Exhibit 2:
Cultural and Archaeological Resources

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
ECOHARMONY WEST WIND PROJECT
FILLMORE COUNTY, MINNESOTA:
LITERATURE SEARCH RESULTS

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Pathfinder CRM, LLC was retained by EcoEnergy, LLC to conduct a cultural resources literature search for use in its permit application to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission to construct its EcoHarmony West Wind Project in southern Fillmore County, Minnesota. The purpose of the investigation was two-fold: (a) to identify and gather information on cultural resources previously recorded within the project area, with an emphasis on resources that have been listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and (b) to assess the need for additional cultural resource management activities to mitigate any adverse effects that may result from the project. The proposed boundaries of the EcoHarmony West Wind project defined the geographical limits of the present study.

The literature search focused on the archaeological and standing structure records maintained by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Selected documentary sources were reviewed to establish historic contexts that describe the broad pattern of prehistoric and historical development in southern Fillmore County that may be represented by unrecorded cultural resources. The GIS-based statewide predictive model was also consulted to help predict general locations where archaeological sites could be expected to occur within the study area.

Three National Register properties were identified within the project area:

- Archaeological Site 21FL0084, a precontact period Mississippian Tradition (Orr Oneota) site determined eligible under National Register Criterion D by the Minnesota SHPO;

- Daniel Dayton House, in rural Harmony Township, an 1857 Greek Revival style dwelling and related outbuildings that was listed in the National Register in 1977; and

- Harmony Commercial Historic District, on the west side of Main Street between Center and 1st Streets, a group of late-19th century commercial buildings that has been identified by the Minnesota SHPO as a potential National Register historic district.

Overall, the extent of previous cultural resource survey coverage within the project area boundaries has been limited. Background information indicates that potentially significant archaeological sites, historic buildings, and rural historic landscapes are likely to be present. To mitigate potential adverse effects from the proposed wind farm development, survey is recommended to identify and evaluate the National Register eligibility of cultural resources prior to the commencement of construction activities.

INTRODUCTION

In August 2008, EcoEnergy, LLC, an alternative energy company, hired Pathfinder CRM, LLC, a cultural resources management consultancy, to conduct a cultural resources investigation of the company's proposed EcoHarmony West Wind energy conversion project in southern Fillmore County, Minnesota. EcoEnergy Wind plans to construct more than two hundred industrial wind turbine towers and associated facilities as part of the EcoHarmony West Wind Project and is required by state regulations to assess the project's potential effects on significant cultural resources.

This report presents the results of the EcoHarmony West literature search, which will inform EcoEnergy's site permit application to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission.

Study Area

The boundaries of the proposed EcoHarmony West Wind energy conversion project defined the geographical scope of the cultural resources assessment (see map of project area, attached), which focused on the following tracts:

- All of Harmony Township (T101N R10W);
- All of Bristol Township (T101N R11W);
- Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 36 of York Township (T101N R12W);
- Sections 31 and 32 of Preston Township (T102N R10W);
- Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Carimona Township (T102N R11W); and
- Sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 of Forestville Township (T102N R12W).

Although the southern boundary of the project area extends in places to within a few hundred meters of the Iowa state line, the present investigation did not address cultural resources recorded or predicted to occur in Winneshiek or Howard counties.

Research Design & Methods

Basic standards and guidelines for cultural resource investigations have been published by the Minnesota SHPO for both archaeology and architecture/history projects (SHPO 2005, 2008). With respect to archaeological investigations, literature searches are sometimes commonly referred to as "phase 1-A" surveys, which ordinarily precede reconnaissance-level field surveys. Surveys for above-ground cultural resources that do not involve fieldwork are regarded as archival research or historic context studies by architectural and landscape historians. Both kinds of pre-field survey typically involve interdisciplinary background documentary research as well as checking existing inventory records.

The research objectives of the present investigation were to:

a) Identify and gather information on significant cultural resources that have been previously recorded in the project area; and

b) Assess the need for future cultural resource management activities to mitigate any adverse effects likely to arise from the EcoHarmony West Wind Project.

For management purposes, a significant cultural resource was defined as any prehistoric or historic site, building, structure, object, or district that is listed in, or has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Literature search methods were straightforward and reflected the current state of practice in cultural resource management. The investigation focused initially on searching the archaeology and architecture/history inventory files maintained by the Minnesota SHPO. These paper records, which are organized by county and subdivision, consist of individual property site forms containing descriptive and analytical information as well as photographs. maps, and other documentation; the reports of archaeological and architectural/history surveys carried out by the SHPO, government agencies, institutions, and others; and National Register nomination forms. The SHPO archaeological site inventory files and report collections duplicate the records held by the Office of the State Archaeologist.

The documentary research utilized a range of primary and secondary source materials, including preservation planning studies, historical maps and plats, air photos, county geology and soil surveys, and general works on the history, geography, archaeology, architecture, and cultural history of Fillmore County. The primary objective was to identify the sources most useful for characterizing the study area's cultural resources potential in general terms, thereby developing a basis for organizing future surveys to document cultural resources on the ground.

Personnel

The EcoHarmony West Wind Project literature search was carried out by Robert C. Vogel, who is the author of this report and is solely responsible for its contents. Vogel is Senior Historian and Managing Partner at Pathfinder CRM and has over thirty years experience in archaeology and historic preservation. He meets the professional qualifications standards for cultural resource management practitioners established by the Minnesota SHPO and the United States Department of the Interior.

RESULTS

The results of the literature search and records review are summarized below. A comprehensive list of information sources consulted for the present investigation is presented in the Appendix.

Significant Cultural Resources

One property located within the project area is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

- Daniel Dayton House (FL-HRT-001), off County Road 17 in rural Harmony Township, a stone, Greek Revival style residence built in 1857 as a stagecoach stop on the St. Paul-Dubuque road. This property was listed in the National Register in 1977 on the basis of its historical association with the historic St. Paul and Dubuque stage road.

The National Register registration form identifies and locates the historic property, explains how it meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and makes the case for its historical significance and integrity.

Two additional cultural resources have been recognized by the Minnesota SHPO as significant and therefore eligible for nomination to the National Register:

- Archaeological Site 21FL0084, a lithic scatter in rural Harmony Township that was identified by survey in 1995; based on diagnostic artifacts the site was classified as belonging to the Orr Phase Oneota cultural tradition. The site was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as an example of the "lithic scatter" site type and because it was deemed likely to yield archaeological data important in prehistory

- Harmony Commercial District (FL-HRC-013, -014, -020, -021, -022, -023), a group of 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings on the west side of Main Street between Center and 1st streets in the municipality of Harmony. These buildings were originally inventoried as part of the SHPO's 1980 National Register survey of Fillmore County; the SHPO later determined they were collectively eligible as a historic district that derives its importance from the interrelationship of the buildings, which convey a strong visual sense of time and place. Some of the buildings are doubtless individually eligible under Criterion A for their association with the town's growth as a commercial focus of the surrounding agricultural area.

The SHPO documentation for these properties consists of the original survey reports, inventory forms, and written records of the National Register evaluation process. Unfortunately, the Harmony historic property data are badly out of date. Nevertheless, although neither property has been formally nominated to the National Register, the SHPO determination of eligibility makes both

eligible for consideration in environmental review of projects requiring permits from state or federal agencies.

Other Cultural Resources

The SHPO archaeology and architecture/history inventories contain data compiled since the 1970s on archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts in the project area. Needless to say, the inventories are neither complete nor comprehensive; indeed, much of the information they contain is too incomplete or out-of-date to be particularly useful in identifying cultural resources worthy of consideration in project planning.

The architecture/history inventory files consist largely of single-page survey forms completed during a county-wide reconnaissance undertaken by the SHPO in 1980. This was a "windshield survey" that was intended to get a general idea of the buildings that appeared to be eligible for the National Register--large swaths of Fillmore County were not systematically surveyed and many common historic property types (such as barns, farmhouses, rural churches, and cemeteries) were not documented. The inventory files also contain forms for architectural properties that were generated by compliance surveys for bridge replacement and county road construction projects under the auspices of the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

In terms of the number of above-ground cultural resources previously recorded in the project area, the inventory breaks down as follows:

- Harmony Township: 14 properties recorded, including residences, farmsteads, churches, and schoolhouses.

- City of Harmony: 23 properties recorded within the municipal limits, including commercial buildings, residences, churches, a railway depot, a grain elevator, and the town water tank.

- Bristol Township: 23 properties recorded, including 10 buildings in the unincorporated rural village of Granger, farmsteads, and several bridges.

- York Township: 11 properties recorded in the township as a whole, of which only the Greenleafton store and church and the Saetersdal Evangelical church are within the EcoHarmony-West project area.

- Forestville Township: 26 properties recorded in the township as a whole, none situated within the project area.

- Carimona Township: 15 properties recorded in the township as a whole, none situated within the project area.

As previously noted, only the Daniel Dayton House in rural Harmony has been fully documented and listed in the National Register.

Archaeologically, the project area boasts a total of 11 reported sites:

- Site 21FL0027, commonly known as the Greenleafton Site, an diagnostoc lithic scatter located on the slope of a knoll overlooking Canfield Creek in the center of the southeastern quarter of the southeastern quarter of section 2, T101N R12W. A single biface and a quantity of debitage were recovered when the site was investigated in 1979; the site has been classified as precontact period but cannot be assigned to any particular cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0076, commonly known as the Sikkink Site, an undiagnostic lithic scatter located on a hilltop in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, T101N R11W. The site was identified by survey in 1995 and classified as precontact, no specific cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0077, commonly known as the Hebrink site, an undiagnostic lithic scatter located on a ridge spur in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, T101N R11W. Debitage was identified through shovel-testing in 1995 and the site has been classified as precontact, no specific cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0078, an undiagnostic lithic scatter located on a low rise in the middle of the drainage in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 19, T101N R11W. Debitage was collected from the surface of the site, which was classified as precontact, no specific cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0079, an diagnostic lithic scatter found in a cultivated field on top of a hill in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, T101N R11W. The site was shovel-tested and found to contain only debitage, with no specific cultural affiliation.

- Site 21FL0083, a lithic scatter on an upland surface near the edge of a sinkhole in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 17, T101N R10W. In addition to debitage, the site yielded projectile points and other flaked stone tools, including a St. Charles type projectile point and a Dalton type adz, both of which were assigned to the Late Archaic cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0084, a lithic scatter discovered in a farm field, near the margin of a sinkhole on the upland surface in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20, T101N R10W. A controlled surface collection carried out in June 1995 recovered projectile points and flaked stone tools identified as belonging to the Orr Phase Oneota Tradition, as well as debitage of indeterminate age. After SHPO review, the site was determined National Register eligible.

- Site 21FL0085, a small undiagnostic artifact scatter found next to a sinkhole in an upland context in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, T101N R11W. Identified by survey in 1995, the site was classified as precontact period, no specific cultural tradition.

- Site 21FL0086, a scatter of ceramic, glass, metal, and construction debris associated with the ruins of a former rural schoolhouse in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 22, T101N R11W. This post-contact period Euroamerican site was identified by survey in 1995.

- Site 21FL0087, an artifact scatter found in a cultivated field on a broad upland surface in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, T101N R11W. The site consisted of ceramics, glass, metal, and other debris at the documented location of a 19th century farmstead.

- Site 21FL0088, an artifact scatter found in a cultivated field on a broad upland surface in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, T101N R11W. This location corresponds to the site of a former rural schoolhouse; archaeological survey in 1995 recovered glass, ceramics, metal, and construction debris as well as the structural ruins of the schoolhouse.

All but one of these sites were recorded as part of the archaeological survey of the CSAH 44 corridor conducted for the Minnesota Department of Transportation in 1995 by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse. This investigation involved background research as well as reconnaissance-level fieldwork within and adjacent to the county road right-of-way; some of the sites were identified on the basis of surface collections while others were shovel-tested. One of the surveyed properties, a lithic scatter that was assigned the trinomial site inventory designator 21FL0084, was subsequently evaluated as National Register eligible when evaluated under the statewide National Register multiple-property nomination for Lithic Scatters. No other professional archaeology appears to have been done in this part of Fillmore County.

Areas Likely to Contain Unrecorded Archaeological Sites

Southern Fillmore County offers a topographically diverse landscape characterized by many different types of landforms, including ridges, hills, loess deposits, old till plains, bedrock outcrops, cliffs, ravines, incised stream valleys, floodplains, alluvial fans, terraces, gravity springs, sinkholes, and caverns. The land surface is bedrock controlled and the gross landscape features show clearly that they have been thoroughly dissected and worn down by the erosive work of running water. The natural or presettlement vegetation was a mosaic of oak woodland and brushland, upland prairie, maple-basswood forest, and floodplain forest communities. Although agriculture is very widely carried on, much of the land cover is second-growth forest.

The plainest evidence that people inhabited and utilized the region's natural resources during the precontact period comes from the archaeological sites, most of which were only discovered during the last century. From the archaeological record it is evident that humans first appeared in what is now southeastern Minnesota about twelve thousand years ago, near the end of the last ice age. Although the ecology has changed over the millennia, the project area had much to offer native hunter-gatherers, including abundant wildlife, many useful and edible wild plants, handy sources of flint suitable for tool-making, clay for pottery, and soils adaptable to traditional farming. It is not surprising, then, that American Indians have occupied the Root and Upper Iowa River watersheds more or less continuously through a succession of cultural traditions, each with its own characteristic pattern of settlement, subsistence, and material culture. The following sequential outline of precontact period historic contexts was developed by the SHPO to provide a framework for identifying and evaluating archaeological and other cultural resources from southern Minnesota:

- Paleoindian Tradition, 9500-6000 BC
- Archaic Tradition, 6000-500 BC
- Woodland Tradition, 500 BC-AD 900
- Mississippian/Orr Oneota Tradition, AD 900-1650
- Chiwere Siouan language group (Ioway, Oto, Winnebago), 1650-1837
- Indian Communities and Reservations (Winnebago), 1837-[1846]

In addition to these broad cultural/archaeological contexts, the SHPO has developed statewide thematic contexts for identifying and evaluating American Indian rock art, lithic scatters, and earthworks whose geographical limits encompass Fillmore County.

The Statewide Archaeological Predictive Model known as Mn/Model is a set of GIS-based cultural resource management tools developed by the Minnesota Department of Transportation to avoid adverse impacts archaeological sites. Fillmore County is located in the Rochester Plateau subsection of the Driftless and Dissected Plateau, one of the ecological regions for which a site probability model has been developed. Most of the project area has been mapped by Mn/Model as having low potential for archaeological sites, although some sections are characterized as having moderate to high potential (see Mn/Model map, attached). Specifically, Mn/Model summarizes the archaeological potential of the study area as follows:

> In southern Fillmore County, the boundary between high/medium and low site potential closely follows major watershed boundaries. High and medium probability are found only in the watersheds draining north into the south branch of the Root River (Hobbs et al. 2005:8.24.2).

However, the authors of the study acknowledge that their probability model "does not perform well within this subsection," noting that while more than 85% of the known archaeological resources are located in the areas mapped as having high and medium site potential, this constitutes over one-half of the land surface of the Rochester Plateau--a discrepancy that must be attributed to the comparatively small number of recorded sites and the lack of extensive survey work in the

subsection. For southern Fillmore County, the sample size is simply too small to allow for accurate site predictions based on geomorphology, cultural context, or settlement variables.

The range of potential cultural resources associated with American Indians in the project area includes specialized camp sites, seasonal bivouacs and villages sites, hunting and fishing sites, earthworks, burials, rock art, maple sugar camps, flint quarries, and areas of vegetation indicative of intensive gathering or horticulture.

Areas Likely to Contain Unrecorded Architecture/History Resources

Settled in the 1850s, the project area is one of the oldest agricultural districts in the state. Over 150 years of farming have transformed the environment and imprinted the land with farms, fields, woodlots, and roads that reflect several significant broad themes in local history. Interspersed amongst the farmsteads are rural churches, schoolhouses, mines, quarries, and agglomerations of nonfarm settlement ranging in size from unincorporated hamlets and attenuated rural neighborhoods to platted villages. The town of Harmony is distinguished by its concentration of architectural landmarks and streetscapes that reflect its heritage as a farm trade center and railway village.

As part of the statewide preservation planning process, the Minnesota SHPO has developed historic contexts representing important aspects of the history of the state as a whole and its regions. Historic contexts are also to be found at the county, township, or community level--but have not yet been written.

The postcontact period historic contexts applicable to the project area are:

- Early Agriculture and River Settlement, 1840s-1870s
- Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870s-1940s
- Urban Centers, 1870s-1940s

The SHPO has also developed thematic contexts relating to geographical features of cultural significance, quarries and mines, highway bridges, and Federal relief construction that are applicable to the project area.

An abbreviated list of potential property types would include farmhouses and nonfarm residences, farmsteads, barns, towns, unincorporated rural communities, rural churches and schoolhouses, bridges, cemeteries, trails, roads, boundary markers, and groups of buildings and structures that physically and spatially comprise a specific rural landscape. The communities of Granger, Greenleafton, Big Springs, and Bristol Center, as well as the rural church buildings and cemeteries over 50 years old, also warrant survey to identify precisely and completely all of the historic resources which are potentially eligible for the National Register.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Impacts to Cultural Resources

Wind turbines, like historic buildings and rural landscapes, make a strong visual statement. The planned construction activities relating to the EcoHarmony West Wind Project have the potential to negatively impact cultural resources in the project area, including archaeological sites, historic architectural resources, and rural historic landscapes. The findings of the literature search include three properties (including one archaeological site) currently listed in or determined eligible for the National Register and predicts that other significant but unrecorded cultural resources may be present.

The direct negative effects of wind farm construction activities on cultural resources include but are not limited to land modification and other disturbances caused by grading, filling, earthmoving, and removal of vegetation; site damage caused by increased soil erosion and compaction; removal of historic buildings and structures; and visually incompatible land development. Indirect effects on above-ground historic properties are primarily visual and are often directly related to the proximity of a historic structure to a wind turbine site. If left unmitigated, these effects can degrade the preservation value of cultural resources by comprising their historic integrity (i.e., the ability of the properties to convey their historical significance).

Obviously, retention of integrity of design, materials, and setting are critical to the treatment of historic buildings, structures, and districts. Different aspects of historic integrity may not be important for all types of above-ground cultural resources, however. For archaeological sites, the most important integrity consideration is a site's ability to remain sufficiently intact to yield the expected information when and if the appropriate archaeological investigative techniques are employed.

Recommendations

1. The recommended treatment for the Dayton House, Site 21FL0084, and the Harmony Commercial Historic District is avoidance. Every reasonable effort should be made to design the wind farm in such a manner that these properties are left outside the footprint (physical and visual) of the construction project.

2. Before construction begins, a reconnaissance-level cultural resources survey should be made of all proposed wind turbine locations and associated facilities, including access roadways and transmission lines, to document the presence of absence of significant cultural resources within specific areas of potential effects. The survey will need to include archival research to establish local historic contexts as well as fieldwork. To be most effective, the survey should be interdisciplinary in scope and focus on above-ground cultural resources as well as archaeological sites.

3. EcoEnergy Wind should take a proactive approach to consultation with the Minnesota SHPO to identify areas of potential effect (i.e., the geographical locations where survey is needed) and to minimize any adverse effects on significant cultural resources--unlike the wind, cultural resources are not a renewable resource. Fundamental to achieving a successful cultural resources management strategy for the project will be the company's understanding of the nature and value of historic buildings, archaeological sites, and cultural landscapes.

4. Significant (i.e., National Register eligible) cultural resources identified within the area of potential effects of the wind farm project should be mitigated by (a) avoidance, (b) data recovery by archaeological excavation, (c) modification of the placement of facilities to present less of a visual impact, (d) architectural recordation, or (e) other appropriate treatments consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology and historic preservation.

5. EcoEnergy should work with cultural resource management professionals to develop "best management practices" that will help reduce the visual impact of the turbine towers on significant cultural resources.

6. No mitigation or further cultural resource management action is needed with respect to properties that are not considered eligible for the National Register.

REFERENCES CITED

Hobbs, Elizabeth, Craig M. Johnson, Guy E. Gibbon, Carol Sersland, Mark Ellis, and Tatiana Nawrocki. 2005. "Model Results and Interpretations: Rochester Plateau Subsection of Driftless & Dissected Plateau Section." In, A Predictive Model of Precontact Site Locations for the State of Minnesota, edited by G. Joseph Hudak, et al., Chapter 8, Section 24. Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). 2005. *SHPO* Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

_____. 2008. Guidelines for History/Architecture Projects in Minnesota. Revised. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

APPENDIX
LITERATURE SEARCH SOURCES

SHPO Records

Archaeological Sites, Fillmore County. Inventory files, National Register forms, archaeological site forms, information on reported sites without site forms, and additional documentation. Minnesota History Center, St. Paul.

Archaeological Reports, Fillmore County. Copies of printed reports. Minnesota History Center, St. Paul.

History/Architecture Inventory, Fillmore County. Inventory files, original survey forms, National Register forms, records of buildings, structures, and landscapes as well as correspondence, research materials, photographs. Minnesota History Center, St. Paul.

History/Architecture Reports, Fillmore County. Copies of printed reports. Minnesota History Center, St. Paul.

Unpublished Materials

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States. 1937-38. Aerial survey of Fillmore County. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. [Black & white air photos flown by Mark Hurd Air Mapping, Minneapolis; scale 1:63,360.]

_____. 1940. Aerial survey of Fillmore County. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. [Black & white air photos flown by Aero Service Corporation, Philadelphia; scale 1:20,000.]

Communality Stabilization Service, United States. 1954. Aerial survey of Fillmore County. Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. [Black & white air photos flown by Woltz Studios, Des Moines; scale 1:20,000.]

Published Materials

Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson. 2003. Minnesota's Indian Mounds and Burial Sites: A Synthesis of Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeological Data. Publication No. 1. Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul. 558 p. [Earthworks, antiquities.]

Curtiss-Wedge, Franklyn (editor). 1912. History of Fillmore County, Minnesota. 2 vols. H. C. Cooper & Co., Chicago. [County and township narrative history in Vol. I; Vol. II consists of biographical sketches of leading citizens.]

Farnham, R. S. 1958. Soil Survey of Fillmore County, Minnesota. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Washington, DC, in cooperation with the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, St. Paul. 51 p., maps.

Fillmore County Historical Society. 1984. Fillmore County, Minnesota. Taylor Publishing Co., Dallas, TX. 669 p. [County, township, and village narrative histories, biographies, genealogical information.]

Gebhard, David and Tom Martinson. 1977. A Guide to the Architecture of Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 469 p. [Overview of the state's architectural history, includes section on southeastern Minnesota with examples of notable buildings in Granger, Harmony, and Preston and environs.]

Upham, Warren. 2001. Minnesota Geographic Names: Their Origin and Historic Significance. 3rd edition. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul. 718 p. [First published in 1920; place-names and local history information.]

Unpublished Duplicated Material ("Gray Literature")

Gonsior, Leroy, Lynn Schuster, James Myster, and David J. Mather. 1994. A Study of Six Galena Chert Acquisition Sites in Fillmore County. 2 vols. Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota Trunk Highway Cultural Resources Program, St. Paul. [Overview and site documentation relating to chipped stone artifacts and lithic scatter site types in area archaeological sites near Harmony and Preston.]

Moffat, Charles R., et al.. 1995. An Archaeological and Historical Survey of CSA Highway 44 from Harmony to US 63, Fillmore County, Minnesota. Reports of Investigations No. 202. Mississippi Valley Archaeological Center, University of Wisconsin, LaCrosse. [Technical report prepared for the Federal Highway Administration and Minnesota Department of Transportation; background information, site descriptions and evaluations for archaeological and architectural resources in County Road 44 corridor.]

Maps, Plats and Atlases

Andreas, A. T. 1874. An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota. Andreas Atlas Co., Chicago. 394 p., colored maps, plans. [County map and historical overview, illustrated with lithographs of local buildings.]

Farm Plat Book Publishing Co. 1953. Official County Plat Book and Farmers' Directory of Fillmore County, Minnesota. Mankato, MN. 56 p. [Township maps, directories.]

Farmer, The. 1915. Atlas and Farm Directory with Complete Survey in Township Plats of Fillmore County, Minnesota. Drawn and engraved by Anderson Publishing Co. Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul. 28 colored maps. [Township maps, directories.]

Hudson Map Co. 1928. Atlas and Farmers' Directory of Fillmore County, Minnesota. Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul. 57 p., 25 colored maps. [Township maps, directories.]

Land Management Information Center, Minnesota Department of Administration. 1848-1907. Original Public Land Survey Plat Maps of Minnesota. State of Minnesota, Department of Administration. Online resource (www.lmic.state.mn.us/chouse/GLO/). [Digital copies of plats of surveys of townships in the project area; created by the General's Office in 1853-1854 and formerly on file in the Office of the Secretary of State, St. Paul.]

Minnesota County Biological Survey. 1997. Natural Communities and Rare Species of Fillmore County, Minnesota. Map Series no. 15. Department of Natural Resources, St. Paul. 1 map. [Inset map: vegetation of Fillmore County at the time of the Public Land Survey.]

Minnesota Geological Survey. 1995-1996. Geologic Atlas Fillmore County, Minnesota. University of Minnesota, St. Paul. 9 plates, text supplement. [Bedrock geology, surficial geology, geologic resources.]

Ogle, George A. 1896. Standard Atlas of Fillmore County, Minnesota, Including Plat Book of the Villages, Cities and Townships of the County. Geo. A. Ogle & Co., Chicago. 70 color maps. [Township maps, plans.]

Thomas O. Nelson Co. 1956. Atlas of Fillmore County, Minnesota: Containing Plats of Each Township, A County Road Map, A Rural Directory of Farmers, A Rural Numbering System and Other Features. Fergus Falls, MN. 24 p. [Township maps.]

Title Atlas Co. 1983. Atlas of Fillmore County, Minnesota. Minneapolis and Long Prairie, MN. Unpaged. [Township maps, historic and current photographs, historical information]

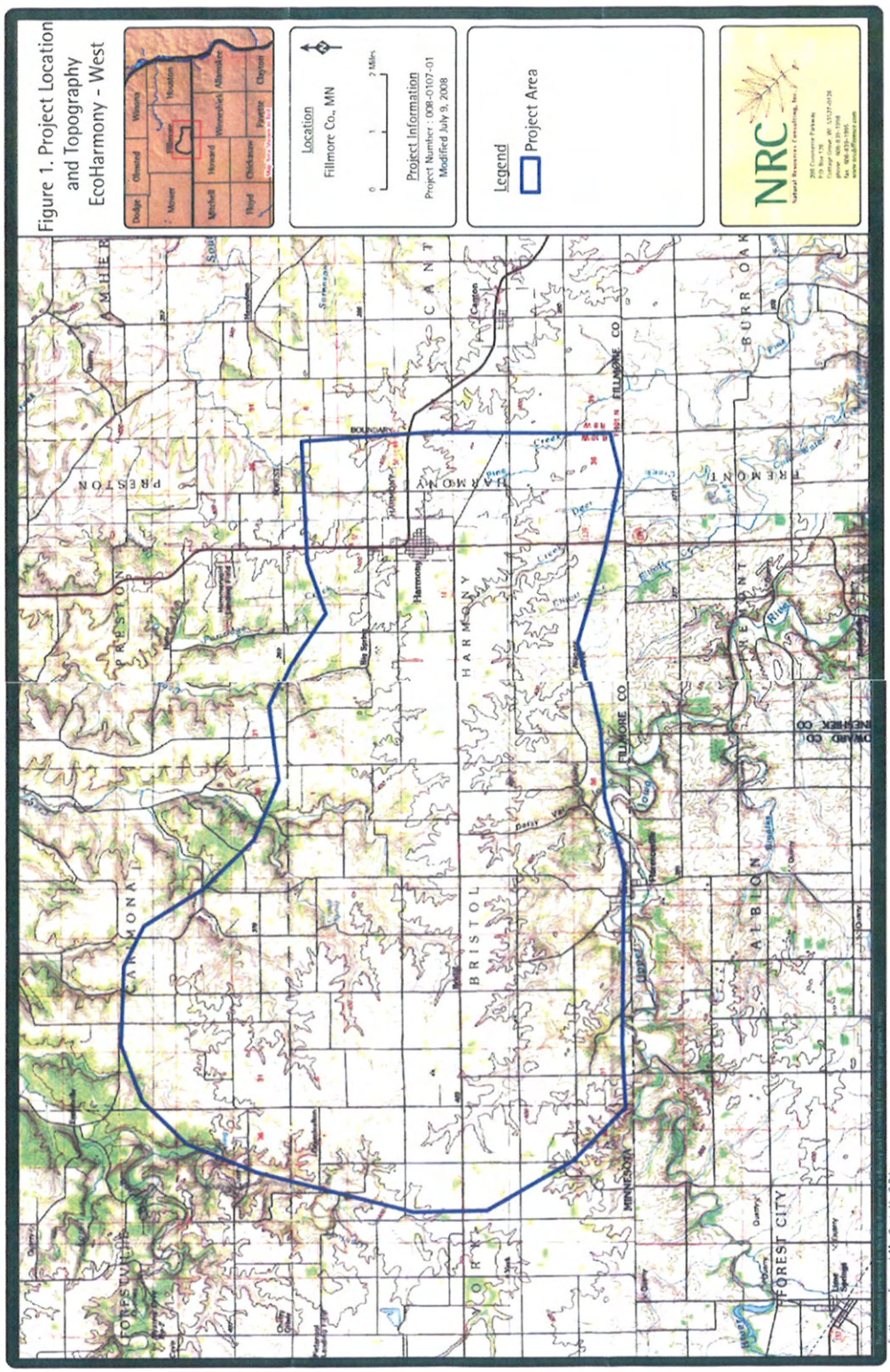
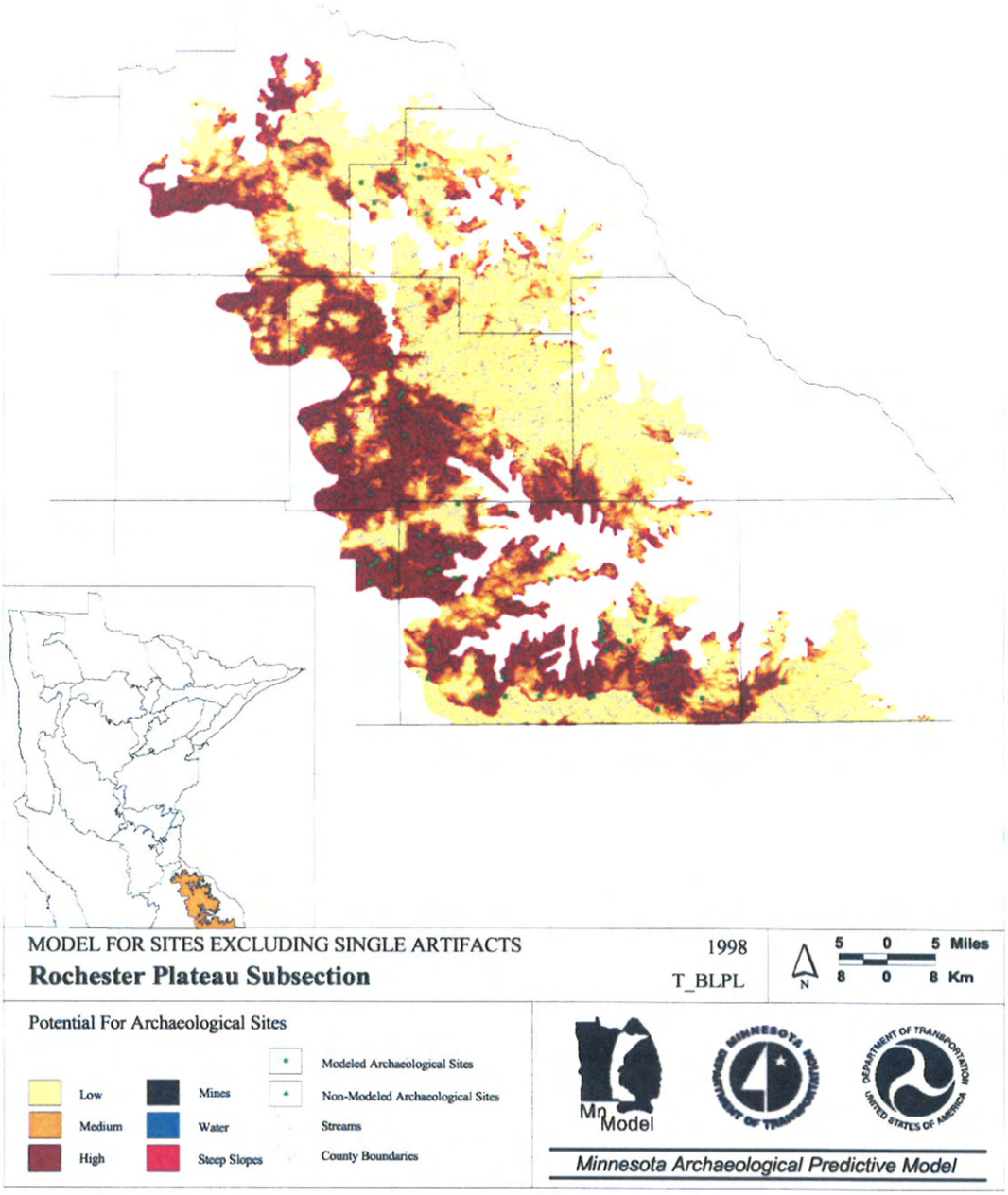


Figure 1. Project Location and Topography
EcoHarmony - West
Location
Fillmore Co., MN
Project Information
Project Number : 008-0107-01
Modified July 9, 2008
Legend
Project Area
NRC
Natural Resources Consulting, Inc.
PRESTON
CANTON
HARMONY
FILLMORE CO
FREEMONT
BURR OAK
CANTON
BRISTOL
YORK
ALBION
FOREST CITY
MINNESOTA
EcoHarmony Topo.mxd Map Created by C.Peter



Mn/Model April 25, 2001

Figure 8.24.3