

Appendix B

Phase Ia Cultural Resources Report

In accordance with Minnesota Rules, part 7829.0500 and Minnesota Statutes Chapter 13, Rose Creek has designated portions of Appendix B – Phase Ia Cultural Resources Report as **NONPUBLIC DATA–NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE** because it contains sensitive cultural resource information. The Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota provides for restricted access to sensitive cultural resource information.

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PHASE IA LITERATURE SEARCH

Rose Creek Wind, LLC

Mower County, Minnesota



Prepared by:



August 2021

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Rose Creek Wind, LLC
Phase Ia Literature Search

August 2021

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Rose Creek Wind, LLC
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ACRONYM AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCE	Before the Common Era
CE	Common Era
CED	ConEdison Development
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
ECS	Ecological Classification System
GIS	geographic information system
GLO	General Land Office
LiDAR	Light Range Detection and Ranging
LWECS	Large Wind Energy Conversion System
Merjent	Merjent, Inc.
MGS	Minnesota Geological Survey
MNDNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSA	Office of the State Archaeologist
Project or Rose Creek	Rose Creek Wind Project
Rose Creek Section 106	Rose Creek Wind, LLC
	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Study Area	the 5,258-acre Project site and the area within a 1-mile buffer around the Project boundary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ConEdison Development (CED), a New York renewable energy development and operations company doing business as Rose Creek Wind, LLC (Rose Creek), is planning to repower an existing wind facility in Mower County, Minnesota. The new wind facility will be called the Rose Creek Wind Project (Project or Rose Creek). Rose Creek Wind, LLC is a Delaware Limited Liability Company and is registered with the Minnesota Secretary of State. Rose Creek Wind, LLC is owned by Rose Wind Holdings, LLC, which is owned by CED.

The Project is in Township 101 North, Ranges 15 and 16 West. A cultural resources review is a requirement of the Project's Minnesota Large Wind Energy Conversion System (LWECS) site permitting process, which requires that the applicant coordinate with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). This Project currently has no Federal actions that would trigger cultural resource review under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (Section 106), which therefore do not apply.

Rose Creek contracted with Merjent, Inc. (Merjent) to conduct a Phase Ia literature search of the 5,258-acre Project site and the area within a 1-mile buffer around the Project boundary (Study Area). The literature search was completed in August 2021 and focused on previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties in the Study Area, and a review of historical maps, and cultural and environmental contexts. Due to office closures at SHPO and the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), an in-person search for previously conducted cultural resource surveys was not conducted, and the review of previous surveys was limited to documents that were available online or via email requests.

The literature review identified 1 previously conducted survey, 2 archaeological sites, 1 archaeological site lead, and 20 historic architectural properties in the Study Area. One architectural property (First National Bank of Adams) is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the remaining architectural properties and archaeological sites are unevaluated. The First National Bank of Adams is located in downtown Adams, approximately 0.5 mile north of the Project boundary.

To assess indirect effects to the NRHP-listed property, First National Bank of Adams, Merjent recommends an architectural history review. The review should be conducted by an architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61). No previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project boundary, and available information indicates that the Project boundary has not been surveyed. To address impacts on archaeological resources, Merjent recommends Phase I archaeological survey be conducted for the Project. Archaeological work should comply with the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2011) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

ConEdison Development (CED), a New York renewable energy development and operations company doing business as Rose Creek Wind, LLC (Rose Creek), is planning to re-power an existing wind facility in Mower County, Minnesota. The new wind facility will be called the Rose Creek Wind Project (Project or Rose Creek). The Rose Creek Project is in Township 101 North, Ranges 15 and 16 West (see Figure 1). The Project will involve decommissioning the 11 existing Rose Wind Turbines and constructing up to 7 new turbines for a total power generation capacity of 17.4 megawatts. Anticipated Project components include the turbines, 8.5 miles of new collector lines, 3.1 miles of existing collector lines, 2.6 miles of access roads, a laydown yard, and modifications to an existing substation (see Figure 2).

The Project will require a Minnesota Large Wind Energy Conversion System (LWECS) site permit. Under Minnesota Administrative Rules 7854.0500 Site Permit Application Requirements, applicants for a site permit are required to complete an analysis of potential project impacts on cultural and archaeological resources. As part of the review process, the applicant coordinates with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The Minnesota SHPO was informed about the Project by letter on March 9, 2021. In a reply dated April 5, 2021, the SHPO recommended a Phase Ia literature review should be completed for the Project, in addition to Phase I surveys if the results of the literature review indicated that surveys are warranted. This Project currently has no federal actions that would trigger cultural resource review under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations in Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (Section 106), which therefore do not apply. If Project activities will require a permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Rose Creek will work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to ensure compliance with Section 106 as applicable.

2.0 LITERATURE SEARCH STUDY AREA

The literature search focused on previously recorded archaeological sites, previously inventoried architectural properties, and historic properties eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the 5,258-acre Project boundary. To develop context, a larger Literature Search Study Area (Study Area) was created. Following typical industry standards, the Study Area includes a 1-mile buffer around the Project boundary (Table 2.0-1 and see Figure 1).

TABLE 2.0-1			
Rose Creek Wind Project Study Area			
Township Name	Township	Range	Sections
Lodi	101 N	15 W	7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32
Adams	101 N	16 W	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36
Wayne (Iowa)	100 N	15 W	7, 8
Mitchell (Iowa)	100 N	16 W	10, 11, 12, 13, 14

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The literature search included submitting a database search request to SHPO, reviewing the SHPO database search results, and reviewing information available through the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) Portal. Due to the State office closures from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, in-person visits to SHPO and OSA were not conducted. For context, and because the Study Area extends into Mitchell County, Iowa, information was also reviewed on

previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties through the Iowa Office of the State Archaeologist online database (I-Sites). The literature search identified no recorded NRHP-eligible or listed archaeological sites or architectural properties within the Study Area in Iowa; therefore, only the results of the Minnesota literature search are discussed here.

This literature search constitutes an analysis of protected datasets on file at the Minnesota SHPO and the Minnesota OSA. Merjent submitted a database search request for previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties within the Study Area to SHPO on February 23, 2021. A response was received on March 1, 2021. OSA maintains a secured online dataset of known and suspected archaeological sites, which is regularly updated and referenced (OSA Portal). Merjent reviewed the files of the OSA Portal and downloaded site forms of all known sites within the Study Area. Because geographic information system (GIS) shapefiles of archaeological survey locations and archaeological site boundaries are not available from SHPO or OSA, Merjent digitized archaeological site and architectural property locations based on files provided by SHPO and through the OSA Portal.

Merjent also reviewed 19th century General Land Office (GLO) maps and notes on file with the OSA, Trygg Historical Maps (Trygg, 1964), and historical aerial photographs from 1938 and 1954 on file with the OSA. Also reviewed were background materials on file at Merjent, and publicly available data sources available online for information about Mower County and the ecological setting of the Study Area.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND

As defined by the Ecological Classification System (ECS) developed by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MNDNR) and U.S. Forest Service, the Project is in the Oak Savanna subsection of the Minnesota and Northeast Iowa Morainal section of the Eastern Broadleaf Forest province (MNDNR, 2021a). The Oak Savanna subsection consists of a series of end moraines. It is bounded by a large block of deciduous forest to the north, hardwood forest to the east, moraine ridges to the south, and open prairie to the west.

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Topography within the Oak Savanna subsection is generally gently rolling, comprising Late Wisconsin end moraines, small, steep stagnation moraines, and outwash. There are few lakes within the subsection (MNDNR, 2021a). Within the Project site, the topography is relatively flat, with some areas of undulating, rolling relief. Based on MNDNR Light Range Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data, elevations within the Project site range from approximately 1,250 to 1,350 feet (381 to 412 meters) above mean sea level. The Project site generally slopes to the west toward the Little Cedar River.

4.2 HYDROLOGY

The Oak Savanna subsection contains few lakes (MNDNR, 2021a). The Study Area is at the intersection of the Cedar River Watershed in the Upper Mississippi – Iowa – Skunk – Wapsipinicon Basin, and the Upper Iowa River Watershed of the Upper Mississippi – Maquoketa – Plum Basin (MNDNR, 2021b). The major drainage extending through the Study Area is the Little Cedar River, which flows south along the west side of the Study Area, and an unnamed tributary in the north-central portion of the Study Area.

4.3 GEOLOGY

The surficial geology of the Project and surrounding area primarily consists of Pleistocene-aged glacial till and stratified sediment deposited during or prior to the Illinoian glaciation, which occurred between approximately 191,000 and 130,000 years before present, as well as younger stratified and eolian sediments deposited by glacial meltwater of the last glaciation, the Wisconsinan, which took place between approximately 75,000 and 11,000 years before present. (Minnesota Geological Survey [MGS], 1998). Prior to the Wisconsinan glaciation, the majority of southern Minnesota was covered with glacial deposits from the Laurentide ice sheet, specifically during the Illinoian glaciation. Around 75,000 years ago, the Wisconsinan glaciation began, and during this period, the Laurentide ice sheet fed the Des Moines lobe, advancing it southeast across Minnesota, before finally reaching central Iowa, near Des Moines, approximately 14,000 years ago (Wright, 1972). In Mower County, the advancement of the Des Moines lobe cut into the landscape deposited by the Illinoian glaciation, reworking till along the way. Around 13,000 years ago, warmer weather initiated a general slow retreat of the glacial front with occasional advances still occurring depending on climate micro-trends. Around 11,300 years ago, the Des Moines lobe completely disappeared from the area (Wright, 1972). Depth to bedrock in the Study Area ranges from less than 25 feet to approximately 200 feet (MGS, 1998).

4.4 SOILS

Soils within the Oak Savanna subsection consist of primarily Mollisols, which correlate with flat ridgetops in upland prairie and broad depressions in wetland prairies, and Alfisols which correlate with savanna and forested areas (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], 2021). Although these soil types generally have depth and consistently occur on level upland areas, agricultural activities have likely diminished the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits across the Project site.

4.5 FLORA AND FAUNA

Few remnants of native vegetation remain within the Oak Savanna subsection as agriculture is currently the predominant land use. Prior to EuroAmerican settlement of the region, vegetation was bur oak savanna with tallgrass prairie, and maple-basswood forests (MNDNR, 2021a). Prairie, common in the gently rolling uplands, would have covered most of the Study Area with forested areas concentrated along the Little Cedar River (OSA Portal, 2021). Edible plants within the subsection included acorns, prairie turnip, water lily, and other aquatic flora.

Presettlement fauna were dominated by deer, elk, and scattered bison in the uplands. White-tailed deer and small animals were abundant along river valleys. Wetlands and lakes within the subsection provided fish, mussels, and waterfowl. (MNDNR, 2020; Gibbon et al., 2002).

4.6 CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Culturally, the Project is within the Minnesota Archaeological sub-region 3 (Southeast Riverine). The Southeast Riverine region covers the southeast corner of Minnesota in all or part of Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted Wabasha, and Winona counties. (Gibbon et al., 2002).

4.6.1 Pre-Contact Period (10,900 BCE-1650 CE)

The first inhabitants of Minnesota are known as Paleo-Indians (10,900 to 7,500 years Before the Common Era [BCE]). These people were highly nomadic hunter-gatherers, moving in small bands in search of food and other subsistence resources; however, in the Late Glacial and Early Holocene forests of Minnesota, Paleo-Indians likely relied more on gathering and the hunting of a variety of smaller animals. Paleo-Indian sites are small and relatively ephemeral and are commonly identified with the recovery of distinctive spear tips that occur across much of North America (Gibbon et al., 2002).

The Paleo-Indian peoples were followed by Archaic Tradition hunter-gatherers. At the end of the Ice Age, around 10,000 years BCE, the climate became warmer and drier, which led to major changes in plant and animal communities. Spruce forests followed the retreating glacial ice northward and were replaced by a new landscape comprised of extensive lakes and rivers. Many large-game species became extinct.

Archaic Tradition hunters-gatherers (7,500 to 500 BCE) adapted to this new environment, becoming less nomadic and shifting their focus to smaller game such as deer and elk, the abundant fish and shellfish in the numerous lakes and rivers, and wild plants such as nuts and berries (Gibbon et al., 2002). Archaic sites are identified by large notched and stemmed projectile points. Immense sedimentation during the early part of the Archaic, corresponding with the Early and Middle Holocene periods, resulted in many Archaic Tradition sites being deeply buried under river valley deposits; therefore, these sites are not usually evident in surficial contexts (Gibbon et al., 2002).

The Woodland Tradition followed the Archaic Tradition. In Minnesota, the Woodland culture is separated into two periods, the earlier Initial Woodland period (ca. 500 BCE to 500 years into the Common Era [CE]), and the later Terminal Woodland period (500 to 1650 CE) (Gibbon et al., 2002).

The frequent surficial expression of Woodland site locations, coupled with burial mounds that frequently mark their place, has resulted in more frequent documentation and excavation of Woodland sites. Due to this higher frequency of identification, many Woodland sites have also been grouped into specific regional archaeological cultures (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

The Initial Woodland period is primarily marked by the emergence of Pre-contact ceramic traditions and burial mounds. Regional archaeological cultures of the Initial Woodland period include Howard Lake, Malmo, Elk Lake, and Laurel (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

The Terminal Woodland period has been defined throughout eastern and central Minnesota, the Red River Valley, and portions of the Dakotas (Gibbon, 2012). During this time period, populations began to increase, which in turn led to an increase in size and number of Pre-contact sites. Burial mounds became more prevalent and the cultural material artifacts began shifting to smaller, unnotched triangular projectile points and thinner ceramic vessels that were more globular in shape. Agriculture and wild rice harvests also increased (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

In the northern portion of the state, ceramic types and burial practices indicate specific regional archaeological cultures, including Kathio, Blackduck, and Psinomani. In the southern portion of the state, primarily comprised of deciduous forests and prairie, some cultures adopted the

cultivation of maize and the construction of effigy burial mounds (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

Around approximately 1000 CE, Mississippian populations from Cahokia, near St. Louis, Missouri, began to extend their influence northward into the Upper Mississippi River Valley and evidence suggests that there were attempts at colonization. Archaeologists tend to regard some southern Minnesota Terminal Woodland cultures as the northern expression of a “Mississippian” lifeway, distinguished by distinctive ceramic styles, larger and more diverse artifact assemblages, and evidence of maize production. In southern Minnesota, three Mississippian complexes have been identified: Silvernale, Oneota, and Plains Village (Gibbon et al., 2002). It was the Mississippian peoples in the south, and the Terminal Woodland peoples in the north, who had contact with the first Europeans to explore Minnesota in the mid-17th century (Gibbon et al., 2002; Gibbon, 2012).

4.6.2 Contact Period (1650-1837 CE)

The Contact Period includes American Indian and Euro-American contexts. The OSA subdivides the American Indian context into “Indeterminate” or “Eastern Dakota,” and the Euro-American context into “Indeterminate,” “French,” “British,” and “Initial US” (OSA, 2009). This section focusses on developing a context for those sites investigated during the project. The remaining information provides a temporal framework as a context.

Euro-American fur traders and settlers encountered the Dakota (also known as Sioux) and Ojibwe (also known as Chippewa) Native American peoples when they moved into traditional lands in what is now Minnesota. Several other Native American tribes, including the Assiniboiné moved west in the early 1600s, soon after the explorers and traders entered the region (Holmquist, 1981). The Dakota lived in village-centered societies in the southern portion of Minnesota while the Ojibwe were organized into independent migratory bands in the northern portion of Minnesota. (Gibbon, 2012:205). Traditionally, Ojibwe individuals lived in bands and were members of a clan (Roy, 2018).

The first written European accounts about the Ojibwe appeared in Jesuit diaries, published in collected form as the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents 1610-1791* (Thwaites, 1898) described by Roy (2018). The documents are so detailed in their descriptions of Native Americans and their cultures, they are considered ethnographic accounts. Following the Jesuits, French explorers and trappers traveled portions of Minnesota in the 17th century and established a fur trading economy with local native populations, including the Dakota and Ojibwe. Early trading posts were established along the lower Mississippi River and the first French fort was established in 1700 near present day Mankato. The fur trade resulted in the Ojibwe becoming reliant on traded goods rather than the clothing, utensils, and weapons they had traditionally constructed (Roy, 2018).

In the early 18th century, the French began to move their fur trade north into Canada. Over the next 100 years, the Ojibwe and French established strong relationships and the French embraced Ojibwe culture, learned the language, and married into Ojibwe families. Territorial disputes, competition, and shifts in political alliances eventually led to the French and Indian War (1754-1763). The Ojibwe sided with the French against the British in the final Colonial War, fought between 1689 and 1763, which culminated with the French and Indian War. At the end of the French and Indian War, the 1763 Treaty of Paris resulted in the French ceding all land east of the Mississippi River in the New World to the British (Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, 2018). The French had already ceded the land west of the Mississippi River to Spain with the 1762 Treaty of Fontainebleau, but the transfer was not publicly announced until 1764. The region

was retroceded to France, under the terms of the 1800 Third Treaty of San Ildefonso and the 1801 Treaty of Aranjuez, then was transferred to the United States in 1803 by the Louisiana Purchase (World History Project, 2018). Lands in the region that would become Minnesota were ceded by the Dakota, Ojibwe, and other Native American groups through numerous subsequent treaties with the United States.

After the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the British quickly set up fur trading posts throughout Minnesota. The British fur trading economy was centered at Grand Portage, where traders would bring their furs and leave with other valuable trade goods. Jonathon Carver explored the upper Mississippi River in the 1760s. After the Revolutionary War of 1776, competition between the United States and British companies intensified throughout Minnesota. In 1803, the Louisiana land purchase established United States lands extending from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. The War of 1812 saw a demise in the British fur traders due to the United States denying business licenses to British traders.

Early British and United States citizens conducted the first fully documented land survey of Minnesota in the mid-18th and early 19th centuries. By 1806, Zebulon Pike had explored portions of the Mississippi River. Missionaries began to arrive in the early 19th century, primarily along the Minnesota River. The American Fur Company was founded by John Jacob Astor in 1811, after which numerous fur trading posts were quickly established throughout the state. At the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi River, Fort Snelling was constructed in 1819 to protect the new United States' investments in the area. Large-scale fur trade resulted in a major decline in the native beaver populations and by 1842, the fur trade in Minnesota came to an end when the American Fur Company came to its demise (Dobbs, 1989). After the passing of the fur trading industry, land was opened to Euro-American settlers.

5.0 LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

In August, Merjent conducted a Phase Ia Literature Review for the Project (see Figures 2 and 3). The literature review focused on previously recorded archaeological sites, architectural properties, and previous surveys in the Study Area. Merjent also reviewed GLO maps, Trygg maps, and historical aerial photographs.

5.1 PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Due to office closures at SHPO and the OSA, an in-person search for previously conducted cultural resource surveys was not conducted, and the review of previous surveys was limited to documents that were referenced in online sources.

The literature search identified one survey within the Study Area (Table 5.1-1 and see Figure 2). The survey was conducted on behalf of a solar farm project and is adjacent to the Project boundary (Grohnke et al., 2020).

TABLE 5.1-1			
Previous Surveys within the Study Area			
Report Number	Report Title	Author	Year
N/A	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Louise Solar Project, Mower County, Minnesota	Grohnke, et al.	2020

5.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

There are two previously recorded archaeological sites and one site lead in the Study Area (Table 5.2-1 and see Figure 2). Site 21MW0002 is a Precontact period earthwork/burial mound site initially reported by L.A. Wilfred in a 1939 memo. The mounds were reported by a landowner, but not formally recorded by Wilfred. As such, the site boundary should be considered approximate. Site 21MW0046 is a Precontact lithic scatter identified in a cultivated field. Alpha site 21MW0002 is the reported located of a Precontact lithic scatter adjacent site 21MW0002. None of the sites intersect the Project boundary. All three sites are unevaluated for the NRHP.

[NONPUBLIC DATA HAS BEEN EXCISED...]

TABLE 5.2-1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Study Area							
Site Number	Site Name	Type	Township	Range	Section	NRHP Status	Intersects Project Boundary
21MW0002	None	Precontact lithic scatter				Unevaluated	No
21MW0046	Wood	Precontact lithic scatter				Unevaluated	No

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The Study Area is primarily within the Unknown Site Potential/Poorly Surveyed layer of the Mn-Model (Phase 4) Survey Implementation Model (MNDOT, 2021) with areas of High Site Potential/Poorly Surveyed layer near current and former rivers, and small areas of Low Site Potential/Well Surveyed and High Site Potential/Well surveyed layers. The density of previously recorded sites in the Study Area is low and does not reflect the likely intense Native American or early Euro-American land use. It is likely that more archaeological sites are present in the Study Area, especially near water sources.

5.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL PROPERTIES

There are 20 previously recorded architectural properties in the Study Area (Table 5.3-1 and see Figure 2). Previously recorded architectural property types include one bank, one barn, one blacksmith shop, five bridges, one city hall, four commercial properties, one church, four residences, one waterworks building, and Trunk Highway 56. One property, the First National Bank of Adams (MW-ADA-001) is listed in the NRHP. The First National Bank of Adams is approximately 0.5 mile north of the Project boundary in downtown Adams. The remaining 19 properties are unevaluated.

Precise locational information for five bridges (MW-ADA-014, MW-ADA-015, MW-ADM-007, MW-LOD-003, MW-LOD-004) is not in the SHPO database and inventory forms; however, information on file indicates these five bridges are likely outside of the Project boundary. Available information indicates that none of the previously recorded architectural properties intersects the Project boundary.

TABLE 5.3-1 Previously Recorded Architectural Properties in the Study Area					
Inventory Number	Property Name	Township	Range	Section	NRHP Status
MW-ADA-001	First National Bank of Adams	101N	16W	11	Listed

TABLE 5.3-1					
Previously Recorded Architectural Properties in the Study Area					
Inventory Number	Property Name	Township	Range	Section	NRHP Status
MW-ADA-002	Adams Water Works	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-003	Blacksmith shop	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-004	Krebsbach Building	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-005	Krebsbach Block	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-006	A. Torgerson Block	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-007	Tillman Chevy Dealership	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-008	House	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-009	House	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-010	Adams City Hall	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-011	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-012	Nordine Torgerson House	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-013	Andrew Torgerson House	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-014 ^a	Bridge No. 2553	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADA-015 ^a	Bridge 89215	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-ADM-004	Afton Olson Barn	101N	16W	36	Unevaluated
MW-ADM-007 ^a	Bridge No. 6470	101N	16W	11	Unevaluated
MW-LOD-003 ^a	Bridge L5023	101N	15W	29	Unevaluated
MW-LOD-004 ^a	Bridge L5045	101N	15W	7	Unevaluated
XX-ROD-022	Trunk Hwy 56	101N	15W	7, 8, 17	Unevaluated
			16W	9, 10, 11, 12	
^a Precise locational information is not available for this property; however, available information indicates it is located within the Study Area outside of the Project boundary.					

5.4 HISTORICAL MAP REVIEW

Merjent reviewed 19th century GLO survey maps (U.S. Surveyor General, 1853; 1854) (see Figure 3). Cultural features depicted on GLO maps may become archaeological sites with the passage of time. The only cultural feature depicted on the GLO survey maps is an unnamed road or trail extending east-west across Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36, Township 101N, Range 16W (U.S. Surveyor General, 1853). There are no other structures or developments depicted in the Study Area. Similarly, the Trygg map (Trygg, 1964) depicts the area as prairie and river valley with some small areas of marsh (Trygg, 1964).

Merjent reviewed aerial photographs taken from 1938 and 1954 on file with the OSA. Outside the City of Adams, the Study Area is predominately agricultural fields and largely unchanged. By 1938, Trunk Highway 56 and many of the present-day farmsteads, roads, and field drainages are already established. The primary change visible in the historical aerials is the modification and channelization of tributaries and unnamed drainages to the Little Cedar River which appear to have taken place in the second half of the 20th century. Wind turbine construction from the existing Adams Wind and Rose Wind farms is visible after 2003 (Google Earth Pro, 2021).

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase Ia literature review for the Study Area identified 2 previously recorded archaeological sites, 1 previously recorded alpha site, 20 previous architectural properties, and 1 previous archaeological survey within the Study Area. None of the previously recorded archaeological or architectural sites are within the Project boundary. One architectural property (First National Bank of Adams) is listed in the NRHP, and the remaining architectural properties and archaeological sites are unevaluated. To assess indirect effects to the NRHP-listed property, First National Bank of Adams, Merjent recommends an architectural history review. The review should be conducted by an architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (36 CFR Part 61).

The review identified no previous surveys intersecting the Project boundary. Based on the information available, Merjent believes that the Project boundary is unlikely to have been surveyed previously. Given the lack of survey and the general Project location and topography, there is a potential for unrecorded archaeological sites in the Project boundary. To assess impacts to archaeological resources, Merjent recommends Phase I archaeological survey be conducted for the Project. The proposed Project survey corridor includes all areas of potential ground disturbance plus a buffer and is shown in Figures 2. Archaeological work should comply with the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson, 2011) and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service, 1983).

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Rose Creek Wind, LLC
Phase Ia Literature Search

August 2021

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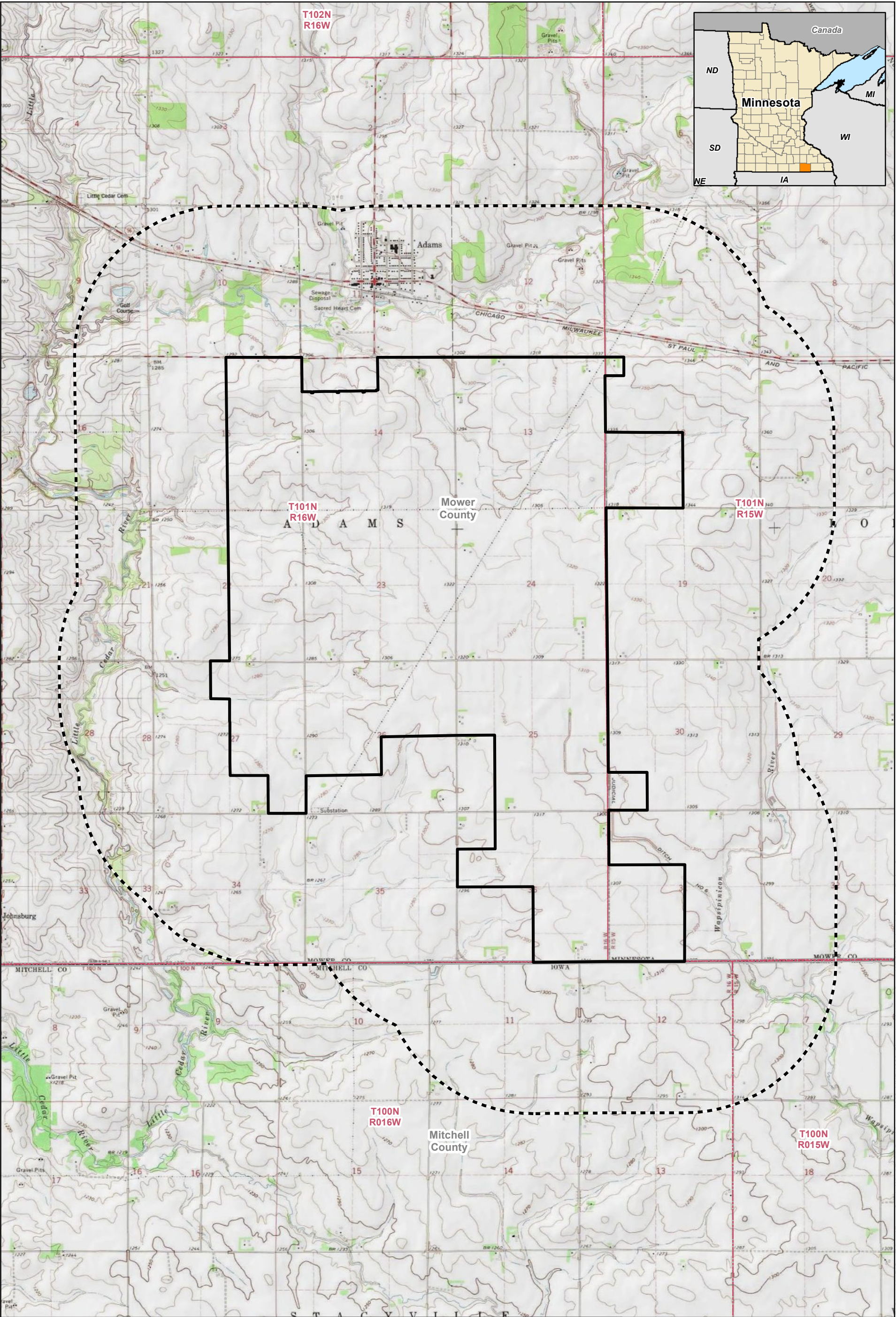
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APPENDIX A

Figures



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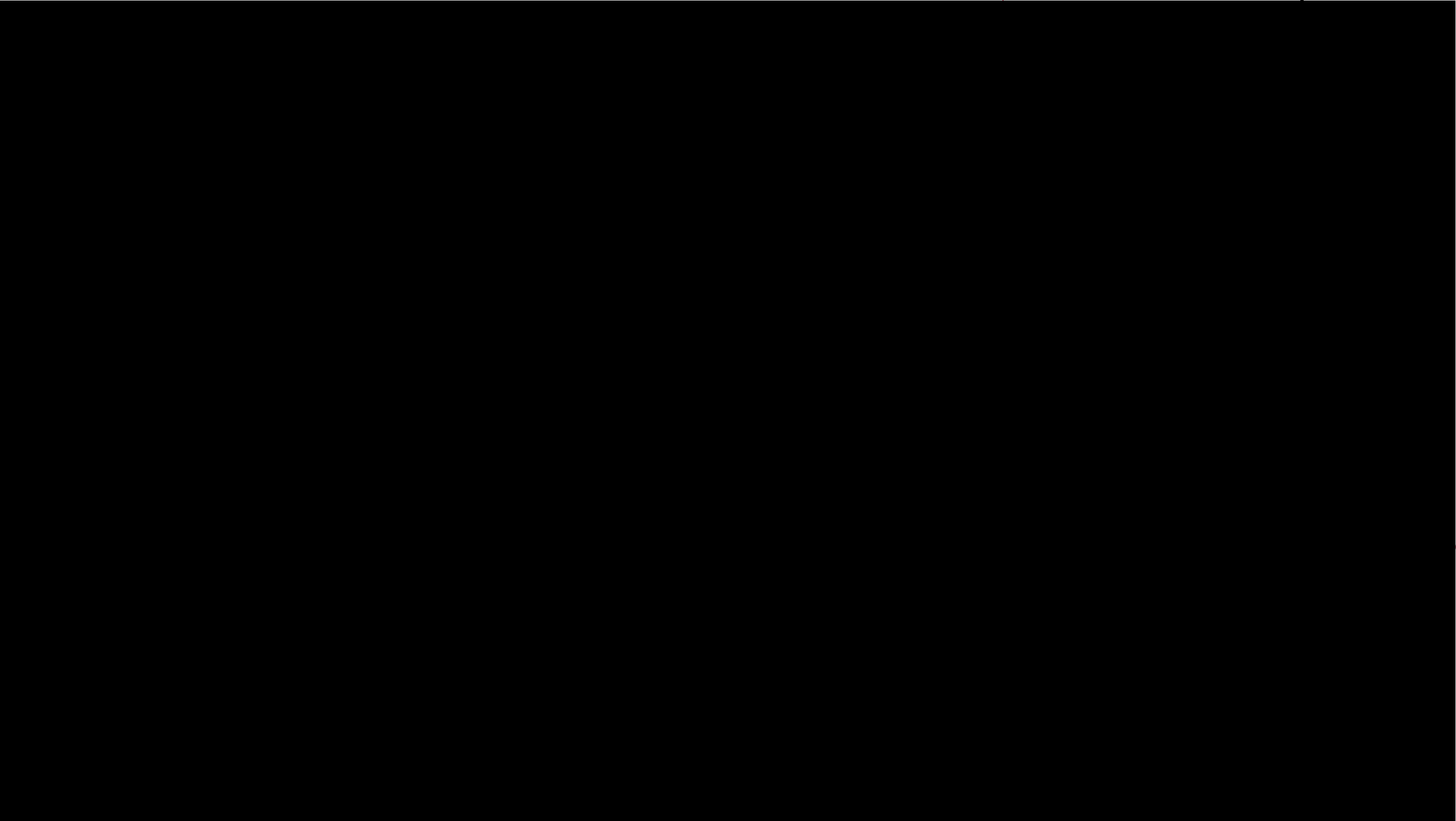
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Figure 1
Rose Creek Wind Project
Rose Creek Wind, LLC
Project Location
Mower County, Minnesota

Project Boundary
 Literature Search Study Area
 Township Boundary
 County Boundary

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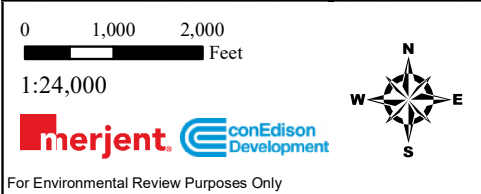
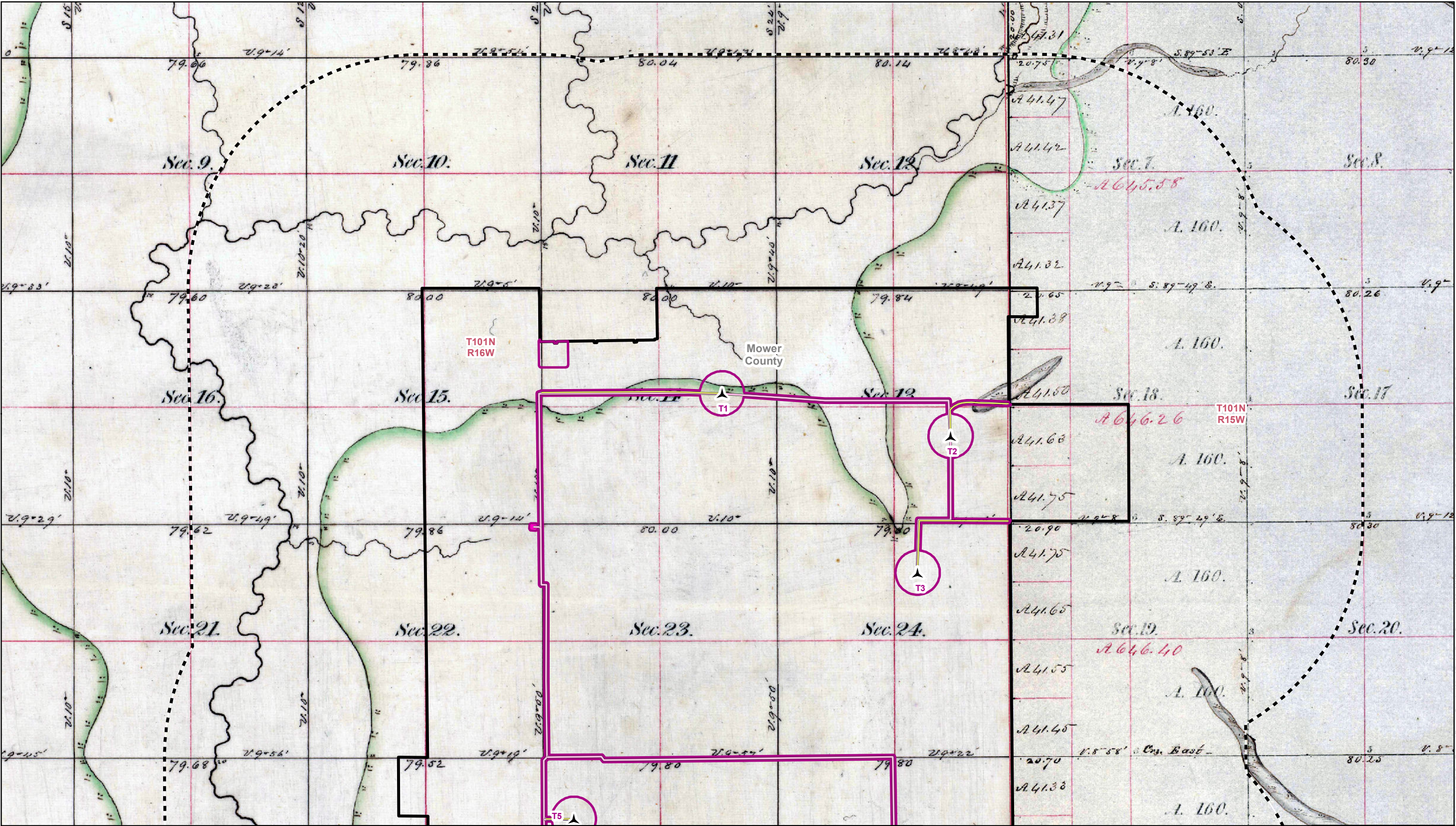
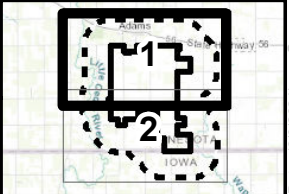
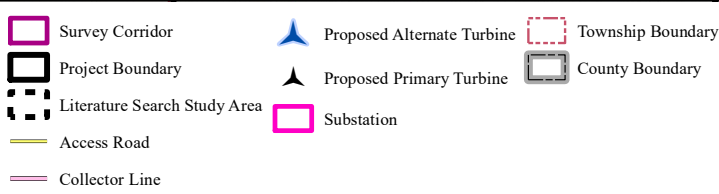


Figure 3.1
Rose Creek Wind Project
Rose Creek Wind, LLC
1853-1854 General Land Office Map
Mower County, Minnesota



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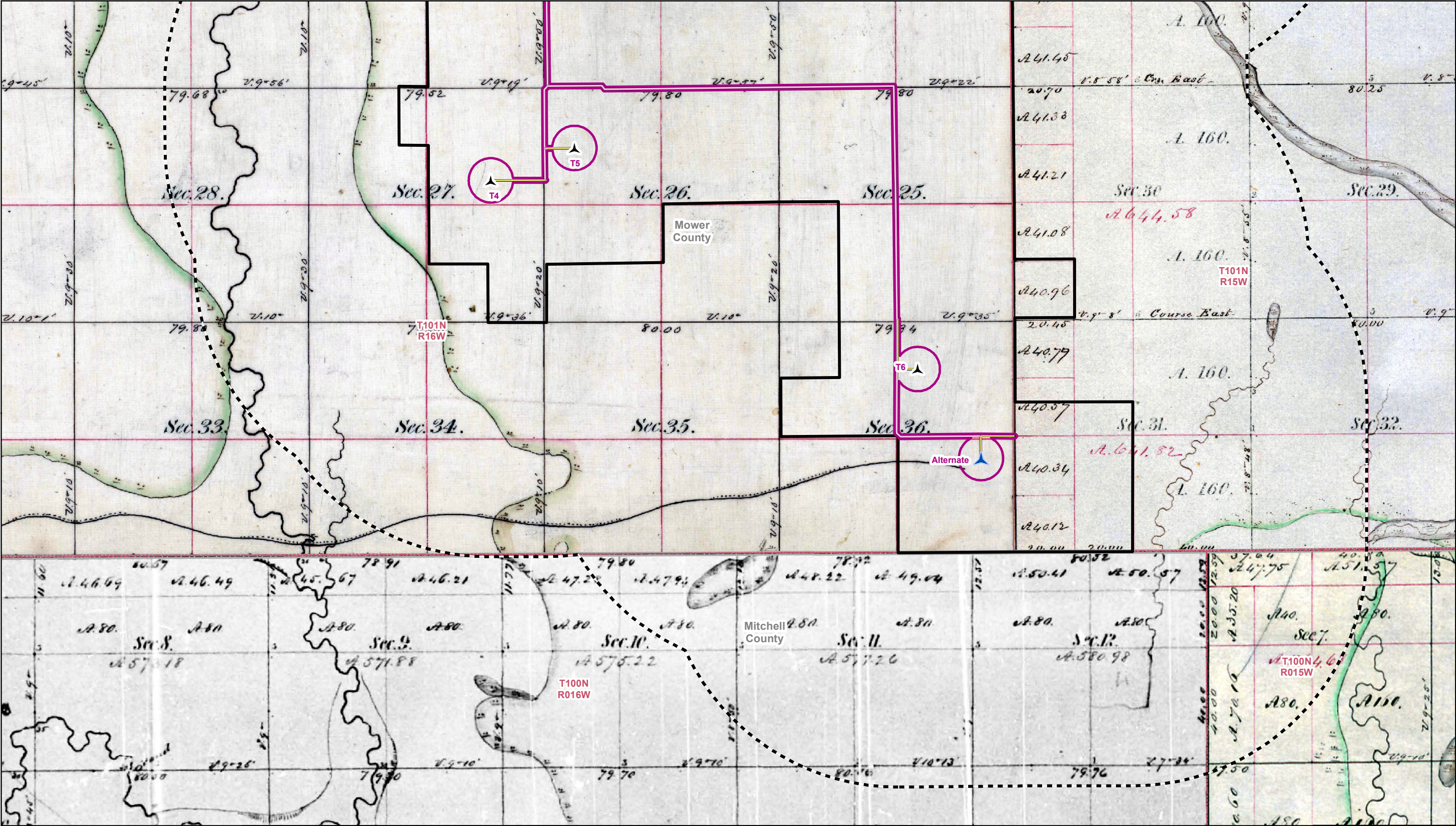


Figure 3.2
Rose Creek Wind Project
Rose Creek Wind, LLC
1853-1854 General Land Office Map
Mower County, Minnesota

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Survey Corridor | Proposed Alternate Turbine | Township Boundary |
| Project Boundary | Proposed Primary Turbine | County Boundary |
| Literature Search Study Area | Substation | |
| Access Road | | |
| Collector Line | | |



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