



CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE LAKE ELMO OLD VILLAGE ALTERNATIVE URBAN AREAWIDE REVIEW (AUAR), WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA

Submitted to:
Bonestroo

Submitted by:
The 106 Group Ltd.

September 2007

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE
LAKE ELMO VILLAGE AREA
ALTERNATIVE URBAN AREAWIDE REVIEW (AUAR)
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

**SHPO No. Pending
The 106 Group Project No. 07-23**

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September 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODS.....	3
2.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	3
2.1.1 <i>Study Area</i>	3
2.2 ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD METHODS	3
2.3 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY FIELD METHODS	4
3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	5
3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY	5
3.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY	5
3.2.1 <i>Century Farms</i>	7
4.0 RESULTS.....	8
4.1 ARCHAEOLOGY	8
4.1.1 <i>Precontact (pre-A.D. 1650) and Contact Period (A.D. 1650-1837) Archaeology</i>	8
4.1.2 <i>Post-Contact (post-A.D. 1837) Archaeology</i>	10
4.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY	11
5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	14
5.1 ARCHAEOLOGY	14
5.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY	14
6.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	16
6.1 CITY PHILOSOPHY AND POLICY	16
6.2 STATE LEGISLATION.....	16
6.3 FEDERAL LEGISLATION	17
REFERENCES CITED.....	19
APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA	
APPENDIX B: LIST OF PROJECT PERSONNEL	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROJECT LOCATION AND PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS.....	2
FIGURE 2. CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT RESULTS.	9
FIGURE 3. LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH, LOOKING NORTH.....	12

LIST OF TABLES

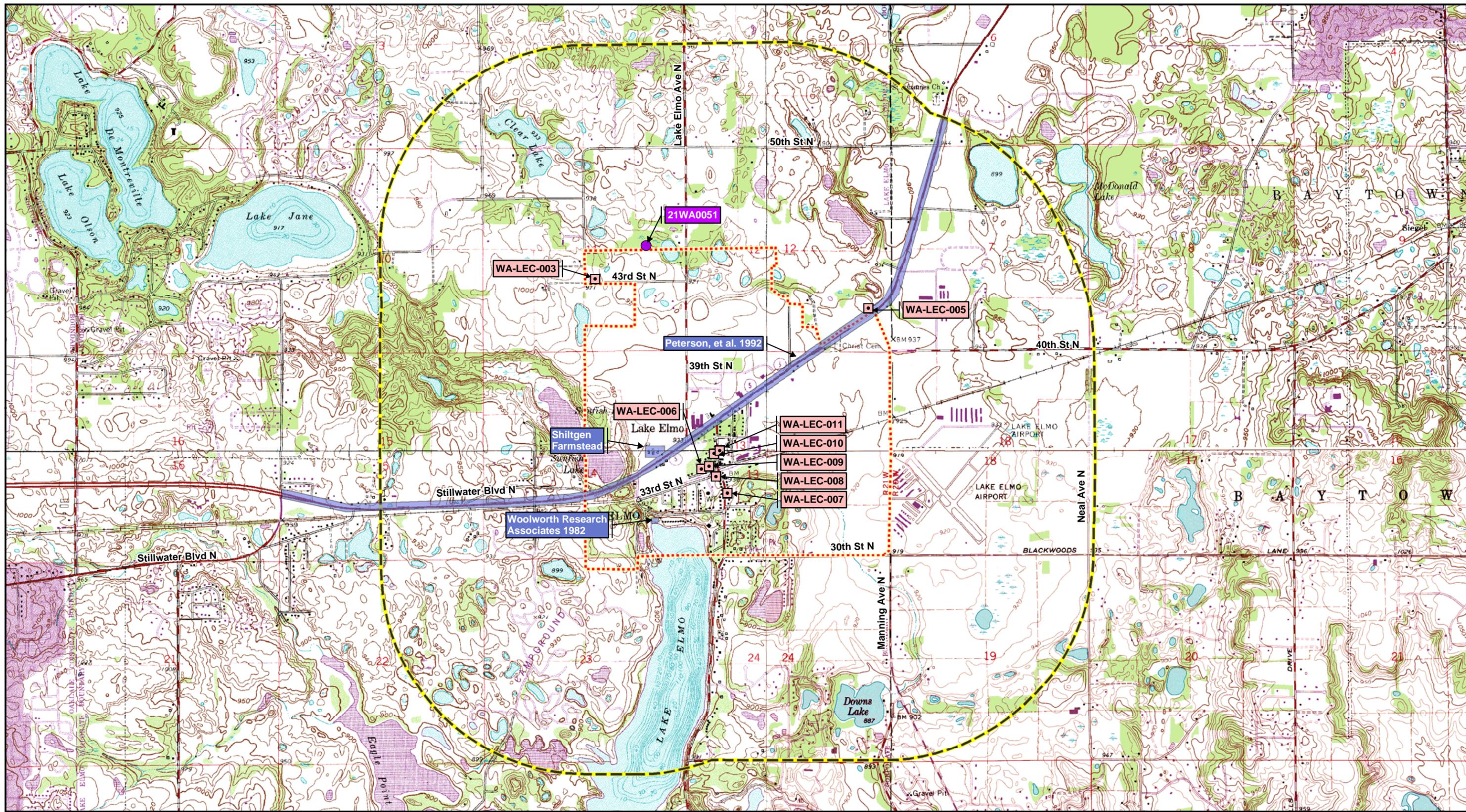
TABLE 1. PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY PROPERTIES	6
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. (106 Group) conducted a cultural resources assessment for the Lake Elmo Village Area Alternative Urban Areawide Review (Lake Elmo Village AUAR). The assessment was conducted under contract with Bonestroo on behalf of the City of Lake Elmo. The project area is located in Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, T29N, R21W, within the city of Lake Elmo, Washington County, Minnesota (Figure 1). Given that the regulatory review for this project is at the state or local level, review of the AUAR by the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) is appropriate. If properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are known to exist in the project area, additional consultation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is appropriate. If there will be any federal involvement in the future (e.g., federal permitting or funding), the project must comply with Section 106 of the National Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and with other applicable federal mandates. In such case, consultation with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office is required.

The study area for the assessment is the same as the project area and includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with future development (see Figure 1). According to the information provided to the 106 Group by Bonestroo, this area is 1,275.6 acres (516.2 hectares). The objective of the cultural resources assessment was to identify any archaeological or historic properties within the project area that may require further investigation in order to determine their potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); to identify any sites or structures that have been locally designated as places of importance; to assess the potential for unknown archaeological resources to be located within the project area; and to identify architectural history properties that are 45 years of age or older within the project area that may require additional survey.

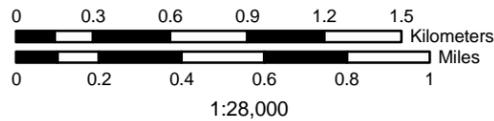
The cultural resources assessment for the Lake Elmo Village AUAR included background research and a visual reconnaissance of the project area in order to assess the potential for archaeological resources and architectural history properties. The following report presents the methodology, the previous cultural resources investigations in the project area, the findings of the assessment, and recommendations. Appendix A includes photographs taken in the field of examples of architectural history properties that are over 45 years old.



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangles Hudson WI (1997), Lake Elmo MN (1993), Stillwater MN (1993), White Bear Lake East MN (1980); MN SHPO: MN DNR: 106 Group

Map Produced by 106 Group - 08/09/2007

**Lake Elmo Village Area AUAR
Cultural Resources Assessment
Washington County, Minnesota**



- Project Area
- One Mile Context Study Area
- Previous Cultural Resources Investigation
- Previously Identified Archaeology Site
- Previously Inventoried Architectural History Property



**Project Location and
Previous Cultural Resources Investigations**



Figure 1

2.0 METHODS

2.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In early July of 2007 research of the SHPO files was conducted to identify the archaeological and architectural history information on file for the project area. The file search provided information on previously identified archaeological sites and architectural history properties within one mile (1.6 kilometer [km]) of the project area (Context Study Area, see Figure 1). The SHPO site files were then reviewed for archaeological site forms and previous archaeological survey reports within the project area. Previously inventoried architectural history properties and reports from previously conducted surveys in the project area were also reviewed. In addition, researchers examined historical maps of the project area at the Minnesota Historical Society library, and historical aerial photographs at the University of Minnesota's Borchert Map Library.

2.1.1 Study Area

The study area for the cultural resources assessment is the same as the project area and includes the entire area within the Lake Elmo Village AUAR project boundary. Based on the AUAR boundaries provided by Bonestroo to the 106 Group, the project area for the Lake Elmo Village AUAR is approximately 1,275.6 acres (516.2 hectares) (see Figure 1).

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD METHODS

To assess the potential for archaeological resources, project archaeologists conducted a windshield survey of the entire project area. Ground disturbance, and other landscape features were noted on field maps. There is the potential for discovering intact pre-contact archeological resources anywhere in Minnesota where the ground remains relatively undisturbed. However, there is greater potential if undisturbed land is:

- within 500 ft. (150 m) of an existing or former water source of 40 acres (19 hectares) or greater in extent, or within 500 ft. (150 m) of a former or existing perennial stream;
- located on topographically prominent landscape features;
- located within 300 ft. (100 m) of a previously reported site; or
- located within 300 ft. (100 m) of a former or existing historic structure or feature (such as a building foundation or cellar depression).

In addition, archaeologists compared historical documentation, such as plat maps and aerial photographs, with current field conditions to assess the potential within the project area for intact historical archaeological sites.

Areas defined as having a relatively low potential for containing intact archaeological resources include inundated areas, former or existing wetland areas, poorly drained areas, and areas with a 20 percent or greater slope. Low potential areas and areas in which

Holocene (less than 10,000 years old) deposits have been significantly disturbed are defined as having little or no potential for containing intact archaeological resources.

2.3 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY FIELD METHODS

The project area was visually surveyed for architectural history properties on July 20 and July 26, 2007. The survey crew had access to the properties on public roads. Standing structures that appeared to be at least 45 years old were recorded and photographed. Standing structures that were visible on topographic maps, but not visible from the public roads were noted.

If, in the future, there will be federal involvement (e.g., federal permitting or federal funding) for a project within the boundaries of the Lake Elmo Village AUAR project area, that project must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which could involve the completion of a field survey to identify any architectural history properties that are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Should such a survey be undertaken, the current assessment, including photographs, will provide baseline information about properties within the project boundaries that are over 45 years old and would need to be surveyed.

3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

Research indicated that one archaeological survey has been conducted within the Lake Elmo Village AUAR project area. In 1982, Woolworth Research Associates conducted an archaeological survey, which included a pedestrian walkover and excavation of four shovel tests on a lakeshore lot on Lake Elmo. The survey did not identify any archaeological resources.

A 1992 cultural resources review prior to road expansion and construction along Trunk Highway 5 (Stillwater Boulevard North) through the project area determined that an archaeological survey was not necessary. The highway corridor was considered disturbed with little to no potential for containing intact archaeological resources (Peterson et al., 1993).

A search of the SHPO files indicated that no archaeological sites have been reported (not field checked), or recorded (confirmed in the field) within the boundaries of the project area.

In order to understand the character of the archaeology and place the Lake Elmo project area in an archaeological context, previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project area were reviewed. Within this broader context study area, one archaeological site is recorded. A precontact mound, which is considered a potential burial site, is located immediately adjacent to the project area to the north in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 11 (see Figure 1). The mound (21WA0051) was reported in 1965 and verified by a professional field assessment in 1985 during which the mound was mapped, photographed, and a trench that was previously excavated in the mound was profiled (Lundquist and Tiers 1985). In addition, two shovel tests were excavated at 15 and 30 meters from the mound, but no artifacts were recovered. Excavation of additional shovel tests around the mound was recommended, especially to the south of the mound to determine the potential presence of a precontact village.

Although no archaeological sites have been reported within the boundaries of the AUAR project, 21WA0051 is very near the boundary line along the north side. There is the possibility that the mound or a portion of it falls within the AUAR project area.

3.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Based on the results of research at SHPO in early July of 2007, seven architectural history properties within the project area have been inventoried (see Figure 1 and Table 1). These seven properties were inventoried when the SHPO completed a survey of historical properties in Washington County circa 1979. One farmhouse adjacent to the project area (WA-LEC-005) was also inventoried. No report of the 1979 survey was

produced and the inventoried properties were not evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Research indicated that one architectural history survey has been completed within the project area. The 1992 cultural resources review for road expansion and construction noted in the previous section identified the Shiltgen Farm as a possible significant architectural history property. At the time of the review, the farm was surveyed because of concern that trees might be removed from the historic farmstead. This large farmstead is located along Stillwater Boulevard North, about one-quarter mile west of Lake Elmo Avenue North. The highway project report states that the Shiltgen Farm meets the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP (Petersen et al., 1993:301). However, this property does not have an inventory form on file at the SHPO and, after verifying with the SHPO, it has not been recorded in their database.

At this time, SHPO records indicate that no architectural history properties within the Lake Elmo Village AUAR boundaries have been listed on or determined eligible for listing on the NRHP.

TABLE 1. PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY PROPERTIES

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address / T R S	Inventory Date	NRHP Eligibility
WA-LEC-003	Farmhouse	NE corner, Kimbro and 43rd	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-006	House	11178 Upper 33rd Ave.	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-007	Birch Farmhouse	3443 Lake Elmo Ave.	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-008	Joshua L. Taylor Bldg.	3394 Lake Elmo Ave.	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-009	Grain Elevator	Lake Elmo Ave. at RR tracks	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-010	Commercial Bldg.	Lake Elmo Ave.	1979	Not evaluated
WA-LEC-011	Lake Elmo Bank	3476 Lake Elmo Blvd.	1979	Not evaluated
<i>Adjacent inventoried properties</i>				
WA-LEC-005	Farmhouse	Hwy. 212	1979	Not evaluated

As part of the Lake Elmo 2000-2020 Comprehensive Plan, the city reviewed existing housing. When the Plan was finalized in 2001, it reported that the city had 526 pre-1960s housing units (City of Lake Elmo 2001). The same section of the Comprehensive Plan (the Land Use Plan section) reported that in 1999, the Village Commission completed an inventory of the Old Village, and Thorbeck Architects completed an urban design study of the core area for the Old Village (City of Lake Elmo 2001). The Lake Elmo Heritage Preservation Commission was contacted to attempt to obtain copies of the inventory and urban design study, but the reports were not available for review during this assessment. The Heritage Preservation Commission staff also reported that the commission does not maintain a list of locally designated historic properties.

In 1999, Washington County Land Management commissioned Carole Zellie to complete a historic context study for Washington County. The purpose of this study was to serve as a planning tool for the anticipated growth and development in the county. Important historic themes and histories of each township are presented. Of Lake Elmo, Zellie states “Despite significant interstate highway construction around and through the township, it has nevertheless retained much of its semi-rural feel” (1999:89). The study notes that most communities do not have updated historic property inventories with the exception of Stillwater, where over 900 historic properties have been inventoried.

3.2.1 Century Farms

Minnesota’s Century Farm program, coordinated by the Minnesota Farm Bureau and the Minnesota State Fair, honors the state’s agricultural heritage and culture. As a way of paying tribute to the significance of Minnesota’s family farming traditions, both past and present, the program recognizes families who have owned their farms for at least 100 years and are currently involved in agricultural production of a 50-acre farm, or larger. Although over 70 Century Farms are currently recognized in Washington County, the database of Century Farms on the Farm Bureau’s website was incomplete for the county. The database is organized by family name, and the Century Farm applications that provide more information, such as location, are not all posted on the website yet. However, there is a Century Farm listing for the Krueger Tree Farm with a 1987 application listing the farm’s address as 13201 N 60th Street, Stillwater. A property identified as the Krueger Tree Farm is located within the current project area, though it is located at a different address (4452 Lake Elmo Avenue North) than that listed on the Century Farm application. It is possible that the Krueger Tree Farm located at 4452 Lake Elmo Avenue North, in Lake Elmo Township is an extension, or component of the Krueger Tree Farm in Stillwater that is on the roster of Century Farms; however, the information is inconclusive at this time.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

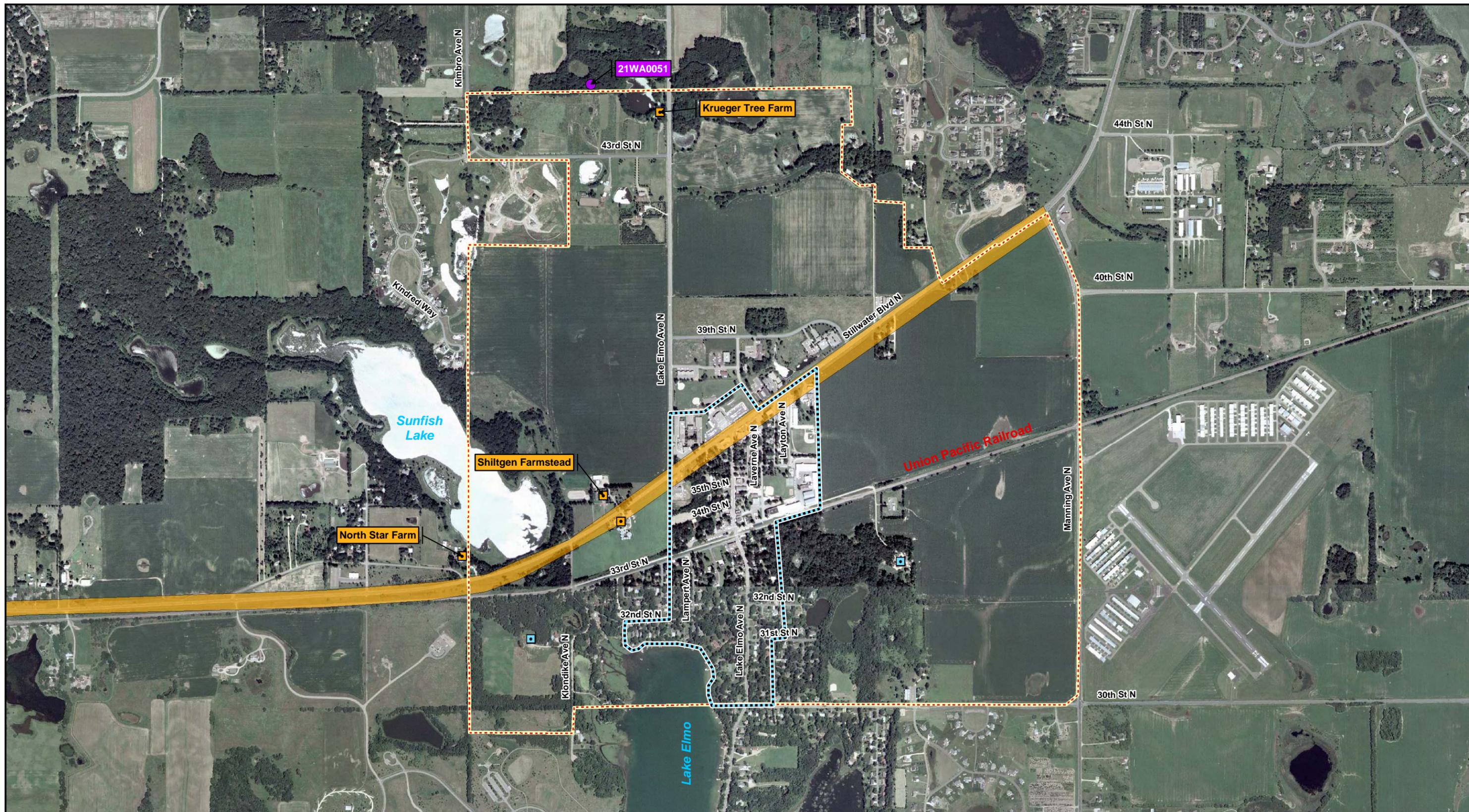
Occasional lakes and gently rolling hills characterize the topography of the Lake Elmo Village AUAR project area. Land use is almost evenly divided between residential development and agriculture, with occasional stands of mature forest. Stillwater Boulevard North (State Highway 5) crosses the project area diagonally northward from west to east, and Manning Avenue North (County Highway 15) is the eastern boundary of the project area (Figure 2). The Union Pacific railroad roughly parallels the diagonal path of Stillwater Boulevard North. The other major thoroughfare is Lake Elmo Avenue North (County Highway 17), which is the city's original main street and runs north-south through the project area. The main ground disturbance consists of commercial and residential development, as well as road and railroad construction and expansion, over the last 150 years. Recent ground disturbance consists of continued commercial development along the main thoroughfares, and in isolated pockets of planned residential communities.

4.1.1 Precontact (pre-A.D. 1650) and Contact Period (A.D. 1650-1837) Archaeology

There is the potential for finding intact precontact and contact period archaeological resources throughout the undisturbed portions of the project area, including agricultural fields. The degree of potential, from low to high, depends on the natural conditions stated in the Methods section, such as the area's location to prominent topographic features and sources of water.

Also noted in the Methods section, the potential for finding intact archaeological material is also higher near recorded sites. The precontact mound (21WA0051) located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11 is immediately adjacent to the project area. There is a higher potential for finding associated archaeological material near this burial site.

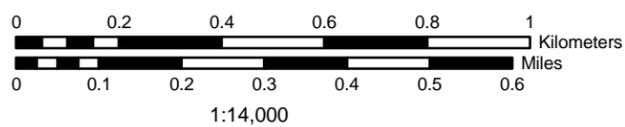
Ground disturbance, which greatly diminishes the potential for finding intact precontact archaeological resources, is limited to the locations of past and current development, both commercial and residential, as well as transportation corridors such as Stillwater Boulevard North which was reviewed and determined to be disturbed in 1992 (see Figure 2). During the field assessment, construction of commercial property was observed along Stillwater Boulevard North. The lakeshore of Lake Elmo, which would be considered a high potential area, has been largely disturbed by home construction, although some isolated parcels of lakeshore may remain relatively undisturbed.



Source: USDA FSA Aerial Photography 2003-4; MN DNR: 106 Group

Map Produced by 106 Group - 08/09/2007

**Lake Elmo Village Area AUAR
Cultural Resources Assessment
Washington County, Minnesota**



- Project Area
- Previously Disturbed Corridor (Peterson et al. 1992)
- Previously Identified Archaeology Site
- Concentration of Architectural History Properties
- Rural Architectural History Property
- Visually Obscured Property



Cultural Resources Assessment Results



Figure 2

4.1.2 Post-Contact (post-A.D. 1837) Archaeology

Multiple documentary sources were consulted prior to the field assessment, including Trygg maps, which is a series of maps of the region that show the conditions and historical features recorded during the original land survey, aerial photographs, and historical plat maps. The following discussion references Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, all in Township 29, Range 21.

Examination of the Trygg map (1964) showed a road going directly through the project area. The road travels from St. Paul to Stillwater and appears to follow the same route as Stillwater Boulevard North. There are no other cultural features noted on the Trygg map.

The Washington County plat map from the 1874 Andreas Atlas of Minnesota shows several structures, a road, and a railroad in the project area. The road is not named but it appears to follow the same route as the road between St. Paul and Stillwater on the Trygg map, and the Stillwater Boulevard North road. The railroad lies south of the road, running parallel to the road, but maintaining a straighter trajectory as the road veers sharply north. It clearly follows the same rail line that is present today. The road and railroad pass between Sunfish Lake and Bass Lake (later Lake Elmo), with a south-side railroad depot marked "Bass Lake Sta." A residence is marked just east of the railroad depot and labeled "A. Wier." The depot and house are located in Section 13. To the west in Section 14, two residences are marked; a house between the road and railroad tracks is labeled "P. Stolt," another north of the road is labeled "J. B. Lohmann." The mark of a church and the mark of a public school just north of the church, are located near the present day junction of Stillwater Boulevard North and Manning Avenue (County Highway 15).

The 1901 Northwest Publishing plat map of Oakdale Township shows the same road and rail line as the 1874 Andreas plat map. The church and school at the junction of Stillwater Boulevard North and Manning Avenue are again marked. There are additional details on the 1901 plat map, such as several distinct rural parcels with landowner names and marked residences. The entire 160 acres of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 12, immediately northeast of the city of Lake Elmo, is labeled "Evergreen Farm", its owner labeled as "Jno Schneider." The 1901 plat map also shows the city platted into three distinct parcels labeled "Elmo," "Lake Elmo," and "Elmo Residence Park." Sunfish Lake is not depicted on the 1901 plat map.

The Swain plat map, dated to 1926, shows that most of the platted blocks of "Elmo" north of Stillwater Boulevard North in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14 have been vacated. The road and railroad tracks remain, and the church and school near the junction of Stillwater Boulevard North and Manning Avenue are still present. Few residences are marked on the Swain plat map, although parcels are labeled with owners' names. Like the 1901 plat map, Sunfish Lake is not depicted on this 1926 map.

The 1938 Hudson plat map shows the same configuration of the city plats, road, and railroad as the 1926 plat map. The church is still marked near the junction of Stillwater Boulevard North and Manning Avenue, but the school is not. Sunfish Lake is not depicted on the 1938 plat map.

The 1969 (revised to 1979) plat map shows only minor changes to the project area. Additional subdivisions have been platted in Section 13, west of the city of Lake Elmo, and Sunfish Lake is shown in Section 14. A church is still marked near the junction of Stillwater Boulevard North and Manning Avenue, although it does not appear to be in the same location as that depicted on earlier maps. Because early plat maps are not always precise, it cannot be determined if this is the same church that was marked on earlier maps.

Aerial photographs dating to 1937, 1951, and 1964 show barns, houses, outbuildings, tree lines, transportation corridors, and other cultural features throughout the project area. Some of the structures visible on aerial photographs appear to correspond to residences indicated on the plat maps.

This initial assessment indicates that there is potential for intact post-contact archaeological resources within the project area. The highest potential lies with the farmstead sites located intermittently along county roads. There is also potential for finding archaeological resources associated with public buildings such as a school or church. The potential historic significance of any post-contact archaeological resources that might exist, however, is unknown at this stage.

4.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The 106 Group identified approximately 200 properties in the project area that appear to be 45 years old or more (see Figure 2). Seven properties had been previously inventoried (see Table 1). The historic property types vary, and include a functioning rail line, warehouses and a grain elevator, nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, elaborate and modest farmsteads, and houses dating from the late nineteenth century through the early 1960s.

The town retains a commercial main street (Lake Elmo Avenue North), lined with well-maintained commercial buildings, and located mostly north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks (Figure 3). The railroad was built prior to its depiction on the 1874 Andreas plat map. The commercial buildings were located near the railroad and depot for access to shipping and passenger transportation. This includes the grain elevator and warehouses immediately north of the tracks, and the commercial properties lining Lake Elmo Avenue, north and south of the tracks. For the most part, the historical commercial buildings retain their original form, even if they have been altered. The Grain Elevator north of the rail lines and west of Lake Elmo Avenue North was inventoried by SHPO in 1979, and retains its historical integrity.

Many of the oldest homes in Lake Elmo can be found along Lake Elmo Avenue North extending both north and south of the rail line. A variety of styles are represented, including Queen Anne, Victorian vernacular, and Arts and Crafts types. Houses built just prior to World War II and immediately after the war are concentrated south of the rail line and include Minimal Tradition and Ranch style houses.



FIGURE 3. LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH, LOOKING NORTH

A variety of residential house types over 45 years old are found along the north and west shore of Lake Elmo. Some original lake cabins are present, as well as larger year-round lake front homes. Historic house and cabin styles include Period Revival, Arts and Crafts, and rustic cabins. One distinct historic building form associated with Lake Elmo is the Arts and Crafts style garage structure built along the street, away from the houses that were located along the lakeshore.

Outside of the core area of the original town, there are properties older than 45 years concentrated along Stillwater Boulevard North. Some of these represent the commercial development associated with the emerging automobile industry during the 1920s and 1930s. A well-maintained brick school building at the corner of Lake Elmo Avenue North and Stillwater Boulevard North is also more than 45 years old. There are also historic farmsteads north of the commercial center, along Stillwater Boulevard North and Lake Elmo Avenue North.

There are many properties within the project area that meet the initial criteria for listing on the NRHP, that is, they are at least 50 years old and they retain their historic integrity. Very few are in the official state inventory of historic properties, however. Two properties that are not in the state inventory, but have been recognized for their historic

qualities are the Shiltgen Farm, which was recommended as a NRHP-eligible property in a 1992 road project review (see Section 3.2), and the North Star Farm, which is pictured on the cover of the context study of Washington County (Zellie 1999: see also pg. 93f). Also worth mention is the Krueger Tree Farm on Lake Elmo Avenue North, which may be part of the Kruger Tree Farm that is recognized as a Century Farm. Other potentially significant properties are too numerous to mention. Examples of historic properties within the Lake Elmo project area representing the variety of building types are provided in Appendix A.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGY

With the exception of the areas disturbed by historical and current commercial, residential, and transportation corridor construction, the entire project area has the potential for containing precontact and contact period archaeological resources. Areas that meet the conditions described in the Methods section, such as close proximity to recorded archaeological sites, close proximity to significant bodies of water, and locations near topographically prominent landscape features, have higher potential for discovery of precontact archeological resources.

The highest potential for finding post-contact archaeological resources are the locations of existing or former farmsteads and possibly public buildings, as shown on a series of historic plat maps and aerial photographs. The post-contact archaeological resources could consist of building foundations, early and rudimentary structures, dump sites from early settlement, or privies, to name a few site types. These resources can reveal how early settlers utilized the resources, how they constructed their buildings, and how they interacted with the community. Ethnic characteristics can sometimes be revealed through house and barn designs, and building layout typical of different European countries. The archaeological resources of early public buildings may also reveal ethnic characteristics, as well as details about community interaction.

If ground disturbing activities are planned for the project area, a Phase I archaeological survey would identify archeological properties and determine their potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. If, during any ground disturbing activities, archaeological resources associated with the mound just outside the northern border of the project area (Site 21WA0051) are discovered, certain steps are required because the mound is considered a burial site and is afforded special protection under the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act. The Office of the State Archaeologist must be notified and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council must be consulted if human remains are determined to be indigenous. Consultation with local American Indian tribes would also be recommended.

5.2 ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The project area has the layout and characteristics of a small town, with a railroad running through the center of town and bisected by a small commercial district, surrounded by housing on lots laid out in a rectilinear grid, with working farms in the outlying areas. The architectural building stock varies widely from modest lake cabins, to elaborate high style residences, and from working farms, to well-preserved false front commercial buildings. The 106 Group identified more than 200 properties that contain buildings, structures and/or sites that appear to be at least 45 years of age or older within the project area that may be significant. Seven of these properties were inventoried in 1979, but not evaluated for eligibility regarding their listing on the NRHP. If any of these

properties are to be impacted by future development within this area, further study of the individual properties, neighborhoods, and districts identified during the assessment is recommended in order to determine the historical significance of these properties and their potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CITY PHILOSOPHY AND POLICY

There are a number of ways to proceed with decision-making regarding the potential archaeology and architectural history resources within the Lake Elmo project area. All decisions made will be guided by existing legal requirements. However, the Lake Elmo Heritage Preservation Commission, as an agent of the City, should also be consulted regarding any future developments in this area, to serve as a guide when making decisions about historic properties.

In all cases, sensitivity with and local efforts towards cooperation and dialogue with the community residents and the local Native American communities is paramount. Although no Native American burial mounds, sacred landscapes, or National Register eligible precontact archaeological sites are identified in the project area to date, such places are considered sacred and meaningful to contemporary American Indian peoples. It is recommended here that the city of Lake Elmo's efforts support appropriate levels of historical and archaeological surveys prior to any future development, in order to prevent intentional or unintentional damage to, or destruction of, important cultural properties without due process and consideration.

6.2 STATE LEGISLATION

If there is any public involvement in a future development within the Lake Elmo Village AUAR project area the following Minnesota laws should be taken into account.

Minnesota Field Archaeology Act, 1963 (M.S. 138.31 – 138.42)

This Act established the Office of State Archaeologist (OSA) and directs OSA and the Minnesota Historical Society to make recommendations for the preservation of archaeological sites endangered by construction or development on all public lands. The OSA issues licenses, with the concurrence of the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, for all archaeological investigations associated with public funding or on public land.

- Licensure through the OSA is required for field archaeology undertaken on all lands or waters owned, leased by or subject to the paramount right of the state or its subdivisions, as well as on lands impacted by publicly-funded development projects (<http://www.admin.state.mn.us/osa/>).
- Only professional archaeologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology (36 CFR Part 61) may be licensed to conduct such investigations in the state of Minnesota.
- When a state archaeological site is known or suspected to exist, the controlling agency must submit development plans to MHS and OSA for review.
- The controlling agency (RGU), in consultation with MHS and OSA, is directed to preserve such sites and is authorized to use its funds for such activities.

- If a site is related to American Indian history or religion, OSA must coordinate with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council (MIAC) for review and comment.

For more information see <http://www.mnhs.org/preserve/shpo/index.html>

Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act, 1975 (M.S. 307.08)

This act provides protection for marked and unmarked human burials and remains older than 50 years, and located outside of platted, recorded or identified cemeteries, protection from unauthorized disturbance. This statute applies to burials on either public or private lands or waters. Highlights include:

- It is a crime to intentionally destroy or remove human skeletal remains or burials.
- The Act directs the OSA to authenticate all burial sites.
- When human remains or burials are American Indian, the OSA and MIAC must attempt to identify their tribal identity.
- No authenticated American Indian burial may be relocated without approval of the MIAC.
- When American Indian burials are known or suspected to exist on public lands, the political subdivision controlling the land must submit development plans to the state archaeologist and the MIAC for review prior to advertising bids.

For further information see <http://www.admin.state.mn.us/osa/>

Minnesota Historic Sites Act, 1965 (M.S. 138.661 - 138.6691)

This Act creates a state register of properties “possessing historical, architectural, archaeological, and aesthetic values” for which adverse effects resulting from state funded or licensed projects must be mitigated. Important points:

- Historic sites are defined as properties named in the Act or listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Similar to federal regulations, any undertaking receiving funding or licensing by any political subdivision is covered by the Act.
- If the undertaking affects historic sites, the agency must consult with the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) to avoid or mitigate adverse effects.
- If the parties agree in writing to an appropriate course of action, the undertaking may proceed.
- If the parties cannot reach agreement, any of the parties may request that the governor appoint a mediation task force.

For more information see <http://www.mnhs.org/preserve/shpo/index.html>

6.3 FEDERAL LEGISLATION

If there is any federal involvement in a proposed future development through funding, permitting, loans or other federal action, there are a number of federal laws that apply, of which the National Historic Preservation is the most significant.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The State Historic Preservation Office acts on behalf of the Advisory Council in each state. The Section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation among the agency officials and other parties with an interest in the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess its effects, and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. A Federal undertaking includes such activities as transfer of funds, issuing of permits, and providing loans, to name a few.

For further information see the Advisory Council website at:
<http://www.achp.gov/regs.html>

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**APPENDIX A: PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY
PROPERTIES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA**



**FIELD NO. 726-121. LAKE ELMO PUBLIC SCHOOL, CORNER OF STILLWATER
BOULEVARD AND LAKE ELMO AVENUE**



**FIELD NO. 726-53. CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH, CORNER OF LAVERNE AVENUE AND
36TH STREET**



FIELD NO. 726-108. NORTH STAR FARMS



FIELD NO. 726-7. GRAIN ELEVATOR NORTH OF RAILROAD TRACKS



FIELD NO. 720-78. FALSE FRONT COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 3479 LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH



FIELD NO. 720-86. NEO-CLASSICAL STYLE COMMERCIAL BUILDING, 3476 LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH



FIELD NO. 726-116. COMMERCIAL BUILDING ALONG STILLWATER BOULEVARD NORTH, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH 1920s-1930s EMERGING AUTO INDUSTRY



FIELD NO. 726-12. EXAMPLE OF QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, ALONG LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH



FIELD NO. 726-13. EXAMPLE OF VICTORIAN VERNACULAR HOUSE, ALONG LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH



FIELD NO. 720-67. EXAMPLE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS HOUSE, ALONG LAKE ELMO AVENUE NORTH



FIELD NO. 726-78. EXAMPLE OF 1950S RAMBLER, ALONG 32ND STREET



FIELD NO. 720-38. EXAMPLE OF LAKE CABIN, ALONG 32ND STREET AND THE SHORE OF LAKE ELMO



FIELD NO. 720-26. EXAMPLE OF GARAGE BUILT ON THE STREET, SOME DISTANCE FROM THE LAKESHORE RESIDENCE

APPENDIX B: LIST OF PROJECT PERSONNEL

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Jennifer L. Bring, B.A.
Principal Investigators	
Archaeology	Andrew Bielakowski, M.A.
Architectural History	Greg Mathis, M.C.R.P.
Field Surveyors	Peggy J. Boden, Ph.D. Greg Mathis, M.C.R.P.
Graphics and GIS	Randall Cutting