

**PHASE I AND II CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES FOR THE
TRUNK HIGHWAY 610 CONSTRUCTION PROJECT,
MAPLE GROVE, HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**S.P. No. 2771-37
Mn/DOT Agreement No. 97811
Minnesota Archaeological License No. 10-56, 11-17
SHPO No. pending
Summit Project No. 1727-0030**

**Authorized and Sponsored by:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
and the Federal Highway Administration**

**Submitted by:
Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.**

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Consultant's Report

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**Submitted by:
Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.
1217 Bandana Boulevard North
St. Paul, MN 55108**

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November, 2011

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) will be using Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds for the proposed construction of Trunk Highway (TH) 610 Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The purpose of the project is to construct TH 610 from its current terminus at Elm Creek Boulevard to a connection with County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 30. The project area is located within Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, T119N, R22W. Because this project is receiving federal funds, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800). Mn/DOT therefore contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) to complete Phase I and Phase II cultural resources studies within the project area. Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator for Phase I archaeology and Phase II precontact archaeology, Mike Madson served as Principal Investigator for Phase II historic archaeology, and Andrew Schmidt served as Principal Investigator for architectural history.

The area of potential effect (APE) was determined in consultation with the Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) Project Manager. The APE for archaeology consists of the project construction limits for the preferred TH 610 corridor, a new interchange, and construction limits for an alternative route. It comprises approximately 1,221 acres (494.3 hectares) within the Central Lakes Deciduous South archaeological sub-region. The Phase I and II archaeological investigations included literature search and field survey components. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing precontact or historical archaeological sites.

As a result of the Phase I survey one new precontact period archaeological site, 21HE320, was identified, and 14 historic farmstead sites were identified (Farmsteads A, B, D through M, Q and V). Further investigation was recommended for 21HE320 and Farmsteads H and M. A Phase II investigation (comprised of three 1 x 1 meter units) was conducted at 21HE320, additional shovel testing was conducted at Farmstead H, and the landowner denied permission for further fieldwork at Farmstead M.

The results of the Phase II investigation indicate that site 21HE320 exhibits minimal research potential under Criterion D, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended for site 21HE320. Phase I survey results indicate that Farmsteads A, B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and V exhibit low research potential and no further work is recommended for these farmsteads. The portion of Farmsteads D and E within the current APE exhibit low research potential and no further work is recommended. However, should the APE be expanded in the future, additional investigation of portions of the farmsteads is recommended. Permission to carry out archaeological survey of farmsteads G, J, and Q was denied, however a review of historic maps and arials indicate these farmsteads exhibit moderate to high research potential. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, Phase I archaeological survey should be completed at G, J, and Q prior to construction should landowner permission be granted in the future. Farmstead M exhibits moderate to high

research potential. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, subsurface investigation should be completed at Farmstead M (if landowner permission is obtained in the future) prior to construction to assess if the property has the qualities for information and integrity to make it eligible for listing on the NRHP.

For architectural history, the APE included the proposed construction limits as well as a ¼ mile buffer around the project corridor sufficient to account for indirect effects. It comprises 2,988 acres (1,209.4 hectares). The Phase I architecture-history survey included 11 houses, seven farmsteads, one farmstead fragment, one cemetery, and one railroad corridor. None of the architecture-history properties is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. One property, Farmstead J, could not be surveyed because access was denied by the landowner and visibility from the public right of way was extremely limited. Based on aerial photographs, Farmstead J may include historic-period buildings. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, Phase I architectural history survey should be completed if landowner permission is granted in the future.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) will be using Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds for the proposed construction of Trunk Highway (TH) 610 Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota (Figure 1). The purpose of the project is to construct TH 610 from its current terminus at Elm Creek Boulevard to a connection with County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 30. The project will include construction of a freeway and local roads on new alignments, bridge construction, water ponding areas, and noise walls.

Because this project is receiving federal funds, it must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800); therefore, Mn/DOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) to complete the cultural resources investigations for the project. The cultural resources studies were conducted in accordance with Section 106, as well as the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (Minn. Stat. 138.36).

Legal locations for the project area are provided in Table 1. The area of potential effect (APE) was determined in consultation with the Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU) Project Manager. For archaeology, the APE consists of the proposed construction limits associated with both alternatives for the construction of the corridor, and for architectural history, the APE includes the construction limits plus a ¼ mile buffer around the project corridor sufficient to account for indirect effects. The UTM coordinates (NAD 83) for the archaeology APE are Zone 15, north end: E 460910 N 5000268; east end: E 465735 N 4997717; south end: E 459930 N 4996737; and west end: E 459153 N 4997985. The UTM coordinates (NAD 83) for the architecture-history APE are Zone 15, north end: E460920 N5000246, east end: E465738 N4997731, south end: E459955 N4996738, west end: E459159 N4998029.5. Coordinates were calculated using ArcGIS® 10.

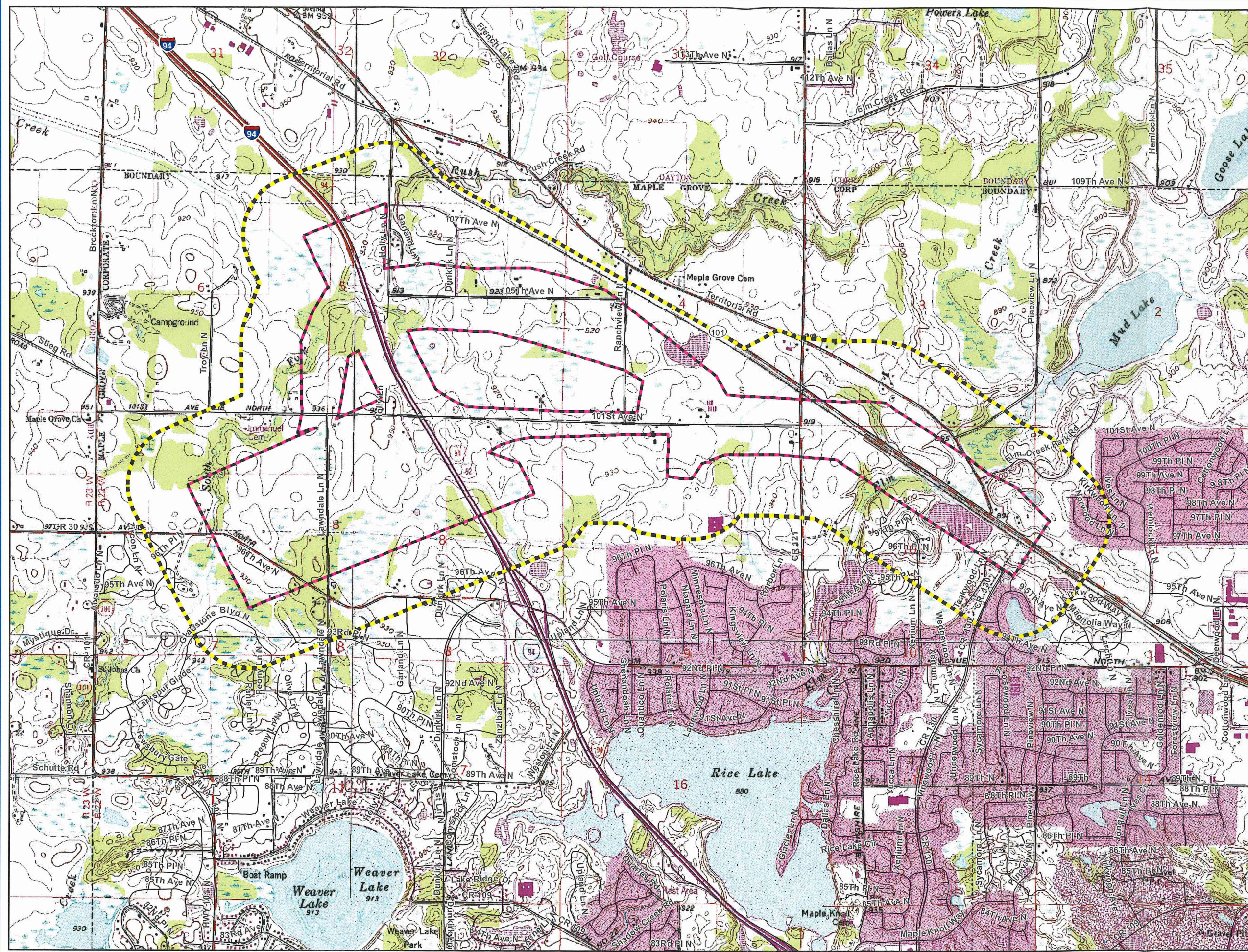
The following report describes the methods of investigation, the cultural and environmental background of the project area, and the results of the field survey, and it provides cultural resource management recommendations for the TH 610 project.

Table 1. Project Area Legal Locations

Township	Range	Section	Quarter Sections
119N	22	3	S-SW
		4	S-SW-NW, NE-SW, SE-SW, NE-SW-SW, S-SW-SW, SW-NW-SW, SW-NW-SE, SW-SE, S-SE-SE
		5	S-SE-NE, S-SW-NE, NE-NW-NW, S-NW-NW, S-NW, SW, NE-SE, N-NW-SE, S-SW-SE, S-SE-SE
		6	E-NE, E-SE
		7	NE-NE, S-NW-NE, S-NE, NE-SE-NW, N-SE, NW-SW-SE
		8	N-NE, SW-NE, N-SE-NE, NW, N-SW
		9	N-NE, E-NE-NW, NW-NE-NW, N-NW-NW
		10	NE, N-NW, N-SE-NW, N-NE-SE

Table 1. Project Area Legal Locations

Township	Range	Section	Quarter Sections
		11	W-SW-NW



- Legend**
- Project Location/Archaeology APE
 - Architecture-History APE



0 2,000 Feet
1 inch = 2,000 feet

PROJECT LOCATION

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 1

File: Fig1_ProjectLocation.mxd
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 06-03-11
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MO



Map adapted from USGS 7.5 minute topographic map(s): Anoka, Hamel, Osseo, and Rogers, MN; T 119N, R22W, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11

2.0 METHODS

2.1 OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the Phase I cultural resources survey are twofold: to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the archaeology and architecture-history APEs that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP and to identify, to the extent possible by means of systematic in-field inspection and testing, other potentially NRHP-eligible resources within each APE. The principle objective of the Phase II cultural resources investigation is to evaluate and determine, through additional research and fieldwork, whether potentially eligible resources identified during the Phase I survey are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Summit's investigation was guided by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), the *SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2005), and *Mn/DOT's Cultural Resources Unit Project Requirements* (Mn/DOT 2008). Fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and preparation of the final report with recommendations were accomplished or directly supervised by an archaeologist and an architectural historian, both of whom are prequalified by Mn/DOT as Principal Investigators.

2.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

2.2.1 Archaeology

The APE for archaeology was determined in consultation with the Mn/DOT CRU Project Manager, and it includes the project construction limits for the preferred TH 610 corridor, a new interchange, and construction limits for an alternative route. It comprises approximately 1,221 acres (494.3 hectares) within the Central Lakes Deciduous South archaeological sub-region. The Phase I archaeological investigation included literature search and field survey components.

2.2.2 Architecture-History

The APE for architecture-history was delineated in consultation with the Mn/DOT CRU Project Manager, and it accounts for direct and indirect effects to historic properties (see Figure 1). The APE comprises 2,988 acres (1,209.4 hectares) and encompasses the area within the proposed project construction limits, as well as a buffer around the construction limits to account for indirect effects, including changes in visual qualities and noise levels for surrounding properties. In addition, because it was expected that the

Architecture-history APE area may contain historic farmsteads, potential changes to historical land-use patterns were considered in establishing the APE. In general, the architectural APE consists of the project area plus approximately ¼ mile in either direction from the centerline for roadway improvements. However, this distance varied according to on-site conditions, such as topography and vegetation that would affect the distance that changes would be noticeable.

2.3 LITERATURE SEARCH

Summit staff completed background research at the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in November 2010. The purpose of the research was to identify previously recorded cultural resources and cultural resource surveys previously conducted in the vicinity of the project area. In addition, topographic maps, soil surveys, aerial photographs, historic maps, and county histories held at the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) and University of Minnesota (U of M) were consulted to obtain historical information about the APE and its 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.

Areas in proximity to former and/or existing historic-period buildings or structures are considered to hold higher potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. These areas are not limited to the locations of buildings, as often the most important information comes from deposits within associated features, such as privies, cisterns, or middens, which were located away from primary buildings.

Research at the MHS and U of M related to the historic built environment in the vicinity of the project area was conducted by Summit architectural historians for use in the development of historic contexts. Because Maple Grove was primarily an agricultural area through the historic period, contextual research focused on themes in agricultural development. Research questions included, for example: when was the area converted to agricultural production; what were early crops; when did farms diversify; was dairying important; and were other specialty crops grown? In addition, historians gathered information regarding significant persons, as well as early and continuous occupancy of farmsteads.

The historic contexts informed the field survey regarding what types of properties were expected within the APE. In addition, the contexts guided the field survey regarding which properties potentially meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, therefore, need further evaluation.

2.4 FIELD SURVEY

2.4.1 Archaeology

Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator for Phase I archaeology and Phase II precontact archaeology, and Mike Madson served as Principal Investigator for Phase II historic archaeology. Laurie Ollila, Tylia Varilek, and Joelle Jerve served as field archaeologists for the Phase I survey, which was completed in October of 2010 and April, May and June of 2011. Tylia Varilek, Garrett Knudsen and Kent Bakken served as field archaeologists for the Phase II investigations, which were completed in October and November of 2011.

Phase I Methods

As previously discussed, almost the entire project area (with the exception of one small parcel on the east end of the APE) has been previously surveyed for precontact archaeology. However, previous surveys did not consider historic farmsteads. Therefore, Summit's Phase I archaeological field investigation primarily consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing historical farmstead archaeological sites.

Areas demonstrably disturbed through previous construction or other modern land-use practices were excluded from survey unless the potential existed for intact cultural deposits beneath the disturbance. In addition, permanently wet areas (wetlands, lakes, ponds, streams) and slopes greater than 20 percent were excluded from survey because they are generally inhospitable to human occupation and are therefore unlikely to contain cultural resources.

Areas of moderate to high archaeological potential exhibiting 25 percent or more surface visibility were examined through a systematic pedestrian survey. A systematic pedestrian survey is a visual examination of the ground surface, during which field personnel walk across the project area at regular intervals to observe the surface for the presence of cultural remains. During the project, pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted along transects typically spaced five meters (16 feet) to 15 meters (49 feet) apart. Relevant buildings, structures, foundations, or other archaeological features were recorded with GPS, photography, field notes or sketch maps as appropriate.

Areas of moderate to high archaeological potential exhibiting less than 25 percent surface visibility were examined through systematic shovel testing. Systematic shovel testing involves the manual excavation of small holes 30 to 40 centimeters (11.8 to 15.7 inches) in diameter at regular intervals to identify subsurface archaeological materials. For this project, shovel tests were typically excavated at intervals of 15 meters (49 feet), except in

one area, where disturbance quickly became evident, and the interval was expanded to 30 meters (98 feet).

In areas where archaeological sites were identified, shovel testing was also used to define the boundaries of those sites within the APE. Shovel tests were excavated 5 and 10 meters (16 and 33 feet) from all positive shovel tests in the cardinal directions until two consecutive negative shovel tests spaced 5 meters (16.4 feet) apart were encountered, until severe disturbances or steep slopes were encountered, or until the edge of the APE was reached.

Shovel tests were excavated through all soil horizons with the potential for containing cultural remains and into the underlying sterile subsoil (C horizon). Excavated soils were passed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to ensure consistency in the recovery of cultural materials. Shovel test data were recorded on standardized forms. Recorded information included: 1) the designated field area within which each test was located; 2) the location of each shovel test in relation to natural or cultural features, or to other shovel tests, as appropriate; 3) a description of soil horizons, including depth, texture, and Munsell® color designation; and 4) the nature and depth of natural or cultural inclusions. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using a Trimble Pro-XRS®.

When archaeological sites were encountered during fieldwork, they were documented and given a unique field number (utilizing the Smithsonian trinomial system site number system, which reflects the state's numerical rank alphabetically in 1958, a two character abbreviation of the county, and the site number within the county (21HE320 for example). Site locations, characteristics, and conditions were recorded manually and digitally. GPS coordinates were recorded for each site, and each site was recorded on a 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle map of the project area.

When historic farmstead sites were encountered during fieldwork, relevant buildings, structures, foundations, or other archaeological features were recorded with GPS, photography, field notes or sketch maps as appropriate.

Phase II Methods

Phase II testing was comprised of additional shovel testing and excavation of 1-by-1-meter square units. Based on the results of the Phase I survey and additional shovel testing, units were placed in areas that were deemed most likely to produce the maximum amount of information toward characterizing the site deposits and determining site eligibility.

Each 1-by-1-meter unit was excavated through shovel skimming and hand excavation using a trowel. Excavation was comprised of 10-centimeter (4-inch) arbitrary levels. Units were excavated through all soil horizons with the potential for containing cultural remains and into the underlying sterile subsoil (C horizon). Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh to ensure consistency in the recovery of cultural materials.

Archaeological data was recorded through field notes, standardized forms, field maps, photographs, and GPS. Daily notes included staff present on-site, tasks conducted, excavation results, and overall impressions of the excavation units and of the archaeological site as a whole. Standardized level and feature forms were used to record information including methods of excavation, descriptions of soil horizons, including depth, texture, and Munsell® color designation; the nature and depth of natural or cultural inclusions; the number and types of artifacts recovered; associations between units, if applicable; and overall impressions regarding the function of the site as related to unit-specific data. Features and other cultural deposits with spatial information were plan-mapped in the field. Profile maps were drawn on a representative wall in each excavation unit. Color photographs were used to document all features, arbitrary levels, cultural deposits, and representative excavation unit walls. GPS coordinates were used to record the location of each excavation unit using a Trimble Pro-XRS®.

Laboratory

Artifacts collected during the survey were bagged by provenience and returned to Summit for processing, analysis, and temporary curation. Artifacts were processed according to current professional standards and state repository guidelines. Processing included cleaning and cataloging. Artifacts were analyzed with reference to type, material, function, and cultural association.

Artifacts recovered during the survey were located on private land. If the landowner chooses not to donate the artifacts recovered from his or her property, those artifacts will be transferred back to the landowner. If the landowner chooses to donate artifacts found on his or her property to the MHS, those artifacts will be prepared for curation at the MHS and submitted with associated copies of the field notes, laboratory records, maps, site forms, project report, and other relevant records.

2.4.2 Architecture-History

The Phase I architecture-history field investigation consisted of survey of all buildings and structures within the APE. Summit architectural historians identified buildings and structures 45 years in age or older based on background research and professional judgment and inventoried those properties with field notes and digital photographs. Buildings and structures less than 45 years old were not recorded. Historic-period farmsteads were further documented with site-plan sketches. Generally, the interiors of buildings were not surveyed. In the case of historic-period barns, however, if access could be gained, interiors were documented through photographs and floor-plan and cross-section sketches. Upon completing the field survey, a Minnesota Architecture-History Form was prepared for each recorded property within the APE. As described above, based on the historic contexts developed as part of the literature search, architectural historians identified whether any properties would potentially meet the NRHP criteria of significance and, therefore, would need additional evaluation.

3.0 LITERATURE SEARCH RESULTS

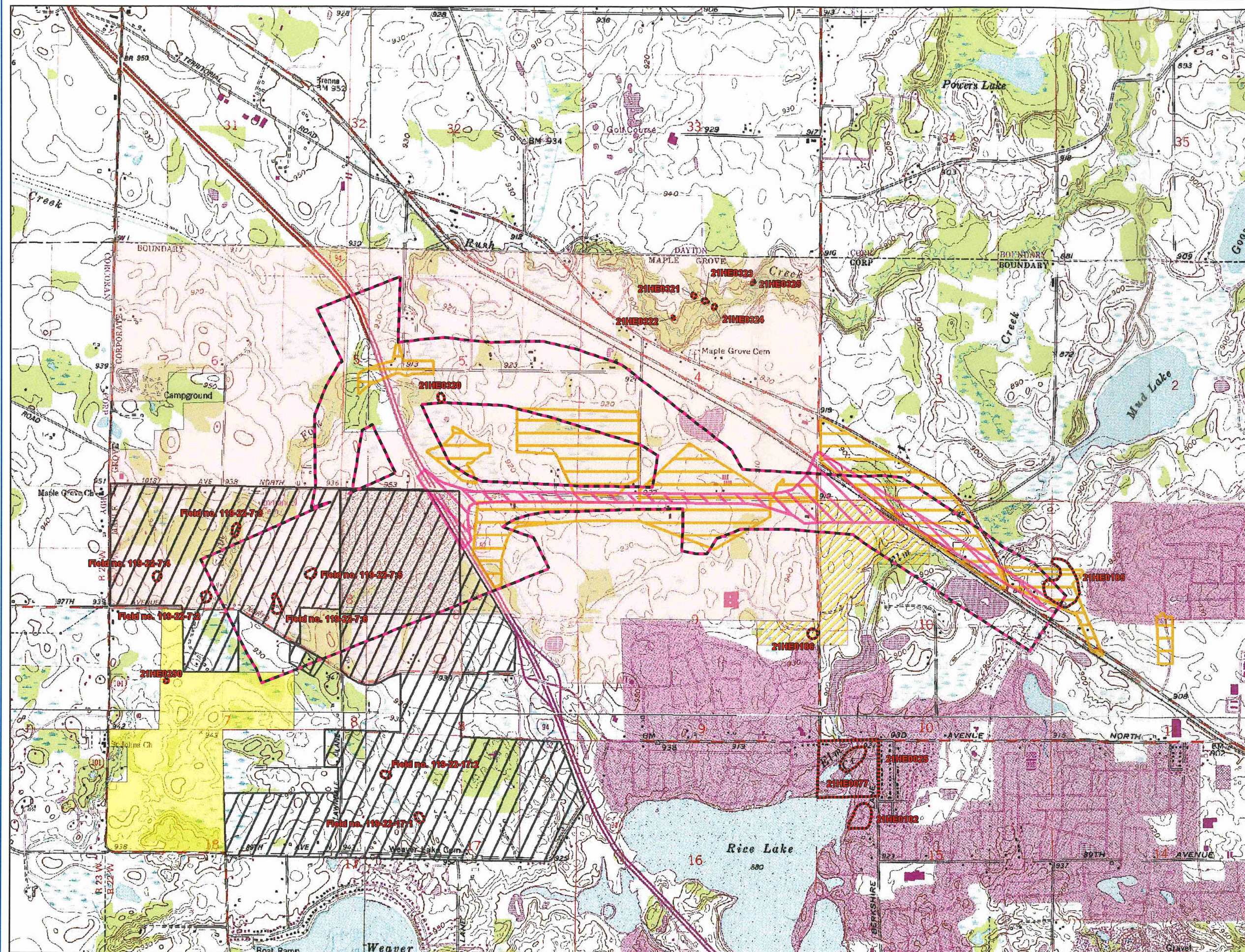
3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1.1 Previous Investigations

Background research revealed that eight archaeological surveys were previously completed within the project APE (Table 2). The entire APE, with the exception of very small parcel of land on the east end of the APE, has been previously surveyed for precontact archaeology (Figure 2). However, previous surveys did not consider historic farmsteads.

Table 2. Previous Archaeological Surveys within the APE

Year Surveyed (Author)	Company	Phase	Methods	Location	Results
1968 (Watrall 1969)	Minnesota Historical Society	Phase I	Surface survey and landowner interview	T 119N, R 22W, Section 8	No archaeological sites
1979 (Hudak and Emery 1979)	Archaeological Field Services, Inc.	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, hand probes	T 119N, R 22W, Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9	No archaeological sites
1993 (The 106 Group 1993)	The 106 Group, Ltd.	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, shovel testing	T 119N, R 22W, Sections 9 and 10	Site 21HE186
1993 -1994 (Woodward Clyde 1994)	Woodward-Clyde Consultants	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, shovel testing	T119N, R22W, Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11	Site 21HE185
1995 (Harrison 1995)	Archaeological Research Services	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, shovel testing	T 119N, R 22W, Section 7	Site 21HE250
1996 (Harrison 1996)	Archaeological Research Services	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, shovel testing	T 119N, R 22W, Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18	Field Sites 119-22-7:2; 119-22-7:3; 119-22-7:4; 119-22-7:6; 119-22-17:1; 119-22-17:2
1999 (Harrison 2001)	Archaeological Research Services	Phase I	Pedestrian survey, shovel testing	T199N, R22W, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9	Sites 21HE320, 21HE321, 21HE322, 21HE323, 21HE224, and 21HE325
2004 (Harrison 2005)	Archaeological Research Services	Phase I cultural resource assessment	N/A	T 119N, R 22W, Sections 4, 5, and 6	N/A



- Legend**
- Project Location/Archaeology APE
 - Previously Identified Sites within 1 mile of APE
 - Watrall 1969
 - Hudak and Emery 1979
 - The 106 Group 1993
 - Woodward and Clyde Consultants 1994
 - Harrison 1995
 - Harrison 1996
 - Harrison 2001



Site Location



0 2,000 Feet
1 inch = 2,000 feet

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 2

File: FigX_PreviousSurveys
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 04-05-2011
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MO



In 1968, the Minnesota Historical Society completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the Trunk Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance Study in Minnesota (Watrall 1969). This survey was comprised of landowner interviews and a surface survey cultivated corn field and outbuilding area in the NW ¼ of Section 8, Township 199 North, Range 22 West, completely within the current APE (see Figure 2). Some historic artifacts were collected for further research; however, these artifacts did not constitute an archaeological site.

Archaeological Field Services, Inc. (ARS) completed a Phase I survey in 1979 for the proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 252 Corridors in Anoka and Hennepin counties (Hudak and Emery 1979). The reconnaissance survey was conducted along a 300-foot-wide proposed corridor for TH 610 and 252. Within the current APE, the area on either side of 101st Ave North between CR 101 and Interstate 94 was investigated (see Figure 2). Relatively undisturbed areas were subject to the systematic pedestrian survey and subsurface testing, which used hand probes, and were conducted at 20 meter intervals to a depth of one meter and screened through ¼ inch mesh. Maps do not show specific survey areas and methods do not meet current standards. The report indicates that due to the time of year in which the survey was conducted, many landowners denied testing on their properties due to the mature nature of their crops (Hudak and Emery 1979). No archaeological sites were identified as a result of this survey.

In 1993, the 106 Group Ltd. completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the new Osseo High School site (The 106 Group 1993). The survey was comprised of systematic pedestrian survey and shovel testing in an area east of Fenbrook Lane and west of Elm Creek. The project crossed into the current APE in an area east of Fenbrook Lane and south of Highway 101. An isolated projectile point, site 21HE186, was identified on the surface of a plowed field during the survey.

In 1994, Woodward-Clyde Consultants completed a Phase I cultural resource investigation for the proposed Trunk Highway 610 project in Maple Grove and Brooklyn Park (Woodward-Clyde 1994). The survey was comprised of systematic pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and the inventorying of historic buildings (see Architecture-History section below). One new precontact site, 21HE185, was identified as a result of this survey. This survey encompassed much of the current APE.

In 1995, ARS completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the Proposed Gladstone Residential Development in Maple Grove (Harrison 1995). The survey was comprised of a systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance and shovel testing in an area south of 93rd Avenue North and east of CR 101. Only a small portion of the survey is within the current APE in the SE ¼ of Section 7, Township 119 North, Range 22 West. According to the 1995 report, this area was considered low potential and was therefore not systematically surveyed (Harrison 1995). Two grindstones, site 21HE250, were identified during the investigation.

In 1996, ARS completed a Phase I cultural resource assessment within the Northern and Southern Weaver Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) study areas (Harrison

1996). The survey was comprised of pedestrian surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and the inventorying of architecturally historic buildings (see Architecture-History section below). The portions of this survey which crosses into the current APE are located in an area south of 101st Avenue North, west of Interstate 94, north of 93rd Avenue North, and east of CR 101 in Sections 7 and 8, Township 119 North, Range 22 West (see Figure 2). ARS's report indicates that some landowners within their APE denied access to the project; these parcels have not been included as being previously surveyed in Figure 2. Five precontact (currently un-numbered) sites were identified within our APE in Section 7, Township 119 North, Range 22 West.

In 1999, ARS completed a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the West TH 610 and East TH 610 AUAR project (Harrison 2001). The survey was comprised of systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and the inventorying of architecturally historic buildings (see Architecture-History section below) in the entirety of Sections 4, 5, 6, and portions of Sections 7, 8, and 9 of Township 119 North, Range 22 West (see Figure 2). ARS's investigation completely encompassed the current APE, except for two properties which denied access, the portion of the current APE east of Fenbrook Lane, and the portion of the current APE south of 96th Ave North in Section 7. Six new archaeological sites (21HE320, 21HE321, 21HE322, 21HE323, 21HE224, and 21HE325) were identified as a result the ARS investigation.

In 2004, ARS completed a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the Proposed Elm Creek Interceptor Extensions – Dayton-Hassan Branch (Harrison 2005). All of the portions of this 2005 project that are within the current project's APE were previously investigated by ARS in 1999 and therefore not re-investigated in 2005 (Harrison 2001). Since the 2005 survey did not re-investigate areas within the current APE, this previous investigation is not illustrated on Figure 2.

3.1.2 Precontact Archaeology Sites

Literature and archival research indicates that four precontact archaeological sites have been previously recorded (field verified) within the project area (Table 3, see Figure 2).

Table 3. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within the APE

Site No. (Name)	Township	Range	Section	¼ Section	Site Description	Context
21HE320 (Gellerman)	116N	22W	5	NE ¼ -NE ¼- SW ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact, unknown
21HE185	119N	22W	10	E ½ -SE ¼ - NE ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact, unknown
			11	W ½ -W ½ - NW ¼		
Field Site 119-22-7:5	119W	22W	7	C – SE ¼ - NE ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact, unknown
Field Site 119-22-7:6	119W	22W	7	C – W ½	Lithic scatter	Precontact, unknown

21HE185 is a small lithic scatter located on an upland overlooking Elm Creek to the northwest. Investigations for TH 610 by Woodward Clyde in 1994 indicate that 21HE185 was comprised of three positive shovel tests containing one lithic artifact each (Woodward-Clyde 1994). While Woodward Clyde recommended close interval shovel testing, it appears the location of the site has since been severely compromised (and likely destroyed) by road construction.

21HE320 (Gellerman Site) is a small lithic scatter located on an upland overlooking Rush Creek to the west and a wetland immediately to the south. The site was discovered during a cultural resources survey for the TH 610 AUAR project completed by Christina Harrison (2001). Harrison identified a thin scatter of lithics between 10 and 30 centimeters below the surface (cmbs) in an area about comprised of residential yard and a grassy field. Close interval shovel testing was not conducted at this site and horizontal boundaries were not identified. At the time of Harrison's survey, further research of the site was recommended.

Field Site 119-22-7:5 is a small lithic scatter identified during a cultural resources survey for the TH 610 AUAR project for the City of Maple Grove completed by Christina Harrison (1996). The site is comprised of one piece of chert shatter along with some historic late 19th/early 20th century household artifacts (with no associated historic foundations) (Harrison 1996, page 24). Based on low density and lack of integrity, Harrison recommended no further investigation of this site.

Field Site 19-22-7:6 is a small lithic scatter identified during a cultural resources survey for the TH 610 AUAR project completed for the City of Maple Grove completed by Christina Harrison (1996). The site is comprised of chert and quartz debitage and a granite heat-treated possible grinder. Based on low density and lack of integrity, Harrison recommended no further investigation of this site.

Ten precontact archaeological sites have been previously recorded within one mile of the project area (Table 4, see Figure 2).

Table 4. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the APE

Site No. (Name)	Township	Range	Section	¼ Section	Site Description	Context
21HE25 (Pathfinder I)	119N	22W	15	SW ¼- NE ¼ -NW ¼ - NW ¼	Artifact scatter	Precontact, Late Woodland
21HE77	119N	22W	15	NW ¼-NW ¼	Mound	Precontact, Late Woodland
21HE102 (Pathfinder II)	119N	22W	15	NE ¼ -SW ¼-NW ¼	Artifact scatter/habitation	Precontact, Late Woodland
21HE186	119N	22W	9	E ½ -NE ¼ - NE ¼ -SE ¼	Isolated lithic	Precontact
21HE250 (Gladstone North)	119N	22W	7	NE ¼ -SW ¼ -SW ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact
21HE321 (DMR I)	119N	22W	4	SE ¼ -NE ¼ -NW ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact
21HE322 (DMR II)	119N	22W	4	SE ¼ -NE ¼ -NW ¼	Isolated lithic	Precontact
21HE323 (Meloche I)	119N	22W	4	SW ¼ -NW ¼ -NE ¼	Lithic scatter	Precontact
21HE324 (Meloche II)	119N	22W	4	SW ¼ -NW ¼ -NE ¼	Artifact scatter	Precontact, Woodland
21HE325 (Meloche III)	119N	22W	4	NE ¼ -NW ¼ -NE ¼	Isolated lithic	Precontact

South of the project area, sites 21HE25 and 21HE102 are located on a hill and ridge respectively above Rice Lake over 2/3 of a mile south of the project area and both date to the Late Woodland period based on the ceramics present at the sites. Site 21HE186 is an isolated lithic find from a plowed field near Elm Creek and is located approximately 2,100 feet (0.40 mile) south of the APE. The Gladstone North site (21HE250) is a sparse lithic scatter on a ridge near the South Fork of the Rush Creek, and is located approximately 1,900 feet (0.36 mile) west of the project area. 21HE77 is the only mound site within one mile of the APE and is located approximately 3,500 feet (0.66 mile) south of the eastern portion of the project area.

Five sites have been identified north of the project area between 1,000-3,100 feet away (approximately 1/5 to 2/3 mile away), all of which are located on either bluffs or terraces above Rush Creek. Sites 21HE321 (DMR I), 21HE322 (DMR II), 21HE323 (Meloche I),

and 21HE325 (Meloche III) are lithic scatters or isolated lithic finds and site 21HE324 (Meloche II) is a Woodland Period artifact scatter.

3.1.3 Historic Archaeology Sites

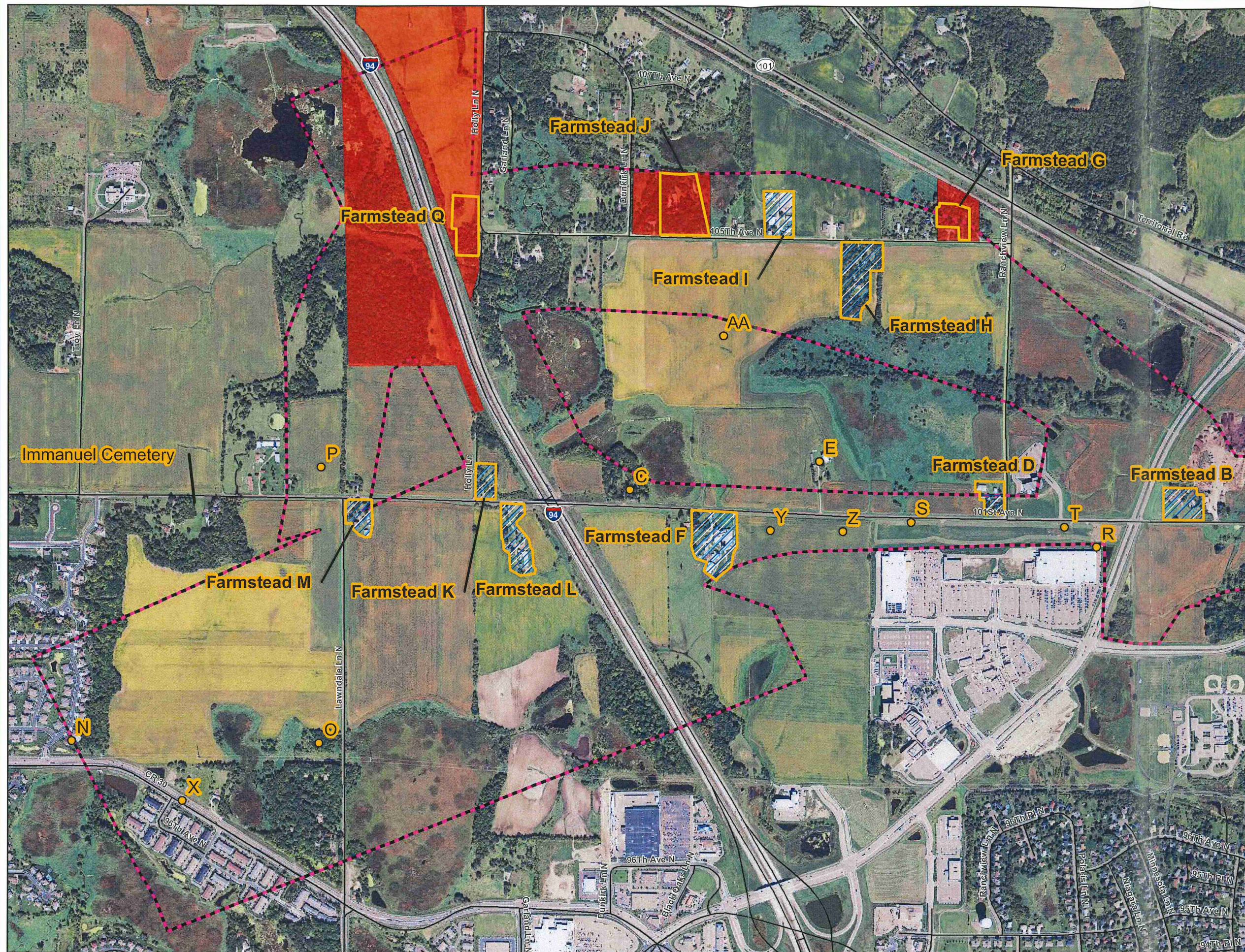
No historical-archaeological sites have been previously recorded in or within one mile of the project area. A review of available historical maps and aerial photographs indicated 14 historical farmsteads within the APE (Farmsteads A, B, D through M, Q and V) (see Figure 3). In addition, 12 other possible farmstead locations (properties N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z and AA), the Dale Berthiaume House (Property C), and references to a few cemeteries were noted on historical maps or aerials as noted on Figures 3a and 3b, however, with the exception of the Immanuel Cemetery, all of these properties have been plowed over, removed or replaced by modern buildings. The remainder of the APE was historically undeveloped or occupied by agricultural fields, and was therefore considered to have low potential for containing historical-archaeological resources.

Farmstead A

Farmstead A is located in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, T119N, R22W. The GLO tract book contains a transaction dating to August 18, 1856, identifying a Melinda Angell as the claimant to the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9. The property, listed at 80 acres, was patented to Ms. Angell in 1859.

No buildings are illustrated in the location of the farmstead on an 1873 plat map dating to 1873, by which time the 80-acre property was owned by A. M. Banker (Wright 1873). Between 1873 and 1879, a farmstead was established on the property. Mr. Banker retained the 80 acres until at least 1890 then reduced the property size to 76 acres by 1898 (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898). Ownership of the property was subsequently transferred to G. E. Banker by 1914 (Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories, and later plat maps that might provide information on historical property ownership are not available. Aerial photographs, however, convey information on the layout of the farmstead from 1837 to 1962.

Comparison of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, and 1962 shows a fairly consistent layout to this farmstead throughout these years. As of 1937, it consisted of house, barn, and two outbuildings which were accessed by a driveway that extended westward from Fernbrook Lane North past the south end of the house to an open work area around which the remaining buildings were situated. A few trees were scattered across the property, and a paddock was present along the south side of the barn. Within the next ten years, a silo was erected at the southwest corner of the barn, and a large outbuilding was constructed near the northwest corner of the work space. By 1957, two small outbuildings were added, and the barn was expanded to the south, and one of the outbuildings visible on the 1937 photograph had been removed. The same overall layout was retained until at least 1962, although a grain bin was added prior to that year and after 1957.



- Legend**
- Project Location/Archaeology APE
 - Non-Extant Farmstead Location
 - Farmstead Location
 - Pedestrian Survey Area
 - Shovel Test Area
 - No Access



0 900 Feet
1 inch = 900 feet

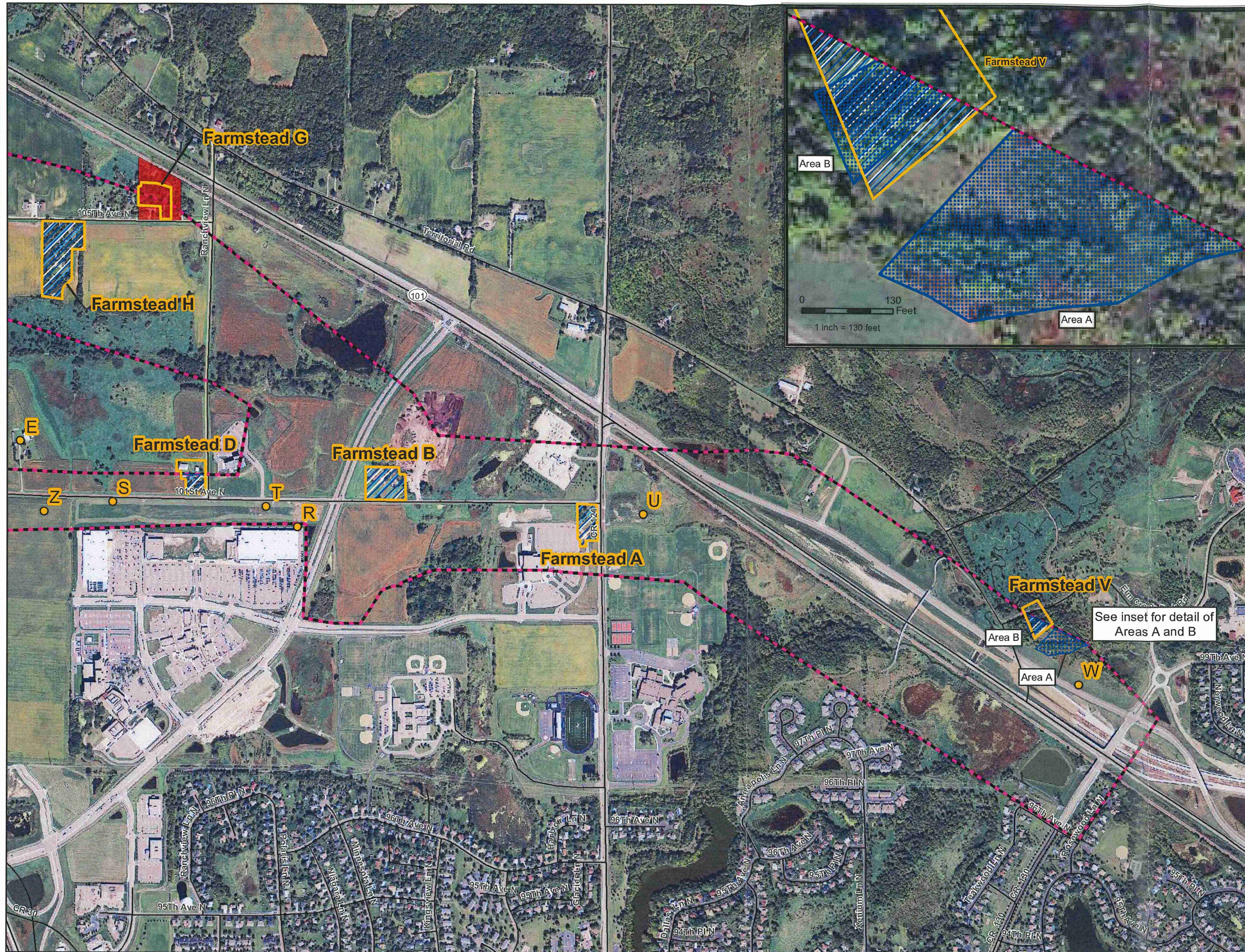
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY RESULTS

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 3a

File: FigXa_Arc_Survey_Results
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 06-03-11
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MO





Legend

- Project Location/Archaeology APE
- Non-Exant Farmstead Location
- Farmstead Location
- Pedestrian Survey Area
- Shovel Test Area
- No Access



0 900 Feet
1 inch = 900 feet

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGY RESULTS

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 3b

File: Fig3b_Arc_Survey_Results
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 06-03-11
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MO



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Current aerial photographs indicate that all of the aforementioned buildings, structures, and features have been removed, and that a large construction project is currently underway on the property.

Farmstead B (AHR#20)

Farmstead B is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T119N, R22W. According to the GLO tract book, the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, comprising 160 acres, claimed by an Adin C. Austin on March 11, 1857, and patented to the same in 1860.

The property is depicted as comprising 80 acres and owned by John M. Eddy on plat maps dating to 1873 and 1879 then being reduced to 56.30 acres and transferred to E. W. Marchant by 1890 (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890). Fred Walter obtained ownership of the property by 1898, at which time it had been expanded to encompass 65.80 acres. By 1914, Mr. Walter had constructed a farmstead on the property and increased its size to 95.80 acres (Dahl 1898; Webb 1914).

A county history dating to 1881 indicates that a John M. Eddy arrived in Maple Grove Township in 1856, and quickly settled within Section 4. Mr. Eddy originated from New Haven, Vermont, and ventured to Minnesota after spending five years in California. His marriage to Mary E. Evans, also a native of Vermont, on February 24, 1857, was the first in the area. Mr. Eddy was elected "town clerk" during a meeting held on April 11, 1858, and retained this position for nine years, during which time he also served in the Second Minnesota Cavalry from December 1863 to December 1865, then resumed farming following his military discharge (Foote et al. 1881:323, 326).

Comparison of historical aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, and 1967 between each other and with recent aerial photographs shows that this farmstead retained a fairly similar layout through the late 1940s. As of 1937, it existed as a complex of approximately 11 buildings and structures with a mature windbreak to the west and southwest and an access road that extended north from 101st Avenue North to a central workspace. Two minor access roads also extended northwestward and eastward from the workspace, respectively, into the adjacent fields, and a fenced paddock was present immediately east of the barn. Within the next ten years, two outbuildings were added in the northwest quarter of the complex. Several small outbuildings had been added to the farmstead by 1957, and much of the windbreak along the west side of the farmstead was removed, as were three buildings or structures located in the eastern half of the property. By 1967, five more buildings or structures had been removed from the site, and a small outbuilding or structure first visible on the 1957 aerial photograph near the west side of the barn had been replaced with another outbuilding or structure of similar size.

Current aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the buildings and structures have been removed since 1967 except for the barn, silo, and two outbuildings first visible on the 1947 aerial photograph. The remaining portions of the farmstead have become overgrown except for the primary access road, which now continues northeastward to an area of construction and equipment storage.

Farmstead D (AHR#19)

Farmstead D is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T119N, R22W. According to the GLO tract book, the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, which comprised 80 acres, was claimed by James M. Corey (sic) on July 7, 1857, and patented to the same individual in 1860.

No structures are depicted in the vicinity of the farmstead on the original 1856 GLO map of the project area or on an 1873 historical plat map (Wright 1873). A building is illustrated in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T119N, R22W in the vicinity of the farmstead on a plat map dating to 1879 within an approximately 20-acre parcel owned by Conover (sic) (Warner 1879). This building is not depicted on an 1890 plat map of the project area, however, and it is unclear whether this building was associated with the current farmstead (C. M. Foote & Co. 1890). By 1898, the western end of the aforementioned parcel had been acquired by Julius J. Schubert, and was extended slightly westward to include the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4. A building had also been established within this property by this date (Dahl 1898). Between 1898 and 1914, the western end of the parcel had been extended once again to include the entire SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, which comprised 39 acres, and ownership of the property had been transferred to C. G. Oswald. A north-south-running road had also been constructed through the center of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, which bisected the farmstead. No building is illustrated on the property on the 1914 plat map of the project area, though it is unclear whether this represents a cartographic error or the actual removal of the possible farmhouse (Webb 1914).

A Maple Grove roster lists a John A. Conover, possibly the same individual as Conover, as an assessor in 1880 (Foote et al. 1881:324).

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, and 1971 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. As of 1938, the farmstead was bisected by Ranchview Lane North, with the residence, barn, silo, and outbuildings and/or structures located on the west side of the road, and a plowed agricultural field on the east. The buildings on the west side were accessed by a short driveway that extended westward from Ranchview Lane North and terminated in a large workspace, around which the barn and most of the outbuildings were arranged. A paddock was also present that extended westward from the west side of a second possible barn in the northwest corner of the farmyard. The portion of the farmstead situated east of Ranchview Lane North was bordered to the south by a cluster of trees, and to the west and north by agricultural fields, while the agricultural fields located east of the road were surrounded by additional fields.

Within the next twenty years, little appears to have changed on the farmstead except for the addition of a small outbuilding located next to the southeast corner of the barn. Three unidentified features, possibly farming equipment or semi-permanent structures, are present within the agricultural fields on the east side of Ranchview Lane North on an aerial photograph of the farmstead from 1947. These do not appear, however, on any subsequent aerial photographs of the project area.

By 1967, a silo, two large outbuildings, and a small outbuilding/structure had been constructed in the east half of the farmyard, and the paddock had become overgrown. The farmstead retained a similar layout through at least 1971.

A current aerial photograph shows that almost all of the buildings and structures visible on the historical aerial photographs of the portion of the farmstead located west of Ranchview Lane North have been removed or replaced, with the exception of the farmhouse and one outbuilding first visible on the 1937 aerial photograph of the project area. The portion of the farmstead located east of Ranchview Lane North has been incorporated into the landscaping of a medical complex.

Farmstead E (AHR#3)

Farmstead E is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. The GLO tract book identifies a James M. Corey as claiming 40 acres within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 on March 7, 1857, to whom the property was patented in 1860. According to the Century Farms Database application, Ferdinand Radintz obtained ownership of the property from David and Abigail Chase in 1865, which by that time had been expanded to include approximately 160 acres. No structures are depicted in the vicinity of the farmstead on the original 1856 GLO map of the project area. A building must have been erected sometime before 1873, as a building is present on the 1873 plat map (Wright 1873). Ownership of the roughly 160-acre property was subsequently transferred to Frederick Radintz, Ferdinand's son, in 1900, then to Henry Radintz, Frederick's brother, in 1908, and finally to Alfred Radintz, Henry's son, in 1938. Mr. Alfred Radintz is listed as the current property owner. The Century Farm Database application notes that the Radintz family originated from Prussia, and that none of the original farmstead buildings are extant.

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, 1971, and 1991 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. These photographs show a fairly consistent layout of this farmstead throughout these years. As of 1937, it consisted of seven buildings and a structure that were organized around a central workspace and accessed by a gravel driveway that extended northward from 101st Avenue North. Within the next ten years, two outbuildings and a structure were added, and a windbreak was established along the west side of the driveway directly across from the farmhouse. This farmstead layout was retained through at least 1971, although one of the outbuildings noted on the 1947 aerial photograph had been removed, and an additional small building or structure had been added within the northwest corner of the property sometime between 1957 and 1967 (the 1957 aerial photograph is covered with writing in this location). Between 1971 and 1991, an additional building was removed from the northeast corner of the farmstead.

Current aerial photographs indicate that the structure and all but two of the buildings visible on the 1937 aerial photograph and one of the buildings visible on the 1947 aerial photograph are extant. In addition, foundations are present in the locations of the other

two buildings visible on the 1937 photograph which were removed sometime after 1971 and 1991, respectively.

Farmstead F (AHR#2)

Farmstead F is located in the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W. According to the GLO tract book, an Oscar Champlin claimed the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 8 on September 9, 1856. The 40-acre property was patented to Mr. Champlin in 1859.

A structure associated with the property does not appear on available historical maps until 1914 (when the property was owned by Henry C. Radintz and had been expanded to 75 acres), indicating that the farmstead was established prior to 1914 and after 1898 (GLO 1856; Wright 1873; Andreas 1874; Warner 1879; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). According to the Century Farms Database application, ownership of the property was transferred from Andrew J. Roe to Ferdinand Radintz, Henry's father, on January 10, 1887, at which time the farmstead comprised 160 acres and cost fifty dollars per acre. Henry obtained ownership of the property in 1894, and then transferred ownership of the farmstead to his son, Theodore F. Radintz, in 1935. In 1987, the Theodore Radintz Family Trust obtained ownership of the property. The Century Farm Database application also notes that the Radintz family originated from Prussia, and that none of the original farmstead buildings are extant on the property.

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, 1971, and 1991 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. As of 1937, the farmstead contained a house, barn, granary, grain bin, silo, and up to eight small outbuildings. The farmyard was accessed by a drive that extended southward from the south side of 101st Avenue North and terminated in a large workspace, around which the majority of the farm buildings were situated. A cluster of mature trees surrounded the farmhouse, which was located along the west side of the drive.

Between 1937 and 1947, two outbuildings were added within the southern half of the farmstead, and the easternmost outbuilding was removed. In addition, a nascent windbreak had been established east of the farmhouse. By 1957, an outbuilding located east of the barn had also been removed, and the original farmhouse had been replaced with a modern house. The farmstead changed dramatically within the next ten years, including the construction of two silos, a feed bunk, a shed, a pole barn, and an addition along the east side of the barn. Three outbuildings were also removed from the property. By 1971, one of the outbuildings located in the south end of the farmstead had been replaced or expanded, and two outbuildings and a grain bin had been erected. Three additional buildings and a grain bin were added to the southeast corner of the farmstead within the next twenty years, and one of the outbuildings first present on the 1971 aerial photograph was removed.

Current aerial photographs indicate that all but one of the buildings and structures visible on the 1991 aerial photograph are still extant, including the house, barn, granary, grain

bin, silo, and four outbuildings present on the 1937 aerial photograph, the feed bunk, two silos, and shed first present on the 1967 photograph, the grain bin and an outbuilding constructed sometime between 1967 and 1971, and three outbuildings added to the property between 1971 and 1991.

Farmstead G (AHR#15)

Farmstead G is located in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W. GLO tract book records detail a transaction involving the purchase of the W ½ of the NW ¼ of Section 4 by William E. Evans on November 10, 1856. Mr. Evans was awarded patent of the 80 acres in 1859, and retained ownership of the property through at least 1890, by which time it had been reduced to 57 acres (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890).

No buildings are shown on this property on an 1890 plat map of the project area, thus the first farmstead on the property was constructed between that date and 1898, when it appeared on a plat map within 15 acres owned by J. H. Mitchell, likely John H. Mitchell, who also owned property immediately east and south of this parcel (C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898). The acreage remained the same through the ownership of D. Wendt in 1914 (Webb 1914). Ownership information after 1914 could not be ascertained from available plat maps.

A county history notes that a W. E. Evans, possibly the same individual as William E. Evans, was a mill-wright from Vermont and one of the original settlers of Maple Grove. He held several town office positions and constructed a log cabin that was converted into a granary (Foote et al. 1881:326). The exact location of the log cabin is unknown, though it was the “first log cabin on the road between Minneapolis and the Crow River (Deane 1977:1).”

Another county history mentions that J. H. Mitchell was born in Kittery, Maine, in 1824, and served as a sailor with the United States Coast Survey for several years. In May of 1855, Mr. Mitchell moved with his family to Dayton in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and constructed the first home in the town. One month later, Mr. Mitchell made a claim on property located within Frankfort Township in Wright County, and in 1858, he assisted in the organization of the town of Hassen within that township. Mr. Mitchell served as Hassen's first postmaster and chairman of the Board of Supervisors, erected the town's first schoolhouse in 1857, and taught the first half of that school year. In April of 1861, he moved to Maple Grove township and was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors the following year. Mr. Mitchell also served as deputy provost marshal until enlisting in the Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in 1864. He continued to hold positions with the City of Hassen following his discharge in 1865, including County Commissioner (1873-1875) and chairman of the town board [1892-1895(?)], and conducted the national census in Maple Grove and surrounding towns in 1870 and 1890 (Atwater and Stevens 1895:1373). The county history does not provide specific information on Mr. Mitchell's farm operations.

Comparison of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, 1971, and 1991 shows that this farmstead remained fairly similar through the late 1940s. As of 1937, the farmstead consisted of a residence, barn, and at least three outbuildings. A driveway extended northward from 105th Avenue North to a workspace was situated just northeast of the residence, around which the barn and most of the outbuildings were positioned. Clusters of trees were also present along the north and south ends of the farmstead, respectively. Although the quality of the 1947 aerial photograph is poor, it appears that by that date, a few small outbuildings and/or structures may have been added within the eastern half of the farmstead.

By 1957, however, the barn and most of the outbuildings had been removed from the property, and a modern garage had been constructed immediately northeast of the farmhouse. The farmstead retained this general layout through at least 1971, with the exception of the removal of an outbuilding from the northeast corner of the farmyard sometime between 1957 and 1967, and the addition of a small outbuilding along the eastern edge of the property sometime between 1967 and 1971. Dense tree cover obscured most of the farmstead on the aerial photograph of the project area dating to 1991, though the farmhouse, garage, and outbuilding added sometime between 1967 and 1971 were visible.

The current aerial photograph shows that only the farmhouse, garage, and an outbuilding first visible on the 1967 aerial photograph of the project area are extant. The workspace has become overgrown, and two large, modern outbuildings have been constructed at the north end of the farmyard.

Farmstead H (AHR#12)

Farmstead H is located in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. The GLO tract book contains an entry dating to July 7, 1857, which identifies a James M. Corey as the claimant. The property, listed as 40 acres within the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, was patented to Mr. Corey in 1859.

The earliest plat map that depicts a building on this property dates to 1890, indicating that the farmstead was established prior to that date but after 1873, the next earliest available plat map of the project area. On this map, F. W. Mitchell is listed as the owner of the 40-acre property. Mr. Mitchell had owned the property since at least 1873, and retained ownership of the 40 acres through at least 1898, when the property is listed under the name of Fred W. Mitchell, likely the same individual (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890). By 1914, ownership of the farmstead had been transferred to C. F. Ziebarth (Webb 1914). No building is depicted within the property on the 1914 plat map of the project area, however, and it is unclear whether the absence of the building represents a cartographic error, or the actual removal of the building, since a building does appear on the property on an aerial photograph dating to 1937 (C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories.

A review of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, and 1971 indicates that few similarities exist between the historical and current layout of the farmstead. As of 1937, the farmstead consisted of a house, a barn with a paddock, and two outbuildings that were accessed by a driveway that extended southward from 105th Avenue North. Most of the northern portion of the property was wooded, and agricultural fields were present to the west, east, and south. A field access was also present that ran southward from the south end of the paddock into the adjacent field. Between 1937 and 1947, a small outbuilding was erected along the western edge of the farmyard, and a second, larger outbuilding was constructed east of the barn alongside the eastern edge of the driveway. Within the next ten years, all but the house, barn, and large outbuilding first visible on the 1947 aerial photograph had been removed, and the paddock had become overgrown. By 1967, a garden had been established within the eastern half of the farmyard, and a small shed was erected just north of it. The outbuilding added to the property sometime between 1937 and 1947 had also been removed. The farmstead retained this layout through at least 1971.

Farmstead I (AHR#11)

Farmstead I is located in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. According to GLO tract book records, William E. Evans claimed 80 acres within the E ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 5 on November 10, 1856, and received a patent for the property in 1859.

A structure associated with this farmstead is not illustrated on any available historical maps of the project area that depict buildings, which date to 1856, 1873, 1874, 1879, 1890, and 1914 (GLO 1856; Wright 1873; Andreas 1874; Warner 1879; Foote 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). Several buildings and structures are visible within the property on an aerial photograph dating to 1937, indicating that the farmstead was established prior to that date, but after 1914, the year of the most recent plat map available that depicts buildings (Webb 1914). County history notes regarding W. E. Evans are summarized under *Farmstead G*.

Comparison of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, and 1971 between each other and with recent aerial photographs shows that this farmstead has undergone significant changes over the years, and that few similarities exist between the historical layout of the farm and its current appearance. As of 1937, a driveway extended northward from 105th Avenue North to a large workspace, along which a house, barn, silo, and up to seven buildings and/or structures were arranged to the west and north. Large clusters of trees were present in the north half of the property and immediately west of the farmhouse. In addition, a field access extended northeastward from the southwest corner of the property to the north end of the aforementioned workspace. The construction of another large outbuilding located along the east side of the workspace is also visible on the 1937 aerial photograph.

Within the next ten years, one outbuilding was removed and one outbuilding was added to the farmstead, respectively, and a windbreak was established along the west side of the

property. By 1957, three additional outbuildings had been erected within the north-central portion of the farmyard. After 1957 and prior to 1967, another large outbuilding had been constructed within the northwest corner of the farmstead, two possible grain bins were added along the east side of the workspace, and the field access had become overgrown. The farmstead continued to develop between 1967 and 1971 with the establishment of two paddocks around the large outbuilding in the northwest corner of the farmstead, and the expansion of an outbuilding located immediately north of this outbuilding.

Current aerial photographs show that only the farmhouse and four outbuildings are extant. In addition, the barn has been replaced with a modern garage, a modern storage shed has been constructed within the southeastern corner of the farmstead, and the two paddocks have become cultivated and overgrown, respectively. The northernmost end of the farmstead has also been cultivated since 1971.

Farmstead J

Farmstead J is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. A GLO tract book record dating to March 9, 185(??), shows that 80 acres were claimed within the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5 by Benjamin L. Austin, and that a patent for the property was awarded to Mr. Austin in 1860.

No buildings associated with this property are depicted on GLO survey maps or in *An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota*, indicating that the first building on the property was constructed sometime after 1874 and prior to 1898, the date of the first available plat map upon which a building appears in this area (Wright 1873; Andreas 1874; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898). At that time, the 153.71-acre property was owned by B. F. Laflin. This individual continued to own the approximately 160-acre property through at least 1914 (Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories, and later plat maps that might provide information on historical property ownership are not available. Aerial photographs, however, convey information on the layout of the farmstead during that time.

A review of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, and 1971 indicates that the farmstead remained fairly similar in layout through the late 1950s. As of 1937, the farmstead contained a house, barn, silo, grain bin, and two outbuildings surrounded by woods. These buildings and structures were accessed by a drive that extended northwestward from 105th Avenue North through a wooded area then to a clearing within which the farmstead components were located. The drive then continued northwestward beyond the clearing to cultivated fields. Between 1937 and 1957, only a single outbuilding was removed from the property. Within the next five years, a Quonset, two grain bins, and two outbuildings were constructed in the farmyard. This layout was retained through at least 1971.

Current aerial photographs show that although three grain bins, the silo, and two outbuilding have since been removed, the house, barn, Quonset, and an outbuilding first visible on the 1962 aerial photograph of the project area are still extant. A small garage

has also been added near the northeast corner of the farmhouse. Although the property includes extant buildings and structures, they could not be surveyed as part of the architecture-history Phase I because access to the property was denied by the landowner and visibility was extremely limited from the public right of way (see Section 5.2).

Farmstead K

Farmstead K is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. GLO tract book records indicate that on March 6, 1857, a John M. Smith placed a claim on 40 acres within the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5. This property was patented to Mr. Smith in 1860.

An Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Minnesota depicts no structures on this property as of 1874, but a structure is on the 1879 plat of the project area, indicating that it was built sometime during that five-year period (Andreas 1874; Warner 1879). On this map, F. Bonn is listed as the owner of the approximately 40-acre property. The acreage remained the same under the ownership of Fred Bonn in 1890, but was decreased by two acres after that year and prior to 1898, when it was owned by Wm. C. Bonn. By 1914, ownership of the property had been transferred to Gath Onke (Warner 1879; C. M. Foot 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories.

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, and 1971 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. As of 1937, the farmstead contained a house, barn, and four outbuildings. The farmyard was accessed by a roughly L-shaped driveway that extended northward from 101st Avenue north to the house, then northwestward to the south end of the barn, and then continued westward to an unnamed gravel road. A few trees were also scattered throughout the southwest corner of the property. The farmstead retained this layout through 1967, with the exception of the addition of a small outbuilding in the northwest corner of the farmyard between 1947 and 1957. By 1971, two of the outbuildings visible on the 1937 aerial photograph and the additional outbuilding first visible on the 1957 aerial photograph had been removed.

Current aerial photographs show that the farmstead has retained its 1971 layout, and that a windbreak has been established along the east and north sides of the property.

Farmstead L

Farmstead L is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8, T119N, R22W. The GLO tract book contains a transaction dating to September 28, 1860, identifying a Frederick Bonn as the claimant to the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8. The property, listed at 160 acres, was patented to Mr. Bonn later that year.

A building in the vicinity of the farmstead is depicted on an 1873 plat map of the project area, indicating that it was established prior to that date and after 1856, given that it does not appear on the original GLO survey map of the APE (Wright 1873). By 1873, Christian Schneider owned the property, which had been reduced to 80 acres, and held it

through 1879, when the farmstead included 120 acres, into at least 1890, when it was reduced to 80 acres again (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890). By 1898, the farmstead, which had increased to 118.60 acres, was owned by Jacob Bingenheimer. This acreage was maintained through at least 1914, by which time F. B. Bingenheimer had obtained ownership of the property (Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories.

Comparison of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, and 1991 with each other and with recent aerial photographs shows a fairly consistent layout to this farmstead throughout the late 1960s. As of 1937, it existed as a complex of at least twelve buildings and structures, including a house, barn, and silo, located immediately south of a large cluster of trees. At this time, a driveway was present that extended southward from 101st Avenue North through the center of the farmstead where it looped in front of the farmhouse, then continued south-southeastward through a workspace, around which the majority of the farmstead components were arranged. A field access was also present that extended southeastward from the southeast corner of the workspace into adjacent fields.

By 1947, one small outbuilding located within the grassy center of the driveway loop was removed, and a new outbuilding had been added just northeast of the barn. Two more outbuildings situated in the southwest corner of the farmyard were removed by 1957, by which time an L-shaped windbreak had been established southeast of the farmhouse. The same overall layout was retained during the next ten years, although an outbuilding was removed from the southern end of the property between 1957 and 1962.

By 1971, however, the barn, silo, and an outbuilding located northeast of the barn had been removed, and a large gravel parking lot had been constructed northwest of the aforementioned cluster of trees, likely in connection with the construction of Interstate 94 visible immediately east of the farmstead property on the 1971 aerial photograph of the project area. This photograph also shows that an access road had been established between the construction zone and the parking lot, which traversed the north end of the farmstead driveway. Between 1971 and 1991, the parking lot and a small outbuilding had been removed, and nine additional buildings and/or structures, including four grain bins, had been added along the south end of the workspace.

Current aerial photographs indicate that none of the buildings visible on the aerial photographs dating from 1937 to 1971 are extant; only those buildings and structures added to the farmstead between 1971 and 1991 remain on the property. The field access has also become overgrown.

Farmstead M (AHR#1)

Farmstead M is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8, T119N, R22W. According to GLO tract records, this property was included in the 160 acres of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 8 claimed by Frederick Bonn in 1860, as previously mentioned.

No buildings are depicted as associated with this farmstead on the GLO survey map, which dates to 1856, but a building is depicted on an 1873 plat map of the project area, indicating that it was constructed sometime during this 17-year period (Wright 1873). On this map, Fred Bonn is listed as the owner of the approximately 80-acre property. This acreage was maintained through the ownership of D. Bonn in 1874, Daniel Bonn (possibly the same as D. Bonn) in 1879 through at least 1898, and Geo. Bonn in 1914 (Andreas 1874; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). No mention of this farmstead is made in local or county histories.

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, and 1991 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. Several structures are apparent on the 1937 aerial photograph, including a house, barn, silo, and up to nine outbuildings and/or structures. The house was accessed by a driveway that extended southward from 101st Avenue North. A second drive extended eastward from Lawndale Lane North to the northwest corner of a central workspace. A field access was also noted running eastward then southward from the southeast corner of the workspace into adjacent fields. The farmhouse was surrounded by a thick grove of trees, and most of the outbuildings were situated around the workspace.

Between 1937 and 1947, one of the outbuildings located in the northwest corner of the farmyard was removed. By 1957, at least three more outbuildings had been removed, and a small outbuilding had been constructed at the southern end of the farmstead. Within the next five years, three rectangular and two circular structures were added within the southeastern corner of the farmyard. These structures may have been semi-permanent, however, since none of them appear on the 1967 aerial photograph of the project area. The 1967 photograph also shows that an outbuilding visible on the 1937 photograph located southeast of the house had been replaced with a larger outbuilding, that a small outbuilding had been removed from the south end of the property, that construction of another large outbuilding was in progress in the southeast corner of the farmyard, and that the field access had been cultivated. Between 1967 and 1971, a large outbuilding was added to the northeast corner of the workspace, and the farmhouse was removed. By 1991, an outbuilding and grain bin first visible on the 1937 aerial were no longer present.

Current aerial photographs indicate that the barn and silo are extant, as well as an outbuilding first visible on the 1991 aerial photograph and a grain bin added sometime between 1991 and 2009 (the date of the most recent aerial photograph of the area). In addition, one of the outbuildings located along the eastern edge of the farmyard in the 1937 aerial photograph has been replaced with a new outbuilding, and the foundation of an outbuilding dating to at least 1937 is visible in the southeast corner of the workspace. Both driveways are also still accessible, though some of the trees in the northwest corner of the property have been removed.

Farmstead Q

Farmstead Q is located in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. GLO tract book records show that Charles Saussele claimed the W ½ of the NW ¼ as well as the W ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 5 on October 9, 1860. The property, which comprised 160 acres, was patented to Mr. Saussele in 1861.

A building associated with this farmstead does not appear on the 1856 GLO survey map of the project area, but is depicted on an 1873 plat map, indicating that the farmstead was established in the 17 years after the GLO survey. Mr. Saussele/Sauselle continued to own the approximately 160-acre property through at least 1914 (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). County histories note that Carl Saussele/Sauselle, who arrived in Maple Grove township around 1855, was one of the first settlers in the area (Atwater and Stevens 1895:1369).

Comparison of aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1967, and 1971 with each other and with recent aerial photographs shows that the farmstead retained a fairly similar layout through the late 1960s. As of 1937, the farmstead comprised at least seven buildings, including a house, barn, and five outbuildings. These were loosely arranged around a central workspace that was accessed by a V-shaped driveway that extended westward from Holly Lane North. The house was surrounded by a dense cluster of trees, and an access road was present that extended southwestward from Holly Lane North to just north of the house. Between 1937 and 1947, two small structures were added immediately south of the southernmost outbuilding in the farmyard, and the two eastern ends of the driveway were merged. Within the next ten years, the structures added between 1937 and 1947 were removed, and two additional structures or features appeared in the southwest corner of the property. An additional outbuilding was also constructed at the west end of the driveway just northeast of the barn, and the access road was diverted northwestward to follow the southern edge of an agricultural field.

By 1962, two unidentified linear features had been constructed that extended northward and southward, respectively, from the farmhouse into the adjacent trees, and the two structures or features first visible on the 1957 aerial photograph were no longer extant. The linear features, as well as the outbuilding erected at the west end of the driveway, were removed from the property by 1967. Between 1967 and 1971, two more outbuildings first visible on the 1937 aerial photograph were also removed.

Current aerial photographs indicate that most of the farmstead has become overgrown with trees and dense vegetation, and that no extant buildings are readily visible on the property.

Farmstead V

Farmstead V is located in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 10, T119N, R22W. The GLO tract book contains a transaction dating to April 24, 1856, identifying a William Trott as the claimant to the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 10. The property, listed at 40 acres, was patented to Mr. Trott in 1857/9.

No structures are depicted in the vicinity of the farmstead on the original General Land Office survey map of the project area, which dates to 1856. A building is illustrated within the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 10 on an 1873 plat map within property owned by Mr. Trott, though this building appears farther north than the current location of the farmstead (Wright 1873). Sometime between 1873 and 1879, a building was constructed in the current location of the farmstead, with H. Roberts listed as the owner of the property, which had been carved out of the land owned by Mr. Trott (Warner 1879). Roberts retained ownership of the tiny parcel through at least 1890 (Foote 1890). By 1898, ownership of the property had been transferred to G. H. Henry and R. J. Selxler, who also owned land to the south (Dahl 1898). As of 1914, H. M. Setzler et al. had incorporated the parcel into a 126.84 acre swath that included land both north and south of Territorial Road (Webb 1914).

A county history notes that William Trott emigrated from England to America in 1846, where he subsequently worked as a farmer and railroad foreman in New York and Indiana, respectively. In 1853, he relocated to Minnesota, and purchased and sold various properties across the territory. Mr. Trott constructed a shanty on property located within Maple Grove in 1854, possibly in the location of the building depicted on the 1856 GLO map referenced above. Twelve years later, he married a Canadian, Lilly Sutherland (Foote et al. 1881:327).

Henry Robert, possibly the same individual as H. Roberts, journeyed to Lake Superior from Belgium in 1853, at the age of 34. In 1856, he relocated to Minnesota and lived in Greenwood and Corcoran before settling in Maple Grove around 1863. Mr. Roberts moved back to Corcoran once again before taking up permanent residence in Maple Grove on an undisclosed date. He had four children with Matilda Twombly, whom he married in 1859 (Foote et al. 1881:327).

Aerial photographs of this farmstead from 1947, 1957, 1962, 1967, and 1971 were compared with each other and with recent aerial photographs. Few changes were exhibited on this farmstead during those years. As of 1947, the farmstead contained a house, barn, and four outbuildings that were situated within a heavily wooded lot, though clearings were present immediately west of the house and within the north-central portion of the property. A small agricultural field had also been established in the northeast corner of the lot. The house was accessed by a reverse L-shaped driveway, with the northern branch extending to an unnamed road, and the western branch connecting to Territorial Road. The outbuildings were arranged east and south of the southeast corner of the driveway, and the barn was located across from the farmhouse along the western edge of the driveway. North-to-south-running windbreaks were present along the western and eastern edges of the farmstead, and additional agricultural fields existed to the south.

Although dense tree cover obscures many of the locations of outbuildings on the 1957 aerial photograph, it appears that a circular feature or structure had been added along the eastern edge of the farmstead by that date. By 1962, a small outbuilding had been constructed within the agricultural field located within the northeast corner of the

property, and sometime within the next five years, an additional circular structure or feature had been added just northeast of it. James Deane Parkway was also constructed just north of the farmstead during this period.

The 1971 aerial photograph of the farmstead shows that with the exception of the relocation of the circular feature first noted on the 1967 aerial photograph, and the erection of a columnar feature or structure in the northwest corner of the farmstead, the layout of the farmstead had remained the same.

Current aerial photographs indicate that although the area remains heavily wooded, no extant buildings remain, and the driveway has become overgrown.

Other Possible Farmsteads

In addition, 12 other possible farmstead locations (properties N, O, P, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z and AA) were noted on historical maps or aerials as noted on Figure 3, however these properties have been plowed over, removed or replaced by modern buildings so no further research is warranted.

Dale Berthiaume House (Property C)

The Dale Berthiaume House (Property C on Figure 3) is located in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. GLO tract records show that John M. Smith placed a claim on 80 acres within the W ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 5 on March 6, 1857, and received a patent on the property in 1860. No structures are depicted in the vicinity of the farmstead on the original GLO map of the project area or on historical maps dating from 1873 to 1914 (Wright 1873; Andreas 1874; Warner 1879; C. M. Foote & Co. 1890; Dahl 1898; Webb 1914). No buildings are depicted on historical topography maps dating from 1955, 1967, 1972, or 1980. Two buildings first appear within this property on the 1991 aerial photograph. However, no buildings are present on the 1971 aerial photograph, indicating that the buildings appeared sometime prior to 1991 but after 1971. This building was recorded in 2001 during a cultural resources survey for the TH 610 AUAR project completed by Christina Harrison (Harrison 2001). Harrison noted that it was the Dale Berthiaume House, a ca. 1950 wood frame house and machine shop at 16650 101st Avenue North, and that the house had been moved from its original location in Plymouth (Harrison 2001, page 27 - 28). This house and machine shop have since been razed.

Cemeteries

Three of the historic maps note a historic cemetery at three different locations along 101st Avenue North in the western portion of the APE (Wright 1873; Warner 1879; Andreas 1874). The 1873 plat map depicts a cemetery located in the SW ¼ SW ¼ SW ¼ SW of Section 5 (currently comprised of a residential house and grassy yard); the 1874 Andreas map depicts a cemetery in the NE ¼ NE ¼ NE of Section 7 (currently a low-lying plowed agricultural field); and the 1879 plat map depicts a cemetery in the NE ¼ NW ¼ NE of Section 7 (currently the same location of the current Immanuel Cemetery).

The only extant cemetery is the Immanuel Cemetery along 101st Avenue North in the NE ¼ NE ¼ NE of Section 7. In addition, a number of sources support the presence of only one cemetery, the Immanuel Cemetery, in its current, and only, location. According to an informant at the local Methodist church associated with the Immanuel Cemetery, the cemetery was established exclusively for the Methodist Community at its current, and only, location around 1861. The Methodist Church has no record of a second cemetery in its close vicinity (Immanuel Cemetery Grounds Keeper, personal communication, 2011). The county history references only the location of the Immanuel Cemetery (Foote et al. 1881). The Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery was established around 1860 in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 7 on 101st Avenue North, one block west of Rush Creek (Pope and Fee 1988). As noted on the 1898 plat map, the Koehler Family Cemetery is the other cemetery in Section 7, located in the NW ¼ (Dahl 1898). Historic topographic maps from 1909 and 1958 depict a single cemetery at the present location of the Immanuel Cemetery. Even though the Immanuel Cemetery was certainly present by 1898, it is not noted on the 1898 plat map, suggesting the accuracy of historic plat maps is not always reliable. Given the multiple sources supporting the presence of the Immanuel Cemetery at its current location since its inception, and since historic plat maps are not entirely reliable (as seen in the example above), it is most likely that the Immanuel Cemetery was simply portrayed in the wrong location on the 1873 and 1879 plat maps.

3.2 ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY

3.2.1 Previous Investigations

Background research revealed that three architecture-history surveys were previously completed within the APE (Roberts 1988; Woodward-Clyde Consultants 1994; Christina Harrison 2001). These studies inventoried a number of architecture-history properties within and near the APE (Table 5).

In 1988 Norene Roberts conducted a reconnaissance survey of 26 municipalities in Hennepin County, including Maple Grove. The survey recorded multiple properties throughout the township. Within the APE, nine properties were inventoried and found not eligible.

In 1994, Woodward-Clyde Consultants completed a reconnaissance-level cultural resources survey of the proposed Trunk Highway 610 (MnDOT S.P. 2771-10) between Maple Grove and Brooklyn Park. During the 1994 survey effort 52 properties were recorded, 16 of which are located within the current APE. None of these properties was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In 2001, ARS performed a cultural resource survey of the West TH 610 and East TH 610 AUAR projects. During this survey effort 25 properties were documented, 13 had been previously inventoried, nine of which are within the APE. One property in the vicinity of Dunkirk Lane and 105th Avenue North (HE-MGC-008) was recommended as needing further architectural evaluation in order to assess its eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

Although portions of the current construction limits overlap the 1994 and 2001 surveys, the entire APE was resurveyed because changes have occurred within the previously inventoried properties over the succeeding 15 years, and because additional properties have surpassed 45 years old since these surveys. In addition, a historic context for farmsteads in Minnesota was completed in 2005 that provides procedures for inventorying and evaluating historic-period farmsteads (Granger and Kelly 2005).

Table 5. Previously inventoried architecture-history properties within the APE

Address	SHPO No.	NRHP Recommendation
17690 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-004	Not eligible
15510 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-006	Not eligible
15800 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-007	Not eligible
13693 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-024	Not eligible
14796 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-027	Not eligible
16401 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-057	Not eligible
17425 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-062	Not eligible
16050 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-063	Not eligible
14301 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-064	Not eligible

Bridge No. L8864, which carries 105th Avenue over Rush Creek within the APE, was built in 1954. According to the Mn/DOT bridges database, it is considered not eligible for listing in the NHRP.

A railroad line of the Great Northern Railway, currently owned by BNSF, crosses the APE. A segment of this railroad line was previously found eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with SHPO concurrence (Schmidt and Abel 2000). No SHPO site number was assigned to the railroad line at that time. Because the previous study was completed prior to the Minnesota statewide railroads study (Schmidt et al. 2007), the railroad line was included in the Phase I survey to reassess its eligibility.

4.0 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

The following sections provide relevant historic contexts for the precontact period and the historic period (for surveyed historic farmsteads and for inventoried architecture-history properties). Because only precontact and historical-period properties were encountered during the survey, contexts related to the contact period would be extraneous to this report and are not, therefore, provided here. These contexts constitute research themes under which the properties can be evaluated for their NRHP significance and are based in the SHPO statewide context *Railroads and Agricultural Development, 1870-1940*, the statewide context *Railroads in Minnesota, 1862-1956* (Schmidt et al. 2007), and the *Historic Context Study of Minnesota Farmsteads, 1820-1960* (Granger and Kelly 2005).

4.1 PRECONTACT PERIOD

The Precontact period encompasses the human habitation of the Americas prior to the first contact of American Indians with European settlers. In Minnesota, this contact occurred circa A.D. 1630. Since these societies predate the use of written records, archaeologists have attempted to discern cultural-temporal distinctions in the archaeological record through the identification and analysis of multiple cultural components, such as settlement and subsistence patterns, tool kits, ceramic assemblages, and mortuary practices. This process also involves an assessment of factors affecting cultural change, including environmental shifts, migrations, population pressures, local innovations, trade, and varying levels of political complexity. This section will provide an overview of the major cultures that resided in Minnesota during the Precontact period in relation to these components and factors.

4.1.1 First Settlement of North America (before circa 9500 B.C.)

It is not clear how or when the first human populations arrived in the Americas. Linguistic and genetic studies indicate that Native American ancestors may have originated from Northeast Asia (Stanford 1999:284), possibly traveling along a coastal route. Other archaeologists suggest that the first settlers entered North America across a land bridge from Siberia to Alaska, or they may have crossed the south Pacific and spread northwards from southern South America.

At one time, archaeologists believed that the original inhabitants of the New World were the Clovis people (described below), who arrived approximately 9500 B.C. Now, some archaeologists question this assertion because a small number of sites that may predate Clovis have been identified in the United States. Unfortunately, because only a few pre-Clovis sites have been discovered to date, they do not give us a clear idea of who these settlers were or how they lived. Based on the limited evidence discovered to date, it is possible that the first human groups resided in the Americas before 11,000 B.C.

To date, no indisputably “pre-Clovis” sites have been identified in Minnesota or on the Plains (Stanford 1999:286). A series of potentially pre-Clovis sites have been found in

southeastern Wisconsin, in and near Kenosha. These sites contain butchered mammoth remains and stone artifacts, and have been dated to between 12,200 and 13,500 years ago. At the Sheguiandah site on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, at the northern end of Lake Huron, a group of artifacts was recovered from glacial till, suggesting that the site could be older than 28,000 B.C. (Lee 1954a, 1954b). Additional possible pre-Clovis sites identified in nearby states include The Big Eddy site on the western edge of the Ozarks in Missouri, which contains strata tentatively identified as pre-Clovis through Clovis from which artifacts interpreted as “megamammal bone processing tools” (Haynes 2002:49) have been recovered; and a site in Miami, Missouri, from which the remains of an adult mammoth and associated stone tools were recovered (Overstreet and Kolb 2003).

4.1.2 The Paleoindian Stage (circa 9500 to 7500 B.C.)

Sites dating to the Paleoindian stage, which began approximately 9500 B.C., provide the earliest undisputed evidence for humans living in the Americas. This period corresponds to the end of the last Ice Age, which was marked by increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, and significant changes in flora and fauna (J. Morrow 1996:1). In Minnesota, climatic conditions were cooler and wetter than those of today. The retreat of glaciers from southern Minnesota set in motion massive alterations to the natural landscape with rivers, lakes, and new vegetation. Areas once covered by glaciers became inhabited by spruce parklands dominated by coniferous trees and grasslands. In southwestern Minnesota, these parklands were gradually replaced by deciduous forests that followed a west-to-east trajectory over the years between 9050 and 8550 B.C. (Gibbon et al. 2002).

Excavations at Paleoindian sites across the country indicate that Paleoindian populations were highly mobile hunters and gatherers, covering large territories or ranges in pursuit of herds of large game including mastodon, bison, and woodland caribou, as well as a variety of smaller animals and other natural resources, into the tundra and open pine and oak forests that populated that landscape behind retreating glaciers (Dobbs 1990:56; Morrow 1996:2; Stanford 1999:289). These settlers entered Minnesota following the retreat of the Wisconsin Glaciation, and many of their sites have subsequently been buried beneath thick deposits of Middle Holocene sediments (Dobbs 1990:56).

Typically, Paleoindian sites include temporary campsites, faunal processing sites, short-term stone-tool-manufacturing sites, and animal kill sites with a notable lack of long-lasting structures, which reflect their nomadic lifestyle (Morrow 1996). This lifestyle may also be reflected in the high quality, exotic lithic raw materials used in Paleoindian tool kits, which included bifacial fluted and unfluted lanceolate (leaf-shaped) projectile points, and tools used for game and hide processing, such as knives, scrapers, rubbing stones, abraders, and various bone tools (Alex 1980:114; Stanford 1999:289). These materials were acquired either through extensive travel or continental trade networks (Morrow 1996:2; Stanford 1999:289).

Differing stone tool technologies provide the basis for cultural distinctions within the Paleoindian stage. Early Paleoindian cultures identified in Minnesota include the Clovis and the Folsom. The Clovis tradition, dating to approximately 9500 and 9000 B.C., is

characterized by fluted projectile points that are long, thin, and relatively narrow. Grinding along the basal edges of the point was also commonly employed to protect binding materials from wear and cutting by sharp edges (Higginbottom 1996:3). The Folsom tradition began to replace Clovis technologies in response to rapidly changing climatic conditions, accompanied by a decrease in mammoth populations circa 8850 B.C. It is characterized by projectile points that are shorter, broader, and have more complete fluting than Clovis points. Unifacial, flaked tools such as knives and scrapers, burins, graters, perforators, abraders, large choppers, and bone tools including needles, notched disks, projectile points, and fleshers, were common components of the Folsom tradition, which lasted for approximately 1,000 years (Anfinson 1997:29; Stanford 1999; Gibbon et al. 2002).

The late Paleoindian stage in Minnesota saw the Plano culture begin to emerge around 8000 B.C., as the weather became warmer and wetter (Anfinson 1997:28; Haynes 2002:267). Plano projectile points are characterized by long or stemmed lanceolate blades with parallel flaking, which are not usually fluted (Higginbottom 1996:3). The morphological changes exhibited in Plano stone tool technologies reflect the gradual extinction of all megafauna within North America (Alex 1980:113-114). Different Plano types that have been identified in Minnesota include Agate Basin, Alberta, Angostura, Brown's Valley, Hell Gap, and Scottsbluff (Higginbottom 1996:4).

Sites dating to the Early Paleoindian stage in Minnesota are scarce and largely limited to the fluted spear points typical of the period without any associated features or artifacts (Dobbs 1990:56). Clovis finds have been reported for Hennepin, Rock, Nobles, Fillmore, Yellow Medicine, Blue Earth, Waseca, Murray, and Olmsted counties (Higginbottom 1996:3; Anfinson 1997:29; Vermeer 2005). Folsom finds have also been reported for several Minnesota counties, including Sherburne, Stearns, Freeborn, Nobles, Cottonwood, Redwood, and Washington Counties. (Anfinson 1997:29; Higginbottom 1996:3). Other Early Paleoindian artifacts have been reported or recorded from counties such as Brown, Hennepin, and St. Louis (Higginbottom 1996:3; Anfinson 1997; Vermeer 2005). Although these locations suggest that the occupation of Minnesota during this period was concentrated in the central and southern regions of the state, additional Early Paleoindian sites may have yet to be discovered in the northern half of Minnesota.

Late Paleoindian Plano points have been frequently identified in private surface collections across the state, but only a handful have been recovered during excavation. Plano points have been recovered in situ from sites including the Brown's Valley site in Traverse County, the East Terrace site in Benton County, the Bradbury Brook site in Mille Lacs County, the Greenbush site in Roseau County, and the Cedar Creek site in Aitkin County (Higginbottom 1996:4).

4.1.3 The Archaic Stage (circa 7500 to 500 B.C.)

Milder climatic conditions ushered in the Archaic stage, which began circa 7500 B.C. New landscapes emerged from beneath the ice, and Minnesota transitioned from a forested region to an expanse of prairie interspersed with large lakes and swiftly flowing

rivers fed by glacial runoff. These changes brought on the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna, which were replaced with new complexes of animals and plants (Gibbon et al. 2002:10). Between approximately 7500 B.C. and 5500 B.C., known as the Early Archaic, inhabitants of northern and north-central Minnesota dwelt amongst deciduous forest populated with deer, moose, and elk. Early Archaic groups located in southern Minnesota hunted bison within great expanses of prairie. Both groups increased their dependence on small game and plant resources, marking a significant transition in the focus of the subsistence base from big-game hunting to foraging (Higginbottom 1996; Gibbon et al. 2002). Even so, big-game hunting continued to occur, as indicated by the retention of lanceolate projectile points, which are typically medium to large in size and exhibit “steep alternate edge sharpening,” basal thinning, and grinding along the edges of haft elements (Higginbottom 1996:5).

Temperatures continued to climb during the Middle Archaic (ca. 5000-3000 B.C.), and the environment became increasingly arid during this warming period, known as the Hypsithermal. Minnesota prairies covered all but the northeastern quarter of the state during this period, and many of the glacial meltwater lakes and rivers began to recede or completely dry up. Middle Archaic populations continued to diversify their resource exploitation, as evidenced through the emergence of new tool technologies. The introduction of manos and metates indicates an increased reliance upon vegetable resources, while the recovery of bannerstone weights implies the adoption of the atlatl. The large lanceolate projectile points of the Paleoindian Tradition were replaced by small, notched, and stemmed flaked-stone points, and flaked-stone axes were succeeded by groundstone adzes, axes, and other groundstone tools (Higginbottom 1996). During this period, metal implements composed of Great Lakes copper were also introduced into the traditional Archaic toolkit. Such tools, which included crescent-shaped knives, projectile points, and awls, were highly valued due to the enormous resource and energy expenditure their manufacture required, and were produced and utilized until approximately 3,500 years ago (Higginbottom 1996:6).

The Late Archaic (ca. 3000-500 B.C.) marks the end of the Hypsithermal, and a return to cooler, wetter conditions similar to those of today. Consequently, the vast expanse of prairie was forced to retreat, and it reached its modern borders by approximately 1000 B.C. (Gibbon et al. 2002:2). As the environment stabilized, dependence on regional resources, including seeds, nuts, berries, fowl, fish, shellfish, and small animals, increased, and Archaic peoples became less nomadic, establishing longer-term seasonal camps with temporary structures and storage pits. This “increased centralization of activity” (Higginbottom 1996:6) may have enabled Archaic populations to experiment with plant domestication and small-scale garden horticulture. Ceremonial activities may also have increased during this period, as evidenced by the construction of non-utilitarian objects such as the delicate Turkey Tail projectile point, and the production of rock art, which has been identified in various forms in northeastern Minnesota, along the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers and their tributaries, and in southwestern portions of the state at sites such as Jeffers Petroglyphs in Cottonwood County (Dudzik 1995; Higginbottom 1996:6-7).

Because of the massive sedimentation that occurred during the Early Archaic, many Archaic sites have become deeply buried in riverine deposits and are consequently more difficult to locate than sites belonging to other precontact periods (Gibbon et al. 2002:5). One of the most thoroughly studied Archaic sites in Minnesota is the Itasca Bison Kill site located in Clearwater County, which dates to approximately 6000 to 5000 B.C. This site is situated along a tributary of Nicollet Creek and encompasses both the side of a hill located immediately northwest of the valley, as well as a portion of the valley floodplain. Archaic hunters visited the valley during the fall to trap bison in the streambed during the bison migration from the western grasslands to the partially wooded areas to the east that offered shelter during the winter. Artifacts recovered from the hilltop campsite indicate that approximately 25 to 100 people seasonally occupied this area, which was used for tool manufacture and maintenance, and bison processing. The recovery of a dog skull, one of the earliest in Minnesota, indicates that Archaic populations may have utilized canines to pull loads, hunt, and provide an alternate source of food when necessary (IMA 1999, Mankato State University 2007).

4.1.4 Woodland Stage (beginning circa 500 B.C.)

During the Woodland stage, Minnesota exhibited a mixture of forest and prairie, which existed within an increasingly stable climate. The Woodland stage is commonly divided into two stages: the Initial Woodland stage (circa 500 B.C.-A.D. 500), and the Terminal Woodland stage (circa A.D. 500-1650).

Initial Woodland inhabitants of Minnesota resided in small seasonal settlements throughout Minnesota. Many sites associated with this period demonstrate similarities with those dating to the Late Archaic, indicating an overlap of the two cultures. These hunter-gatherers continued to refine and expand their subsistence base within Minnesota's diverse environment, as reduced mobility and increasing regionalization placed greater restrictions on the availability of local resources. In southern and central Minnesota, vegetables such as maize, squash, gourds, and beans were raised in small gardens. In northern Minnesota, Native Americans began to harvest wild rice (Higginbottom 1996:8; Gibbon et al. 2002:6). Such resource and implied cultural regionalization encouraged the development of trade networks. Minnesota's Woodland populations were exposed to a variety of influences, including those from the Great Lakes and the northern forests, the western plains, and the southeast. The highly varied material culture of this period reflects these influences. Projectile points, for example, range from the large, corner-notched points of the western plains to eastern varieties that include long, triangular, side-notched points; small to medium corner-notched points with expanding stems; and medium to large, ovate, corner-notched points with expanding stems (Higginbottom 1996).

Perhaps the most significant innovation of the Initial Woodland stage was ceramic production, as indicated by La Moille Thick (500 - 300 B.C.) ceramics, and Malmo/Kern ceramics (800 B.C.-A.D. 200) associated with Havana Complex influences from the east and south (Anfinson 1979). The Initial Woodland societies of Minnesota also constructed burial mounds. The Initial Woodland in Minnesota marks not only

advancements in procurement technologies, but also changes in ritual activities and the expression of religious beliefs. It should be noted that these innovations were not adopted in all areas of the state at the same time nor necessarily together.

The ever-growing Terminal Woodland populations of Minnesota generally settled in long-term and recurring seasonal village sites dispersed across the expansive prairies in the west and oak savanna in the northwest to the southeast parts of the state. By A.D. 500, hunting was facilitated by the use of the bow and arrow, as evidenced by the abundance of small, triangular, notched and unnotched points used for arrows. Other material culture recovered in association with Terminal Woodland sites includes a variety of side-notched projectile points and ceramics that were typically globular, thin-walled vessels with woven-cord-impressed exteriors (Higginbottom 1996:10; Anfinson 1997:87).

One of the most distinct features of the Terminal Woodland stage is the presence of effigy mounds in southeastern Minnesota and surrounding states. These earthen mounds were constructed between approximately A.D. 650 and 1000 in a variety of sizes, shapes, and arrangements in topographically prominent locations, often overlooking bodies of water (Perry 1996:3; Gibbon et al. 2002:6). In Houston County, for example, several bird effigies have been identified on plateaus overlooking Mississippi River floodplains (Winchell 1911). The effigy mounds resemble a variety of animals, including bears, birds, deer, buffalo, turtles, and humans. Some of the mounds contain simple burials with a few grave goods, though the paucity of other artifact types recovered from areas surrounding the mounds suggests that other activities, such as habitation, did not occur nearby (Perry 1996:3; Gibbon et al. 2002:6).

4.1.5 The Late Precontact Stage (circa A.D. 1000 to 1650)

Between approximately A.D. 1000 and 1650, Minnesota experienced several minor climatic changes. Cooler and wetter conditions gave way to warmer temperatures and sporadic droughts until the seventeenth century, when the Little Ice Age settled across North America and other parts of the globe. The Little Ice Age brought bitterly cold winters and highly variable levels of precipitation, decreasing the length and reliability of the growing season until its termination in the mid nineteenth century.

During this period, Minnesota's American Indian populations typically established and inhabited semi-permanent villages, which were complemented by temporary campsites used for seasonal activities related to resource procurement. Overall, however, the lifeways and environments of these peoples varied significantly, resulting in a number of temporally and regionally specific cultures over the state. The most prominent of these cultures was the Mississippian tradition. Mississippian sites are distinguishable from their Woodland counterparts by their greater artifact density, distinct ceramic styles, corn and vegetable storage pits, and large semipermanent village complexes located on river valley terraces. This cultural development has possible ties to cultures of the southern United States and Mexico, which made their way up southeastern Minnesota from the Mississippi River and southwestern portions of the state through the Missouri River

region and from the Mississippian center at Cahokia in southern Illinois. Three complexes of the Mississippian tradition, including the Oneota, Plains Village, and Silvernale, have been identified in Minnesota (Higginbottom 1996:10; Gibbon et al. 2002:6).

The Oneota complex emerged in southern Minnesota as early as A.D. 900. This complex spread from the southeastern United States and developed along the Upper Mississippi Valley. First appearing in the Red Wing area, the Oneota relied heavily upon maize horticulture, hunting, and riverine resources, and established “large horticultural villages” with abundant storage pits (Dobbs 1990:183, 203; Anfinson 1997:90). Oneota material culture demonstrates both Terminal Woodland and Mississippian influences, suggesting that the Oneota may either have replaced or descended from the region’s native Terminal Woodland populations (Higginbottom 1996:10; Anfinson 1997:90). Ceramics attributed to the Oneota culture are usually shell-tempered, globular, straight-rimmed jars with wide-trailed line decoration. Pipestone plaques and pipes are common, as are small, unnotched projectile points, bison scapula hoes, awls, hide fleshers, fishhooks, shaft wrenches, and gaming pieces (Higginbottom 1996:10; Anfinson 1997:90). Evidence for 200 years of intense interaction between the Oneota and southern Middle Mississippian groups is present in and around Red Wing, and this interaction is followed by increased “regionalization” of the Oneota, who moved out from Red Wing to the west and south sometime between A.D. 1300 and 1400. In Goodhue and Pierce counties, hundreds of habitation and domestic sites, and thousands of mounds have been identified in association with this culture (Dobbs 1990:183, 203).

The Blue Earth Oneota dominated southern Minnesota, particularly Faribault and Blue Earth counties, from approximately A.D. 1200 to 1400. Their origins have yet to be determined. Around A.D. 1300, a heavy reliance on bison hunting began in the prairie regions, though limited cultivation was still practiced. Settlements were concentrated along prairie lakes and in stream valleys, and include sites such as the Center Creek and Willow Creek localities on the west side of the Blue Earth River. Blue Earth Oneota ceramics are especially distinct, incorporating tool impressions and trailed designs (Dobbs 1990:208-209). Ethnographic studies have aligned the Oneota with Siouan speakers such as the Ioway, Kansa, Missouri, Osage, Oto, and Winnebago (Gibbon and Dobbs 1991:22; Anfinson 1997:90).

Roughly contemporaneous with the Oneota complex was the Plains Village complex. The Plains Village pattern is the result of the adaptation of local populations to the prairies within Minnesota and the surrounding states, developing primarily along the Missouri River (Higginbottom 1996:10). At Plains Village occupations, this adaptation was manifest in the development of seasonally occupied river terrace villages containing rectangular, semi-subterranean dwellings and “adjacent river bottom gardens” (Anfinson 1997:89). Fortification of several of these sites, including palisade walls, suggests an increase in conflict, possibly related to growing competition for limited local resources (Higginbottom 1996:10; Anfinson 1997:89).

The subsistence strategies of these groups followed a yearly cycle, including spring muskrat camps and sugar maple camps, summer planting villages, autumn deer hunting camps, and winter camps during the colder months. Like that of the Oneota, material culture associated with these occupants, such as globular ceramics and small, triangular, notched and unnotched projectile points, demonstrates a combination of Terminal Woodland and Mississippian components, suggesting possible Terminal Woodland ancestry, cultural assimilation, or population replacement. Additionally, Plains Village peoples maintained a diverse set of mortuary practices, including interments in communal cemeteries, isolated upland burials, entombments in preexisting Woodland mounds, and burials near settlements both with and without accompanying grave goods such as ceramic vessels and personal ornaments (Anfinson 1979:87; Tiffany and Alex 2001:83). The regionally specific traits of the Plains Village cultures left behind regionally unique sets of archaeological evidence, or “complexes,” which in many instances can be used to directly or tentatively relate archaeological sites to known Native American groups. Some Late Precontact archaeological sites in southeastern Minnesota, for example, have been connected to the Ioway, some in the Blue Earth River valley have been tentatively connected to the Otoe, and some near Mille Lacs have been connected to the Mdewakanton Dakota. All of these groups were present in southern Minnesota when the first non-Native American peoples came to the state in the mid-1600s, as were the Teton, Yankton, and Yanktonai Dakota.

The Silvernale complex emerged in southeastern Minnesota around A.D. 1100 in the Red Wing area at the junction of the Cannon and Mississippi rivers, and spread eastward as far as the Diamond Bluff area in western Wisconsin (Anfinson 1979:183; Johnson et al. 2003:1). The origins of the Silvernale complex are uncertain, though both Cahokian and Oneota influences reflected in the material culture indicate that residents of this locality “participated in intensive interaction among several regional cultural traditions” (Johnson et al. 2003:1), and therefore may have developed from one or both of these previously established cultures. Silvernale populations practiced a mixed economy of hunting, gathering, and farming (Anfinson 1979:183-186), and they exploited a variety of flora and fauna, including corn, hazelnuts, black cherries, bison, deer, fish, clams, birds, and reptiles (Johnson et al. 2003). They resided in large villages situated along terraces located above the floodplains of the Mississippi River, and constructed numerous pits to accommodate both surplus food and refuse. Flat-topped mounds constructed in the vicinity of these villages have been tentatively attributed to the Silvernale culture, as have primary subsurface pit burials (Anfinson 1979:183). Material culture associated with the Silvernale complex includes bison scapula hoes, end scrapers, side scrapers, tools to grind seeds, sandstone shaft abraders, and small, triangular, notched and unnotched projectile points. Silvernale ceramics are primarily utilitarian, and demonstrate Oneota and Mississippian influences, including trailed lines and shell temper (Anfinson 1979:183-186; Johnson et al. 2003). The Silvernale complex was short-lived in Minnesota, terminating around A.D. 1300 (Anfinson 1979:183). The disintegration of this local culture may have resulted from the breakdown of Cahokia, which had served as a highly influential and supportive “economic-religious network” (Gibbon and Dobbs 1991:22) for several cultural complexes throughout the Midwest. No other Native American cultures are known to have inhabited the Red Wing locale until the seventeenth

century, when the Santee Dakota took up residence in the area (Gibbon and Dobbs 1991:22).

4.2 HISTORIC PERIOD

4.2.1 Agriculture in North Central Hennepin County

Early History

Euro-American settlement in the east central region of Minnesota began as early as 1851 following the signing of the Traverse des Sioux Treaty. Hennepin County was created in 1852 and initial settlement patterns were concentrated near the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers and then spread west and north. Early settlers in north central Hennepin County included French Canadians, Germans, and Swiss, but settlement was initially slow. Townships in north Central Hennepin County were organized in the late 1850s, including Maple Grove in 1858.

Maple Grove was named for its abundance of hardwood maple trees that were later cleared for farmland. By 1860, the townships of Maple Grove included 443 residents, primarily of English, Irish, German, and French descent (Lenzen et al. 1977). While the population of Hennepin County rapidly grew during this period of early settlement, a majority of the population was centered in the growing city of Minneapolis. The north central area of the county remained agricultural, providing products to the growing urban population.

Agricultural Development

Settlement in Hennepin County steadily increased throughout the 1850s, but farmers primarily practiced subsistence agriculture. The north central area did not experience any large increases in population. By 1860, 1,250 farms had been established in the county, which already had a population of 12,849. Corn and potatoes accounted for the largest yields in crop production, 222,684 and 179,539 bushels respectively, while oats and wheat followed at 136,696 and 135,715 bushels. Farmers also grew barley, rye, tobacco, and hay in addition to raising small numbers of livestock including cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats (Stark and Vermeer 2004: 9).

As Minnesota farmers moved into commercial agriculture, Hennepin County followed statewide trends in wheat farming. Between 1860 and 1870, wheat quickly surpassed all other crop yields in the county to dominate the market. Although Hennepin County was not located in the principal wheat growing region in southeastern Minnesota, the county still grew large quantities of wheat since it was home to the fast growing city of Minneapolis which was a major shipping location. Wheat production in the county nearly tripled between 1860 and 1870, and tripled again between 1870 and 1880. Minneapolis became an international leader in flour milling in the 1870s, and by 1878, Minnesota farmers had 69 percent of their tilled acres in wheat. Farmers also increased corn and oats production, as well as potatoes. A concentration in potato growing near the

Twin Cities helped increase statewide production from 98,863 bushels in 1869 to 316,872 bushels in 1879 (Stark and Vermeer 2004:9).

By the late 1870s, farmers heavily reliant on wheat in Hennepin County began to diversify in order to maintain a profitable return on their farms. The north central area of Hennepin County emerged as a major producer of potatoes in the 1880s, and by 1890 potatoes and oats were the dominant crops in the county (Woodward Clyde 1994:7-4). Corn and hay production also increased as well as barley, rye, and sugar beets. As farmers diversified, they increased livestock herds, including beef and dairy cows, horses, swine, poultry, and bees.

Agriculture in the north central area of Hennepin County had diversified by the late nineteenth century, and farmers increasingly relied on dairying. In 1893, Maple Grove Township contained 173 farms, which cultivated a total of 6,360 acres. Farmers in the township still planted a significant amount of wheat (2,214 acres), but oats (1,662 acres), corn (1,222 acres), and potatoes (977 acres) accounted for large proportions of the total crop acreage, followed by hay (709 acres) and barley (75 acres). Dairy cows were the majority of livestock in Maple Grove with 675 head. The township also recorded 420 horses, 348 sheep, and 190 hogs for that year (Minnesota Commissioner of Statistics 1893). Despite slight fluctuations, the population of Maple Grove Townships remained fairly constant between 1,100 and 1,200 residents from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

By 1900, the population of Hennepin County had ballooned to 228,340 residents, the vast majority of whom lived in Minneapolis. Farmers steadily decreased their production of wheat and diversified into other crops, livestock, and dairying. Corn had become the primary grain crop and oat production increased. Small acreages of barley and rye were grown, but Hennepin County farmers, especially those in the north central area, were raising increased acreages of specialty crops. By 1900, the county had become the leading producer of potatoes in Minnesota (Stark and Vermeer 2004:10). The rapid growth of Minneapolis resulted in a demand for fresh dairy products in close proximity to the city. Dairying increased in the county between 1910 and 1920, as the population increased another 24.6 percent from 333,480 to 415,419. Notwithstanding the growth of Minneapolis, by 1920, 75.2 percent of Hennepin County's land area was occupied by farms (Gates, White, and Co. 1923:8).

Farmers in the north central area of Hennepin County continued to increase their dairying and specialty crop production in the early twentieth century, but continued their wheat farming as well. Hennepin County farms generated similar crops and dairy products, but in Maple Grove the focus was on dairying and potatoes. Maple Grove recorded 32 silos in a 1922 Minnesota State Farm Census. Maple Grove farmers also planted 1,538 acres in potatoes. (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1922).

During the interwar period, the population of Hennepin County continued to grow as well as its number of farms, although overall acreage decreased in the county. Averaging between 60 and 70 acres, farms in Hennepin County were generally small during this

period compared with the state average of 165 acres. In 1930, the majority of farms in the county were classified as dairy, followed by crop specialty and general (U.S. Department of Commerce 1940:14). County farmers planted large acreages of corn and hay, but sharply decreased their acreage of wheat between 1919 and 1924 when wheat prices dropped dramatically. Potatoes and oats were other dominant crops, followed by barley and rye, while flax and sugar beets represented very small acreages. Cattle largely outnumbered other livestock with 43,603 head, followed by 19,579 swine, and 9,239 horses (U.S. Department of Commerce 1930a:36).

Out of the 3,981 total farms in Hennepin County, 224 farms were located in Maple Grove in 1929 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1930a:11). Agricultural trends persisted from the early twentieth century into the interwar period for Maple Grove township. Dairying and potatoes were dominant in Maple Grove. Farmers also continued to plant large acreages in wheat in 1929. Maple Grove farmers also devoted much of their crop acreage to corn and oats but not as high as in neighboring townships. Following statewide trends, poultry was also emerging on many farms in the north central area (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1929).

In the 1940s, Hennepin County continued to thrive on dairying and diversified farming. The total number of farms increased to 4,215, but average acreage per farm decreased further to 59 acres (U.S. Department of Commerce 1940:12). Corn, oats, and hay predominated in crop production, while cattle and hogs remained prevalent in livestock. Poultry saw a very large increase in production by this time as more and more farmers began to keep turkeys and chickens on their farms. Once the leading producer of potatoes, Hennepin County potato production dropped by over 50 percent from 1930 to 1940 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1940:55).

A 1940 report completed by the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station identified Hennepin County as a dairy and small crop production area. The north central area of Hennepin County falls between two Minnesota farming regions. Maple Grove generally lies on the border between the “South Central Dairy and Livestock” and the “Twin Cities Suburban Truck, Dairy, and Fruit.” Dairying was the principal type of farming in the South Central Dairy and Livestock region, but farmers also derived a large income from poultry. The Twin City Suburban Truck, Dairy, and Fruit region mainly consisted of intensive small scale agriculture for supply to Twin Cities residents (Granger and Kelly 2005:4.5, 4.22).

Farming in Maple Grove generally followed the agricultural trends of these two regions. Between 1940 and 1950, Maple Grove maintained large acreages in corn and oats. Potato production sharply decreased in Maple Grove in 1940 and even further in 1950 to less than 100 acres. Similarly Maple Grove farmers planted over 1,000 acres in wheat in 1940 but reduced the acreage to less than 100 by 1950. In livestock production, the township maintained large proportions in milk cows and poultry. In Maple Grove, the number of hens doubled from 1940 to 1950, which shows the increased importance of poultry in the region during the post-World War II period (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1940, 1950).

During the 1950s, Hennepin County farmers began to move away from diversified farming and into specialized farming using new technologies. Instead of producing a variety of crops and livestock, farmers would raise a specific crop or particular type of livestock, such as dairy cattle. Corn remained the dominant crop since it was used as grain and fodder, and oats production rapidly increased, but wheat, rye, and potatoes production remained relatively small. Soybeans quickly developed into a major crop in the county by 1960s.

Post-World War II suburban growth very quickly expanded beyond the city limits of Minneapolis and into rural Hennepin County. By 1950, the population of Maple Grove grew to 1,778, the biggest increase since 1870, and Maple Grove was incorporated as a village in 1954. The redevelopment of farm land into suburban subdivisions reached Maple Grove in the late 1950s and began around the lakes, which raised the population to 2,213 by 1960 and 6,275 by 1970. The construction of Interstate 94 through the area in the early 1960s further transformed Maple Grove from a rural community into a suburb of Minneapolis, and in 1973 it was incorporated as a city (Roberts 1988). Between 1970 and 1990, the population of Maple Grove increased eightfold to 33,756. Today, Maple Grove is among the fastest growing communities in the Twin Cities metro area. Its population reached over 55,000 in 2005 and it is still growing. Most of the farmland in the former township has been redeveloped into residential and commercial subdivisions.

Agricultural Property Types

As subsistence farming gave way first to cash crops and then to diversified farming, farmers continually updated the built environment, reflecting changes in production methods and the economy, as well as architectural styles. A notable addition to many holdings during the 1880s and 1890s was the construction of a substantial wood-frame or brick farmhouse, replacing the log houses of the settlement period. A common type of rural house from the late-nineteenth century in the general study area was the L-plan or T-plan house, with a two-story gable-roofed main mass, a one- or two-story wing, and a porch tucked in the “L.”

The built environment continued to evolve during the late nineteenth century. In order to accommodate their growing herds, many farmers built substantial barns with areas for animal shelter as well as for storing hay and feed. Earlier barns tended to be one-story, gable-roofed buildings with three bays. Three-bay barns generally had large double doors centered on both long sides of the structure and opening into the center bay, which was used for threshing grain, particularly wheat. The other two bays, usually of equal dimensions, flanked the central threshing bay and were used for storage.

As the Minnesota agricultural economy moved away from primarily relying on grain production to diversified farming and dairying in the late-nineteenth century, the threshing barn’s form began to change. The single-level barn lacked space necessary to house the larger numbers of cows maintained on dairy farms. Raised three-bay barns, which were essentially three-bay barns raised on a foundation of stone, brick, or later, concrete, provided a solution by allowing animal shelter on the lower level. The upper

bays or loft functioned to store hay and feed, while in the basement, stalls, stanchions, and pens bordered aisles running from end to end. Framing on early barns generally consisted of a series of heavy timber post-and-beam bents held together by mortise-and-tenon joints.

At about the time when farmers needed larger barns to house their growing herds of dairy cows and to store hay and feed, advances in construction techniques enabled them to build larger barns at a lower cost. By the late-nineteenth century, builders began applying the balloon framing technique (previously developed for houses) to barns and began using the lumber-truss, which replaced the older post-and-beam method. In addition to the greater affordability of dimension lumber versus heavy timber, truss-supported roofs opened up the loft area by eliminating the cross beams and heavy posts, which allowed for the use of hay forks and opened the loft for more storage space in general. During the late-nineteenth century, builders experimented with different truss techniques and combinations of heavy timber and dimension lumber. By the early-twentieth century, balloon-framed barns with trussed roofs became the standard for barn construction. Reflecting the new roof-support systems, the roof shape of barns transitioned from primarily gable to gambrel during the 1910s and 1920s, then to gothic arched during the 1930s through 1950s.

Fueled by the scientific agriculture movement, farmers also built specialized outbuildings during the early-twentieth century to accommodate their diversified farming operations. Such buildings included dairy barns, horse barns, hog barns, loafing barns, chicken coops, granaries, corn cribs, and silos. By the 1920s and later, reflecting increased mechanization, farmers added garages and machine/equipment storage sheds or converted other outbuildings. These outbuildings are ubiquitous in rural areas, and there are many examples in the study area.

During the early twentieth century, farmers upgraded their residences, as well. A common house type during this period was the two-story foursquare, which had a cubic massing and modest Classical or Craftsman stylistic influences. The Craftsman bungalow was another common house type. By mid century, the Minimal Tradition and rambler were common house types, either as a replacement for an older farmhouse or as a rural residence on one or two acres of land.

4.2.2 Historic Context: Great Northern Railway Company

Development of the Great Northern

In 1893, the Great Northern Railway Company became the fifth transcontinental railroad in the United States. Extending from St. Paul to Seattle, this northernmost of the transcontinental lines represented the vision and the business acumen of James Jerome Hill, a man with a legacy of undisputed importance in the development of the railroad industry and the state of Minnesota. Propelled by his active efforts in the areas of immigration, legislation, advertising, and agriculture, his empire grew along the routes of his railroad lines into the western United States. By the time of his death, the lines of the Great Northern covered over 8,100 miles and ran through parts of Michigan, Wisconsin,

Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Canada (Hidy et al. 1988: 318-323).

Although it ran through parts of nine states and into Canada, the Great Northern was rooted in Minnesota. The railroad began in Minnesota, and Hill, who lived in St. Paul for 60 years, built his empire through a complex web of predecessor companies and rail lines that reached all but the easternmost corners of the state. On paper, the direct predecessor of the Great Northern is the Minneapolis and St. Cloud Railway Company. Incorporated in 1856 with the intent to “build and operate a railroad between Minneapolis and the navigable waters of Lake Superior via St. Cloud,” this road was reorganized as the Great Northern Railway in 1889 (Prosser 1966:142). Physically, however, the Great Northern in Minnesota is truly the descendant of the St. Paul and Pacific, which built the first operational rail line in Minnesota, and later the St. Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba (Manitoba), which built an extensive network of tracks between Minneapolis and the Red River Valley.

In 1857, the Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company was formed with the goal of constructing a mainline from Stillwater to Breckenridge via St. Paul and St. Anthony and a branch line from St. Anthony to St. Vincent near the mouth of the Pembina River (Prosser 1966:142). Although grading began quickly, the construction project soon faced financial difficulties. By 1860, the Minnesota and Pacific could claim nearly 63 miles of graded roadway, but none of it with tracks (Luecke 1997:2-4).

On March 10, 1862, the Minnesota legislature transferred the rights and property of the failed Minnesota and Pacific railroad free of all encumbrances to the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and less than two weeks later, the laying of rail resumed. By summer, the St. Paul and Pacific began offering regular passenger service between St. Paul and St. Anthony (Luecke 1997:2-4). Despite these initial successes, the western terminus of the line remained on the east side of the Mississippi River for the next five years, due to the daunting task and expense of constructing a bridge over the Mississippi River between St. Anthony and Minneapolis. Grading west of the river, however, continued during this period.

In May of 1867, the bridge over the river was complete, and within three months, construction on the main line had progressed to allow service to resorts in Wayzata along Lake Minnetonka. By November of 1869 the railroad reached Willmar, and in July of the following year, it arrived in Benson. Even so, the St. Paul and Pacific continued to face financial constraints, and in November of 1870, the Northern Pacific was, with certain conditions, allowed to buy the majority of the stock in the railroad. Following this arrangement, the St. Paul and Pacific built to Breckenridge on the Red River in 1871 (Hidy et al. 1988:6-13; Prosser 1966:140).

During the 1860s period of main line expansion, the St. Paul and Pacific began efforts to attract settlers to buy the nearly 2.6 million acres of land provided by the railroad's federal land grant in Minnesota. Settlement was important to provide dependable freight traffic, as well as laborers who would build the lines over which that traffic would be

transported. Additional encouragement to use the railroad was provided by James J. Hill who, as a general transportation agent, made an agreement with the railroad. Steamboat freight marked with Hill's name and transported by the railroad company would be transferred through the depot free of the usual transfer charge.

When the Northern Pacific went into bankruptcy in 1873, it was forced to relinquish control of the St. Paul and Pacific. At this time, Hill, Donald Alexander Smith, and Norman Wolfred Kittson began plans to gain control of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad. After years of negotiations by these individuals and Smith's cousin, George Stephen, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company (Manitoba) was formed on May 23, 1879. The Manitoba immediately took control of the St. Paul and Pacific before purchasing it outright on June 14. Beginning one week after taking control of the St. Paul and Pacific and over the next four and a half years, the Manitoba engaged in a flurry of acquisitions and construction that would provide it with key connections between the Twin Cities and the Red River Valley (Hidy et al., 1988:23-36; Luecke 1997:32; Prosser, 1966:161).

The Red River Valley had become a key economic center by the late 1870s, first with the growth of the fur trade, then with the expansion of wheat cultivation. First oxcarts, then steamboats connected St. Paul and the Red River Valley during the 1860s and early 1870s. Hill, recognizing the profits that might be generated by transportation between the Twin Cities and the Red River Valley, became part-owner of a steamboat company in 1871. Then he and Kittson incorporated the Red River Valley Railroad Company in 1875. Over the next 10 years, Hill became a dominant figure in transportation to, from, and within the Red River Valley, first through his steamboat company, next through his affiliation with the St. Paul and Pacific, and especially through his role in the Manitoba. During this period, James J. Hill served first as general manager, then after election in 1882, as president of the Manitoba. Although the Red River Valley was not a population center, it was a solid source of freight. In 1884, for example, 20 percent of the freight traffic of the Manitoba was wheat, coming chiefly from the farmers of the Red River Valley and destined largely for the flour mills of Minneapolis (Hidy et al. 1988:52).

Despite the volume of freight traffic, Hill was not satisfied with Red River Valley to Twin Cities-based markets alone, and he was concerned about the seasonality of and increasing competition for wheat shipments, which meant the Manitoba needed to tap into other markets. Initially, this need set off numerous episodes of construction and acquisition of branch lines throughout Minnesota. Then, as the Manitoba system was solidifying its hold of the state, Hill turned his attention westward, building lines into North Dakota in 1879, South Dakota in 1886, and Montana in 1887. Building west from Breckenridge, the main line reached Durbin, North Dakota, in 1880, Pacific Junction, Montana, in 1887, and Spokane, Washington, in 1892. It reached a point near Scenic, Washington, the site of the final spike ceremony, in January of 1893. There, it met with the line that had been constructed east from Puget Sound beginning in 1891.

By the time the Manitoba main line was connected near Scenic, all of its properties had been under lease to the Great Northern, which Hill had formed using the charter of the

Minneapolis and St. Cloud railroad, for three years. After operating under the Great Northern for more than a decade, the Manitoba was officially acquired by the Great Northern in November 1, 1907.

With its control of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads and with a balanced route structure, the Great Northern was a dominant railroad in the Upper Midwest and Northwest. With its transcontinental connections and numerous feeder lines in the agricultural and ranching lands in Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota, the Great Northern main line running west out of Minneapolis was an important transportation corridor through the first half of the twentieth century. Although railroad profits began declining across the board during the 1920s due to intermodal competition and although most of its Twin Cities competitors had declared bankruptcy by the late 1930s, the Great Northern remained viable through this period. As a result the Great Northern increased its dominance of railroad markets within its territory.

During the post-World War II years, while many railroad companies faced decline, the Great Northern's freight tonnage, not including iron ore, remained steady through the 1950s and 1960s. Much of that tonnage was shipped on the main line between Minneapolis and Breckenridge, which was the busiest stretch of road in the entire system. By the late 1960s, the Great Northern formalized its relationship through merger with the Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, and in 1970, formed the Burlington Northern (Hidy et al. 1988; Hofsommer 2005).

Railroad Property Types

The literature search indicated that several railroad property types identified in the Minnesota railroads MPDF could be expected within the APE of the Great Northern railroad zone (Schmidt et al. 2007: F-183 – F-246).

The former Great Northern railroad right of way and associated railroad-owned properties had the potential to be a Railroad Corridor Historic District. Such a district would include “the right of way within which a railroad operated and all of the buildings, structures, and objects that worked together for the dedicated purpose of running trains to transport freight and passengers” (Schmidt et al. 2007:F183).

Grade Separation Structures were also expected within the former Great Northern railroad right of way, potentially including railroad bridges, railroad trestles, and culverts.

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGY OVERVIEW

Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator for both Phase I archaeology and Phase II precontact archaeology, and Mike Madson served as Principal Investigator for Phase II historic archaeology. Laurie Ollila, Tylia Varilek, and Joelle Jerve served as field archaeologists for the Phase I survey, which was completed in October of 2010 and April, May and June of 2011. Tylia Varilek, Garrett Knudsen and Kent Bakken served as field archaeologists for the Phase II investigations, which were completed in October and November of 2011.

The Phase I and II archaeological investigations included literature search and field survey components. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing precontact or historical farmstead archaeological sites. As a result of the Phase I survey one new precontact period archaeological site, 21HE320, was identified, and 14 historic farmstead sites were identified (Farmsteads A, B, D through M, Q and V). The remaining portions of the APE consist of previously surveyed areas, existing roadways, slopes, wet and/or low-lying areas, ditches containing buried utility lines, or residential construction, all of which have been substantially disturbed and are considered to have low potential for containing archaeological resources. These remaining portions of the APE were therefore excluded from systematic survey.

As a result of the Phase I survey, further investigation was recommended for 21HE320 and Farmsteads H and M. A Phase II investigation (comprised of three 1 x 1 meter units) was conducted at 21HE320, additional shovel testing was conducted at Farmstead H, and the landowner denied permission for further fieldwork at Farmstead M. Results of Phase I and Phase II investigations are provided below.

5.1.1 Precontact Archaeology

Area A and B

As previously discussed, almost the entire project area (with the exception of one small parcel on the east end of the APE) has been previously surveyed for precontact archaeology. This small area was divided into two parts and designated "Area A" and "Area B" for ease of discussion in the report (see figure 3b). Area A is a high, relatively flat knoll overlooking Elm creek and an associated wetland to the west. Area B is a slightly lower overlook on the northwestern edge of the knoll. A total of 45 shovel tests were excavated in Area A and a total of nine shovel tests were excavated in Area B. No precontact archaeological resources were identified. Shovel test profiles, along with historic aerials indicate that this knoll was previously plowed. Subsoil was typically encountered between 35 and 55 cmbs.

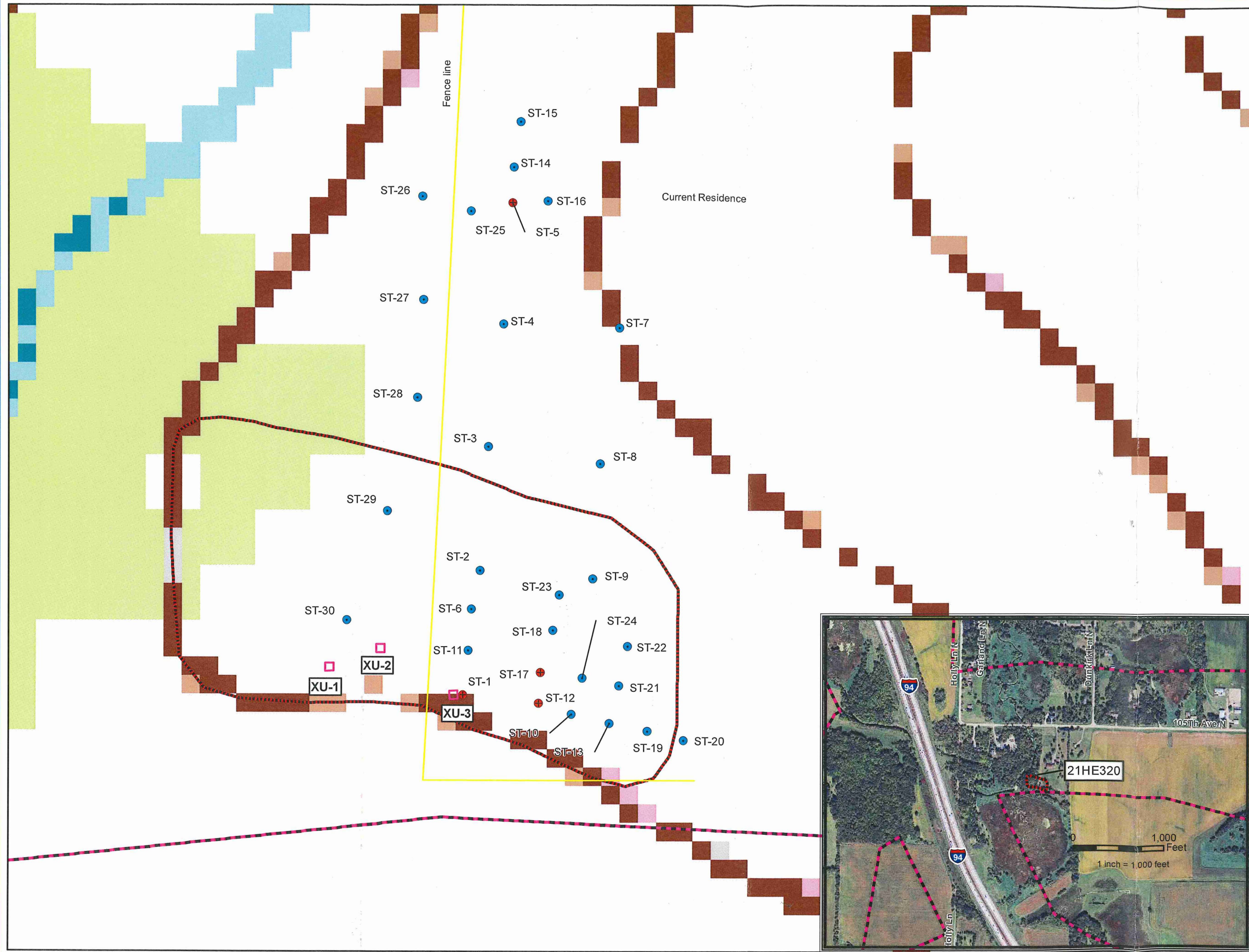
21HE320

Site 21HE320, The Gellerman site, is a small lithic scatter located in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Township 119 North, Range 22 West, Section 5 on an upland knoll overlooking Rush Creek to the west and a wetland immediately to the south (see Figure 3). The site was discovered in 1999 during a cultural resources survey for the TH 610 AUAR project completed by Christina Harrison (2001). Harrison identified a thin scatter of lithics from between 10 and 30 cmbs in an area comprised of a residential yard and a grassy field. According to the original site form, the following artifacts were recovered from between 0 – 30 cmbs in six shovel tests: a grey chert projectile point, five quartz and Tongue River Silica flakes. At the time of the original survey, close interval shovel testing was not conducted, horizontal boundaries were not determined, and Harrison recommended further investigation.

In June 2011, as part of the current TH 610 investigation, Summit excavated 30 shovel tests at 21HE320 to determine the horizontal boundaries of the site and to determine if the site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP (Figure 4). Five shovel tests contained precontact lithic artifacts from stone tool production. Artifacts were recovered from between 0 and 45 cmbs. Artifacts included a Lake of the Woods rhyolite biface fragment (Shovel Test 1), a heat-treated Swan River chert flake (Shovel Test 5), one quartz flake (Shovel Test 12), and one quartz and one quartzite flake (Shovel Test 17). As a result of this additional shovel testing, the northern and eastern boundaries of the site became evident, while the western and southern boundaries are naturally defined by the steep edge of the knoll, below which is Rush Creek (west of the knoll) and a large wetland (south of the knoll) (see photo below). Shovel test soil profiles revealed that portion of the site east of the fence line appears to have been plowed in the past, while the portion of the site west of the fence line may not have been plowed. Regardless, the site appeared to exhibit relatively good integrity, a potentially interesting lithic assemblage, and moderate research potential. In consultation with MnDOT CRU staff, it was decided that a Phase II investigation was warranted.



Site 21HE320 – View of wetland and Rush Creek facing southwest.



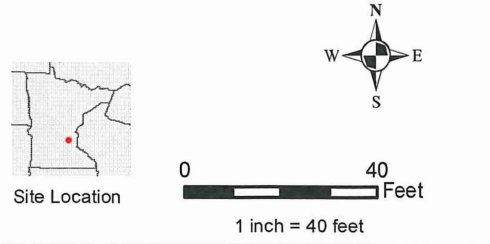
Legend

- 21HE320
- Project Location/Archaeology APE
- Excavation Unit (XU) Location

21HE320 Shovel Tests

Result

- Negative
- Positive

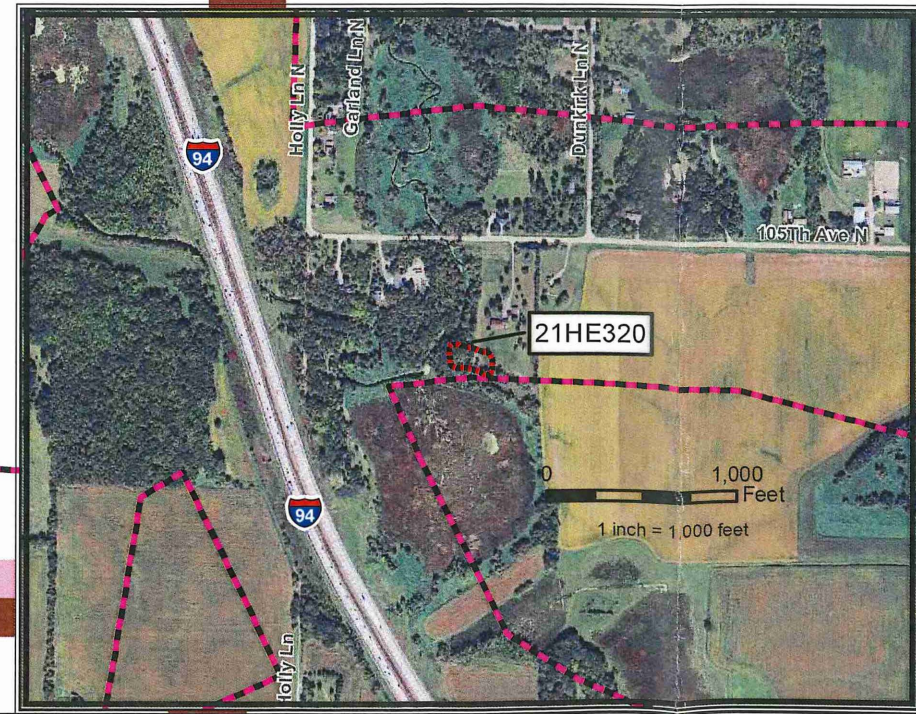


21HE320 SITE MAP

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 4

File: FigX_21HE320_site_map
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 11-09-2011
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MO

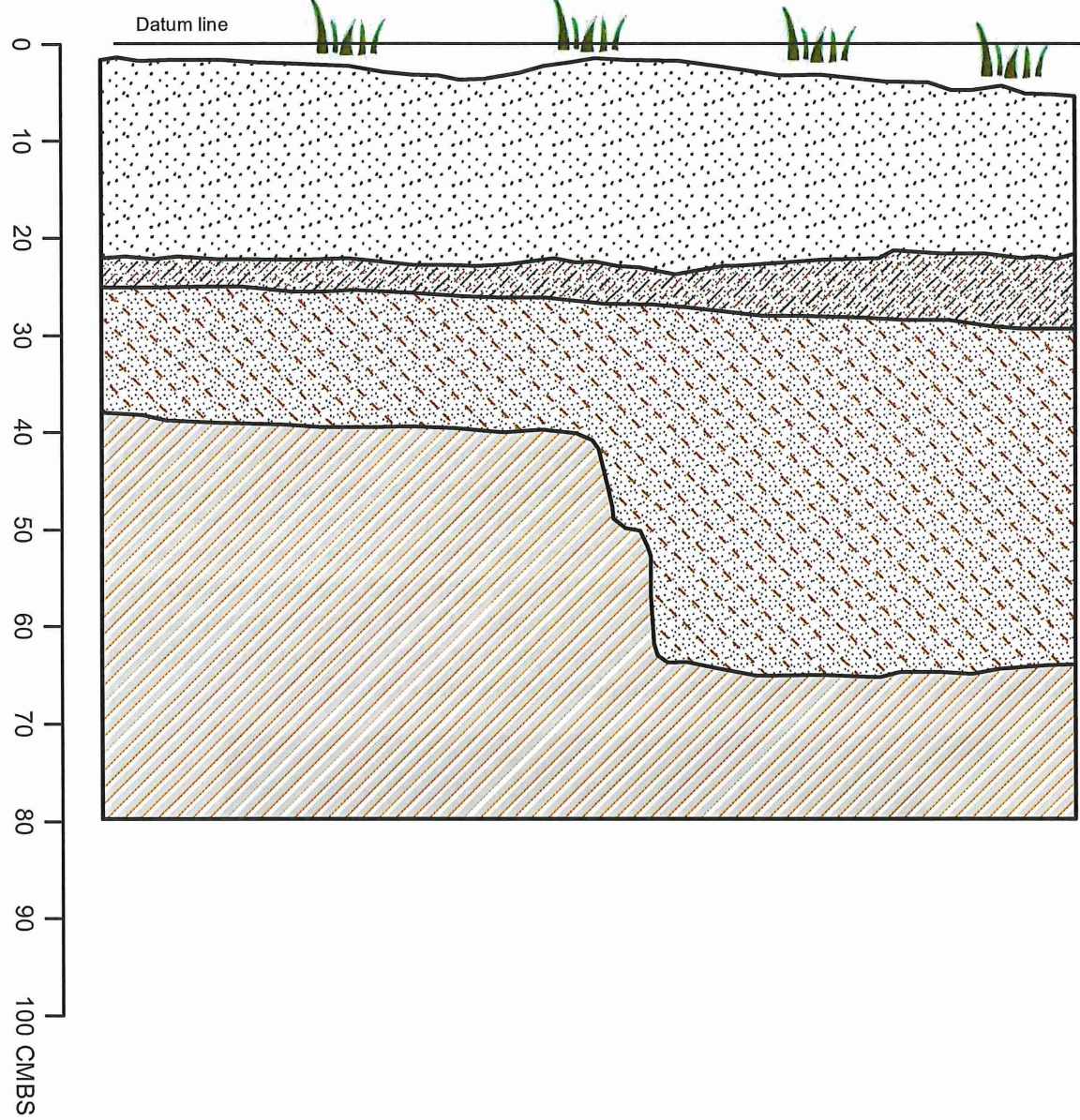


In October 2011, Summit completed a Phase II investigation of 21HE320 to evaluate whether the site was eligible for listing on the NRHP. A total of three 1-by-1 meter units were excavated during the Phase II investigation (see Figure 4). According to historic aerials, the grassy area west of the fence line has never been plowed, whereas the residential lawn east of the fence line appears to have been plowed from approximately 1937 to 1971. Excavation Unit (XU) 1 and XU 2 were placed on a relatively flat area of the knoll, west of the fence line in the open grassy area (with prairie grasses and some buckthorn and other brush). XU 3 was placed east of the fence line in the residential lawn that has been historically plowed.

XU 1 was a 1-by-1 meter excavation unit placed west of the fence line in the grassy area, which has never been plowed. The sod was removed with a shovel and screened through ¼ inch mesh screen. Soil was then carefully removed with a shovel and trowel in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels down to a depth of 40 cmbs. The southwest corner of the unit was excavated to a depth of 65 cmbs. The A horizon extended to approximately 16 to 24 cmbs (sloped across the unit floor) and was comprised of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) silt loam. The B horizon extended to approximately 24 cmbs and was comprised of brown (10 YR 4/3) silt loam. Below that, subsoil was comprised of brown (10 YR 5/3) clay loam. Gravel seemed to increase with depth. One piece of sheet glass and one heat-treated chert flake were recovered from 10 – 20 cmbs and one heat-treated Swan River chert flake was recovered from 20 – 30 cmbs. The B horizon appeared to be relatively undisturbed, with the exception of one piece of glass, roots and bioturbation. No cultural features were encountered. See photo below and Figure 5.



Site 21HE320 – XU 1 profile, south wall.



LEGEND

-  10YR 3/2 Silt Loam
-  10YR 4/3 Loam
-  10YR 5/3 Clay Loam
-  Not Excavated

Excavation Unit 1
 South Wall Profile
 Site 21HE320
 TH 610

Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota



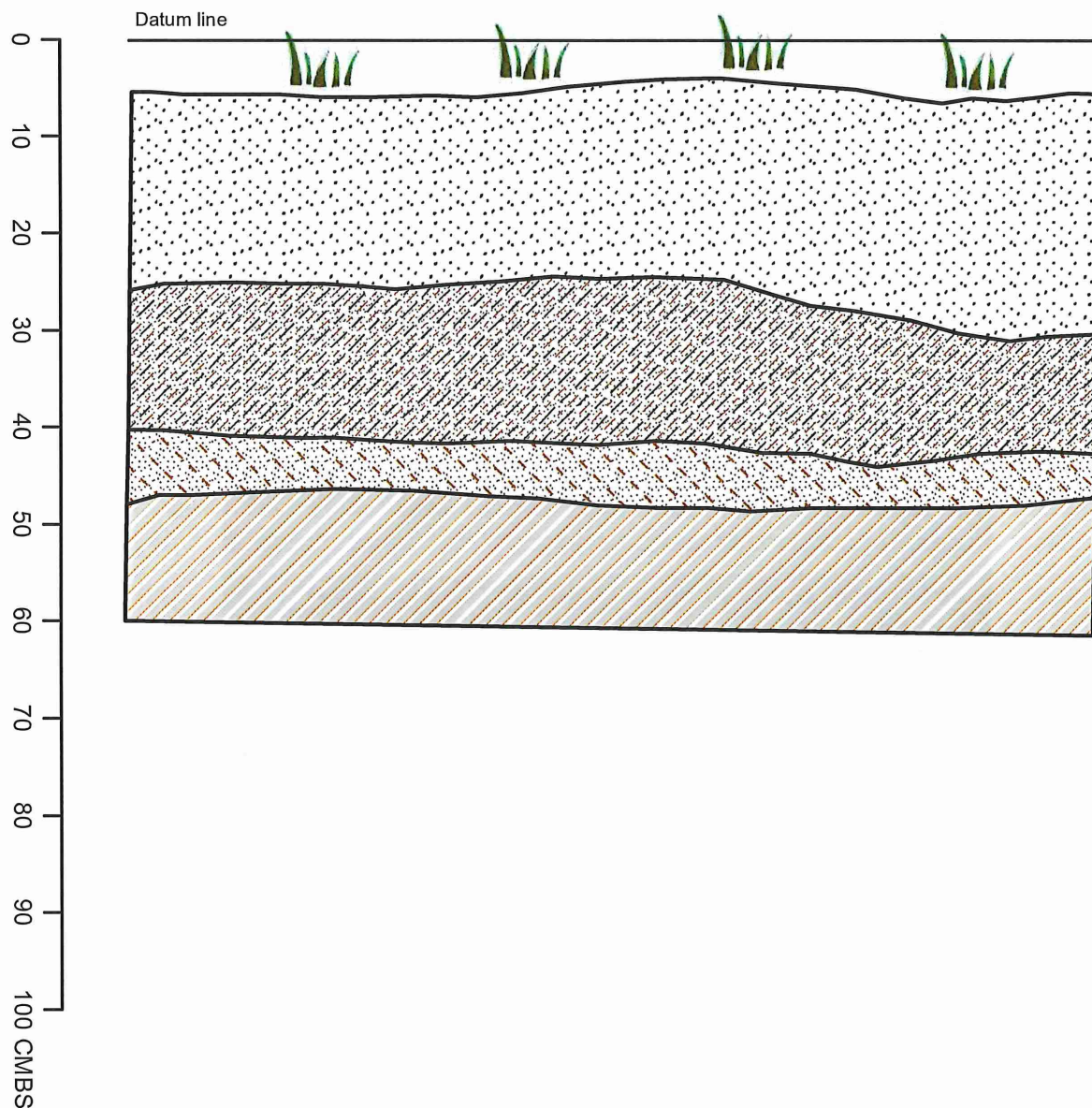
Figure 5

File: XU_1_Profile
 Summit Proj. No.: 1725-0030
 Plot Date: 11-10-2011
 Arc Operator: THV
 Reviewed by: MO





XU 2 was a 1-by-1 meter excavation unit placed west of the fence line in the grassy area that has never been plowed. The sod was removed with a shovel and screened through ¼ inch mesh screen. Soil was then carefully removed with a shovel and trowel in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels down to a depth of 60 cmbs. The A horizon extended to approximately 18 to 26 cmbs (sloped across the unit floor) and was comprised of very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) to dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silt loam. The B horizon extended to approximately 32 to 36 cmbs and was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) silt loam. Below that, subsoil was comprised of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) clay loam. Gravel seemed to increase with depth. One Fat Rock quartz bipolar core was recovered from 0 – 10 cmbs; two Prairie du Chien chert flakes, one heat-treated Prairie du Chien chert flake, and one Red River chert flake were recovered from 10 – 20 cmbs; and one Prairie du Chien chert flake and two quartz flakes were recovered from 20 – 30 cmbs. Most artifacts were recovered from the B horizon which appeared to be relatively undisturbed, with the exception of roots and bioturbation. No cultural features were encountered. See photo below and Figure 6.



Site 21HE320 – XU 2 profile, south wall.



LEGEND

-  10YR 3/2 to 10YR 3/3 Silt Loam
-  10YR 4/4 Silt Loam
-  10YR 4/6 Clay Loam
-  Not Excavated

Excavation Unit 2
 South Wall Profile
 Site 21HE320
 TH 610

Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota



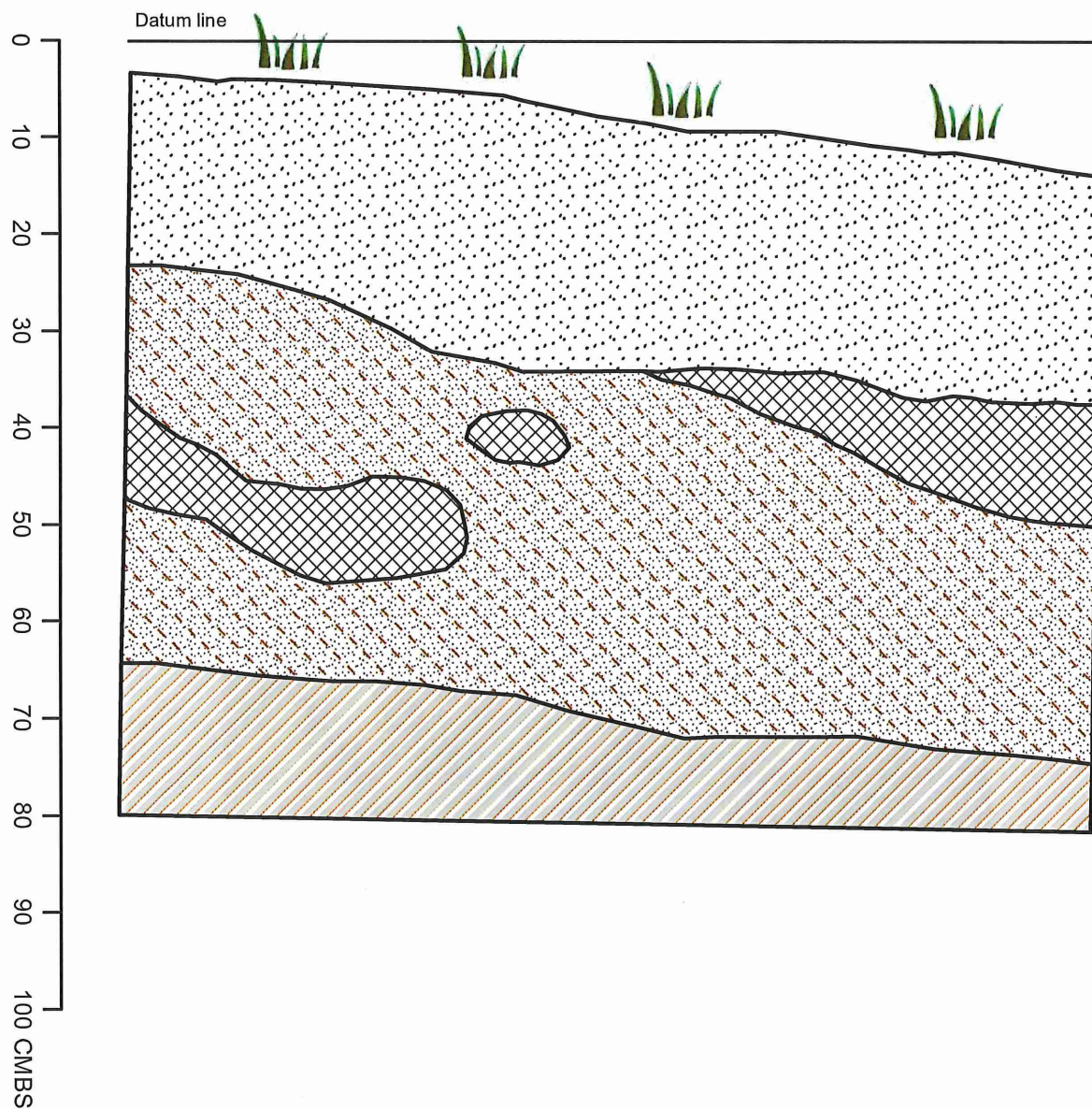
Figure 6

File: XU_2_Profile
 Summit Proj. No.: 1725-0030
 Plot Date: 11-10-2011
 Arc Operator: THV
 Reviewed by: MO





XU 3 was a 1-by-1 meter excavation unit placed east of the fence line in the residential yard that has been historically plowed. The sod was carefully removed with a shovel, screened through ¼ inch mesh screen, and set aside in pieces to be replaced upon completion of the excavation. Soil was then carefully removed with a shovel and trowel in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels down to a depth of 65 to 70 cmbs. A thick plow zone extended to approximately 19 to 24 cmbs (sloped across the unit floor) and was comprised of mixed very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) and dark brown (10 YR 3/3) silty clay loam. Directly below that was the C horizon, comprised of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) clay loam, with carbonate enrichment. No B horizon was present in XU 3. Gravel seemed to increase with depth. One heat-treated Prairie du Chien flake and two pieces of turtle bone were recovered from 0 – 20 cmbs and one heat-treated Prairie du Chien chert flake was recovered from 30 to 40 cmbs. Large rodent burrows were present in profile. No cultural features were encountered. See photo below and Figure 7.



Site 21HE320 – XU 3 profile, east wall.



LEGEND

-  10YR 3/2 to 10YR 3/3 Silt Clay Loam mottled with 10YR 4/4 Clay Loam
-  10YR 4/4 Clay Loam (carbonate enrichment)
-  Rodent Burrow
-  Not Excavated

Excavation Unit 3

West Wall Profile

Site 21HE320

TH 610

Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota



Figure 7

File: XU_3_Profile

Summit Proj. No.: 1725-0030

Plot Date: 11-10-2011

Arc Operator: THV

Reviewed by: MO

Evaluation

Site 21HE320 appears to be a small 0.56 acre, temporary, precontact-period campsite where a very modest amount of stone tool production took place. Unfortunately no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and it is not possible to determine the specific cultural or temporal affiliation of the site. Artifact density and diversity are limited. It appears that the western portion of the site exhibits relatively good integrity, while the eastern portion of the site has been completely compromised by plowing. This site contains inadequate data to provide significant information about Minnesota prehistory or to assign the site to a specific prehistoric context. Site 21HE320 exhibits minimal research potential under Criterion D, and it is, therefore, not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

5.1.2 Historic Farmsteads

Farmstead A

This farmstead was located southwest of the intersection of Fernbrook Lane and 101st Avenue North in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 9, T119N, R22W (see Figure 4). At the time of the survey, the majority of former location of the farmstead was occupied by a bituminous parking lot and steeply sloped, grassy berms along its northern and eastern edges. Due to the presence of extensive disturbance in these areas, this portion of the APE was excluded from systematic survey. The northernmost end of the former farmstead contained a grassy field. A walkover of the area to identify potential subsurface features associated with the former farmstead's pre-1960s occupation was conducted at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals over the field.

During the survey, remnants of a north-to-south-running windbreak which contained a portion of a fence line were identified along the western edge of the former farmstead. A fragment of a possible concrete foundation and a piece of a metal pipe were observed near the south end of the windbreak, though these items did not appear to be in-situ. Immediately east of the southern end of the windbreak, a partially exposed, L-shaped portion of a poured concrete foundation was identified (see photo below). The foundation measures approximately 7 meters (23 feet) east to west and 2.3 meters (7.5 feet) north to south, with the wall thickness ranging from approximately 50 to 60 centimeters (19.5 to 23.4 inches). Most of the top of the foundation wall is flush with the ground surface. A light scatter of gravel was also observed in the vicinity of the foundation. This segment of foundation appears to be in the location of a small outbuilding situated at the northwest corner of the work area previously described in Section 3.1.3. This outbuilding appeared on all historical aerials of the farmstead ranging in date from 1937 to 1962.



Farmstead A – Overview of foundation, facing east

Research Potential

Farmstead A is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the 1870s through at least 1962, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota.

While the former farmstead contains a partial foundation, windbreak, and fence line, over 75 percent of the farmstead has been disturbed by earth-moving activities related to the installation of a large parking lot, and no other structural ruins, features, foundations, or other cultural materials associated with the farmstead were identified during the archaeological survey. For these reasons, the research potential for Farmstead A is low.

Recommendations

Based on the low research potential of former Farmstead A, no additional work is recommended for this area.

Farmstead B (AHR #20)

Farmstead B is located on the north side of 101st Avenue North in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). A single extant structure, a circa 1950 silo, is described in the Architectural History Results Section (Property 14796 101st Avenue North). A partially collapsed barn is also present on the property.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify archaeological features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead was conducted at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals over the

entire farmstead. During the survey, several features were identified. An irregular, grass-filled depression measuring approximately 2.4 meters (7.9 feet) east to west, 1.8 meters (5.9 feet) north to south, and up to 20 centimeters (7.8 inches) deep (see photo below) is located approximately 13.8 meters (45.3 feet) southeast of the southeast corner of the barn. This feature does not appear to correlate with any buildings, structures, or other cultural features on any of the reviewed historical aerials of the farmstead. A second grassy depression is situated approximately 6.9 meters (22.8 feet) to the north (see photo below). This depression measures approximately 2 meters (6.6 feet) square and up to 35 centimeters (13.7 inches) deep, and is situated along the former southern edge of a paddock that extended eastward from the east side of the barn as visible on aerial photographs of the farmstead dating from 1937 to 1967.

The remains of a collapsed roof measuring approximately 2 meters (6.6 feet) long and 1.9 meters (6.2 feet) wide was also identified on the farmstead. It is composed primarily of tar paper and wood, with a notable lack of modern asphalt shingles (see photo below). These roof fragments appear to be in the approximate location of a small outbuilding or structure that first appears on a 1957 aerial photograph near the north-central portion of the farmyard. This building or structure was removed from the property by 1967. Portions of a cinder block foundation wall were observed near the center of the farmyard (see photo below). This feature appears to comprise the northeast corner of a small outbuilding visible on all reviewed historical aerial photographs of the farmstead located at the north end of a former central gravel workspace. Remnants of the workspace, represented by the presence of a thin covering of gravel across the ground surface, were noted east and south of the foundation. The north and east walls of the foundation measure approximately 3.2 meters (10.5 feet) and 4 meters (13.1 feet) long, respectively, and are approximately 30 centimeters (11.7 inches) thick. Approximately one half of one course of block is visible above the ground surface, and a metal bolt is present near the northeast corner of the foundation.

The northwest corner of a soil-filled foundation is situated approximately 10.2 meters (33.6 feet) southeast of the cinder block foundation. The foundation walls, which are composed of cinder blocks covered with a thin veneer of concrete, measure approximately 18 centimeters (7 inches) thick and up to 1.1 meter (3.6 feet) high. The extant portions of the northern and western walls measure approximately 2.3 meters (7.5 feet) and 5.7 meters (18.7 feet) long, respectively. Approximately 5.5 centimeters (2.1 inches) of an 8-centimeter (3.1-inch) -diameter pipe was observed protruding from the top of the north wall near its east end. A post hole with similar dimensions was also noted in the top of the wall near the center of the foundation corner. This foundation appears to be in the location of an outbuilding or structure first visible on the 1967 aerial photograph of the farmstead just west of the barn.

The foundation of a former milk house was identified adjacent to the southwest corner of the partially collapsed barn. Due to the unstable nature of the foundation, exact foundation dimensions were not obtained. Overall, the feature measures approximately 5 meters (16.4 feet) north to south and 7.7 meters (25.3 feet) east to west. The milk house was multi-leveled, with an upper level that was flush with the upper level of the adjacent

barn, and a lower level that was accessed by a stairwell that extended from the upper level of the milk house to the barn “basement.” Concrete pads associated with both levels of the milk house are extant, as well as a portion of the staircase. An additional concrete pad measuring approximately 4.3 meters (14.1 feet) east to west and 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) north to south extends southward from the south end of the foundation and is flush with the ground surface. The milk house appears on all reviewed historical aerial photographs of the farmstead dating to 1937 to 1967.

Structural instability also prevented systematic survey of the partially collapsed barn, which is visible on the 1937 aerial photograph of the project area. Portions of the concrete apron and paddock walls that originally extended eastward from the east side of the barn are still present, though standing water now obscures the eastern and northern ends of these features.

The western half of the farmstead, including areas formerly occupied by the farmhouse and several outbuildings, has been heavily altered. A large mound of soil is present in the former location of the farmhouse, and the area to the north has been graded. In the northwest corner of the farmstead, a concentration of slag-like material was noted in the approximate location of a large outbuilding that appeared on aerial photographs of the project area dating to 1947 through 1967. Communication with the current landowner on April 12, 2011 revealed that these portions of the farmstead had recently been utilized by the local fire department for training purposes, which included the incineration and subsequent demolition of the farmhouse.

A substantial pile of stumps is present at the north end of the existing driveway in the north-central portion of the farmstead, around which a light scatter of artifacts was observed. This scatter is composed entirely of demolition debris, including window glass, slag, and concrete fragments. A dirt access road was observed extending around the western side of the stump pile and northward into adjacent agricultural fields. This access road does not appear to follow any historical routes of access roads formerly established on the farmstead, however.



Farmstead B – Irregular grassy depression, facing west-northwest



Farmstead B – Square, grassy depression, facing east



Farmstead B – Detail of northeast corner of possible collapsed roof, facing west



Farmstead B – West end of the north wall of cinder block foundation, facing east



Farmstead B – Northwest corner of cinder block and concrete foundation, facing southeast



Farmstead B – Milk house foundation, facing northeast

Research Potential

Farmstead B is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead had been occupied and in use from at least the early 1910s through the 1960s, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota. Of the identified features, one of the cinder block foundations and the milk house date to the Development of Livestock Industries (1900-1940) and Depression and the Interwar Period (1920-1940), and the collapsed roof and other cinder block foundation date to the World War II and the Postwar Period (1940-1960).

The circa 1950 silo, which points to a single period of significance for the farmstead, is standing, and foundations are still visible, which typically indicates moderate research potential. With the exception of the partially collapsed barn, however, all other structures have been removed from the property and many of their locations, including that of the farmhouse – a defining structural component of the farmstead, have been heavily disturbed. For these reasons, the research potential of Farmstead B is low.

Recommendations

Based on its low research potential, no further archaeological work is recommended for Farmstead B.

Farmstead D (AHR #19)

The location of Farmstead D is at the intersection of Ranchview Lane North and 101st Avenue North in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W (see

Figure 3). Four buildings, including a circa 1890 house, a circa 1920 garage, a circa 1930 granary/machine shed, and a modern pole barn are located within the project APE. Two additional buildings, a modern pole barn/machine shop and a machine shed/milk house, are situated just north of the APE.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead, was conducted at 5-meter (16-foot) intervals over the entire farmstead.

Four features were identified within the current project APE. A roughly circular, very shallow, grass-filled depression was identified approximately 7.2 meters (23.5 feet) southeast of the southeast corner of the garage within the manicured lawn just northeast of the farmhouse (see photo below). This depression measures approximately 1.5 meters (4.9 feet) in diameter. No correlation between this feature and any buildings, structures, or cultural features visible on reviewed historical maps of the farmstead could be made.

A hand pump and modern well located approximately 13.4 meters (43.9 feet) southeast of the southeast corner of the garage, and a modern septic vent, situated approximately 6.2 meters (20.2 feet) southwest of the southwest corner of the garage. These features indicate the presence of subsurface disturbance in these portions of the farmstead.

A trapezoidal concrete marker (see photo below) was identified on the south side of the driveway approximately 16.5 meters (54.1 feet) east-northeast of the northeast corner of the garage. The marker measures approximately 28 centimeters high (10.9 inches) and 39 centimeters (15.2 inches) wide (at its base) and is partially submerged into the ground. The recessed face of the marker did not contain any visible inscriptions, though these may have eroded away over time. The significance of the marker was not determined.

Three additional features were observed within the farmstead property outside of the project APE. Since these features are no longer encompassed by the current project area, only brief descriptions of each are provided below. A grassy, ring-shaped depression was identified in the northeast corner of the farmyard just south of an agricultural field and west of Ranchview Lane North (see photo below). This depression appears in the location of a former silo visible on aerial photographs of the project area dating to 1957 through 1971.

A rectangular concrete foundation (see photo below) was noted west of the depression, and appears to be in the location of the south end of a large outbuilding that made its first appearance on the 1937 aerial photograph of the farmstead. Southwest of this foundation, and northwest of the extant modern machine shed/milk house, a possible cistern or silo pad is also present (see photo below). Heavy shadowing on all reviewed historical aerial photographs obscures this portion of the farmstead, making it difficult to ascertain how long this feature has been present on the farmstead, and what its exact function may have been.

A walkover of a portion of the agricultural field located north of the foundation (and also outside of the current APE) was conducted at 15-meter (49-foot) intervals across portions of the field believed to have formerly contained farmstead components based on reviewed historical aerial photographs of the project area. A handful of historical and modern items were observed, but not collected, during the survey, including a cut bone fragment, a whiteware sherd, the finish of a medicine bottle, a wire nail, and plastic fragments.



Farmstead D – Feature 1, facing east



Farmstead D – Marker on south side of driveway, facing west-northwest



Farmstead D – Ring-shaped depression, facing southwest



Farmstead D – Concrete foundation, facing northwest



Farmstead D – Possible cistern or silo pad, facing west

Research Potential

Farmstead D is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from at least the 1890s (and possibly as early as the 1870s) through the 1970s, which would associate it with several historic contexts for farmsteads in Minnesota.

The farmhouse is present, but the main barn and several other outbuildings and structures have been removed, and many of their locations appear to have been graded and/or are currently occupied by modern buildings. Although Farmstead D contains a foundation, possible cistern or silo pad, and a circular depression associated with a silo, these features are located outside of the current APE. For these reasons, the portion of Farmstead D located within the APE is considered to hold low research potential.

Recommendations

Based on the low research potential of the portion of Farmstead D located within the APE, no additional archaeological work is recommended for the portion of Farmstead D within the APE.

Farmstead E (AHR#3)

Research Potential and Recommendations

Farmstead E is a confirmed farmstead located in the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W. Upon review of historical aerial photographs of the project area, it appears that only the driveway of this farmstead is located within the APE. Since the

majority of Farmstead E is located outside of the APE, no further archaeological work is recommended for this portion of the project area. Should the APE change in the future to encompass Farmstead E, a field survey of Farmstead E should be completed.

Farmstead F (AHR #2)

Farmstead F is located on the south side of 101st Avenue North in the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). Existing farm buildings and structures include a 1952 farmhouse, a circa 1950 garage, a circa 1900 barn with wing added circa 1940, a circa 1890 granary/corn crib, a circa 1920 poultry house, a circa 1920s machine shed, double corn crib, chicken house and additional post-1960 animal shelters.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals, except in the horse pasture in the southwest corner of the property, which was observed from a level elevation and did not afford conditions conducive to the identification of features. No evidence of subsurface features was observed during the survey.

Research Potential

Farmstead F is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from at least the early 1910s to the present, which would associate it with several historic contexts for farmsteads in Minnesota.

Farmstead F is extant and operational, and would typically be considered to hold moderate research potential. The original farmhouse, however, was replaced with a modern house during the mid 1950s on the same location. Given the absence of structural remains of the farmhouse (a defining structural component of farmstead sites which may exhibit greater research potential (Terrell 2006)) the research potential of Farmstead F is low.

Recommendations

Based on its low research potential, no further archaeological work is recommended for Farmstead F.

Farmstead G (AHR #15)

The location of Farmstead G is on the north side of 105th Avenue North in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). Permission to conduct an archaeological survey of this property was denied by the landowner. From the road, however, it is apparent that a circa 1890 house, a circa 1920 attached garage, and a circa 1960 detached garage are present within the APE for archaeology.

Research Potential

While this farmstead was not surveyed due to lack of landowner permission, information regarding research potential can be gleaned from historical maps, current and historical aerial photographs, and current photographs taken by Summit architectural historians.

Farmstead G is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the late 18th or early 19th century through at least the mid 1950s, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota. Although the majority of the outbuildings associated with the original farmstead have been removed from the property, the farmhouse remains extant, and the level of disturbance that has occurred throughout the remaining portions of the farmstead could not be determined from the road. For these reasons, the farmstead is considered to hold moderate research potential.

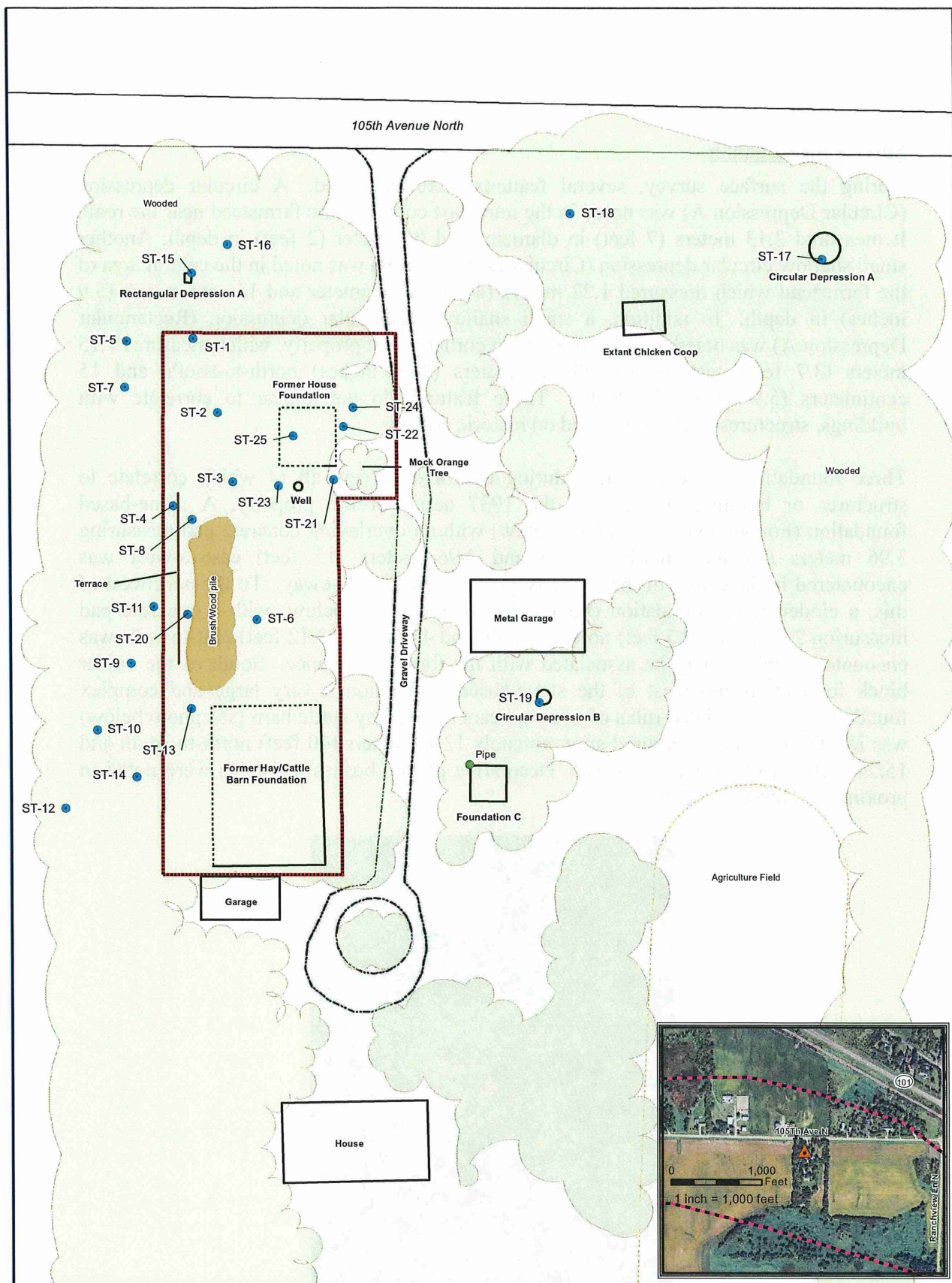
Recommendations

Based on its moderate research potential, a Phase I archaeological survey of Farmstead G is recommended prior to construction for the TH 610 project if landowner access is granted in the future.

Farmstead H (AHR #12)

Farmstead H is located in the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). Currently a modern rambler and modern outbuildings are present on the property and a modern gravel drive bisects the farmstead, an alignment which seems to mimic the alignment of the historic access drive (based on aerial photographs). A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals. In addition, subsurface testing was conducted.

Figure 8 shows the current layout of Farmstead H (along with the results of surface mapping and subsurface testing). Telephone interviews with the current owner (Blanchard) revealed that in the early 1980s the original home was burned during fire department training exercises and subsequently razed. The well, located at the rear of the home, was also razed and filled. The barn collapsed around that same time and new, modern buildings were then added, including the current residence.



Legend

- Shovel Test
- ▭ Farmstead Boundary
- ▭ Project Location/Archaeology APE



0 40 Feet
1 inch = 40 feet

FARMSTEAD H SITE MAP

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota



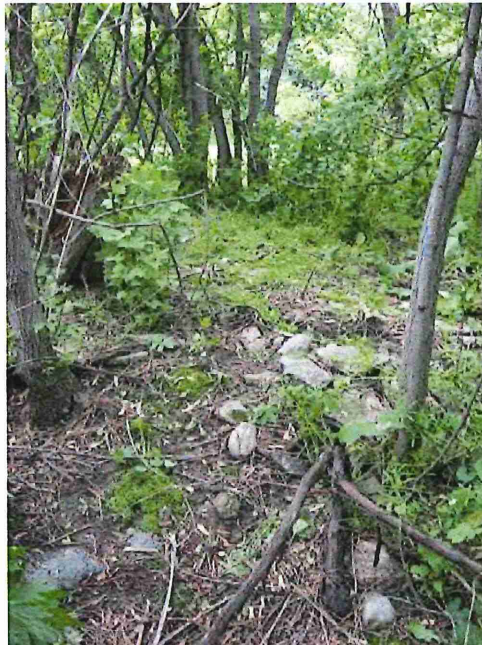
Figure 8

File: Fig8_Farm_H_sketchmap
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 11-08-11
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MM

Surface Investigation

During the surface survey, several features were identified. A circular depression (Circular Depression A) was noted in the northeast corner of the farmstead near the road. It measured 2.13 meters (7 feet) in diameter and 0.6 meter (2 feet) in depth. Another small shallow circular depression (Circular Depression B) was noted in the central area of the farmstead which measured 1.22 meters (4 feet) in diameter and 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) in depth. In addition, a small shallow rectangular depression (Rectangular Depression A) was noted in the northwestern corner of the property, which measures 1.15 meters (3.7 feet) east-to-west, 90 centimeters (35.4 inches) north-to-south, and 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) in depth. These features do not appear to correlate with buildings, structures or features noted on historic aerials.

Three foundations were identified during the field survey, all of which correlate to structures or buildings present on the 1937 aerial of the property. A stone-based foundation (Foundation C, see photo below) with an overlaying concrete pad measuring 3.96 meters (13 feet) north-to-south and 3.96 meters (13 feet) east-to-west was encountered in the center of the property, just east of the driveway. To the northwest of this, a cinder block foundation (Foundation B, see photo below) with a concrete pad measuring 2.9 meters (9.5 feet) north-to-south and 4 meters (13.12 feet) east-to-west was encountered, which may be associated with the former residence. South of the cinder block foundation and west of the stone-based foundation a very large and complex foundation and associated ruins of what appears to be a hay/cattle barn (see photo below) was identified, which measured approximately 12.19 meters (40 feet) north-to-south and 15.24 meters (50 feet) east-to-west. Decorative plants, bushes and trees were noted in proximity to these foundations.



Farmstead H – Foundation C facing northwest



Farmstead H – Foundation B facing northeast.



Farmstead H – Barn facing north.

Subsurface Investigation

Mike Madson directed additional subsurface investigation at Farmstead H. The goals of additional subsurface investigation at farmstead H were to define the location of key farmstead structures and identify an archaeological component that could be associated with a particular time period. Subsurface conditions were also targeted so that evidence of historic and modern land use could be ascertained and the archaeological value of an intact component could be assessed.

Under the direction of Mike Madson, Summit archaeologists targeted specific areas to view a cross section of the property with a series of 25 shovel tests (See Figure 8). Subsurface conditions at the site were generally a mat of forest chaff covering a compact silt loam to a depth of 30 to 40 centimeters. Artifacts were limited to the upper portion of the silt loam deposit.

A series of 14 shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-5, 7-14, and 20) along the western margins of the observed structure feature-set (possible historic house location and barn) revealed a mix of structural debris, in a mottled and unconsolidated matrix indicating historic and modern disturbance. A north-south alignment of placed field stones, supporting what appeared to be a level terrace, suggests that this area was purposefully landscaped to support a grade separation with the residence and barn to the east (see photo below). Two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 15-16) were placed in the northern portion of the lot and west of the gravel drive, one at the location of a rectangular depression. The shovel tests were culturally negative, indicating that the depression was most likely the result of a tree fall. Similarly two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 17-18) were placed in the northern portion of the lot and east of the gravel drive, one at the location of a circular depression. Shovel test 17 contained a salt glazed earthenware vessel body sherd but was likely isolated; the depression was most likely the result of live tree harvesting activity. Shovel test 19, placed on the margin of a second circular depression south of the modern metal garage, contained three examples of unconsolidated historic debris (whiteware fragment, pane and bottle glass). Archaeologists placed five shovel tests in the likely location of the razed residential structure to identify intact archaeological deposits associated with the residence. The artifact assemblage was primarily comprised of structural remains though some fragmented household items were present. Finally, shovel test 6 revealed imported fill and gravels that likely represented the drive or vehicle lot between the house and the barn. No artifacts were collected.



Farmstead H - Decorative shrubs on terrace; view along western margin of former residence location facing south.

Under the direction of Mike Madson, Summit archaeologists augmented the shovel test regime with shallow shovel scraping to identify near surface foundation or other structural remains. This technique revealed a single course of aligned field stones that likely represented support for a structural sill of the historic residence (see photo below). Archaeologists also placed four shallow, perpendicular trenches to identify the linear extent of the alignment and/or other structural edges. None were identified. Shovel scraping at the presumed rear of the historic residence revealed the well, a circular arrangement of angular and sub-angular field stones with a live ash growing up through the center (see photo below). Degraded mortar fragments were also present within and around the circular arrangement.



Farmstead H - Field stone alignment likely representing sill support at southeast rear of historic residence facing west.



Farmstead H – Well location facing south.

Artifacts were primarily structural with limited diversity and few domestic items. Masonite or fiber/cement composite siding fragments were most common, many of which were scored with evidence of fire. Nails were primarily wire intermixed with machine made cut examples. Pane glass fragments were present, as well as clear bottle glass fragments. Other items included threaded bolts, a section of chain, a .410 shell casing, fragments of coal fuel, and faunal bone fragments.

Research Potential

Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use after 1873 (but prior to 1890) through the 1980's, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota. However, archival records indicate that the location was improved as early as the 1870s. While structural remains from the historic residence and the hay/cattle barn are evident, their condition is poor at best. The stone sill support may indeed represent a fragment of an early occupation, but no intact archaeological deposits from that time or later are apparent. In addition, disturbance due to the burning of the historic residence and its subsequent mechanical razing has likely compromised the integrity of any archaeological deposits from the occupation. Therefore, Farmstead H exhibits low research potential.

Recommendations

Based on its low research potential, no further archaeological work is recommended for Farmstead H.

Farmstead I (AHR #11)

This farmstead is located in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). According to GLO tract book records, William E. Evans claimed 80 acres within the E ½ of the NE ¼ of Section 5 on November 10, 1856, and received a patent for the property in 1859. Currently the circa 1900 farmhouse and four modern outbuildings are extant on the property.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with its pre-1960's occupation was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals over the entire portion of the farmstead located within the APE.

A few historic artifacts were identified in the agricultural field during the walkover (including a couple metal hinges, a brick fragment, a thick white ceramic fragment, a piece of concrete and a concentration of fieldstones).

In the southwest corner of the farmstead two circular-shaped features of dissimilar vegetation spaced approximately 5 meters (15 feet) apart from one another. The eastern feature measured 4 meters (13.1 feet) in diameter and the western feature measured 3 meters (9.8 feet) in diameter. These features do not correlate with any buildings, structures or other cultural features on any of the reviewed historical aerials of the farmstead.

To the north and east of these circular features were numerous fragments of exposed concrete in a low area just south of an intermittent stream. The landowner indicated that the low wet area south of the intermittent stream had been filled with concrete. In addition, large pieces of poured concrete and gravel were noted in the nearby woodline, which appeared to have been pushed there by heavy earth-moving equipment.

A large concrete pad is located immediately south of, and adjacent to, the northernmost outbuilding currently extant on the property. The concrete pad is 15 meters (49.21 feet) north-to-south by 34 meters (111.5 feet) east-to-west. Five wooden posts, spaced approximately 3 meters (9.4 feet) apart, are present on the east terminus of the pad. Each post is circular and measures 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) in diameter. Based on historic aerials, the concrete pad appears to have been constructed sometime after 1967 and before 1971 (see photo below).

A concrete foundation remnant is located north of the house in the approximate location of an outbuilding present on historic aerials from 1937 through 1971. The foundation remnant measured almost 2 meters (6.5 feet) east-to-west and 14 centimeters (5.5 inches) north-to-south (see photo below).

A few concrete pieces were present immediately east of, and parallel to, the east wall of the easternmost outbuilding (Quonset). These concrete pieces extended for approximately 9 meters (29 feet) north-to-south and the largest measured 45 centimeters (17.7 inches) east-to-west and 9 centimeters (3.5 inches) north-to-south. While they are in general alignment, they do not seem to represent a foundation remnant and do not

correlate with any buildings, structures or other cultural features on any of the reviewed historical aerials of the farmstead (see photo below).

An oval depression is located in the southwest corner of the farmstead which measures approximately 6 meters (19.6 feet) north-to-south by 3.8 meters (12.4 feet) east-to-west and extends to 1 meter (3.2 feet) below the ground surface. While the landowner reported that a foundation had been filled in with manure at this general location, no evidence of a building is present on historic aerials and the only possible foundation remnants nearby are two very small pieces of exposed poured concrete, the largest of which measured 26 centimeters (10.36 inches) east-to-west and 22 centimeters (8.6 inches) north-to-south.



Farmstead I – Concrete pad facing west.



Farmstead I – Concrete foundation remnant facing south.



Farmstead I – Concrete remnant east of Quonset facing north.

Research Potential

Farmstead I is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead has been occupied and in use since the early 1900's, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota.

While the former farmstead contains a circa 1900's farmhouse, two circular features, an oval depression, and a foundation remnant of an original structure, over 75 percent of the farmstead has been removed and replaced by modern buildings, including the barn and other original structures. For these reasons, the research potential for the farmstead is low.

Recommendations

Based on the low research potential of former Farmstead I, no additional work is recommended for this area.

Farmstead J

This farmstead is located just east of the intersection of Dunkirk Lane North and 105th Avenue North in the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). Archaeological and architecture-history surveys were not completed on this property due to lack of landowner permission.

Research Potential

While this farmstead was not surveyed due to lack of landowner permission, information regarding research potential can be gleaned from historical maps and current and historical aerial photographs of the farmstead.

Farmstead J is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the late nineteenth century through at least 1971, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota. Although the majority of the farmstead is obscured by dense tree cover on current aerial photographs, the original barn and farmhouse appear to be extant, and the remaining portions of the farmstead do not appear to have been heavily altered, which suggests that foundations or features may be present. This farmstead would therefore be considered to hold moderate to high research potential.

Recommendations

Based on its moderate to high research potential, a Phase I archaeological survey of Farmstead J is recommended prior to construction for the TH 610 project if landowner access is granted in the future.

Farmstead K

The location of Farmstead K is just northeast of the intersection of 101st Avenue North and an unnamed gravel road in the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). No extant buildings were identified on the farmstead property.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals over the entire farmstead. An L-shaped, grass-filled depression was observed in the southeast quarter of the farmstead (see photo below). This depression measures approximately 8.6 meters (29.2 feet) east-to-west, 7.6 meters (24.9 feet) north-to-south and approximately 0.3 meter (1 foot) deep. It appears to be in the location of the farmhouse, which is visible on historical aerial photographs of the farmstead dating from 1937 through 1971, and on a modern aerial photograph of the project area dating to 2009. A graded area was also identified immediately north of the depression. This area contained at least two outbuildings from 1937 through 2009. The portions of the farmstead located immediately north and east of the graded area have been converted into agricultural fields, and a windbreak has been established around the former farmyard.



Farmstead K – L-shaped depression, facing south

Research Potential

Farmstead K is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the late 1870s through at least 1971, which would associate it with several historic contexts for farmsteads in Minnesota.

Farmstead K contains a depression associated with the farmhouse, which typically indicates moderate research potential. No other evidence of subsurface features was identified during the survey, however, and the remaining portions of the farmstead that historically contained outbuildings have been graded or converted into agricultural fields. For these reasons, the research potential for Farmstead K is low.

Recommendations

Based on its low research potential, no further archaeological work is recommended for Farmstead K.

Farmstead L

The location of Farmstead L is on the south side of 101st Avenue North in the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). All existing farm buildings and structures, including a pole barn, four grain bins and a grain dryer, post-date 1971.

A walkover of the farmstead within the APE, to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead, was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals over all but the eastern and southern edges of the farmstead. These areas

contained plowed agricultural fields that afforded approximately 95 percent ground surface visibility, and were therefore pedestrian surveyed at 15-meter (49-foot) intervals. During the survey, several features were identified. A looping driveway is present that extends southward from 101st Avenue North to the center of the farmyard, with two additional driveway branches extend from the southern end of the loop to the southern end of the farmstead. Two electric poles and a pipe measuring approximately 4.5 centimeters (1.8 inches) in diameter and protruding approximately 17 centimeters (6.6 inches) above the ground surface are located within the interior of the loop. Near the center of the loop, a roughly circular, grassy depression (see photo below) with bent metal wire running throughout was observed. This depression measures approximately 5.25 meters (17.2 feet) in diameter and up to 35 centimeters (13.65 inches) deep, and appears to be in the location of a silo first visible on the 1937 aerial photograph of the farmstead.

A second grassy depression is situated southeast of the circular depression near the southeast edge of the loop. Only a portion of the northern edge and northeast corner of the depression were well-defined (see photo below), the remaining edges of the depression were blurred by hummocky, grass-and-tree-filled terrain. A light scatter of pea gravel was noted within the perceived western half of the depression, and the depression measured up to 35 centimeters (13.65 inches) deep. This depression roughly approximates the location of what appears to be a small outbuilding or structure visible on an aerial photograph dating to 1971. It is difficult to ascertain whether this buildings/structure was present on other historical photographs dating to 1937 through 1967 due to heavy shadowing in this portion of the farmyard. Just south of this depression, a rectangular, poured-concrete pad was identified (see photo below). This pad measures approximately 2.73 meters (7 feet) east-to-west by 3.5 meters (9 feet) north-to-south. Near the center of the pad, a cluster of three pipes, two bolts, and one bolt with a metal fragment are present (see photo below). Along the eastern edge of this pad, a C-shaped, poured-concrete wall is present, which measures approximately 1.1 meters (2.75 feet) east-to-west by 3.9 meters (10 feet) north-to-south and approximately 24.1 centimeters (9.5 inches) high. This concrete pad and wall appear to be in the location of an outbuilding that appears on aerial photographs of the farmstead dating to 1937 through 1971.

Approximately 7.1 meters (23.3 feet) northwest of the northwest corner of the concrete pad, a portion of a PVC pipe was observed protruding from the ground surface (see photo below). This pipe is situated in the former location of a small outbuilding that was added to the farmstead between 1967 and 1971. The irregularly-shaped remnants of a poured-concrete pad (see photo below) are present within the western branch of the driveway approximately 12.7 meters (41.7 feet) southwest of the PVC pipe. These remnants appear to be in the location of a concrete pad that was present on the east side of an outbuilding first visible on a 1937 aerial photograph, and partially removed by 1967. Approximately 8.3 meters (27.2 feet) southeast of the concrete pad remnants, a C-shaped, poured-concrete pad with a grassy center was identified (see photo below). This pad measures approximately 1.9 meters (4.75 feet) north-to-south by 1.4 meters (3.7 feet). Approximately 60 centimeters (23.4 inches) west of the western edge of the pad, portions

of two metal pipes were observed running flush with the ground surface (see photo below). The function of this feature could not be determined, and it does not appear to correlate with any structures, buildings, or other cultural features on any of the reviewed historical aerial photographs of the farmstead.

A light scatter of historical and modern cultural materials were observed, but not collected, in the agricultural fields adjacent to the eastern and southern edges of the farmyard, including whiteware and stoneware sherds, bottle and window glass fragments, milk glass fragments, metal nuts and bolts, linoleum fragments, cut bone fragments, drain tile fragments, a piece of red rubber, and other unidentified metal and plastic fragments. The relatively sparse distribution of the items ruled out the presence of a midden or other archaeological feature, however.

The western half of the farmstead is currently being utilized for storing a variety of items, including large concrete culverts and farm machinery, and the southern end of the farmstead contains piles of brick, concrete, metal, and wood fragments, as well as additional farm machinery. The northwest quarter of the farmstead, which formerly contained the farmhouse, appears to have been graded, and no evidence of archaeological features associated with the house were identified during the survey.



Farmstead L – Circular depression, facing east



Farmstead L – Northeast corner of depression, facing north-northeast



Farmstead L – Overview of concrete pad, facing north



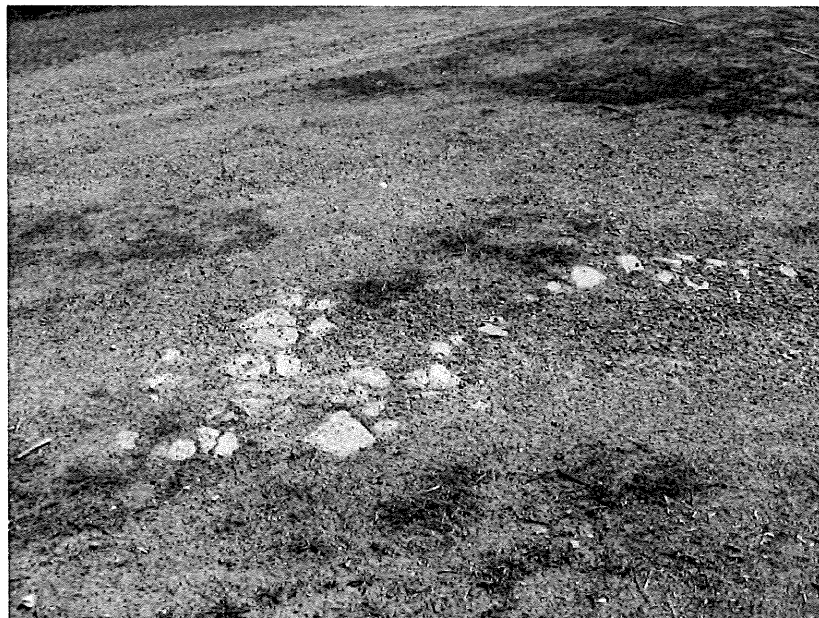
Farmstead L – Detail of center of concrete pad



Farmstead L – Poured-concrete wall at east end of concrete pad, facing northeast



Farmstead L – PVC pipe, facing north



Farmstead L – Remnants of concrete pad, facing east



Farmstead L – C-shaped concrete pad, facing north



Farmstead L – Detail of exposed pipes west of C-shaped concrete pad

Research Potential

Farmstead L is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the mid nineteenth century through the present, which would associate it with several historic contexts for farmsteads in Minnesota.

While Farmstead L contains extant buildings and structures, none of these are original to the farmstead, thus the building superstructures from any potential periods of significance for this farmstead have been removed. Although depressions and other features are still visible, which typically indicates moderate research potential, the farmhouse has also been removed, and its location has been heavily disturbed. For these reasons, the research potential for Farmstead L is low.

Recommendations

Based on its low research potential, no further archaeological work is recommended for Farmstead L.

Farmstead M (AHR #1)

The location of Farmstead M is southeast of the intersection of Lawndale Lane North and 101st Avenue North in the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). Existing buildings and structures include a circa 1900 barn, circa 1930 silo, a modern garage/shop, a machine shop, and grain bin, which are all located within the APE for archaeology.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with the pre-1960 occupation of the farmstead was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals. During the survey, several features were identified. Two driveways are present that extend southward and eastward from 101st Avenue North and Lawndale Lane North, respectively, to the center of the farmyard. Just east of the north end of the northernmost driveway, a cluster of domestic plantings was observed. Approximately 9 meters (29.5 feet) south of the plantings, a large, roughly L-shaped, grassy depression was identified (see photo below). This depression measures approximately 7.1 meters (23.3 feet) east-to-west by 7.2 meters (23.6 feet) north-to-south, and appears to represent the location of the former farmhouse, which is visible on historical aerial photographs of the farmstead from 1937 through 1971. The current landowner reported that although the building superstructure had been removed with a bulldozer, it was possible that subsurface features associated with the farmhouse, such as the cellar foundation, may still be intact.

Approximately 14.6 meters (47.9 feet) south of the depression, the possible remnants of a poured-concrete driveway or walkway are present. These concrete fragments appear in the location of a former driveway or walkway that extended northward to the house from a central workspace on all reviewed historical aerial photographs of the farmstead. Near the south end of the north-south-running driveway, a historic well with two hand pumps and an electric pump (see photo below) was observed within a grassy area next to a tree. The well is brick-lined and its interior measures approximately 1.2 meters (3.9 feet) in diameter. The exterior rim of the well is surrounded by an irregular, poured-concrete lip that is flush with the ground.

A possible foundation wall was identified adjacent to the east side of the modern garage/shop (see photo below). This foundation is composed of field stones and concrete

and is flush with the ground surface. The exposed portion of the wall measures approximately 1.12 meters (3.7 feet) north-to-south and 25 centimeters (9.75 inches) wide, and appears in the location of an outbuilding that was added to the farmstead sometime between 1937 and 1947, and then subsequently removed from the property by 1971. Just south of the modern grain bin in the southeast corner of the farmyard, a rectangular, poured-concrete slab is present (see photo below). The slab measures 5.5 meters (18 feet) by 6.1 meters (20 feet). A small, roughly circular, poured-concrete pad measuring approximately 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) in diameter was noted just south of the southeast corner of the aforementioned concrete slab. These features appear in the location of a former outbuilding that was present on the farmstead from at least 1957 through 1971.

Immediately south of the western end of the east-to-west-running driveway, two fence posts were noted. These posts do not appear to correlate with any cultural features visible on historic aerial photographs of the farmstead. On the east side of the existing barn, a subsurface storage tank was identified. This tank is composed of concrete and measures approximately 4.5 meters (14.8 feet) long by 2 meters (6.6 meters) wide. It has a metal and concrete cap near its north end (see photo below). The eastern wall of the tank has collapsed, revealed that the tank appears to be as deep as the lower level of the adjacent barn. The tank may have been used for storing milk or other farm products.

A walkover of the agricultural fields adjacent to the farmyard was also conducted at 15-meter (49-foot) intervals. Items included decorated and undecorated whiteware sherds, milk glass fragments, the base of a "Ball" canning jar, sun-colored amethyst glass fragments, a metal washer, asphalt shingle fragments, concrete fragments, a ceramic fence insulator, burnt bone fragments and other unidentified mammal bone fragments, stoneware fragments, and pieces of drain tile. These items were more heavily concentrated along the western edge of the field adjacent to the eastern side of the farmyard, though not in numbers great enough to suggest the presence of a former midden or other archaeological feature.



Farmstead M – Overview of grassy depression, facing north



Farmstead M – Overview of well, hand pumps, and electric pump, facing north



Farmstead M – Detail of possible foundation wall



Farmstead M – Overview of poured-concrete slab, facing east



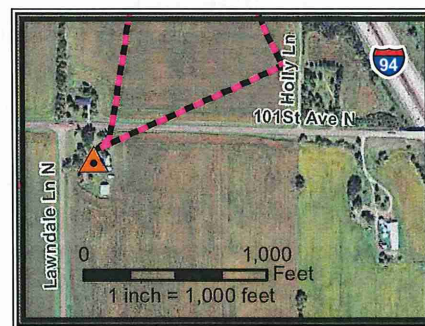
Farmstead M – Concrete and metal cap at north end of storage tank, facing west

Research Potential and Recommendations



Farmstead M exhibits moderate to high research potential, particularly for information related to the occupation dating to the final quarter of the century, and perhaps even earlier. A depression is present in the location of the historic residence, and three outbuildings and ancillary structures remain. Figure 9 shows the current boundary of Farmstead M based on surface observations ascertained during pedestrian survey. Subsurface work is necessary to accurately delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of the location as an archaeological site; intact archaeological deposits associated with the historic residence could provide information needed to properly contextualize and

evaluate the property. Summit and Mike Madson requested the present landowner to allow access to the site for subsurface work in October 2011; the request was denied.

Prior to construction, subsurface investigation should be completed at Farmstead M (if landowner permission is obtained in the future), to assess if the property has the qualities for information and integrity to make it eligible for listing on the NRHP.



Legend

-  Farmstead Boundary
-  Project Location/Archaeology APE



0 60 Feet
1 inch = 60 feet



FARMSTEAD M SITE MAP

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota



Figure 9

File: Fig9_Farm_M_sketchmap
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 11-08-11
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: MM

Farmstead Q

This farmstead is located just northwest of the junction of Holly Lane North and 105th Avenue North in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). An archaeology survey was not completed on this property due to lack of landowner permission.

Research Potential

While this farmstead was not surveyed due to a lack of landowner permission, information regarding research potential can be gleaned from historical maps and current and historical aerial photographs of the farmstead.

Farmstead Q is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the mid nineteenth century through at least 1971, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota.

Although dense tree cover on current aerial photographs obscures substantial portions of the farmstead, and no extant buildings or structures are visible, the area does not appear to have been heavily altered, which suggests that foundations or features may be present. This farmstead would therefore be considered to hold moderate research potential.

Recommendations

Based on its moderate research potential, a Phase I archaeological survey of Farmstead Q is recommended prior to construction for the TH 610 project if landowner access is granted in the future.

Farmstead V

This farmstead is located east of the intersection of James Deane Parkway and Territorial Road in the SW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 10, T119N, R22W (see Figure 3). No extant buildings are currently present within the property.

A walkover of the farmstead to identify potential subsurface features associated with its pre-1960 occupation was conducted at 5-meter (15-foot) intervals over the entire portion of the farmstead located within the APE. Several features were identified during the survey. In the northeast corner of the property, a possible cistern or well was located (see photo below). Poor quality of historical aerial photographs dating to 1947 and 1957 make it difficult to determine when this feature first appeared on the farmstead, though it is clearly visible on the 1962 aerial photograph of the area. The cistern/well is composed of poured-concrete with an interior diameter of approximately 1.2 meters (3.9 feet). Asphalt shingles line the exterior surface of the cistern/well, and U-shaped notches are visible around its upper lip.

Approximately 30.1 meters (98.7 feet) west-southwest of the cistern/well, a poured-concrete foundation is present (see photo below). This foundation is composed of two rectangular concrete pads and a southern concrete wall. A 6.5 centimeter (2.5 inch) pipe protrudes from the eastern edge of the foundation, and metal bolts are visible along its northern and eastern perimeters. Overall, the foundation measures approximately 2.85 meters (9.3 feet) east-to-west by 3.3 meters (10.8 feet) north-to-south. The wall is approximately 38 centimeters (14.8 inches) thick and rises roughly 7 centimeters (2.7 inches) above the ground surface. A third concrete slab, measuring approximately 41 centimeters (16 inches) north-to-south by 46 centimeters (17.9 inches) east-to-west extends westward off of the northwest corner of the foundation. This foundation appears to be in the location of a small outbuilding that was added to the farmstead sometime between 1957 and 1962. South of the foundation, a portion of a fence line was observed. This feature appears to correspond with the southern edge of a field or pasture visible on the 1971 aerial photograph of the farmstead.

Near the center of the farmstead, a possible poured-concrete fence post footing was located (see photo below). This footing is in the vicinity of a former outbuilding that appears on all reviewed historical aerial photographs of the farmstead.

A series of four adjacent foundations and a concrete retaining wall was identified along the southwest edge of the farmstead. All five features appear to be in the locations of outbuildings that are visible on historical aerial photographs of the farmstead dating to 1947 through 1971. Only the southeast corner of the easternmost foundation is still visible (see photo below). It is composed of a concrete slab base with poured-concrete walls that have whitewashed interiors. This portion of the foundation measures approximately 1.85 meters (6.1 feet) east-to-west by 3.45 meters (11.3 feet) north-to-south. The foundation walls are approximately 9.5 centimeters (3.7 inches) thick and rise roughly 32 centimeters (12.5 inches) above the foundation floor. Moving westward, the second foundation consists of two parallel, poured-concrete walls that run roughly east-to-west, and measure up to 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) long and 17 to 24 centimeters (6.6 to 9.4 inches) thick. The remnants of a poured-concrete pad were observed between the walls, though most of the foundation floor was covered with vegetation and leafy debris. The distance between the two walls is approximately 3.7 meters (12.1 feet), and they extend approximately 10 centimeters (3.9 inches) above the foundation floor. The fourth foundation encompasses the southwestern corner of a concrete floor and associated poured-concrete walls, with the floor base being nearly flush with the top of the 10 centimeter- (3.9 inch-) thick walls. Overall, this foundation measures approximately 1.72 meters (5.6 feet) east-to-west by 4 meters (13.1 feet) north-to-south. The westernmost foundation is composed of cinder block walls with a poured-concrete floor (see photo below). The cinder blocks extend around all but the northern edge of the foundation, where the landscape abruptly drops off and slopes downward to the north. Metal flashing is present along the top of the eastern wall, and a set of poured-concrete steps extends westward off of the northwest corner of the foundation. A small, rectangular, poured-concrete pad measuring roughly 1 meter (3.28 feet) square is also present adjacent to the northeast corner of the foundation. The foundation is roughly 3.3 meters (10.8 feet) east-to-west by 6 meters (19.7 feet), and at its highest point, two courses of cinder blocks are

visible above the ground surface. Immediately north of the steps, a 12-centimeter- (4.7-inch-) thick, poured-concrete retaining wall slopes sharply downward to the north approximately 3.7 meters (12.1 feet) from the northwest corner of the westernmost foundation.

Approximately 2.2 meters (7.2 feet) north of the northern end of the aforementioned poured-concrete retaining wall, a pair of roughly east-to-west-running, parallel retaining walls composed of large field stones and poured-concrete pad fragments was identified. These walls are spaced approximately 4.8 meters (15.7 feet) apart and measure up to 9 meters (29.5 feet) in length. A large spread of domestic plantings extends westward from the western ends of these walls to the western edge of the farmstead.



Farmstead V – Construction detail of possible cistern/well



Farmstead V – Concrete foundation in east half of farmstead, facing south



Farmstead V – Detail of possible fence post footing



Farmstead V – Easternmost foundation along southwest edge of farmstead, facing north-northeast



Farmstead V – Southeast corner of westernmost foundation, facing north

Research Potential

Farmstead V is a confirmed farmstead. Based on historical documentation, this farmstead was occupied and in use from the 1870s through at least 1971, which would associate it with several historic contexts established for farmsteads in Minnesota.

While the former farmstead contains a well/cistern, a series of partial foundations of outbuildings, partial retaining walls, a fence line, and domesticated plantings, the barn and house – defining structural components of the farmstead – have been removed and no evidence of subsurface features associated with the house or barn were encountered. For these reasons, the research potential for the farmstead is low.

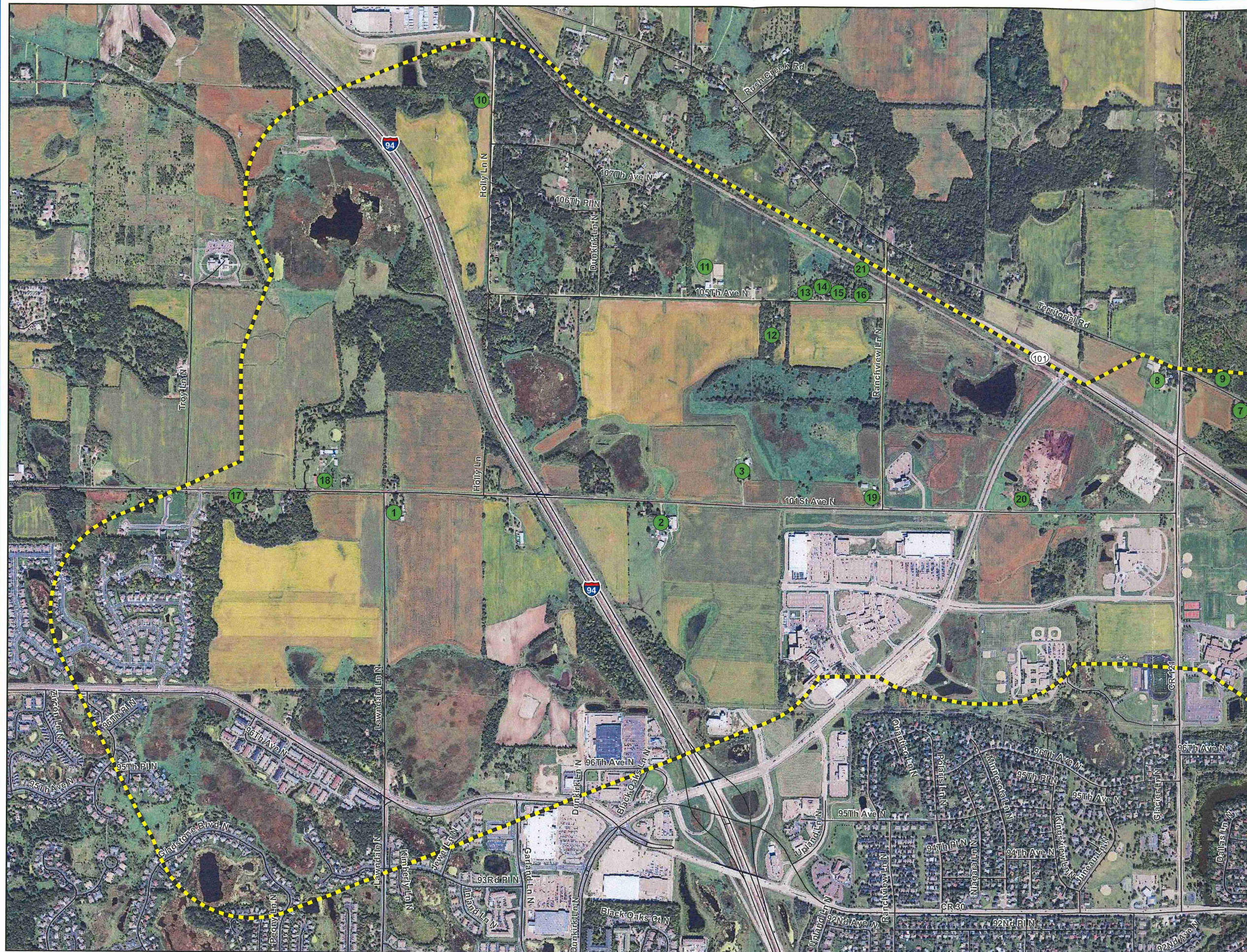
Recommendations

Based on the low research potential of former Farmstead V, no additional work is recommended for this area.

5.2 ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY

The APE for architecture-history was determined in consultation with the Mn/DOT CRU project manager and is described in Section 2.2.2. Andrew Schmidt served as Principal Investigator and Renée Hutter was project Architectural Historian. Phase I fieldwork was conducted on January 28 and February 3, 2011. During the survey, all buildings, structures, and objects 45 years in age or older within the APE were recorded. The survey population consisted of 21 properties: 11 houses, seven farmsteads, one farmstead fragment, one cemetery, and one railroad corridor (Table 6). Recorded buildings range in time period from circa 1900 to the 1960s. Ten properties within the APE had been previously inventoried. In addition, the railroad corridor as a whole was considered by SHPO to be a property eligible for listing in the NRHP, but the segment within the APE had not been previously surveyed or inventoried. No other properties within the APE were previously determined eligible, and no properties are currently listed in the NRHP. Figure 10 shows the locations of the properties inventoried.

One property (Farmstead J) was not surveyed because landowner permission was denied and visibility from the public right of way was extremely limited. Based on historical aerials and the view from the right of way, there appear to be a historic period barn, house and other structures.



Legend

- 1 Architecture-History Property
- Architecture-History APE



0 1,200 Feet
1 inch = 1,200 feet

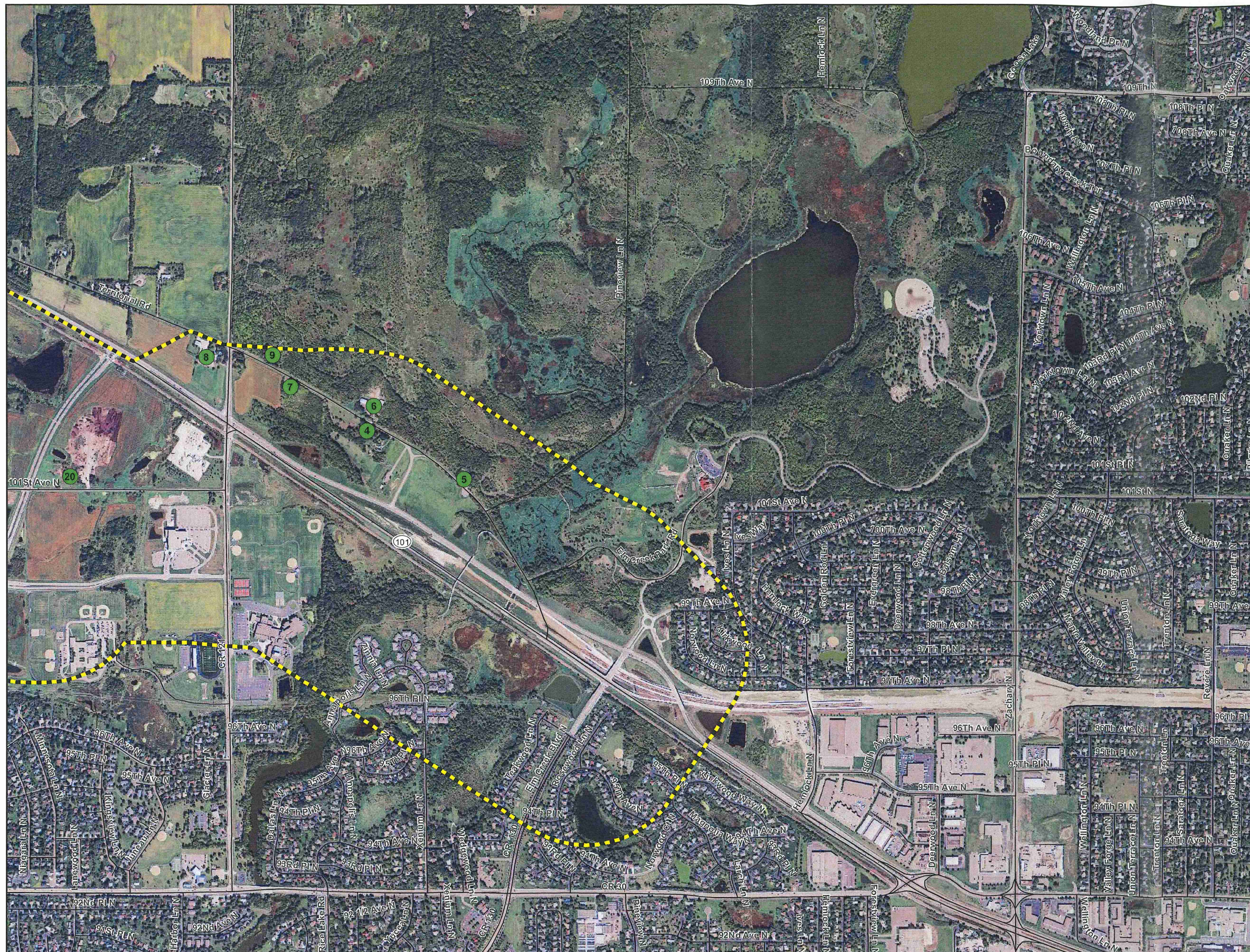
Architecture-History Survey Results

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 10a

File: Fig10a_AH_Survey_Results.mxd
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 04-28-2011
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: AS





Legend

- 1 Architecture-History Property
- Architecture-History APE



Site Location



0 1,200 Feet
1 inch = 1,200 feet

Architecture-History Survey Results

TH 610
Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Figure 10b

File: Fig10b_AH_Survey_Results.mxd
Summit Proj. No.: 1727-0030
Plot Date: 04-28-2011
Arc Operator: THV
Reviewed by: AS



Table 6. Inventoried Architecture-History Properties

Field Number and Address	SHPO No.	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
01. 17425 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-062	Circa 1910-1970	Not eligible
02. 16401 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-057	Circa 1900-1980	Not eligible
03. 16050 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-063	Circa 1880-1952	Not eligible
04. 13693 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-024	Circa 1880-2000	Not eligible
05. 13350 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-084	1959	Not eligible
06. 13763 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-085	Circa 1960	Not eligible
07. 14033 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-066	Circa 1920	Not eligible
08. 14301 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-064	Circa 1920-1980	Not eligible
09. 14100 Territorial Road	HE-MGC-086	Circa 1920	Not eligible
10. 10877 Holly Lane North	HE-MGC-087	Circa 1950	Not eligible
11. 16232 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-088	Circa 1900-1990	Not eligible
12. 15967 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-089	Circa 1950	Not eligible
13. 15800 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-007	Circa 1900	Not eligible
14. 15766 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-090	Circa 1890-1960	Not eligible
15. 15702-06 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-091	Circa 1960	Not eligible
16. 15540 105 th Avenue North	HE-MGC-092	Circa 1950	Not eligible
17. Approximately 930 feet from intersection of Troy Lane North and 101 st Avenue	HE-MGC-093	Circa 1880-2000	Not eligible
18. 17690 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-004	Circa 1880-1960	Not eligible
19. 15510 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-006	Circa 1890-1960	Not eligible
20. 14796 101 st Avenue North	HE-MGC-027	Circa 1950	Not eligible
21. Great Northern Railroad Corridor	HE-MGC-094	Circa 1881-2000	Not eligible

5.2.1 Inventoried Properties

17425 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 01, HE-MGC-062, Farmstead M)

NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W

This farmstead remnant is located at 17425 101st Avenue North and includes a circa 1900 barn and circa 1930 silo, and modern garage/shop, machine shop, and silo. The buildings are arranged in a courtyard pattern around a single straight driveway. The farmstead area is flanked by a mixture of mature trees on the north and west sides; cultivated fields are located to the south and east (see photographs below).

The gambrel-roofed barn is a raised three-bay structure, measuring approximately 36 feet wide and 60 feet long. The barn has been built into an embankment on the east side. The barn has a stone and mortar foundation and vertical board siding with a wood shingle roof. The barn is framed with dimension-cut lumber forming post-and-girt walls. The roof supports consist of three bents formed by vertical and diagonal 6-by-6-inch posts from the floor to purlin and horizontal and diagonal 2-by-6-inch cross bracing with mortise-and-tenon joints. Two large sliding doors are on the west side upper level, a pedestrian door is on the south side lower level, a pedestrian door is on the north end lower level, and a large sliding door is near center of the east side upper level (at ground level). The lower level interior is paved with concrete and, although stalls and stanchions have been removed, a concrete trough remains. A concrete-stave silo is located east of

the barn, and a sub-grade feed house with corrugated metal chute is attached to the south elevation.

The machine shed is located southeast of the barn. It has two large sliding doors on the north elevation. The garage/shop is located east of the barn and is a side-gabled metal structure, clad in corrugated metal siding. Directly adjacent to the garage/shop is a corrugated metal grain bin.

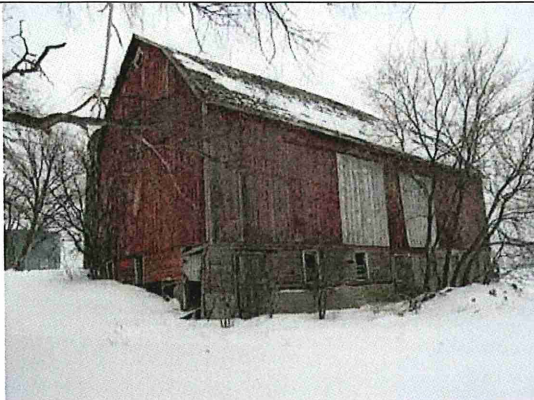
Plat maps from 1873, 1879, and 1898 indicate that structures existed in the location of the current farmstead. The farmstead was part of an 80-acre farm owned by Fred Bonn in 1873 and Daniel Bonn in 1879 and 1898. By 1914, the farm was owned by George Bonn (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). According to 1937 aerial photographs, the farmstead had a house, barn, silo, and additional outbuildings arranged in a courtyard pattern around a straight driveway. By 1962 some additional small outbuildings were present, but the farmstead retains the general layout of the previous years. The house still existed on the property in the 1971 aerial but by the late 1970s the main house was built across the street from the barn and outbuildings (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1971).

Because this farmstead fragment lacks an original farmhouse and most of the outbuildings have been removed, the primary domestic element and most of the animal and crop husbandry elements are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

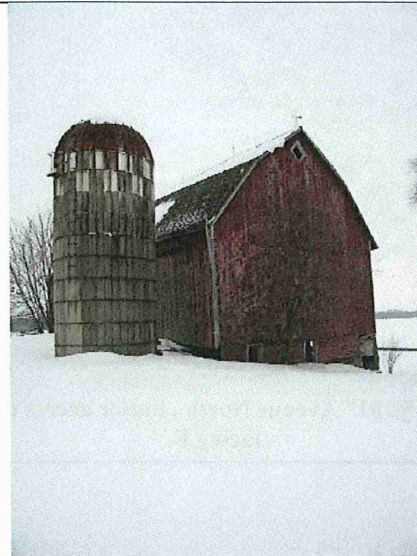
Individually, the barn is an example of a turn of the twentieth century dairy barn. Although, at the time it was built, the barn was associated with the development of dairying in Hennepin County, it did not introduce innovations in technology or science to operating patterns in specialized dairying. Furthermore, by itself, it does not represent a dairy operation. The property does not illustrate a significant association with persons important in history. The barn utilizes a relatively common framing system and it is not an important example of a significant period, type, or method of construction or property type. For these reasons, it is recommended that the barn is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	Barn	Ca. 1900
2	Silo	Ca. 1930
3	Silo	Ca. 1970
4	Garage/Shop	Ca. 1970
5	Machine Shed	Ca. 1970



17425 101st Avenue North, barn, facing SW.



17425 101st Avenue North, barn, facing SE.



17425 101st Avenue North , machine shed, facing S.



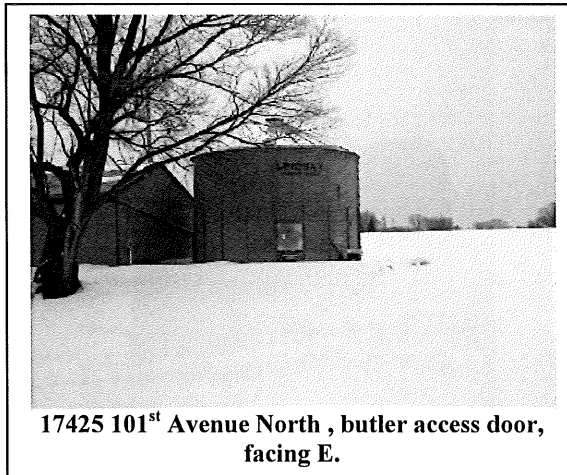
17425 101st Avenue North , garage/shop and grain bin, facing E.



17425 101st Avenue North , barn interior, facing N.



17425 101st Avenue North , barn interior, facing S.



16401 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 02, HE-MGC-057, Farmstead F)
NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 16401 101st Avenue North and includes a 1952 farmhouse, a circa 1950 garage, a circa 1900 barn with wing added circa 1940, a circa 1890 granary/corn crib, a circa 1920 poultry house, a circa 1920s machine shed, double corn crib, and chicken house and additional post-1960 animal shelters (see photographs below). The buildings are organized in a courtyard pattern with a straight driveway. Clusters of trees are located to the north, and cultivated fields are to the south and west.

The house is a one-story hip-roofed Ranch with pressed wood siding and concrete block foundation. The house has a Chicago-style front window set and two-over-two wood sash windows. The north elevation has a projecting bay and ashlar cladding on the east end. A screened porch extends from the center of the south elevation. A garage is located to the west of the house and is a hip-roofed, wood-frame structure with a poured concrete foundation, wood lap siding, and asphalt shingles on roof.

The barn is located east of the house. The original long north/south section has a wood-shingled gambrel roof. The barn dimensions are approximately 36-by-60-feet, and structure is built into an embankment. The foundation is a stone and mortar, and the exterior has board-and-batten siding. A large ell addition was added to the north end of the east elevation. The barn is framed with dimension-cut lumber forming post-and-girt walls. The roof supports consist of three bents formed by vertical and diagonal 6-by-8-inch posts from the floor to purlin and horizontal and diagonal 2-by-6-inch cross bracing with mortise-and-tenon joints. A small glazed-tile milk house is attached to the north elevation of the barn. A modern Harvestore metal silo is also on the north elevation. A sheet metal-clad, pole-shed animal shelter is attached to the south elevation of the barn.

To the east of the barn is a large gable-roofed, wood-framed, corrugated metal-clad animal shelter and two concrete stave silos with a standing seam metal cap.

South of the barn is a double corn crib with a gabled roof and a poured concrete foundation. The crib has wood-slat siding on the east and west elevations, and wood lap siding on the north and south elevations. South of the double corn crib is a gable-roofed, wood-framed, corrugated metal-clad pole barn.

To the east of the double corn crib is a gable-roofed granary with a lean-to machine shed on the east elevation and a lean-to corn crib on the west elevation. The structure is clad with wood drop siding and wood slat on the crib. The granary has a poured-concrete foundation and the corn crib rests on concrete piers. A corrugated-metal round bin is located just south of the granary on a poured concrete foundation.

South of the granary is a gable-roofed, wood-framed, corrugated metal-clad machine shed with a shed-roofed addition. The north elevation has two gas tanks and pumps. South of the machine shed are two round grain bins clad in corrugated metal.

Southwest of the barn is a large gable-roofed, wood-framed, corrugated metal-clad animal shelter with a shed-roofed addition.

The location of the farmstead was part of a 160-acre farm owned by A. J. Roe in 1873 and 1879. The 1898 plat map indicates the 160-acres had been split into two, and H. G. Radintz owned the half where the current farmstead is located. The plat indicates structures on the 80-acre farmstead. By 1914 H.G. Radintz expanded his holdings to the whole northeast quarter of Section 8, plus a portion of Section 5 (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The farmstead is still in the Radintz family.

The 1937 aerial photograph indicates a farmstead at the current location with at least a house, the original barn, and other unidentifiable structures. The 1947 aerial photograph indicates the barn had been expanded and additional outbuildings had been added to the south of the barn. By 1957 a new house was built replacing the original farmhouse. Circa 1960, the animal shelter east of the barn and the feed lot southeast of the barn were added. Some additional outbuildings and silos were added during the 1960s, and the Harvestore silo and modern pole barn were added after 1971 (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1962, 1971).

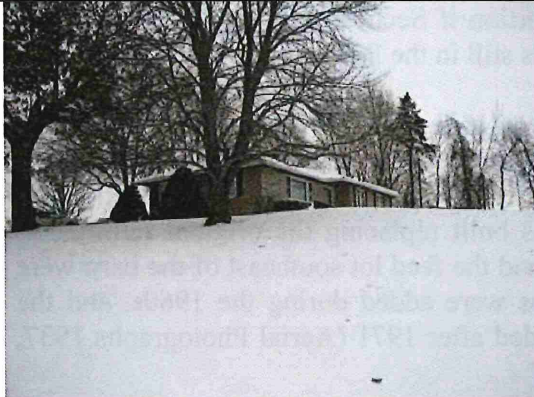
This farmstead includes buildings associated with two agricultural eras. Several early twentieth century buildings, including the barn, granary, corn cribs, and machine shed were built for a diversified farming operation. Other buildings, including the milk house, animal shelters, silos, and the feed lot, were constructed circa 1960, indicating a shift to specialized dairying.

Although the property is associated with the transition from diversified agriculture to specialized dairying, which was a significant trend in Hennepin County following World War II, it is not an important or significant example. Established between 1957 and 1962, the feedlot/dairying operation was about 10 years after the initial transitional period to specialized dairying and did not introduce innovations in technology or science to

operating patterns in specialized dairying. In addition, the property is not associated with persons important in history. The property does not represent a significant period, type, or method of construction or property type. The addition to the barn and construction of the modern animal shelter have compromised the farmstead's integrity as a mid twentieth century dairy farm. Because the main barn was built in stages and has been altered, it does not represent a period, type, or method of construction. The farmstead as a whole and the individual buildings and structures are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

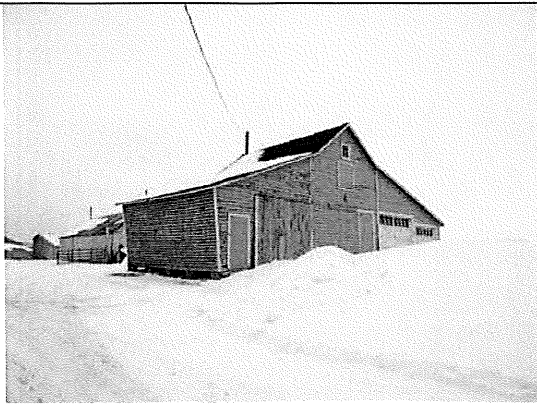
Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	House	1952
2	Garage	Ca. 1950
3	Barn	Ca 1900, ca 1940 and 1980 (additions)
4	Animal Shed	Ca. 1960
5	Double Corn Crib	Ca. 1930
6	Granary/Corn Crib	Ca 1930
7	Machine Shed	Ca, 1930
8	Animal Shelter	Ca. 1960
9	Silos	Ca. 1960
10	Grain Bins	Ca. 1960
11	Animal Shelter	Ca. 1980
12	Silo	Ca. 1960



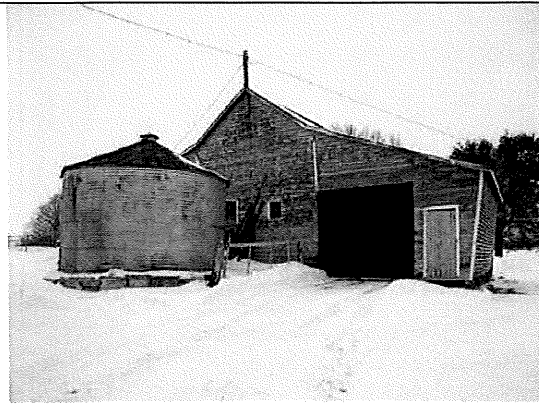
16401 101st Avenue N, house, facing SW.



16401 101st Avenue N, barn and animal shelter, facing SE.



16401 101st Avenue N, granary/corn crib, facing SW.



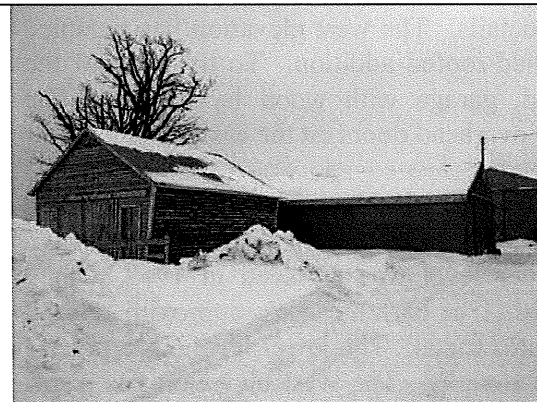
16401 101st Avenue N, grain bin and rear of granary/corn crib, facing NW.



16401 101st Avenue N, machine shed, facing S.



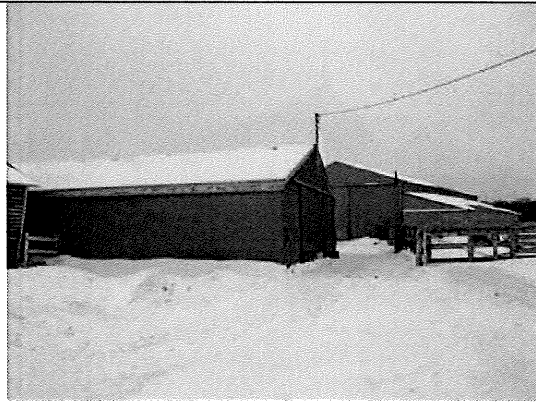
16401 101st Avenue N, animal shelter and silo behind barn, facing NE.



16401 101st Avenue N, double corn crib and animal shelter, facing S.



16401 101st Avenue N, machine shed and grain bins, facing NW.



16401 101st Avenue N, animal shelters, facing S.



16401 101st Avenue N, garage and house, facing N.

16050 101st Avenue N, (Field No. 03, HE-MGC-063, Farmstead E)

SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 16050 101st Avenue North and includes a 1931 farmhouse, 1880s barn rebuilt in 1952, circa 1940s and 1950s silos, and a circa 1920s granary (see photographs below). The buildings are organized in a courtyard pattern with a straight driveway. A row of trees is located east of the house between the cultivated fields and the farmstead. Cultivated fields surround the farmstead.

The house is a two-story, three-bay wide, side-gabled Colonial Revival structure, clad in wood lap siding. The building has a glazed tile block foundation, asphalt shingles on the roof, and wood sash windows with Craftsman details. The west elevation has a gabled covered entry, and the north elevation has a shed-roofed addition. To the west of the house is a two-stall, hip-roofed, wood-framed, garage with wood lap siding. The foundation is poured concrete, and there are two overhead doors on the east elevation.

Although the barn was built originally in the 1880s, only one of the stone foundation walls of the lower level remains of that construction. The other foundation walls have been replaced by concrete block, and the upper level was replaced in 1952 with a Quonset type structure framed with all metal ribs. The barn measures approximately 36 feet by 60 feet. The siding and roof are corrugated metal. The lower level has a poured concrete floor and two rows of stanchions and troughs. The west elevation has a loft door and ramp. A wood-framed milk house is attached to the east elevation. A glazed tile silo with a standing seam metal cap and a gabled, wood-framed pump house are located west of the barn.

A gabled, wood-framed corn crib/machine shed with concrete block foundation is located northwest of the barn. It is clad in wood slat on the south elevation and drop siding on the rest of the elevations. The east elevation has four, four-light fixed sash windows and double doors.

The location of the current farmstead was part of an 80-acre farm owned by Ferdinand Radintz in 1873. By 1879 Radintz acquired an additional 80 acres just northwest of the original farm. By 1914 Henry Raditz is indicated on the plat map as owner (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial photographs indicate a main house, barn, and an additional outbuilding. By 1947, three additional outbuildings were added, and it appears that the original barn had a gabled roof. By 1957, the gabled roof had been replaced with the Quonset type structure. Aerial photographs indicate that the farmstead retained this basic configuration throughout the 1950s and 1960s. By the early 2000s, the three structures from the 1940s had been removed from the farmstead (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967, 1971, 1991, 2003).

The farmstead includes several early-twentieth century buildings that are associated with diversified farming in Hennepin County, including the farmhouse, barn, silo, corn crib/granary/machine shed and garage. The farmstead, however, does not convey that association due to the small number of buildings and significant changes to the primary barn. According to the statewide farm context, a farmstead must retain, in addition to the principal farmhouse, a majority of the animal and crop husbandry elements that were present during the period of significance (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). The loss of three historic-period outbuildings as well as the rebuilding of the upper portion of the barn on the current farmstead interferes with the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of the property.

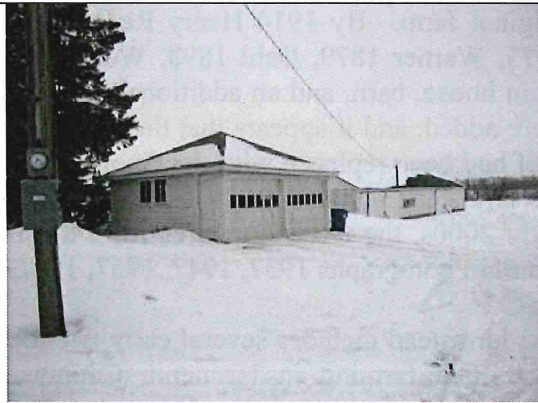
Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern, or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse or barn. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type, or method of construction. Because the upper level of the barn was rebuilt in 1952, it no longer conveys the original 1880s structure. As an example of Quonset type construction, the barn does not represent a significant period, type, or method of construction. For these reasons, it is recommended that no buildings are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	House	1931
2	Garage	1931
3	Barn	Ca. 1880 (lower), 1952 (upper)
4	Corn crib/granary/machine shed	1939
5	Silo	1930



16050 101st Avenue N., house, facing NE.



16050 101st Avenue N., garage, facing NW.



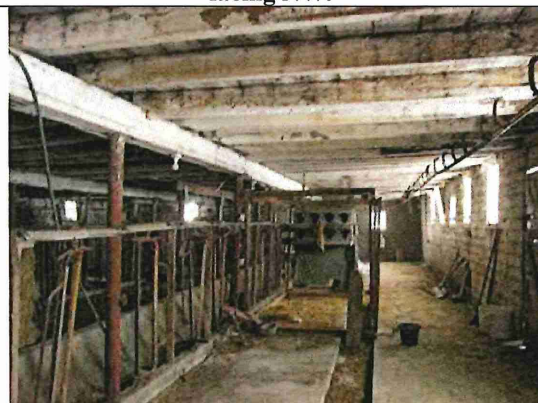
16050 101st Avenue N., barn, facing NE.



16050 101st Avenue N., corn crib/machine shed, facing NW.



16050 101st Avenue N., barn interior upper, facing N.



16050 101st Avenue N., barn interior lower, facing N.

13693 Territorial Road, (Field No. 04, HE-MGC-024)

SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 3, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 13693 Territorial Road and includes a two-story house built circa 1915, ruins of a barn, and other modern structures. The house is centered within a

loop driveway while the other structures are located outside the loop south of the house. This farmstead was previously surveyed in 1994 by Kurt P. Schweigert.

The house is a two-story brick structure with a one-story addition on the south elevation, and a two-story hip-roofed wing on the east elevation. The exterior walls are brick which has been painted. A shed-roofed, wrap-around porch is on the north and part of the east elevation. The porch was added sometime after the 1994 survey. Gabled two-story projecting bay windows are located on the east elevation, and a hip-roofed enclosed entry is at the southwest corner. The first floor windows on the north and west elevations are segmental arched with replacement sash. The first floor window on the north elevation also has a stained glass transom and picture window. The second floor windows have replacement sash. The basement is exposed on the west elevation and has a sliding door entrance to the house.

To the south of the house is a two-bay, side-gabled, two-car garage and storage structure. The east bay on the north elevation has a single roll-up door and a single entry door. The west bay on the north elevation has a single-entry door flanked by 6-over-6 windows. The east elevation has three additional windows.

West of this structure is a wood-framed, gabled, pump house and a wood-framed, two-bay, one-car garage. The garage has a roll-up door and two one-over-one windows.

The ruins of a barn and an intact silo are located south of the house. Only the fieldstone-and-mortar foundation of the barn remains. A glazed-tile milk house with a gabled roof is attached to the west elevation. A concrete stave silo with a standing seam metal roof is next to the barn.

The location of the property was part of an approximately 100-acre farm that was owned by A. Woodworth in 1873 and had a structure(s) located approximately where the current house stands. By 1879 the land was owned by F. P. Woodworth. By 1898 the acreage had been reduced to 63.64 acres and was owned by Wm. A. Jones, who retained ownership through at least 1914 (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The configuration of the farmstead remained the same from 1937 through at least 1971. The barn was extant as recently as 1994 when the previous survey was conducted (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1940, 1951, 1963).

The farmstead is not known to be associated in a significant way with the context of Hennepin County. As a whole, the historic integrity of the farmstead has been greatly compromised with the loss of its original barn. Because the historic-period barn and additional outbuildings have been removed, none of the animal husbandry elements from the historic period are extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7-15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. In addition, the house has undergone alterations, including a wrap-around porch, a one-story addition on the south elevation and replacement sash windows, which have changed the original form and integrity of the house. Furthermore, the house was built circa 1915, which is late for the general type and era of brick farmhouses in the region. For these reasons, it is recommended that the farmhouse is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



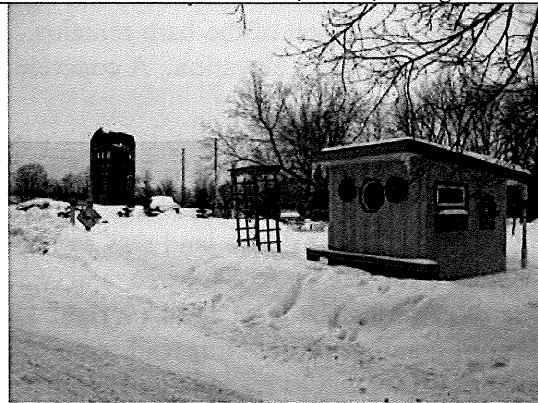
13693 Territorial Road, house, facing SW.



13693 Territorial Road, house, facing SE.



13693 Territorial Road, garages, facing SE.



13693 Territorial Road, storage shed, facing S.

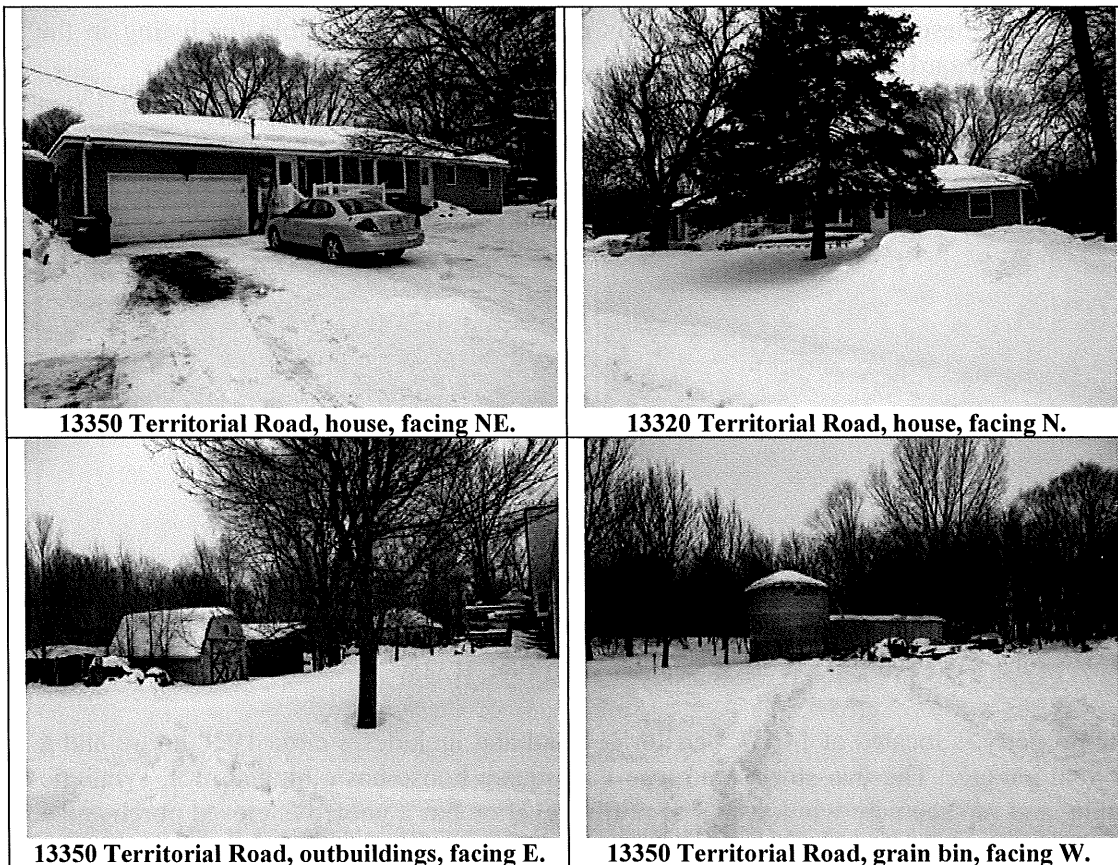
13350 Territorial Road, (Field No. 05, HE-MGC-084)

SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W

This rural residential property is located at 13350 Territorial Road and includes a 1959 Ranch style house and a few outbuildings. The house is a one-story, hip-roofed rambler with a concrete-block foundation and synthetic siding. Additional structures include a pyramidal-roofed garage with wood drop siding, a round butler type grain bin, and multiple small sheds.

The location of this property was part of approximately 50 acres owned by H. Kilmer from 1873 through the end of the 19th century. There were no structures indicated on the land during this time frame. By 1914 M. Engels owned the property and a structure is indicated on the plat map (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). Aerial photographs indicate that by 1937, a barn, a house, and a few outbuildings were located on the property. By the 1947, a barn, house, and four outbuildings can be seen on the property. By 1963 the new Ranch house can be seen along with a few more outbuildings (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1963).

The house was built in the late 1950s as a rural residence and is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. Furthermore, it is a modest example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria A, B, and C.



13763 Territorial Road, (Field No. 06, HE-MGC-085)

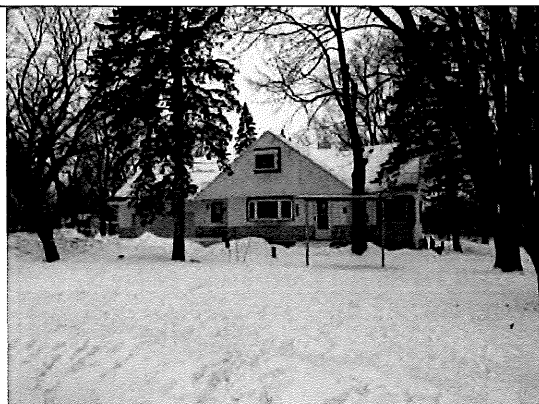
NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W

This rural residential property is located at 13763 Territorial Road and includes a circa 1960 house. The one-story, gable-roofed house has a projecting gabled bay and a one-car

attached garage. The house is clad in pressed-wood siding with vertical boards in the front gable and a stone water table.

The location of the property was part of an approximately 100-acre farm that was owned by A. Woodworth in 1873 and had a structure located approximately where the current house stands. By 1879 the land was owned by F. P. Woodworth. By 1898 the acreage had been reduced to 63.64 acres and was owned by Wm. A. Jones. The structures on the land also shifted slightly northwest. In 1914, Jones was still in possession of the land (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial photographs indicate a cultivated field where the present house stands. By 1953, a small house and storage building were built on the property. By 1967 the current house can be seen on the aerial photograph (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1953, 1967).

This house was built in the 1960s as a rural residence and is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. Furthermore, it is a modest example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria A, B and C.



13763 Territorial Road, house, facing N

14033 Territorial Road, (Field No. 07, HE-MGC-066)

NE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 3, T119N, R22W

The property is located at 14033 Territorial Road and includes a circa 1920 house and a modern garage. The two-story American Foursquare house has a hipped roof, synthetic siding, and replacement windows. The north elevation has a gabled enclosed porch and a gabled dormer. The south elevation has a hipped, one-story wing. Decorative elements include exposed rafter tails. A modern garage is located southeast of the house.

The location of the property was part of approximately 110 acres owned by A. C. Austin in 1873 and by 1879 E & I. W. Morrill owned the land. In 1898 J. W. Morrill had approximately 100 acres at this location. By 1914, the land had been further divided, and A. F. Campbell owned approximately 50 acres of the larger farmstead. The plat maps do not indicate a structure on the west side of current CR 121 (Wright 1873, Warner 1879,

Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The aerials indicate that a house, a barn, and another structure existed at this location through the 1970s. As recently as 1994 a survey performed in the area indicated that the barn was still extant.

The farmstead is not known to be associated in a significant way with the context of Hennepin County. As a whole, the historic integrity of the farmstead has been greatly compromised with the loss of its original barn and other outbuildings. Because the historic-period barn and additional outbuildings have been removed, none of the animal husbandry elements from the historic period are extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7-15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. For these reasons, it is recommended that the farmhouse is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



14033 Territorial Road, house and garage,
facing N.



14033 Territorial Road, house, facing NW.

14301 Territorial Road, (Field No. 08, HE-MGC-064)

SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 14301 Territorial Road and includes a circa 1920 house and garage, circa 1920 storage buildings, a circa 1950 barn, and other modern structures. The buildings are organized in a courtyard pattern with a straight driveway. The farmstead is flanked by trees on the east and cultivated fields on the south and west sides.

The house is a story-and-a-half, side-gabled, wood-framed structure. The exterior is clad in stucco veneer. The north elevation has a shed-roofed enclosed entry and a shed-roofed

dormer on the second floor. The south elevation has twin gabled dormers on the second floor, a gabled wing and hip-roofed covered entry on the first floor. To the south of the house is a gable-roofed, two car garage with wood drop siding.

To the south of the garage are two small storage buildings. The building to the east is a gable-roofed, wood-framed structure with clapboard siding. The building to the west is a pyramidal-roofed, wood-framed fuel storage structure with vertical siding.

The barn has a gambrel roof and measures approximately 24 feet by 48 feet. The barn has corrugated metal siding and a large pole barn addition on the west elevation. A gable-roofed milk house is attached to the southeast corner of the barn. North of the barn is another modern pole barn.

The location of the farmstead was part of approximately 110 acres owned by A. C. Austin in 1873, and by 1879, E. & I. W. Morrill owned the land. In 1898 J. W. Morrill had approximately 100 acres at this location. By 1914, the land had been further divided, and A. F. Campbell owned approximately 50 acres of the larger farmstead. The 1873, 1879, and 1898 plat maps indicate a structure near the current intersection of Territorial Road and CR 121 (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates there was a house, barn and other outbuildings on the property. The property remained the same until the 1960s when more outbuildings were added to the farmstead (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1940, 1951, 1963, 1971).

The farmstead includes a number of early- to mid-twentieth century buildings that are associated with agriculture in Hennepin County, including the farmhouse, barn, animal shelter, storage buildings, fuel storage, and a garage. The farmstead, however, does not convey that association due to the loss of historic-period buildings and insufficient outbuildings to convey a diversified farming operation. Aerial photographs indicate that numerous outbuildings have been lost since the 1970s. According to the statewide farmstead context, a farmstead must retain, in addition to the principal farmhouse, a majority of the animal and crop husbandry elements that were present during the period of significance (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction.

Individually, the barn is an example of a mid-twentieth century dairy barn. The barn was built during the later development of dairying in Hennepin County, and it did not introduce innovations in technology or science to operating patterns in specialized dairying. Furthermore, by itself, it does not represent a dairy operation. The barn does not illustrate a significant association with persons important in history. Furthermore, due to alterations, the barn cannot convey any possible significance as a period, type or

method of construction or as a property type. For these reasons, it is recommended that the barn is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	House	Ca. 1920
2	Garage	Ca. 1920
3	Barn	Ca. 1950
4	storage	Ca. 1920
5	Fuel storage	Ca. 1920
6	Animal Shelter	Ca. 1980



14301 Territorial Road, house, facing SE.



14301 Territorial Road, garage, facing E.



14301 Territorial Road, barn, facing SW.



14301 Territorial Road, storage, facing S.

14100 Territorial Road, (Field No. 09, HE-MGC-086)

SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 8, T119N, R22W

The property is located at 14100 Territorial Road and includes a circa 1920 house. The house is a front-gabled, wood-framed structure with stucco veneer. The east elevation has a shed-roofed porch. The exterior has been heavily altered and the north elevation has an addition. The windows have been replaced.

The location of the property was part of 90 acres owned by W. R. Champlin in 1873 and 1879. By 1898, A. E. Kenyon owned 87 acres and by 1914, O. J. Schley owned 67 acres, including the current property. All of the plat maps indicate a structure approximately at the current location (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates a substantial farmstead located on this property. The farmstead included a large barn, and a few outbuildings. The farmstead largely remained the same through 1971 (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1964, 1971).

Historic aerial photographs indicate that many of the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other buildings, have been removed. Because the original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, include the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity or design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. In addition the farmhouse has undergone many additions and alterations. For this reason, the farmhouse is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



14100 Territorial Road, house, facing N

10877 Holly Lane North, (Field No. 10, HE-MGC-087)

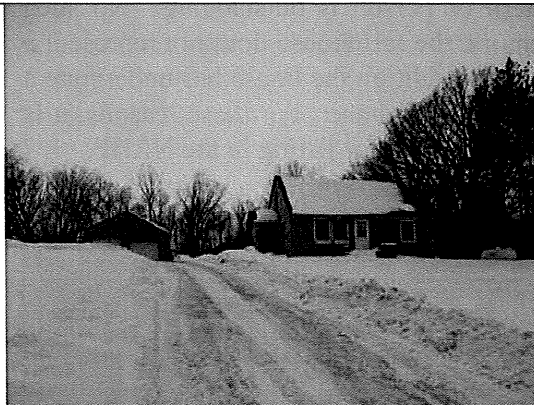
NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 6, T119N, R22W

This rural residence property is located at 10877 Holly Lane North and includes a circa 1950 house and a modern garage. The house is a one-story, side-gabled, wood-framed

structure with pressed wood siding. The south elevation has a gabled covered entry. The windows are replacement sash. A detached modern garage sits southwest of the house.

The location of the property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by Charles Sausselle in 1873 and remained in that family until 1914. The plat maps indicated a structure south of the current residence near the creek (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1947 aerial indicates that no structures were located on this property and it appears to be cultivated land. By 1957, a house is situated on the land. By 1964, a large garage/machine shop is located to the southwest of the house (Aerial photographs 1947, 1957, 1964).

This house was built in the 1950s as a rural residence and is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. Furthermore, it is a modest and relatively late example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria A, B and C.



10877 Holly Lane North, facing W.

16232 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 11, HE-MGC-088)

SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W

This farmstead property is located at 16232 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1900 house and modern pole barns. The house is a story-and-a-half, front-gabled, wood-framed structure with synthetic siding. The south elevation has an enclosed hip-roofed porch. The east and west elevations have gabled dormers on the second floor. The north elevation has an addition. The windows are three-over-one, wood sash. There is a cream brick chimney on the west elevation that appears to be a later addition. The remaining outbuildings are modern pole barns of various sizes.

The location of the property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by W. E. Evans in 1873 through 1898. By 1914, the property had been subdivided, and the 40 acres including the current farmstead was owned by D. J. Sousette (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates a substantial farmstead with a house,

barn and several outbuildings. The farmstead continued to grow over the years, and by 1971, the farmstead was a large operation with a house, barn, and approximately seven support buildings (Aerial photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1964, 1971).

Historical aerial photographs indicate that many of the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other outbuildings, have been removed and replaced with modern pole barns and garages. Because the original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, including the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. In addition the house has undergone a few additions and modifications since the period of significance. For these reasons, it is recommended that the farmhouse is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



15967 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 12, HE-MGC-089)
NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W

This rural residence is located at 15967 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1950 house, a modern garage and a modern pole barn. The house is a one-story, hip-roofed Rambler with pressed wood siding on a concrete block foundation. The windows are one-over-one wood sash. To the northeast sits a two-car, gabled garage with synthetic siding. North of the house near the driveway entrance sits a modern pole barn used as a machine shed.

The location of the property was part of approximately 40 acres owned by Fred W. Mitchell in 1873 through 1898. By 1914, C. F. Ziebarth owned the 40 acres. None of the plat maps indicated structures being located on the 40 acres (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates structures on the property, mostly likely a house, barn and other outbuildings. By 1947, the farmstead appears to have grown with more outbuildings. The 1957 aerial clearly shows a large barn, house and outbuildings. The farmstead changed little through the 1960s and early 1970s (Aerial photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1964, 1971).

Historical aerial photographs indicate that many of the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other outbuildings, have been removed and replaced with modern pole barns and garages. Because the original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, including the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

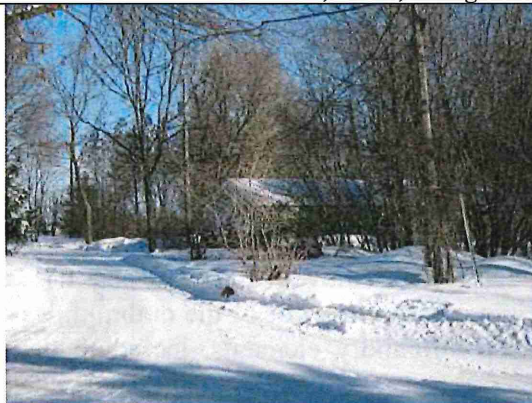
Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. It is a modest example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, it is recommended that the farmhouse is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



15967 105th Avenue North, house, facing S.



15967 105th Avenue North, garage, facing W.



15967 105th Avenue North, pole barn, facing N.

15800 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 13, HE-MGC-007)

SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

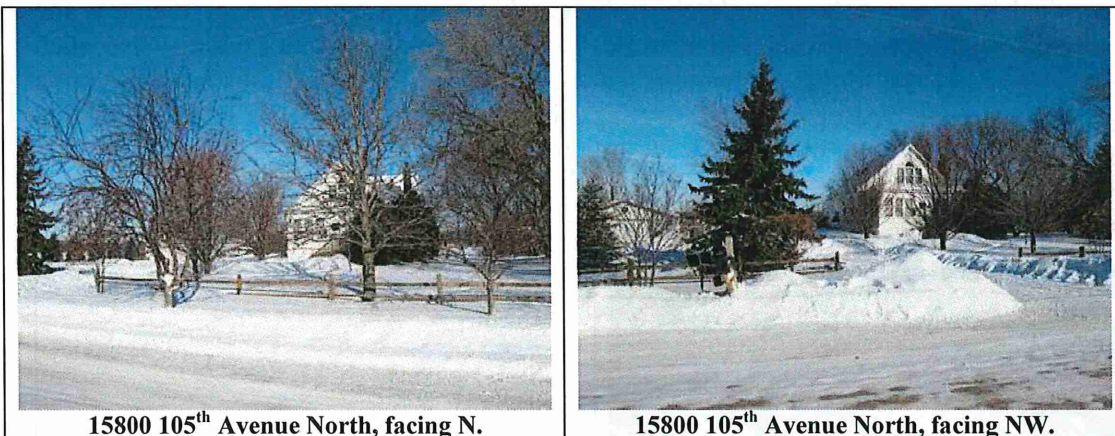
This rural residential property is located at 15800 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1900 house and a modern garage. The house is a story-and-a-half, front-gabled, wood-framed structure with a concrete block foundation and wood-lap siding. The south elevation has a hipped enclosed porch, the north elevation has a hip-roofed wing, and the east elevation has a gabled projecting bay. The south gable has a Palladian window, and the remaining windows are replacement sash.

The location of the property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by W. E. Evans in 1873. By 1879, the W. E. Evans parcel had been decreased to approximately 115 acres. Two structures are indicated as being located just south of the road through the property. The property was further divided in 1898 and by 1914, the parcel including the current house was owned by D. Wendt, who owned several parcels in the vicinity (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). A 1988 survey documented the house and a modern garage (Roberts 1988).

The house does not appear on aerial photographs through 1971, and it is visible by 1991. Because it is clearly an older house, it likely was moved to this location after 1971

(Aerial photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1964, 1971, 1991). Assuming the house has been moved, it is no longer associated with its original farmland, barn, outbuildings and the animal and crop husbandry elements. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individually, the farmhouse would need to be evaluated under Criterion Consideration B: moved properties. If a property is removed from its original or historically significant location the property can be eligible if it is significant for architectural value or it is the surviving property most associated with a historic person or event. The cross-gable form of the house was the most common type for farmhouses in Minnesota during the late nineteenth century. In addition, the house has minimal ornamentation or other stylistic elements, and it has undergone numerous additions and small changes, including replacement siding and window sashes. Therefore, house is not a significant example of a period, type, or method of construction. Furthermore, the house is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria Consideration B.



15766 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 14, HE-MGC-090)

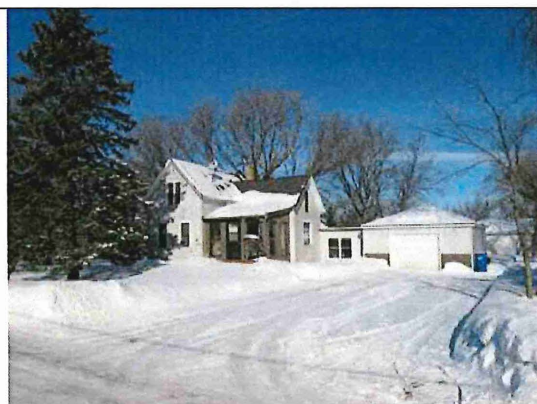
SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This rural residence property is located at 15800 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1890 house, a circa 1920 attached garage, and a circa 1960 detached garage. The house is a story-and-a-half, gable-roofed, wood-framed upright and wing with a cast-store foundation and synthetic siding. The southeast ell has an enclosed porch. A breezeway connects the house with a one-car garage. To the south of the house is a two-car, gable-roofed garage with pressed-wood siding.

This property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by W. E. Evans in 1873. By 1879, the W. E. Evans parcel had been decreased to approximately 115 acres. Two structures are indicated as being located on the property. The property was further divided in 1898 and by 1914, the parcel including the current house was owned by D. Wendt, who owned several parcels in the vicinity (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates a small farmstead with a house, barn and few outbuildings. Although the 1947 aerial indicates additional outbuildings had been added, and by 1957, the barn and large outbuildings appear to be gone from the property (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957).

Historical aerial photographs indicate that the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other outbuildings, have been removed and replaced with modern pole barns and garages. Because the original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, including the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. Furthermore, the farmhouse does not represent a significant period, type or method of construction. For these reasons, it is recommended that the farmhouse is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.



15766 105th Avenue North, facing NE.

15702 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 15, HE-MGC-091)

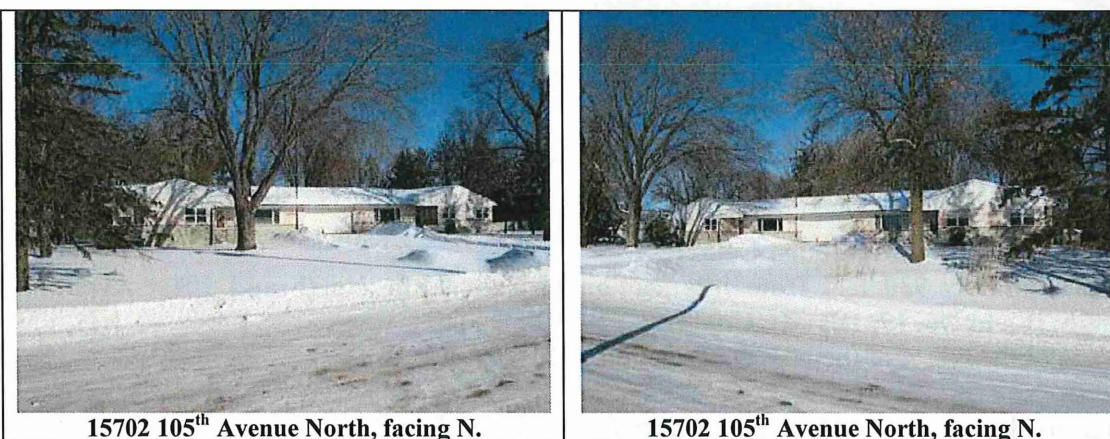
SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This rural residential property is located at 15702 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1960 house. The house is a one-story, gable-roofed Ranch-style duplex with

pressed wood siding. A central two-car garage is shared with both sides of the duplex. The façade has an ashlar stone water table.

This property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by W. E. Evans in 1873. By 1879, the W. E. Evans parcel had been decreased to approximately 115 acres. Two structures are indicated as being located just south of the road through the property. The property was further divided in 1898 and by 1914, the parcel including the current house was owned by D. Wendt, who owned several parcels in the vicinity (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The structure first appears on the 1964 aerials (Aerial photographs 1964).

This house was built in the 1960s as a rural residence and is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. Furthermore, it is a relatively late example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria A, B and C.



15702 105th Avenue North, facing N.

15702 105th Avenue North, facing N.

15540 105th Avenue North, (Field No. 16, HE-MGC-092)

SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This rural residential property is located at 15540 105th Avenue North and includes a circa 1950 house. The house is a one-story, side-gabled, wood-framed structure with pressed wood siding. The south elevation has a shed-roofed porch and a slightly projecting bay window. There are two gabled dormers with octagon windows projecting from the roofline. The flat-roofed, two-car garage is attached to the west elevation.

This property was part of approximately 160 acres owned by W. E. Evans in 1873. By 1879, the W. E. Evans parcel had been decreased to approximately 115 acres. Two structures are indicated as being located just south of the road through the property. The property was further divided in 1898 and by 1914, the parcel including the current house was owned by D. Wendt, who owned several parcels in the vicinity (Wright 1873,

Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The structure first appears on the 1957 aerial (Aerial photographs 1957).

This house was built circa 1950 as a rural residence and is not known to be associated with significant events or persons. Furthermore, it is a modest example of a Ranch style house. For these reasons, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP with regard to Criteria A, B and C.



15540 105th Avenue North, facing N.

Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery

Approximately 930 feet from intersection of Troy Lane North and 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 17, HE-MGC-093)

NW ¼ of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 7, T119N, R22W

This small cemetery is located on a rectangular parcel that is surrounded by trees on the east, south, and west sides; 101st Avenue borders the property to the north. The cemetery has a mix of 19th century obelisk and tablet style grave markers of white marble and 20th century tablet style markers of granite, both upright and flat. There are a total of 112 graves in the cemetery, arranged in north-south running rows. The site has minimal landscaping, and there is no entrance drive. The site sign is modern.

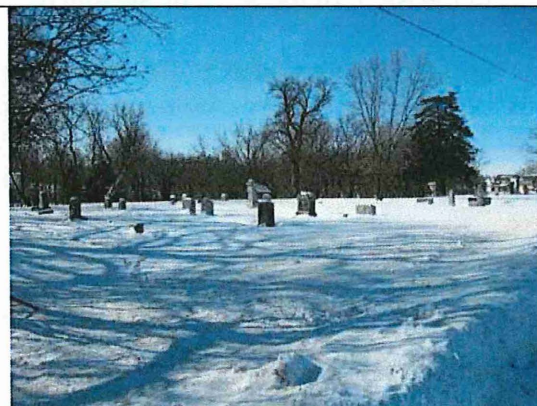
Immanuel Cemetery was established circa 1860. The earliest known burial at the cemetery was Emily Reinking in 1862, and other early burials include Frederick Noth (1865) and August Noth (1866). Between 1866 and the coming of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad in 1882, there were five more burials at Immanuel Cemetery. Eight more people were buried in the cemetery through the end of the century, and the remaining burials occurred in 1900 or later. There have been nearly 100 burials since 1900, most recently in 2008. Most of the graves are part of family plots, and two families, Reinking and Noth, represent a third of the total ("Find a Grave" <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gsr&GSsr=1&GScid=82584&>).

The location of Immanuel Cemetery was part of approximately 120 acres owned by Christian Bonn in 1873. The 1879 plat map indicates that Bonn owned 116 acres and a small parcel is marked out as a cemetery. The 1898 plat map indicates Elizabeth Bonn as the owner of the 116 acres and there is no cemetery marked within the property (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). Although Immanuel Cemetery only shows up on one of the early plat maps, this may be because only 16 graves were located in the cemetery by the end of the century. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the number of graves roughly doubled, and the cemetery continued growing in subsequent decades. The cemetery is visible on 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967 aerials (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1967).

Cemeteries are only considered eligible for listing in the NRHP if they meet one of the NRHP Criteria and one of the Criteria Considerations. Immanuel Cemetery is not associated with persons of outstanding importance, with distinctive design features, or with significant historic events. Although the earliest grave in Immanuel Cemetery (1862) dates to the settlement period in northwestern Hennepin County, the cemetery is not significant for its age. Only eight of the 112 graves in the cemetery predate the coming of the railroad. Therefore, although a few of the graves are from a relatively early date for the area, the cemetery as a whole is more directly associated later periods. Furthermore, in addition to Immanuel Cemetery, at least five other cemeteries were established in Maple Grove during the 1860s ("Hennepin County Cemeteries," 2005, <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mnhennep/cemeteries2.htm>). For these reasons, Immanuel Cemetery is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



**Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery, sign,
facing SW.**



**Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery, facing
W.**



Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery, obelisk style marker, facing W.



Immanuel United Methodist Cemetery, detail of obelisk style marker, facing W.

17690 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 18, HE-MGC-004)

SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 6, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 17690 101st Avenue North and includes a circa 1880 house, circa 1900 barn ruins, circa 1890 granary, circa 1920 garage, circa 1920 chicken house, a circa 1940 corn crib/silo and additional circa 1960 outbuildings. The buildings are organized in an enclosed courtyard pattern along a single drive lane.

The house is a two-story, cross-gabled, t-plan, wood-frame structure with wood lap siding. The south elevation has a flat-roofed enclosed porch and a gabled dormer. The north elevation has an enclosed hip-roofed porch. The windows are replacement sash and two-over-two wood sash.

West of the house are the ruins of a gambrel-roofed barn. The south half of the barn has been removed, and the remaining portion has not been enclosed. Attached to the barn is a gabled-roofed milk house clad in glazed tile.

To the north of the house is a clipped-gabled, one-story, wood-frame garage/machine shed with wood lap siding. The south elevation has two overhead type doors and four-light fixed-sash windows. Northwest of the house is a gable-roofed, two-story, wood-framed granary with wood lap siding. The south elevation has sliding doors and a gabled dormer. To the north of the granary is a gable-roofed, wood-frame chicken house with

wood-lap siding. The south elevation has a salt box bay, and a series of windows where the sash is gone. Attached to the north is a pole-framed, corrugated metal machine shed.

East of the chicken house is a corn crib/small silo made of perforated concrete block held together with steel rods and lined with sheet-metal. The roof is a corrugated metal cap. To the north of the corn crib is a feed lot area, a long, low gabled pole barn with corrugated metal siding, a large concrete-stave silo, and a modern pole barn/machine shed.

The location of the farmstead was part of approximately 160 acres owned by Gottlieb Schmidt in 1873 and 1879. By 1898, the land had been divided and Ed Schmidt owned the west half while Johanna Schmidt owned the east half and an additional 28 acres north of that. By 1914 all the land was owned by H. I. Roberts. A structure is indicated as being located on the land as early as 1873 and is also on the 1914 plat map (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates a substantial farmstead with a house, barn, and at least eight outbuildings. By 1947 a couple outbuildings had been removed but the farmstead was still substantial. The farmstead remained the same until the 1970s when a large modern pole barn was added north of the house (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1960, 1971).

The farmstead includes a number of early- to mid-twentieth century buildings that are associated with agriculture in Hennepin County, including a farmhouse, barn, corn crib/silo, granary, chicken house, animal shelter, machine shed and garage. The farmstead, however, does not convey this association due to numerous small changes that have cumulatively compromised the historic integrity. Aerial photographs indicate that a few buildings have been lost since the 1970s, and a machine shed has been added to the property since that time. In addition, half of the barn has been demolished since 1994. According to the statewide farmstead context, a farmstead must retain, in addition to the principal farmhouse, a majority of the animal and crop husbandry elements that were present during the period of significance (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). The loss of historic-period buildings as well as the addition of later buildings on the current farmstead interferes with the design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association of the property. For these reasons, the farmstead as a whole is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. The cross-gable form of the house was the most common type for farmhouses in Minnesota during the late nineteenth century. In addition, the house has minimal ornamentation or other stylistic elements, and it has undergone numerous additions and small changes, including replacement siding and window sashes. Therefore, house is not a significant example of a period, type, or method of construction. For these reasons, the farmhouse individually is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	House	Ca. 1880
2	Barn	Ca. 1900
3	Garage	Ca. 1920
4	Granary	Ca. 1890
5	Chicken house	Ca. 1920
6	Corn Crib/Silo	Ca. 1940
7	Animal Shelter	Ca. 1960
8	Machine shed	Ca. 1960



17690 101st Avenue North, house, facing N.



17690 101st Avenue North, house, facing S.



17690 101st Avenue North, barn, facing NW.



17690 101st Avenue North, garage/machine shed, facing NE.



17690 101st Avenue North, granary, facing NE.



17690 101st Avenue North, chicken house, facing NW.



17690 101st Avenue North, machine shed, facing NE.



17690 101st Avenue North, corn crib/silo, facing N.



17690 101st Avenue North, corn crib/silo, facing NE.

15510 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 19, HE-MGC-006)

SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This farmstead is located at 15510 101st Avenue North and includes a circa 1890 house, a circa 1920 garage, circa 1930 granary/machine shed, a modern milk house, a modern

machine shop and a modern storage building. The farmstead has been partially redeveloped and is organized around a single entry drive.

The house is a cross-gabled, T-plan, wood-frame structure with synthetic siding. The main mass is two stories, with a story-and-a-half- wing. Windows are replacement sash. Three of the four ells have gable-roofed additions. To the north of the house is a pyramidal-roofed, wood-frame garage with wood drop siding.

Northwest of the garage is a gable-roofed, wood-frame granary/machine shed with cross-gabled wings and wood lap siding. The east elevation has four-light fixed sash windows. To the west of the granary is a gabled, wood-frame storage building. North of the storage building is a large metal pole barn machine shop. South of the machine shop is another metal pole barn with an attached gabled, wood-framed structure with wood-lap siding.

The location of the farmstead was part of approximately 80 acres owned by John H. Mitchell in 1873. By 1879 the 80 acres had been split in half with the north half remaining with J. H. Mitchell and the south half owned by D. Bonn through 1898. By 1914, C. Oswald owned the south 40 acres where the current farmstead is located. (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914). The 1937 aerial indicates a substantial farmstead with a house, a barn, and several outbuildings. By 1947 a couple outbuildings had been removed but the farmstead was still substantial. The farmstead remained the same until the 1970s when a large modern pole barn was added north of the house (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1960, 1971).

Historic aerial photographs indicate that many of the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other buildings, have been removed and replaced with modern machine sheds and storage buildings. Because the original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, including the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

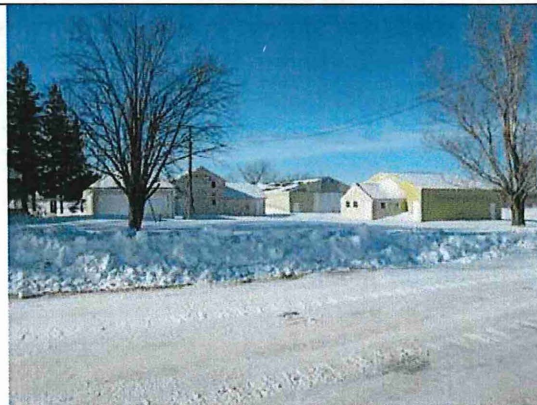
Individual farm elements are unlikely to be eligible under Criterion A or B unless the association with a significant event, trend, pattern or person is outstanding. No such association is known for the farmhouse. The cross-gable form of the house was the most common type for farmhouses in Minnesota during the late nineteenth century. In addition, the house has minimal ornamentation or other stylistic elements, and it has undergone numerous additions and small changes, including replacement siding and window sashes. Therefore, house is not a significant example of a period, type, or method of construction. For these reasons, the farmhouse individually is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

List of Structures and Buildings

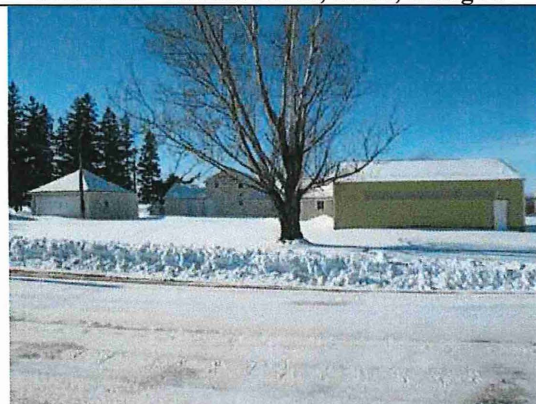
Number.	Type	Estimated age
1	House	Ca. 1890
2	Garage	Ca. 1920
3	Granary/Machine Shed	Ca. 1930
4	Machine Shed/Milk House	Ca. 1960
5	Storage Building	Ca. 1960



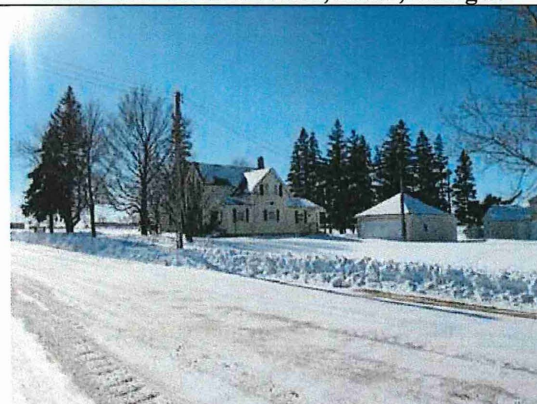
17690 101st Avenue North, house, facing N.



17690 101st Avenue North, house, facing S.



17690 101st Avenue North, barn, facing NW.



17690 101st Avenue North, garage/machine shed, facing NE.

14796 101st Avenue North, (Field No. 20, HE-MGC-027) SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 4, T119N, R22W

This farmstead remnant is located at 14796 101st Avenue North and includes a circa 1950 silo and a concrete foundation.

The location of the farmstead remnant was part of approximately 80 acres owned by John M. Eddy in 1873 and 1879. By 1898 the farmstead was decreased to approximately 68 acres and was owned by Fred Walter. By 1914, Walter expanded westward slightly and increased his acreage to approximately 98 acres. No structures are indicated on the property until the 1914 plat map (Wright 1873, Warner 1879, Dahl 1898, Webb 1914).

The 1937 aerial indicates a substantial farmstead with a house, a barn, and numerous outbuildings. Little change occurred through the years until 1967 when a few outbuildings were lost (Aerial Photographs 1937, 1947, 1957, 1960, 1971). A survey in 1993 recorded a frame house, a concrete block garage, a frame hog house, a heavy timber frame barn, a silo, a well curbing, and at least two foundations (Schweigert 1993).

Historic aerial photographs indicate that many of the original buildings, including the historic-period barn and other buildings, have been removed and replaced with modern machine sheds and storage buildings. Because the original farmhouse, original barn and most of the outbuildings have been removed, most of the animal and crop husbandry elements, including the primary animal husbandry element, are no longer extant. According to the statewide farmstead context, these are necessary elements, particularly the barn, for a potentially historic farmstead to retain its historic integrity (Granger and Kelly 2005:7.15-7.18). For this reason, the farmstead as a whole lacks integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and it is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.



14796 101st Avenue North, house, facing N.

Great Northern West Side Branch Railroad Corridor (Field No. 21, HE-MGC-094)

N ½ of Section 10; SW ¼ of Section 3; Section 4; NE ¼ of Section 5, T119N, R22W

Description. This corridor is an active railroad currently owned and operated by the BNSF Railway Corporation (BNSF). The railroad runs through Maple Grove in a northwesterly direction, paralleling County Road 101 through the east portion of the APE. Within much of the APE, the railroad roadway is characterized by low fill flanked by shallow ditches. In some portions, the fill is more substantial, raising the roadbed 5-10 feet above the surrounding grade. Throughout the APE, the railroad roadway is single tracked. The roadbed supports 2 to 3 feet of crushed-granite ballast, which in turn supports modern ties and rails.

There is one railroad grade separation structure within the APE. The railroad crosses Rush Creek on a wood trestle, which is a multiple-span structure made up of two sets of

three timber stringers bolted together with steel tie rods. The spans have a substructure consisting of timber pile bents, each of which supports a 12"x12" timber pile cap and consists of six, uncut timber piles connected by 2"x6" timber plank sway bracing.

Portions of the railroad corridor's setting have been redeveloped with modern buildings, particularly on the southeast end of the APE, and County Road 101 is a modern four-lane divided highway. Within the northwestern portion of the APE, however, the setting remains largely rural. Generally, the location, design, feeling, and association of the railroad corridor within the APE are good. The integrity of materials and setting have been diminished but not entirely compromised by modern ballast and rails and by adjacent modern development.

Historical Background. In February of 1878, James J. Hill incorporated the Minneapolis and Northwestern Railroad Company, which held the rights to construct a line on the west side of the Mississippi River from St. Cloud to Minneapolis. Prior to 1881, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba (St. Paul and Pacific) branch line connecting these locations on the east side of the river had been sufficient in handling the volume of freight and passenger traffic. By the early 1880s, however, this was no longer true. Red River Valley wheat production was booming by the late 1870s, spurred by railroad connections and large-scale agriculture. The Manitoba's primary market at that time was connecting the Red River Valley with Minneapolis and St. Paul. In addition, in 1879 the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company (later Northern Pacific) railroad completed a line between the Northern Pacific main line at Brainerd and the Manitoba branch line at Sauk Rapids (this was the original St. Paul and Pacific branch line). The Northern Pacific then used the Manitoba line to connect with Minneapolis. Finally, in 1881 the Manitoba constructed a railroad from East St. Cloud to Hinckley, which connected with the St. Paul and Duluth and provided the Manitoba with better connections to the shipping ports of Lake Superior. This route between Minneapolis and Duluth, albeit roundabout, added additional traffic to the line between Minneapolis and East St. Cloud.

In 1881-1882, the Manitoba railroad addressed the congestion between Minneapolis and St. Cloud in two ways. Hill began construction of the Minneapolis and Northwestern railroad out of Minneapolis in 1881 on the west side of the Mississippi River and reached Osseo in that same year. In 1882, the west side line was completed to St. Cloud, and in November, the Manitoba commenced through traffic. The following April, the Minneapolis and Northwestern was sold to the Manitoba (Luecke 1997:58-59). The Manitoba also allowed the St. Paul and Northern Pacific to acquire right of way in 1882 to build a railroad parallel to its east side line from Minneapolis to Sauk Rapids, thereby shifting Northern Pacific traffic off of the Manitoba line.

By 1882, the Manitoba had three railroad corridors running northwest out of Minneapolis: the main line, the original branch line to East St. Cloud and onward up the Red River Valley, and the new west side line, which later became known as the Osseo Branch Line. In addition, the St. Paul and Northern Pacific completed its parallel east side line in 1884, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie (Soo Line) built its

main line northwest out of Minneapolis in 1886 (Prosser 1966). Thus, by the mid 1880s, five railroad corridors ran northwest out of Minneapolis.

Evaluation. Per the guidelines in the Minnesota railroads Multiple Property Documentation Form (Schmidt et al. 2007), the Great Northern West Side Branch Line corridor within the project APE was evaluated for its potential to contribute to a railroad corridor historic district. A previous evaluation of eligibility found, with SHPO concurrence, that a segment of this corridor in Minneapolis is eligible for listing in the NRHP (Schmidt and Abel 2000). The previous study focused on the role of the railroad in the development of the Osseo potato market, which was the largest in Minnesota from the 1880s to the 1910s. Because the previously evaluated segment between Minneapolis and Osseo is outside of the current project APE, its eligibility separate from the larger West Side corridor (i.e. connecting the Osseo potato market with the Twin Cities) has not been re-evaluated. Rather, the current evaluation addresses the eligibility of the whole corridor from Minneapolis to the original St. Paul and Pacific Branch Line in St. Cloud.

The Great Northern West Side Branch Line does not meet significance requirement 1 of the Railroads MPDF. This railroad did not open up a region of the state by providing the only long-distance transportation option. The region between Minneapolis and St. Cloud was served by the Manitoba line on the east side of the Mississippi River, as well as the river itself.

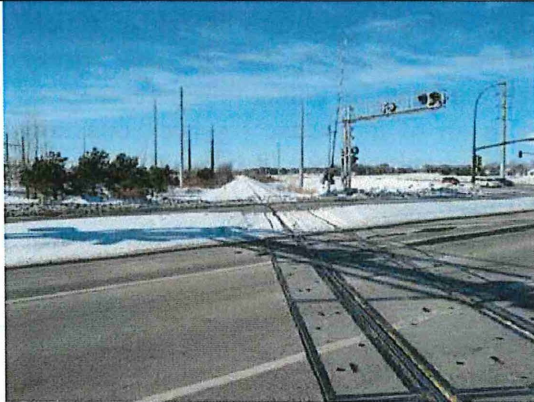
The Great Northern West Side Branch Line as a whole does not meet significance requirement 2. This railroad was not the first and was not the dominant transportation corridor between a significant class of resource and an important transfer point or terminal market. By the mid 1880s, Red River Valley farmers had multiple options for shipping their wheat to the Minneapolis milling district or to the Duluth port.

The Great Northern West Side Branch Line was not an influential component of Minnesota's transportation network and does not meet significance requirement 3. It was one of multiple lines running northwest out of Minneapolis. Although it later connected with the Great Northern railroad's transcontinental corridor, the West Side Branch Line was one of multiple connections between the transcontinental and its Twin Cities terminal.

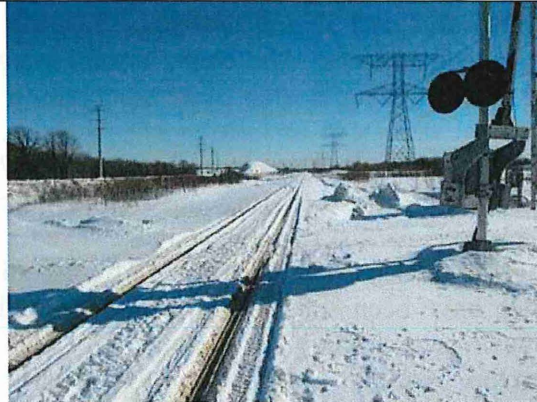
The Great Northern West Side Branch Line did not serve as a critical link or junction between two or more important railroad corridors that led to a significant expansion of operations. Although it eased congestion on the Manitoba's line on the east side of the Mississippi River, the West Side Branch Line provided an additional link not a critical link.

For the reasons described above, the Great Northern West Side Branch Line does not meet the significance requirements of the Minnesota railroads MPDF and is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Note: this recommendation is for the whole railroad corridor between Minneapolis and St. Cloud. The segment between

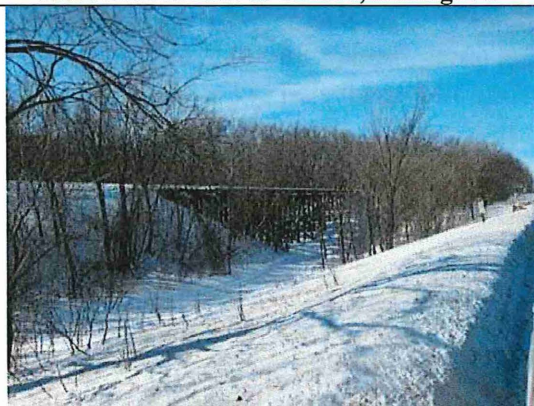
Minneapolis and Osseo (Osseo Branch Line) is still considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as a stand-alone railroad corridor.



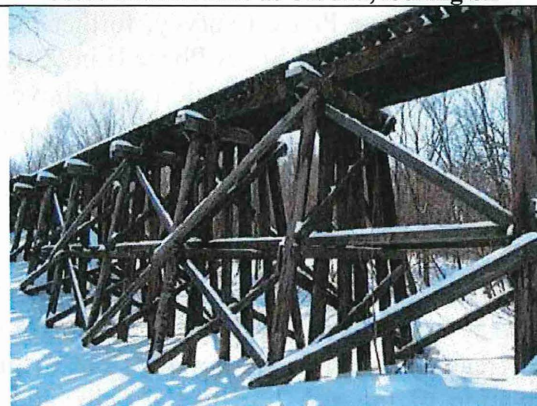
Osseo Branch Line at CR 121, looking NW



Osseo Branch Line at CR 121, looking SE



Osseo Branch Line at Rush Creek, looking NW



Railroad Truss over Rush Creek, looking SW

6.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

The Phase I and II archaeological investigations included literature search and field survey components. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing precontact or historical farmstead archaeological sites. As a result of the Phase I survey one new precontact period archaeological site, 21HE320, was identified, and 14 historic farmstead sites were identified (Farmsteads A, B, D through M, Q and V). The remaining portions of the APE consist of previously surveyed areas, existing roadways, slopes, wet and/or low-lying areas, ditches containing buried utility lines, or residential construction, all of which have been substantially disturbed and are considered to have low potential for containing archaeological resources. These remaining portions of the APE were therefore excluded from systematic survey and no further archaeological work is recommended for these remaining portions of the APE prior to or during construction. As a result of the Phase I survey, further investigation was recommended for 21HE320 and Farmsteads H and M. A Phase II investigation (comprised of three 1 x 1 meter units) was conducted at 21HE320, additional shovel testing was conducted at Farmstead H, and the landowner denied permission for further fieldwork at Farmstead M. Specific recommendations are provided below.

6.1.1 21HE320

Site 21HE320 appears to be a small 0.5 acre, temporary, precontact-period campsite where a very modest amount of stone tool production took place. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and it is not possible to determine the specific cultural or temporal affiliation of the site. Artifact density and diversity are limited. It appears that the western portion of the site exhibits relatively good integrity, while the eastern portion of the site has been completely compromised by plowing. This site contains inadequate data to provide significant information about Minnesota prehistory. Site 21HE320 exhibits minimal research potential under Criterion D, and it is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for site 21HE320.

6.1.2 Farmsteads A, B, F, H, I, K, L, and V

Phase I survey results indicate that Farmsteads A, B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and V exhibit low research potential and no further work is recommended for these farmsteads.

6.1.3 Farmsteads D and E

The portion of Farmsteads D and E within the current APE exhibit low research potential and no further work is recommended. However, should the APE be expanded in the future, additional investigation of portions of the farmsteads is recommended.

6.1.4 Farmsteads G, J, and Q

Permission to carry out archaeological survey of farmsteads G, J, and Q was denied. A review of historic maps and aeriels indicate these farmsteads exhibit moderate to high research potential. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, Phase I archaeological survey should be completed on these farmsteads prior to construction should landowner permission be granted in the future.

6.1.5 Farmstead M

Farmstead M exhibits moderate to high research potential. Subsurface work is necessary to accurately delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of the location as an archaeological site. Intact archaeological deposits associated with the historic residence could provide information needed to properly contextualize and evaluate the property. Summit and Mike Madson requested the present landowner to allow access to the site for subsurface work in October 2011; the request was denied. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, subsurface investigation should be completed at Farmstead M (if landowner permission is obtained in the future) prior to construction to assess if the property has the qualities for information and integrity to make it eligible for listing on the NRHP.

6.2 ARCHITECTURE-HISTORY

Twenty-one architecture-history properties were identified during the course of the Phase I investigations for the TH 610 Improvement project. None of the architecture-history properties appears to meet the criteria for significance; therefore, all are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further evaluation of these properties is recommended.

The segment of the Great Northern West Side Branch Line between Minneapolis and Osseo was previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The whole corridor between Minneapolis and St. Cloud is recommended as not eligible. Because the previously eligible segment is not within the project APE, the smaller segment was not re-evaluated for eligibility and may be eligible separate from the larger corridor.

One property, Farmstead J, could not be surveyed because access was denied by the landowner and visibility from the public right of way was extremely limited. Based on aerial photographs, Farmstead J may include historic-period buildings. If the northerly of the two alternatives is selected, Phase I architectural history survey should be completed if landowner permission is granted in the future.

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager and
Principal Investigator, Architectural History

Andrew J. Schmidt, M.A.

Principal Investigator, Archaeology

Mollie O'Brien, M.A., RPA
Michael J. Madson, M.S., RPA

Project Archaeologists

Kent Bakken, Ph.D.
Joelle Jerve, B.A.
Garrett L. Knudsen, M.A.
Tylia H. Varilek, B.A.

Project Architectural Historian

Renée L. Hutter, M.F.A.

GIS/Graphics Specialist

Tylia H. Varilek, B.A.

APPENDIX B: MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSE

**APPLICATION FOR MINNESOTA
ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY LICENSE**

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2011. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Mollie O'Brien

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: Summit Envirosolutions, Inc.

Title/Position: Principal Investigator for Archaeology, Senior Project Manager

Address: 1217 Bandana Boulevard North, St. Paul, MN 55108

Work Phone: 651-308-5873 E-Mail: mobrien@summite.com

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: University of Minnesota Year: 1998

Name of Department: Interdisciplinary Archaeological Studies Degree: X MA MS PhD

Purpose: (check all that may apply)

CRM X Academic Research X Institutional Field School X

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)

State Owned X County Owned X Township/City Owned X

Other non-federal public List:

MHS Repository Agreement # 521 Other Approved Curation Facility:

Previous License: Year 2010 Type General OSA License Number 10-56

Signed (applicant): Mollie O'Brien Date: March 1, 2011

Required Attachments: *Curriculum Vita* and Documentation of Appropriate Experience
for previously unlicensed individuals.

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:

Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111
612-725-2411 612-725-2729 FAX 612-725-2427 email: mnosa@state.mn.us

Minnesota Historical Society Approval: [Signature] Date: 3/4/11
State Archaeologist Approval: [Signature] Date: 3/2/11

License Number: 11-017

Form Date: 2/15/11

**APPLICATION FOR MINNESOTA
ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY LICENSE**

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2011. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Michael Madson

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: HDR Engineering Inc.

Title/Position: Cultural Resource Manager

Address: 701 Xenia Avenue South Suite 600 Minneapolis, MN 55416

Work Phone: 612-501-6237 E-Mail: Michael.madson@hdrinc.com

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: Michigan Technological University Year: 2002

Name of Department: Social Science Degree: MA MS ☒ PhD

Purpose: (check all that may apply)

CRM ☒ Academic Research ☐ Institutional Field School ☐

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)

State Owned ☒ County Owned ☒ Township/City Owned ☒

Other non-federal public ☐ List: _____

MHS Repository Agreement # 506 Other Approved Curation Facility: _____

Previous License: Year 2008 Type Minnesota Annual Archaeological Survey License Number 08-028

Signed (applicant):  Date: 04/05/2011

Required Attachments: *Curriculum Vita* ☐ and Documentation of Appropriate Experience ☐
for previously unlicensed individuals.

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:

Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111
612-725-2411 612-725-2729 FAX 612-725-2427 email: mnosa@state.mn.us

Minnesota Historical Society Approval:  Date: 4/7/11

State Archaeologist Approval: _____ Date: 4/7/11

License Number: 11-032

Form Date: 2/15/11

APPENDIX C: 21HE320 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

21HE320 - Artifact Catalogue

Site #	Site Name	Accession #	Catalog #	Provenience Method	Provenience #	Level	Depth	Count	Weight (gm)	Class	Artifact Type	Artifact Sub-Type	Morphology	Raw Material	Heat Treated?	Cortex Present?	Additional Info
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	1.1	ST	1		0-10 cmbs	1	42.1	Lithic	Flaked	Biface	Fragment	Lake of the Woods rhyolite	N/A	Yes	Early stage biface
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	CULLED	ST	1		0-15 cmbs	1	1.8	PEBBLE							Culled
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	2.1	ST	5		35-45 cmbs	1	1.9	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Swan River chert	Yes	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	CULLED	ST	11		0-25 cmbs	1	3.8	PEBBLE							Culled
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	3.1	ST	12		30-40 cmbs	1	<0.1	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Quartz	N/A	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	CULLED	ST	13			2	0.8	PEBBLE							Culled
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	4.1	ST	17		0-30 cmbs	1	<0.1	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Quartz	N/A	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	4.2	ST	17		0-30 cmbs	1	<0.1	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Quartzite	No	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	1.1	XU	1	2	10-20 cmbs	1	0.2	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Primary	Chert	Yes	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	2.1	XU	1	3	20-30 cmbs	1	0.2	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Swan River chert	Yes	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	3.1	XU	2	1	0-10 cmbs	1	5.4	Lithic	Flaked	Core	Bipolar Core	Fat Rock quartz	N/A	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	4.1	XU	2	2	10-20 cmbs	1	0.2	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Prairie du Chien chert	No	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	4.2	XU	2	2	10-20 cmbs	1	0.3	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Prairie du Chien chert	Yes	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	4.3	XU	2	2	10-20 cmbs	1	0.8	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Prairie du Chien chert	No	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	8.4	XU	2	2	10-20 cmbs	1	2.5	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Red River chert	No	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	5.1	XU	2	3	20-30 cmbs	1	0.6	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Quartz	N/A	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	CULLED	XU	2	3	20-30 cmbs	1		PEBBLE							Culled
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	5.2	XU	2	3	20-30 cmbs	1	4	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Quartz	N/A	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Gellerman property)	5.3	XU	2	3	20-30 cmbs	1	5.7	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Prairie du Chien chert	No	No	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	1.1	XU	3	1/2	0-20 cmbs	1	0.5	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Secondary	Prairie du Chien chert	Yes	Yes	
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	1.2-1.3	XU	3	1/2	0-20 cmbs	2	11.1	Faunal	Reptilia	Turtle	Shell, fragment				2 turtle shell breast plate fragments
21HE320	Gellerman	(Cavanagh property)	2.1	XU	3	4	30-40 cmbs	1	0.3	Lithic	Flaked	Flake	Tertiary	Prairie du Chien chert	Yes	No	