturbance of human burials.

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