

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE I SURVEY FOR THE
HISTORICAL PARK (FORMERLY JJ ASTOR PARK OR HERITAGE PARK),
CITY OF DULUTH, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA**

Final Technical Report by:

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**FOR:
City of Duluth Department of Parks and Recreation**

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ABSTRACT

Cultural resource investigations were conducted for Historical Park (formerly JJ Astor Park or Heritage Park) in the Fond du Lac neighborhood of the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project was conducted under contract with the City of Duluth Department of Parks and Recreation with a grant from Legacy funds.

Task 1, the literature review, was to present what is known about the area from the varied historical documents that are extant. The primary focus of the review was to document possible locations pertaining to the American Fur Trade Post but also included a wider area physically and temporally beyond the boundaries of the Park and the time frame of the Fur Trade Post. The literature review product is the cultural context for the Park.

Task 2, the Phase I archaeological survey, was conducted within the confines of Historical Park and immediately adjacent private areas. The purpose was to identify archaeological sites and possible historic structural remnants associated with early occupation and use of the immediate area with special emphasis placed on aspects of the American Fur Trade Company Post. Areas within and adjacent to the Park were examined by shovel testing, where permission was obtained, and by pedestrian walkover. Numerous structural elements were identified that include buried remnants of at least one collapsed house, burned and collapsed elements from another building, surface features indicative of foundation features, and other surface expressions. No pre-Contact archaeological sites or evidence of burials were identified during the examination. Historical Park and all its archaeological elements received a Minnesota State Site designation of 21SL1234.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many people assisted with this project. John Judd (Duluth Parks and Recreation) coordinated the project including the kick-off meeting, Ben Van Tassel provided information on land ownership. Scott Anfinson (State Archaeologist) provided the state archaeology license; Bruce Koenen assigned the state site number. Marcus Ammesmaki (Fond du Lac THPO) consulted on the project in regards to Ojibwe concerns in the area. Christine Carlson provided access to her files on Fond du Lac history. Landowners Diane Shea, Jim Keuten, and Jeffrey Sandin gave permission for survey on their parcels; Diane Shea and Dennis Towns provided information about the area.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	ii
BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
PROJECT AREA.....	5
TASK 1: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CULTURAL CONTEXT.....	8
OBJECTIVES AND METHODS.....	8
CULTURAL CONTEXT.....	8
TASK 2: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	17
PROJECT METHODS.....	17
TRIBAL CONSULTATION.....	18
FIELD SURVEY RESULTS.....	18
CONCLUSIONS.....	39
TASK 1: CULTURAL CONTEXT.....	39
TASK 2: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	39
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	41
REFERENCES.....	42

List of Appendices

Appendix I. Additional References for Cultural Context Development.....	44
Appendix II. Permissions for Field Survey.....	45
Appendix III: State Site Form 21SL1234.....	49
Appendix IV. Historic Photographs of Historical Park Area.....	64

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of the general study area. 1:100,000 USGS topographic map.....	2
Figure 2. Location of the specific study area. 1:24,000 USGS topographic map.....	3
Figure 3. Location of ownership parcels within the J. J. Astor Park Study Area.....	4
Figure 4. Location of features identified and overlaid upon recent satellite imagery.....	19

Figure 5. Sketch map of the Astor Park Historical Complex (21SL1234).	20
Figure 6. Photograph of the eutrophied lagoon / embayment as it appears today.	21
Figure 7. Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1940 historic air photograph.	23
Figure 8. Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1948 historic air photograph.	23
Figure 9. An early 20th Century photograph showing the Roussain House (Feature A) and the dwelling of an unidentified individual (Feature B).	24
Figure 10. Photograph of the small rise as it appears today at the location of Feature B.	24
Figure 11. Photograph of the small rise where a structure was located at Feature C.	26
Figure 12. Photograph of the Commercial Ice House location at Feature D.	26
Figure 13. The sloping ramp area south of the Commercial Ice House.	27
Figure 14. Photograph of the depression and associated berm where the Steamboat Tourism Excursion facilities at Feature G were located.	27
Figure 15. The Steamboat Tourism Excursion facilities (Feature G) showing the structures, dock, levee, and eutrophied lagoon / embayment c. 1930.	28
Figure 16. Photograph of the man-made levee at Feature G.	30
Figure 17. Photograph of the lagoon / embayment area viewing north from the levee.	30
Figure 18. Photograph of the dock pilings at Feature G.	31
Figure 19. Photograph of the remnant larger pilings used to support the visitor boat access at Feature G.	31
Figure 20. Photograph of the stone elements at Feature E showing the remnants of a possible wall foundation.	33
Figure 21. Photograph of a concrete section located adjacent to the stone foundation element at Feature E.	34
Figure 22. Photograph of six stones forming the corner of a possible building foundation at Feature F.	35
Figure 23. Photograph showing the raised earthen platform located at Historical Park.	37

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this cultural resources investigation was to conduct Phase I archaeological field survey and historic literature review for Historical Park (formerly JJ Astor Park or Heritage Park) in the Fond du Lac neighborhood of the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota (Figures 1,2,3). The investigation was conducted for the City of Duluth Department of Parks and Recreation to identify existing and possible historical features, especially those that may pertain to the American Fur Trade post that was located in Fond du Lac. Funding for the archaeological field survey and historic review was through a grant from the Minnesota Legacy funds. The project was conducted by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center under contract with the Duluth Parks and Recreation department. Two tasks were specified: literature review leading to development of a cultural context for the Park (Task 1) and a Phase I archaeological field survey of the specified project area (Task 2).

Several historic properties were known to be present within and in the vicinity of Historical Park. Known historic properties within the Park include primarily structures and features (buildings, piers/docks, walkways, and a eutrophied lagoon). Though no pre-Contact sites are known within the Park, there is a strong potential for archaeological sites. Historic sites in the vicinity include the Roussain Cemetery (21SL0983, SL-DUL-2469), possible remnants of the Fond du Lac American Fur Trade Post, reported Ojibwe villages on the St. Louis River, three brownstone quarries, and structures associated with the early community of Fond du Lac. Prehistoric archaeological sites (pre-Contact) are much less well-known as these small sites tend to be buried in the sediment and lack surface expression. No pre-Contact archaeological sites are recorded within the Park or the immediate area. In addition, the St. Louis River was of major significance to the Ojibwe bands, specifically the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, and was probably an important travel corridor during the pre-Contact periods.

In addition to the high probability of historic archaeological features and structures within the Park, the possibility of unknown burials is also strong. During the construction of the first railroad into the community and the subsequent highway, burials were encountered during



Figure 1. Location of the general study area. Duluth, Minnesota – Wisconsin 1980. 1:100,000 USGS topographic map.

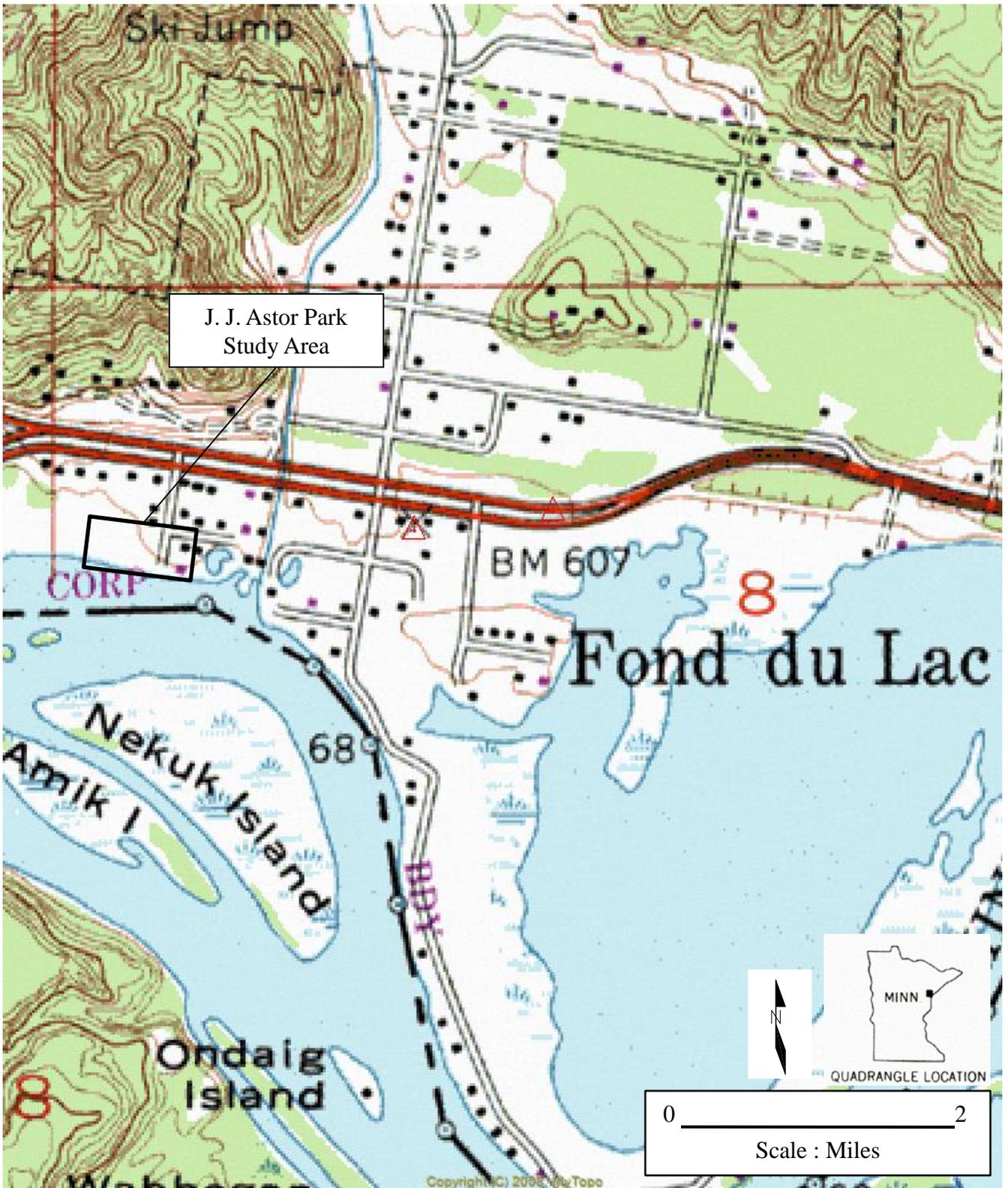


Figure 2. Location of the specific J. J. Astor Park study area. Esko, Minn. – Wis. 1954 (1993). 1:24,000 USGS topographic map.

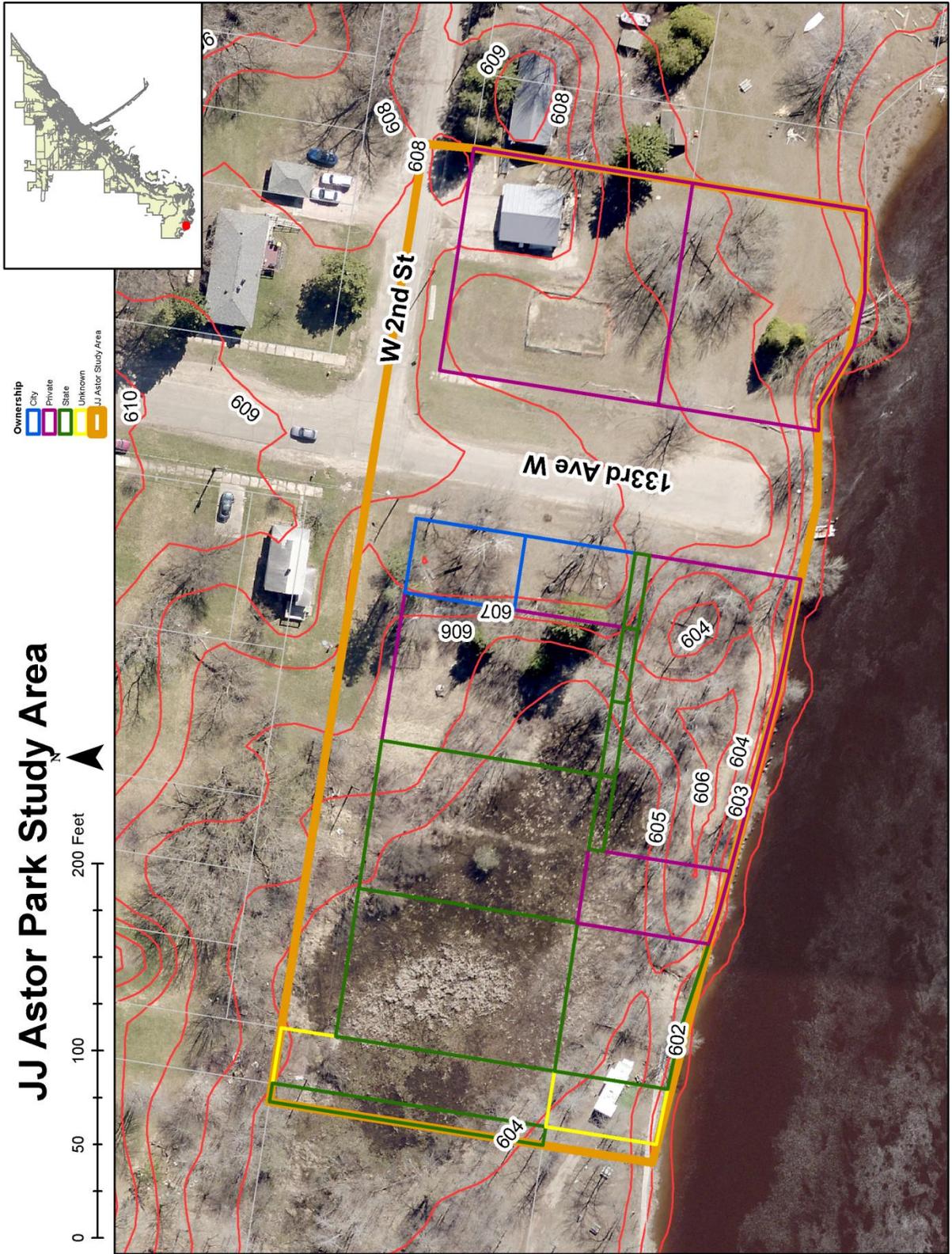


Figure 3. Location of ownership parcels within the J. J. Astor Park Study Area. Provided by the City of Duluth.

construction activities (Fritzen 1978). Many of these disturbed burials were re-interred at the Roussain Cemetery. Occasionally human remains have also been encountered during various excavation activities on private property. The possibility does exist that unknown burials may be present within the project area.

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted only within the specified boundaries that included privately owned parcels adjacent to Historical Park (Figure 3). The examination of private property was conducted with permission of the landowner and all restrictive conditions specified, such as no subsurface digging, by a landowner were followed. Survey was conducted by personnel meeting the Secretary of Interior Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation; survey parameters followed the State Archaeologist's Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota (Anfinson 2011).

PROJECT AREA

The project area for the Historical Park Phase I archaeological survey is located in the Fond du Lac neighborhood of the City of Duluth, St. Louis County Minnesota (Figures 1,2,3). It includes both public and private lands, extending from West 2nd Street south along 133 Avenue West to the St. Louis River, then east approximately 200 feet and west approximately 350 feet (Figure 3). The legal description for the project area is T48N, R15W, the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 of Section 8. No current plans for modifications to Historical Park were considered at this time.

This area of the City of Duluth is in the Nemadji-Duluth Lacustrine Plain (University of Minnesota 1977). The Nemadji-Duluth Lacustrine Plain was formed at the bottom of glacial lake Duluth and other stages at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation. The project area is also within the North Shore Highland (Wright 1972:561, 566).

The project area is in the St. Louis River drainage (Waters 1977). The St. Louis River is the largest in northeastern Minnesota and one of the largest in the state. In Fond du Lac, Mission Creek located east of Historical Park is the largest stream that drains into the St. Louis River. In general, most of the streams in the Duluth area have steep gradients and are relatively young with v-shaped valleys and little to no floodplains. In times of flooding, large amounts of water can run precipitously through these drainages.

Pre-settlement vegetation from the General Land Office survey in the 1800s indicates a

variety of vegetation types in the area (Marschner 1974). A large area of mixed hardwood and pines (including maple, white pine, basswood, oaks, hornbeam, ash, elm, aspen, birch and balsam fir) follows the Duluth hillside from near Moose Mountain south to the St. Louis River. South of Minnesota Point, areas of aspen-birch (including white and Norway pine, balsam fir, and spruce) occurred on the shore of the St. Louis River.

Relatively little archaeological survey has been conducted in the City of Duluth, partly a result of assumptions regarding extent of development and topography. Extensive development throughout the city potentially disturbed prehistoric archaeological sites, while creating historic sites. However, a high degree of disturbance is not universal, largely a result of the extensive system of City parks, forests, and other recreational areas. In addition, not all construction methods have the same effect on the ground; houses on posts are much less destructive than those with full basements. Logging and farming activities also have the potential to destroy previous sites but cannot be assumed to have done so uniformly across the region.

The topography of the Duluth hillside is not uniformly comprised of steep slopes, which have low potential for archaeological sites. The existence of flatter terrain is well documented along the St. Louis River and increases the potential for archaeological sites. Many of the streams and rivers in the Duluth area are often located at the bottom of steep valleys for much of their course, making access to water difficult, but the headwaters are usually flatter and more accessible such as is the case in Fond du Lac. Pre-Contact archaeological sites are preferentially associated with a relatively short distance from water (Hudak et al. 2002), although sites with long viewsheds also tend to be locations of sites.

The project area is in the Lake Superior Shore region (9) of the MnSHPO system (Anfinson 1990). This system is based on distribution of lakes with some vegetation characteristics. The Lake Superior Shore has no interior lakes and was occupied by various stages of Glacial Lake Duluth at the end of the Pleistocene. As a result, extensive areas of red clay mark the lake bottom. Another system of archaeological areas places the project in Northeastern Minnesota district (4); this system is based on glacial history and county lines (Dobbs 1988a). Northeastern Minnesota has a complex series of glacial lobes including the Superior lobe (in the Lake Superior basin) and the Rainy lobe from Ontario. The junction of these two lobes formed the Highland Moraine; the Duluth hillside is on the Superior basin slope of this glacial landform.

Review of the known prehistoric sites in the Duluth hillside was recently included in a review of Region 9 (Mulholland et al. 2011). Only four prehistoric sites in Duluth were recorded previous to that study, one on Minnesota Point and three in the Bay View School Forest. During that study, one site on Minnesota Point and one site in the Duluth Heights area were recorded from information supplied by members of the general public. A later study in Chambers Grove Park tentatively identified the probable location of Chamber's house and a brownstone quarry to the north along the St. Louis River (Mulholland et al. 2014).

Historic sites are more commonly recorded from Duluth than prehistoric, in part because of documents and in part because of a greater surface visibility. Contact period sites are expected in the area (Dobbs 1988b) and include the American Fur Company post on the St. Louis River in Fond du Lac. Post-Contact sites include homesteads, logging camps, mining sites, and other remnants of activities after about 1845 (Minnesota Historical Society 1981).

TASK 1: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

OBJECTIVE AND METHODS

The purpose of Task 1 is to prepare a cultural context study for Historical Park (formerly JJ Astor Park or Heritage Park) located in the Fond du Lac neighborhood near the far western edge of the City of Duluth. The cultural context study includes the specific Park project area as well as the broader adjacent portion of the Fond du Lac neighborhood. This cultural context comprises Task 1 of the project and informs the Phase I archaeological survey of the Park.

The methodology utilized to prepare this cultural context study included several topics within the literature review. These topics produced information relevant to the Phase I field survey as well as to construction of the cultural context. In addition to the citations below, selected references were consulted (Appendix I).

1. Research about the Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, including both the specific project area and the general vicinity.
2. Search and review of relevant files and records at various repositories including the Minnesota Historical Society, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center collections at the Kathryn A. Martin Library at the University of Minnesota Duluth, Carlton County Historical Society at Cloquet, and the privately-owned Christine Carlson files about Fond du Lac history.
3. Consultation with the Fond du Lac Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa.
4. Participation at an initial project information meeting held on September 10, 2015 at the Gary-New Duluth Community Center.
5. Review of published literature relevant to the historical development of the Fond du Lac area.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

The cultural context is divided into several topics dealing both with the specific project area

and the adjacent Fond du Lac neighborhood. All are relevant to the context of the Park, although only a few pertain directly to the specific project area and so provide data for the survey.

Fond du Lac, “The Head of the Lake”

Although the French term “Fond du Lac” literally means “bottom, or end, of the lake”, and refers to a place where a voyageur could expect a difficult portage ahead, the British later translated “Fond du Lac” to mean “head of the lake” (Bailey 1976:84). The term is found at several places in North America. Originally, the Fond du Lac of Lake Superior included all the area at the head of the lake inside the sand point (Minnesota and Wisconsin Points) and extending far up the St. Louis (or “River du Fond du Lac” as it was known) (Bailey 1976:84). Later the term came to refer to the smaller geographic area on both the Minnesota and Wisconsin sides of the river that we know today as Fond du Lac (Fritzen 1978:7).

People Indigenous to Duluth: Pre-Contact

Relatively little is known about Indigenous occupations within the City of Duluth as only 11 archaeological sites associated with Native Americans are recorded (Terrell and Terrell 2015:5, Mulholland et al. 2011). Of these 11 sites, 3 are Contact to post-Contact, 7 are pre-Contact, and 1 is multicomponent with both pre-Contact and post-Contact materials. The eight pre-Contact sites/components have all yielded only lithic materials with one potential diagnostic artifact: a spear point that most probably is Late Paleoindian. Only one of these eight sites has been evaluated by formal excavation - the Bay View Point site was recommended as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

In addition to sites within the city limits, numerous sites are recorded from specific locations in the vicinity of Duluth. The portion of the St. Louis River within Jay Cooke State Park has yielded evidence of numerous Native American occupations (Mulholland et al. 2011:72-73), although the general lack of diagnostic artifacts hampers assignment to a specific time frame or historic context. The Reservoir Lakes to the northwest of Duluth is an especially noted concentration of pre-Contact sites, with Late Paleoindian best known (Harrison et al. 1995) but also with significant Archaic (Mulholland et al. 2008) and Woodland (Mulholland and Shafer 2000) loci. The Cloquet River drainage was recently shown to have abundant pre-Contact sites outside the Reservoir Lakes,

demonstrating high potential for unrecorded sites in undisturbed areas (Mulholland et al. 2013). Northeastern Minnesota in general has a rich and diverse history since glacial retreat started that continued through Contact and up to today (Mulholland 2000).

Given the research to date, additional sites can be expected within the City of Duluth in spite of the intensive development over the last 150 years. Deep burial of sites may be possible even within the residential and commercial sections of the city resulting from sediment transport to the foot of the hills (Terrell and Terrell 2015:39). More likely is preservation within the widespread system of parks and forests that provide green space in Duluth. Two concentrations of sites have already been documented in such locations: Bay View School Forest and Brewer Park (Mulholland et al. 2011). With continued development of Duluth's recreational and tourism attractions, the number of recorded sites can be expected to increase.

People Indigenous to Duluth: Dakota

The Dakota are one of three groups of Siouan-speaking tribes that are organized into a loose alliance (Gibbon 2003:2). The original seven Councils or subdivisions include four that comprise the Dakota, two for the Yankton-Yanktonai, and the Lakota. The Dakota were located in the east in Minnesota and Wisconsin while the other groups were at increasing distances to the west.

The Dakota inhabited much of northern Minnesota prior to the mid to late 1700s (Roufs 1976:43-45). The migration of the Ojibwe to "the place where food grows upon the water" (the wild rice lakes and rivers of Minnesota and Wisconsin) was gradual (Warren 1957:78-80) but eventually brought the two tribes into contact. Interactions between the groups varied, with conflicting interpretations from both sides. Dakota bands probably were established in the plains environment to the south and west prior to pressures from interactions between the two groups. However, the rich resources of the northern woodlands were undoubtedly exploited by Dakota prior to and during the movement of Ojibwe into the region. Competition for furs as well as for subsistence resources ended with Ojibwe in the northern third of Minnesota and Dakota farther south and west by the 1800s.

The most well-known complex of Dakota villages was at Mille Lacs Lake, including sites in Kathio State Park, where Father Hennepin was taken (Cross 1938). Additional villages farther to the north could have included locations in the vicinity of the City of Duluth, although none are currently known. Dakota villages were recorded as established at Big Sandy Lake, Leech Lake, and

Mille Lacs Lake for 1641-1701 (Tanner 1987:32-33) and Red Lake for 1720-1761 (Tanner 1987:40). Although based on documents for Indian land claims, the village locations establish a minimum set of points for Dakota occupation in northern Minnesota.

Specific information on the Dakota presence in the Duluth area is sparse. The most definitive information is that of Father Claude Allouez: Dakota in 1667 maintained residence at the mouth of the St. Louis River (Roufs 1976:59). Bands were reported in the area at various times (Fritzen 1978:16, Aguar 1971). When Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut, called for a meeting between the Dakota and Ojibwe in 1679, it was located somewhere in the Fond du Lac area on the St. Louis River. However, “Fond du Lac” refers both the current neighborhood and to the larger area between Lake Superior and the rapids on the St. Louis River. More specific information is needed on this occupation and specifically about sites associated with it.

People Indigenous to Duluth: Ojibwe

Although the western Lake Superior region has been home to various groups of Indigenous people for centuries, it is the Anishinaabe or Ojibwe who are most often associated with place names and sites that help define present day Duluth. Fond du Lac in far western Duluth is the French translation of the Ojibwe name Waikwakitchigame. The modern Fond du Lac reservation near Cloquet is called Nagadjiwanang and refers to the place “where the flow of the river stops”, the area below the rapids of the St. Louis River where the current of the river slowed prior to entering the harbor, a location near the present Fond du Lac neighborhood (White 2015:21). Fond du Lac was the site of an early Ojibwe village and also was the place where the 1826 and 1846 Treaties were signed. As late as the 1870s there were about 150 Ojibwe people living at Fond du Lac. The Fond du Lac cemetery dates back to at least the late 1700s and was shared by both Ojibwe and early white settlers (White 2015:37). Several islands in the St. Louis River also have strong Ojibwe connections. Kekuk (or Nekuk) Island was the site of an early Ojibwe encampment or village that had an 1832 population of about 150 people. Native gardens were located on nearby Amik Island (White 2015:72, 150). The names of these islands are Ojibwe. Kekuk means “sparrow hawk” while Amik means “beaver”. Another nearby island, Ondaig Island, means “crow” in Ojibwe (White 2015: 73). Ojibwe sugar bushes and sugar camps also were found in the Fond du Lac vicinity.

Anishinaabe or Ojibwe remain Duluth’s most numerous Indigenous residents in modern

times. The city's proximity to the Fond du Lac, Bois Forte, Red Cliff and Bad River reservations has attracted many Ojibwe to Duluth for work and to be near relatives who were already there (White 2015:27).

Early Exploration and Trade

In 1670 Daniel Greysolon Sieur duLhut (Duluth) and a party of seven other Frenchmen and three Indian guides reached the head of Lake Superior. DuLhut and his party planned to venture into uncharted wilderness and reach the Sioux village of Izatys or Kathio at Mille Lacs Lake. Their mission was to try to end tribal warfare and make the region safe for white men, and French fur traders, in particular. DuLhut and his party also hoped to learn of the great river to the west that would allow them to travel across the continent to the western sea (Fritzen 1978:2). DuLhut did succeed in winning the friendship of the natives and convinced them to trade with the French rather than the British. DuLhut also claimed the country for France. Peace among the various tribes, however, was short-lived. The great river to the western sea they had hoped to find did not exist. The French controlled the region for most of the next century (Fritzen 1978:7).

France lost control of the Great Lakes region to the British in 1763. By 1765 British trader Alexander Henry, the Elder, had established a post at LaPointe. Shortly thereafter Indians from the Fond du Lac region began trading at LaPointe until a post at Fond du Lac was established. British traders operated in the western Lake Superior territory until the region came under American control in 1803. The British North West Company continued to operate in the region until 1816 (Fritzen 1978:12-13).

The American Fur Company at Fond du Lac

As early as 1809 John Jacob Astor attempted to establish a trading post at Fond du Lac. The Indians in the region did not know the Americans and did not trust the British so continued to trade with the French (Bailey 1976:84). In 1811 Astor and several former North West Company partners formed a new partnership, the South West Company, to operate the old North West Company posts that were on American soil. This partnership lasted until after the War of 1812 when the United States Congress passed a law that prohibited traders who were not American citizens from operating

in American territory. The passage of this act meant the end of the South West Company and gave Astor the opportunity to buy out his former partners (Fritzen 1978:13).

When John Jacob Astor consolidated his control of the South West Company and the former British trading posts in the region, a decision was made to abandon Fort St. Louis, the former North West Company post that was located on the bay a few miles from the mouth of the St. Louis River. The Fort St. Louis post buildings were in poor condition, and the location was not convenient for the transfer of cargo (Fritzen 1978:14). Astor chose a location for his trading post about eighteen miles up the St. Louis River from Lake Superior at present-day Fond du Lac. The new post was completed in 1817.

John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company post included a warehouse, stores, a cabin for the resident clerk, living quarters for employees, a large canoe and boat yard, several miscellaneous structures, gardens and graveyards for both whites and Indians. All the post buildings were of log construction. The gardens and graveyards were protected by a vertical log stockade, but the post never had cannons and was not considered to be a fort (Fritzen 1978:14).

As the fur trade declined in the 1830s, Astor's American Fur Company established a commercial fishery on Lake Superior that operated for several years. In 1836 some 200 barrels of fish were processed. The Panic of 1837 led to the failure of the American Fur Company in 1842. After 1842 Pierre Choteau's Missouri Fur Company took over the Fond du Lac post and operated it until the late 1840s (Fritzen 1978:14). Remnants of Astor's post remained for many years. The last post building was torn down in 1915 (Duluth News Tribune 1935b).

When the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad was constructed in 1870, the graveyards were directly in the path of the new railroad. Francis Roussain, a pioneer Fond du Lac settler, moved the graves of the white people to a new location on the surrounding hills. Some of the Indians living in the area reportedly moved some of the native graves. Not all the graves were moved. When Minnesota State Highway 23 was constructed through Fond du Lac, several shallow graves were exposed (Fritzen 1978:39).

In 1935 the City of Duluth and the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) reconstructed a replica American Fur Company trading post in Chambers Grove Park. This reconstruction was meant to be a tourist attraction rather than a replica of the actual American Fur Company Fond du Lac post. Eventually this stockade trading post replica fell into disrepair and was

demolished in 1968 (Dierckins and Norton 2012:121).

Missionary Activity

In 1832 Rev. W.T. Boutwell, a Presbyterian missionary from Michigan visited the American Fur Company post at Fond du Lac. Boutwell's party came to explore the country and to vaccinate the local Indians against smallpox. While at Fond du Lac Boutwell held two services (Bailey 1976:86). A year after Boutwell arrived at Fond du Lac Rev. Edmund F. Ely became the first resident missionary. Ely was sent by the American Board of Missions to establish a mission school.

While at Fond du Lac Ely had to deal with a number of problems including food shortages, the degrading effects of alcohol, language barriers and an uncooperative agent at the trading post (Fritzen 1978:15). Ely remained at Fond du Lac until 1839 when the mission school was closed and he transferred to Pokegama near present-day Pine City. Ely later returned to the head of the lake and helped found the town of Oneota located in what is today West Duluth. After Ely closed his mission in 1839 Methodist missionary George Copeway assumed its operation until 1848 (Bailey 1976:87).

Rev. Ely's mission school, the first at the head of the lake, was located north of present Minnesota State Highway 23 between mission creek and present-day 131st Avenue West. The Fond du Lac Community Church is near the site of Ely's mission.

Fond du Lac Town Site

The town of Fond du Lac was surveyed and platted into lots in 1856. A year later the town was incorporated by the Minnesota State Legislature. At that time there were fourteen buildings in the community (Duluth News Tribune 1935a). In 1870 the City of Duluth was incorporated. Three years later the financial panic of 1873 left the young city deep in debt. Duluth reverted to village status in 1877. Ten years later Duluth regained its city charter. During the 1890s Duluth annexed all the eleven original villages that were platted at the head of the lake. Fond du Lac, along with Gary and New Duluth, was included in the last annexation in 1895 (Bailey 1976:108).

Duluth's oldest remaining house was constructed by Peter J. Peterson in 1867 at 13328 West Third Street in Fond du Lac. It is a two-story frame house with a brownstone foundation. It is located on part of the former American Fur Company post site. For several years one of the old trading post buildings served as the Peterson's barn. The original Peterson farmstead also included

two islands in the St. Louis River.

Military Road

Soon after Minnesota became a territory in 1849 the Minnesota Territorial Legislature authorized construction of a military road to connect the western end of Lake Superior with the confluence of the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. Designated as the Point Douglas to St. Louis River Military Road, the route was surveyed in 1851, but actual construction did not start until 1852. By 1856 a very rough trail had been cut through the wilderness. The original plan was to have the road terminate at Fond du Lac, but Superior, Wisconsin leaders felt the road should terminate there. In 1854 a group from Superior started clearing a route south from Superior. For twelve years after the road was completed Fond du Lac was accessible only by boat or a foot trail. Finally, by 1869 a branch had been completed from Twin Lakes south of present-day Carlton, to a point on the St. Louis River opposite Fond du Lac. Since there was no bridge, a cable ferry was installed to move freight and travelers across the river to Fond d Lac (Luukkonen 2007:307-309). Travel along the military road was difficult and expensive. Initially, the trip took six days and cost \$35.00. Later, as the road was improved, the trip took three days and cost \$10.00-15.00 plus lodging and meals. Travel over the military road was often unpleasant. One traveler commented:

The road leading to Superior is the most damnable ever built in the universe; the stopping place at Moose Lake too abominable for human occupancy and the quarters at Chengwatana only a trifle more comfortable and a little cleaner (Fritzen 1978:19).

Others noted that riding in the stage coaches that operated along the military road was neither as safe or as agreeable as walking (Fritzen 1978:19). The military road served as a primary travel route between St. Paul and the head of the lake until the first railroad line was completed in 1870.

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad

The Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad (LS&M) was the first rail line to reach Duluth from St. Paul. The LS&M was organized in 1863 following a decade of effort to construct a rail line that would connect the Mississippi River with Lake Superior and therefore provide lower cost

transportation for farm products, lumber and other commodities, Construction started at St. Paul in 1863 but because of the Civil War and financing problems, the line was not completed to Duluth until 1870. The first train traveling over the LS&M arrived at Duluth on August 1, 1870 (Fritzen 1978:20).

The portion of the LS&M route along the St. Louis River between Thomson and Fond du Lac presented significant operating and maintenance problems because of steep grades, high trestles and unstable soil conditions that resulted in frequent mud slides. In 1886 the St. Louis Bay bridge connecting Duluth and Superior was completed providing a direct link to the Northern Pacific line at Superior. Also in 1886 the Duluth Short Line Railroad completed a new, shorter route between Duluth and West Duluth Junction. The completion of these alternate routes into Duluth and the destruction of the largest trestle by fire in 1894 hastened the abandonment of the original LS&M route along the St. Louis River by 1900. At about the same time, the LS&M Railroad company itself was absorbed into the Northern Pacific system (King 1976:183).

When construction of the Thomson hydroelectric station started in 1905, the contractor laid track along the old LS&M grade between Fond du Lac and Thomson to transport supplies to the construction site. A gasoline-powered Mack rail car also was put in service to transport workers. This rail car remained in service until October 5, 1949. The car then was sold for scrap, and the rail line once again was abandoned (Beck 1985:99).

For about thirty years after 1900 the Northern Pacific operated commuter cars along the section of the old LS&M line between Duluth and Fond du Lac.

The first railroad depot at the head of the lake was built by the LS&M at Fond du Lac in 1870. It was located next to the LS&M line. In 1890 the depot building was moved from its original location north of today's Minnesota State Highway 23 to its present location south of the highway. The depot building was converted into a restaurant in 1932 that continued to operate for many years.

Fond du Lac Brownstone Quarries

Between about 1870 and 1910 three brownstone quarries operated in the Fond du Lac vicinity. The first quarry was opened on the Wisconsin side of the St. Louis River by Edmund Ingalls who was born in Illinois and came to the head of the lake in 1861. Ingalls was involved in the logging and sawmill business as a partner in a sawmill operation located on Minnesota Point near

the present-day ship canal. He also logged along the Brule River and near Ashland, Wisconsin. In 1869 Ingalls purchased property on the Wisconsin side of the river just upstream from Fond du Lac. Before he could open the quarry, the depression of 1872-1873 forced him to abandon his quarry enterprise. Later, he transferred management of his quarry to others who profitably operated it until at least 1890. Several prominent Duluth buildings were constructed using stone from Ingalls' quarry (Coventry 1987:4-6).

Another pioneer quarryman was Charles A. Krause, a Wisconsin native who moved to Fond du Lac with his family in 1862. He remained a Fond du Lac resident until his death in 1937 (Coventry 1987:6). Krause served as Fond du Lac's postmaster in 1875, but his primary interest was in the brownstone industry. Krause's quarry was located on the north bank of Mission Creek. The stone from his quarry was of a very high grade and was in great demand. The quarry operated until 1910 (Coventry 1987:8).

The third Fond du Lac brownstone quarry was developed in 1869-1870 by Michael Chambers, an opportunist entrepreneur who knew very little about the brownstone industry. Between 1870 and 1872 stone from Chamber's quarry was used to construct two buildings in downtown Duluth and a large mansion at Fond du Lac. The mansion stood in what is today Chambers Grove Park. As a result of the financial panic and depression of 1872-1873, Chambers faced financial setbacks, legal and property disputes as well as health issues that continued for the rest of his life. His mansion was destroyed by an arson fire in 1891, and Chambers died in 1895 (Coventry 1987:8-13).

The end of the brownstone building era coincided with the advent of steel-framed building technology and the outbreak of World War I.

Tourism and Resort Development

For many years before automobiles became popular Fond du Lac was a popular tourist area. Excursion boats made regular trips from Duluth and Superior during the summer months, and the railroad offered daily commuter service. In 1850 the *Manhattan* was the first steamboat to travel up the St. Louis River from Duluth to Fond du Lac. By 1900 several excursion steamers were carrying large numbers of people to Fond du Lac where they would spend the day picnicking or dining at the resort hotel on the island across from Fond du Lac. There also was small amusement park with a

carousel on the island. The hotel operated from the 1890s until 1915. Excursion boats continued operating until 1940 (Fritzen 1978:42). The steamboat landing and dock was located at the foot of 133rd Avenue West.

Minnesota State Highway 23

Minnesota State Highway 23 (MN 23) crosses the state diagonally from southwest to northeast. MN 23 directly connects Duluth with Sandstone, Hinckley, Mora, Milaca, Foley, St. Cloud, Cold Spring, Paynesville, Willmar, Granite Falls, Marshall and Pipestone. In Duluth MN 23 passes through the Fond du Lac neighborhood and then terminates at its interchange with Interstate Highway 35. MN 23 is the second longest state route in Minnesota after MN 1. Its total length is 344 miles. MN 23 was initially authorized between Hinckley and Marshall in 1920 with the remainder of the route authorized in 1933. Various sections of the highway were paved beginning in the 1930s through the 1950s. By 1961 the entire route had been paved. The 50 mile section of MN 23 through Pine, Carlton and St. Louis counties was designated the Veterans Evergreen Memorial Scenic Drive in 1947 to honor veterans. In 2008 the bridge over the St. Louis River in the Fond du Lac neighborhood was named the Biauxwah Bridge in honor of American Indian veterans.

Stone Monument

The stone monument in the Park was placed by the D.A.R. Chapters of Duluth in January, 1923. The bronze plaque set in the stone notes the early history of Fond du Lac. The boulder came from Jay Cooke State Park. The flagpole and bench were installed by the D.A.R. in 1932.

Roussain House

Francis Roussain's house stood on the east side of 133rd Avenue West near the river. Roussain was a fur trader and early Fond du Lac settler. Roussain's daughter, Eustache, born in 1839, was the first child born to English speaking parents at the head of the lake.

Canoe and Boat Yard

A large canoe and boat yard was located just west of the American Fur Company post on the site of the present-day campground.

Fond du Lac Post Office

The Fond du Lac Post Office stood at the corner of 133rd Avenue West and Minnesota State Highway 23.

TASK 2: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PROJECT METHODS

Two methodologies were employed in this project to identify historic properties within the project area including both office and field investigations. First, a literature review from extant sources was conducted to provide background information on the project area and potential information on what might be expected to be encountered during the Phase I archaeological survey (see Task 1 above). Second, Phase I archaeological field survey was conducted for the accessible areas within the project area (Task 2). These areas were surveyed by standard archaeological methods for any evidence of historic properties, both surface and subsurface.

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on Historical Park and adjacent parcels of private property within the defined project area in late September and early October (Figure 3). Field survey was conducted under State Archaeological license 15-029 as the core area of the Park is on City of Duluth land (Appendix II). Permissions from the St. Louis County Lands Department for State tax-forfeit lands as well as private landowners within the project area were also obtained. A Gopher State One-Call locate was requested under ticket number 152592565 and a field meet conducted on September 23, 2015. Field methods followed the standard methodology for archaeology projects in Minnesota (Anfinson 2011).

Survey used both pedestrian walkover and shovel testing methodologies. Shovel tests were placed in areas determined to be feasible and where permission was granted from private landowners. The tests were placed on a grid pattern with separation between holes of approximately 50 feet based on ground conditions. Tests were 30-40 cm in diameter and excavated to approximately 65 to 70 cm below the surface at which point the water table was encountered. All sediment from a test was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth to concentrate any artifacts. Notes on sediment type and disturbance indicators, as well as artifacts, were made before backfilling the test. If evidence of extensive surface disturbance or a deep coverage by sediment fill or permission to dig was not granted, pedestrian survey instead of shovel testing was implemented.

In many locations, pedestrian walkover was appropriate as the ground surface was extensively disturbed or obviously man-made. All surface areas were visually inspected for artifacts

and physical features indicative of structures, surface features, or other functional aspects pertaining to former activities.

Any observed features or positive shovel tests identified were located using a global positioning system (GPS) as well as marked on field maps. Shovel tests and surface features were recorded by a sketch map to identify all relevant parts of each site. Photographs of historic surface features were taken as well.

Recovered artifacts were cleaned in the laboratory using methods appropriate for the material types so that no damage was caused through the cleaning process. All artifacts were collected from private property and were accessioned into the Duluth Archaeology Center cataloging system. These artifacts will be returned to the property owner at their request. A state site form was submitted to the State Archaeologist and the number 21SL1234 was issued for all recorded features within the Park and the adjacent private lots that were examined (Appendix III).

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa was consulted about the cultural resource investigation. Marcus Ammesmaki expressed concerns regarding the possibility of burials within the project area.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Phase I field survey conducted on the Historical Park project was conducted from September 25 through October 1, 2015. The field examination of the project area identified eight historic locations that included physical evidence of three dwellings, one ice house, an excursion boat facility, a man-made levee and pier footings associated with the boat excursion structure, and two possible stone foundation remnants possibly associated with the fur trade post (Figures 4,5). Shovel testing was conducted on appropriate ground to test for subsurface buried cultural deposits and aided in the identification of the presence of two of the dwellings (Figure 5). Four shovel tests were placed in the southern parcel east of 133rd Avenue West; all yielded historic materials. Test 1 in Feature B contained abundant plaster, wire nails, window glass, and brownstone fragments. Test 2 is adjacent to Feature D and yielded metal, including large wire nails, brick, and window and bottle glass. Test 3 to the north had wire nails, a stoneware fragment, and a clay pipe stem. Test 4 has both

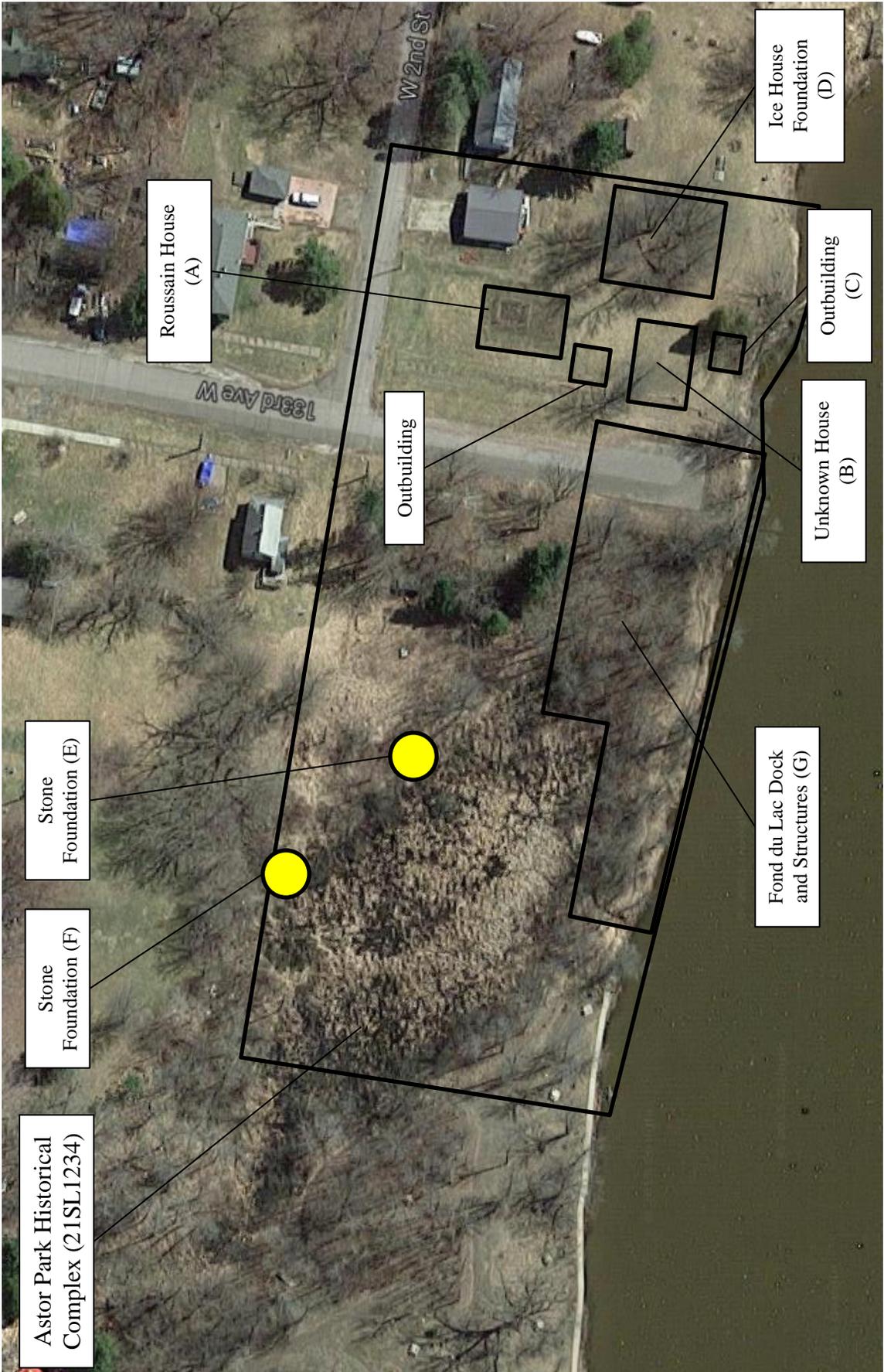


Figure 4. Location of features identified and overlaid upon recent satellite imagery. Google Earth Image.

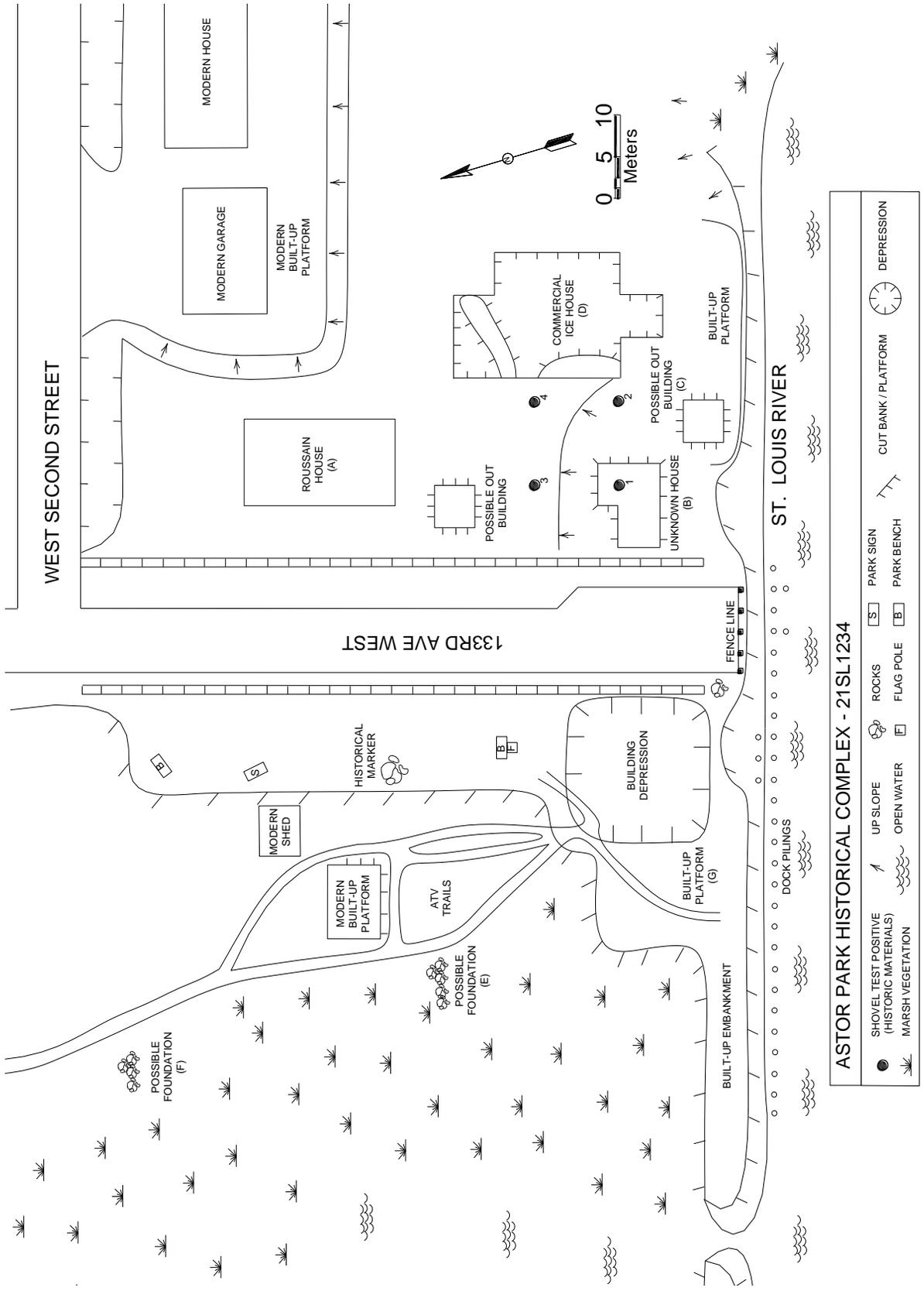


Figure 5. Sketch map of the Astor Park Historical Complex (21SL1234).

construction materials (wire nails, stone/mortar, coal, window glass) and domestic items (brownstone, stoneware, bottle glass). However, many locations were not appropriate for shovel testing as a result of terrain conditions and/or requests from the landowners not to disturb the ground. The entire project area that was accessible to pedestrian walkover was examined. Visual inspection of the survey area did confirm the presence of a marshy area that forms an embayment extending inland from St. Louis River shoreline (Figures 4, 8). This embayment was drawn on an early map of the trading post illustrated in Fritzen (1978). A discussion of each of the historic features that comprise site 21SL1234 follows; some correlations with structures in historic photographs (Appendix IV) are given.

Roussain House (Feature A)

The Roussain House was built for Francis Roussain, the manager of the Trading Post at Fond du Lac (see Historic Literature Review section). It was located at the southeast corner of West 2nd Street and 133rd Avenue West (Figures 4, 5, 9). The structure was present as shown by a 1940 aerial photograph but had been removed by 1948 (Figures 6, 7). Most of the Roussain House foundation is now used as a family garden plot by the current property owners. The house sat on a small elevation that was approximately 40 feet north to south and 24 feet east to west. Mrs. Shea (personal communication, October 1, 2015) said that when the family works the garden area numerous pieces of evidence of the old house are uncovered, including nails, window glass, porcelain, plaster fragment, and other materials. A possible outbuilding south of the Roussain House visible on a 1940 aerial photograph could not be field verified (Figure 6).

Unidentified House (Feature B)

A second house was identified just south of the Roussain dwelling and would have faced on 133rd Avenue West (Figures 4, 5, 9). The house location was initially identified by shovel testing when a thick layer of plaster was found buried in shovel test hole 1 (Figure 5). The shovel test contained an 8 cm thick layer of plaster at about 50 cm below the surface along with other materials such as nails and glass. These materials were buried by a layer of red brown sand. The presence of the house was later confirmed in a photograph shown to the crew by Dennis Towns (personal communication, October 1, 2015). No information was readily available about who occupied or

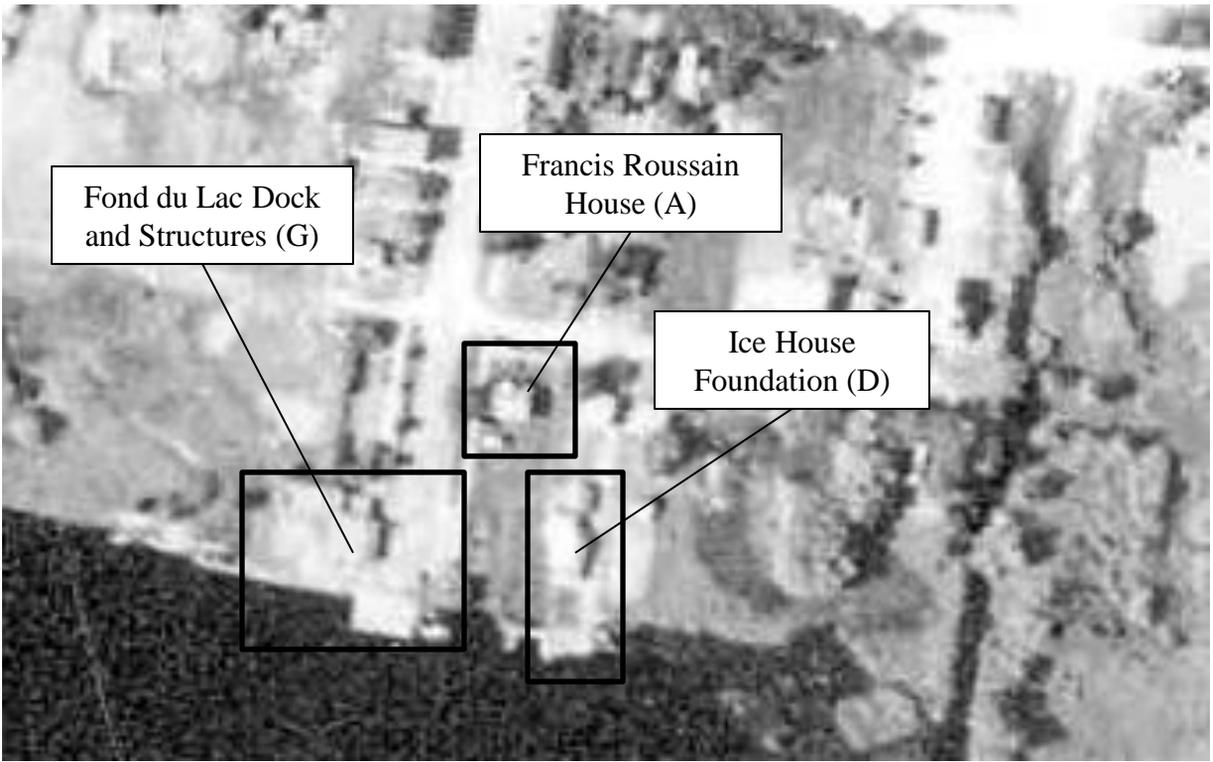


Figure 6. Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1940 historic air photograph. MN DNR Historic Air Photo CIR-029-085 taken 07/16/1940.

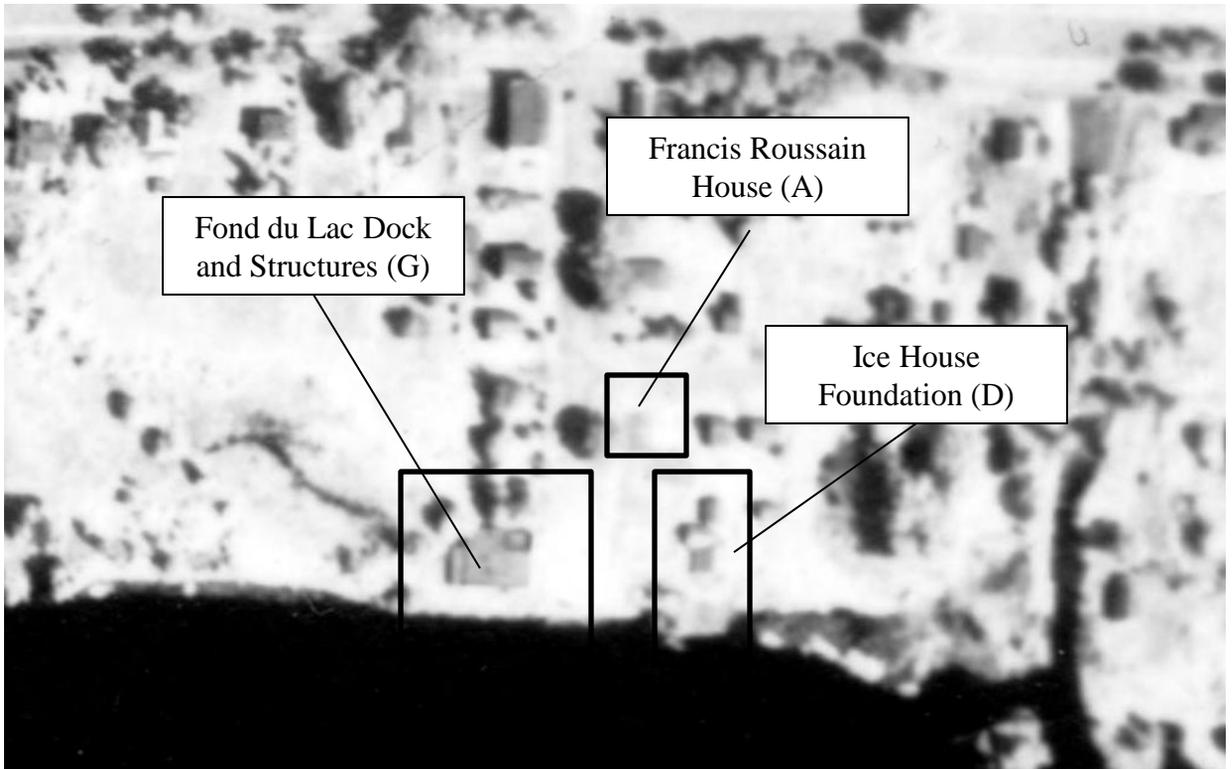


Figure 7. Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1948 historic air photograph. MN DNR Historic Air Photo SLC-001-004 taken 09/01/1948.



Figure 8. The eutrophied lagoon / embayment as it appears today.

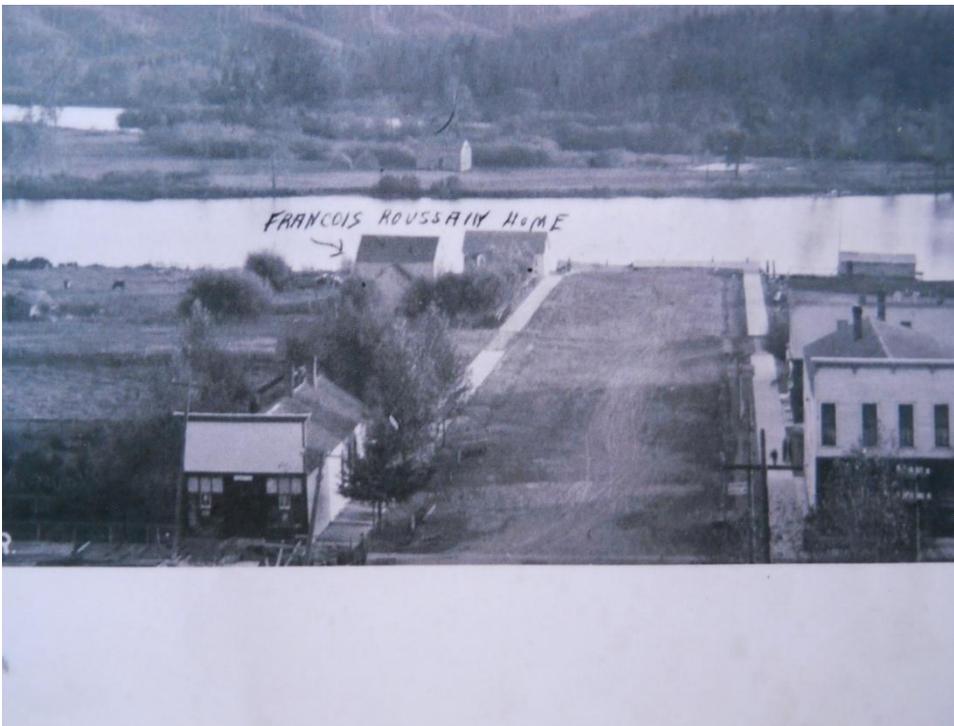


Figure 9. An early 20th Century photograph showing the Roussain House (Feature A) and the dwelling of an unidentified individual (Feature B). Photograph from the Dennis Towns collection.

built the house, which was gone from 1930s vintage photographs and a 1940 aerial photograph of the area (Figures 6, 10). The area of the house sits on a slight rise that is approximately 30 feet east to west by 20 feet north to south at the widest.

Unidentified House 2 (Feature C)

This structure was identified by the current co-owner/manager of the property, Mr. Keuten, and is located on the shoreline of the St. Louis River (Figures 4, 5, 11). The structure was present on both the 1940 and 1948 aerial photographs (Figures 6, 7). It was identified as a small house that was removed in the 1950s (Jim Keuten, personal communication, October 1, 2015). The location was determined by information provided by Mr. Keuten and the presence of a small platform, approximately 20 feet east to west by 24 feet north to south, on which the house was located. Early vintage photographs of the area are unclear as to the presence of the structure.

Ice House (Feature D)

An ice house was located south of the Shea house in a small copse of trees (Figures 4, 5, 12). It was of fairly massive construction based on the size of the nails and other metal fragments recovered from shovel test 2 (Figure 2). Its function was identified by Mrs. Shea and Mr. Dennis Towns (personal communication, October 1, 2015). The ice was collected from the St. Louis River and stored for later delivery, probably to people living in the Fond du Lac neighborhood. Evidence of access to the St. Louis River might still be visible as a reduced bank, suggestive of a ramp, along the shoreline (Figure 13). The ice house was present on the 1948 aerial photograph and reportedly removed sometime during the middle of the 20th Century (Figure 7, Mrs. Shea, personal communication, October 1, 2015). The location was determined by rectangular depressions, berms, and an area of concrete. The ice house was of an irregular shape and at its maximum dimension approximately 35 feet east to west by 60 feet north to south. It is unknown who owned the ice house or how long it was in operation. A dock-like structure is present along the St. Louis River shoreline south of the ice house as seen on the 1940 and 1948 aerial photographs (Figures 6, 7). Its function is unknown as none of the people interviewed recalled seeing it but it is likely it was used during the procurement of ice, possibly as a storage area in the winter until it could be stored in the ice house.



Figure 10. The small rise as it appears today where the Feature B dwelling was located, south of the Roussain House.



Figure 11. Location of a small rise where a structure (Feature C) was located on the bank of the St. Louis River as reported by Jim Keuten.



Figure 12. Recent photograph where the Ice House (Feature D) was located.



Figure 13. The sloping ramp area south of the ice house, possibly instrumental in moving cut ice blocks from the river and onto the bank.

Excursion Boat Facility (Feature G)

This facility is located at the south end of the sidewalk along 133rd Avenue West on the west side of the park (Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15). It consists of a berm surrounding a pit and a level platform extending west along the river. It abuts the man-made levee which was part of the excursion boat operation and probably functioned as a stabilizing platform for the access to the excursion boats. The excursion boat operation provided boat trips on the St. Louis River and access to Lake Superior and the Duluth Harbor. Photographic evidence provided by Dennis Towns shows the building associated with the excursion operation expanding in size from the early 20th Century and into the 1930s. It is uncertain when the excursion operation ceased operation but the structure was still extant when the 1948 aerial photograph was taken (Figure 7). However, the large dock visible on the 1940 aerial photograph at the water edge at the end of 133rd Avenue West was gone by the time the 1948 aerial photograph was taken, suggesting a cessation of operation by 1948 (Figures 6, 7).

The approximate size of the excursion boat facilities structure, at its maximum dimensions, was about 75 feet east to west by 35 feet north to south. This size was based on observations of surface features attributed to the facility and may including covered passenger waiting areas not discernable from existing surface features or the existing photographs.

Excursion Boat Levee and Associated Pilings (Feature G)

A levee appears to have been built westward from the end of 133rd Avenue West to function as a support for the access dock to the excursion boats associated with Feature G above (Figures 4, 5, 6, 15, 16). The levee is man-made based on the evidence that its presence is only associated with the dock piling from the excursion boat facility. The levee is not present along the river to the east or west of the area of the pilings, also suggesting that it was man-made and not a result of water deposition from the St. Louis River. It is likely that some of the materials to create the levee were excavated from the pit that was located below the excursion boat structure. The levee construction most likely assisted and accelerated the eutrophication of the lagoon/embayment area to the north of the levee by inhibiting sediment removal by the St. Louis River (Figures 15, 17). Drainage for the embayment area was provided by a narrow channel on the west end of the levee. The levee is approximately 200 feet from east to west and varies in width from 3 to 5 feet north to south.



Figure 14. Recent photograph of the depression and associated berm where the Steamboat Tourism Excursion facilities (Feature G) were located.



Figure 15. The Steamboat Tourism Excursion facilities (Feature G) showing the structures, dock, levee, and eutrophied lagoon / embayment c. 1930. Photograph from the Dennis Towns collection.



Figure 16. Photograph of the man-made levee at Feature G. Viewing westerly. Also visible are dock pilings.



Figure 17. Photograph of the lagoon / embayment area viewing north from the levee.

At least 24 pilings that helped support the dock and access to the excursion boats are still visible at or above the current water level along the St. Louis River's edge (Figures 17, 18). The linear extent of the visible pilings is about 120 feet along the levee. These pilings also include supports for a large dock that was present on the east end that is no longer present but visible on the 1940 aerial photograph (Figure 7). The pilings on the east end are considerably larger than those toward the west end and may have aided in mooring the excursion boats to the dock and supporting the weight of the boarding passengers (Figures 6, 19). What appear to be two cement pilings are located near the area eroded into the levee that is currently used by people fishing (Figure 16). It is uncertain if these were part of the excursion boat operation or represent a later use of the area.

Foundation Remnant 1 (Feature E)

This feature consists of a linear arrangement of rocks that form a right angle bend near the shoreline of the embayment that is now marsh (Figures 4, 5, 20). It is located west of the elevation on which the rest area for Historical Park is situated and south of a postulated extension of West 2nd Street. This set of rocks was shown to the field crew by the landowner. Some of the rocks appear to be bluestone and brownstone, both commonly utilized as foundation materials in the region. No evidence of any superstructure was observed and no subsurface examinations were conducted at the request of the landowners. This possible partial foundation may be part of one of the structures often attributed to the trading post or some other late 19th or early 20th Century structure. This structure may be visible on the 1940 aerial photograph situated on the western edge of the park's raised platform just NNW of the excursion boat facility and west of a second structure resting on the platform (Figure 6). It is also possible that they could represent the disposal of random materials. This suggestion is based on the presence within the linear arrangement of parts from a cement foundation (Figure 21). The dimension of the possible foundation are 8 feet east to west by 3 feet north to south forming an 'L' shaped feature, possibly for a wall or corner of a structure.

Foundation Remnant 2 (Feature F)

Similar to Feature E, this foundation remnant consists of a linear arrangement of rocks that form a right angle bend near the shoreline of the embayment that is now marsh (Figures 4, 5, 22). It is located further to the west of the elevation on which the rest area for Historical Park is situated



Figure 18. Photograph of the extant dock pilings at Feature G.



Figure 19. Photograph of remnant larger pilings used to support the visitor boat access at Feature G. East end of the dock structure.



Figure 20. Photograph of the stone elements at Feature E showing the remnants of a possible wall foundation.



Figure 21. Photograph of a concrete section located adjacent to the stone foundation element at Feature E.



Figure 22. Photograph of six stones forming the corner of a possible building foundation at Feature F.

and south of a postulated extension of West 2nd Street if it were extended west from the intersection with 133rd Avenue West. It is located northwest of Feature E above. This set of rocks was identified by the field crew in a clearing that seemed to best fit the location of possible fur post era structures pictured by Fritzen (1978). Some of the rocks appear to be bluestone and brownstone, both commonly utilized as foundation materials in the region. No evidence of any superstructure was observed and no subsurface examinations were conducted at the request of the landowners. This possible partial foundation may be part of one of the structures often attributed to the trading post or some other 19th Century structure. However, the general area exhibits evidence of past disposal of unwanted materials and may represent some modern deposit of stones removed from another location. The dimensions of the possible foundation are approximately 6 feet north to south by 5.5 feet east to west forming an 'L' feature, possibly for a corner of a structure.

The Lagoon/Embayment

The lagoon/embayment is a riverine feature associated with the St. Louis River (Figures 4, 5). It may have offered a more secure landing than the river shoreline for canoes and the traders conducting business at the fur post. It is located west of the platform that comprises of most Historical Park and currently occupies most of the western part of the project area (Figure 5). Based on early sketches and maps it appears to have been an open water area providing easy access to the post (Fritzen 1978). It also appears that at least two structures were situated on the shoreline. However, the current status of the embayment/lagoon is that of a marsh or eutrophied pool. It is possible that the construction of the levee for the excursion boat operation accelerated the sedimentation of this area and this appears to be confirmed by 20th Century photographs (Figures 6, 17).

Historical Park Raised Platform

The raised platform on which are located the Historical Park benches and information signs is of man-made construction and probably dates to the late 19th Century. It is located along the west side of 133rd Avenue West south of the intersection with West 2nd Street (Figure 5). Early 20th Century photographs of the area show what appear to be structures present other than those associated with excursion boat operation (Figures 6, 23). No evidence of these structures was



Figure 23. Photograph showing the raised earthen platform located at Historical Park.

observed during the field survey even though they appear to be situated on the raised platform area. The only possible correlation with an identified structural feature maybe from foundation remnant Feature E discussed above. However, this is only postulated based on close proximity with no direct physical evidence to connect the foundation elements to any structure on the platform.

Ojibwa Village

No evidence indicative of an Ojibwa village was identified within the project area. It is more likely to be present west of the project area, closer to the rapids on the St. Louis River near or within the campground.

CONCLUSIONS

TASK 1: CULTURAL CONTEXT

The cultural context was developed by review of the literature (published and unpublished) for the Fond du Lac neighborhood in the City of Duluth. A wealth of historic documents, including photographs, is extant in the various regional repositories as well as compiled by local historians. Additional materials relating to the various aspects of the fur trade are probably in national and international repositories but beyond the scope of this project.

Two general topics are included in the cultural context, the origin of the term “Fond du Lac” and Early Exploration & Trade. Both could be expanded greatly, particularly the early exploration of the area. The summaries in this report provide a background for the specific historic contexts.

Eight historic contexts specifically relating to the Fond du Lac neighborhood are included in this cultural context. These contexts form the heart of the cultural context. Two, the American Fur Company and Tourism & Resort Development, pertain directly to the project area for the Phase I survey. The other six contexts (Missionary Activity, Fond du Lac Town Site, Military Road, LS&M Railroad, Fond du Lac Brownstone Quarries, and MN 23) may not have produced structures or other traces of activity specifically within the project area. However, they are relevant to the immediate vicinity and contributed strongly to the historic of the Fond du Lac neighborhood.

In addition, limited information is provided about four specific features that are in or immediately adjacent to the project area: the Stone Monument, the Roussain House, the Canoe & Boat Yard, and the Fond du Lac Post Office. Additional specific information regarding features (structures or activities that may be expected to leave material traces) was collated during the literature search and informed the Phase I survey in the field.

TASK 2: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A total of eight contributing structural and archaeological features were identified within the boundaries of Historical Park and the adjacent private parcels that comprise the project area. These eight features comprise the state archaeological site designation, 21SL1234, issued by the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist. These site features consist of three remnants of dwellings with at least one belonging to a person (Roussain) specifically associated with the American Fur Trade

Post at Fond du Lac. Other associations with the post might be made from the one or both of the possible stone foundations identified on the shoreline of the eutrophied embayment/lagoon. Three other structural remnants associated with business operations within the project area include the ice-house and those associated with the excursion boat operation, possibly including the raised platform on which current Park features are placed. These features suggest additional avenues for further research both within the project area and in the immediate vicinity.

Other potential features were briefly considered in the survey. The eutrophied lagoon or river embayment is a geographic/topographic feature that may have been open water during some or all of the historic occupations. The timing of sedimentation and possible associations are interesting and require additional research. The Ojibwa village occupation that is documented was not confirmed during the survey as no clearly identifiable Native American artifacts or features were observed. It may be that the associated historic village was farther uphill or could be marked by artifacts similar to the Euro-American occupations. Earlier Contact or pre-Contact occupations may be on the adjacent Nekuk Island or farther upstream or downstream from the project area.

No specific changes or improvements are planned at the present time. Additional investigation or evaluation of specific features might be needed if future plans for the Park include activities with the potential to disturb the ground. Additional field survey inland from the specific project area is also recommended if private landowners are amenable in order to expand the information regarding structural remnants from the various activities associated with historic contexts in this portion of Fond du Lac.

In addition, the potential presence of burials associated with the historic Ojibwa village and the trading post is always a strong possibility. The removal of burials to the Roussain Cemetery during the railroad and later road construction activities did not necessarily remove all potential for additional disturbance of an unknown internment. If such accidental uncovering occurs it is necessary to contact local law enforcement and the Office of the State Archaeologist to comply with the provisions of Minnesota Statute 307.08, the Private Cemeteries Act. If amenable to local and tribal stakeholders, a remote sensing survey (ground penetrating radar or a similar technique) could be employed to determine if anomalies consistent with unrecorded graves are present in specific project areas prior to disturbance.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Fond du Lac neighborhood is rich with historic significance and has the potential for earlier occupations as well as the documented Contact and post-Contact era historic contexts. The specific project area in and around Historical Park has proven to retain structural remnants and archaeological deposits relevant to several of these historic activities. Interpretation of these activities by informational signage and other possible media is definitely possible and would enhance the area's attraction for tourism as well as educational value.

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APPENDIX I: Additional References for Cultural Context Development

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APPENDIX II: Permissions for Field Survey
State Annual License 15-029
St. Louis County Lands Department
List of Landowners

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

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2015. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Susan Mulholland

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: Duluth Archaeology Center

Title/Position: President/Principal Investigator

Address: 5910 Fremont St., Suite 1, Duluth MN 55807

Work Phone: 218-624-5489 E-Mail: archcenter@aol.com

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: University of Minnesota Year: 1987

Name of Department: Interdisciplinary Archaeology Degree: MA MS PhD X

Purpose: (check all that may apply)

CRM X Academic Research X Institutional Field School X

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)

State Owned X County Owned X Township/City Owned X

Other non-federal public X List: School District

MHS Repository Agreement # 675 Other Approved Curation Facility: _____

Previous License: Year 2014 Type annual Number 2014-017

Signed (applicant): Susan Mulholland Date: 3-26-2015

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

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:

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

Minnesota Historical Society Approval: [Signature] Date: 3-30-15
State Archaeologist Approval: [Signature] Date: 3/30/15
License Number: 15-029 Form Date: 2/15/11



Saint Louis County

Land and Minerals Dept. • www.stlouiscountymn.gov • landdept@stlouiscountymn.gov

Mark Weber
Land Commissioner

September 17, 2015

COPY

Susan Muholland
Duluth Archaeology Center
5910 Fremont St.
Duluth, MN 55807

Re: Authorization for archaeological survey and shovel testing on state tax forfeited parcels in Section 8, Township 48, Range 15

Dear Ms. Muholland,

This letter will serve as authorization for you, the Duluth Archaeology Center and your assigns; to enter upon the above described tax forfeited property for the purpose of walkover and shovel testing on September 18, 2015. This agreement will expire on October 3, 2015. Please return this form, at the address above, with your signature on the appropriate line.

By acceptance of this authorization you agree to indemnify, save, and hold harmless, the County of St. Louis, its agents and employees of and from any and all claims, demands, actions or causes of action of whatsoever nature or character arising out of or by reason of the execution or performance of the authorized activity provided for herein and further agree to defend, at its own sole cost and expense, any action or proceedings commenced for the purpose of asserting any provided with immediate notice of any personal injury or property damage from whatever cause, occurring to third parties. Feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Karen Zeisler
Tax Forfeited Land Coordinator
St. Louis County
Land and Minerals Dept.

Susan Muholland
President
Duluth Archaeology Center

cc: Mark Reed,
Deputy Land Director

Land Commissioner's Office
320 West 2nd Street, GSC 302
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 726-2606
Fax: (218) 726-2600

Pike Lake Area Office
5713 Old Miller Trunk Hwy
Duluth, MN 55811
(218) 625-3700
Fax: (218) 625-3733

Virginia Area Office
7820 Highway 135
Virginia, MN 55792
(218) 742-9898
Fax: (218) 742-9870

"Trust Lands, Managed For The People Of This County"

State of Minnesota, tax-forfeit land administered by St. Louis County Land and Minerals
Department

Cooley & Underhill Co.: 316 Pike Lake

Sandin, Jeffrey: 207 West 133rd Street

Shea, Paul and Diane M.: 13214 West 2nd Street

Zimm, Carola: 36 East Highway #61
co-manager: Jim Keuten

APPENDIX III: State Site Form 21SL1234

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHAEOLOGIST
Fort Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111 (612) 725-2729

SITE #: **21-SL-1234**
(OSA assigns if New Site)

Site Name: Astor Park Historical Complex

Agency/Field #: N/A

New Site Site Update

OSA License #: 15-29

SHPO RC #: N/A

Type of Fieldwork: Reconnaissance/Phase I
 Evaluation/Phase II
 Excavation/Phase III

Date(s) of This Fieldwork: 10/01/15, 10/08/15

NRHP Status: Listed Determined Eligible CEF(106) CNEF(106) Undetermined

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

County: St. Louis

City/Twp. Name: Duluth

SHPO Sub-Region: 9s
(see map in instructions)

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map *(name and year)*: Esko, Minn. - Wis. 1954 (1993)

Township: 48N Range: 15W Section: 8 ¼ Sections (at least 2): W - NW
Township: Range: Section: ¼ Sections (at least 2):
Township: Range: Section: ¼ Sections (at least 2):

UTM Coordinates: *(less than 10 acres use center; over 10 acres define polygon around site; draw points on USGS)*

Zone: _____ Datum: _____ 1927 1983 Method: _____ USGS Map _____ GPS Other
Point 1: Easting 0555199 Northing 5167621 (NW Point)
Point 2: Easting 0555171 Northing 5167564 (SW Point)
Point 3: Easting 0555274 Northing 5167582 (NE Point)
Point 4: Easting 0555290 Northing 5167533 (SE Point)
Point 5: Easting _____ Northing _____

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Acreeage: 2.0 Site Dimensions: N-S 250ft E-W 350 Maximum Cultural Depth (if known) unknown

Site Description (*√all that apply, but only one check per line*):

single artifact lithic scatter artifact scatter
 burial mound (number of mounds _____) non-mound lone grave non-mound cemetery
 petroglyph pictograph petroform
 surface features (list below)
 other: _____

Surface Features (*√all that apply*): earthwork pit/depression foundation/ruin other: _____

Inferred Site Function (*√all that apply*): habitation mortuary farm industrial transportation
 Other (list): tourism, fur trade _____ unknown

Current Land Use (*list approximate % for all that apply*):

_____ cultivated _____ fallow _____ commercial 30% recreational _____ industrial 40% residential
20% woodland _____ grassland 10% water-covered _____ other: _____

Surface Visibility (*list approximate % for all that apply*):

_____ excellent _____ good _____ fair 100% poor/none

Degree of Disturbance (*list approximate % for all that apply or √ unassessed*):

_____ minimal _____ moderate _____ heavy _____ completely destroyed unassessed

Current Threats to Site: (*√all that apply or √ none known*)

erosion development agricultural other: recreation _____ none known

SITE #: 21-SL-1234

Site Name: Astor Park Historical Complex

Agency/Field #: N/A

Major Exotic Materials (√all that apply):

- catlinite
- Knife River Flint
- native copper
- obsidian
- Hixton orthoquartzite
- other: _____

Diagnostic Artifacts:

- Ceramics: Prehistoric Types/Wares/Temper _____
- Historic _____
- Prehistoric Lithics: _____
- Glass: _____
- Metal: _____
- Other: _____

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA Current Topographic Setting (√all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Away from Water</u> | <u>Riverine</u> | <u>Lacustrine</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> general upland | <input type="checkbox"/> fan | <input type="checkbox"/> inlet/outlet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> terrace edge | <input type="checkbox"/> terrace/bluff top | <input type="checkbox"/> peninsula |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hilltop | <input type="checkbox"/> stream-stream junction | <input type="checkbox"/> island |
| <input type="checkbox"/> glacial beach ridge | <input type="checkbox"/> bluff-base | <input type="checkbox"/> isthmus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rock outcrop | <input type="checkbox"/> cave/rockshelter | <input type="checkbox"/> general shoreline |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> bog/slough/lake bottom |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <u>general shoreline</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ |

Topographic Feature Name from USGS Map: St. Louis River

OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Source and Date of Ownership Information (e.g., plat map, county recorder's office, personal communication, etc.):
City of Duluth, Minnesota. 2015

Ownership Type (list approximate % for all that apply; if unknown √here ___):

- Federal
- 10% State
- 30% Local (public)
- Tribal
- 60% Private

Land Owner (name and address if known): State of MN; City of Duluth; Private landowners Diane Shea, Jim Keuten, and Jeffrey Sandin

CURRENT INVESTIGATION INFORMATION

Methods/Techniques Employed (√all that apply):

- informant report
- small diameter soil coring (≈ 1" diameter)
- surface survey
- shovel testing
- formal test units
- mechanical testing
- max. test depth _____
- geomorphological survey (specify): _____
- geophysical survey (specify): _____
- other: _____

Informant Name and Address (if known): Diane Shae, Dennis Towns, Jim Keuten.

Known Collectors/Collections: Dennis Towns Photograph Collection.

Artifact Repository (name and accession numbers or repository agreement number): N/A

Most Recent Survey Report – Title, Author, Date: *Archaeological Phase I Survey for the Historical Park (Formerly J. J. Astor Park or Heritage Park), City of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota.* S. C. Mulholland, S. L. Mulholland, L. Sommer, and K. J. Schneider. Duluth Archaeology Center Report Number 15-41.

Major Previous Bibliographic Reference(s) to Site: N/A

Principal Investigator (name and affiliation): Susan C. Mulholland, Duluth Archaeology Center

Form Completed By (name and date): Kevin J. Schneider, 11/5/15

MAPS: Attach/include original scale copy of 7.5' USGS map with site location clearly outlined or designated.

Attach a sketch map if surface features present, if sub-surface testing done, or if complicated boundaries/setting. Sketch map must have re-locatable datum, scale, north arrow, and legend if symbols are used.

SITE #: 21-SL-1234

Site Name: Astor Park Historical Complex

Agency/Field #: N/A

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (*Reason for Update or Survey, Location, Site Characteristics, Materials Present, Setting, Archaeological Methods, etc.; attach extra sheets as needed.*)

A Phase I Field Investigation was conducted by the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) for the City of the Duluth, Minnesota. The objective of the investigation was to determine what cultural and historical properties, if any, were present within J. J. Astor Park (formerly Historical Park) in the Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, Minnesota. The study area included J. J. Astor Park and adjacent parcels under both private ownership and the jurisdiction of the State of Minnesota. Specifically, investigations focused on early historical settlement of the Fond du Lac area and including any remnant fur trade activities, although evidence of pre-Contact occupations were not ruled out entirely.

Field investigations were conducted on October 1st and October 8th, 2015. Surface survey, coupled with literature search and conversations with property owners and neighbors, identified several building foundations and their functions. Four shovel tests were conducted on private property in the area of historic structures and east of the J. J. Astor Park. Shovel tests revealed only historic materials and disturbance levels consistent with 150 years of post-Contact development. The descriptions of the findings are as follows (all sizes are approximated in feet N-S' x E-W'):

Feature A: Roussain House Foundation

Footprint of existing garden 60' x 45'

Outbuilding 15' x 15'

The Roussains were early residents of the Fond du Lac neighborhood, beginning in the late fur trade period. This house appears in early historic photographs as early as 1904, although it was likely built much earlier.

Feature B: Unidentified House Foundation

20' x 30'

This is the foundation of an unidentified house located south of the Roussain House. It is much younger than the Roussain House and appears in historic photographs as early as 1908.

Feature C: Small Structure on Shoreline

15' x 15'

The age of this structure is unknown; it is not directly visible in any of the historic photographs. However, it is located behind Feature B and could be associated with it.

Feature D: Commercial Ice House

80' x 50'

This feature first appears in an historic photograph from 1921 and is present in historic air photos as late as 1948.

Feature E: Possible Stone Foundation 1

Remnant cobble stone in built-up area; approximate size unknown.

It is difficult to determine whether any of the structures in the historic photos are representative of this feature. It could be related a fur trade structure; however, that is speculation based on the location of the American Fur Company structure relative to other buildings within the study area. There is one photo from Larry Luukkonen's *Between the Waters* (p. 165) of a Fur trade structure in this area.

Feature F: Possible Stone Foundation 2

Remnant cobble stone in built-up area; approximate size unknown. From historic photos, it appears there was a barn or series of barns built in this location.

Feature G: Steamboat Tourism Excursion Facilities

Depression 60' x 75'

Adjacent built-up platform 60' x 45'

Built-up river embankment 10' x 250'

Extant pilings in water along 250' embankment

These features date from the 1880s or 1890s to about the 1940s. Steamboat tourism to the Fond du Lac neighborhood was a popular past time. Several historic photos document these facilities' growth over time.

SITE #: 21-SL-1234

Site Name: Astor Park Historical Complex

Agency/Field #: N/A

ANALYSIS

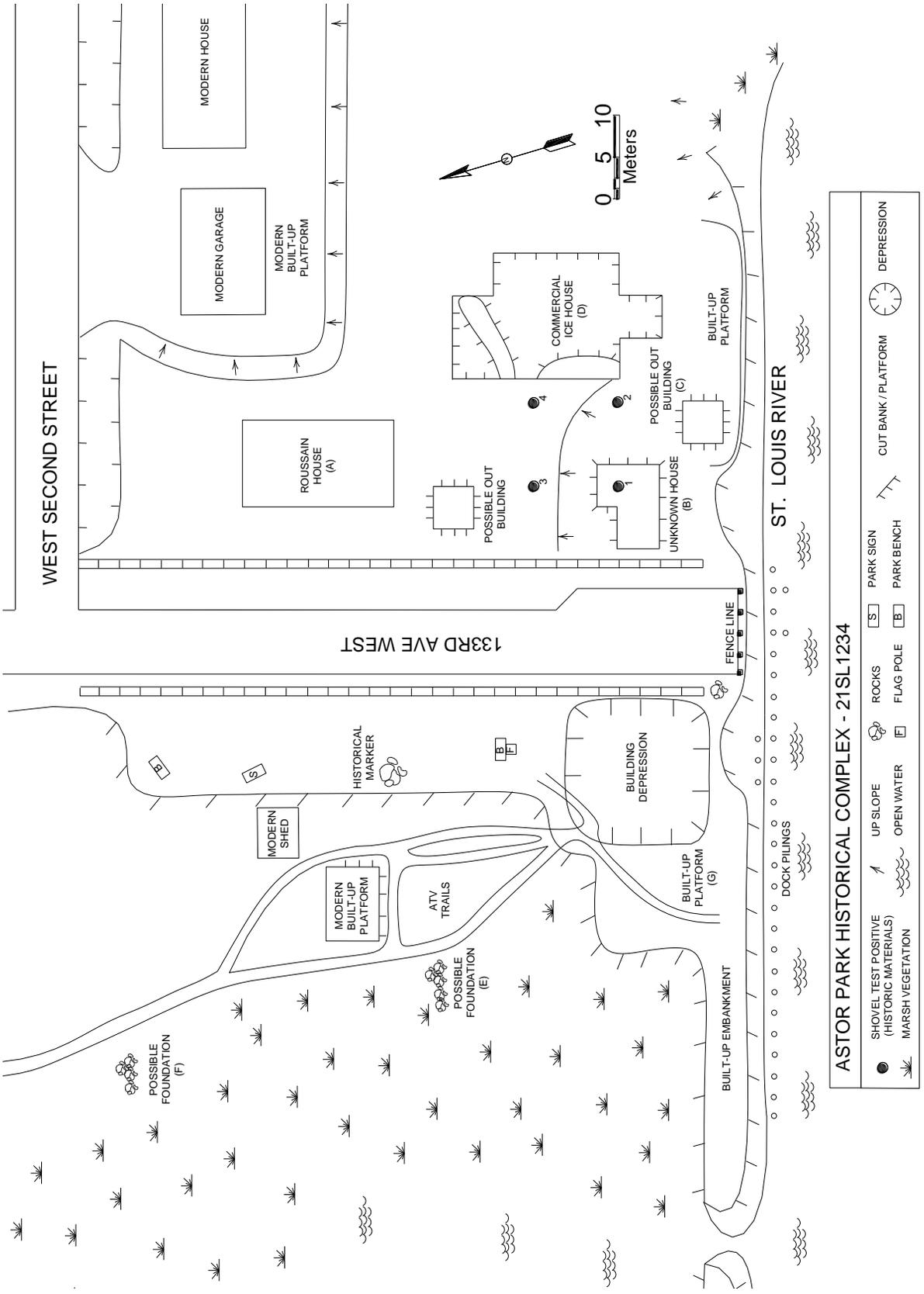
The Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, Minnesota is one of the earliest settled neighborhoods in the area. Pre-Contact and Contact-period Ojibwe villages are reported north of the project area and across the St. Louis River on Nekuk Island. In 1816, J. J. Astor of the American Fur Company constructed a fur post at Fond du Lac which operated until 1847. The post is cited as being situated near 133rd Avenue West, although the post grew over time and the stockade encompassed a much larger area within the Fond du Lac neighborhood. It is hypothesized the cobble stone foundations recorded may be components of early fur trade buildings, perhaps an attempt to shore up the buildings which were constructed very close to a low area adjacent to the river.

As the fur trade waned, settlement in the area increased, driven primarily by commercial logging, fishing, and later mining. Francis Roussain and his son Eustace worked as a trade intermediary with Ojibwe tribe members and constructed a house within the study area. A second unknown house was located south of the Roussain house, identified through informant photographs of the neighborhood and confirmed by shovel testing and surface survey (c. 1908). In addition, a large structural foundation was recorded through surface survey and identified by informant reporting as a Commercial Ice House (c. 1920s), which would sell blocks of ice cut from the river for individuals to use in their household ice boxes in the preservation of food. Finally, a large pit depression, adjacent built-up embankments, and extant dock pilings were identified as an early 'Steamboat Excursion' tourism area (c. 1880s - 1940s). The large pit depression was identified from historical air photos as a structure with a board walk and dock area located above the embankments and dock pilings. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, steamboat 'excursions' down the St. Louis River were popular, as were day picnics in the Fond du Lac neighborhood, probably a result of its location away from the City of Duluth proper. This led to the development of steamboat docks, shops, and restaurants within Fond du Lac. One of the most notable of these was the Fond du Lac Inn, which was located west of the study area and on the current site of the Fond du Lac Campground. Several steamboats carried tourists throughout this 50 - 60 year period, including: *Plow Boy*, *News Boy*, *Chicora*, *Columbia*, *Rotarian* and the *Montauk*. The *Montauk* was the last of the fleet in operation, decommissioned sometime in the late 1940s .

Zenith City Archives<http://zenithcity.com/a-good-place-to-go/><http://zenithcity.com/zenith-city-history-archives/duluths-development/early-fond-du-lac/><http://zenithcity.com/lost-landmark-the-american-fur-company-post/><http://zenithcity.com/zenith-city-history-archives/duluth-industry/the-fur-trade/>

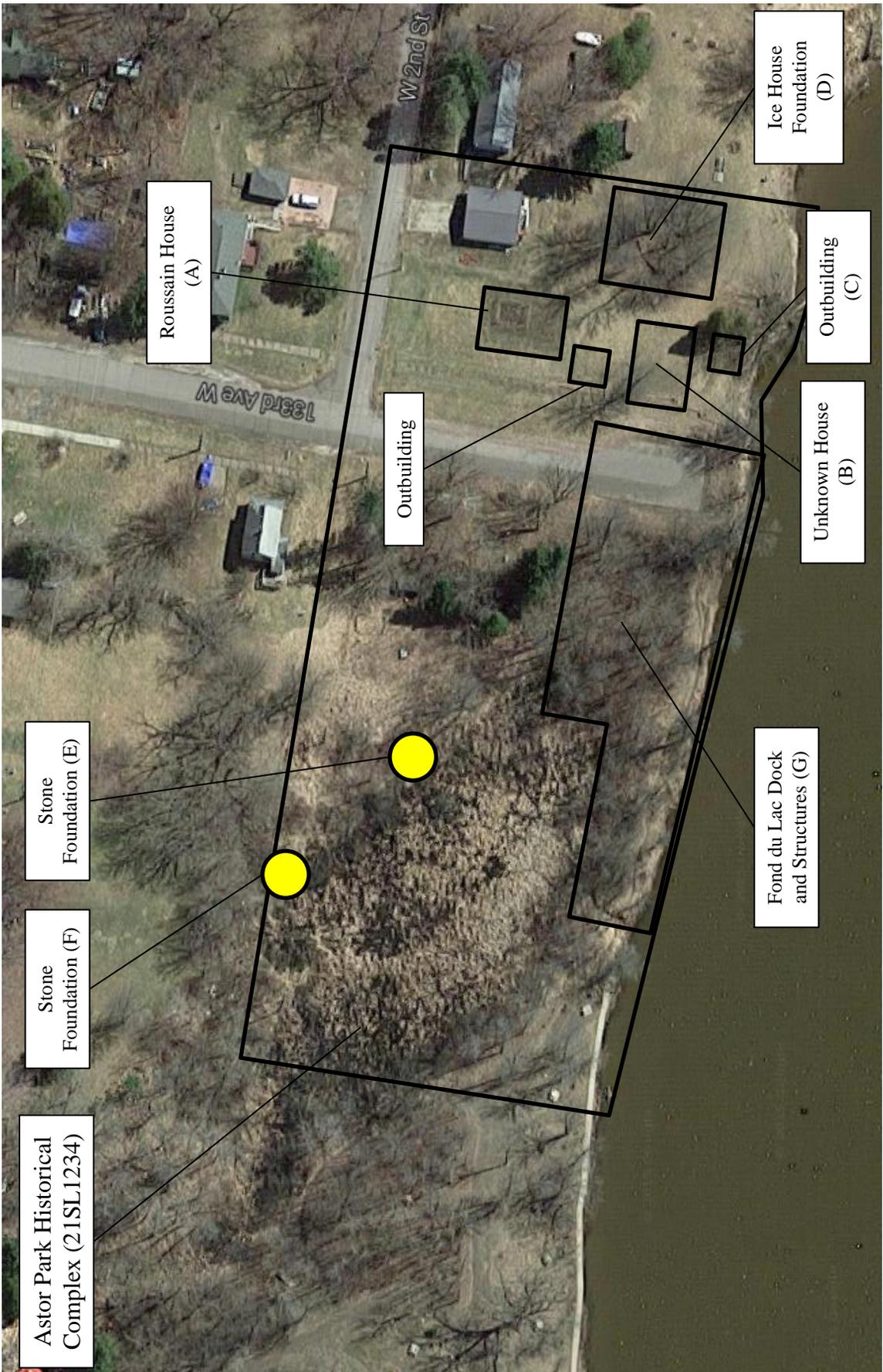


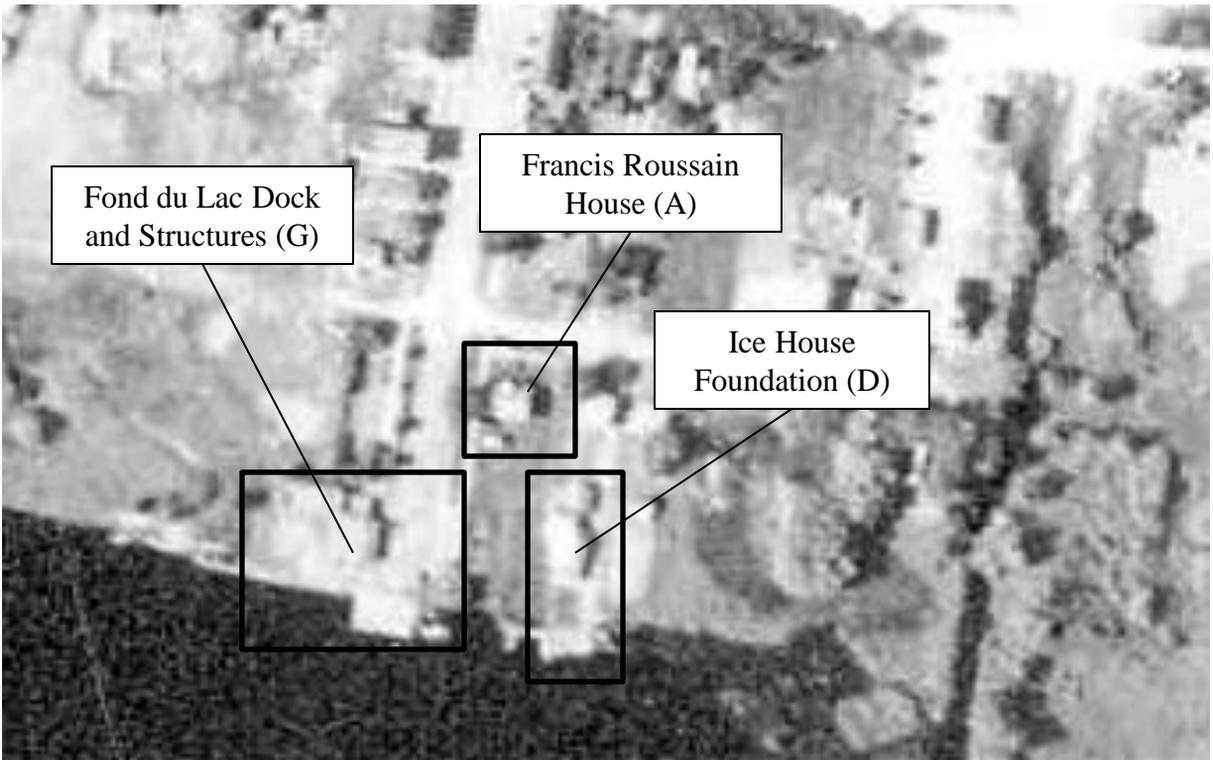
Location of the Astor Park Historical Complex. Esko, Minn. – Wis. 1954 (1993). 1:24,000 USGS topographic map.



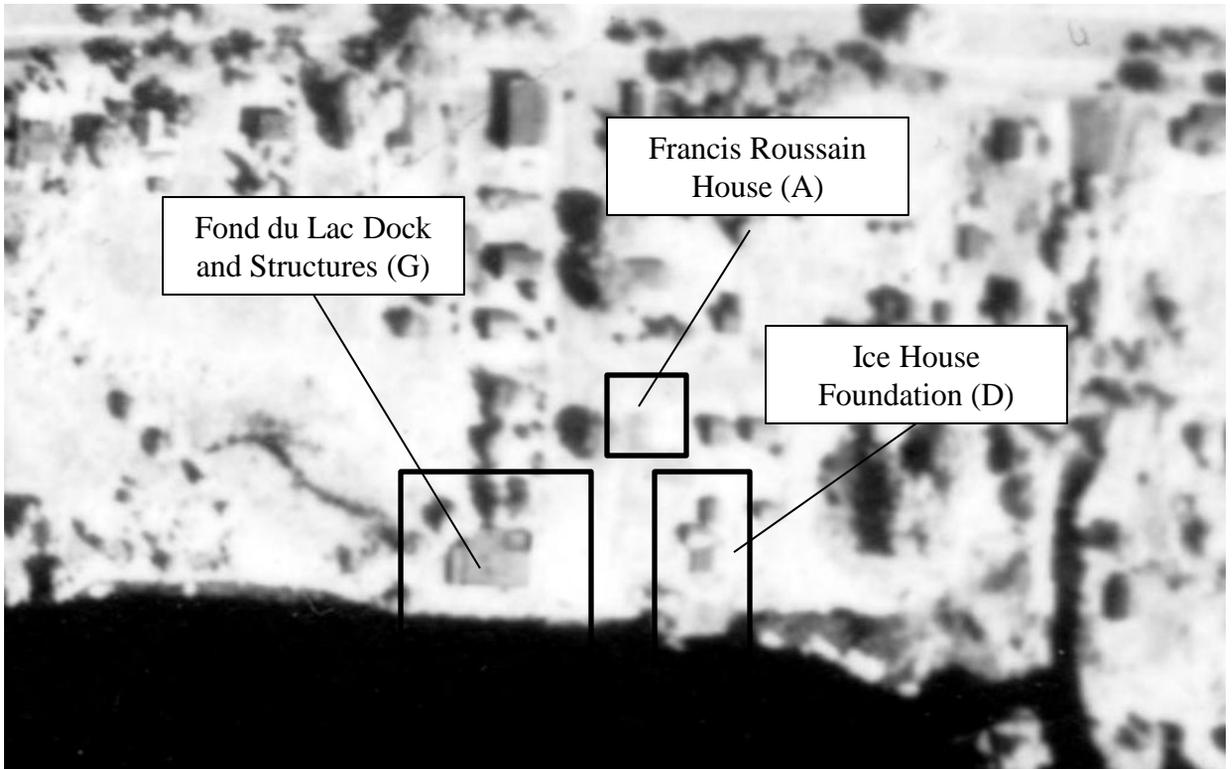
ASTOR PARK HISTORICAL COMPLEX - 21SL1234

	SHOVEL TEST POSITIVE (HISTORIC MATERIALS)		UP SLOPE		ROCKS		PARK SIGN		CUT BANK / PLATFORM		DEPRESSION
	MARSH VEGETATION		FLAG POLE		PARK BENCH		PARK SIGN		CUT BANK / PLATFORM		DEPRESSION

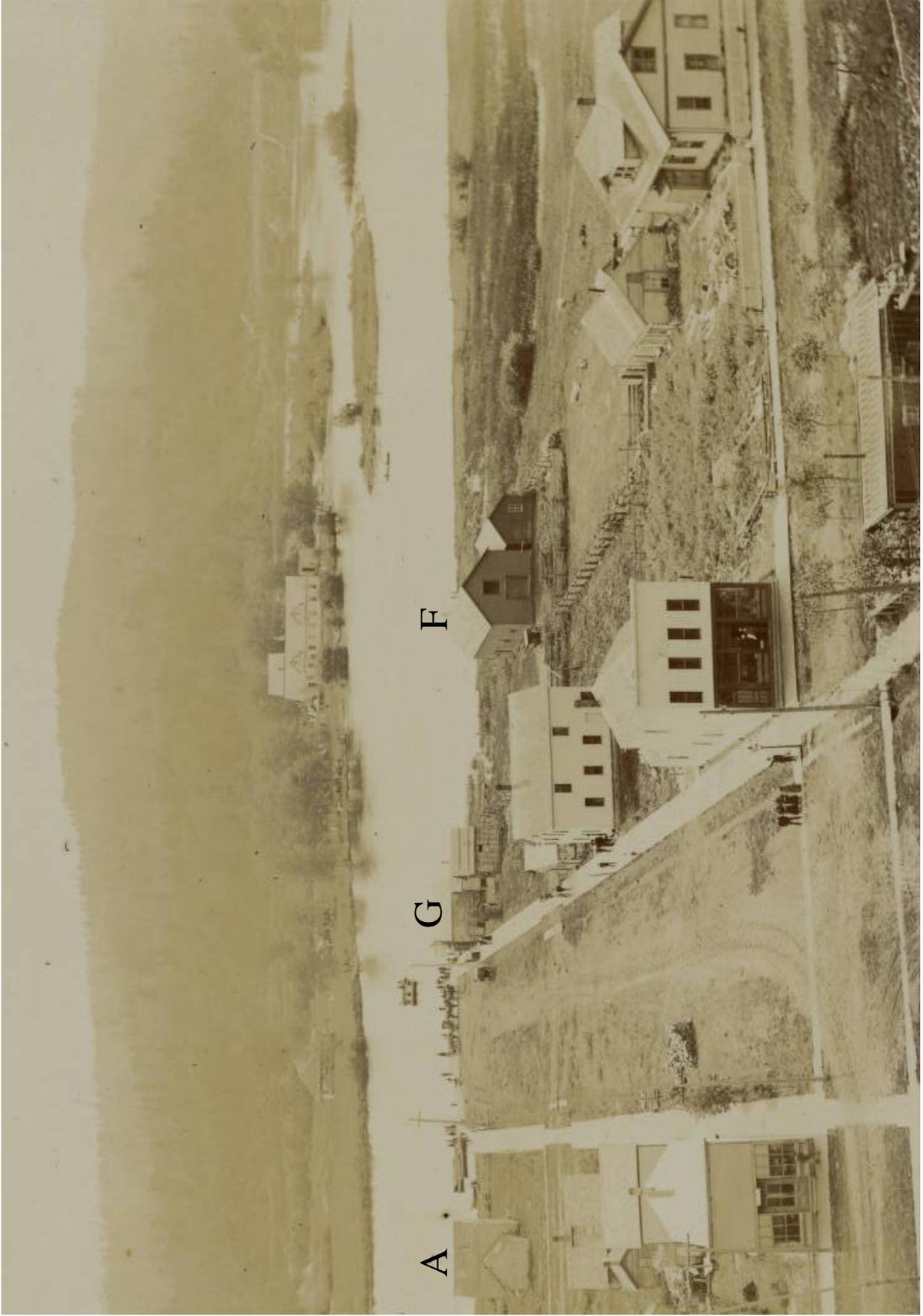




Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1940 historic air photograph. MN DNR Historic Air Photo CIR-029-085 taken 07/16/1940.

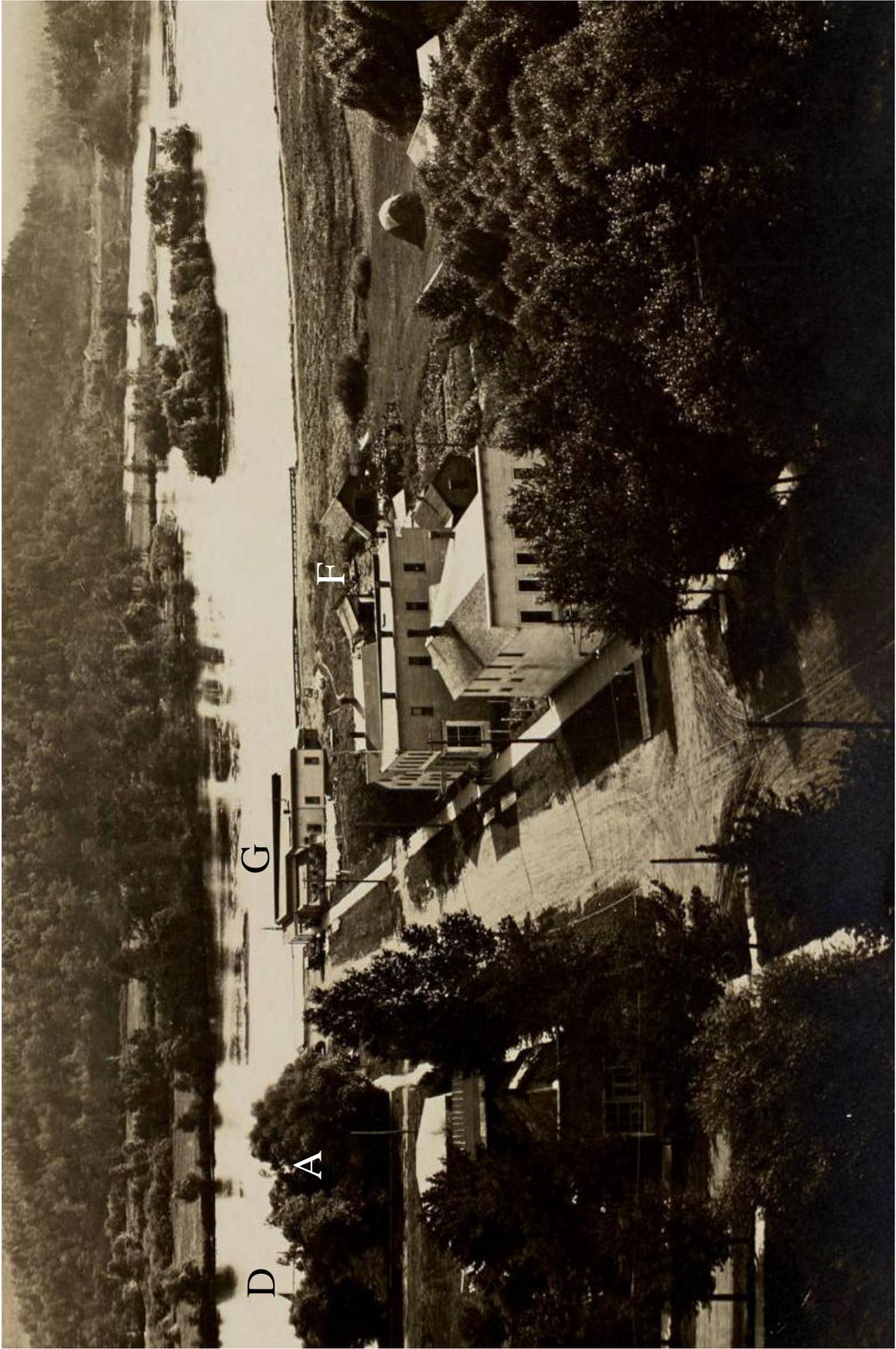


Location of features recorded overlaid upon 1948 historic air photograph. MN DNR Historic Air Photo SLC-001-004 taken 09/01/1948.

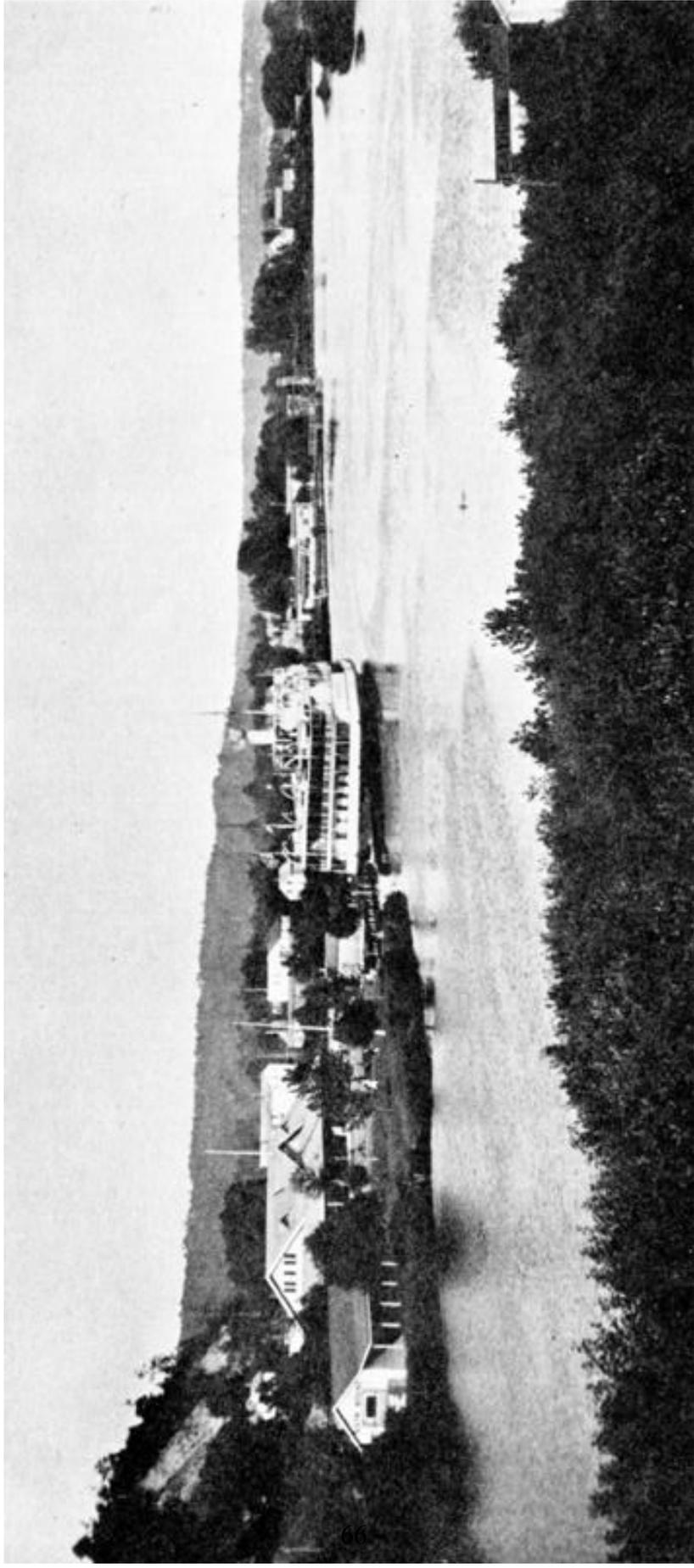


133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1904(?). University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 414.2. MDL Identifier: umn001403.

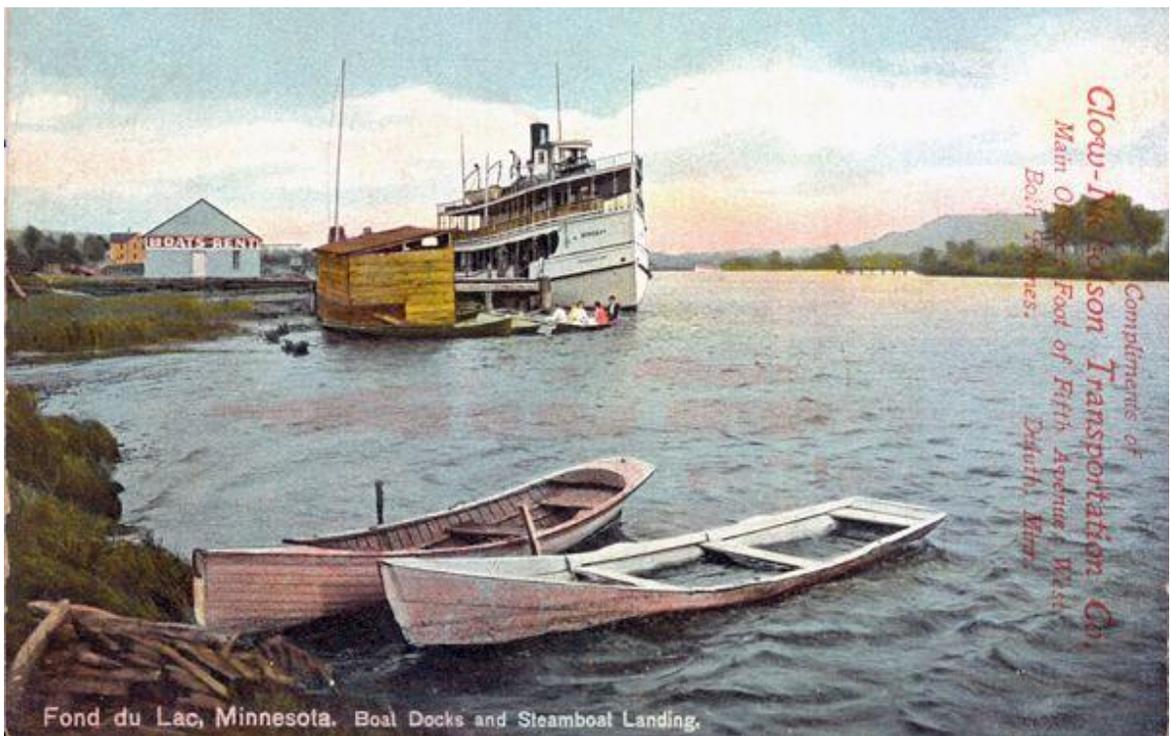




133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1921. University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 3647-102-101. MDL Identifier: umn275999.



Photograph of Tourism Excursion Steamer *Montauk* docked at Fond du Lac, c. 1930. The Fond du Lac Inn is visible on the left of the steamer and the docking area located at what is now Astor Park is in the background to the right of the steamer. Digital photograph obtained from the *Zenith City Archives*. < <http://zenithcity.com/a-good-place-to-go/>>.



Postcard from the Clow-Nicholson Transportation Company showing the Tourism Excursion Steamer *Newsboy* docked at Fond du Lac dated between 1900 and 1915. Digital photograph obtained from the *Zenith City Archives*.
< <http://zenithcity.com/a-good-place-to-go/>>.



Postcard showing the Tourism Excursion Steamer *Montauk* dated between 1925 and 1940. Digital photograph obtained from the *Zenith City Archives*.
< <http://zenithcity.com/a-good-place-to-go/>>.

APPENDIX IV: Historic Photographs of Historical Park Area

Historic Photographs Appendix

Photograph 1: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1888.

Photograph 2: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1904 (?).

Photograph 3: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1904 (?).

Photograph 4: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1908.

Photograph 5: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1921.

Photograph 6: Photo of 133rd Avenue West c. 1930 (?) [poss. post-1942].

Photograph 7: Photo of the American Fur Company Wholesale Store c. 1890.

Photograph 8: Photo of the American Fur Company Office and Retail Store c. 1890.

Photograph 9: Photo of the American Fur Company unidentified structure c. 1890.

Photograph 10: Photo of the *Montauk* docked at the Fond du Lac Inn c. 1930.

Legend:

A - Fond du Lac Dock at the end of 133rd Avenue West (removed).

B - House (removed).

C - House in Fond du Lac (existing).

D - Francis Roussain House (removed).

E - Fond du Lac Post Office building (removed).

F - Structures near the Fond du Lac Dock (removed).

G - Barn (removed).

H - J. J. Astor Trading Post Office (removed).

I - Old Fond du Lac Depot building (existing).

J - Unknown House recorded during survey (removed).

K - Large boarding house, according to neighbors (removed).

L - Ice House recorded during survey, according to neighbors (removed).

M - *Montauk* Excursion Steamer (removed).

Historic Photograph Review

Several historic photographs of the Fond du Lac neighborhood at 133rd Avenue West are available from the archives, from roughly the same perspective, as a result of the second Fond du Lac train depot location on the hill above 133rd Avenue West. All photographs were obtained from the University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections via the *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>> on November 13, 2015.

Photograph 1

This is the oldest known photograph in the set, taken in 1888. The date is significant because this is the year the Duluth "Short Line" railroad was constructed, allowing rail freight to bypass the Fond du Lac neighborhood. However, the old Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad running through the Fond du Lac neighborhood remained a commuter rail line into the 1930s. This photograph was likely taken from the site of the new railroad depot before it was built in 1890.

Visible in the photograph is a small sail or steam vessel located at the dock at the end of 133rd Avenue West (A). Also visible is a large house structure (B). Another large house is visible (C). The scaffolding on the side of (C) also suggests it is recently constructed; the structure is still standing today and is known as the "Fond du Lac Apartments." The locations of the Francis Roussain House (D) and the Fond du Lac Post Office (E) are obscured by a large pine tree; while the Roussain House was likely standing at the time, it is unclear if the Post Office was yet in existence.

Photograph 2

This photograph is dated to 1904 and accompanied by a question mark. A team of horses and carriages are visible near the dock, along with beached canoes (A). Houses (B) and (C) are visible, as are the Roussain House (D) and the Fond du Lac Post Office (E). Also visible for the first time are structures (F) to the west (right hand side) of the dock. A barn structure is also visible (G). Of particular interest is structure (H), which is identified as the Office of the American Fur Company Trading Post. The structure size, shape, and construction is nearly identical to a photograph of the AFC Office (Luukkonen 2007: 209; Photograph 8), including the dovetailed log construction and the locations of the windows and doorways on the east side. The office building appears to have been converted to personal use, and a chicken coop appears to have been constructed on the south side of the building. Next to the AFC office is the first Fond du Lac Depot building (I) which still stands today; it appears to have been converted into a personal residence.

Photograph 3

This photograph is also dated to 1904 and accompanied by a question mark. Overall, it looks similar to Photograph 2 and includes all structures A-G. However, there are some slight differences. The structures at (F) are smaller than in Photograph 2, indicating the one closest to the water may have been rebuilt. There is an addition to the Post Office (E) to the east (left hand side) which is not present in Photograph 2. There is also a second addition onto the south side (back side) of house structure (C). This addition is flush with the roof and remains part of the structure as it stands today. Considering the development present in Photograph 3, it is likely that the photograph was taken shortly after Photograph 2.

Photograph 4

This photograph appears to be one of the first colorized photographs of the Fond du Lac neighborhood, and is accompanied by the caption "COPYRIGHT - 1908 - F. L. WRIGHT - ST. PAUL." It would seem the photograph is from Frank Lloyd Wright. In this photograph, structures A-G are present, as are two new structures. Structure (J) is an unknown house constructed near the shoreline and dock at (A). Structure (J) was first recorded during the field survey and corroborated by the historic photographs. Structure (K) was identified by neighbors as a large rectangular boarding house structure. The structure at (F) appears to have changed again from Photographs 2 and 3. The house structure (C) gained another addition to the west (right hand side), which is how the structure appears today. The Post Office (E) no longer has the addition to the east (left hand side). One thing of note is the row of medium-sized trees in the foreground of house structure (C). These trees are visible as a row of recent plantings in Photograph 2; if these are the same trees, then it suggests the date in Photograph 2 is correct.

Photograph 5

This photograph is a high-resolution panorama of the Fond du Lac neighborhood with the view of 133rd Avenue West as the center point. It is accompanied by the date 1921, and all structures A-K are present in the photograph. The roof of one additional structure (L) is present east (left hand side) of the Roussain House (D). The foundation of this structure was recorded during the field survey and identified by neighbors as a commercial ice house, which would sell cut blocks of ice from the river to residents for their personal food storage ice boxes. Once again, the structure (F) has changed and grown much larger. This is probably indicative of the increase in steamboat tourism to the Fond du Lac neighborhood. Not visible in this section of the photograph but visible in the full panorama to the west is the Fond du Lac Inn, which was a large tourism destination at the time. Docked outside of the Fond du Lac Inn is the steamboat the *Rotarian*. The *Rotarian* was sold in 1927, suggesting the date of 1921 is accurate. Structure (G) is demolished in this photograph. The roof of structure (I) is present in the photograph; the location of structure (H) is marked but obscured by trees, if it is still standing.

Photograph 6

This photograph is accompanied by the date 1930 with a question mark. All structures except (D), (E), and (L) are present as a result of the viewing angle of the photograph. Structure (H) is marked but obscured by trees, if it is still standing. All structures appear unchanged, except that structure (G) is rebuilt from Photograph 5. In the west (right hand corner) of the photograph is a steamboat (M) docked outside of the Fond du Lac Inn. The source claims the steamboat is the *Montauk* which operated from 1924 to 1947. Also visible is the reconstruction Highway 23 bridge, which took place in 1942 according to MnDOT. This would place this photograph in the 1940s and not the 1930s. Also visible in the photos are several automobiles which could suggest the photograph is taken much later than Photograph 5.

Additional photographs were obtained from the *Zenith City Archives*, an online forum for freelance historical research focused on Duluth and NE Minnesota <<http://zenithcity.com/zenith-city-history-archives/>>. These images were originally obtained from the Duluth Public Library and made available online in the *Zenith City Archives*.

Photograph 7

This photograph is dated to the 1890s and portrays an American Fur Company Trading Post Wholesale Store at Fond du Lac. Based on a similar, wider-shot photograph (Luukkonen 2007:165), this structure would have been located near the St. Louis River somewhere between Structures (F) and (G).

Photograph 8

This photograph is also dated to the 1890s and was likely taken at the same time as Photograph 7. The structure is identified in Luukkonen (2007:209) as the American Fur Company Trading Post Retail Store and Office located at Fond du Lac. There are no additional photographs of the structure known at this time; however, a building of similar construction is visible in Photograph 2 (Structure H). In viewing the original Photograph 2, one can see the similar construction details: the large window to the right, the entrance, the smaller window / opening, and the opening which appears boarded up in both photographs. In addition, the construction method used is an identical dovetailed log construction type. The structure may have been repurposed as a barn; it has what appears to be a chicken coop built on to the back (south side) of it in Photograph 2.

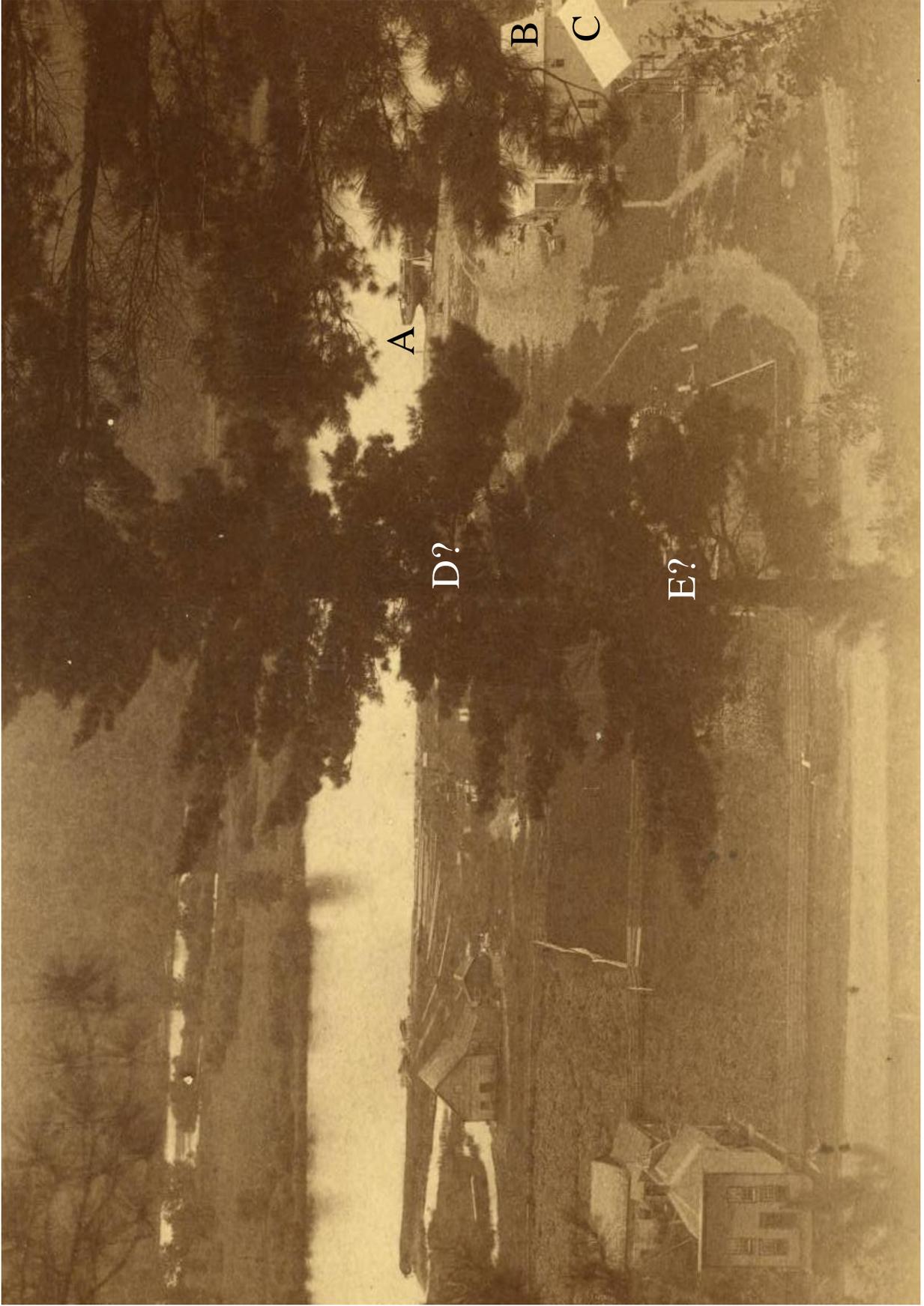
Photograph 9

This photograph is also dated to the 1890s and was likely taken at the same time as Photographs 7 and 8. The function and location of this structure are both unknown, but it is identified as a structure associated with the American Fur Company Trading Post at Fond du Lac. While there are several outbuildings visible in the historic photographs of 133rd Avenue

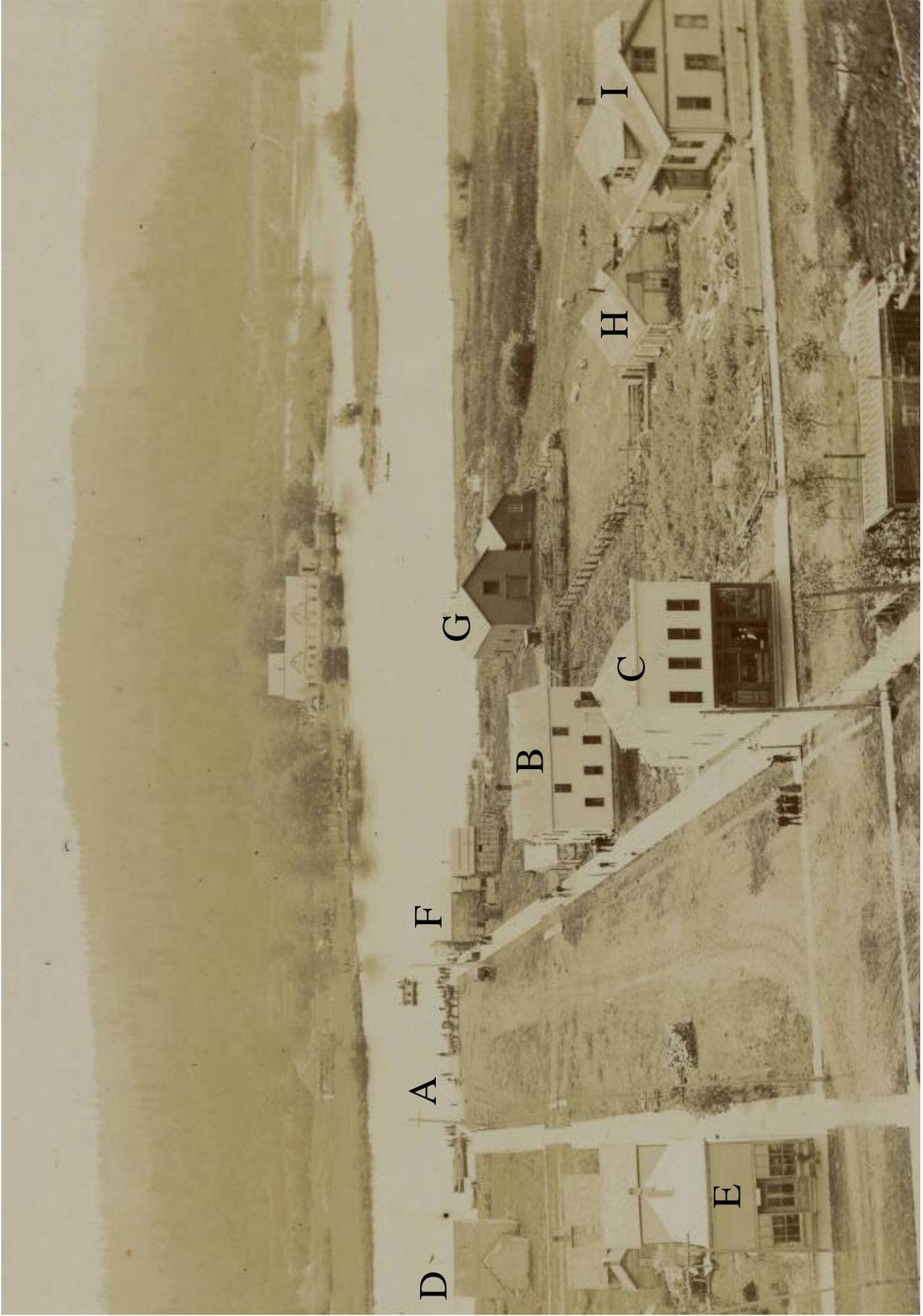
West, it cannot be determined with confidence whether any are representative of this structure. No additional photographs of this structure are known to exist.

Photograph 10

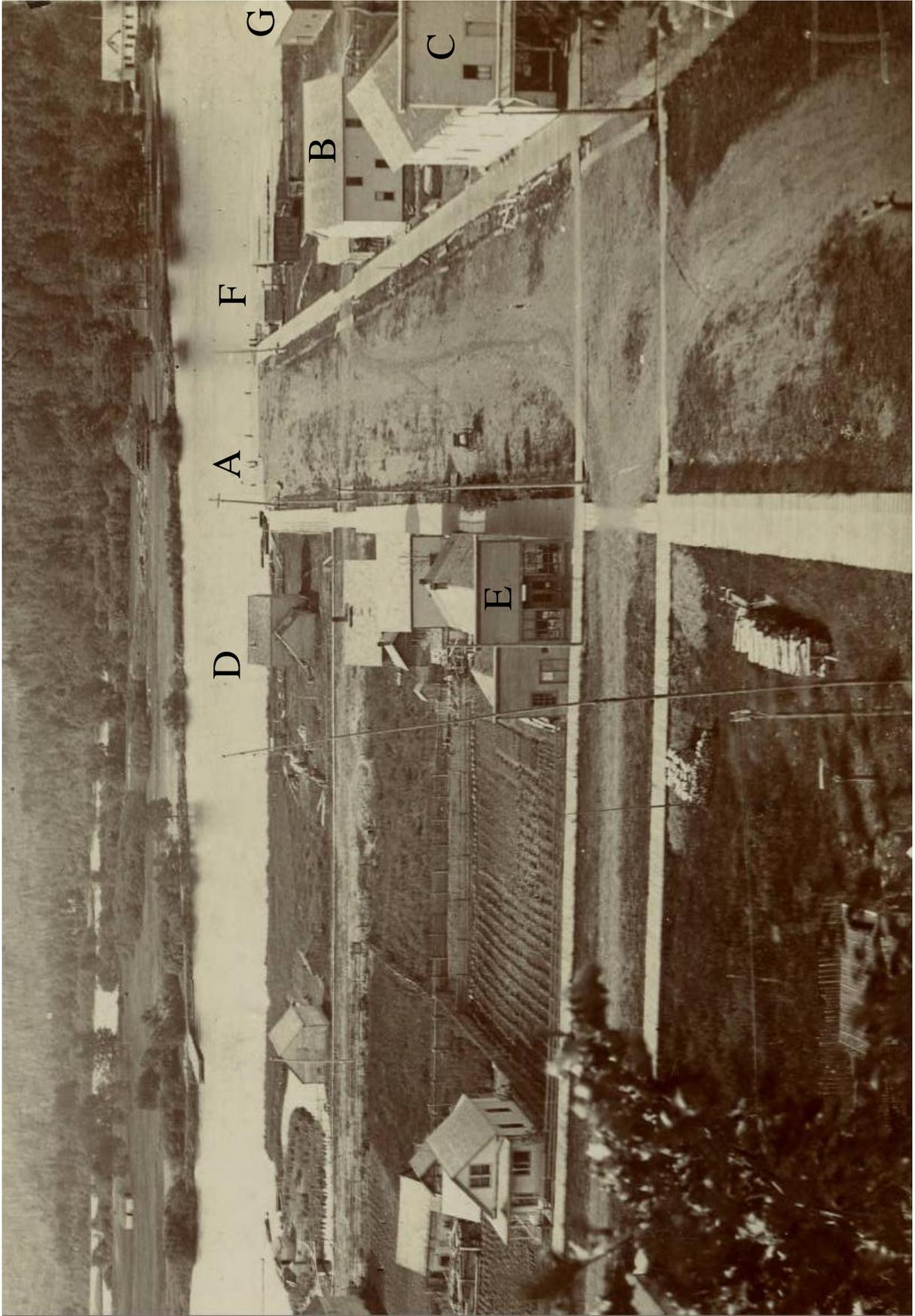
This photograph of the *Montauk* Steamboat is dated to the 1930s. The *Montauk* operated from 1924 to 1947 and was part of a fleet of tourism steamboats which operated from the 1890s to the 1940s. The steamer is docked at the Fond du Lac Inn, which was a popular tourism destination located on what is now the Fond du Lac Campground. Other tourism steamers which operated at different times included the *Plow Boy*, *News Boy*, *Chicora*, *Columbia*, and the *Rotarian*. The *Montauk* was the last of the fleet in operation.



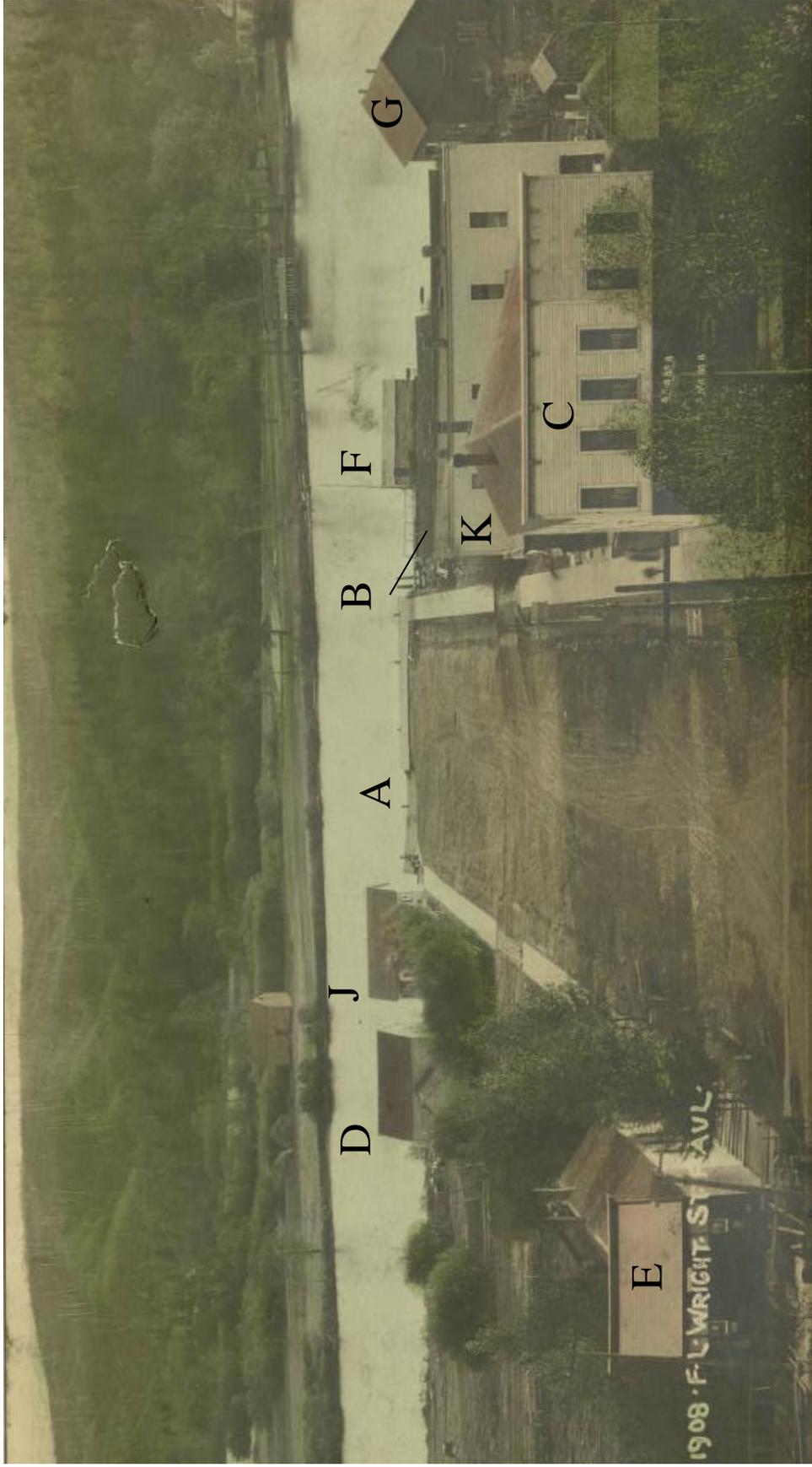
Photograph 1: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1888. University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 418.2. MDL Identifier: umn001489.



Photograph 2: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1904(?). University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 414.2. MDL Identifier: umn001403.



Photograph 3: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1904(?). University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 414.2. MDL Identifier: umn001403.



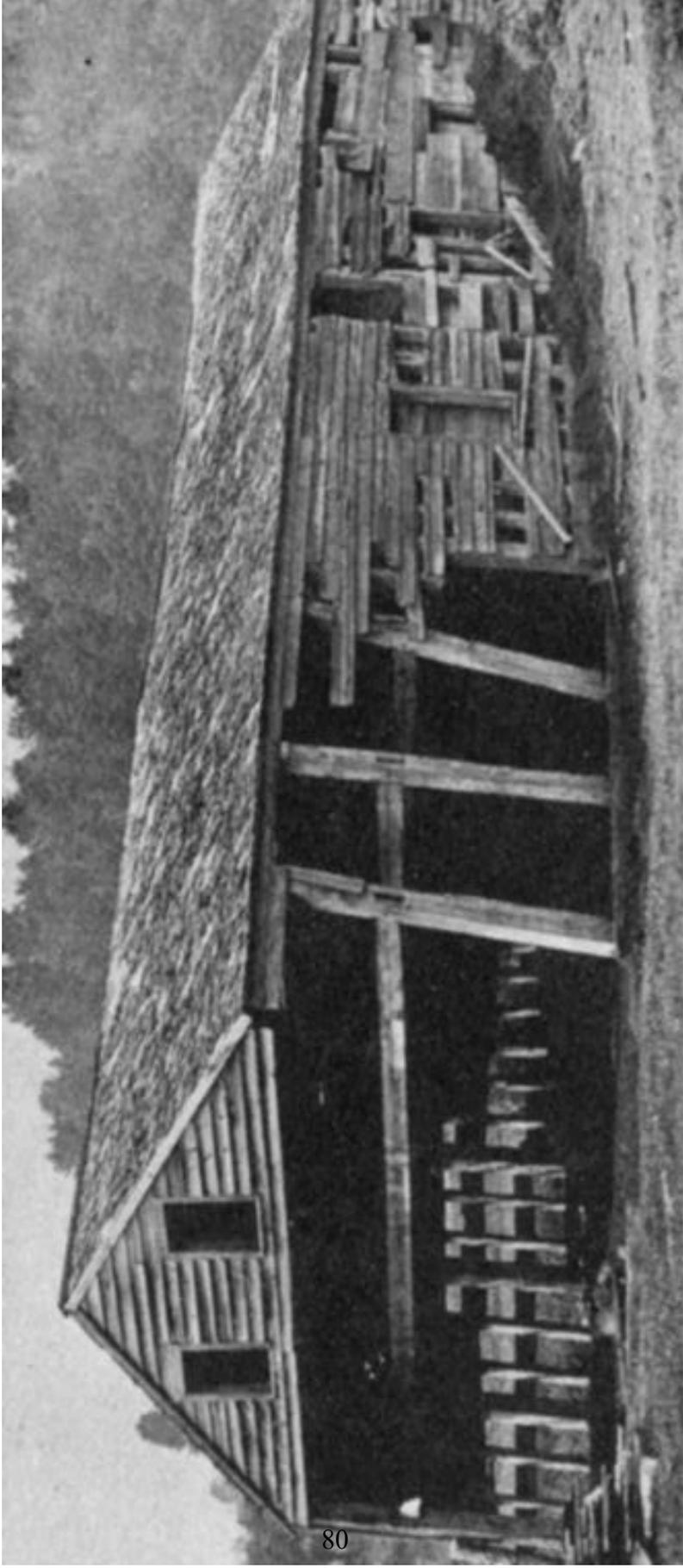
Photograph 4: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1908. University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 413.2. MDL Identifier: umn001277.



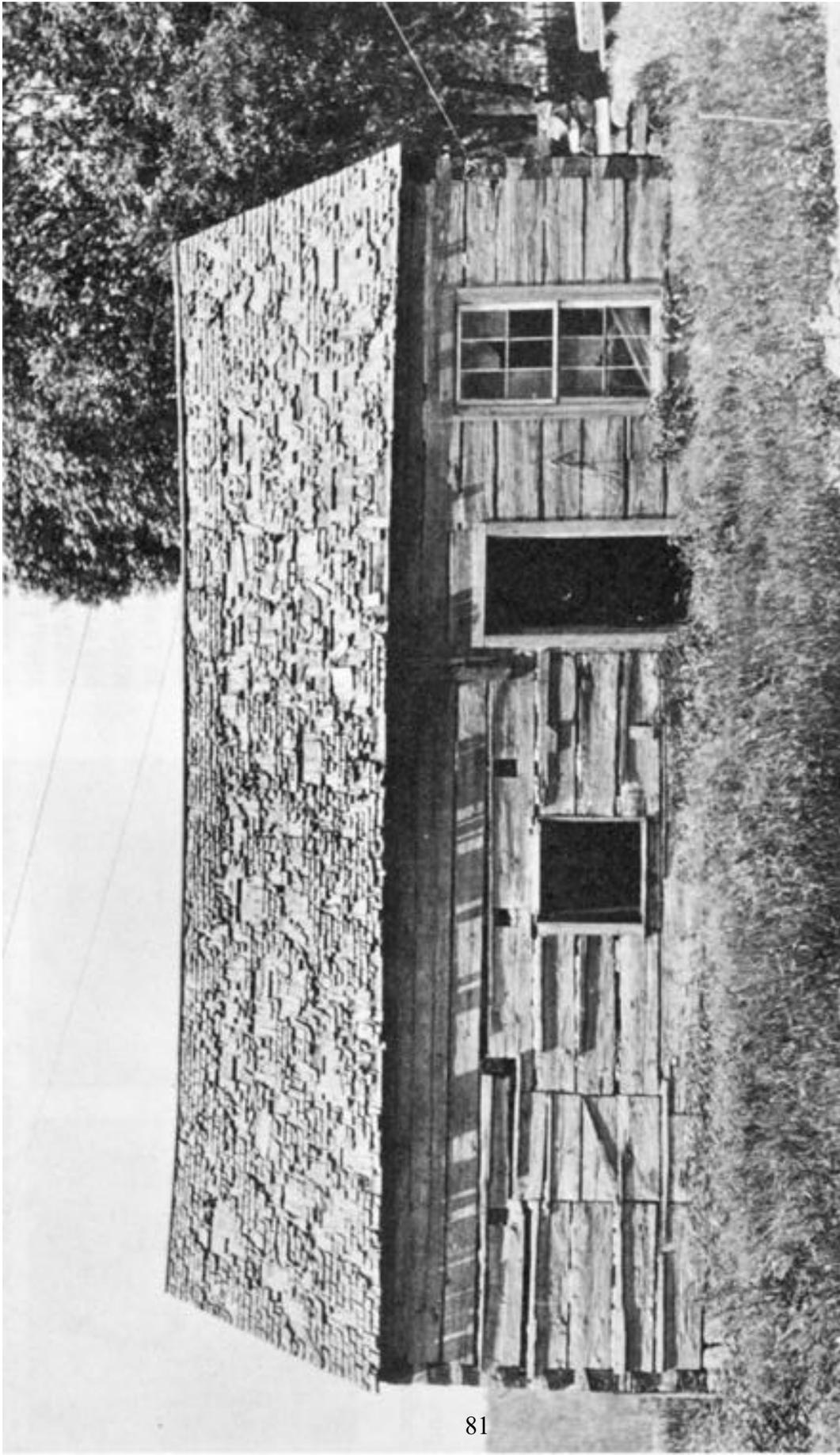
Photograph 5: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1921. University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 3647-102-101. MDL Identifier: umn275999.



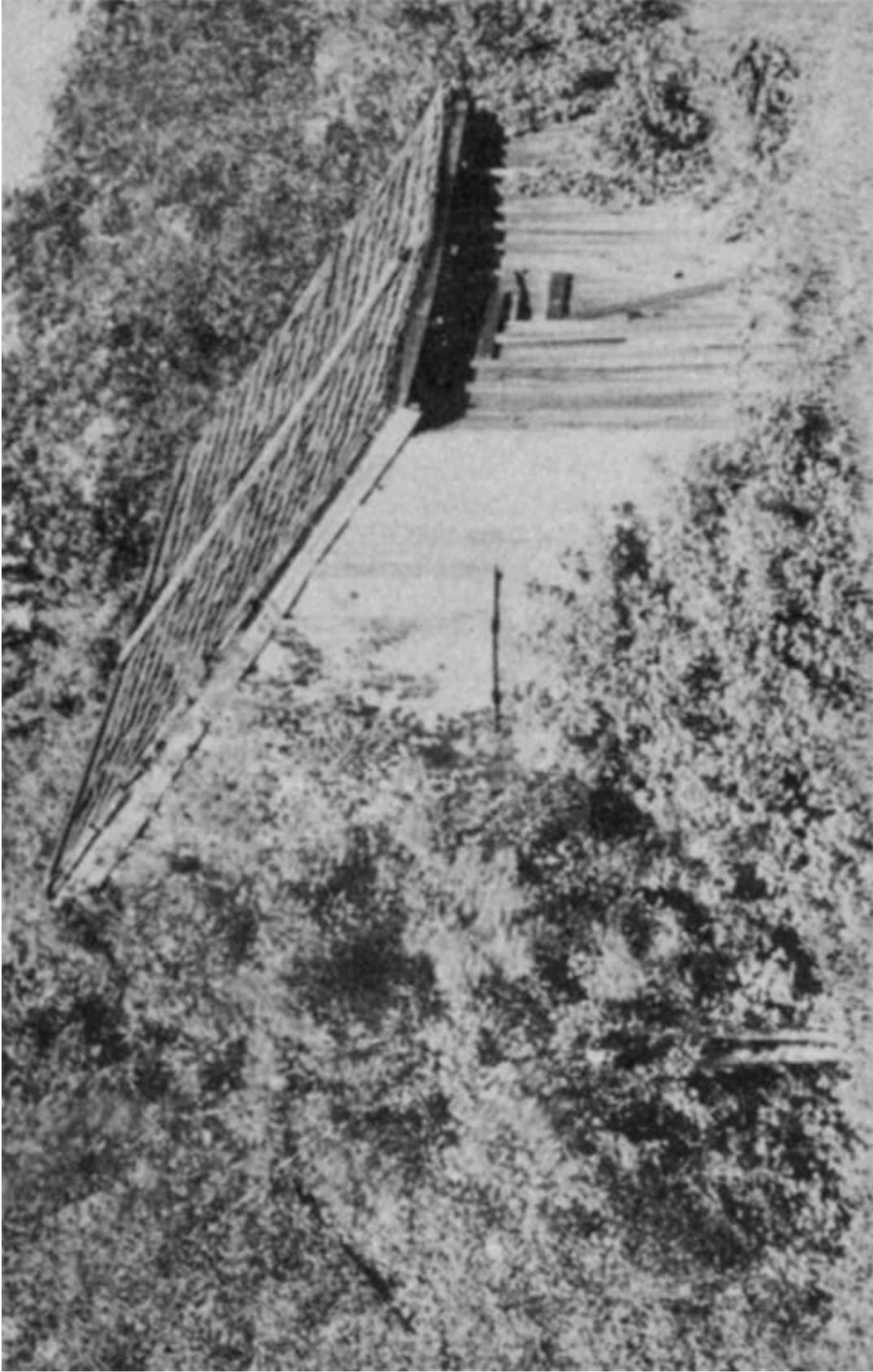
Photograph 6: 133rd Avenue West in Fond du Lac neighborhood of Duluth, MN c. 1930(?) [poss. 1942]. University of Minnesota Duluth, Kathryn A. Martin Library, Northeast Minnesota Historical Center Collections. Accessed via *Minnesota Reflections Digital Collections* <<http://reflections.mndigital.org/>>. November 13, 2015. Local identifier : 2365 7-s2421-b3f2. MDL Identifier: umn96986.



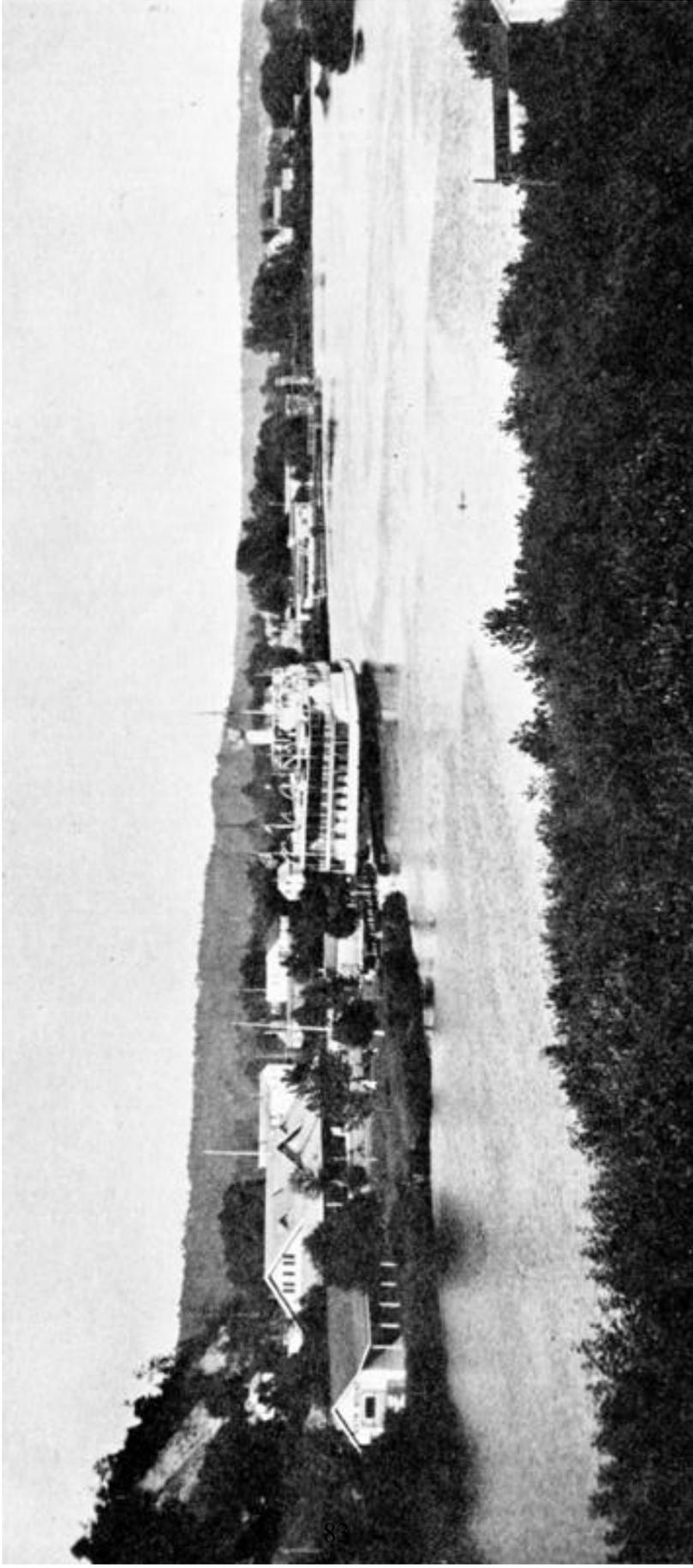
Photograph 7: American Fur Company Trading Post structure at Fond du Lac identified as the wholesale store. Based on similar photographs it appears to be viewing northwest. Photograph from the Duluth Public Library and accessed via the *Zenith City Archives*. < <http://zenithcity.com/lost-landmark-the-american-fur-company-post/>>. November 13, 2015.



Photograph 8: American Fur Company Trading Post structure at Fond du Lac identified as the trading post office (Structure H). Photograph appears to be viewing west. Photograph from the Duluth Public Library and accessed via the *Zenith City Archives*. <<http://zenithcity.com/lost-landmark-the-american-fur-company-post/>>. November 13, 2015.



Photograph 9: American Fur Company Trading Post structure at Fond du Lac not identified. Viewing angle unknown. Photograph from the Duluth Public Library and accessed via the *Zenith City Archives*. < <http://zenithcity.com/lost-landmark-the-american-fur-company-post/>>. November 13, 2015.



Photograph 10: Tourism excursion Steamer the *Montauk* (Feature M) docked at the Fond du Lac Inn c. 1930s. Photograph appears to be taken from the Highway 23 Bridge, viewing northeast. Photograph from the Duluth Public Library and accessed via the *Zenith City Archives*. < <http://zenithcity.com/a-good-place-to-go/>>. November 13, 2015.