

SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF STUDY AREAS 41 AND 116

RAMSEY AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES, MINNESOTA

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Prepared for



METRO Gold Line Bus Rapid Transit Project

Prepared by

Two Pines Resource Group LLC.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 2019, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC (Two Pines) surveyed two study areas as part of a supplemental Phase I archaeological survey for the planned METRO Gold Line Bus Rapid Transit Project (Project) between the cities of Saint Paul and Woodbury in Ramsey and Washington counties, Minnesota. The Phase I survey was completed as part of a larger environmental review process which includes completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) under the National Environmental Policy Act and completion of surveys and consultation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This work was performed under contract with HNTB Corporation (HNTB).

The Project, for which the Metropolitan Council (Council) is the local lead agency, is advancing under the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) Capital Investment Grant (CIG) Program as a New Starts project and may receive federal funding under this program. Permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for Project construction and a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) right-of-way use agreement issued through the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) are also anticipated. Both the USACE and the FHWA have designated the FTA as the lead Federal Agency for the Project. The MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU), under delegation from FTA and in accordance with the terms of the executed Programmatic Agreement for the Project, reviewed the Project for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (36 CFR 800), the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (MS 138.31-138.42), and the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (MS 138.661-138.669).

The Project is a planned ten-mile bus rapid transit line largely paralleling the existing I-94 corridor between Saint Paul and Woodbury. In 2017, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Project corridor (Bray and Tidlow 2017:i). A recommendation that no archaeological work was warranted within the assessment area prior to construction was reviewed and concurred with by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (MnSHPO) (Beimers, S. J. to J. Ciavarella, letter, April 27, 2018). In 2018, subsequent to the completion of the 2017 study, FTA revised the Area of Potential Effects (APE) to account for a 2016 revision of the locally preferred alternative (LPA) for the alignment and additional Project elements identified through advancements in the Project design. The updated APE for archaeology is drawn to generally include a 25-foot buffer around potential areas of disturbance and/or right-of-way limits.

The purpose of the supplemental Phase I archaeological survey is to determine if portions of the revised APE that extend beyond the previously reviewed 2017 assessment area contain intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or subject to the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act. The Project APE includes portions of Township 28N Range 22W; Township 29N Range 22W; Township 28N Range 21W; and Township 29N Range 21W. The Project is located within Minnesota's Central Lakes Deciduous - East archaeological sub-region. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator on public lands and Joseph Pnewski, M.A. served as Principal Investigator on private lands.

In 2018, an archaeological assessment of 129 study areas that extend beyond the 2017 assessment boundary was completed. Based on the results of the assessment, 12 study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41, 47, 60, 70, 90, 95, 99, and 116) were identified as having moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Six of these areas (SA-47, 60, 70, 90, 95, and 99) underwent Phase I archaeological survey in the summer of 2018. The six surveyed study areas were negative for cultural material (Two Pines 2019). Survey of the remaining six study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41 and 116) was not completed in 2018 due to a lack of access.

In 2019, upon receipt of right of entry, Phase I archaeological survey of two of the remaining study areas (SA-41 and 116) was completed. During the survey, site 21RA0084 was identified within the eastern portion of SA-41, while the survey of SA-116 was negative for cultural material. Site 21RA0084 consists of stone foundations and artifact deposits within the NRHP boundary of the Giesen-Hauser House (RA-SPC-4693; NRHP 1983). If Project-related ground-disturbing activities will take place within the site boundary, a Phase II evaluation will be required to determine whether the features are contributing to the NRHP-listed Giesen-Hauser House or are independently eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A Phase I archaeological survey is recommended of the remaining four study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, and 27) if it appears that any of the areas will be subject to Project-related ground-disturbing activities within their boundaries. If any potentially significant archaeological sites are found, a Phase II evaluation study would also be completed to determine if the property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 2019, Two Pines surveyed two study areas as part of a supplemental Phase I archaeological survey being undertaken within a larger Environmental Assessment (EA) process for the planned Project between the cities of Saint Paul and Woodbury in Ramsey and Washington counties, Minnesota.

1.1 Project Description

The ten-mile Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) route, which will operate primarily within bus-only lanes, will connect the communities of Saint Paul, Maplewood, Landfall, Oakdale and Woodbury. The Project corridor largely parallels I-94 via Hudson Road and Fourth Street, before turning south along Helmo Avenue in Oakdale and Bielenberg Drive in Woodbury (Figure 1-1). The Project, for which the Metropolitan Council is the local lead agency, is advancing under the Federal Transit Administration’s (FTA) Capital Investment Grant (CIG) Program as a New Starts project and may receive federal funding under this program. Permits from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for Project construction and a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) right-of-way use agreement issued through the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) are also anticipated. Both the USACE and the FHWA have designated the FTA as the lead Federal Agency for the Project. The MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit (CRU), under delegation from FTA and in accordance with the terms of the executed Programmatic Agreement for the Project, reviewed the Project for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (36 CFR 800), the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (MS 138.31-138.42), and the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (MS 138.661-138.669).

FIGURE 1-1: PROJECT MAP



MetroTransit

1.2 Archaeological Scope

Because the Project will be funded in part by the FTA CIG Program, the MnDOT CRU, under delegation of authority from FTA, reviewed the Project for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (36 CFR 800), the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act (MS 138.31-138.42), and the Minnesota Historic Sites Act (MS 138.661-138.669). The purpose of the supplemental Phase I archaeological survey is to determine if portions of the revised APE that extend beyond the previously reviewed 2017 assessment area contain intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or subject to the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act. This report documents the results of the Phase I archaeological investigation of two study areas (SA-41 and SA-116) that were surveyed in 2019 upon receipt of right of entry.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

FTA defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for archaeological resources in December 2015. In 2017, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (Kimley-Horn) completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Project corridor for the LPA alignment as revised in 2016 (Bray and Tidlow 2017:i). A recommendation that no archaeological work was warranted within the assessment area prior to construction was reviewed and concurred with by the MnSHPO (Beimers, S. J. to J. Ciavarella, letter, April 27, 2018).

In accordance with the APE parameters, FTA revised the archaeological APE in November 2018 to reflect the December 2016 revision of the alignment for the LPA and to account for other Project elements identified through advancements in the Project design in 2018 (Figures 1-2 and 1-3). In June of 2018, Two Pines completed a literature review to assess the archaeological potential of 78 study areas where infrastructure connections and/or stormwater management retention ponds were proposed beyond the boundary of the 2017 assessment area reviewed by Kimley-Horn (Terrell, M. M. to N. Jacobson, letter, June 11, 2018). Following the completion of that study, FTA revised the APE to generally include a 25-foot buffer around potential areas of disturbance and/or right-of-way limits. Within this revised APE are 129 study areas¹ not reviewed during the 2017 study.

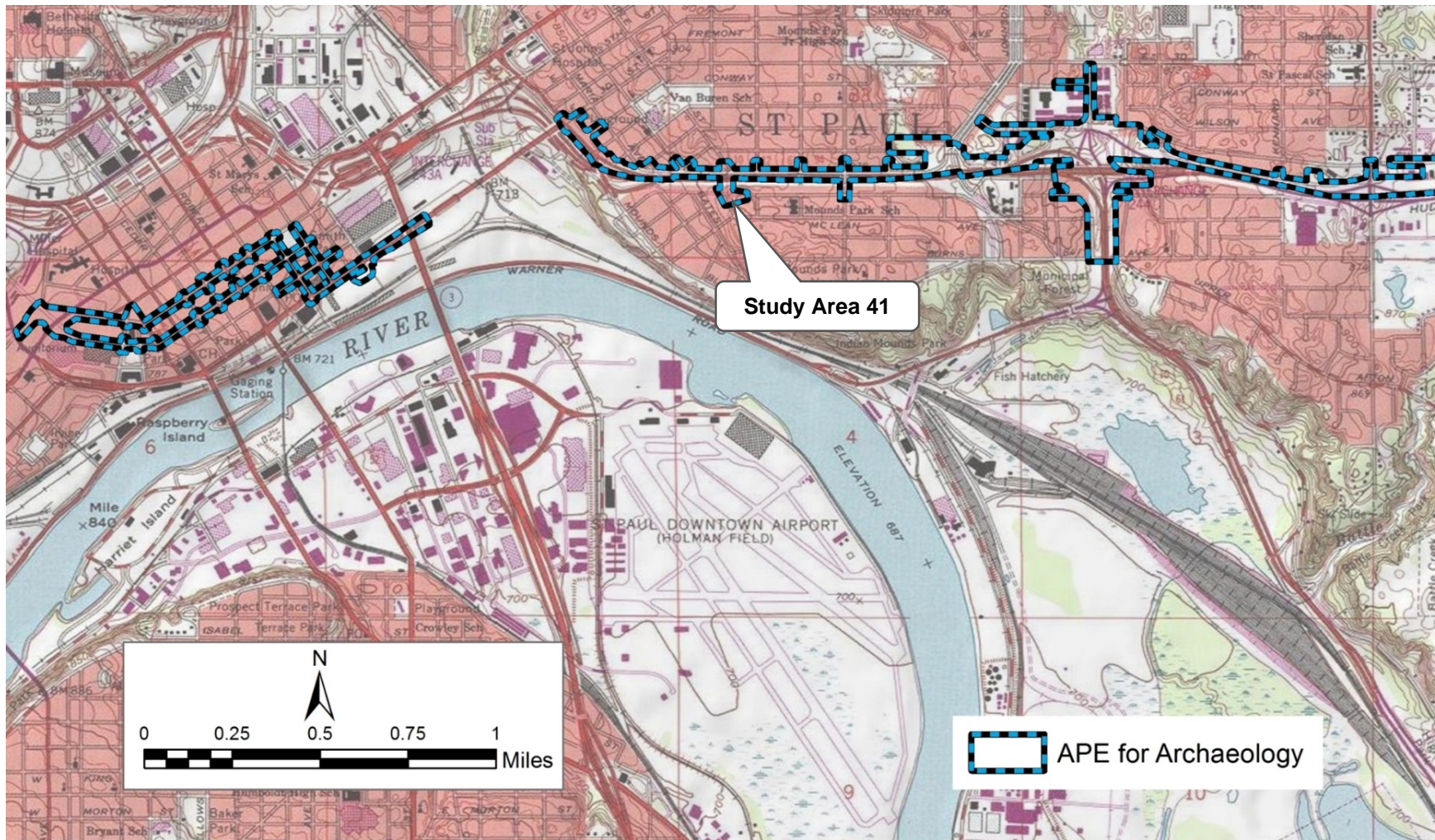
1.4 Project Location

The Project's alignment and APE for archaeological resources largely parallels the I-94 corridor between Saint Paul and Woodbury (see Figures 1-2 and 1-3). The UTM (NAD 83, Zone 15) coordinates of the Project APE are: the westernmost point within Saint Paul – 491822E 4976895N; the southernmost point on TH 10/61– 496789E 4977261N; the northernmost point at the intersection of Etna and East Third streets – 496720E 4978155N; and the southernmost point on Bielenberg Drive in Woodbury – 503607E 4974755N. The APE includes portions of Township 28N Range 22W; Township 29N Range 22W; Township 28N Range 21W; and Township 29N Range 21W. Legal locations for the APE are provided in Table 2-1.

¹ These 129 study areas include revised versions of most, but not all, of the 78 study areas that were reviewed in June of 2018.

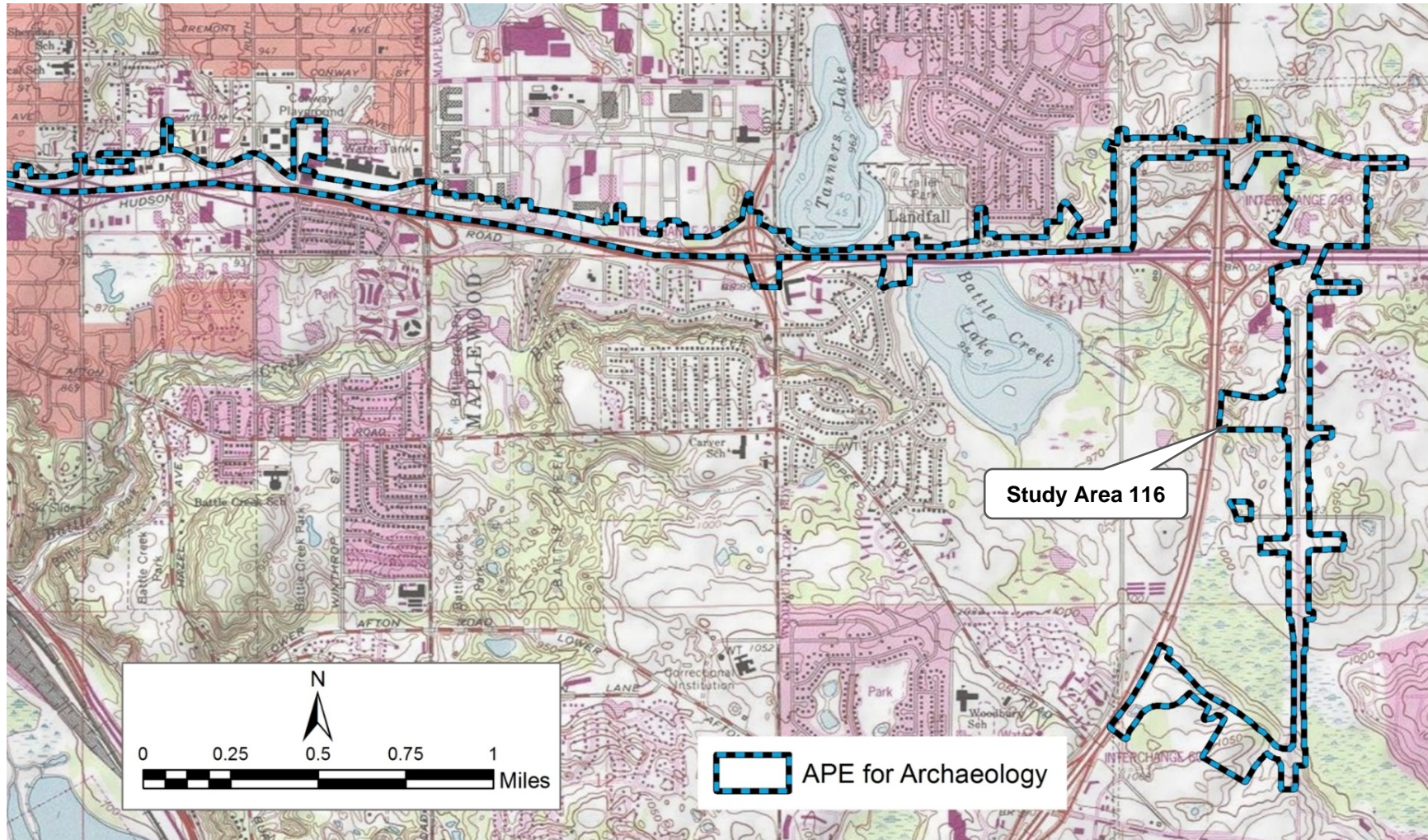
The UTM (NAD 83, Zone 15) coordinates of Study Area 41 are as follows: the northeast corner on the top of the slope along Pacific Street – 495066E 4977527N; the southeast corner adjoining private property – 495074E 4977513N; the southwest corner adjoining private property – 495149E, 4977533N; and the northwest corner on the top of the slope along Pacific Street. The UTM (NAD 83, Zone 15) coordinates of Study Area 116 are as follows: the northeast corner– 503591E 4976632N; the southeast corner – 503589E 4976446N; the southwest corner – 503252E, 4976451N; and the northwest corner on – 503261E 4976603N. The investigations summarized in this report are located in Section 33 of Township 29N Range 22W (Area 41) and Section 5 of Township 28N Range 21W (Area 116).

FIGURE 1-2: PROJECT LOCATION - WEST



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FIGURE 1-3: PROJECT LOCATION - EAST



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TABLE 1-1: LEGAL LOCATIONS FOR THE PROJECT APE

County	Township	Range	Sections
Ramsey	28N	22W	1, 5, 6
Ramsey	29N	22W	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
Washington	28N	21W	5, 6, 7, 8
Washington	29N	21W	31, 32

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2. RESEARCH DESIGN

All work was conducted in accordance with the MnDOT's *Cultural Resources Unit Project and Report Requirements* (MnDOT 2015), the *MNSHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2005), the *State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota* (Anfinson 2011), the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 2002), and methods outlined for the project in the *Gateway Corridor Methodology for Archaeological & Architecture/History Surveys* (The 106 Group 2015).

2.1 Objectives

The purpose of the Phase I archaeological study was to determine whether the Project's APE for archaeology contains any intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The NRHP criteria, summarized below, were used to assess the significance of documented archaeological sites. While all four criteria are considered, archaeological sites are typically eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A or D.

- Criterion A – association with events that have made a significant contribution in our past;
- Criterion B – association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C – embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or artistic values; or representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Criterion D – potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (National Park Service 2002).

2.2 Literature Search

Prior to fieldwork, staff from Two Pines conducted background research in the holdings of the MnSHPO, Minnesota Historical Society (MNHS) and the digital portal of the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA). Sources examined during this research included files of previously identified archaeological sites within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the Project, reports documenting previous surveys, historical maps, historical aerial photographs, satellite imagery, LiDAR imagery, and topographic maps. This research was conducted to identify those portions of the Project corridor that have a higher potential for containing intact archaeological resources.

2.3 Phase I Archaeological Survey

Archaeology is the study of the evidence of past human activities to gather information about significant events, structures, individuals, or communities in the past. Through studying the past, we hope to gain unique perspectives on changing human behaviors, technological problem solving, and continuing or new cultural expressions. Archaeological studies can help illuminate human choices and the environment they were made in and offer a chance to compare how similar or different modern life is from a century or millennia ago. Because we find archaeological evidence where humans sought

shelter and gathered food and supplies, archaeological resources are most commonly found in areas that are hospitable to human occupation. In general, areas considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential include any undisturbed portions of the Project APE that are:

- within 500 feet (ft.) (150 meters (m)) of an existing or former body of water of 40 acres (19 hectares) or greater in size;
- within 500 ft. (150 m) of an existing or former perennial stream;
- located on a topographically prominent landscape feature; or
- located within 300 ft. (100 m) of a previously reported site or a former or existing historic structure or feature.

Portions of the Project that are considered to have low archaeological potential are areas where soils are usually wet or inundated, or on slopes greater than 20 degrees. In otherwise moderate or high potential locations, archaeological resources can be destroyed or disturbed by construction, intensive agricultural plowing, borrowing of soils for other projects, and scraping, mining or similar removal of the naturally occurring post-glacial soils and sediments (Anfinson 2005:29).

The Phase I archaeological survey commenced with a visual inspection of the entire Project corridor. The purpose of this inspection was to identify any surface features, such as remnant foundations, eliminate areas of obvious ground disturbance and to assess portions of the Project APE that have a moderate to high potential for containing intact archaeological sites.

The portions of the Project APE that have the potential to contain intact archaeological sites, but which afforded less than 25 percent surface visibility underwent systematic shovel testing. Shovel tests are 30 to 40-centimeter (cm) (12 to 15-inch) diameter holes manually excavated at regular intervals along evenly spaced transects to identify subsurface archaeological resources. All soils removed from excavated shovel tests were screened through ¼-inch mesh. Shovel tests were excavated through all post-glacial soils and sediments to culturally sterile subsoil or to a maximum depth of 100 centimeters below the surface (cmbs) depending on which condition was first encountered.

Data gathered during the survey were recorded on shovel test forms and in the field notebook of the Principal Investigator. Items noted included: the location of survey areas; the location of individual shovel tests; the depth of each shovel test and its associated soil profile; the presence or absence of cultural materials within each test; and the excavated soil texture, inclusions, and Munsell color.

2.4 Geographic Information System Data

A geographic information system (GIS) data layer was created during the course of the archaeological investigations. The locations of all individual shovel tests, excavations trenches, and/or surface finds were recorded using a Trimble GeoXT[®] GPS Unit. The data were differentially corrected using a National Geodetic Survey (NGS) continuously operating reference station (CORS).

2.5 Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Because no historically-significant artifacts were recovered from within intact contexts during this survey, collected materials were analyzed for temporal information and tabulated in the report, but not submitted for curation.

3. LITERATURE SEARCH RESULTS

Prior to fieldwork, staff from Two Pines conducted background research in the holdings of the MnSHPO, MNHS and the digital portal of the OSA. Sources examined during this research included files of previously identified archaeological sites within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the Project, reports documenting previous surveys, historical maps, historical aerial photographs, satellite imagery, LiDAR imagery, and topographic maps. This research was conducted to identify those portions of the Project APE that have a higher potential for containing intact archaeological resources.

3.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Background research conducted at the MnSHPO and within the OSA digital portal revealed that since the completion of the 2018 supplemental Phase I archaeological survey, no additional archaeological investigations or archaeological sites have been recorded within the additional study areas (Two Pines 2019). Neither Study Area 41 nor 116 has undergone past study.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Sites

Background research conducted at the MnSHPO and within the OSA digital portal also revealed that since the completion of the 2018 survey, no additional archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile (1.6-km) radius of the Project and no previously identified archaeological sites are present within Study Areas 41 or 116 (Two Pines 2019).

3.3 Archaeological Site Potential

The assessment of an area's potential to contain archaeological resources consists of an analysis of terrain, water sources, and other environmental and landscape conditions in and adjacent to the area as they were historically. Areas that were occupied by water, permanently or frequently inundated (e.g., wetlands, floodplains), poorly drained, or exhibit slopes of greater than 20 percent would have been inhospitable to human occupation and are therefore considered to have low potential for containing archaeological resources.

3.3.1 Precontact Site Potential

Because access to water is vital, generally, areas with greater potential for containing precontact (Native American heritage) archaeological resources are located near existing or former water resources, usually within 500 feet of a pond, lake, river, stream or wetland. However, the potential varies depending on the nature of the water source (perennial versus intermittent), the size of the body of water, the extent of the floodplain in the case of a stream or river, and the availability of other resources in the vicinity. For example, an area by a small pond may be less desirable if a larger body of water is nearby.

Topographic prominence is also an indicator of precontact archaeological potential, though relative topographic prominence as a gauge of archaeological potential often is related to other conditions, such as proximity to water or role in specific cultural activities, such as burial mounds.

A study area's proximity to previously recorded precontact archaeological sites often suggests higher potential for precontact resources to be present, as previously recorded sites may extend beyond the limits of the previous survey, or because areas near previously recorded sites can possess similar environmental and/or landscape conditions. The absence, however, of precontact archaeological sites in an area does not by itself point to low archaeological potential, as the area may not have been previously surveyed.

The previous identification of precontact archaeological sites within a one-mile (1.6 km) radius of the study area demonstrates a potential for sites of this type to be present within the Project APE. Earthworks, lithic scatters, and artifact scatters are documented within the surrounding uplands and terrace edges along the western end of the Project near the Mississippi River valley, with fewer recorded as the Project corridor moves further east from the river (Bray and Tidlow 2017:7-9). Because the study area includes or is near various water resources and prominences, undisturbed portions of the Project archaeological APE has moderate to high potential to contain precontact archaeological resources.

Study Area 116 has the potential to contain precontact archaeological resources as it encompasses uplands adjacent to the Battle Creek Lake basin.

3.3.2 Historical-Period Site Potential

Areas near former and/or existing historical-period buildings, structures, or other activity areas and features are generally considered to have higher potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. These areas are not limited to the locations of buildings and structures, as important information also comes from associated features, such as privies, cisterns, or trash middens, which were normally located away from buildings, usually to the rear of dwellings or businesses.

Multiple historical-archaeological sites have been previously recorded in, or within one mile of, the Project APE (Bray and Tidlow 2017:7-9). Currently, the Project APE encompasses mixed use, heavily developed urban and suburban environments. To the east, the Project APE largely follows the historic alignments of Hastings Avenue / Hudson Road, and Point Douglas Road, with recent suburban development interrupted by remnant pockets of agricultural use. Beginning with the territorial settlement period, the eastern portion of the Project became largely rural and agricultural before the residential and commercial development of Maplewood, Oakdale and Woodbury. The western portion of the Project is within the boundaries of historic Saint Paul and the Dayton's Bluff Historic District. The portions of the Project located along or near historic road alignments, farmsteads, and within early residential neighborhoods have moderate to high potential for containing archaeological resources.

Study Area 41 has the potential to contain historical-period archaeological resources associated with the residential development of St. Paul.

3.4 Environmental History

The Project is located within the Central Lakes Deciduous East archaeological sub-region. The following environmental history of this sub-region is based largely on information contained in Borchert and Gustafson's *Atlas of Minnesota Resources and Settlement* (1980) and an overview entitled "Minnesota's Environment and Native American Culture History" by Gibbon et al. (2002).

The Central Lakes Deciduous East archaeological sub-region includes much of east-central Minnesota including all or portions of Anoka, Aitkin, Benton, Chisago, Crow Wing, Dakota, Isanti, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, and Washington counties. The sub-region is bound to the west by the Mississippi River and to the east by the St. Croix River. The area between these two rivers contains numerous lakes, streams, and wetlands.

The topography of the Central Lakes Deciduous East sub-region consists of glacial moraines, till plains, and outwash plains. As implied by the region's name, during the contact period much of the vegetation of the Central Lakes Deciduous East archaeological sub-region consisted of hardwood forests with a mix of deciduous-coniferous forest dominated by pine in the northern portion of the sub-region.

During the Late Holocene period, subsistence resources in this sub-region would have included white-tailed deer, small herds of bison and elk, beaver, bear, and some moose. Fish and waterfowl would also have been plentiful. Wild rice beds were also present throughout most of the sub-region.

4. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS.

4.1 Overview

The purpose of the supplemental Phase I archaeological survey is to determine if Study Areas 41 or 116 contain intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or subject to the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

4.2 Study Areas

Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Project corridor, which recommended that no archaeological work was needed, the FTA revised the APE. In 2018, an archaeological assessment of 129 study areas that extend beyond the 2017 assessment boundary was completed (Two Pines 2019). Based on the results of the assessment, 12 study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41, 47, 60, 70, 90, 95, 99, and 116) were identified as having moderate to high potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Six of these areas (SA-47, 60, 70, 90, 95, and 99) underwent Phase I archaeological survey in the summer of 2018. The six surveyed study areas were negative for cultural material (Two Pines 2019). Survey of the remaining six study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41 and 116) was not completed in 2018 due to a lack of access.

This report summarizes the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of two of the remaining study areas (SA-41 and 116) for which right of entry was received in 2019.

4.2.1 Study Area 41

Study Area 41 is located within the archaeological APE of Alignment B (Mounds Boulevard to White Bear Avenue) that begins at East Third Street and follows the I-94 Corridor east to North White Bear Avenue. This section of the APE includes the I-94 Corridor, frontage roads, residential streets, open spaces, and portions of residential and commercial buildings along the corridor. On the west this segment passes through the Dayton's Bluff Historic District. During the 1800s, as the route moves away from Dayton's Bluff, the area was more rural and agricultural. This area experienced increased residential and commercial development as rural spaces were consumed by the eastward expansion of the urban core. Post-World War II freeway expansion and the excavation of the I-94 trench had a significant impact on the neighborhoods as modern and historic transportation arteries were realigned.

Study Area 41 consists of an undeveloped green space at the intersection of Pacific and Mound Streets (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). The northern portion of Study Area 41 is currently a heavily sculpted highway right-of-way green space and the existing alignment of Pacific Street. The western portion of the area is comprised of a small strip of residential front yards and the existing alignment of Mound Street. Both the northern and western sections have been impacted by previous construction activities and are not likely to contain intact archaeological resources. The south-eastern portion of Study Area 41 is a grassy and lightly wooded area that historically was the setting for two late nineteenth-century residences (Curtice 1887, 1908; Donnelly 1892; Hopkins 1885; Rascher 1891; St. Paul Real Estate Board 1916; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1903, 1904, 1926, 1951).

FIGURE 4-1: STUDY AREA 41



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FIGURE 4-2: STUDY AREA 41 - VIEW TO THE EAST

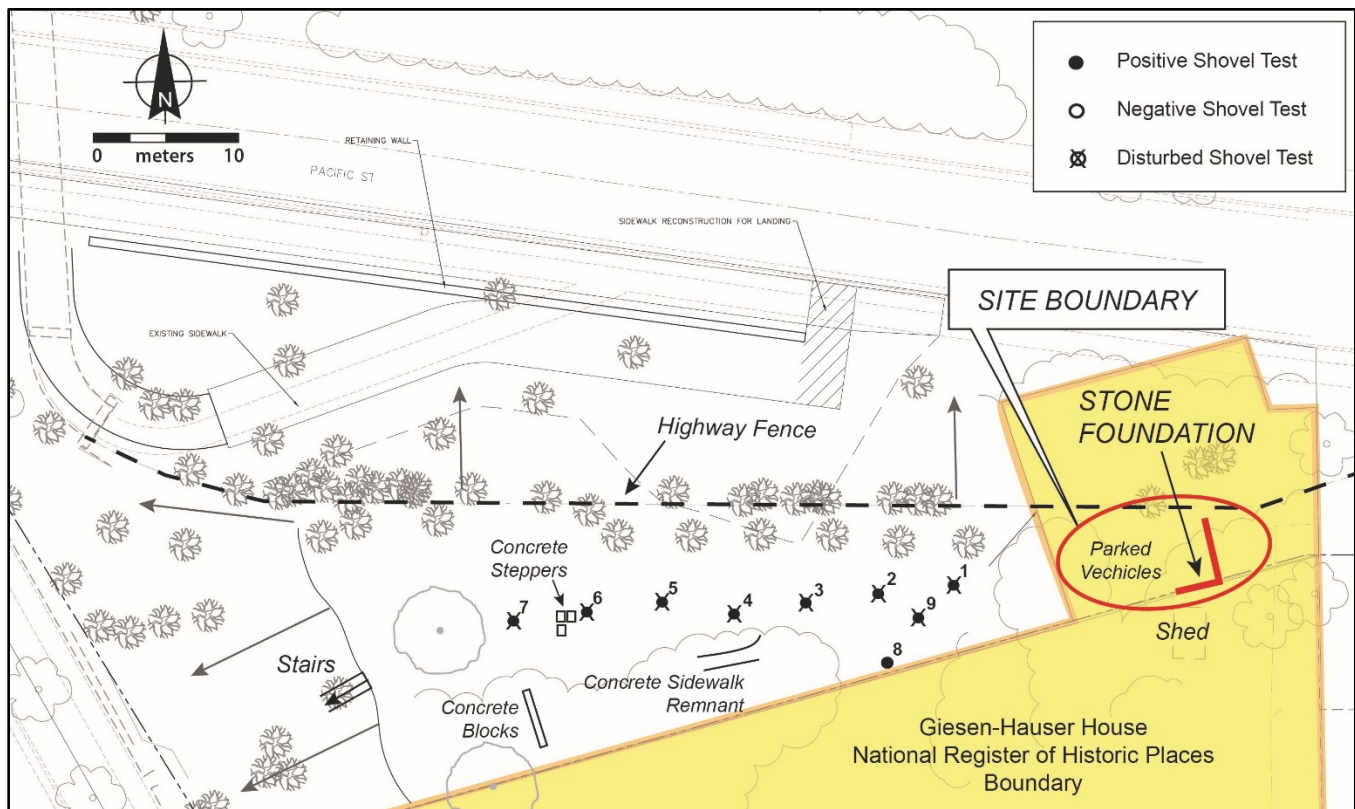


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During the Phase I survey, a total of nine shovel tests were excavated within Study Area 41, including seven at 15-m intervals along a single transect running east-west, an additional shovel test staggered to the south of the transect, and a shovel test within a surface depression (Figure 4-3). All shovel tests documented a heavily disturbed profile containing a mix of modern and historic artifacts resulting from the demolition of a former house and adjacent highway construction.

The nine positive shovel tests produced 52 artifacts in addition to slag and fragments of coal (Table 5-1). The most common artifact type was shards of flat glass (15). Other artifacts present included ironstone ceramic sherds and spalls (12), curved glass shards (6), asphalt shingle fragments (4), machine-cut nails (3), plastic fragments (3), samples of red brick (2), a “Civil War 1863” game piece (1), an unidentifiable iron fragment (1), nylon material (1), a circular “STERLING” object (1), a wire nail (1), a metal button (1), and a mammal bone fragment (1). While these materials were from modern and disturbed contexts, they are in keeping with a light sheet refuse typical of yard spaces. Also present within the western portion of Study Area 41 were concrete elements including a sidewalk remnant, an alignment of concrete block, garden steppers, and a set of stairs leading down to Mound Street (see Figure 4-3).

FIGURE 4-3: STUDY AREA 41 - SURVEY SKETCH MAP AND BOUNDARY OF SITE 21RA0084



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TABLE 4-1: MATERIALS FROM STUDY AREA 41

Shovel Test/ Feature	Description	Depth (cmbs)
1	1 "Civil War 1863" Game piece (1961) 3 Glass shards (colorless flat; 3 Glass shards (colorless curved) 1 Nail (wire) 1 Unidentifiable iron fragment 1 Plastic fragment (light blue) 1 Brick sample (red)	0-20
2	2 Glass shards (colorless flat) 1 Glass shard (colorless curved) 1 Brick sample (red) 1 Coal fragment (sample)	0-40
3	6 Glass shards (colorless flat) 1 Glass shard (colorless curved, thin) 4 Asphalt shingle fragments	0-15
4	2 Glass shards (colorless flat)	0-18
5	3 Coal fragments (sample)	0-25
6	1 Nylon material 2 Plastic fragments (red) 16 Coal fragments	0-25
7	1 circular 13.5-mm diameter "STERLING" object (metal) 1 Bone fragment (mammal)	0-30
8	2 Glass shards (colorless flat) 1 Glass shard (colorless curved) 1 Nail (machine-cut, 1.5 in.) 2 Nail fragments (machine-cut) 1 Unidentifiable iron fragment 12 Ceramic sherds and spalls (ironstone, white)	0-40
9	1 Coal fragment (sample) 1 Slag fragment	0-40
Feature 1	1 Porcelain sherd (hand-painted overglaze, polychrome); 1 Porcelain sherd (decal-decorated, floral; makers' mark: Zeh, Scherzer & Co., Bavaria, 1880 – c.1918)	Surface

Two Pines Resource Group LLC. 2019

The concrete elements and sheet refuse within the shovel tests are associated with a c.1910 house (825 Mound Street) located within the western portion of the surveyed area. The house was demolished sometime after 1957 and was located outside the Giesen-Hauser House NRHP Boundary. Due to the lack of intact deposits, and modern materials present, the portion of Study Area 41 associated with 825 Mound Street is not included within the site boundary (see Figure 4-3). Based on these findings, Two Pines does not recommend any additional archaeological investigations within the west portion of Study Area 41.

SITE 21RA0084 (825 AND 833 MOUND STREET)

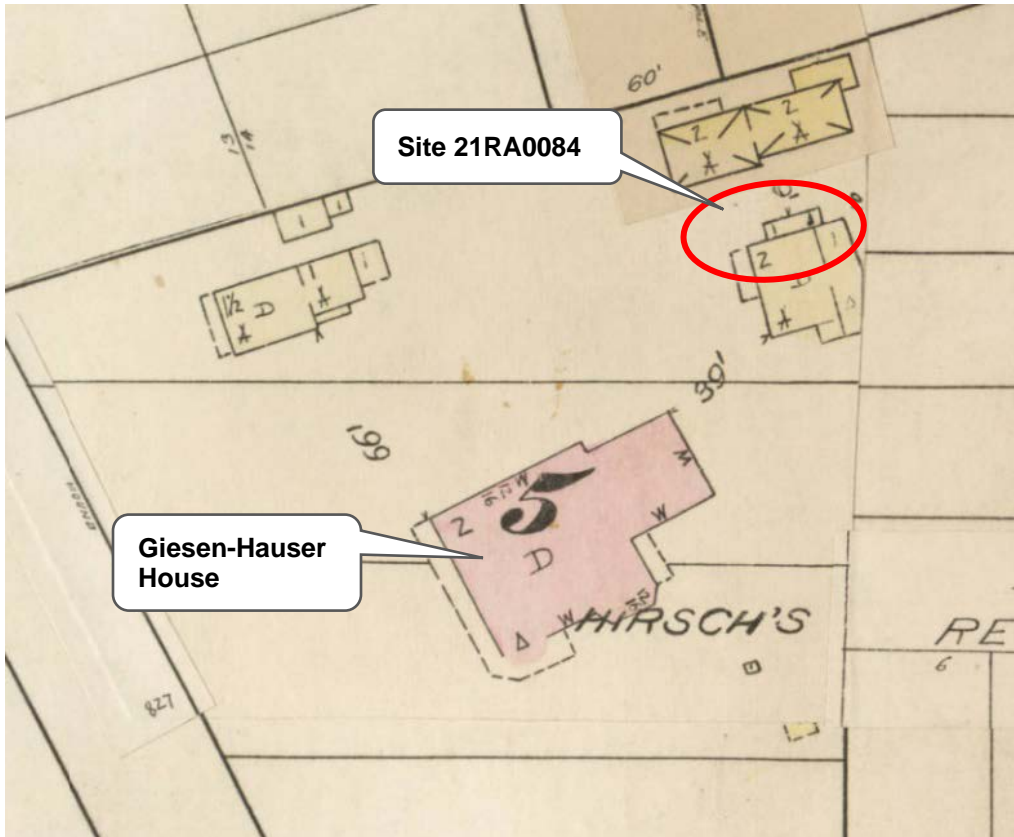
Site 21RA0084, located within Study Area 41, consists of limestone foundations and associated artifacts (Figure 4-4). The limestone foundations are located within the east portion of Study Area 41 and are associated with a c.1895-c.1915 structure (833 Mound Street) that stood on this portion of the lot (see Figures 4-3 and 4-5). The extent of the foundations could not be fully delineated due to parked vehicles and fences but an approximately 12 ft.-long east-west segment and an intersecting north-south segment that is at least 15 ft. in length were documented. The foundations are 18-in. wide. A two-foot deep depression was present to the interior (northwest) of the intersection of these two foundations. Soil probes were unable to determine the depth of fill or the presence of cultural material within the interior space of the foundations, although soils exterior to the foundations were relatively intact. Two porcelain sherds were found atop the east-west limestone foundation and are likely associated with the structure. One of the sherds bore the 1880-c.1918 makers' mark of Bavarian pottery Zeh, Scherzer & Co. The foundations are located within the NRHP boundary of the Giesen-Hauser House (RA-SPC-4693; NRHP 1983) (see Figure 4-3).

FIGURE 4-4: 21RA0084 - LIMESTONE FOUNDATION



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FIGURE 4-5: SITE 21RA0084 ON 1896 RASCHER MAP



Rascher 1891 [Rev. 1896]

The Giesen-Hauser House, located at 827 Mound Street, is a three-story brick Queen Anne residence constructed in 1891 for bookbinding and costume business owners Peter and Marie Giesen. Later the house was purchased by railroad contractor and philanthropist Eric V. Hauser. The home replaced the earlier DeLong mansion on the property. The Giesen-Hauser House is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of commerce and architecture as both the “only surviving building in St. Paul associated with Peter Joseph Giesen and Eric V. Hauser” and as a notable work of architect Albert Zschocke (Sazevich 1981). The NRHP Boundary includes Lots 7 and 8 of Block 5 of McLean’s Reservation, as well as portions of Lots 9 and 10. The portions of Lots 9 and 10 overlap with Survey Area 41.

Site 21RA0084 consists of a stone foundation and artifact deposits within the NRHP boundary of the Giesen-Hauser House. If Project-related ground-disturbing activities will take place within the site boundary, a Phase II evaluation will be required to determine whether the features are contributing to the NRHP-listed Giesen-Hauser House or are independently eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.2.2 Study Area 116

Study Area 116 is located within the archaeological APE of Alignment D3 (I-694 to Woodbury 494 Park-and-Ride) that begins on Fourth Street to the north of I-94 and continues east across I-694 before turning south across I-94 to follow Bielenberg Drive ending in the neighborhood of the Woodbury Theatre complex. This section of the APE includes the I-694 and I-94 Corridors, frontage roads, residential streets, open spaces, and portions of residential and commercial buildings along the corridor. The APE in this section historically has been agricultural and rural until the construction of I-94 in 1967 and the ensuing suburban expansion.

Study Area 116 consists of an undeveloped green space and upland terraces east of I-494 and the Battle Creek Lake basin. The area is bordered by Bielenberg Drive on the east and I-494 on the west, with commercial parking lots to the north and south (Figure 4-6). Study Area 116 was historically an undeveloped agricultural field and is currently a grassy and lightly wooded area with a recreational trail system. This study area was considered to have moderate potential to contain precontact archaeological resources.

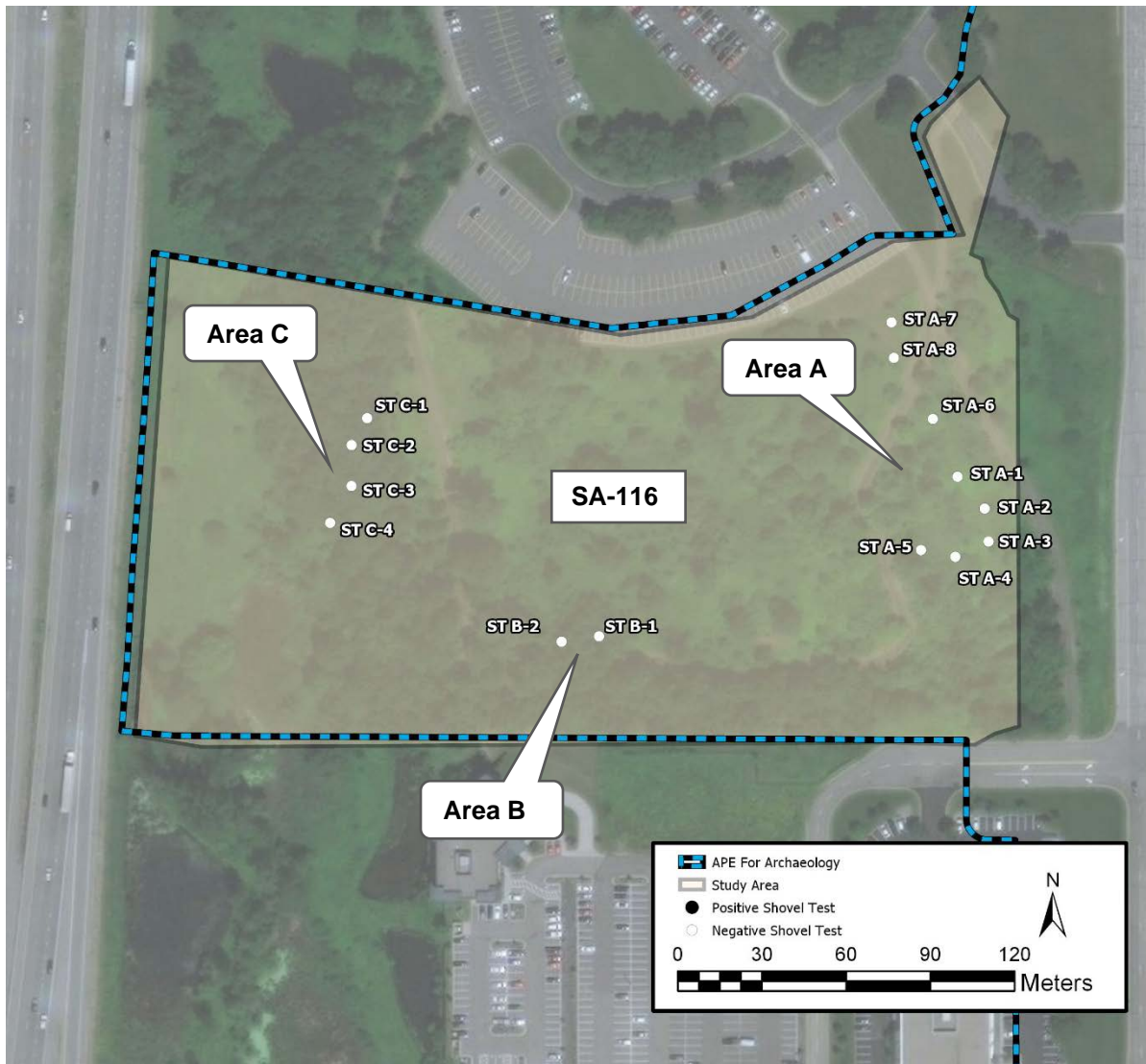
Fourteen shovel tests were excavated on three separate landforms within the study area that were identified as being areas of moderate archaeological potential. The remainder of Study Area 116 is low-lying, sloped, or disturbed. Eight shovel tests were excavated across the top of the easternmost landform (Area A) and across an associated lower terrace (see Figure 4-6). Shovel tests were excavated at 15 m intervals with adjustments for trails and topographic changes. All eight shovel tests revealed a deflated soil profile consisting of an average of 23 cm of a brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam, overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 5/4), sandy clay subsoil with gravels and cobbles. Shovel Tests A-3 and A-5 encountered a coarse sand subsoil. These results are consistent with an area that underwent past cultivation.

Two additional shovel tests were excavated 15 m apart on a point (Area B) (see Figure 4-6). Both shovel tests revealed a disturbed and deflated soil profile consisting of an average of 12.5 cm of a brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 5/4), sandy clay subsoil with gravels and cobbles. These results are also consistent with an area that underwent past cultivation.

Four additional shovel tests were excavated at approximately 15 m intervals atop a ridge (Area C) (see Figure 4-6). Two of the shovel tests (C-2 and C-3) revealed a natural soil profile consisting of an average of 13.5 cm of a dark brown (10YR 3/2), sandy loam overlying a brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam, before giving way to a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6 to 10YR 5/4), clay subsoil with cobbles at approximately 34.5 cm. The remaining two shovel tests (C-1 and C-4) revealed a disturbed and deflated profile consisting of an average of 22 cm of a brown (10YR 4/3), silt loam overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 to 10YR 5/4), sandy clay subsoil with gravels and cobbles.

During the survey of Study Area 116, no archaeological resources were documented. The soil profile of most shovel tests revealed evidence for substantial disturbance from former agricultural activities as well as more recent grading. No further archaeological work is recommended at this location.

FIGURE 4-6: STUDY AREA 116 - SURVEY RESULTS



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5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 2019, Two Pines surveyed two additional study areas for a supplemental Phase I archaeological survey that is part of a larger EA process for the planned Project between the cities of Saint Paul and Woodbury in Ramsey and Washington counties, Minnesota. The Project is a planned ten-mile bus rapid transit line largely paralleling the existing I-94 corridor between Saint Paul and Woodbury.

In 2017, Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. completed a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the Project corridor (Bray and Tidlow 2017:i). A recommendation that no archaeological work was warranted within the assessment area prior to construction was reviewed and concurred with by the MnSHPO (Beimers, S. J. to J. Ciavarella, letter, April 27, 2018). Subsequent to the completion of the 2017 study, in 2018 FTA revised the APE to account for the 2016 revised LPA alignment and other anticipated Project elements. The updated APE for archaeology is drawn to generally include a 25-foot buffer around potential areas of disturbance and/or right-of-way limits.

The purpose of the supplemental Phase I archaeological survey is to determine if portions of the revised APE that extend beyond the previously reviewed 2017 assessment area contain intact archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or subject to the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

In 2018, an archaeological assessment of 129 study areas that extend beyond the 2017 assessment area was completed. Based on the results of the assessment, 12 study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41, 47, 60, 70, 90, 95, 99, and 116) were identified as having moderate to high potential to contain intact precontact or historical-period archaeological resources. Six of these areas (SA-47, 60, 70, 90, 95, and 99) underwent Phase I archaeological survey in the summer of 2018 (Two Pines 2019). The six surveyed study areas were negative for cultural material. Survey of the remaining six study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, 27, 41 and 116) was not completed in 2018 due to a lack of access.

In 2019, upon receipt of right of entry, Phase I archaeological survey of two of the remaining study areas (SA-41 and 116) was completed. During the survey, site 21RA0084 was identified within the eastern portion of SA-41, while the survey of SA-116 was negative for cultural material. Site 21RA0084 consists of stone foundations and artifact deposits within the NRHP boundary of the Giesen-Hauser House (RA-SPC-4693; NRHP 1983). If Project-related ground-disturbing activities will take place within the site boundary, a Phase II evaluation will be required to determine whether the features are contributing to the NRHP-listed Giesen-Hauser House or are independently eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

A Phase I archaeological survey is recommended of the remaining four study areas (SA-5, 13, 18, and 27) if it appears that any of the areas will be subject to Project-related ground-disturbing activities within their boundaries. If any potentially significant archaeological sites are found, a Phase II evaluation study would also be completed to determine if the property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

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