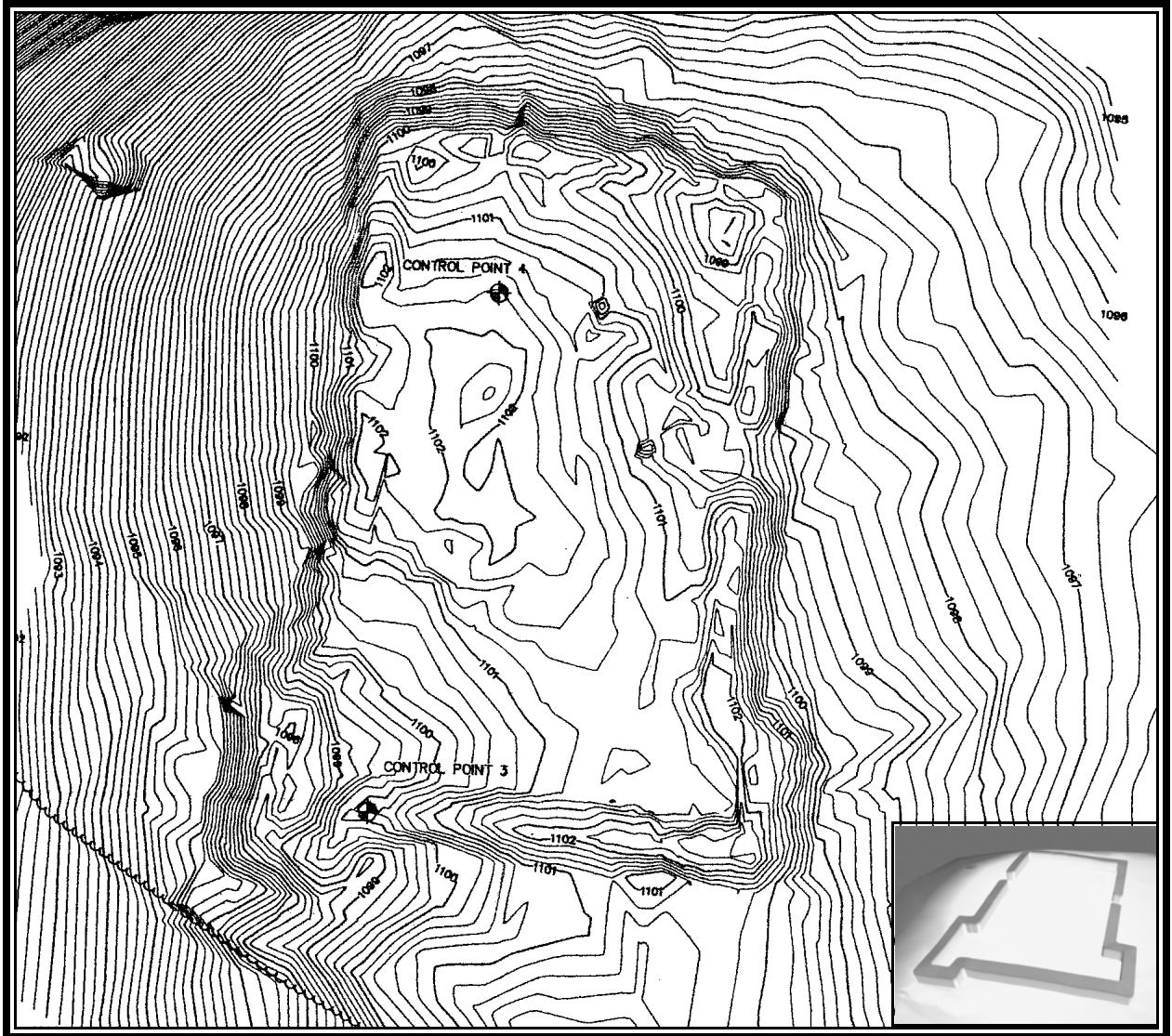


ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA: 2001 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
September 2002

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Cover image: OSA topographic map of the Pipe Lake Sod Fort, 21ME0031, a Dakota Conflict era (1862-1863) military fortification.

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PREFACE

This document provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2001 calendar year. The reports are kept on file at the OSA.

Project report summaries are arranged alphabetically by the county in which the project was implemented. Projects involving multiple counties are cross-listed under all of the individual counties involved. Within counties, the reports are arranged alphabetically by author. Following the title is a short abstract/summary of each report. In many cases this is the actual report abstract; in others, due to space limitations, only a summary is included.

Annual statewide programmatic reports are listed in a separate section after the rest of the reports, and following each is a list of the counties in which projects were located. Please also refer to this section for additional county-specific information.

At the end of the volume is an appendix of the sites covered by the various reports listed.

Any errors of omission or commission are the responsibility of the OSA. Should any such errors be noted, please contact the office directly.

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist

September 2002

Aitkin

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

DNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Johnson Life Estate

The property that is the subject of this review is part of a larger parcel purchased in 1989 by DNR Division of Fisheries for aquatic habitat protection. The holder of this life estate passed away early in 2001. DNR decided to sell the life estate parcel, including the residence, as well as some additional acreage. The parcel to be sold is 270 feet by 500 feet in size, totaling 3.1 acres. It includes no lake frontage and therefore would not provide DNR with any opportunity for management of aquatic habitat. Field review of this project was conducted on August 16, 2001 by Patricia Emerson. Visual examination of the parcel did not result in identification of any surface features that might suggest PreContact or Contact Period occupation, or any PostContact occupation except that represented by the late 20th-Century buildings and associated features. One transect of shovel tests was dug just inside the western property boundary, starting from a point close to the southwestern corner of the parcel. Soil profiles showed shallow very sandy dark brown loam over yellow-brown coarse sand. Evidence of recent disturbance, probably related to the installation of a utility pole, was noted in the southwestern corner of the parcel. No cultural materials were recovered from any shovel test. The total area surveyed was approximately 3.1 acres in size. No cultural materials or features except those related to a late-20th century occupation were observed during surface survey or in any shovel test. It appears that there are "no historic properties" in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the sale of the Johnson Life Estate property proceed as planned with no further review.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Wealthwood Golf Estates, Wealthwood Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota

Northern Environmental Technologies, Inc. is preparing an EAW for the proposed Wealthwood Golf Estates Development in Wealthwood Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota. The proposed 340-acre development will consist of 54 single-family housing lots and an 18-hole championship golf course, including a clubhouse facility. During August of 2001, Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the requested cultural resources survey. Field review was completed on August 29-30, 2001, in a manner that meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The project area is located north of Mille Lacs Lake and is separated from the latter only by a narrow ridge. Most of the area encompasses drained peat lands but within its west/northwestern third, there are low uplands with better drained, sandy soil. Much of the southern portion of the area has been under cultivation while the rest, until recently, was almost completely wooded. Field survey was limited to surface reconnaissance as all areas with archaeological potential almost without exception had been impacted by the clearing, tree stump removal and grading that already has been completed for the 18-hole golf course, the owner's residence and a new access road leading up to it. All these areas offered excellent subsoil exposure that eliminated the need for shovel testing. All were inspected along transects walked at five to six meter intervals, with negative results. The previously inventoried historic cemetery (21AK0063) was field checked and found to be in a fair state of preservation -- all wooded and for the most part protected by a fence built by the MnDNR a few decades ago. The developer intends to protect the entire cemetery and its wooded setting with improved fencing that is expanded to shelter also the graves that were on the periphery. In addition, a 50-foot buffer will be left natural around the fenced area. On the basis of the negative results of the archaeological survey and the developer's intention to protect the cemetery, it was recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resource investigations.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program - Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Rice River Hunter Access Road, Aitkin County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed construction of a hunter access road in the Aitkin State Wildlife Management Area. The DNR Division of Wildlife will likely be seeking federal reimbursement for the project costs from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing was conducted at the project site in October and November of 2001. The field investigations encompassed approximately three acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the area to be potentially affected by the proposed undertaking.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Waukenabo Lake Public Water Access, Aitkin County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed expanding the parking area at a Public Water Access along the southern shore of Waukenabo Lake in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological field assessment, surface reconnaissance, and subsurface archaeological shovel testing, were completed during September of 2000. These Reviews have indicated that the proposed reconstruction of the parking lot at the Waukenabo Lake Public Water Access should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Blackface Lake Public Water Access, Aitkin County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed constructing a new launch ramp at a minimally developed facility located along the western shore of Blackface Lake, in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The cultural resource assessment for this project was comprised of a visual inspection of the project area supplemented with limited soil coring. This review, completed in August of 2000, demonstrated that the entire Public Water Access had been constructed on a substantial prism of fill. Should ground disturbing activities be confined to the area of the existing development, improvements to the launch ramp at the Public

Water Access at Blackface Lake should not result in disturbances to any intact soils. Consequently, the proposed undertaking should not affect archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as currently proposed. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Anoka

Arzigian, Constance (2001)

21-AN-0002 Burial Site Authentication, Centerville, Anoka County, Minnesota

T.H. Lewis first mapped the single linear and twelve conical Centerville Lake Mounds of site 21AN0002 in Anoka County Minnesota in 1883. The site has been plowed for over half a century, and by the 1940's Wilford described most of the mounds as obliterated from plowing. Development plans in 2000 initiated field investigations to evaluate whether intact cultural features still exist at the site. In October 2000, the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist contracted with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology center to conduct test excavations and limited stripping of the plow zone to identify subsurface features. Probing with a soil corer proved inconclusive due to the extreme bioturbation at the site. Therefore, a belly scraper was used to strip 3-meter wide trenches across each mound locus to a maximum depth of about 70 cm below the modern ground surface. Plowing that has penetrated into the B horizon in most places has heavily impacted the site. No cultural features were identified.

Johnson, Don and Jessica Shuster (2000)

Investigation at the Veidt Bottling works Site, Anoka, Minnesota

Hemisphere Field Services was contracted to conduct a limited investigation of the Veidt Bottling Works Site in Anoka, Minnesota. The plan was to conduct the investigation in two phases. The first phase consisted of geophysical investigations and shovel testing. The objective of the geophysical surveys was to map buried deposits and artifacts possibly related to the bottling works. Shovel tests were conducted over targets identified by the geophysical surveys. The goal of the shovel tests was to determine the nature of the subsurface material that was causing the geophysical responses. The second phase of the investigation would be conducted if the results of the first phase identified suitable buried deposits related to the bottling works. Geophysical surveys were conducted over two parcels of land for a total of approximately 1.2 acres. Surveys were conducted on October 3 through 5, 2000. Two geophysical methods were used at the site: magnetometry and electrical resistance. Shovel tests were excavated at 21 locations within the Veidt Bottling Works area. These shovel tests were placed over selected geophysical targets identified by the magnetic and resistivity surveys. Most of the shovel tests demonstrated that the soil at the site has been disturbed. Excavations were unable to reach below historic fill in 19 of the shovel tests. Many of these tests had concrete, metal pipes, or other large historic items that blocked the excavations. Other tests were excavated to a depth of 100 centimeters below the surface and did not reach below the historic fill. Most of the tests revealed historic artifacts and soil disturbance. The majority of artifacts recovered were household items, and all bottle glass recovered was fragmentary. Deposits of intact bottles were not found. Further work is not recommended at the Veidt Bottling Works.

Mather, David and Joseph McFarlane (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Rum River Trail in the City of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Rum River Trail in the city of Anoka. The project entails the construction of a bituminous pedestrian/bicycle trail for 1.75 miles along the east bank of the river, extending from the Burlington Northern Railroad northward to County Road 116. The SHPO has recommended that an archaeological survey be completed of the (approximately) northern two-thirds of the trail corridor. The investigation was conducted under contract between the city of Anoka and Loucks Associates. The archaeological field work was completed in June and July 2001. The project area has been disturbed to varying degrees by historic land use and development. However, it is also known to be an area of high archaeological potential. Archaeological survey of the Rum River Trail alignment was accomplished primarily through surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. All shovel tests were completed with negative results. One piece of lithic debitage was recovered from the ground surface near the north edge of the project area. Further investigation of this area found no further cultural artifacts and confirmed that the natural soil integrity had been severely compromised. It is the recommendation of the investigators that the Rum River Trail project proceed without further cultural resource review.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

BRW, Inc. was contracted by the MnDOT to develop a historical context for farmsteads in the 36 counties comprising the southeastern and central region of Minnesota. It is part of three studies being conducted on farmsteads statewide, with the intent of developing a consistent evaluation tool for examining farmsteads and determining their significance and eligibility for the NRHP. The survey portion of the project included Phase I and II historical archaeology on two farmsteads (21GD0239 and 21ST0013). Field work included pedestrian survey, geophysical survey, and systematic shovel testing. Mechanical stripping of four 5x5 meter units was also accomplished at 21ST0013. Phase I architectural history survey was also conducted on selected farmsteads from each of the 36 counties. Three individual historic contexts were developed for this project: Early Farms, 1850-1880; Dairy Farms, 1880-1950; and Diversified Crop and Livestock Farms, 1880-1950. These contexts are presented in the National Register Multiple Property Nomination Form format and address associated property types, significance statements and registration requirements.

Skaar, Kent A. and Michael Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Anoka County Coon Rapids Regional Park - Cenaiko Lake Fishing Pier, Anoka County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed installing a public fishing pier at Cenaiko Trout Lake in Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park. The county-

administered recreational facility is located within the city limits of Coon Rapids in Anoka County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, completed during July of 2000, were limited to a preliminary archaeological field assessment. The review indicated that the proposed fishing pier development should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Anoka County and the City of Anoka, Rum River-South Fishing Pier, Anoka County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways, the city of Anoka and Anoka County have proposed constructing a formal Public Shorefishing Facility within an existing city/county administered Public Water Access to the Rum River within the city of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessment and archaeological surface reconnaissance studies, were completed during July of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the development of the proposed fishing platform should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Becker

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, City of Detroit Lakes, Ridgewood Parkland Acquisition, Becker County, Minnesota

The city of Detroit Lakes proposed to develop a land acquisition, known as the Ridgewood Acquisition, in Becker County, Minnesota. The land will become a nature park. Some funding for the park will come from a DNR Natural and Scenic Grant. The project area covers 61.24 acres. The entire project area is wooded and undisturbed except for an access road which runs through the center of the parcel. Visibility for surface features such as berms, pits or mounds was good. The entire project area was walked and 24 shovel tests were placed in areas of good to moderate potential for containing subsurface sites. Cultural material representing pre-contact Native American occupations were recovered from four locations within the project area. One site, facing Sucker Creek, 21BK0093, appears to be a small Late Woodland site, represented by ceramic body sherds. Three other sites, 21BK0094, 21BK0095 and 21BK0096, along the former lake shore of Big Detroit Lake, yielded lithic materials, including tools, as well as fire-cracked rock and faunal remains. Preliminary site significance evaluations indicated that all four sites appear to warrant further consideration if they may be impacted by park development.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Five Vault Toilet Installation Sites, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, and Becker Counties, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed installation of five vault toilets in recreational facilities administered by the DNR Division of Forestry. The project sites are located in SHPO Regions 4 and 5, in Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, and Becker Counties. Field review, undertaken in July of 2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing at three of the proposed vault installation sites. Two installations sites were documented as disturbed and/or previously surveyed. The archaeological reviews noted no archaeological or historic sites within the project areas.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Detroit Lakes, Detroit Lake Fishing Pier, Becker County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed replacement installation of a formal public fishing pier to Detroit Lake, within the boundaries of a small public recreational facility operated and maintained by the city of Detroit Lakes, were completed during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records review and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommend that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision.

Beltrami

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

DNR Division of Forestry, Heritage Resources Program, Project Review Report - Building Annex and Parking Expansion, MnDNR Region 1 Headquarters, Bemidji, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, is proposing the construction of a new annex to the regional office building and a parking lot expansion at the Region 1 Headquarters Complex. Another aspect of the project involves the removal of a modular trailer unit which has served as the regional Enforcement Division office since the early 1990s. Examination of state park, State Archaeologist, and MnSHPO files demonstrated that there are several cultural resources recorded near the project area and several others in the general Lake Bemidji area. Field investigations were conducted on 7 and 8 May, 2001. The proposed building site and parking lot expansion area was examined through a visual surface reconnaissance. Surface exposures of soil were examined for any trace of past human activity and any manmade features were noted and their location recorded for future reference. The character of the landform was also noted and areas of site potential were identified. This walkover reconnaissance was followed by the excavation of shovel test units placed at 15 m intervals at the building location and along the edge of the parking lot where the expansion is proposed. A total of eight shovel test units were excavated. No indications of pre-Euroamerican Contact period activities or presence were identified. Surface indications and soil profiles demonstrated that construction of the existing facilities

had disturbed all but a small portion of the original soils in the area. This disturbance was so complete that the upper portion of the natural soil column has been either severely truncated or totally removed. Based upon the results of the reconnaissance survey, it has been determined that there are no cultural properties in the area proposed for development. Consequently, it is recommended that the construction of the new Region I Headquarters building and parking lot expansion be allowed to proceed as proposed.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Within the Vigen Property North/Northeast of Knutson Dam, Beltrami County, Minnesota

Mr. Michael Vigen has applied for a US Army COE permit to discharge fill into a wetland on a property he owns on the northeastern side of Cass Lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The parcel is located within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation. In response to the public Internet notice for this project, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Officer recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted of the project area. In addition, a letter from the Minnesota SHPO requested information regarding the status of an architectural property recorded in 1986 adjacent to the project area (a log cabin referred to as "The Call of the North"). Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the survey during early November 2000. Field work was preceded by a literature and records search. Shovel testing along the beach ridge in the western portion of the property produced a very thin scatter of precontact period evidence: a body sherd, a crudely shaped scraper, and a very small flake fragment that may be natural. All came from a context that appeared quite disturbed from years of wave and ice action. Close interval testing around the ceramic find spot proved negative. All tests are located within the mandatory 100 foot setback from the shore and would consequently not be impacted by the proposed construction. The site has been recorded as Vigen I (21BL0201). The same area also produced a few items associated with historic Euro-American use of the area -- either the logging activities associated with Knutson Dam or the use of the resort -- but none of them very diagnostic. In the northern portion, testing across the higher segments -- three low knolls in mature tree cover -- proved negative on two, positive on one. The latter produced ceramic sherds, a few pieces of lithic chipping debris, some charcoal and burnt bone and some fire-cracked rock. The ceramics appear to be all or mostly Sandy Lake ware. The site has been recorded as Vigen II (21BL0202). Although the weather and soil conditions did not allow for any formal testing and a full assessment of National Register eligibility, it seems clear that this site features quite high find density from an undisturbed context and includes diagnostic evidence. In view of the above, it was concluded that the proposed development would impact one significant archaeological resource. Unless another mitigation alternative is found for the loss of the wetland, it will be necessary to return to Vigen II (21BL0202) for a full evaluation and possibly also full data recovery. No trace was found of the historic Call of the North cabin that would have been located due north of the Vigen property. It was abandoned already in 1986 and appears to have been demolished or moved.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Eleanor Clarke, Ray Brown, Reba Littlewolf, and Donna Gotchie Lots, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

On August 20, 2001, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel conducted Phase I archaeological surveys for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Department and the Leech Lake Heavy Equipment Division. A total of four lots were surveyed for archaeological properties by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program. No sites were found on three of the parcels and clearance is recommended for these project areas. However, a known burial area (Site 21CA0618) - Sugar Point Graves) crosses over into the lot leased to Ms. Eleanore Clarke. For this reason a portion of the lot must be avoided during construction in order to avoid disturbing these burials.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lenore Barsness Lot and the Barb Johnson/Sheryl Babineau Lot, Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological surveys conducted on two adjacent lots within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation, namely, Ms. Lenore Barsness' lot, and Ms. Barb Johnson/Ms. Sheryl Babineau's lot. These surveys were completed for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Department by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in association with the construction of housing on these two lots. During this survey, five sites were located. Site 21BL0213, the Canoe Camp site, is situated on a lower terrace at the base of a high ridge. Shovel testing of the site has revealed a predominately Early to Middle Woodland Occupation (Brainerd and St. Croix), and to a much lesser degree, Late Woodland (Balckduck and Sandy Lake). Artifacts consist of ceramics, lithics and faunal remains. The Canoe View site, 21BL0214, is situated on an upper terrace overlooking the river. Shovel testing of the site has revealed a thin scatter of artifacts, mainly lithics. One grit-tempered body sherd and one burned bone fragment were also recovered from six positive shovel tests. Site 21BL0215, the River Camp site, is situated on a wide lower terrace at the base of a high ridge. Shovel testing of the site revealed an unidentified Woodland occupation. Ceramic artifacts are mostly grit-tempered and cordmarked, with a few smoothed sherds as well. One rim was found with oblique cord-wrapped object impressions on the interior, but not enough of the rim is present to make an accurate statement as to cultural affiliation. A side-notched Knife River Flint projectile point was also recovered from an eroding area of the shoreline. The River View site, 21BL0216, is situated on a narrow north/south running ridge. Shovel testing revealed a stratified prehistoric occupation with artifacts consisting of lithics, batter granite cobbles, and faunal material. These four sites are recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. The other site 21BL0217 is recommended as not eligible. Site 21BL0217, the Gunflint Camp site, is situated on a lower terrace at the base of a high ridge, currently overlooking a wetland. Shovel testing recovered four lithic artifacts in two positive shovel tests, including a utilized flake of Gunflint Silica and a retouched flake of Hudson Bay Lowland Chert. Based on its location, and on the presence of other similarly located Archaic sites in the area, this site may be Archaic. However, the lack of diagnostic artifacts makes confirmation impossible at this time. Very little cultural material was located at this site despite intensive shovel testing in the area. Avoidance of the NRHP eligible sites (21BL0213, 21BL0214, 21BL0215 and 21BL0216) is the recommended course of action.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Well & Septic Application on the Lillian Brunette Lot, Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami County, Minnesota

On September 7, 2001, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed an archaeological survey in association with a request for well, septic, and drainfield services from the Department of Indian Health and Human Services on the Leech Lake Reservation. One lot, the Lillian Brunette lot, was surveyed during this project. No sites were located during this survey. Clearance is recommended for well, septic, or drainfield installation on this lot.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 11 from 15th Street SW to Rivercrest Lane SW, Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Beltrami County Highway Department. This survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 11 from 15th Street SW to Rivercrest Lane SW in the city of Bemidji. The purpose of the archaeological survey was to determine if historic properties, namely, archaeological sites, were present in the project area. Less than one acre in total was surveyed during this project. Site 21BL0218 was located as the result of this survey. The site is located on the north bank of the Mississippi river channel, on the east right-of-way of CSAH 1, between Lakes Irving and Marquette. An indeterminate Woodland ceramic sherd, and several animal bone fragments were located in three positive shovel tests. Historic debris was scattered throughout these positive shovel tests. Given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, we recommend that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Clearance is recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Surveys for Well & Septic Applications on the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

On September 6-7, 2001, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed archaeological surveys in association with the requests for well, septic, and drainfield services. These surveys were completed for the Department of Indian Health and Human services on the Leech Lake Reservation. A total of five (5) lots were surveyed, each less than one acre in size. During this survey, Site 21BL0220 was located on the Fred Morgan lot, and Site 21IC0325 was located on the Margaret Nelson lot. Recommendations for these sites are as follows, site 21BL0220, is a single component Sandy Lake site. Given the quantity of cultural material and the potential for features, we recommend that this site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Avoidance of this site is recommended. A small scatter of lithics, including a side notched projectile point of rhyolite were recovered at site 21IC0325. Given the small quantity and non-diagnostic nature of the cultural materials located despite intensive shovel testing in the area, it is recommended that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and clearance is recommended.

A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a survey of previously recorded and unrecorded American Indian Cemeteries located within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation. This survey was completed by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program for the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office. The purpose of this project was to record unmarked and/or previously unrecorded cemeteries on the Reservation for protective purposes. However, in addition to recording previously unrecorded cemeteries, we also relocated and mapped several platted cemeteries. This survey was conducted by Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program staff working in cooperation with David Morgan, Sr., Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe elder and band member. The fieldwork was directed by Mr. Morgan, working in conjunction with Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program Crew Supervisor William Kingbird and Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program Archaeological Technicians Mario Reyes, Leon Butcher, and Russell Fahlstrom. The survey was conducted from May 30-June 16, 2000. A total of 45 areas were visited during this survey. Of these, 35 were cemeteries. Many of these cemeteries were located adjacent to associated historic home sites, which were also recorded. The remaining 10 sites/areas consisted of prehistoric sites, historic homesteads, pit features, and Ojibwe traditional cultural properties. All of this data will be incorporated into the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office Geographic Information System database.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 11 from the Junction with CSAH 7 to the Junction with TH 197 (S.A.P. 04-611-09), Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological surveys conducted for the Beltrami County Highway Department. This survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 11 from the junction with CSAH7 to the junction with TH 197 in the City of Bemidji (S.A.P. 04-611-09), excluding the portions of CSAH 11 from 15th Street SW to Rivercrest Lane SW, as this was surveyed by Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program staff in June of 2001 prior to a bridge replacement. The purpose of this archaeological survey was to determine if historic properties, namely, archaeological sites, were present in the project area. A total of 3.5 linear miles were surveyed during this project. Three sites were located during this survey. Site 21BL0221, Field Site #1, consisted of a small scatter of artifacts in two positive shovel tests - one grit-tempered cordmarked pottery sherd and three lithic flakes. The site has been previously disturbed by construction activities. Given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, as well as the highly disturbed nature of this site it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Schoolcraft Crossing site, 21BL0222, located on the west shore of the Schoolcraft River, consisted of 45 prehistoric artifacts in four positive shovel tests, including, Brainerd net-impressed ceramics, grit-tempered cordmarked ceramics, lithic debitage and burned bone. Given the number of artifacts located during both shovel testing and surface reconnaissance at this site, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Given this possibility, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of this site is recommended. However, if avoidance is not possible, additional testing is recommended to determine its NR eligibility through a search for intact subsurface features. 21BL0223, the North Marquette site, is located on the north shore of Lake Marquette. Shovel testing located numerous artifacts, including Brainerd net-impressed ceramics, Brainerd horizontally-corded ceramics, lithic debitage and burned and unburned faunal materials. Give the number of artifacts located, it is possible there are subsurface features present. Given this possibility, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible additional testing will be necessary.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Waskish Airport on Upper Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota

The Army Corps of Engineers and the SHPO requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for a proposed airport runway at the Waskish Airport on Upper Red Lake in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The project will involve construction of a new runway adjacent to the existing facility; the APE includes both runway corridors and two adjacent borrow sources. The north end of the existing runway corridor has been extensively disturbed by previous work; large parts of the proposed runway corridor are saturated and untestable. One piece of cultural material was recovered from the southern portion of the existing runway; it is thought to represent a limited lithic scatter or isolated find spot. The site, 21BL0219, is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project. A known archaeological site, 21BL0002, is located north of the airport access road on similar topographic landforms. The site is considered eligible for the NRHP. No indications were found that this site extends south of the road into the airport; however, extensive disturbance on the north end of the project area was documented. However, given the similarity in topographic expression, any changes to the project or future projects on relic beaches should also be surveyed.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Division of Fisheries, Mississippi River-Beltrami County Road 12, Carry-In PWA, Beltrami County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed rehabilitation of the existing Carry-In PWA to the Mississippi River at the Beltrami County Road 12 river crossing were completed on 29, June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Benton

Penner, Bruce R., Barbara A. Mitchell, Bradley E. Perkl and Garneth O. Peterson (2001)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of Old TH 15 From CSAH 1 to New TH 15 in Benton and Stearns Counties, Minnesota

During the period from October 18 to November 17, 2000 URS/BRW, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological and architectural history investigations of the proposed reconstruction of the Old TH 15 bridge across the Mississippi River from St. Cloud to Sauk Rapids in Benton and Stearns counties. In Stearns County, subsurface testing was conducted at five areas. No precontact or historic archaeological sites were identified. No additional work is recommended for any of the shovel test areas in Stearns County. In Benton County, pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of one cultural feature and one historical archaeological site (21BN0022) along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Cultural Feature #1 is a former quarry pit in Lions Park. No site number was obtained for this isolated feature and no further work is warranted. Site 21BN0022 consists of the two islands associated with the former Sauk Rapids dam complex. Current preliminary engineering plans indicated the site's features will be avoided. Five lots within the city limits of Sauk Rapids were identified for subsurface testing resulting in identification of four historical archaeological sites: 21BN0018, 21BN0019, 21BN0020 and 21BN0021. All four sites showed signs of extensive disturbance and lack sufficient integrity to yield important information. No further work is recommended. Architectural history investigations in Benton and Stearns counties included 11 previously identified properties and 93 newly identified architectural properties located within the architectural APE. One previously identified property was recommended for further evaluation: the Sauk Rapids Herald Building (BN-SRC-016). None of the newly identified properties is recommended for further work. In addition, the section of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway that passes through Sauk Rapids has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The railway is considered to be outside of the APE for the project and no further work is recommended.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Big Stone

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Flowage Easement Lands at the Lac Qui Parle Flood Control Project, Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota With Preliminary Assessments of Significance for Identified Archaeological Sites

In the summer of 1999 Archaeological Research Services conducted a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of selected flowage easement lands at the Lac qui Parle Flood Control Project in Lac qui Parle and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota. Of the 30 parcels selected for Phase I inventory review, two could not be accessed due to high water levels. Of the 28 areas that were reviewed as part of this reconnaissance survey, only nine produced cultural evidence and, for the most part, not in any significant densities. Five of the Native American sites appear too sparse or disturbed to have further research potential: Lac qui Parle SWMA II (21BS0041), Lac qui Parle SWMA IV (21BS0043), Lac qui Parle SWMA V (21BS0044), Lac qui Parle SWMA VI (21BS0045) and Henneberg I (21BS0046), all are sparse lithic scatters or findspots. Two localities yielded enough material from a fairly undisturbed contexts to warrant further study and evaluation under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act: Lac qui Parle SWMA I (21LP0036) and Henneberg II (21BS0047). Both are Native American sites. Of the two historic Euroamerican sites, Lac qui Parle SWMA III (21BS0042) has only produced the remains of a makeshift foundation and some sparse, recent historic debris, none of it particularly diagnostic, but the Area J Quarry (un-numbered) may have some significance as a small, relatively undisturbed example of this type of extractive site. Full evaluation of this cultural resource would require a systematic effort to develop a historic context for the quarrying industries in Minnesota and a study to inventory the quarries in the Upper Minnesota River valley.

Blue Earth

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Lake Crystal, Robinson Park/Lake Crystal Fishing Pier, Blue Earth County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal public fishing pier to Lake Crystal, within the boundaries of Robins Park, a small multi-use recreational facility operated and maintained by the city of Lake Crystal, were completed during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision.

Carlton

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of T.H. 73 from 0.58 Miles North of County Road 129 to the Junction with T.H. 210 in Cromwell (S.P. 0912-24), Carlton County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. This survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of T.H. 73 from 0.58 miles north of County Road 129 to the junction with T.H. 210 in Cromwell. The purpose of this archaeological survey was to determine if historic properties, namely, archaeological sites, were present in the project area. No sites or historic properties were located during this survey. Clearance is recommended for this proposed road reconstruction.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Cole Lake Public Water Access, Carlton County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed constructing a new launch ramp at a minimally developed facility located along the northern shore of Cole Lake, in Carlton County, Minnesota. The cultural resources assessment for this project was comprised of a visual inspection of the project area. This review, completed in August of 2000, demonstrated that the existing launch approach corridor and launch ramp were constructed on a substantial prism of aggregate fill. Should ground disturbing activities be confined to the extant launch approach corridor, improvements to the launch ramp at the Public Water Access at Cole Lake should not result in disturbances to any intact soils. Consequently, the proposed undertaking should not affect archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as currently proposed. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Carver

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Carver County, Lake Minnewashta Regional Park-Fishing Pier, Carver County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways and Carver County have proposed the installation of a Public Fishing Pier to Lake Minnewashta, within the boundaries of Lake Minnewashta Regional Park, a county-administered recreational property located within the city limits of Chanhassen in Carver County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations of this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, surface reconnaissance surveys, and limited subsurface shovel testing, were completed during May and July of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed fishing pier and associated development should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project designed is modified.

Cass

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0023-00-6B, Statewide Horse Facility Maintenance, Cass, Pine, Roseau & Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

This report describes identification surveys undertaken during 2000 and 2001 by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources-Division of Forestry Heritage

Resources Program, in connection with proposed rehabilitation and expansion of recreational facilities in State Forest campgrounds. The proposed work will be funded in part through the National Recreational Trail Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration. The work consists of four project "segments", in Cass, Pine, Roseau, and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota. Archival and field research demonstrated that no historic properties were present at two of the project locations. At the Roseau County location, a probable CCC structure is present but outside of the area of potential effect. At the Wabasha County location, a small subsurface deposit of PreContact materials (21WB0111) was found just outside the area of potential effect. It was therefore concluded that the proposed development project would have no effect on significant cultural properties.

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Heritage Resource Investigations - Smith's Landing Timber Sale, Mud-Goose WMA, Cass County, Minnesota, 2000 Field Season

The DNR Division of Forestry has proposed the sale and harvest of 34 acres of timber in the area of Smith's Landing on the Leech Lake River in northern Cass County, Minnesota. Heritage resource reconnaissance survey was conducted within the Smith's Landing timber sale in October of 2000. The investigations located and further documented an early twentieth century homestead (21-CA-0597) originally identified by USFS researchers. In addition, the survey identified four previously unrecorded PreContact archaeological sites (21-CA-0593 through -0596). All five heritage sites are located within the proposed harvest area. It is recommended that logging equipment be excluded from all heritage site areas. It is further recommended that additional archival research and reconnaissance survey be undertaken prior to the commencement of the timber harvesting activities.

Houser, Joshua L. and Amy L. Ollendorf (2001)

Cultural Resources Management Investigation: Tianna Estates PUD and Inland Harbor/Offshore Dock System, Cass County, Minnesota. Phase I Site Identification

HDR Engineering, Inc. was retained by Plaza Development to conduct a Phase I cultural resources management investigation for the proposed harbor expansion associated with the Tianna Estates residential development in the city of Walker, Cass County, Minnesota. The project area comprises approximately half an acre surrounding the existing harbor on the west side of Leech Lake. Pre-field archival research for recorded cultural resources in and around the project area was conducted on July 18, 2001. Reports, maps, historic standing structures forms, and archaeological site forms were consulted and copied as necessary from the SHPO. On-site field methods included subsurface shovel testing and soil probing on July 27, 2001. Sediments for the shovel tests were passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh screens. Soil stratigraphy, locational information, artifact content (if applicable), and other pertinent data for each shovel test were recorded on standardized forms and photographs were made of the project area. All shovel tests were backfilled and GPS coordinates were obtained. Soil probing was done on the north side of the existing harbor to delineate the spoil berm (now overgrown) created by dredging for the extant harbor in the 1920s. Once this boundary was determined, six shovel tests were excavated outside the berm yet inside the project area. No cultural materials were observed in intact subsurface contexts. There is low archaeological potential in the extant wetland covering the west side of the project area. Consequently, HDR recommends a finding of "No adverse Effect." No further CRM work is recommended in the present project area.

Johnson, Bradley A. (2001)

Contexts and Associations: Preliminary Study of Field Records and Archaeological Materials Recovered from the Gull Lake Mounds (21CA37)

Pursuant to the St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers responsibilities under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act the following study of burial contexts at the Gull Lake Mounds was conducted to determine what archaeological materials would be repatriated with the human remains from that site. The contexts for repatriation were identified through a process involving consultation with the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council, analysis of the human remains from the site, and study of the archival materials housed at the Wilford Archaeology Laboratory at the University of Minnesota documenting the excavation of the mounds. Because of the various levels of interpretation involved, the burial contexts and associations were not always clear. For this reason, when there was a question about context, whether it concerned the presence of a burial pit or uncertainty of associated materials, it was decided to repatriate rather than not. Associated funerary objects were primarily those identified by Elden Johnson in his 1970 paper *Excavations at the Gull Lake Dam*. However, in some instances the excavator of a particular feature recorded materials in direct association with human remains, which were not identified in Johnson's paper. In these situations an attempt was made to identify the specific materials of record, but if this was not possible all similar materials for that provenience were selected for repatriation. In addition, it was determined that materials recovered from within burial pits would be considered associated funerary objects. And once again an attempt was made to identify the specific materials from that context. However, this was not possible in most cases so all materials from that level containing the burial pit were selected for repatriation. Artifacts in the collections from the Gull Lake Mounds that were identified as mortuary items (e.g. partial mortuary vessel), but for which there were no associated human remains, were also selected for repatriation.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a 40-Acre Parcel, Old Agency Area, Cass County, Minnesota

On May 3, 2001, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed a Phase I archaeological survey in association with the purchase of land by the Leech Lake Reservation. A total of 40 acres of land were surveyed. No sites were located during this survey, and as a result, clearance is recommended for this project area.

Phase I Archaeological Surveys for Well & Septic Applications on the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Lakehead Pipe Line Cass Lake Loop from Cass Lake to Bena, Cass County, Minnesota

Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Inc. now known as Enbridge Energy, is proposing to expand and increase the capacity of a portion of its existing crude oil pipeline

system from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin. Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological survey of a two mile reroute and extra work space for the proposed 20.7 mile Cass Lake Loop. The survey area is located just east of the city of Cass Lake, in Cass County, Minnesota. The survey was undertaken on behalf of Natural Resource Group, Inc. and Lakehead Pipe Line Company. Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program previously surveyed the remaining portion of the Cass Lake Loop in 1999. During this survey, prehistoric site 21CA0315 (USFS Site #09-03-02-402, the Highway 2 Bridge Site) was relocated. Given the amount of cultural material and the potential for features, it was recommended that this site has the potential to yield information important in prehistory. For this reason, it is recommended that this site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D. Avoidance of this site is the recommended course of action. However, if avoidance is not possible, additional excavation will be necessary.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Kelly and Stacey Greene Lots, Sugar Point, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey on the Kelly and Stacey Greene lakeshore lease lots. The survey was completed for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Department in association with the placement of a new house on these three lakeshore lots. Multicomponent site 21CA0624 was located in the project area. Historic and Prehistoric cultural materials were recovered in eleven positive shovel tests. The majority of artifacts consisted of faunal material, which appears to be associated with the historic occupation of the site. Given that there is a relatively small amount of non-diagnostic material at this site, in addition to the disturbance of portions of this site due to previous housing and road construction, it was recommended that the site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. However there are numerous known burial sites and cemeteries located in the vicinity of this site. For this reason it is recommended that any new subsurface disturbances that take place on these three lots in the future be monitored in order to avoid any inadvertent disturbance to burial sites.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the George Thompson Homesite Lease, Old Agency Area, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed a Phase I archaeological survey in association with the leasing of tribal land by Mr. George Thompson in the Old Agency Area of the Leech Lake Reservation. Less than one acre was surveyed during this project. No sites were located, and as a result, clearance is recommended.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Eleanor Clarke, Ray Brown, Reba Littlewolf, and Donna Gotchie Lots, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Sugar Point Road, Project ID #53032, Cass County, Minnesota

On May 15, 2001, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey along portions of the Sugar Point Road, located at the southern end of Sugar Point or Battle Point, in Cass County, Minnesota. This survey was completed in association with the proposed reconstruction of Sugar Point Road (Project ID #F53032, Fed. Road Reg. No. 5). The project area consisted of the area 50 feet from either side of the existing Sugar Point Road centerline, from Station 0 + 00 to Station 7 + 86.89. Less than one acre was surveyed during this project. No sites were located. Clearance is recommended for this project.

A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County

A Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21-CA-569, 21-CA-571, 21-CA-572, 21-CA-573, 21-CA-575, Cass Lake Loop Project Area, Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Inc., Cass County, Minnesota

From May 4 - June 6, 2001, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program staff completed the Phase II evaluation of five archaeological sites - 21CA0569, 21CA0571, 21CA0572, 21CA0573 and 21CA0575. These evaluations were completed for the Lakehead Pipe Line Company in advance of the construction of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's 36-inch Pipeline Looping Project. Recommendations for these five sites follow: Site 21CA0569, the Northeast Pike Bay site, is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. If avoidance of the site is not possible, the following mitigative efforts are recommended: There are intact Blackduck deposits at this site which could provide important information relevant to the prehistory of the Mississippi Headwaters region. It is recommended that a maximum of 15 square meters should be excavated adjacent to Test Units 1-4. Obtain a minimum of three standard radiocarbon or AMS residue dates. Any features encountered should have their soil matrix removed for floatation and the light and heavy fractions examined by a qualified Paleoethnobotanist. Sites 21CA0571, the Upper Sucker Lake site; 21CA0572, the Portage Lake Inlet site; and 21CA0573, the North Bay Site are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. However site 21CA0575, the Faunal Fragments site, is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. If avoidance of this site is not possible the following mitigative efforts are recommended: There are intact deposits relating to historic bone grease processing at the site. This site could provide information relevant to the Post-Contact Indian Communities and Reservations historic context. It is recommended that a maximum of 10 square meters should be excavated adjacent to Test Unit 1. All faunal remains should be studied by a qualified faunal analyst to determine species of animals, fish utilized, and which parts of the animals were utilized. Butchering techniques may also be identified.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Two Trail Developments in the Meadow Brook State WMA, Cass County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed development of two truck trails in the Meadowbrook State Wildlife Management Area. The projects are located in southern Cass County. Specifically, the projects are in Meadowbrook Twp. Field review, undertaken on 8/14/2001, involved surface reconnaissance and limited shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately 2.5 acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the

potentially affected areas.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Lake Shore, Gull Lake Narrows Fishing Pier, Cass County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project were completed by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit during August 1999. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian heritage site within the originally defined limits of the proposed Gull Narrows Public Fishing Pier development area. This site has been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Number 21CA0576 and designated the Gull Narrows Access Site. The preliminary historical investigations determined that there are no standing structures located within the project's defined APE. The initial field studies did, however, result in the identification of a shallow linear ditch remnant located within the PWA parcel, immediately north of the proposed development area, that appears to be associated with the potentially significant Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company's railroad grade between Brainerd and Spider Lake, which traversed this area during the Late 19th Century. The results of these initial investigations have indicated, however, that given the altered, isolated nature of the remnant of the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company's grade corridor identified within the MnDNR PWA, the identified grade corridor segment does not appear to retain sufficient integrity to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Based upon the results of formal archaeological reconnaissance studies, 21CA0576 appears to consist of a sparse scatter of American Indian cultural materials representing occupation/s during the Middle and/or Late Prehistoric Periods. The results of these investigations have also determined that a significant portion of this cultural resource property as presently defined appears to potentially retain sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Following consultation of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Project Supervisor, the project design was revised in an effort to eliminate the potential effects of the proposed development and avoid this potentially significant American Indian heritage site. Given the scope of the project design revisions, as currently defined, the proposed installation of the Public Fishing Pier to Gull Lake at the Gull Lake Narrows and the development of the associated pedestrian access trail should not affect any known cultural resource sites or data. It is therefore recommended that the project development proceed as planned and no further cultural resource investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to further modification.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Steamboat Lake Public Water Access, Cass County

The required culture resource investigations for this project were completed between April and September 1999. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian heritage site contained in-part within the broadly defined limits of the proposed Steamboat Lake PWA development area. This site has been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Number 21CA0577 and designated the Steamboat Lake Access Site, it is Late Prehistoric in age. Based upon MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program recommendations, the proposed development was modified to virtually eliminate additional development within the broadly defined site area. The preliminary historical investigations determined that there are no standing structures or potentially significant historic sites located within the project's defined APE and further historical field studies do not therefore appear warranted.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Heartland State Trail - Addendum 2, Walker to Cass Lake, Cass County

During 1998, in consideration of a request for the development of dual treadways to accommodate bicycle and snowmobile traffic, the Heartland State Trail concept development proposal was subject to preliminary revision. Documentation regarding this initial revision proposal was submitted to the MnSHPO for preliminary review and comment in 1998. The MnSHPO responded during March 1998, concluding that it appeared unlikely based upon the revised development concept data, that the potential development of a secondary treadway would affect any historic properties. In early 2000, the formal dual-treadway concept design for the proposed Heartland State Trail development corridor was completed and submitted to the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office (LLTHPO) for review and comment. The LLTHPO recommended that based upon the available data, formal archaeological assessment of the relationship of the proposed development corridor to three previously documented American Indian heritage sites, sites 21CA0027, 21CA0029, and 21CA0472, and formal archaeological field studies in several other areas should be completed prior to development. Based upon these recommendations the required archaeological field investigations were completed during 2000 under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program, with the assistance of the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program. These investigations included pedestrian examination of all terrain contained within and adjacent to the segments of the state trail r/w corridor to be developed to accommodate dual trail treadways and intensive subsurface testing along approximately two discontinuous miles of the corridor that appeared to exhibit potential for the presence of undocumented cultural deposits. The completed investigations determined that two documented American Indian heritage sites, 21CA0027, the Steamboat Lake Site, and 21CA0029, the Kabekona Narrows Site, previously determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, would be potentially affected by the development of the proposed dual treadway design. Based upon the results of the formal archaeological field studies completed in association with this project during 2000 and the data generated during the course of previously completed formal archaeological field investigations, it was recommended that further consideration be given to reducing the scope of the proposed development within the broadly defined boundaries of sites 21CA0027 and 21CA0029 as presently defined. In furtherance of these recommendations, the proposed development in each area was revised, limiting potential development to the upgrading and bituminous surfacing of the existing single trail treadway within the defined boundaries of the two sites, thereby confining all construction to the distinct, elevated former railroad grade prism. These proposed design revisions, it is felt, will effectively result in the complete avoidance of the intact subsurface cultural component/s of both significant cultural resource properties, as presently defined. Therefore, it is recommended that the upgrading of the in-place Heartland State Trail as revised will not affect any known archaeological or historic properties and no further review should be required unless the proposed development plans are subject to further revision.

Tumberg, Timothy A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Paul Bunyan State Trail, Cass County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed placing a bituminous-surfaced pathway on the crest of the grade of an existing segment of the Burlington Northern rail grade and adding an off-grade treadway for snowmobiles over much of the segment. The project will begin near Hackensack in Cass

County and extend seven miles northward. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological field assessment and surface reconnaissance, were completed during May and June of 2001. These reviews identified four historic properties within the project corridor; the NRHP-eligible Brainerd & Northern Minnesota / Minnesota & International / Burlington Northern rail grade, the Lothrop townsite (21CA0250), a historic transportation grade near Ten Mile Lake, and a circular depression of unknown cultural origin. It appears that the proposed trail development should not adversely affect the NRHP-eligible rail grade or the historic grade near Ten Mile Lake. Structural features associated with the Lothrop townsite and the circular feature overlooking Ten Mile Lake would likely be adversely affected by the project as currently designed-in each case, the proposed snowmobile treadway will impact the structural features. An on-site meeting was conducted with DNR Trails personnel on June 11, 2001. Design changes were suggested to mitigate possible adverse affects to the historic features. Regional DNR Trail personnel concurred with the design changes. It therefore appears that the proposed trail development should not adversely affect any known archaeological or historical properties, and it is recommended that the project proceed in accordance with the plan revisions accepted by DNR Trails. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is further modified.

Tumberg, Timothy A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Sylvan Lake Wetland Mitigation Site, Cass County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed removing an abandoned roadbed to create a 5125 square foot area of wetland between Sylvan and Dade Lakes in southwestern Cass County, Minnesota. The proposed undertaking will take place within the established limits of the Dade Lake South site (21CA0213). However, surface and subsurface investigations found no archaeological evidence within the project area, suggesting that the proposed wetland site may not have been subject to significant prehistoric use. Given the negative results of the investigations conducted within the project site, it appears that the undertaking will have no effect on site 21CA0213. It is recommended that the project proceed as currently planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposal is modified.

Chippewa

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Phase I Cultural Resources investigation on Proposed Levee and Floodwall Alignments at the City of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota

During the fall of 2000, Archaeological Research Services was retained by the U.S. Army COE to conduct a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey of proposed levee and floodwall alignments at the city of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota. The scope for the study includes nine project segments, five levee and floodwall alignments proposed for construction or upgrading, two seepage berms, and two temporary staging areas. They are located east of and close to the Chippewa River just upstream from its confluence with the Minnesota River -- the type of setting that normally would suggest high archaeological potential. That none of the surveyed segments produced this type of evidence may be largely explained by the fact that: several already had been severely impacted by earlier levee construction, by expansion of the municipal sewage treatment plant, and by large-scale highway projects with concomitant changes to the Chippewa River channel; the others for the most part, are located on relatively low stretches of flood plain that would have been swampy, prone to frequent flooding and therefore unsuitable for human use. The proposed undertaking would not physically impact any standing structures that predate the 1950's. Although three of the project segments are located near WPA buildings in two city parks, neither will cause any visual impact on these historic properties. The field survey was conducted in October, November and December of 2000. The survey included a standard records and literature search, a complete on-the-ground examination of all project areas, standard subsurface testing, cutbank inspection/profiling in areas with inadequate subsoil exposure, and photographic documentation of standing structures near project areas. In order to satisfy the scope's requirement for deep testing and the possible identification of deeply buried cultural deposits, ARS retained the services of Thomas Madigan, geomorphologist with Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. His review failed to identify any likelihood of such deposits. However, as it preceded the rest of the fieldwork, the results of the deep coring helped ARS staff differentiate between areas that would need standard subsurface testing and areas that were too disturbed to warrant further review. The report is included as an appendix. Access was denied by the owners of a couple of the parcels, however as these parcels appear to have been quite disturbed by 19th/20th century land use, first farming, then levee construction, they seem unlikely to produce the type of well preserved archaeological evidence and context that could contribute to our reconstruction of past land use. In view of this, neither area warrants further study.

Chisago

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Chisago County, West Rush Lake Public Fishing Pier, Dennis Frandsen Park, Chisago County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal public fishing pier to West Rush Lake, located along the lake's northern shoreline within the boundaries of Dennis Frandsen Park, were completed during August 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Clay

Michlovic, Michael G. (2001)

Archaeological Survey at the Bicentennial Prairie, Clay County, Minnesota

An archaeological survey was conducted on approximately 40 acres of the Bicentennial Prairie, Keen Township, Clay County, Minnesota. This parcel is adjacent to a gravel pit. The archaeological investigation reported here involved a pedestrian survey on ground with excellent visibility. No subsurface testing was conducted. No evidence of historic or prehistoric cultural materials was found. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Clearwater

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Clearwater Muskie Pond Dike Construction, Clearwater County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Fisheries Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with alterations to a fish rearing pond proposed by the MnDNR Division of Fisheries. The Division of Fisheries will likely be seeking federal reimbursement for the project costs. Surface reconnaissance was conducted at the site on 9/17/2001. The field investigations encompassed approximately two acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the project area.

Tumberg, Timothy A. (2000)

Archaeological Investigations at the Logging Town of Mallard, in Conjunction with Clearwater County SAP 15-637-03

The Clearwater County Highway Department is planning the reconstruction of Clearwater County State Aid Highway 37, beginning in the fall of 2000. The Clearwater County Highway department commissioned 10,000 Lakes Archaeology to complete a historical archaeology survey of impacted areas at the Mallard Town Site. Conducted in July 2000, survey objectives included the ability to make sound, accurate, and defensible determinations of whether any substantial site features area located within the current project's APE, and if so, what that effect will be. Survey began with a review of several documents generated by University of Minnesota students based on work previously conducted at Mallard. Field reconnaissance conducted during the current project therefore included some consideration of the prior fieldwork conducted the U of M. The current fieldwork component included pedestrian surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and formal excavation. The current archaeological investigations recovered a substantial number of early-20th century historic artifacts. The abundance of artifacts and the relatively undisturbed nature of most of the site clearly indicate that the Mallard Town Site (21CEp) has the potential to provide a good deal of information regarding the early-20th century lumber industry in northern Minnesota. In the opinion of the investigator, therefore, the Mallard Town Site should be considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. From a development standpoint, it appears that the currently proposed road construction project will have minimal impact on the site. Fieldwork conducted in July 2000 focused on identifying those locations within the project's APE that would be likely to reveal the most information. Due to the lack of significant site-related materials or features uncovered within the project area during that investigation, it is hereby considered that the area encompassed within the current APE is a "non-contributing" element of the Mallard Town Site. As per the guidelines established by the Section 106 process, the finding of the current project area is : No Historic Properties Affected.

Cook

Halloran, Teresa (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at Grand Portage Reservation Including Seven Homesite Locations and a Proposed Sewer Line Corridor Along Lower Bay Road

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, is preparing plans for several water and sewer upgrade projects within the Grand Portage Indian Reservation, Grand Portage, Cook County, Minnesota. The projects include providing sewer and water service to seven home sites at various locations on the Reservation and the installation of a sewer line along the backside of the homes along Lower Bay Road. The project was reviewed by SHPO. It was recommended that an archaeological survey of the Lower Bay Road be completed. Seven home sites scattered across the Reservation were also recommended for survey. The recommendations were based on the probability that unreported archaeological properties might be present. In response, the Office of Environmental Health and Engineering commissioned Loucks Associates to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the recommended areas. Loucks Associates archaeologists conducted the investigations in August and October of 2000. No archaeological material were identified within the proposed project areas. Subsurface testing at the home sites generally revealed an overburden of fill and disturbed contexts. Significant portions of the Lower Bay Road project area were in swamp and most of the areas, where the sewer line would be connected to the homes, had previously been disturbed. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the Health Service projects proceed as planned. Throughout the proposed project area, archaeological field testing was performed only within the areas requested by the SHPO. If it becomes necessary to expand the project beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations: McFarland Lake Campground Development, Cook County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson,

P.I.), in connection with a proposed campground development to be undertaken by the MnDNR Division of Forestry. The project should involve no federal funds or permits. Field review, undertaken in October of 2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately five acres. The archaeological review confirmed the presence of a multi-component PreContact/PostContact heritage site (21CK0221) within the area to be potentially affected by the proposed construction. It is recommended that the PreContact component warrants preservation in place as a significant state site pursuant to M.S. 138.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer, and George Rapp (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Portions of a Bike Trail on T.H. 61 from Tofte to Onion River (S.P. 1601-47), Cook County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for approximately 2000 meters of a proposed bike trail adjacent to T.H. 61 between Tofte and Onion River in Cook County, Minnesota. Other portions of the bike trail are within the existing disturbed right-of-way and excluded from the project. Most of the project corridor is located on the old T.H. 61 roadbed and/or within the present ditch as indicated by MnDOT design plans. These areas were excluded from field survey as being disturbed. Two areas totaling 800 meters were selected for field review. Shovel tests were conducted on one approximately 0.75 to 1.25 mile north of Tofte. The other area, 2 miles north of Tofte, was too steep to test. Survey failed to locate any indications of archaeological sites, either surface features or subsurface cultural deposits. Most of the APE appears to be located on the old T.H. 61 roadbed and so is already disturbed; other areas are in the existing roadside ditch or are too steep to test. A No Property finding is recommended for this project.

Cottonwood

Clouse, Robert A. (2000)

Jeffers Petroglyphs, Environmental Assessment and Prairie Restoration

This study is designed to assess the conditions existing at the petroglyphs rock art site in Cottonwood County by providing qualitative and quantitative data about environmental conditions. The project included a detailed review of the existing site conditions by a rock art site conservator and other rock art specialists. A significant part of the recommendations resulting from the review of existing conditions involved the need for detailed documentation that recorded necessary minutiae of the rock and the rock art itself. Also a part of the process was undertaking limited archaeological test excavations evaluating the extent and conditions of buried portions of the site. Glyphs that were recorded in the early 1970's have since become buried by wind deposited soil. Buried glyphs were documented and related to previously unknown site degradation processes. An assessment of the damaging effects of common lichens adhering to large portions of the rock face was initiated. A chemical and structural analysis of the rock itself was also a component of the study. It is expected that the removal of these lichens may eliminate a major mechanical and chemical agent contributing to site deterioration. However it is uncertain what effect that removal might have on the nature balance of the site. The second element of the project involved the restoration of native prairie plants that will assist in reclaiming those portions of the site disturbed by earlier agricultural practices. This former agricultural area of the site underwent limited restoration in an early attempt at prairie re-creation. About half of the 80 acre site is currently covered by native prairie vegetation, and the other half is covered by a restoration undertaken with limited species in the 1960's. The current restored prairie at Jeffers is an example of early restoration efforts, but the origin of the vegetation is Nebraska - the only source of prairie seeds at the time. Approximately 35 acres of this area will be replaced by plants native to Minnesota. Visitors walking on new trails through the site will be able to compare and contrast virgin prairie with the most up-to-date restoration efforts.

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program - Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Talcot Lake WMA Building Construction

This project will involve construction of a new pole barn-type cold storage building in the Talcot Lake WMA Headquarters complex. The proposed building is located in the northwest corner of the developed portion of the Headquarters property. Field review was completed on June 5, 2001. Investigations consisted of visual inspection of soil exposures within the building footprint and close examination of cut faces in the borrow areas to the immediate west and east of the building site. According to the Assistant Wildlife Manager, the level terrace remnant that is the APE for this project has been used in the past as an access road for movement of equipment in the Headquarters complex. Evidence that the road has been surfaced in the past exists in the form a thin scatter of gravel over the southern half of the building footprint, visible among the patchy grass cover. Slight lips adjacent to borrow pits on both sides of the terrace remnant suggest that it may also have been leveled in the past. Surface indications and soil stratigraphy exposed adjacent to the APE for this project indicated that part of the proposed building footprint has been altered by cultivation and part has been altered by past use as an access road. No evidence of intact archaeological deposits were noted anywhere within or adjacent to the APE. It appears that there are no historic properties within the APE for this project. It is recommended that work proceed as planned with no further cultural resource considerations.

Crow Wing

Foth & Van Dyke and Associates Inc. (2001)

Pre-Field Documents Research for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota

Pre-field documentary research for the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District is based on two years of research by Foth & Van Dyke staff in the Mille Lacs region. Several sources were reviewed, including the SHPO site and report files; the OSA site and report files; Trygg maps; professional publications; and Mn/DOT aerial photographs. The goals of this document are to provide (1) a brief review of the field investigations and research that has been conducted for almost one century in the vicinity of Mille Lacs Lake, (2) a review of the field investigations located within the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, and (3) an outline, the Approach to Fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey. The archaeological review is not intended

to be exhaustive because of the infinite possible sources of obscure and difficult to obtain unpublished material. This report is organized into five sections, including: Previous Archaeological Research (Section 2); Sites within the Sanitary Sewer District (Section 3); Sites that may be impacted by construction activities (Section 4); Approaches to fieldwork (Section 5); and References cited (Section 6). A summary of the archaeological sites and standing structures within the Mille Lacs region is included in Appendix A. Appendix B consists of the proposed collection system layout.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Final Report on Mitigation of Erosion Impact (Bank Stabilization and Limited Data Recover) Conducted at Club Peninsula (21 CW 145) and Rope Swing Point (21 CW 146) on Brainerd Reservoir, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

In 1989 as part of its FERC relicensing efforts for the Brainerd Hydroelectric Project in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, the Potlatch Corporation, through their prime consultant for the project, Mead & Hunt, Inc., retained the Burnett County Historical Society to conduct the cultural resource investigations required for all federally funded or licensed undertakings. A Phase I survey was conducted during November of 1989 and April-June of 1990. Sixty-nine localities were identified. Following Phase II evaluation thirty sites were considered to meet NRHP criteria; another three sites could not be intensively tested due to the landowner's refusal to grant permission. All of the sites are Native American habitation sites. In 1995, FERC approved the Potlatch Corporation's CRMP for historic properties affected by the project. Field review required by the stipulations in the CRMP identified five sites that were in need of prompt mitigation measures, including two that were located on Crow Wing County land: 21CW0145, the Club Peninsula site and 21CW0146, Rope Swing Point. Site 21CW0145 was interpreted as a Native American seasonal camp of undetermined but probably preceramic, possibly Archaic, age. The Rope Swing Point site, 21CW0146, was interpreted as a well frequented seasonal camp. The predominance of lithics but also sparse representation of ceramics indicated the site was multicomponent, with evidence both from the transitional Middle-Late or Late Woodland periods (St. Croix or Kathio Series ceramics, ca. A.D. 500-800 or 800-1200) and the preceding Archaic. According to the approved mitigation plans, archaeological investigation would be limited to actively eroding areas that may need to be modified in order to remove exposed tree roots or cut back in order to accommodate and anchor vegetation mats and staked landscaping timbers. A draft report was prepared by ARS in the fall of 1997 with the intention that a final version would be submitted the following year once another site inspection had determined to what extent erosion control measures had been successful. Vandalism in 1998, 1999 and 2000 impacted portions of the previously stabilized slope resulting in additional repairs and monitoring to ensure that any negative impacts on the archaeological deposit would be kept to a minimum. A revisit to the sites in June of 2001 by ARS found the erosion problems that were identified in 1995 appear to have been fully mitigated.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0004-00-3A, Paul Bunyan Scenic Byway Hiking Trails, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I reconnaissance surveys undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, in connection with the development of two recreational walking trails to be developed by the MnDNR. The proposed undertaking will be funded in part through the National Recreational Trail Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration. Field review, undertaken in May through July of 2001, involved pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing. Survey efforts encompassed a total of approximately five acres at the two project sites. The review identified three previously undocumented PreContact-era lithic scatters (21CW0241, 21CS0242 and 21CW0243) within the corridor of one of the trails. Inasmuch as the proposed trail development will have negligible sub-surface impacts, a no adverse effect finding is recommended.

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Five Vault Toilet Installation Sites, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, and Becker Counties, Minnesota

See Becker County.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Borrow Source Near Deadmans Lake, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

The SHPO requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey on a proposed borrow source for construction on T.H. 6 north of Crosby in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The project area consists of a fallow agricultural field near Deadmans Lake; much of the surface is disturbed for an ATV course but a small area on a possible relic terrace is undisturbed. Pedestrian and shovel testing survey was conducted. No cultural materials or surface indications of features were observed in the project area. A No Properties finding is recommended for the borrow source project.

Phase I Archaeological survey of a Road Corridor on the Nokassippi River, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

The Army Corps of Engineers and State Historic Preservation Office requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for a proposed road upgrade from County Road 8 west across the Nokassippi River in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The project will upgrade an existing logging road and add a new section of road; the proposed corridor is about 33 feet wide and 0.75 mile long. The survey conducted under State Archaeology license 01-017 reviewed the corridor by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. The logging road is disturbed by previous construction; the new section of road is in previously undisturbed ground. No cultural materials were recovered during the surface inspection in the road corridor. Most of the new road corridor west of the Nokassippi River was on untestable slopes; three shovel tests on one part were negative. A No Properties finding is recommended for the road project. At the request of the land owner, additional survey was conducted on a parcel outside the road corridor. Four of five shovel tests were positive in this area. The site, 21CW0240, a lithic scatter, occurs on a peninsula of higher ground above wetlands on the north shore of Eagle Lake. The site is outside the road project and will not receive impacts from road construction. However, additional work to evaluate the site is recommended if future impacts are planned.

Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer, G. Rapp, B.J. Bielefeldt, and B.R. Penner (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations: The Hummingbird Mound Site (21CW65), Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Phase I and II archaeological investigations were conducted at the Hummingbird Mound site (21CW0065) in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, in conjunction with the upgrading of T.H. 371 from a two lane to four lane highway. This site consists of a small number of mounds and a habitation component. The mounds are outside of the proposed construction limits while a portion of the village is within the construction limits. Questions had arisen regarding coverage of the site during previous Phase I survey; in addition, the construction limits of the project at this site had been expanded since the earlier work. Phase I survey consisted of shovel testing on a 10 meter interval in areas beyond previously tested areas. Additional site materials were recovered in several locations. A total of nine 1x1 meter units were excavated for Phase II evaluation. The locations of the units were decided in consultation with Mn/DOT personnel. Historic materials recovered from the Northwest quadrant areas were submitted for analysis by qualified historic archaeologists. Phase II archaeological evaluation indicates that several areas retain integrity of pre-contact deposits and contain sufficient materials to provide information on pre-contact prehistoric contexts in the region. Avoidance is recommended for four areas, other areas either lack integrity of deposits or contain insufficient materials to provide information on historic contexts. Phase II historic research and secondary analysis of historic artifacts indicated that the historic components do not retain sufficient integrity or information potential and are therefore not contributing features to the sites. Construction limits do come within 50 feet of a mound, although located outside the APE, the mound needs to be considered.

Perkl, Bradley E. (2001)

Addendum to BRW Report 99-09: Additional Phase II Testing at 21CW224 along Trunk Highway 6 in Crow Wing County, Minnesota

This addendum to BRW Report #99-09 documents supplemental Phase II testing conducted at 21CW0224, a precontact period habitation located along Trunk Highway 6 in Crow Wing County. BRW, Inc. conducted the initial Phase II evaluation in July 1999. The site was considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no additional work was recommended. The Minnesota Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the recommendation. Cultural resources personnel from the Army Corps of Engineers, however, requested additional work to clarify questions of site extent and content. BRW conducted the supplemental Phase II excavations on April 11, 2000. The supplementary evaluation added 14 shovel tests and 1.75 square meters of test excavation. Sixty-five additional artifacts (all ceramic sherds) were recovered in the supplemental excavation units. None of the shovel tests contained cultural materials. The sherds were tightly clustered in a small area adjacent to one of the initial excavation units. No buried soil horizons were identified in the excavation units, and moderate to extensive bioturbation was noted. An updated artifact inventory is presented in Appendix B. Based on the initial and supplemental Phase II results, 21CS0224 is interpreted as a short-term Late Woodland habitation that is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional work is recommended.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Perry Lake PWA, Crow Wing County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new formal PWA to Perry Lake were completed during August 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, have indicated that given the extent of previous terrain modification and the nature of the surrounding terrain, the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Crow Wing County, Lower Whipple Lake Public Fishing Pier, Crow Wing County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed installing a public fishing pier along the eastern shore of Lower Whipple Lake within the municipal boundaries of Baxter, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological field assessment, limited surface reconnaissance, and shovel testing, were completed during June of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed fishing pier and associated parking area and access trail development should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Dakota

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Mendota Heights, Rogers Lake Fishing Pier, Dakota County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways and the city of Mendota Heights have proposed the installation of a public fishing pier on Rogers Lake, within the boundaries of Rogers Lake Park, a city-administered recreational property located in Mendota Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, surface reconnaissance surveys, and limited subsurface shovel testing, were completed during June of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed fishing pier and associated access trail development should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Stark, William E. and Andrea Vermeer (2001)

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Cedar Grove Redevelopment Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR), Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Cedar Grove Redevelopment alternative urban areawide review project area in Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota on October 1, 2001. The project was conducted under contract with SRF Consulting Group, Inc. for the city of Eagan. This report is intended to provide preliminary cultural resources information for planning purposes for the AUAR, and to assist in future compliance requirements under federal and state laws. The cultural resources assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance of the entire project area, assessment of archaeological potentials within the project corridor, and photographic documentation of building and structures 50 years of age or older within the defined study area. The study area for archaeological and architectural historical resources was approximately 221 acres. Two portions of the project area were identified as having potential to contain intact archaeological sites and the 106 Group inventoried three properties that contain buildings older than 50 years. All of these properties are recommended for further work.

Cultural Resources Assessment for the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Minnesota Main Campus Expansion Project Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR), Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Main Campus alternative urban areawide review project area in Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota on October 8, 2001. The assessment was conducted under contract with SRF Consulting, Inc. for Blue Cross/Blue Shield. This report is intended to provide preliminary cultural resources information for planning purposes for the AUAR, and to assist in the future compliance requirements under federal and state laws. The cultural resources assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance of the entire project area, assessment of archaeological potentials within the project corridor, and photographic documentation of buildings and structures 50 years of age or older within the defined study area. The study area for cultural resources was approximately 179 acres. Based on the presence of topographically prominent features, the undisturbed nature of the portion of the project area, and the proximity of the project area to previously recorded archaeological sites, specifically those associated with Black Dog's Village, this portion of the project area is considered to exhibit high potential for intact archaeological resources. If modifications to this portion of the project area are planned, Phase I archaeological survey should be undertaken to determine whether intact archaeological resources are present, and if those resources are potentially eligible for the NRHP. No architectural or historical properties within the project area, or within one mile of the project area, are listed on the NRHP. The 106 group inventoried no properties that contain buildings older than 50 years within the project area. If this project becomes subject to Section 106 review, The 106 Group recommends one property, the Blue Cross/Blue Shield building for further work. Generally, only properties greater than 50 years in age are eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years may also be considered eligible for listing if they are of exceptional importance. The historical context of the Blue Cross/Blue Shield building is unknown at this time. However, the use of weathering steel is notable, and may be an early or unique example of its use in Minnesota. Further research is recommended to develop a historical context for the use of weathering steel in the Blue Cross/Blue Shield building to determine its potential exceptional significance for listing on the NRHP.

Dodge

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Douglas

Gonsior, LeRoy (2000)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Township Road Realignment, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation in conjunction with Carlos Township are proposing to realign a curve segment on an unnumbered township road in Lake Carlos State Park in Douglas County, Minnesota. The township would like to improve safety by cutting the curve off which would facilitate higher speed limits. This project would be funded and constructed by Carlos Township which wants to trade the existing township road for a new corridor within Lake Carlos State Park. Records review of the state park, State Archaeologist, and MnSHPO files indicated that there are no previously identified archaeological sites within the project area. The project traverses the location of a farmstead which first appears in the 1886 plat. Field review was completed July 21-22, 1999. A fifteen meter interval shovel test transect of seven tests was initially excavated along the proposed centerline which resulted in the identification of significant Precontact period artifact deposits. Following the initial identification of the site, two parallel transects on either side of the original transect were used to determine site limits in the project area and to examine a possible shift of the corridor onto lower ground nearer the existing road and further to the east onto old farm land. The Lake Carlos State Park #3 site (21DL0126) is a multi-component Precontact period site located on the north side of the Long Prairie River outlet from Lake Carlos. Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Plains Village components were identified from the limited shovel testing. Because the reconnaissance survey was limited to a single road corridor alignment, the concise boundaries of the Lake Carlos State Park #3 site, which may occupy a significantly larger area, were not identified. If Carlos Township intends to proceed with its proposed township road reconstruction project, an intensive survey and site evaluation of the Lake Carlos State Park #3 Site would be required to study the nature, extent, integrity, and significance of the site to determine whether data recovery is warranted.

Michlovic, Michael G. (2001)

Archaeological Testing at the AVM Locality, Douglas County, Minnesota

A standard Phase I archaeological test of the AVM locality, Douglas County, Minnesota, was conducted in July, 2001. This location was identified as a potentially significant archaeological site on account of the discovery of a runic/latin inscription chiseled on a boulder that includes the letters AVM. A shovel probe procedure was used to examine the area for cultural materials. The landsurface, obscured by vegetation, could not be surveyed visually. The archaeological test produced sparse evidence of a Native American use of this locus, which was recorded as site 21DL0128. There is no suspected relationship between the rock inscription and the cultural materials found in the shovel probes. No physical evidence was found that could be associated with the inscription.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Faribault

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Minnesota Lake PWA, Faribault County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of the new MnDNR Minnesota Lake PWA were completed during June 2000. These investigations included preliminary records reviews and formal archaeological and historical field assessment and review of all properties contained within and adjacent to the project's broadly defined APE. Based upon the cumulative results of these investigations it appears that the proposed development should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Fillmore

Fassler, Ted W. and Thomas Madigan (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Bridge Replacement and Associated Road Construction on CSAH 8 (MNDOT S.P. 23-608-24) in Fillmore County, Minnesota

MnDOT is undertaking planning and environmental activities associated with the proposed bridge replacement and associated approach road construction on CSAH 8, where it crosses Deer Creek. Hemisphere Field Services was retained by MnDOT to conduct Phase I cultural resource investigations to locate and identify cultural properties which might be present in the area. HFS conducted the Phase I field investigations during September 2000. The Phase I cultural resource investigations consisted of a visual reconnaissance sufficient to determine the number and extent of any cultural resources present, including standing structures, prehistoric, and historic archaeological sites. The pedestrian survey inspection occurred in areas where surface visibility was adequate (50%) to identify cultural materials or features. Shovel testing was conducted in areas that were determined to be of high archaeological potential. In addition, soil coring using a truck mounted Giddings hydraulic soil probe was conducted along the flood plain of Deer Creek. HSF personnel surveyed a corridor 120 feet wide and 1.2 miles long. A large portion of the project area north of the existing bridge is sloped (about 30 to 50 degrees). These areas were inspected by HFS personnel, and determined to have low archaeological potential. Eroding slopes were inspected for artifacts. Nearly half of the project area north and south of the existing bridge is currently being used for agriculture. Plowed fields within the project area were visually inspected for evidence of an archaeological presence in the area. Shovel tests were excavated in the five high, relatively level locations in the project area. These tests were conducted because of low ground surface visibility and the higher archaeological potential of these areas. Two pieces of naturally broken chert were found in two separate shovel tests on a high ridge north of the existing bridge. Four shovel tests excavated 7.5 m on two sides of these positive shovel tests produced no artifacts or natural chert. One more piece of natural chert was found in a shovel test south of the existing bridge. No archaeological sites were found in the project area; therefore, no further work is recommended.

Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland, M. Patrice Farrell, Robert Donahue and George Rapp (2001)

Phase II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations on Three Sites (21FL91, 21FL97, 21FL98), Fillmore County, Minnesota

Phase II archaeological evaluations were conducted at three sites (21FL0091, 21FL0097 and 21FL0098) in Fillmore County, Minnesota, in conjunction with the upgrading and resurfacing of T.H. 52 from the east junction of T.H. 16 south of Preston to T.H. 80 in Fountain. Coring of the sites was conducted to determine the subsurface sediment stratigraphy, particularly a search for paleosols. Phase II evaluation consisted of excavation of formal 1x1 meter units within the project APE. Sites 21FL0091 and 21FL0098 are mostly disturbed campsites with low potential for significant information. Site 21FL0091 is mostly in an active floodplain; sediments are redeposited from episodic flooding. A portion on the upland terrace has sparse and scattered materials. Site 21FL0098 has most materials in the plow zone of a field. Other areas thought to be within the site were either completely disturbed or sterile. Both sites are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21FL0097, although some deposits are incorporated in the plow zone, has in situ deposits present below the plow zone. It appears to be a lithic procurement/reduction site for Galena chert similar to sites in the Galena Chert Archaeological District to the south. Data recovery is recommended for the portion around Area D where an artifact concentration was discovered below the plow zone. The site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Freeborn

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Goodhue

Myster, James E. (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Former Bodin and Saueressig Properties for the Prairie Island Indian Community, Welch Township, Goodhue County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on a 270 acre parcel of land in Goodhue County purchased by the Prairie Island Indian Community. The Community will be requesting that the Bureau of Indian Affairs place this land into trust status. The vast majority of this parcel is currently active farm fields. As such, a pedestrian walk-over was conducted in the plowed field portion. No cultural materials were recovered. In addition, an intensive inventory was conducted at the abandoned Euro-American Toner family farmstead on a 2 acre wooded portion of the property. While a building is present dating perhaps to the early 1900s, the farmstead itself dates from the 1940s to the 1970s. Due to the negative survey of the farm fields, and the fact that the farmstead's historical integrity is dominated by building less than 50 years old, it is the opinion of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that this APE does not contain an historic property. As such, future construction on this parcel will not impact any known historic properties eligible to the NRHP.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Goodhue Pioneer State Trail, Hay Creek Bridge Crossings, Goodhue County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed replacement/installation of two bridges along the designated Goodhue Pioneer State Trail south of the village of Hay Creek were completed during December 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field assessment and review have indicated that the completion of the proposed project/s as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical properties. Therefore, it is recommended that the installation of the Goodhue Pioneer State Trail/Hay Creek Link bridges proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Hennepin

Fassler, Ted W. (2001)

Archaeological Investigations of Orth's Addition, Block 3, Lots 11 and 12, Within the Minneapolis Brewing Company Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Community Development Agency anticipates effects on historic properties eligible for the NRHP during the Grain Belt Redevelopment Project by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Minneapolis Community Development Agency contracted with Hemisphere Field Services, Inc., to conduct archaeological investigations at areas within the Grain Belt Brewery property. The scope of work as defined in the contract consists of limited archaeological investigation (survey/evaluation) of an area where an ice house was once located. The artifacts collected during the project were cleaned, processed, and cataloged at the HFS laboratory in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The assemblage included historic items of glass, ceramics, metal, mortar, and animal bone. Laboratory methods and cataloging followed standards recommended by federal guidelines. The fieldwork was conducted during December 2000. A search of the documents related to the suspected location of the ice house was performed before excavation began. Information obtained from the research was used to determine where the ice house had stood. The area where the ice house was located was marked out and excavation began. A backhoe was used for the majority of the excavation performed in the project area. The backhoe was used to remove the frozen soil and to remove the significant amount of architectural fill. Shovels and trowels were used to define the architectural remnants found. Large trenches were excavated by backhoe perpendicular to the ice house walls within the project area. The two walls within the project area belonging to the ice house were found and recorded, along with the remnants of an outbuilding associated with the ice house. The ice house is one of the earliest buildings associated with the brewery on the west side of Marshall Street. The foundation walls and floors, along with the foundation walls associated with an outbuilding, are intact. Combined with the extant brewery buildings, the ice house conveys a strong identity with the industrial history of Minneapolis. The ice house is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, and should be

included in the existing historic district.

Fassler, Ted W. and Don Johnson (2001)

Archaeological Investigations of Orth's Addition (21HE0318), Block 1, Within the Minneapolis Brewing Company Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Community Development Agency (MCDA) anticipates effects on historic properties eligible for the NRHP during the Grain Belt Redevelopment Project. The MCDA contracted with Hemisphere field Services, Inc., to conduct archaeological investigations at areas within the Grain Belt Brewery property. The scope of work as defined in the contract with the MCDA consisted of limited archaeological investigation of an area where the original 1850 Orth Brewery was once located. Archaeological survey was conducted at the original Orth Brewery location during January 2001. The field work was conducted in order to determine the presence/absence of the original historic brewery foundations and/or basements intact under the present ground surface. A search of the documents related to the original Orth Brewery building was performed before excavation began. Information obtained from the research was used to determine where the original brewery had stood. A geophysical survey was then conducted in order to determine if the foundation walls of the original Orth Brewery building could be located before excavation began. Although the geophysical survey did detect the presence of anomalies, the foundation walls of the structure could not be determined. The anomalies detected during the geophysical survey were not tested because of the extraneous damage this would cause to the asphalt parking lot, which was being used by a large number of vehicles. If later archaeological surveys occur at the original Orth Brewery building, these areas should be part of the focus of their fieldwork. The area where the original brewery building was located was illustrated on the pavement and excavation began. A backhoe was used for the majority of the excavation performed in the project area. The backhoe was used to remove the asphalt and the architectural fill. Shovels and trowels were then used to define the architectural remnants found. Three trenches were excavated by backhoe perpendicular to the walls within the project area. Backhoe trenching eventually located three walls within the project area that belonged to the original brewery building. These walls were cleared, photographed, and recorded. The original Orth Brewery building is the earliest building associated with the brewery. The foundation walls and floors are intact. Combined with the extant brewery building, the original Orth Brewery building conveys a strong identity with the industrial history of Minneapolis. The original Orth Brewery building is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP, and should be included in the existing historic district.

Halloran, Teresa and Elizabeth J. Abel (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Development Area in T116N, R22W, Portions of Sections 21, 28, and 29, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During June, July and August of 1997, Loucks & Associates, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Charlson Property located in portions of Sections 21, 28, and 29, in T116N R22W, Hennepin County, and city of Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Dahlgren Shardlow & Uban, on behalf of its clients, is exploring the potential for development of the property which is located west of Flying Cloud Airport. In order to assess the areas potential, and to aid in development planning, they contracted for a cultural resources survey of the property. The property is under private ownership and at present, there are no Federal or State provisions requiring investigation. Our study, was however, conducted to the guideline levels as outlined in the NHPA of 1966, as amended and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act, and other applicable federal and state mandates. The total project area, comprising two areas separated by Spring Road consist of approximately 500 acres. Investigations identified three archaeological sites recommended for further research or protection. These include the W.A. Frederick Farm (21HE0305), a prehistoric site (21HE0304) and the possible Lorraine Sohm Residence (21HE0306). In addition, several history related issues were identified which could influence development plans including the Raguet Farm, some historic trails, viewshed issues with Fredrick Miller Spring (HE-EPC-088) and the Charlson Site (HE-EPC-088). A previously unrecorded burial mound was also discovered on the property. The burial mound was authenticated by the Office of the State Archaeologist. The mound was assigned site number 21HE0284. Burial mounds are protected under MN ST 307.08 and its Procedures.

Harrison, Christina (1997)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Pemton-Klein Property ("The Vista"), Eden Prairie, Minnesota

During the month of October 1997, Archaeological Research Services was retained by Westwood Professional Services, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource reconnaissance survey within a parcel proposed for residential development by the Pemtom Land Company of Eden Prairie. The property encompasses approximately 63 acres of cultivated land above the bluffs of the Minnesota River due west/southwest of the Riley Creek tributary in southwestern Eden Prairie. Background research and field investigation focused on the field verification of a previously known site, the Fieldmann mound group (21HE0021), as well as on adjacent portions of the bluff tops. Cultural evidence indicative of an earlier, apparently preceramic cultural component, was identified in the vicinity of the reported mounds.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance-Level Testing at the Fredrick-Miller Spring Site (HE-EPC-88), City of Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

On November 17th, 1998, Archaeological Research Services conducted an archaeological reconnaissance level investigation for the city of Eden Prairie at the Fredrick-Miller Spring Site (HE-EPC-88) in southwestern Hennepin County, Minnesota. The site is located along Riley Creek, a tributary to the Minnesota River which it joins approximately 500 meters downstream. The City is preparing for further improvements that will make access to the spring easier and safer. A pipe from the existing spring will empty into a trough that is to be placed closer to the creek and be connected to a new turnout/parking area with a trail. Existing asphalt will be removed and a new subbase installed, along with concrete curb and gutter. The proposed changes will require the site to be regraded. Although the 1890 relocation of the spring and subsequent improvement to Spring Road were likely to have severely disturbed the area, the City decided to have it investigated for possible archaeological remains. Not only was there the likelihood of finding evidence connected with historic use of the spring but there was also a clear possibility that the locality may contain precontact period materials. Results of the investigation proved negative and showed that most of the area that once may have had archeological potential now had been severely disturbed by road construction and past improvements/alterations to the spring.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Conducted for the West TH 610 Alternative Urban Areawide Reviews (AUARs), City of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During the fall of 1999, Archaeological Research Services was retained by the city of Maple Grove to conduct a cultural resource reconnaissance survey within two contiguous areas that were being studied, as separate entities, through the Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) process. Located in the northwestern corner of the city, the two study areas together encompass of all Sections 4-6 as well as the northern and central portions of Sections 7-9. When the scope of work was formulated, the results of earlier cultural resource investigations in the region were used to delineate those segments of the study area that appeared to have archaeological potential. Such areas would be reviewed through standard archaeological survey. Elsewhere, the survey would simply focus on buildings in order to identify any historic structures within the AUAR boundaries. The study should also provide a preliminary assessment of the NR eligibility for any properties that had been identified. The cultural resource reconnaissance survey was completed during November and early December of 1999. The combined study area encompasses 2986 acres. Nearly a quarter of these areas are classified as "wetlands, including floodplains". However, as numerous segments of floodplain (primarily creek terraces) were surveyed by ARS, the total area covered by this study approximated 2,500 acres. Most of the surveyed land is still agricultural. In addition to active farms and still inhabited former farmsteads, there are also a number of residences on smaller lots, the majority of them built during the second half of the 1900s. The study area is characterized by gently rolling uplands and a scatter of shallow wetlands. Most of the latter are drained by Rush Creek which is a significant part of the Elm Creek tributary to the Mississippi River. ARS staff employed a standard surface inspection and shovel testing approach which resulted in the identification of six archaeological sites, all of them in the immediate vicinity of Rush Creek. Two are classified as findsites, having produced only one item each: Meloche III (21HE0325) and DMR II (21HE0322). The other four appear to be the remnants of small Native American camp sites: Meloche I and Meloche II (21HE0323 and 21HE0324); DMR I (21HE0321) and Gellerman (21HE0320). Rather sparse but found in undisturbed contexts, they all warrant further evaluation under Section 106. Within the southern portion of the West TH 610 AUAR study area are also five archaeological sites that were identified as part of the North Weaver AUAR study, previously completed by Archaeological Research Services. All have since proven either too sparse or too disturbed by cultivation to hold further research potential. Within the study area there are twenty-five locations with one or more building that predate 1950. Seventeen of them had previously been listed in the History/Architecture Inventory that is maintained by the SHPO. Thirteen were evaluated earlier as part of the TH 610 corridor study but were found to not eligible to the NR. Of the other four, reviewed and discusses with SHPO as part of this study, one will need further evaluation. Another eight locations were added to the SHPO inventory. All were photographed and discussed with SHPO. Three - all older farmsteads - appear to have enough historic interest to warrant further Section 106 evaluation.

Report on Archaeological Investigation at the Red Rock Site, Birch Island Park, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

Between October 19th and 26th, 1999 Archaeological Research Services conducted an archaeological investigation for the city of Eden Prairie at the Red Rock Site (21HE0334) in Birch Island Park, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The investigation involved reconnaissance level survey of the island as well as formal excavation around the boulder formation. The investigation produced some precontact period Native American material as well as items from the second half of the 20th century, all to be accessioned into the historic collections of the city of Eden Prairie. While the archaeological evidence does not support the interpretation of the Red Rock site as a traditional cultural place, it seems clear, from historic accounts and the archaeological record that this portion of the Birch Island Lake area was important to the Mdewakanton Dakota and to other Native American groups before them. In view of this, we recommend that the trail that leads to the site should be made less passable in order to discourage recreational use of the area.

Litwinionek, Luc (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Enchanted Island Bridge Replacement Project, Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During October 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Enchanted Island Bridge replacement project in Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The city of Minnetrista is planning to replace the existing Enchanted Island Bridge, which connects Phelps Island and Enchanted Island on Lake Minnetonka. Luc Litwinionek served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance of the entire project area, with the exception of existing wetlands. An architectural history survey of the area was not conducted. The APE covers approximately 50 feet on each side of the existing roadway centerline and extends for 1,400 feet. The area consists mostly of lake beach sediments found on each side of the project area. In addition, residential development has occurred on each side of the bridge modifying the original landscape. The project area shows a low potential for intact archaeological sites and during the Phase I archaeological survey for the Enchanted Island Bridge replacement project; no archaeological resources were identified within the proposed construction limits. Based on the lack of intact archaeological resources within the project area, no further archaeological work is recommended. However, it is recommended that the city of Minnetrista consult with the MnDOT archaeologist to determine if any deep testing should be conducted prior to the replacement of the bridge.

Miller, Anne J. and Wayne Bischoff (2001)

Historical Documents Research and Recommendations for Fieldwork for the Guthrie Theater Complex Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Community Development Agency contracted with Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. in April 2001 to conduct a two-stage Phase I investigation for the site of the proposed Guthrie Theater Complex on the Mississippi River. The proposed Guthrie Theater Complex site is located between Chicago and 11th Avenues between Second St. S. and the West River Parkway and is currently almost entirely asphalt covered contract parking lots. The only contemporary and visible disturbance to the site is a large electrical transmission facility staging a transmission line that spans the Mississippi River. The project areas is bounded to the west by aging retail businesses, to the north by construction associated with the renovation of the Washburn Mill complex, to the east by West River Parkway, and to the south by a vacant lot and a parking lot associated with a business. The literature search conducted by Hemisphere Field Services for the proposed Guthrie Theater location in Minneapolis, Minnesota identified a rich and rapidly changing nineteenth and early twentieth century context for the project area. Though not part of the original city of Minneapolis, the proposed Guthrie theater Complex site went through an active building process from the 1860s through the early twentieth century, though much of the earliest construction was demolished as part of the 1870s railroad grading. The history of the

project area also represented clear links with the milling industry, including box-making shops, warehouses and a complex railroad network for the transportation of grains and finished grain products.

Myster, James E. (2001)

Phase I Reconnaissance of the Northern Edge of the Undeveloped Portion of the Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Hennepin County, Minnesota

From June 2-23, 1999, a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted by Hamline University at a 10 acre area at the northern edge of the undeveloped portion of the Lake Minnetonka Regional Park in the city of Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota. A total of 103 shovel tests were excavated with 49 positive with artifacts and ecofacts. There was also one artifact found on the surface. The newly discovered site was named the "Halsted Bay Overlook Site" and received the number 21HE0319 from the Office of the State Archaeologist. The Halsted Bay Overlook Site (21HE0319) is a scattered campsite consisting of 106 artifacts and ecofacts—mostly lithic tools and debitage, firecracked rock and charcoal. A few historic artifacts are also present which may indicate an occupation during the late 1800s. George B. Wright's map of 1873 notes the possible presence of a house owned by Francis (Frank) W. Halsted on the property. Collected materials and associated field notes are curated at the Minnesota Historical Society under the accession number 1999.324. The site is presumed to date to the Woodland Period due to the fact that a park patron apparently found a projectile point on the lake shore within the project area. It was described to the principal investigator over the telephone and its characteristics sounded consistent with smaller, possibly late Woodland variety. Due to the excellent integrity of the site and possibility of uncovering diagnostic cultural materials and features of both the postcontact and precontact periods, it is the recommendation of the principle investigator that the site be investigated for eligibility to the NRHP before any development in this area of the park commences.

Perkl, Bradley E., James Lindbeck, Scott Buskey and Barbara Mitchell (2001)

Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations: The Metropolitan Airports Commission Drainage Improvement Project in Hennepin County, Minnesota

URS/BRW, Inc. conducted Phase I and Phase II cultural resource investigations for a series of stormwater runoff treatment ponds and culvert capacity improvements that the Metropolitan Airports Commission proposed to accommodate airport expansion. At the time of the inventory, construction plans had not been finalized and a definitive APE had not been established. Subsequent review of construction plans dated December 28, 2000 corresponded well with the preliminary plans and therefore no changes to the Phase I survey area were needed. The Phase I inventory results detailed in this report apply to the December 28, 2000 construction plans. Additional Phase I investigations may be required for the project if the construction plans are significantly changed. Two previously recorded cultural resource sites exist within the project area: The Fort Snelling national Cemetery and the Cantonment Ravine Site. The Cemetery is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The proposed project is not expected to have negative long-term impacts to the Cemetery. The Cantonment Ravine site is a precontact isolated find spot that will be negatively impacted. However, the site has exhausted the potential for future research and it is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Phase I cultural resources inventory identified two unrecorded precontact archaeological sites: 21HE0316 and 21HE0317. Phase II archaeological evaluations were conducted at both sites to determine if they are eligible for listing on the NRHP. A portion of site 21HE0316 is recommended to be potentially eligible for listing and the western portion of the site should be avoided. The proposed action will not encroach into the western boundaries of the sites. Site 21HE0317 is recommended to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP, although avoidance is recommended. An initial assessment was conducted to identify possible cultural and historic landscapes within the project area. Because the area lacks historic integrity, the project area is considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Identification of the project area as a traditional cultural property is in process. In the area around the discharge outlet, within the Minnesota River floodplain, attempts were made to identify remains of a fur trade post and buried surfaces. It is probable that highway construction has destroyed or buried the fur post. Although a buried surface was detected, no cultural materials were recovered. However, it is likely that additional buried soils are present in the floodplain at depths beyond the reach of hand excavation, and therefore monitoring is recommended for this portion of the project area.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Michael Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Hennepin County Eagle Lake Regional Park - Eagle Lake Fishing Pier, Hennepin County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed in cooperation with Hennepin County, the installation of a public fishing pier in Eagle Lake Regional Park, a county-administered recreational property located within the city limits of Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological field assessment, surface reconnaissance, and shovel testing, were completed during May of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed fishing pier and associated development should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Houston

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Hubbard

Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of Hubbard County Road 89, Hubbard County, Minnesota

The project consisted of Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of Hubbard County Road 89, located along the northeastern corner of Island Lake, north of Park Rapids in Hubbard County, Minnesota. The total project is 2,690 feet with a corridor width of 150', 75 feet left and right of the current centerline alignment of the existing roadway. Standard archaeological survey techniques were employed, consisting of prefield records check and walkover reconnaissance survey and shovel testing in the field. Shovel testing was concentrated on portions of the project area that had subsurface archaeological potential. The survey located one pre-contact Native American archaeological site characterized by the presence of lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, a scraping tool, and Brainerd Net Impressed pottery (21HB0056). The site is located on upland on both sides of the creek that drains from Lower Mud Lake into Island Lake. The site is immediately adjacent to the existing bridge. Site materials are present on both the east and west sides of the bridge on both the north and south sides of the creek. It appears that previous construction has impacted portions of the site. It was recommended that project construction be confined within the existing ditches in order to avoid impact to the site. If the site cannot be avoided Phase II evaluation should be conducted to determine if the site contains sufficient information to meet NRHP eligibility.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Well & Septic Application on the Frank Smith Lot, Leech Lake Reservation, Hubbard County, Minnesota

On October 25, 2001, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed an archeological survey in association with a request for well, septic, and drainfield services from the Department of Indian Health and Human Services on the Leech Lake Reservation. One lot, the Frank Smith lot, was surveyed during this project. No sites were located during this survey. Clearance is recommended for well, septic, or drainfield installation on this lot.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at a Parcel for the City of Laporte, Hubbard County, Minnesota

The State Historic Preservation Office requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of a proposed wastewater treatment plant for the city of Laporte in Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve construction of several holding cells for holding wastewater and other facilities; the APE is a parcel approximately 10 acres in size. The survey reviewed the project by pedestrian and shovel testing methods. Much of the parcel has been extensively disturbed by recent logging activities and construction of an access road; six shovel tests in undisturbed areas were negative. One piece of broken quartz and one burned bone was recovered from the disturbed surface in the clear-cut. They are considered to be of recent origin during the logging activities. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Isanti

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Itasca

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Eleanor Clarke, Ray Brown, Reba Littlewolf, and Donna Gotchie Lots, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 62 from TH 2 to County Road 256, Itasca County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological surveys conducted for the Itasca County Highway Department. This survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 62 from TH 2 to County Road 256. The purpose of this archaeological survey was to determine if historic properties, namely, archaeological sites, were present in the project area. A total of four linear miles were surveyed during this project. Three sites, 21IC0322, 21IC0323, and 1C0324 were located as a result of this survey. 21IC0322, the East Bass Lake #1 site, consists of a small scatter of artifacts in five positive shovel tests. Mostly lithic, although one grit-tempered pottery sherd was found in a fill horizon with modern trash. Given the paucity of artifacts and amount of previous disturbance at this site it was recommended that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The East Bass Lake #2 site, 21IC0323, consists of numerous prehistoric artifacts in 10 positive shovel tests. Most of the artifacts are from fill deposits, likely from this same area. Given the amount of previous disturbance at this site, and the fact that this site no longer retains its integrity, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Four lithic flakes in one positive shovel test comprise 21IC0324, the East Bass Lake #3 site. Given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Clearance is recommended for the project.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Itasca County Road 115, Itasca County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological surveys conducted for the Itasca County Highway Department. This survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of Itasca County Road 115. The purpose of this archaeological survey was to determine if historic properties, namely, archaeological sites, were present in the project area. Less than one acre in total was surveyed during this project. No sites were located.

Phase I Archaeological Surveys for Well & Septic Applications on the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Lots 6, 7, 8 - Ball Club Housing Sites, Itasca County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Housing Authority on three proposed building lots located southwest of the town of Ball Club, Minnesota. The fieldwork was conducted by Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel on December 7, 2001. The survey was completed in association with the construction of new housing units within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation in Itasca County. Approximately eight (8) acres of land were surveyed. The purpose of this survey was to determine if historic properties (i.e., archaeological sites) are located in the area of the proposed undertaking. Prehistoric site 211C0326, based on the recovery of two grit-tempered ceramic sherdlets, one lithic flake, and six fire-cracked rocks, was located during our survey of Lot 6 of the Ball Club housing sites. Recommendations for this site follow: Given that there is a relatively small amount of non-diagnostic material at this site, in addition to the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, we recommend that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Clearance is recommended.

A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County

Magner, Michael A. (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - Ruffed Grouse Society Hunter Parking Lot, Itasca County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, in connection with a proposed parking lot to be cooperatively developed by the Ruffed Grouse Society and the MnDNR Division of Forestry. The project is located in the Central Coniferous Lakes archaeological region (5n). Field review, undertaken on 6/04/2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately three acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic sites within the project area.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Five Vault Toilet Installation Sites, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, and Becker Counties, Minnesota

See Becker County.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Power Mill Reservoir in Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested for a proposed cogenerator facility on Power Mill Reservoir in Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota. The parcel includes about 85 acres with 1.25 miles of shoreline on the Mississippi River; the APE includes the entire parcel although the facility will be smaller. The survey, conducted under State Archaeology license 01-082, reviewed the project by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. The interior portion of the parcel has extensive disturbance from commercial and residential construction; most of the area away from the river is untestable. Three pre-Contact sites were identified during survey (211C0327, 211C0328, and 211C0329). Phase II evaluation is recommended for two sites (211C0327 and 211C0328); one represents a sparse artifact scatter (211C0329) and is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. In addition, a post-Contact site (a CCC camp, 211C0120) was identified by local land owners. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register as no standing structures are present. Two known pre-Contact archaeological sites are recorded within the project area (211C0119 and 211C0120). No cultural materials were located during survey in the vicinity of the recorded locations. Extensive disturbance is indicated in these areas at depth. Both sites are recommended as not eligible for the National Register. Exact location of the cogenerator facility is not yet decided. It is recommended that the area of sites 211C0327 and 211C0328 be avoided by the project. If avoidance is not possible, then Phase II evaluation of these sites is recommended.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Ball Club Lake PWA, Itasca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Ball Club Lake PWA were completed during September 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Wilson Lake PWA, Itasca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing MnDNR Wilson Lake PWA were completed during September 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Long Lake PWA, Itasca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing MnDNR Long Lake PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during September 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Jackson

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Petersburg-Des Moines River PWA, Jackson County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of the new Petersburg-Des Moines River PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during May 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological records reviews, historical records reviews, and preliminary field investigations, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Kanabec

Terrell, Michelle M. (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota

During September and October of 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area in Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 240 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology will include all that area contained within the sewer sub-service district boundary. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area. The project area contains two previously identified sites (21KA0010 and 21KA0011). During the Phase I archaeological survey an additional archaeological site was identified within the proposed construction limits. Site 21KA0079 is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The site, located to the north and west of the Ann River Mound Group (21KA0010), is a lithic scatter. The 106 Group recommends avoidance of the site, or, if avoidance is not possible, Phase II archaeological testing of that portion of the site that will be affected by the sewer and lift station construction. The area that is being annexed to the city of Mora, and which is serviced by the new sanitary sewer line, also contains a portion of the previously identified Ann River Mound Group (21KA0010). Prior to the construction of the sewer line servicing the lift station and any additional development within this portion of the project area, The 106 Group recommends that the City of Mora consult with the Minnesota OSA. The location of the previously identified artificial ditch enclosure (21KA0011) could not be verified during the Phase I archaeological survey. As this site may be associated with the early European exploration of this region, The 106 Group recommends archaeological monitoring of future construction work in this area.

Kandiyohi

Perkl, Bradley E. and James Lindbeck (2001)

A Phase II Evaluation of 21KH0128, Near Trunk Highway 23, in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

This report documents the Phase II evaluation of 21KH0128, a precontact period lithic scatter that was identified during a Phase I cultural resources inventory along Trunk Highway 23 in Kandiyohi County. The MnDOT plans to realign and expand Trunk Highway 23 in the inventory area. URS/BRW, Inc. conducted cultural resource investigations for the Trunk Highway 23 project during the 1999 and 2000 field seasons. The Phase I inventory resulted in the identification of two precontact period archaeological sites, 21KH0128 and 21KH0129. Phase II evaluation at 21KH0129 resulted in a recommendation of no additional work for the site. SHPO concurred with these findings, but requested that an evaluation be conducted at 21KH0128. Later correspondence between the MnDOT and SHPO indicated that the site (21KH0128) would be avoided, leading to a *no historic properties affected* determination and concurrence for the project. Shortly thereafter, MnDOT District 8 requested that the site be evaluated in the eventuality that future construction could not avoid the site. The Phase II evaluation of 21KH0128 was conducted between August 30 and September 7, 2000 by URS/BRW, Inc. personnel. Site 21KH0128 is interpreted as a short-term lithic

workshop of possible Archaic age. The stratigraphic relationship of artifacts recovered in test units indicates a moderately intact cultural horizon across the site area. This stratigraphic evidence suggests a single occupation of the site over a relatively short time span. The horizontal distribution of artifacts across the site indicates heavier use in the northern portion of the site area. The artifact assemblage from 21KH0128 is almost exclusively lithic. Morphological attributes of the assemblage suggest that stone tool manufacture and maintenance were the primary site functions. Locally derived raw material dominate the assemblage, although a number of non-local specimens were recovered, reflecting possible interactions between inhabitants of the site with other areas of the Upper Midwest and northern Great Plains. No cultural features or subsistence remains were identified during excavation. Moderate bioturbation is present across 21KH0128 but the site is otherwise undisturbed. There is a clear cultural horizon with a moderate level of integrity. Morphological characteristics of the lithic assemblage, an absence of ceramics, and stratigraphic evidence suggest the possibility of an Archaic Period occupation. It seems unlikely the site will contribute additional information important to the understanding of lithic scatters or precontact lifeways in south central Minnesota. Thus, site 21KH0128 is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Kandiyohi County, Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA, Reynolds PWA Acquisition, Kandiyohi County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed acquisition of the 0.8 acre Reynolds Property on Green Lake were completed during September 2000. These investigations, which included preliminary records reviews and formal archaeological and historic field studies, indicated that the completion of the proposed acquisition and the potential subsequent upgrading and expansion of the Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required within the boundaries of this property.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Kandiyohi County, Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA, Dahl PWA Acquisition, Kandiyohi County

The MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit between June and November 1999 completed the initial required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA to Green Lake. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian heritage site within the proposed project's broadly defined APE. This site has been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Number 21KH0127 and designated the Dahl Site. The preliminary historical investigations determined there are no potentially significant buildings, structures or associated historic sites located within the project APE and further historical field studies do not appear warranted. Based upon the results of formal archaeological reconnaissance studies, Site 21KH0127 appears to be comprised of a sparse scatter of American Indian cultural materials of indeterminate temporal or cultural affiliation. The data generated during the course of these preliminary field investigations have determined that although the associated cultural materials are apparently contained in-part within natural appearing Holocene surface sediments, given the apparently sparse nature of the cultural deposit and the scope of extant disturbance, it appears unlikely that site 21KH0127 retains sufficient integrity and/or research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However, following consultation, it was determined that development concept designs for this project would be revised, thereby isolating the defined site area from all proposed development. Given the scope of the project design revisions, as currently defined, the proposed upgrading and expansions of the existing Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA facility to Green Lake should have No Effect on site 21KH0127. It is therefore recommended that the project development proceed as planned, and no further cultural resource investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to further modification.

Kittson

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Proposed Viewing Tower Development in the Twin Lakes State WMA, Kittson County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed development of a wildlife viewing platform in the Twin Lakes State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in southeastern Kittson County, within the Red River Valley archaeological region (6n). Field review, undertaken on 9/17/01, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately one acre. The archaeological review noted one archaeological property, a findspot consisting of a single flake (21KT0051), just outside the area that would be potentially affected by the undertaking. Inasmuch as the site is not in the APE, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Koochiching

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Archaeological and Historical Research at Pine Island Bog,

Koochiching County, Minnesota

Archaeological and archival research was conducted by the MnDNR-Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program in connection with the Pine Island Horticultural Peat Mining Project in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The proposed project will involve construction of facilities for the processing, storage and transport of horticultural-grade peat moss from a location within the Pine Island Bog. Archival and field research identified three historic properties within the study area; the Second Pine Island Ranger Station (21KC0087), the Pine Island Center Camp (21KC0088), and the Pine Island Junction Site (21KC0089). Of the three properties, only 21KC0089 appeared to be in the Area of Potential Effect for the project. The field and archival research did not yield sufficient evidence to make a formal recommendation regarding the eligibility of 21KC0089 for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Halloran, Teresa (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Homesites and a Proposed Sewer Line, Bois Forte Reservation, Nett Lake, Minnesota

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Environmental Health and Engineering, is preparing plans for several water and sewer upgrade projects within the Bois Forte/Nett Lake Reservation, Koochiching and St. Louis Counties, Nett Lake, Minnesota. The projects include providing sewer and water service to two homesite locations on the Reservation and the extension of a water main, along a section of County Road 793, referred to as the Woodenfrog water main. The Office of Environmental Health, Bemidji Area Office, contracted with Loucks Associates to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of those areas before excavation activities began. Loucks Associates archaeologist conducted the investigations in September of 2000. No archaeological materials were identified within the proposed project areas. Subsurface testing at the homesites and in the proposed Woodenfrog water main area revealed disturbed contexts. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the Health Service projects proceed as planned. If it becomes necessary to expand the project beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. There remains some potential for sites without surface evidence to be present within the project area. If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction operations, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Projects (CSAH 118, CSAH 85, UT 392, Bridge 7930), Koochiching County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Koochiching County Highway Department for four projects in the northern part of the County: CSAH 118, CSAH 85, UT 392, and Bridge 7930 on County Road 88. Various portions of the county and township roads will be reconstructed, largely following the existing routes but with slightly larger right-of-way limits. Shovel testing was conducted on undisturbed areas of the projects within the specified limit; this consisted of a transect on either side of the respective roads between the ditch and the proposed right-of-way limits. No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests; one historic site (21KC0086, Soren Olsen site) was observed but considered not eligible for the National Register. A No Properties finding is recommended for all four projects.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Rainy River - Manitou Rapids Wayside Rest, Public Water Carry-In Access and Shorefishing Site, Koochiching County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed Rainy River/Manitou Rapids Public Water Carry-In Access and Shorefishing site were completed during September and October of 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, pedestrian survey, and limited subsurface shovel testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Lac Qui Parle

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lac qui Parle WMA Wetland Dike

The proposed project will repair a segment of dike road that was damaged by high water during the spring of 2001. Field review of this project was conducted on July 24, 2001. The area investigated is the designated borrow source for material that will be used to repair an existing dike road within Lac Qui Parle WMA. The original dike construction in 1973 created a roughly circular borrow pit just west of the road with a diameter of approximately 5 meters. Most of the pit has been excavated to a depth of about 2 meters. Shovel tests were conducted around the periphery of the existing borrow pit to the west, northwest, north and northeast. Each test was approximately 2 meters from the edge of the existing pit, and tests were separated from one another by distances ranging from 10 to 15 meters. The total area surveyed was about 1 acre in size. No cultural materials were observed during surface survey or in any shovel test. It appears that there are "no historic properties" in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned with no further review.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Flowage Easement Lands at the Lac Qui Parle Flood Control Project, Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota With Preliminary Assessments of Significance for Identified Archaeological Sites

See Big Stone County.

Lake

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Gitchi-Gami State Trail, MnDNR Portion of the Split Rock River to Beaver Bay Segment, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed a cultural resource reconnaissance survey of the proposed Gitchi-Gami State Trail on lands administered by the MnDNR and the MHS in Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota. The survey examined 12,000 feet (2.3 miles) of proposed trail corridor and included records review, archival review, and field examination. The Cultural Resources unit of MnDOT is completing review of other segments of the Gitchi-Gami Trail within the overall Split Rock River to Beaver Bay Gitchi-Gami State Trail corridor and will be submitting a separate report. Thirteen cultural resources, most of them historic properties, were identified near, or within, the proposed trail corridor. The Split Rock Lighthouse and the Madeira Shipwreck were the only properties listed on the NRHP that were located near the project. Neither property will be affected. Two additional historic properties recommended as eligible for the NR, the Split Rock Lighthouse Overlook on TH 61 and the Split Rock Lumber Company Logging Camp (21LA0520), were also adjacent to the project. It is recommended that these properties will also not be affected. Other historical resources including two access roads leading from Fishing Village, the William Edenborn Shipwreck, a building identified at the mouth of the Split Rock River (1858), the townsite of Waterville (1858), and the Beaver Bay to Buchanan Trail (1858) were also identified during review of the project. These properties were recommended as not eligible for the NR, could not be field identified, or were outside of the APE for the project. NR eligibility of a final historic property, the old TH 61 corridor which will be utilized in part by the proposed trail, is presently under review by the Cultural Resources Unit of MnDOT and was not addressed in this report. A final cultural resource, the Gitchi Gami Trail #1 site (21LA0524) a precontact lithic site, was identified during shovel testing for the project. The site was avoided by rerouting the trail alignment away from the site. Because precontact archaeological sites on Minnesota's North Shore of Lake Superior are so rare, the decision to immediately avoid the site, thereby preserving it, was made prior to any formal site evaluation. In terms of the proposed Gitchi-Gami State Trail development on lands administered by the MnDNR, there should be no remaining issues regarding cultural resources.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Superior National Forest, Mitawan Lake Public Water Access, Lake County

The MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, between June and November 2000, completed the formal cultural resource investigations required in association with the proposed development of the "Alternative #2" Mitawan Lake PWA. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian heritage site within the defined limits of the proposed "Alternative #2" PWA development area. This site has been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological site Number 21LA0525 and designated the Mitawan Lake Access #2 Site. The preliminary historical investigations determined that there are no standing structures or potentially significant historic sites located within the project's defined APE and further historical field studies do not therefore appear warranted. Based upon the results of formal archaeological reconnaissance studies, Site 21LA0525 appears to consist of a sparse scatter of American Indian cultural materials of indeterminate cultural or temporal affiliation. These preliminary investigations have also determined that this cultural resource property as presently defined appears to retain sufficient integrity and research potential to potentially satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, it is recommended that no future consideration be given to the proposed development of the "Alternative #2" Mitawan Lake PWA and that development proposals focus on "Alternative #1", located on the southwestern margins of the Mitawan Lake basin, which was previously subject to cultural resource review and assessment by the staff of the Superior National Forest Heritage Resource Management Program. However, should the "Alternative #2" Mitawan Lake PWA development proposal remain under consideration, it is further recommended that additional formal archaeological field studies be completed through consultation with the Superior National Forest Heritage Resource management Program in an effort to further define the nature, condition and significance of this apparent American Indian heritage property.

Le Sueur

Halloran, Teresa (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Crane Creek Sand & Gravel Mining Operation in Kasota Township, Le Sueur County, T110N R26W SE1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 21 and NE 1/4 of Section 28

Sunde Engineering, Inc. is preparing an EAW for a proposed sand and gravel mining operation for Crane Creek Construction. The proposed 113 acre mining area is located within Kasota Township, Le Sueur County. The SHPO recommended that an archaeological survey of the project area be completed before mining activities began. In response Sunde engineering, Inc. contracted with Loucks Associates to complete a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the proposed project area. The survey was performed with four objectives: 1) define the projects APE, 2) determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the APE, 3) assess the potential impact of the project on those archaeological resources and if necessary, 4) modify the project plan to eliminate or reduce potentially adverse effects. The archaeological survey was performed and completed in September and October of 2000. The investigation included archival-documentary research, pedestrian (surface) reconnaissance, soil probes and a total of thirty-two shovel tests. Three field sites were defined based upon prehistoric surface finds. 21LE0076 and 21LE0077 are each located on the lower terrace at the end of drainage ways flowing from the upper bluff to the Minnesota River. The original context of the artifacts are suspect and they were likely carried along the drainageways and deposited on the terrace from another location. 21LE0078 appears to be an isolated find spot as the adjacent shovel test soil profile reveals no intact cultural layer. None of the sites were determined to have potential to yield further significant cultural information. No indications of burial mounds or other cemetery features were observed in any part of the project. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the proposed project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Waterville Industrial Area, SW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 27, T109N R23W, Waterville, Minnesota

The city of Waterville, Le Sueur County, Minnesota is proposing to assist Gear & Broach with the construction of a 28,800 square foot development area in the new 40 acre industrial park just west of the City. A portion of the development will use federal funds from the Community Development Block Grant Small Cities Program. An environmental review is required as part of the application process for these federal funds. The project was reviewed by the SHPO, which recommended that an archaeological survey of the project area be completed. Pettipiece Cesario, on behalf of the city, contracted with Loucks Associates to compete the Phase I investigation. Loucks archaeologists Teresa Halloran and Joe McFarlane conducted the survey in January 2001. No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were located within the APE of the proposed project area. It appears that recent construction has destroyed approximately 2/3 of the project area. The soils in the remaining 1/3 have been mixed as a result of farming activities. The area has little remaining potential for intact archaeological resources. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the projects proceed as planned with the following qualifications: testing was only performed within the APE, if it becomes necessary to expand the APE beyond the current limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. If it is suspected that archaeological materials are encountered during construction operations the SHPO should be contacted for further assistance. If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction or quarry operations, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Lincoln

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Stay Lake Public Water Access, Lincoln County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Lake Stay PWA were completed by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit during September and October 1999. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and intensive subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of three previously undocumented American Indian heritage sites contained within the broadly defined limits of the proposed Lake Stay PWA development area. These sites have been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Numbers 21LN0042, 21LN0043 and 21LN0044 and designated Stay Lake Access Site I, Stay Lake Access Site II and Stay Lake Access Site III. The preliminary historical investigations determined that there are no potentially significant standing structures or historic properties located within the project's defined APE and further historical field studies do not therefore appear warranted. Based upon the results of formal archaeological reconnaissance studies, Sites 21LN0042, 21LN0043 and 21LN0044 all appear to represent sparse scatters of American Indian cultural materials of indeterminate temporal or cultural affiliation. The results of these investigations have also determined that these sites or site remnants as presently defined appear to potentially retain sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, it has been recommended that efforts be made during final project design to eliminate all potential effects to these potentially eligible American Indian heritage sites. Should it be determined that complete avoidance of the three heritage properties is not possible, it is further recommended that additional formal archaeological field studies be completed in an effort to fully evaluate the nature, condition and significance of each of the potentially effected properties.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Lake Benton AMA (Southeast) Public Shorefishing Site, Lincoln County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing entrance roadway to the Lake Benton AMA (Southeast) Public Shorefishing Site were completed during May and June 1999. During 1999 a proposal for the development of a temporary borrow pit to be utilized in association with the proposed entrance roadway rehabilitation was submitted for review. Based upon the results of the 1999 archaeological field studies, additional intensive subsurface testing within the defined boundaries of the proposed borrow pit was considered warranted. The recommended field investigations were completed during July 2000. The cumulative results of the formal cultural resource studies completed within the boundaries of the Lake Benton AMA (Southeast) during 1999 and 2000 have determined that it does not appear that the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of this existing facility should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon these data, it is recommended that the proposed project proceed as planned and no further field study should be required unless the proposed project scope is subject to revision.

Lyon

George, Douglas C. (2000)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Rural Water Line, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota

The Lincoln-Lyon Rural Water Cooperative is proposing to expand their water service to the north end of Camden State Park. At the same time, the cooperative will be contacting nearby private property owners to determine if they would also be interested in connecting to the water service. The route selected for the water line will enter the park at the Redwood River near the north park boundary and cross approximately 500 meters of state park land before reaching the existing park water system at the superintendent's residence. Insertion of the water line in the park will be conducted with a drain tile layer, which cuts a trench up to 5.5 feet deep and two feet wide, where possible, and a backhoe in areas where the tile layer cannot operate. A reconnaissance level field review of the project area was conducted on July 26-29 and September 14-16, 1999. Monitoring of the water line installation was conducted on November 5, 8, and 9, 1999. The presence of a multicomponent archaeological site, the Old Camden site (21LY0118) was discovered as a result of the survey. The initially proposed corridor for the water line project was determined to be passing very near the Camden Mill millrace and to be intruding into a precontact habitation site that underlies the townsite of Old Camden. A later farmstead is also located in a portion of the site, but appears to have no significance in the context of the local or areal

history. An alternate route for the water line will avoid almost all contact with the millrace, but will still intrude into the precontact site and will pass through several of the farmstead structures. While the current project was allowed to be completed it is recommended that a similar monitoring of the water line connections to the private properties be conducted on state park lands. In terms of the Camden State Park CCC/WPA Historic District, it is recommended that there will be no effect on its integrity. While the waterline will cross into the northern end of the historic district in the vicinity of the superintendent's residence, the water line will be a below-grade feature that will not impact the historic district in any visible manner. There are no archaeological concerns with CCC/WPA features of the historic district related to the water line.

Marshall

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Proposed Dike Rehabilitation in the East Park State WMA, Marshall County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed rehabilitation of a dike in the East Park State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in northern Marshall County, within the Red River Valley Archaeological region. Surface reconnaissance was conducted at the project sites on 9/18/2001. The field investigations encompassed approximately 50 acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the areas to be potentially affected by the undertaking.

McLeod

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, MnDNR Division of Fisheries, Swan Lake AMA and Public Shorefishing Site, McLeod County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed acquisition of a 4+ acre parcel along the southeastern shoreline of Swan Lake, to be designated the Swan Lake Aquatic Management Area, and the potential subsequent development of a formal Public Shorefishing facility were completed between June and October 2000. Based upon the results of these investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, and the limited scope of potential development, it appears that the potential acquisition of and development within the defined parcel should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the scope of future development is subject to significant revision.

Meeker

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Erie Lake PWA, Meeker County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Erie Lake PWA were completed during June 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, North Fork Crow River PWA, Meeker County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed acquisition by the State of Minnesota of a 3.8 acre parcel located along the North Fork of the Crow River were completed during July 2000. The completed investigations included preliminary records reviews and initial archaeological and historical field assessment and review of property contained within and adjacent to the defined parcel. Based upon the results of these preliminary investigations, it does not appear that there are any extant or potentially significant buildings or historic properties located within 1000 feet of the proposed PWA acquisition parcel. These initial field studies, however, have also determined that the southern 1+ acre portion of the parcel appears to exhibit sufficient potential for the presence of

American Indian heritage sites or data to warrant limited subsurface testing should the property acquisition by the State of Minnesota be completed and PWA development be subsequently proposed.

Mille Lacs

Foth & Van Dyke and Associates Inc. (2001)

Pre-Field Documents Research for the Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota

See Crow Wing County

George, Douglas C. (2000)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Proposed Interpretive Center Expansion and Remodeling Project, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

The MnDNR Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing an expansion and remodeling of the Interpretive Center at Mille Lacs Kathio State Park. The project lies within the Kathio NHL within the northern portion of the Petaga Point site (21ML0011). Field review of the project area was conducted by Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program staff in June and July 1999. The archaeological review consisted of surface examination; regular interval and opportune soil core probing; seven shovel test units placed so as to examine the areas to be impacted by the excavation for the utility basement, crawlspace, and drain line; excavation of seven formal 1 x 1 meter units to determine the character of the soils, nature of the archaeological site deposits, and extent of site damage caused by the original Interpretive Center construction; and monitoring of the removal of soils during excavation for the utility basement and crawl space. Based upon the recovery of artifact materials during the reconnaissance and intensive testing examinations for the Mille Lacs Kathio Interpretive Center expansion and remodeling project, it is evident that the Petaga Point site (21ML0011) extends to this area. It is also apparent that this portion of the site has suffered damage from previous construction and subsequent park maintenance activities. As a consequence of these damages this portion of the site appears to retain integrity only in discontinuous segments. This condition made it difficult to determine what the impacts to the site would be from the proposed building alteration, even after opening several excavation blocks to more aggressively assess the condition of the site within the development proposal. Based upon the excavation results, it is apparent that the integrity of the Petaga Point site in the area of the Interpretive Center expansion and remodeling project has been compromised to the extent that a mitigation excavation would be unlikely to recover data that would provide any additional significant information about the site. Because of this it is recommended that this project will have No Adverse Effect on the Petaga Point site since this site integrity in the project location has already been compromised through previous impacts.

Halloran, Teresa (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Borrow Areas, Greenbush Township, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

Greenbush Township is planning to upgrade a section of roadway in Mille Lacs County, near Princeton, Minnesota. The upgrade requires the acquisition of soil from a borrow area to fill an eroded section of road. A corps of engineers permit was required for the project and, as part of the permitting process, the effects to cultural resources had to be determined. A corps staff archaeologist recommended the borrow areas be surveyed for cultural resources. Greenbush Township contracted with Loucks Associates to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of those areas before excavation activities began. Two areas in Greenbush Township were selected as potential borrow areas. Each area is approximately 2 acres in size. A previously unrecorded archaeological site was identified during the field survey of one of the properties. The site, 21ML0097, consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter including flakes and tools. There is research potential to warrant further investigation. It is recommended the site be avoided or further testing be done to determine its eligibility for the NR. No known or previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located within the APE of the other parcel. Archaeological testing was performed only in those areas defined by Greenbush Township. If it becomes necessary to expand beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required.

Halloran, Teresa and David Mather (2000)

Oral History Record and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Assisted living Unit (ALS#2) Location Within the Indian School Site (21ML0006), Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Vineland Community, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

During July of 1999, Loucks Associates conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey and oral history documentation of the property proposed for the new elderly assisted living complex (ALU#2), located on Vineland Bay of Mille Lacs Lake. The complex is to be built and managed by the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe tribal government. The project area is located on the western shore of Lake Mille Lacs, in the Vineland Community of Mille Lacs Reservation, and encompasses a little more than an acre (4645 square meters). The objective of the survey was to identify the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the proposed development area and provide management strategies for any resulting site finds. The project is located within the archaeologically defined Indian School site (21ML0006) and within the boundaries of the Kathio National Historic Landmark. It is recommended that the proposed construction be kept away from the hilltop where the old school was located. It is also recommended that careful monitoring be done if the construction limits should encroach anywhere within the western 1/3 of the parcel. This includes the old school and corresponding area stretching to the lakeshore. These areas, including the slope up to the building, appear to have been significantly disturbed by past landscaping and construction, but are areas where a number of elders recall reports of burials. Despite the past disturbance, it is possible that graves or human remains are still present. Regarding the archaeology, it is recommended that new construction be kept out of the existing mature trees. These areas were found to contain artifacts, and appear to be relatively undisturbed. If this is not feasible, it is recommended that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. The purpose of the Phase II would be to determine whether this area of the Indian School site is significant, and a contributing element to the Kathio National Historic Landmark. This leaves a large area adjacent to the clinic and toward the lake where no burial or archaeological issues were identified. It is hoped that this area is sufficient for construction of the ALU#2. In August of 2000 Loucks Associates monitored stripping within the project boundaries. A concentration of modern debris, including pop cans, metal, nails, and glass, were located along the northern limits of the graded area. Nearly the entire southern half of the graded area had been disturbed by construction and eventual removal, of the road, which ran

along the shore of the lake. Chunks of pavement, gravel, and tar were mixed through the soils. No evidence of burial shafts or remnants were found in the graded area. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the project be allowed to proceed in this area as planned with some qualifications. Additional monitoring may be required if it becomes necessary to expand north into the area where the office building now stands, and there remains some potential for deeply buried sites to be present within the project area, if it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction operations, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Two Proposed Gravel Pit Expansions in the Mille Lacs State WMA, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed expansion of two gravel borrows (the Cranberry and Olson Pits) in the Mille Lacs State Wildlife Management Area. The extracted and crushed gravel will be used in the completion of federally funded road improvement projects. The Cranberry Pit is located in Section 34 of T41N, R26W (Onamia Twp), while the Olson Pit is located in Section 7 of T41N, R25W (Lewis Twp). Both borrow sites are located in Mille Lacs County, and are in the Central Deciduous Lakes archaeological region (4e). Field review, undertaken on 8/09/2001, involved surface reconnaissance only. The field investigations encompassed approximately six acres at the Cranberry site and 15 acres at the Olson site. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic sites within the project area.

Mather, David and Joseph McFarlane (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Timber Trails Housing Development, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Timber Trails Housing Development located within Kathio Township, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. Field survey was performed in October and November of 2000. The investigation was conducted under contract and permit with the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe and Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit from the BIA, Minneapolis Area Office. The entire project area was inspected along 5 to 10 meter transects. Ridges and terraces were shovel tested. No prehistoric archaeological materials or features were identified during the survey. A historic midden was found along the eastern border of the project area. Items found in the midden date from the 2nd and 3rd quarter of the 20th Century. Because of its location, the midden is not likely to be affected by housing development. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the proposed Timber Trails Housing project proceed as planned with the following qualifications: 1) The archaeological field-testing was performed only within the APE. If it becomes necessary to expand the APE beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. 2) Although no prehistoric sites were identified during the survey, several have been identified in the greater vicinity of the project area. If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during project operations the proper authorities must be contacted.

Archaeological Monitoring and Feature Salvage at the Princeton Pioneer Cemetery (21ML76), City of Princeton, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

Archaeological investigations of the Princeton Pioneer Cemetery along 12th Street were conducted in 1998 in advance of street improvements related to construction of the new Princeton Middle School. This document is an addendum to the original project report. It presents the results of three aspects of subsequent investigation related to the cemetery conducted in 1999: 1.) excavation of Feature 1 (a suspected grave feature) prior to the reconstruction of 12th Street; 2.) monitoring of grading for sewer construction on 11th Street and 4th Avenue following an encounter of human remains, and; 3.) excavation of a suspected grave feature (Feature B) discovered during the monitoring. Excavation of Feature 1 revealed banded soil strata indicating that the feature was an open pit for an unknown period of time, during which sediment washed in and was deposited at the base. Based on this information, and the lack of bone or suspected human remains, it did not seem likely that Feature 1 was a grave. Feature B was discovered during the monitoring process, under 11th Street near its corner with 4th Avenue. Excavation of the feature was accomplished by shovel skimming a trench through the center. No bone fragments were recovered in the initial trench, and the remaining areas were also systematically excavated by shovel. Although no human remains were encountered, the feature contained a variety of coffin hardware and decayed wood. The artifacts strongly suggest that Feature B was a former grave. It seems likely that the grave was excavated when 11th Street was built, and the human remains removed at that time. The coffin had presumably decayed prior to that point, accounting for the artifacts recovered during the current investigation.

Mather, David and Teresa Halloran (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Timber Hills Housing Development, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report describes the results of Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Timber Hills Housing development, on Wigwam Bay of Mille Lacs Lake. The project measures 20 acres in area. The project area has been disturbed to a great extent by historic land use and development. However, it is also known to be an area of high archaeological potential based on the explorations of Jacob Brower a century ago. The survey resulted in the discovery of one possible burial mound remnant and a potentially related archaeological site, designated the Timber Hills site (21ML0106). The artifact assemblage from this site is suggestive of a mortuary or ceremonial context, although no evidence of a burial or mound was observed during the excavation. This site will not be affected by the development as currently proposed, but it is recommended that it be treated as an area of special concern.

Radford, David S. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report: Vault Toilet, Petaga Point Use Area, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct a vault toilet in the Picnic Area at Mille Lacs Kathio State Park. The project area is

located within the boundaries of the Kathio National Historical Landmark, which comprises the original area of the park and other associated areas determined to contain traditional Dakota village sites dating to the mid- to late seventeenth century. Construction of the vault toilet will involve excavation of a hole measuring approximately 10 x 15 feet to receive the precast concrete vault. A six foot wide gravel trail will be constructed between the parking lot and the vault toilet. The trail will be built on filter fabric placed on the original ground surface. No soil disturbance is needed for the trail. An archaeological survey was conducted for this project on 19 June 2001. The fieldwork consisted of a surface examination surrounding the small project area. Excavation of a single shovel test unit was completed at the location identified as the preferred toilet location. No cultural materials were observed. Plowing appears to have totally disturbed any potential culture bearing strata at this location. Based upon the negative archaeological survey results, it is determined that the vault toilet will be placed in a small portion of the Petaga Point site where no archaeological resources seem to exist. It is recommended that the vault toilet location is a non-contributing portion of the Petaga Point site and that the vault toilet project will have no effect on the Petaga Point site or the Kathio National Historic Landmark.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report: Parking Lot, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

The MnDNR Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct a parking lot using portions of the former Ogechie Lake Campground, a facility the park has largely abandoned because it intruded on the Cooper Village/Mound site (21ML009/0016) on the shoreline of Ogechie Lake. The parking lot to be constructed will be at the northeastern tip of the old campground on slopes well above what is known for the Cooper Village/Mound site. Construction for the parking lot will not require extensive ground disturbance since most of the area will have fill placed on it or is existing gravel surface. An archaeological survey was conducted for this project on 19 June 2001. Field examination consisted of a surface reconnaissance of exposed soils and excavation of nine shovel test units in the location identified by Mille Lacs Kathio State Park management staff as the parking lot location. The reconnaissance survey identified what may be a "ricing Pit" on the upland slope approximately 10 m west of a pit toilet outside of the project APE. No cultural materials were noted to be present in the vicinity of this feature, so a cultural designation regarding the feature is impossible to make at this time. Although the dimensions of this feature fit with those of other ricing pits on the Cooper Village/Mound site, its location on a slope and well removed from the Ogechie Lake shoreline (about 150 to 200 meters) is unusual. Other ricing pits at the site are located close to lakeshore. The results of the shovel testing were negative. No cultural materials were recovered and the evidence of landscaping indicated that campground development may have disturbed any potential culture bearing strata at this location. Based on the results of the reconnaissance survey, it is believed that the parking lot will be located outside of the Cooper Village/Mound site where no archaeological resources exist. Because no cultural resources were identified within the APE of the parking lot project area, it is recommended that the parking lot project will have no effect on the adjacent Cooper Village/Mound site. Additionally, it is recommended that the parking lot project will have no effect on the Kathio National Historic Landmark as no archaeological resources will be impacted by the construction for the parking lot.

Morrison

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 52, The Great River Road, (S.A.P. 49-652-04), Morrison County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Morrison County Public Works Department. The survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of segments of County State Aid Highway 52, the "Great River Road". Eight sites, 21MO0019, 21MO0119, 21MO0120, 21MO0170, 21MO0171, 21MO0172, 21MO0173 and 21MO0174 were located or relocated as a result of this survey. Our recommendations follow. Site 21MO0019 is a small lithic scatter, given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, the site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and clearance is recommended. The boundaries of a small artifact scatter, 21MO0119, were expanded. Given the number of artifacts located during both shovel testing and surface reconnaissance at this site, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Given this possibility, it was recommended that this site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of this site is the recommended course of action. However if avoidance is not possible, site evaluation is recommended. Site 21MO0120, the Lindbergh Farm site, is currently listed on the NRHP and has been established as a National Historic Landmark. Given the quantity of prehistoric cultural material located during our survey, we recommend that this portion of site 21MO0120 is contributing to its NR eligibility under Criterion D. Of particular interest is the presence of St. Croix and Sandy Lake ceramics at this site, in addition to the heavy reliance on quartz raw materials by both prehistoric cultures. Avoidance is recommended, however, if avoidance is not possible evaluation is recommended through a search for subsurface features. 21MO0170 is a small artifact scatter, given the relatively small amount of artifacts recovered despite intensive shovel testing, as well as the dispersed nature of these artifacts across the landscape, we recommend that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and clearance of the site is recommended. A grit-tempered ceramic sherd and a large quantity of lithic debitage and tools make up site 21MO0171. Given the number of artifacts located, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Given this possibility, it was recommended that this site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Avoidance is recommended, however if avoidance is not possible, site evaluation is recommended. 21MO0172 is a lithic scatter, given the relatively small amount of artifacts at this site, as well as the dispersed nature of these artifacts, the site is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and clearance of the site is recommended. Sandy Lake shell-tempered ceramics and lithic debitage were recovered at site 21MO0173. Given the number of artifacts located as well as the distinct possibility that intact subsurface features are present, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP and avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not possible evaluation of the site is recommended. Finally site 21MO0174 a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter is also recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP given the number of artifacts recovered both during shovel testing and surface reconnaissance and the probability of intact subsurface features. Avoidance is recommended, but if not possible site evaluation is recommended through search for intact subsurface features.

Knudson Steiner, Elizabeth (1997)

1995 Archaeological Investigations at the Lindbergh Farm Site (21-MO-120), Morrison County, Minnesota

Archaeological research was undertaken at the Lindbergh Farm Site (21MO0120) by the Archaeology Department of the Minnesota Historical Society in August-October 1995, because of proposed construction of handicap accessible facilities. Archaeological and documentary research recorded late Archaic period and early-twentieth-century Euro-American historic components at the site. The Charles Lindbergh, Sr. (father of the famous aviator) family occupied the site from around the turn of the century through the 1920. This occupation is the reason for the site's listing on the NRHP. Artifacts recovered from the site included precontact Native American lithic materials and a variety of historic artifacts, comprised mostly of architectural materials. One feature was also discovered at the site—a possible stone column base related to the earliest structure of the Lindbergh occupation.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by Robert Bohm of Minnesota Power for a portion of the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346) south of Little Falls, Minnesota. Most of the reservoir shoreline is privately owned; this survey was conducted on Minnesota Power land immediately downstream from the dam, a boat access upstream from the dam, and Shays Island within the reservoir pool. In addition, a section of shoreline in the MnDNR McDougall Wildlife Management Area downstream from the dam was included. Four pre-Contact sites were discovered during the survey. Two sites are on Shay Island (21MO0160 and 21MO0161), one is at the boat launch north of the dam (21MO0159) and one on the Mississippi River shore downstream from the dam (21MO0162). All four are more extensive than lithic scatters, although no diagnostics were recovered. The four sites indicated the high potential for buried archaeological sites on topographic higher areas near the original shorelines. At present, minimal to no impacts from erosion are present; monitoring is recommended with possible Phase II evaluation if impacts are discovered. One post-Contact site was discovered. The dam keeper's cabin was mapped; however, no structures are present, only surface features. The site is considered as not eligible for the National Register.

Penner, Bruce R. and Barbara A. Mitchell (2001)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of TH 371 from TH 10 to 0.5 Miles North of CSAH 48, In Morrison County, Minnesota

During the period from April 9 to May 22, 2001, URS/BRW, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological and architectural history investigations of the proposed reconstruction of TH 371 from TH 10 to 0.5 miles north of CSAH 48 in Morrison County. The proposed project covers approximately 7.9 miles in length. Three alternatives have been selected by Mn/DOT District 3 for evaluation. Subsurface testing in ten areas, combined with pedestrian survey in the cultivated fields along the east side of TH 371, resulted in the identification of six newly recorded post-contact and one precontact archaeological sites and the updating of one previously recorded post-contact archaeological site. Precontact site 21MO0163 is an isolated artifact, consisting of a completed Late Woodland Madison triangular point. Given the lack of associated artifacts or features, this site has little information value and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Sites 21MO0164, 21MO0165, 21MO0166, 21MO0167, 21MO0168 AND 21MO0169 are all post contact period archaeological sites. Sites 21MO0164, 21MO0165, 21MO0167 AND 21MO0168 are historic farmsteads, while site 21MO0166 is an historic homestead associated with the unincorporated settlement of Topeka. Lastly, Site 21MO0169 is associated with a former post office. All six newly recorded sites exhibit evidence of extensive disturbance and lack sufficient integrity to yield information considered important to their historic context, Railroads and Agricultural Settlement, 1870-1940. All six sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is recommended. One previously recorded and NRHP-listed post contact site (21MO0107) was revisited. The location of the site had previously been recorded incorrectly. Based on historical research and a brief field visit, an updated site form with the correct location was completed. All of the recorded features for this site are outside the APE. Permission to test the area adjacent to 21MO0107 within the APE was denied; if Alternative A or B is selected, subsurface testing should be conducted to determine if any associated deposits within the APE are contributing features to the site. Twelve previously identified architectural properties are located near the project area. Three are potentially eligible for NRHP-listing; only one is in the APE. Potential impacts to MO-GRE-047 (MO-BEL-019) should be considered during final design and any adverse effects addressed through a MOA. No further work is recommended for the potentially eligible properties outside the APE. Twelve newly identified properties are in the APE. Only one (MO-BEL-021) met minimum significant and integrity requirements for full recordation; it is recommended as not eligible. No further work is recommended on any of the newly identified properties.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Mower

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Murray

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program, Assessment of Potential Effect: Drain Line Lease Application, Avoca Wildlife Management Area

The DNR has received a request from a local farming concern for a lease to cross a portion of the Avoca WMA in order to install 15" drain tile that will outlet into the basin within the WMA. Although past research has demonstrated that the margins of small, shallow basins in southwestern Minnesota have considerable potential to contain PreContact archaeological deposits, site potential varies considerably with local relief. The locations most likely to contain sites are on higher terrain, particularly convex features adjacent to present or former lake basins. At Avoca WMA, the narrow strip of land between the current lake level and the southeastern boundary of the unit encompasses only a portion of the sloping terrain that forms the transition from adjacent uplands to the lake basin. It is likely, in fact, that the APE for this project is within an area that has been inundated during one or more high-water episodes in the past. The potential for this specific location to contain archaeological deposits is probably fairly low, and given the small area of effect, the likelihood of adverse effect to significant deposits is limited. Based on the information presented in this report, it was concluded that the APE of the proposed activity has low potential to contain significant cultural deposits. Therefore, it is recommended that a determination be made that "no historic properties" are likely to be affected by this project.

Radford, David S. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report - ADA Trail, Campground to Loon Lake Perimeter Trail and Zuya Group Camp, Lake Shetek State Park, Lake Shetek WPA/Rustic Style Historic District and Lake Shetek WPA/Rustic Style Group Camp

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct 8350 feet of ADA accessible trail at Lake Shetek State Park. In addition, the MnDNR proposes to construct a concrete parking pad and 340 feet of concrete walkway connecting the parking pad, mess hall, and a dormitory building at the Zuya Group Camp. Because of archaeological concerns identified during the early project planning stage, trail construction will be above-grade with limited soil disturbance proposed at one location near the Mess Hall in the group camp. Otherwise, trail construction methods will involve the placement of eight foot-wide geotextile filter fabric on the original surface on which a six foot wide trail will be constructed. Apart from the potential impacts from the ADA trail and concrete walk projects in the historic areas at the park, there are also four archaeological sites which are near or in the trail and sidewalk corridors. These are 21MU0033 and 21MU0034, both located on Loon Island; 21MU0035, located in the campground; and 21MU0036, located in the Zuya Group Camp. The sites on Loon Island are both multicomponent habitation sites that include Woodland period components and nineteenth-century historic cellar depressions. Limited shovel testing at both site locations was conducted in 1977 by MHS archaeologists who determined that the sites were limited to areas within approximately 250 feet of the lakeshore. The proposed ADA trail will be passing through both sites, but there will be no effect as the ground surface will be covered by geotextile fabric and the trail constructed on this protective layer of material. No ground disturbance will be done. Precontact sites in the park campground, site 21MU0035 and at the Zuya Group Campground, site 21MU0036, will both have geotextile fabric placed over the existing ground surface and the trail constructed on this protective layer. The projects should have no effect on these sites. The proposed trail corridor will be capping known archaeological sites and likely a number of unidentified archaeological sites. By using site capping trail construction techniques along the corridor, it is believed that there will be no effect on any identified archaeological sites and no threat to unidentified sites.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Lake Shetek - Inlet PWA, Murray County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of the new MnDNR Lake Shetek-Inlet PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during August 2000. These investigations included preliminary records reviews and formal archaeological and historical field assessment and review of all properties contained within and adjacent to the project's broadly defined APE. Based upon the cumulative results of these investigations it appears that the proposed development should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Nicollet

Clouse, Robert A. (2001)

Letter Report: Progress Report on Archaeological Investigations for a Trail Development Project at the Traverse des Sioux Historic Site (21 NL 73)

The Minnesota Historical Society desires to upgrade existing facilities at the Traverse des Sioux Historic site by construction new handicapped accessible walking trails, upgrade parking lots, and install new interpretive markers. Funding for project development is being provided by the Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. The site is listed on the NRHP. The current work, directed by Robert Clouse, Head of the Archaeology Department at the Minnesota Historical Society, is being undertaken to evaluate the nature, extent, and condition of any properties that may be affected by the proposed construction. Archaeological research was undertaken during spring and fall of 2000. The remaining evaluation will take place in spring 2001. To date this work has involved the excavation of twenty-four 50 x 50 cm. test units along the centerline of the proposed trail. All units were excavated to bedrock or glacial till lying on bedrock through the use of stratigraphic methods. The stratigraphic methods have provided data that documents the undisturbed, in situ nature of archaeological deposits containing mid-nineteenth century Euroamerican material culture as well as artifacts in deeper layers resulting from pre-European contact American Indian occupations. Trail construction methods have been designed to preclude adverse effects from the scheduled improvements. In upland areas where material culture-bearing deposits begin 3 centimeters from the surface (at the base of the sod), the trail and other visitor amenities will be placed on the surface following the removal of a layer of sod with a sod cutter. The trail subgrade and surfacing will be built up from that level. In floodplain areas, where material culture was found only a depths exceeding 20 centimeters and the potential for trail erosion from flooding exists, the 20 centimeter depth of the trail base will be cut into the ground surface leaving the upper surface of the trail level with the surrounding terrain.

Nobles

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lone Tree WMA Wetland Restoration

The proposed project will restore a drained wetland by construction of an earthen dike to retain water in a basin. Field review of the project was conducted on June 4-5, 2001. The area investigated is the designated borrow source for construction of the proposed earthen dike: the small ridge at the south end of the dike location. The entire project area as defined by the Wildlife Area Manager was walked at 10-meter intervals. Four shovel tests were dug on the crest of the hill at 15 meter intervals. The total area surveyed was about 1.5 acres in size. No cultural materials were observed during surface survey or in any shovel test. It appears that there are "no historic properties" in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned with no further review.

Norman

Fassler, Ted W. and Thomas Madigan (2000)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Bridge Replacement and Associated Road Construction on County Road 173 (MNDOT S.P. 54-598-31) in Norman County, Minnesota

MnDOT is undertaking planning and environmental activities associated with the proposed bridge replacement and associated approach road construction on County Road 173 (S.P. 54-598-31). Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (HFS) was retained by MnDOT to conduct Phase I cultural resource investigations to locate and identify cultural properties which might be present in the area. HFS conducted the Phase I field investigations during August 2000. After determining the archaeological and architectural sites previously recorded in the area, HFS personnel performed the Phase I investigation. Phase I cultural resource investigation consisted of a visual reconnaissance sufficient to determine the number and extent of any cultural resources present, including standing structures, prehistoric, and historic archaeological sites. The pedestrian survey inspection occurred in areas where surface visibility was adequate (50%) to identify cultural materials or features. In addition, shovel testing was conducted in areas that were determined to be of high archaeological potential. Deep auguring occurred at four areas across the project area. No paleosols or buried cultural soil levels were found. Photographs were taken of all structures visible from the project area. HFS personnel surveyed a corridor 120 feet wide and 1900 feet long. The proposed bridge replacement and realignment project on County Road 173 crosses the Wild Rice River 100 feet from the existing bridge. Nearly one quarter of the proposed road in the project area will not be changed, and another quarter of the project area has been disturbed by the previous road construction. These areas were inspected by HFS personnel, and determined to have low archaeological potential. Eroding slopes near the Wild Rice River were inspected for artifacts. None of the property is currently being used for agricultural or pastoral purposes, but is forested. Shovel tests were excavated in the two higher, relatively level locations in the project area, north and south of the Wild Rice River. No historic or prehistoric artifacts were found in the areas shovel tested. An old road bed was found in the southern section of the project area. This probably relates to the ca. 1920's silo and pole barn that is southwest of the current bridge, and outside the project area. No evidence of archaeological sites was found, and no further work is recommended in the project area.

Michlovic, Michael G. (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of an Off-Channel Setback Levee on the Wild Rice River, Norman County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in sections 14 and 23 McDonaldsville Township, Norman County, Minnesota. This survey was designed to discover archaeological materials that might be impacted by the construction of a setback levee along the Wild Rice River being planned by the Wild Rice River Watershed District. Field work consisted of pedestrian survey over the entire impact area, cutbank profile descriptions on the Wild Rice River, augurs and shovel probes. An archaeological site (21NR0063) was found in the central portion of the impact area. This site consists of lithics and a single unidentifiable bone fragment. All lithic artifacts were found on the surface of a cultivated field, and no stratigraphic indicators were recognized in the profiles of the shovel probes or augurs. Additional work is not recommended, although site avoidance for soil-borrow is suggested.

Olmsted

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Twinde, Vicki L. and Barbara Kooiman (2001)

Supplementary Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed TH 63 South Corridor, TH 52 to 48th Street SW, Olmsted County, Minnesota

In June and July 2001, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I survey of portions of the proposed TH 63 South Corridor to 48th Street SW in the city of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota. This project was conducted in association with Yaggy, Colby and Associates under contract with the MnDOT, MnDOT project number 5509-62 & 69. Portions of this project were previously surveyed in 1998 by MVAC. The 2001 survey included the survey of parcels where landowner permission was not obtained in 1998, and new parcels added due to redesign. In most areas, shovel testing was employed, although systematic inspection of cut banks and monitoring of deep trenching was used in a low area near Willow Creek. A total of approximately 70 acres was surveyed as part of the project in 2001. One isolated projectile point, 21OL0023, was recovered on the project. This projectile point was found during shovel testing on a slight slope in a wooded area near the southern end of the project boundaries. This point is an isolated find within the project boundaries, and therefore no further work is recommended in this area. Seven parcels of land were not surveyed due to landowner refusal. Due to the low potential for these parcels to produce artifacts, survey of these parcels does not seem warranted. No further work is recommended for this project. The historic survey of this project began in 1998, when MVAC was hired to evaluate a farmstead near the northeast intersection of TH63 and 48th Street SW. This property, an 1870s farmstead, was found to be eligible for the NRHP. In 2000, the scope of the TH63 project was expanded to encompass areas east and west of the previous project area. Included were three areas of potentially historic buildings. Areas 1 and 2 were evaluated through a Phase I/reconnaissance survey and found to not have NR eligible properties. Area 3 was Phase II/intensive surveyed, and also found to NOT have NR eligible properties. Thus, the end results in the 2000/2001 survey of the expanded TH 63 project area was found to have NO NRHP eligible properties within the APE.

Otter Tail

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Lake Lizzie (West) PWA, Otter Tail County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing MnDNR Lake Lizzie (West) PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Tonseth Lake PWA, Ottertail County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of the new Tonseth Lake PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during October 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, and preliminary field investigations, indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resource Program - Project Survey Report, MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Portage Lake PWA, Ottertail County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Portage Lake PWA were completed during June 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface archaeological testing have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Long Lake Public Water Access, Otter Tail County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways is considering development of a Public Water Access on a MnDNR administered parcel along the southern shore of Long Lake in Ottertail County, Minnesota. Preliminary cultural resource investigations, focused on shoreline features of Long and Ottertail Lakes, were conducted within the parcel. This review did not identify archaeological or historical sites or data in the area of proposed development. While a complete archaeological reconnaissance survey is recommended prior to the construction the facility, these preliminary investigations did not reveal the presence of significant cultural resources that would need to be addressed at this early stage of the planning process.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, West McDonald/Hoffman Lake Public Water Access, Otter Tail County

Archaeological investigations were conducted at an existing Public Water Access between West McDonald and Hoffman Lakes in Ottertail County, Minnesota. This review did not identify archaeological or historical sites or data in the vicinity of the Public Water Access. While a complete archaeological reconnaissance survey is recommended prior to further development at this facility, these preliminary investigations did not reveal the presence of significant cultural resources that would need to be addressed in the early stages of the project planning process.

Pennington

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted for a Paved Crosswind Runway/Taxiway System, Thief River Falls Regional Airport, Pennington County, Minnesota

The city of Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota, is proposing to construct a paved crosswind runway and taxiway system at the Thief River Falls Regional Airport. In the fall of 1999, Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct a cultural resources survey of the project area. For archaeological concerns, the APE was defined as all lands where the ground could be disturbed as a direct or indirect consequence of the proposed project, approximately 210 acres. For above-ground cultural resources, the APE was expanded to include historic standing structures and setting that could be visually impacted by the proposed crosswind runway. A records and literature search determined that there were no known archaeological or historic properties either within or immediately adjacent to the APE for the project area. The archaeological field investigation was conducted during November of 1999. No

archaeological sites were identified. It is worth noting that, with the exception of a few uplands adjacent to old meanders of the Red Lake River, most of the project area is located more than a few hundred meters away from the stream channel. Although some of the higher ground that abuts/overlooks the river within the APE may have invited historic use, it was generally found to be either greatly altered by erosion and recent land use or less suited to habitation than nearby landforms just outside of the APE. Within the APE for above-ground cultural resources, twelve potentially historic properties were initially identified. Further review determined that they either lacked significance or integrity or would not be impacted by the project. Having reviewed a preliminary report the SHPO concurred, that no significant cultural resources would be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

Pine

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #006-00-6B, St. Croix & Zumbro Bottoms Horse Trails

This report describes identification surveys undertaken during 2001 by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources-Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, in connection with proposed rehabilitation of equestrian trails in State Forests. The proposed work will be funded in part through the National Recreational Trail Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration. The work consists of eight project "segments" in two State Forests: five in St. Croix State Forest, Pine County; and three in the Zumbro Bottoms Unit of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood Forest in Wabasha County, Minnesota. Archival and field research demonstrated that no historic properties were present within any of the proposed Areas of Potential Effect. It was therefore concluded that the proposed project would have no effect on significant cultural properties.

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0023-00-6B, Statewide Horse Facility Maintenance, Cass, Pine, Roseau & Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Radford, David S. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report: CCC Camp and Campground Vault Toilets, St. Croix State Park, Pine County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct vault toilets in the area of the Big Yellow Banks CCC Camp and the Paint Rock Springs loop of the Riverview Campground at St. Croix State Park. The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the MHS undertook a reconnaissance survey of the project areas. The project areas are located within the boundaries of the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area National Historical Landmark and National Register Historic District, which comprises the original area of the park in the 1930s and 1940s. Construction of the vault toilets will consist of excavation of a hole measuring approximately 10-x-15 feet in size to receive the precast concrete vault. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for this project at the location of both proposed vault toilets on 21 June 2001. The project areas were surface examined and a single shovel test was excavated at both proposed vault toilet locations. The results at both locations were negative. In terms of archaeological resources, a no properties finding is recommended for both the Campground vault toilet and the CCC Camp vault toilet. There was no evidence than an archaeological feature of the CCC camp would be impacted by the project. In terms of the review of potential impacts to the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area National Register Historic District, a no effect finding is recommended.

Pipestone

Thiessen, Thomas D. (2001)

Letter Report: Visit to Pipestone National Monument, May 22-23, 2001

Pipestone National Monument staff have identified two formerly undocumented petroglyph locations. A single bird track petroglyph about one meter south of the outcrop bearing the Derby petroglyphs and two circular glyphs about six to eight meters north-northwest of the Noble bird track glyph. Also visited was the location of a mound presumed to be the grave of a student from the Pipestone Indian School. A recent grass burn had uncovered an alignment of Sioux Quartzite rocks which formed a right angle immediately adjacent to the southeast side of the mound. It strongly suggested that the mound may be bordered by a rectangular rock alignment, most of which is buried by soil displaced by past activities of burrowing rodents. Three small maintenance activities were also discussed. Notes and photographs made are archived at the Midwest Archaeological Center as accessions MWAC-946 and PIPE-188.

Polk

Florin, Frank (2001)

Phase I Cultural Resources investigation and Phase II Testing at the City of Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota (Vol. I and II)

The St. Paul District, US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services (FCRS) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation and Phase II testing for the Corps' flood protection measures at the city of East Grand Forks in Polk County, Minnesota. The Phase I cultural resources investigations was conducted for a proposed borrow area, a proposed spot dike, and five proposed recreation feature areas in the greenway. Phase II testing was conducted at 14 prehistoric archaeological sites to determine their eligibility for the NRHP. The project is sponsored by the Corps and the city

of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. The original Scope of work (SOW) included Phase II testing at six prehistoric archaeological sites that were previously identified for the project. 21PL0048 and 21PL0050 are Late Prehistoric Habitations sites determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. 21PL0049 a Prairie Archaic and Late Prehistoric Habitation was determined eligible for the NRHP. Also determined to be eligible were 21PL0054 a Prairie Archaic, Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric habitation and 21PL0057 a Prairie Archaic and Late Prehistoric Habitation site. Site 21PL0060 an indeterminate prehistoric habitation was determined to be not eligible for the NR. The original SOW also included a Phase I cultural resources investigation for seven project areas, including a proposed borrow area, a proposed spot dike, and five proposed recreation feature areas in the greenway. Twelve prehistoric archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I investigations of these project features. Prehistoric archaeological sites were identified at all of the project areas except for the proposed recreation trail in Folsom Park and the proposed borrow area on the north side of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. The original SOW was modified to include Phase II testing at eight of the twelve sites identified during the Phase I investigation and additional Phase II testing in the wooded portion of 21PL0049. Sites 21PL0062, a Middle Woodland or Late Prehistoric habitation, 21PL0063 and 21PL0065 both indeterminate prehistoric findspots, 21PL0064 a lithic scatter, 21PL0067 a Prairie Archaic find spot and Middle Woodland or Late Prehistoric habitation, 21PL0068 a Prairie Archaic and Late Prehistoric habitation and 21PL0069 a Late Prehistoric habitation were all determined to be not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21PL0066 a Middle Woodland, Late Prehistoric, and possible Prairie Archaic habitation was determined eligible for the NR. As required by the Programmatic Agreement, it is recommended that Phase II testing be conducted at the four sites that have not been evaluated. These are all prehistoric habitation sites, 21PL0070, 21PL0071, 21PL0072 and FCRS 202-15 (not yet numbered). Most of the sites that were evaluated consist of sparse artifact scatters that are located on the Glacial Lake Agassiz plain in cultivated fields. These types of sites have limited research potential and do not retain integrity. They are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In contrast, four sites (21PL0049, 21PL0054, 21PL0057, and 21PL0066) have a relatively high density of artifacts and are situated on alluvial landscapes. Prairie Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Prehistoric components at these sites are situated below the depth of modern disturbances and retain integrity. These sites contain the potential to provide important data on specific prehistoric contexts in the Red River Valley and are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that Phase III mitigation be conducted at these sites if they will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. As per Modification P0002 of the SOW, bone and charcoal samples from these sites were submitted to Beta Analytic, Inc. for AMS radiocarbon dating. The results indicated that alluvial landscapes along the Red River contain an extensive record of prehistoric occupations that extend to at least 7,000 B.P. Background research for the project included a literature search and records review. Archaeological methods included pedestrian survey, soil probes, shovel tests, auger tests, and excavation units. Deep testing was conducted in those portions of the project area where project-related construction activities may extend to a depth of 3 m (10 feet). Mr. Dave Mather of Loucks Associates conducted the analysis of selected faunal material. Mr. Ron Schirmer of Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. conducted the analysis of paleobotanical remains. All of the tasks in the original and modified SOW have been completed with the exception of Phase II testing at the wooded portion of 21PL0049. Phase II testing will be completed in the spring of 2001.

Pope

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Grove Lake Public Water Access, Pope County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed the expansion and improvement of a minimally developed facility along the southeastern shore of Grove Lake, in Pope County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological field assessments and subsurface archaeological shovel testing, encompassed approximately four acres. These reviews, completed during July of 2000, have indicated that the proposed expansion of the Public Water Access at Grove Lake should not affect any archaeological or historical data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Ramsey

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of St. Paul, Mississippi River/Hidden Falls PWA, Ramsey County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Mississippi River PWA, within the boundaries of the Hidden Falls Regional Park, were completed during October 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, have indicated that completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Roseville, Fishing Pier - Langton Lake Park, Ramsey County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a Public Fishing Pier along the western shoreline of Langton Lake, within the boundaries of Langton Lake Municipal Park, were completed during May 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2001)

Lower Phalen Creek Literature Search for Historical Archaeological Potential, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

The City of St. Paul will be receiving a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund via the National Park Service for the acquisition of the Lower Phalen Creek site in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The Minnesota SHPO has reviewed the project plans and recommended that a literature search for historical archaeological potential within the project area be completed. Precontact archaeological potentials for the area have already been addressed in an earlier study. The purpose of the investigation is to determine whether the project area may contain previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may have the potential to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and the development of a history of the property using a variety of historical resources. The results of this research were combined with data from soil borings to determine areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites. This investigation identified 19 potential historical archaeological sites and two previously identified sites within the project area. Of these 21 sites, 8 are recommended for further research and/or field testing to evaluate their integrity and NRHP eligibility if they are to be impacted by development plans. No additional work is recommended for the remaining 13 sites.

Rice

Gonsior, LeRoy (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Trail, Nerstrand Big Woods State Park, Rice County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct a new trail at Nerstrand Big Woods State Park in Rice County, Minnesota. The FEMA funded trail project will replace an existing trail which was damaged by a flood event along Prairie Creek. The APE is approximately one acre. Archaeological survey of the project was completed in September 2000. A walkover and 14 shovel tests were used during the reconnaissance survey to examine all of the areas thought to have archaeological potential. There are no cultural resource properties present in the proposed trail corridor. The proposed trail project at Nerstrand Big Woods State Park will not affect any cultural resource properties and will require no further review.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Tumberg, Timothy A. and Kent A. Skaar (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Kelly Dudley PWA/165th Street Upgrade, Rice County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Kelly-Dudley PWA were completed during May 2001. Concurrent with the investigations at the PWA, cultural resource investigations for the realignment and widening of Wells Township Road 165th Street were completed in consultation with MnDOT. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews as well as field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Roseau

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0023-00-6B, Statewide Horse Facility Maintenance, Cass, Pine, Roseau & Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Saint Louis

Berg, Richard E. (2001)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Golf Course on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota

An archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on 60 acres out of 109.1 acres of land selected for a golf course on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation. One previously recorded historic site (SL-BIAFN-2) and four newly identified historic sites (SL-BIAFN-10 to 13) were found within several of the proposed fairways planned for the golf course. One of the five sites (SL-BIAFN-11, 21SL0892) is considered by the BIA to be potentially significant, and is recommended for evaluation to the NRHP. If it is determined eligible for the Register, mitigation efforts will be required, because the site will be affected by construction activities. No further work is recommended for the other four sites located within the proposed golf course.

Monitoring and Archaeological Investigations of the Whisky Point Site (21SL856) Within the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota

The Bureau of Indian Affairs monitored the excavation of a segment of new sanitary water and waste water lines in the Vermilion Lake sector of the Bois Forte Reservation. The new water lines cross portions of the Whisky Point site (21SL0856). This is a multicomponent site inhabited during the Lake-Forest Archaic period, Middle Woodland Laurel Culture and possibly Late Prehistoric Selkirk Composite. Parts of the site may still be present, buried under recent fill. These components may be compressed or mixed like other sites investigated in northeastern Minnesota. Selected areas should be excavated to confirm the presence of these components and determine if there are distinct occupation levels present. A reconnaissance survey should be done south of the site to determine if it reaches the south shore of Whisky Point.

Halloran, Teresa (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Homesites and a Proposed Sewer Line, Bois Forte Reservation, Nett Lake, Minnesota

See Koochiching County

Litwinionek, Luc (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Spirit Ridge Golf Course and Lodge Development Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of selected areas on the proposed Spirit Ridge Golf course and Lodge development project between May 7th and 9th, 20001. The project was conducted under contract with Spirit Ridge LLC. The purpose of the Phase I archaeological survey was to specifically assess the possible existence of two historic homesteads located in the project area. The city of Duluth expressed concern about the possible existence of these homesteads. For these reasons, Spirit Ridge LLC requested that the presence of these homesteads be confirmed through testing. The Phase I archaeological survey included background research, a visual reconnaissance of the areas to be tested, formal testing, the creation of a site sketch map, and photographic documentation of the general areas of concern. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological investigations conducted on the two areas of concern, there is no physical evidence that features associated with homesteading were present at any time in the immediate area. The lack of cultural materials, the absence of features, as well as the shallow nature of the deposits strongly support this assumption. There is no indication that any features related to homesteading are located on the 0.7 acre that was surveyed during the archaeological fieldwork. No further archaeological work is therefore recommended for these two areas.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program - Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Markham Marsh Development, St. Louis County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed construction of a dike and control structure on the Paleface River. The DNR Division of Wildlife will likely be seeking federal reimbursement for the project costs from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing were conducted at the project site in September and October of 2001. The field investigations encompassed approximately ten acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the area to be potentially affected by the proposed undertaking.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer (2001)

Archaeological Survey on Island Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2001 Season

Survey was conducted on 2 miles of existing shoreline (above ordinary high water mark) in the Island Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota. This project completes the Phase I survey under FERC Stage II guidelines; all high potential areas of the existing shorelines as well as a substantial portion of the lower potential areas have been surveyed. The two areas also contain the last unsurveyed Minnesota Power lease lots on the reservoir. No archaeological sites were discovered during this project. Phase II evaluations of known sites are recommended to complete the Stage II tasks.

Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on Existing Shorelines of Island Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2001 Season

Standard archaeological evaluation was conducted on three sites at Island Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2360, MHS File No. 89-0933), St. Louis County, Minnesota. Three sites on existing shorelines were selected for evaluation based on probability of receiving impacts from operation of the project, primarily camping and erosion activities. Site 21SL0307 is located on a high terrace that overlooked the original Cloquet River. Testing and evaluation indicates a single occupation, sparse lithic scatter. The presence of surface materials both from the beach and the eroding banks indicates that the site is being heavily impacted by erosion. However, it is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21SL0475 is located on the southern tip of an island just south of Tomahawk Point. This site overlooks the original channel of the river as it flows through Schultz Channel. This site shows no evidence of in situ pre-contact deposits. It is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP; the cultural material represents some sort of activity but in situ deposits have not been identified within the designated MP campsite or the FERC boundary. Site 21SL0775 is on a high terrace that overlooked a small lake in the western portion of Island Lake Reservoir. The site appears to have mostly eroded into the reservoir with only a limited amount left on the terrace. The

site did not yield any diagnostics or much material in total. It is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP. A fourth site was also reviewed but formal excavation was considered unnecessary as the submerged finds were quite far from the existing shoreline (13 m) and campsite (100 m).

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp (2001)

Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season

Standard archaeological survey was conducted on submerged areas of Boulder Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project focused on two objectives. The first was to survey submerged areas adjacent to the existing shorelines as available during times of low water levels. The second objective was to re-visit submerged sites with special significance as opportunity presents, particularly near camps and other areas of concern to Minnesota Power. Pedestrian survey was conducted on three segments of the submerged shore of Boulder Lake Reservoir in April and May; rising water levels confined survey to a limited time. Survey of the three project areas on Boulder Lake Reservoir recovered cultural material from 17 sites. Eleven were new sites (21SL0876, 21SL0878, 21SL0879, 21SL0880, 21SL0882, 21SL0883, 21SL0884, 21SL0885, 21SL0887, 21SL0888 and 21SL0889), three sites were known from private collections (21SL0877, 21SL0881 and 21SL0886) and three sites were known from previous UMD work (21SL0282, 21SL0387 and 21SL0769). Areas near four other known sites (21SL0284, 21SL0389, 21SL0768 and 21SL00386) were included in the survey area; however no cultural material was recovered at those locations. Two sites were revisited, the Nordberg Resort site (21SL0016) on Boulder Lake Reservoir and the Ball's Beach Site (21SL0314) on Island Lake Reservoir. Cultural material was recovered from the Nordberg Resort site re-visit only. Two of the sites are exceptionally large (21SL0769 and 21SL0881); formal excavation is recommended for both. In addition, two to three sites of medium size should be evaluated as well (21SL0879, 21SL0882, 21SL0887 or 21SL0888). The remaining new sites are either small and may be from transport of flakes or represent eroded material from areas above the OHM. Some of the later have already been evaluated. Monitoring is recommended for both of the two known submerged sites that were revisited, 21SL0016 and 21SL0314. Additional survey is recommended for other portions of the Boulder Lake Reservoir. Survey or evaluation on submerged beaches can only be accomplished during periods of low water, which restricts the field work significantly. However, documentation of the existing private collections would provide similar data that would serve as a substitute until and unless low water conditions are achieved.

Archaeological Evaluation and Survey on Island Lake and Boulder Lake Reservoirs, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season

Standard archaeological evaluation and survey was conducted on Island Lake and Boulder Lake Reservoirs in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2360, SHPO No. 89-0933), St. Louis County, Minnesota. Sites were selected for evaluation based on probability of receiving impacts from operation of the project, primarily camping activities for this project. The areas surveyed were also near campsites and of concern to Minnesota Power. Three sites were evaluated on Island Lake Reservoir, focusing on the areas above the ordinary high water mark. Site 21SL0474 yielded a concentration of flakes in one location; it appears to represent a single knapping episode. Sites 21SL0290 and 21SL0318 yielded small amounts of material. Site 21SL0290 appears to represent a thin scatter of surface artifacts on and near a bedrock exposure. Site 21SL0318 had yielded materials from the submerged beach in previous survey; however, few materials were located above the ordinary high water mark. The site appears to have been completely removed by erosion. None of the sites are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Survey was conducted in two locations. The Boy Scout lease parcel on the northern shore of Island Lake Reservoir is mostly disturbed by recreational activities. The two shovel tests were negative. Several islands in the northwest part of Boulder Lake Reservoir were reviewed. Sites 21SL0379 through 21SL0382 were not evaluated as a result of saturated ground or dense vegetation. Three islands in the area were surveyed as well; two other sites were visited by pedestrian survey. Management activities should include review of modifications to designated and informal campsites on or adjacent to sites eligible for the NRHP. Subsurface disturbances for latrines and other features should not be allowed. Yearly monitoring of specific sites should be included with the erosion monitoring activities. Evaluation of archaeological sites should also be continued as impacts are discovered.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp (2001)

Archaeological Survey at Bridge 440 Over the St. Louis River, Co. Rd. 312 (S.P. 69-598-25), St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County, Department of Public Works for the area around County Bridge 440 (State Bridge 7864). The project area includes about 380 meters on either side of the proposed bridge location; shovel testing was conducted in all areas in the project. Tests were specifically placed in areas that were considered to have a high potential for buried archaeological sites; the project area ranged from immediately adjacent to 200 meters from water. No cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests and no surface indications of remains were observed. A No Properties finding is recommended for the entire project.

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations on T.H. 53 North of Virginia (S.P. 6920) St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I and II archaeological investigations were conducted on selected areas of T.H. 53 from north of Virginia to Cook (S.P. 6920-44) in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project includes several potential alternative routes in addition to the existing route of T.H. 53; construction limits are up to 250 feet in total width on the alternatives and 200 feet from the centerline of the existing T.H. 53 alignment. Survey was restricted to areas of higher potential for archaeological sites such as stream and river crossings or uplands overlooking water or wetlands. A total of 14 localities were selected for survey and permissions sought. Much of the ground within these areas was disturbed by house and road construction as well as a gravel operation. Survey recovered prehistoric cultural materials in only one location, the Jim Regan site (21SL0875). This site yielded a Folsom fluted point base and additional lithic debitage; four units were placed in this site during a limited Phase II evaluation. The site appears to be intact and, given the extreme scarcity of the point type, is recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Two historic sites were located, a farmstead (21SL0795) and a coffer dam. Neither appear to have integrity and are recommended as not eligible.

Phase I Archaeological Survey on T.H. 2 South of Brookston (S.P. 6907-37), St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on approximately two miles of T.H. 2 where it crosses the St. Louis River (S.P. 6907-37) south of Brookston in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project includes approximately 200 ft. north and 100 ft. south of the present centerline near the present bridge to accommodate a realignment to the north; approximately ½ mile on either end of the project is within the present right-of-way. An abandoned river channel on the east end of the project was not tested as the APE was within the disturbed present right-of-way. The channel was probably abandoned less than 2000 years ago so sites older than Woodland would be expected there rather than on the modern channel. Survey failed to locate any indications of archaeological sites, either surface features or subsurface cultural deposits. Much of the APE appears to be extensively disturbed, particularly around the present bridge. A No Properties finding

is recommended for this project.

Archaeological Survey on CSAH 16 from CSAH 4 to Trunk Highway 53, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County Department of Public Works in advance of construction on CSAH 16 from Trunk Highway 53 to CSAH 4, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The parcel is south of Virginia and northwest of Whiteface Reservoir. The road will be completely reconstructed along much of the 12 mile segment, with an APE defined as 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline. The SHPO requested archaeological survey for the project. Survey consisting of surface walk-over for post-Contact sites and shovel testing for pre-Contact sites was conducted under state license # 00-041. One site (21SL0871) was located during the survey, consisting of a single flake from a shovel test. Although it was adjacent to a reported location of a wild ricing camp, no additional materials were observed within the APE. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. A No Properties finding is recommended for this project.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Mountain Iron, West Two River Reservoir Fishing Pier, St. Louis County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation a formal public fishing pier along the northwestern shoreline of the West Two River Reservoir, within the boundaries of West Two River Recreation Area, a large municipal recreational facility developed by the city of Mountain Iron, were completed during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Chisholm, Longyear Lake-Voyageur Park, Public Shorefishing Site, St. Louis County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal public fishing platform to Longyear Lake, within the boundaries of Voyageur Park, a public recreational facility operated and maintained by the city of Chisholm, were completed during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Tower, Lake Vermilion-Hoodoo Point Fishing Pier, St. Louis County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal public fishing pier to Lake Vermilion, on Pike Bay's Hoodoo Point, located within the City of Tower, were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision.

Scott

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resource Review Program - Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Cleary Lake Pondweed Control Project, Scott County, Minnesota

Scott-Hennepin County Regional Parks Authority has applied for cooperative funding from DNR Division of Fisheries to install a new water control structure at the outlet of Cleary Lake and conduct a drawdown of the lake level during the winter of 2001-2002. Field review of this project was conducted on September 19, 2001 by Patricia Emerson. The area investigated is the bank along both sides of the outlet channel from the lakeshore north to the County Road 21 right-of-way. Two field methods were applied during the survey: surface survey and shovel testing. Exposed soil surfaces along the banks of the Cleary Lake channel were visually examined in a continuous transect. Shovel tests averaging 40 cm in diameter were dug on the upland ridge that is situated on the western side of the channel at the lake outlet. Backdirt from shovel tests was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth. Soil profiles were recorded and tests were backfilled after completion. The total area surveyed was 0.6 acres in size. Most of the stream bank of the Cleary Lake outlet channel - that portion away from the lakeshore itself - appears to have limited potential to contain archaeological deposits. No indications of such deposits were observed along either side of the channel, where visibility was moderate to good due to scouring during the high water episodes of Spring 2001. The only portion of the APE that appeared to have significant archaeological potential was the ridge on the west side of the channel mouth. However, subsurface testing in this location produced no evidence of cultural deposits. Effects to upland settings from this project will be limited to deposition of dredge spoil material, which will be placed on the banks immediately above the channel. The areas to be so affected yielded no evidence of cultural resources. It thus appears that there are no historic properties in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned with no further review.

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - Ney Wildlife Management Area, Erosion Control Project, Scott County, Minnesota

This report describes archaeological investigations undertaken during 2001 on behalf of the MnDNR-Division of Wildlife, in connection with a proposed erosion control project at Ney Wildlife Management Area in southern Scott County, Minnesota. The property is known to contain forty-five PreContact burial mounds, part of a larger group of mounds originally surveyed by T.H. Lewis in 1889 and designated 21SC0003. Field investigations showed that a number of mound

remnants are visible in the cultivated fields at the southern end of the WMA property. A small collection of lithic artifacts was also recovered from the southern portion of the property; this material was considered to be associated with the site already recorded as 21SC0003 and was not assigned a new site number. It was determined that the site is outside of the APE for the proposed construction. However, in order to assure that the mound group would not be affected by the project, a set of recommendations for the construction restraints and monitoring were submitted to the DNR Wildlife staff.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Archaeological Survey for Proposed Shenandoah Business Park, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

United Land LLC is planning to develop an 112-acre parcel as the Shenandoah Business Park in the city of Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. Asked to comment, the SHPO recommended an archaeological survey of the area as well as consultation with the OSA regarding the close proximity of the project area to two recorded Native American cemetery sites. During May of 2001, David Braslau Associates, Inc., as preparer of the AUAR, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct the recommended archaeological survey and the consultation with the OSA. Following a records and literature search that included a review of SHPO files for the general project area, ARS staff completed the field investigation during the months of June and early July. It involved visual inspection of numerous subsoil exposures that had been caused by bioturbation, deep ruts made by four-wheel drive vehicles and, in the southwest and southeast, by cultivation. The northern portion of the area, considered to have higher archaeological potential due to its proximity to the Minnesota River as well as 21SC0022 and 21SC0024, was also subjected to systematic shovel testing. One precontact period Native American archaeological site, 21SC0072, the Shenandoah Park site, was identified just within the northern edge of the project area. It consisted of some cobble tools and a small scatter of Prairie du Chien chert flaking debris that appears to represent the southern edge of a lithic reduction area and possibly also of a larger habitation site that continued toward the river but now has been partially or largely destroyed by highway and railroad construction. The Shenandoah Park evidence is very similar to the lithics found on a number of other archaeological sites that are situated along the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers and near local sources of Prairie du Chien chert. Some appear to have been just quarry and primary reduction sites, while others are associated with evidence of seasonal habitation and other activities. None have as yet produced any ceramic evidence -- a fact which suggests that they are early and predate the mound groups that also are found along these rivers. Until archaeological sites of this type have been better documented through formal excavation and intersite comparison, even a fairly small cultural deposit or a sizable remnant of a larger, partially destroyed site is still likely to yield significant information, especially from a context like the Shenandoah Park site that has not been disturbed by cultivation. As the portion of the site within the project area appears confined to a small area along the northern edge of the project, it could probably easily be avoided and protected as a green space in the final development plan. Should this not be feasible, further study and more intensive testing would be needed in order to evaluate the significance of the site and determine whether or not it meets the criteria of eligibility for the NRHP.

Lyon, Mollie M. and Nate Donaldson (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, Scott County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community (SMDC) between April 11 and May 15, 2000. The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in compliance with federal historic preservation laws. Background research for this project was conducted for a large study area bounded to the north by the Minnesota River, to the south and east by Prior Lake and County Road 13 and to the west by County Road 15. Background research included a review of site files and reports of previous investigations at the SHPO, the OSA and the BIA. In addition, the Scott County Soils Survey, the Minnesota Soil Atlas, USGS 7.5 minute series topographic maps, and aerial photographs were reviewed. The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted under ARPA permit and included a total of 815 acres of previously unsurveyed Trust Land within the boundaries of the SMDC. The field survey methods included systematic surface reconnaissance of areas with adequate surface visibility, coupled with shovel test excavations in areas with low-visibility that were assessed as having a high probability of containing intact archaeological resources. A total of 212 shovel tests were excavated. The Phase I survey identified six previously unrecorded archaeological sites (21SC0065 through 21SC0070). Site 21SC0065 consists of a single Galena chert projectile point located on a highly eroded knoll in an agricultural field, and 21SC0066 is comprised of a single, subsurface, unfinished, endscraper of Hixton silicified sandstone located at the base of a large knoll in an agricultural field. Based on lack of cultural materials and little or no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits in these areas, these sites are not recommended for further research. Site 21SC0066 is a subsurface lithic scatter consisting of one flake and three pieces of shatter located near a wetland on the grassy base of a high knoll. The minimal number of artifacts that were located at shallow depths over a large area with moderately disturbed soils suggests little research potential for this site. 21SC0068 consists of a single, subsurface, bipolar, core fragment of Knife River Flint that was located on a ridge of land running between two wetland areas. Based on the lack of further cultural material in this area, no further research is recommended for this site. Site 21SC0070 consists of one Prairie du Chien chert flake located on the surface of a highly eroded and disturbed hilltop that has been graded for a residential housing development. The context of the flake is uncertain due to the extensive subsurface disturbance of the area by mechanical grading, the installation of a sewage system, and the installation of water and electric utilities. Based on the uncertain context of the isolated find, the lack of cultural material, and little or no potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits, no further research is recommended for this site. The Overlook Site (21SC0069) is a subsurface artifact deposit located on a relatively undisturbed flat area on the western slope of a large hill, overlooking a wetland to the west and south. Artifacts recovered from the Overlook Site include: three tertiary Prairie du Chien flakes; three Swan River Chert shatter; and one deer bone. In addition, limestone slabs were uncovered in one of the shovel tests at a depth of 30 cm below the ground surface. Of the six sites identified during the present survey, the Overlook Site is the only site that exhibits a fair degree of research potential. Shovel test profiles exhibit relatively intact and well-developed soils in the site area. A paved path is located approximately 10 m northeast of the site, but whether this path disturbed any portion of the site is unknown at this time. If any future construction or recreational activities will impact the site or its immediate vicinity, further testing is recommended.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Sherburne

Ollendorf, Amy L. (2001)

Letter Reports: Pool 3 Dike Site, Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Sherburne County, Minnesota

This is a collection of letter reports concerning the Pool 3 Dike Site in Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge in Sherburne County, Minnesota. Reports were dated May, 18, 1999, July 20, 1999, August 6, 1999 and April 11, 2000. The site consists of a collection of culturally modified bone, mostly bison, collected from a sand bar in the St. Francis River. Two samples of bison bone from the site were 14C dated. Radiocarbon age determinations for the two bison bone samples were made by Stafford Research Laboratories (Boulder Colorado) and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (Berkeley, California) on collagen extracted from each sample. Dates from the two bison bone samples were; 5726-5637 CAL BC (1 sigma) and 5663-5621 CAL BC (1 sigma).

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit in the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge (S.A.P. 71-601-14 and S.A.P. 71-601-17) Sherburne County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed 8-acre borrow pit located in the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Sherburne County, Minnesota. Personnel from Froth & Van Dyke conducted this survey on behalf of the Sherburne County Public Works Department in March, 2001. The purpose of this survey was to identify archaeological properties that could be placed within known statewide historic contexts. The survey resulted in the identification of an isolated find, Site 21SH0043. Two grit tempered, exfoliated sherds (refit) were recovered from a depth of 40-50 cm. Together these sherds weigh 0.45 gram and are certainly smaller than the 1/4 inch screen mesh. The site is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Sibley

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Stearns

Penner, Bruce R., Barbara A. Mitchell, Bradley E. Perkl and Garneth O. Peterson (2001)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of Old TH 15 From CSAH 1 to New TH 15 in Benton and Stearns Counties, Minnesota

See Benton County

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit City of Melrose, Sauk River - Public Water Carry in Canoe Access, Stearns County

The required cultural resource investigations for the propose development of a Public Water Carry-In Canoe Access to the Sauk River at the city of Melrose were completed on 22 February 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned, and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Steele

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Stevens

Halloran, Teresa and Joseph McFarlane (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Giese WPA and Ralph Smith Land Exchange, Morris Wetland Management District, Stevens County, Minnesota

The Stevens County Wetland Manager of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed a wetland restoration and land exchange within the Giese Waterfowl Production Area. The 480-acre Giese WPA is located in Donnelly Township of Stevens County. Project plans call for sixteen wetlands to be restored within the Giese WPA by Ducks Unlimited. The USFWS also plans to exchange a tract of public property within the Giese WPA for a 37-acre tract of land owned by R. Smith. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on behalf of the Stevens County Wetland Manager, contracted with Loucks Associates to complete the Phase I investigation. Loucks archaeologists conducted the survey in April and May of 2001. A total of seven archaeological sites were identified during the field reconnaissance of the Giese WPA. A summary of the seven site areas is as follows: 21SE0037, the presence of diagnostic artifacts and intact "B" soil horizon at this lithic scatter, warrant evaluation studies to determine the sites NR eligibility if any ground disturbing activities area proposed for the area. 21SE0038, intensive subsurface testing of the site failed to recover additional artifacts or archaeological materials. The single artifact site, a flake, should not be considered eligible for NR nomination. 21SE0039, this two-flake site has been destroyed by agricultural activities. It is essentially located on a deflated landform. Because the site lacks stratigraphic integrity it should not be considered eligible for NR nomination. 21SE0040, a lithic scatter, is also located on a deflated landform. Because the site lacks stratigraphic integrity it should not be considered eligible for NR nomination. 21SE0041 is an isolated artifact on a deflated landform. Because the site lacks stratigraphic integrity is should not be considered eligible for NR nomination. 21SE0042, a combination of artifacts, bone fragments and intact soil horizons warrants Phase 2 studies of the site to evaluate eligibility for NR nomination if ground-disturbing activities are ever planned for the area. 21SE0043, soil probes revealed a 25 cm thick intact B-horizon immediately beneath the surface find area. The site should be considered potentially eligible for NR nomination and a Phase 2 evaluation study of the area is recommended if ground-disturbing activity is planned or likely to occur in the immediate area. Loucks and Associates recommends that the land exchange and wetland restoration project proceed as planned with the following qualifications: 1. Archaeological field-testing was performed only within the APE. If it becomes necessary to expand the APE beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. 2. If it is suspected that archaeological material or human remains are encountered during construction, the proper authorities must be notified.

Swift

Radford, David S. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report: Campground Septic System Project at Monson Lake State Park, Swift County

Field review of a proposed campground septic system project at Monson Lake State Park was completed in September of 2000. The project involved reconnaissance survey and intensive testing of the project area which contains newly identified precontact habitation site, 21SW0014, the Monson Lake State Park Campground site. Site 21SW0014 appears to be a significant precontact habitation site/artifact scatter situated in a part of the state that has seen relatively little archaeological work. The reconnaissance survey and intensive testing of the site strongly suggest that the intact portions of the site can yield important research information about the Woodland people of central-southwestern Minnesota. The recovery of lithic artifacts made from exotic raw materials including obsidian and Hixton Quartzite would suggest cultural influence, trade or possibly travel in both eastward and westward directions. The eastern portion of the site has been disturbed and lacks site integrity and research potential and should not be included as an eligible portion of the site if the property was further considered for inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended that the septic system be located in the identified area of the park picnic grounds where there has been significant soil disturbance. No further archaeological work is recommended for the septic system. Other portions of site 21SW0014 that remain intact should continue to be preserved by the park. It is also recommended that the septic project will have No Effect on the Monson Lake State Park CCC/WPA Rustic Style Historic District.

Todd

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A. (2000)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Big Birch Lake (North) Public Water Access, Todd County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Big Birch Lake - North PWA were completed during June 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and intensive archaeological testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical properties. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Traverse

Radford, David S. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report: Sam Brown's Cabin Streambank Protection, Sam Brown State Wayside, Traverse County, Minnesota

Severe streambank erosion along a channel of the Little Minnesota River is threatening the Sam Brown Cabin in the Sam Brown Memorial State Wayside. The property is listed on the NRHP as the Fort Wadsworth Agency and Scout Headquarters Building, but is commonly referred to as the Sam Brown Cabin. The property is owned by the State of Minnesota as a DNR State Park Wayside, but has been administered locally for many years. State Parks is proposing to fund the streambank protection project. The vertical cut bank of the river is only about 3 feet from one of the corners of the cabin and protection of the bank needs to occur as soon as possible. A very small amount of backsloping and vegetation clearing is minimal and represents a very limited potential for damaging any archaeological deposits that may exist. Backsloping won't be done immediately adjacent to the structure, there simply is not room. Obviously riprap is not usually a preferred treatment at a historic site because it has the potential to effect the aesthetics of the resource. The impact of the riprap will be minimized because the erosional bank is on the back side of the building, largely out of view of the interpreted areas of the site. Given the limited potential for damaging any possible archaeological deposits, I do not believe an archaeological survey is needed.

Wabasha

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #006-00-6B, St. Croix & Zumbro Bottoms Horse Trails

See Pine County.

MnDNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0023-00-6B, Statewide Horse Facility Maintenance, Cass, Pine, Roseau & Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Mulholland, Susan C., M.P. Farrell, S.L. Mulholland, R.C. Donahue and G. Rapp (2000)

Survey of Bridges No. 399 and 461 (S.P. 7903-36) T.H. 60, West Albany, Wabasha County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted at areas around two bridges, No. 399 and 461, on T.H. 60 west of West Albany in Wabasha County, Minnesota. Geomorphic investigations including both topographic review and coring were also conducted; a total of five cores were described and selected samples analyzed for organic carbon and carbonate content. One site (21WB0108) was discovered by Bridge 399. Although most materials were deeply buried, no indications in the adjacent core were seen of a stable land surface. It appears to represent secondary redeposition of cultural materials by erosion from an area outside the project. The site is considered to be disturbed and not eligible for the National Register. Therefore a No Property finding is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, M. Patrice Farrell, Robert Donahue and George Rapp (2001)

Archaeological and Geomorphic Survey of Bridge No. 9798, (S.P. 7903-41) T.H. 60 Dumfries, Wabasha County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted at areas around Bridge 9798 (S.P. 7903-41), on T.H. 60 west of Dumfries in Wabasha County, Minnesota. Geomorphic investigations including both topographic review and coring were also conducted; a total of three cores were described and selected samples analyzed for organic carbon and carbonate content. One site (21WB0109) was discovered by recovery of five flakes from the surface. No indications in the adjacent cores were seen of a stable land surface. It appears to represent secondary redeposition of cultural materials by erosion from an area outside the project. The site is considered disturbed and not eligible for the National Register. Therefore a No Property finding is recommended for this project.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Wadena

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Five Vault Toilet Installation Sites, Itasca, Crow Wing, Wadena, and Becker Counties, Minnesota

See Becker County.

Tumberg, Timothy A. and Mike Magner (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Burgen Lake Prairie Wildlife Management Area, Wetland Mitigation Site, Wadena County

The DNR Division of Trails and Waterways has proposed expanding a small wetland in the Burgen Lake Prairie Wildlife Management Area in northeastern Wadena County, Minnesota. The required cultural resource investigations for this project, completed in May of 2001, included preliminary archaeological field assessment and surface reconnaissance. The review indicated that the wetland mitigation activities should not affect any historic or archaeological sites or data. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Waseca

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of New Richland, St. Olaf Lake Fishing Pier, Waseca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal public fishing pier to St. Olaf Lake, located along the lake's northern shoreline within the boundaries of St. Olaf Lake Park, were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during June 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. It is therefore recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Washington

Clouse, Robert A. and Elizabeth Knudson Steiner (2000)

Archaeology at the Marine Mill Site, Marine-on-St. Croix

The Minnesota Historical Society desires to tell the story of the history of lumber milling in Minnesota at the Marine Mill Historic Site in Marine-on-St. Croix, Washington County. This National Register-listed site that was the locus of a mill and milling operations at Marine-on-St. Croix serves as an example of lumber milling operations that took place throughout the state and is a practical and accessible location for interpreting the history of that industry through the site's archaeological features. This document contributes towards the goal of developing an interpretive plan for this site by creating an historic context for the story of milling reflected at this site as well as evaluating the impact this is likely to occur from the development of such a program. In order to carry out planning efforts, it was necessary to document the nature, extent and condition of archaeological features and subsurface deposits that are the remnants of the milling operations and other related activities that occurred here. In addition to historical research on logging and lumber milling and the history of the site, archaeological research was undertaken during fall 1999 and spring 2000. The research was divided into three components: the first focused on acquiring and evaluating historic documentation about the site and the logging industry. The second element consisted of the production of measured drawings and detailed photographs of the visible features so that an interpretive development plan could be developed that can direct visitors to the features that tell the logging story while at the same time avoiding adverse effects on site elements from any proposed development. Thirdly, after the interpretive trail plan was proposed, subsurface archaeological research evaluated the potential impact of the proposed trail and interpretive development and recommendations were made to avoid adverse effects on significant archaeological manifestations not previously visible or known. Based on a set of limitations for construction it is recommended that a finding of "no historic properties affected" be made for the limited development as currently proposed. Clear indications of the limitations of subsurface cutting should be indicated on project construction plans. While a combination of differential cutting and filling is difficult to control in monitoring construction contracts, a significant financial penalty for disturbing archaeologically sensitive areas might be added to the contractual agreement to assure construction contractors are cognizant of the significance of the archaeological components of the site.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Conducted in Connection With an Alternative Urban Areawide Review at Forest Lake, Washington County, Minnesota

The Forest Lake Town Board of Supervisors has ordered an Alternative Urban Areawide Review for property generally described as Sections 19 and 20, T32N, R21W, in the northwestern corner of Washington County, Minnesota. Asked to comment, the SHPO recommended an archaeological survey for the western half of the survey area, i.e. that portion in Section 19 which is located south of State Highway 97 and Clear Lake. Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the cultural resources survey. The field review was conducted during May and June under the direction of Christina Harrison. The western and central portions of Section 19 are quite rolling and dissected, with a number of low knolls and ridges surrounded by wetlands. The eastern portion forms a more continuous, level to gently undulating upland. Most of these uplands have been under cultivation for many decades and many were still planted this year. Others were fallow but still featured good to excellent subsoil exposure due to bioturbation and all-terrain vehicle tracks. Visual inspection indicated that agricultural disturbances had been deep enough to expose a sample of any precontact period evidence present in the area. Shovel testing was therefore limited to wooded areas. Surface inspection was conducted along parallel transects walked at five meter intervals. Shovel tests were placed at ten meter intervals. All results were negative. Although the emphasis of the study was on the identification of archaeological evidence, ARS made notes also of standing structures. Most seemed

to be less than fifty years old. A few appeared to have older cores but had been too modified by additions to retain their physical integrity. ARS also interviewed several residents, none of whom had found or heard of any archaeological evidence from the study area.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Conducted in Connection with the Woodbury East AUAR (Alternative Urban Areawide Review), Washington County, Minnesota

An Alternative Urban Areawide Review document is being prepared for an approximately 1,700 acres large segment of the northeastern portion of the city of Woodbury, Washington County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the cultural resources survey. The field review was conducted during May and June under the direction of Christian Harrison. Most of the study area has been under cultivation for many decades and includes a number of older farmsteads. In recent years, scattered newer residences have been built on smaller parcels -- most of them on former farmland and adjacent to the major roads. Many fields are still under active cultivation and were planted this year. Others were fallow but featured good to excellent subsoil exposure. In all cases, agricultural disturbance had been deep enough to expose a sample of any precontact period evidence present in the area, eliminating the need for shovel testing. Surface inspection was conducted at five meter intervals in all areas close enough to water to have archaeological potential. All results were negative. Most individual building or building clusters within the AUAR limits that are more than fifty years old have been too modified by additions to retain their physical integrity but eight historic properties will require further study in order to determine their historic significance and NR eligibility, should future undertakings within the AUAR area need review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Watsonwan

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Fedji Lake PWA, Watsonwan County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing PWA to Fedji Lake, recently acquired by the MnDNR from the Madelia Sportsman's Club, were completed during July 2000. The completed investigations, which included preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments and pedestrian reconnaissance surveys, have determined that the proposed development as presently defined will be confined entirely to within the boundaries of previous development and therefore should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon these data it is recommended that the proposed upgrading of the PWA to Fedji Lake proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to revision or modification.

Wilkin

Fassler, Ted W. (2000)

Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation of 21WL34, 21WL37, 21WL38, 21WL40, and WL-BKC-30 at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U.S. Corps of Engineers (Corps) proposes to construct a system of levees to provide permanent flood protection to the city of Breckenridge. The Corps is obligated to have cultural properties within the proposed area of impact inventoried. The Corps contracted with Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. (HFS), to conduct the Phase II inventory. Results from these investigations are as follows: 21WL0034; due to lack of landowner consent, the majority of the site could not be evaluated. Only four shovel tests producing two historic artifacts and one piece of faunal material were excavated during the Phase II evaluation presented in this report. Without permission to excavate on the remaining properties, there is no way to expand on the conclusions given after the Phase I survey. Based on the results of the Phase I investigation, the prehistoric component is recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and it is recommended that the site be avoided. 21WL0037; five shovel tests and two excavation units were excavated to determine the eligibility of the prehistoric component of the site for listing on the NRHP. Two prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of the site, both were recovered from a single excavation unit. All the soils encountered during Phase II testing indicated that the whole area on which the site is located has been heavily disturbed by agricultural activities, construction/destruction of buildings and to a lesser extent flooding. Site boundaries have not changed. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site. 21WL0038; four shovel tests and one excavation unit were excavated. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of the site. Site boundaries have not changed with the Phase II evaluation results. Due to the lack of prehistoric artifacts from the Phase II evaluation, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site. 21WL0040; five shovel tests and two excavations were excavated, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of the site. All soils encountered during the Phase II testing indicated that the whole area on which the site is located has been heavily disturbed by construction and demolition activities. The site is surrounded on all sides by razed structures. Artifacts recovered here during the Phase I investigation were probably not in their original deposited context. Site boundaries have not changed. The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site. WL-BKC-030; Gemini Research was subcontracted to perform the architectural survey of this property. After a thorough investigation, which included interviews, background research, and evaluations of all the buildings on the property, as well as the property owners, the recommendation of Gemini Research is the property is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, five shovel tests were excavated on the property to determine if there is a buried archaeological component to the site. All the shovel tests recorded disturbed soil levels. Historic artifacts, modern artifacts, and a single prehistoric flake were recovered. The prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered were in association with modern artifacts. The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for the site.

Winona

Bielefeldt, Barbara J. (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations on the Replacement of Bridge L1419 Over the South Fork of the Whitewater River, Township Road 7, St. Charles Township, Winona County, Minnesota

During July 2000, the Minnesota Department of Transportation archaeologist conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of a segment of St. Charles Township Road 7 in Winona County. The proposed realignment of Township Road 7 and bridge replacement of existing Bridge L1419 with new Bridge 85544 over the South Fork Whitewater River will destroy a portion of the remaining headrace of a historic flour/feed mill (21WN0062), known as the Lamberton Mill. The archaeological investigations consisted of a systematic pedestrian survey of the project limits. Because the area is mostly forested, shovel tests were excavated along the proposed road on the west side of the river. Recent historic debris was found, but not collected. No precontact sites were identified. Based on the archaeological results of the survey and historical research site 21WN0062 does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A or B. No further work is recommended. The area of the site containing the mill could be potentially eligible under Criterion D, however, as it was located outside of the APE it was not tested. If construction plans change to include this portion of the site, additional work is recommended.

Emerson, Patricia (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program - Structure Evaluation and Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Whitewater WMA Building Demolition & Construction

This project will involve demolition of two standing structures and construction of a new pole barn-type storage facility at the Whitewater Wildlife Management Area Headquarters. Field review, implemented in accordance with the DNR Division of Wildlife Research Design, was conducted in May of 2001. Investigations were initiated with a pedestrian overview of the project area. Surface reconnaissance consisted of examining a garden surface, exposures in the patchy grass and rodent burrow back-dirt piles. One shovel test was dug in the approximated center of the proposed construction area. Visual overview of the project area identified no evidence of the existence of an archaeological deposit in this area, and no artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. It appears that there are no historic properties within the APE for this project. It is recommended that work proceed as planned.

Howell, Ryan J. (2001)

Letter Report: Negative Findings for the Cultural Resources Survey Conducted on the Vaughn Tract

This survey was conducted in advance of a land-transfer of a 2.5 acre parcel located near Minnesota City, MN that is scheduled to be divested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The negative results of the limited shovel testing and the depth of the alluvial deposits would seem likely to preclude the presence of any near surface archaeological deposits in the designated project area. A previous archaeological survey of the Pool 5a floodplain did not discover any archaeological sites along the primary Mississippi River floodplain near the present project area and no previously known archaeological sites are located nearby. Based on these factors we recommend that the land transfer/divestment proceed as scheduled.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Wagner and Kent Bakken (2001)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Whitewater River Public Shorefishing Site, Winona County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal Public Shorefishing Site along the north bank of the Whitewater River, adjacent to the in-place T.H. 74 roadway margins, were completed during July 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Wright

Evans, Christopher J. (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ney Park Expansion Property and the Phase II Evaluation of the Ney Park Reserve I Site (21WR128) and the Ney Park Reserve II Site (21WR129), Maple Lake Township, Wright County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey by Hamline University at the Ney Park Expansion property in Maple Lake Township of Wright County between August 14 - September 3, 2001 discovered two small precontact archaeological sites. The sites named "Ney Park Reserve I" and "Ney Park Reserve II" received the numbers 21WR0128 and 21WR0129, respectively, from the Office of the State Archaeologist. The Ney Park I site (21WR0128) is a sparse lithic scatter consisting of two artifacts both found on the surface within the plowzone of a farmer's field. During Phase II investigations on September 3, 2001, one 1x1 meter unit

excavation was completed within the concentration. No additional artifacts were found. The Ney park Reserve II site (21WR0129) is a sparse lithic scatter consisting of 11 artifacts found on the surface within the plowzone of a field. During Phase II investigations on August 27-28 and September 3, 2001, five 1x1 meter unit excavations were carried out within the concentrations. One additional artifact was found in the plowzone. Due to the artifacts being both sparse and undiagnostic, and that the sites had been previously plowed, damaging associational integrity, it is the principal investigator's opinion that the sites are not eligible to the NRHP. Therefore, we believe that the client should be able to proceed without delay.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Along Two Segments of the Proposed Frankfort Parkway, City of Saint Michael, Wright County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey has been conducted by Archaeological Research Services along two sections of the alignment for Frankfort Parkway, a new road to be constructed due east-northeast of the city of Saint Michael in Wright County, Minnesota. The two sections, here referred to as Segment A and Segment B, are separated by an existing parkway segment that was built in connection with the construction of a cluster of new residences. An EAW is currently being prepared. Both survey routes cross land that still is under cultivation. Segment A was inspected during early summer, with excellent visibility between emerging crops, while Segment B was inspected during the month of October, once crops had been harvested. All of these areas have been farmed for many decades. Both inspections were conducted in a manner which also meets federal requirements. Results proved negative in all but two areas, both in Segment A, on the Haus property. Having been informed that the Haus family had found archaeological evidence on the large ridge as well as in a garden area on its northern side, ARS staff arranged for an interview. The artifacts were photographed and drawn. The collection includes several projectile points from the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, a hide scraper and some flakes. ARS staff then found additional items in erosion gullies and shovel tests on the crest of the ridge south of the farm (items which will be returned to the Haus family). The ridge, the highest point of land in the vicinity of Saint Michael, would in earlier times have been a good look-out for hunting. It was then also flanked by wetlands, now drained. The location has been recorded as the Haus Site (21WR0126). The site may have considerable potential and further evaluation is recommended. The Haus Farmstead, which has been in the family since 1881, still retains a core of older buildings that, to a large extent, have retained their physical integrity. As one of relatively few historic farms remaining in the vicinity of Saint Michael, the property warrants further Section 106 review and evaluation. Assuming that the city of Saint Michael may want to avoid the two cultural resources by shifting the proposed route towards the south, ARS staff expanded the survey coverage accordingly. No cultural evidence was found south of the Haus site, nor on the upland that would be impacted by such a southward shift.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Five Boat Access Improvements on the Crow River, Wright County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with proposed improvements to five carry-in boat accesses along the Crow River in Wright County. All five accesses are within Wright County parklands, and the improvements are to be a cooperative project between the Wright County Parks Department and the MnDNR Division of Fisheries. The project sites are in T120N-R23W and T119N-R25W through 28W (Frankfort, Rockford, Marysville, Middleville, and Cokato Townships), and are located in the Central Deciduous Lakes archaeological region (4s). Field review, undertaken on 8/08/2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed less than one acre at each site. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historical sites within the project areas.

Peterson, Garneth O. and Bruce R. Penner (2000)

Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

See Anoka County.

Rothaus, Richard M., Debra Gold and Amber DeMorett (2000)

Hartmann Homestead, St. Michael, Minnesota, Preliminary Assessment

On May 1st, 2000 Prof. Richard M. Rothaus and Prof. Debra Gold conducted a preliminary cultural landscape assessment of the Hartmann homestead at the request of Darlene Haus. Consideration of the proximity of the homestead to the Crow River, the notable hill, and the presence of arrowheads and other artifacts from the family garden indicated a prehistoric presence. Additionally, the long-tenure of the Hartmann family on this property, and the preservation of the farming landscape instituted in the 1880's indicate a site of historic interest. Field investigation focused on four areas: the wetland at the south edge of the property, the hill, the family garden and the plowed field east of the house. Methods included soil coring, shovel testing and surface survey. No cultural material was uncovered. The collection of projectile points from the family garden indicates, however, prehistoric activity. The collected materials seem to date from the Archaic to possibly Early Woodland. The evidence points to low-level prehistoric activity in the Archaic period, but does not indicated continuous or heavy occupation. The Hartmann Homestead has been continuously farmed by the same family for over 110 years, and meets all the eligibility criteria for a Century Farm as defined by the Minnesota Farm Bureau. In sum, preservation of the Hartmann homestead as a green area as Albertville and St. Michael develops should be seriously considered, as it would serve to preserve both a physical and cultural landscape that soon will be completely absent from this area. Additionally, an environmental assessment of the possible prairie remnant is essential before any further development in this area. If a prairie remnant or restorable prairie is indicated, the Hartmann homestead should be carefully preserved for reasons of environmental, historical and cultural heritage preservation.

Statewide

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2001)

MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000

This report describes cultural resource management activities undertaken during 2000 by the MnDNR-Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program. The program began in November of 1994, part of Forestry's plan to implement recommendations of the Generic Environmental Impact Study on Timber Management that had been completed in 1993. The purpose of the Heritage Resource Program is to put specific recommendations of the GEIS into practice as part of Forestry's normal operations. A part of that objective is to undertake heritage resource reviews of management and development activities proposed by the Division. The first section of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which much of the program's work was done. During 2000, the Heritage Resources Program conducted reviews of forest management, road and recreation development projects proposed by the Division of Forestry, as well as engaging in verification of probable site locations reported by Forestry staff. Reconnaissance surveys were conducted at 11 recreation, road or timber sale locations, and evaluation studies were conducted at one recreation area (McCormick Lake) at which a PreContact archaeological site had been identified in 1999. Two field verifications were conducted at sites reported by DNR staff. Two special projects were conducted during the year; review of a proposed development project at Mud-Goose Wildlife Management Area in Cass County (conducted for DNR Division of Wildlife), and review of a proposed peat mining project in Koochiching County that will affect State Forest lands. Nine of the study areas contained cultural resources, and most of them contained multiple resources. A total of 26 archaeological sites or cemeteries were investigated at some level during the year's fieldwork. Descriptions of project reviews, field verifications and special projects are presented in the second and third chapters of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2000 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Aitkin, Cass, Hubbard, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Pine, and Saint Louis.

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999

This report presents the results of cultural resource review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 1999 field season. This program is in its fourteenth year and is completed under a contract between the Minnesota Historical Society and the Mn DNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews were initiated in compliance with Minnesota Statutes which are intended to provide protection to archaeological, historical, traditional use and cemetery properties. There were no federal project field reviews conducted in 1999. Cultural resource reviews were completed for development related to construction for trails, parking lots, roads, buildings, utilities, erosion control, and campgrounds. During the 1999 field season, 13 cultural resource reconnaissance reviews were completed within 9 state parks or state recreation areas. Eleven of the 13 projects involved cultural resources. There were two evaluation level fieldwork projects completed in 1999. Ten archaeological sites were identified or further defined. There was one undertaking that did not warrant survey in 1999 because the project was contracted for with a private consultant. Over the past years of operation, the program has significantly increased the cultural resource database for state parks. Program staff has also provided expertise for interpretive programming and state park management planning and training, and has given public presentations about the cultural resources of Minnesota State Parks.

Project survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Douglas, Hubbard, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lyon, Mille Lacs, Pine, Saint Louis, and Swift.

Appendix A

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

Sites Discussed in Reports Listed

Site	Author	Title
Aitkin		
21AK0060	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21AK0061	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AK0062	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AK0063	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Wealthwood Golf Estates, Wealthwood Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota
21AK0094	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
Anoka		
21AN0002	Arzigian, Constance	21-AN-0002 Burial Site Authentication, Centerville, Anoka County, Minnesota
Becker		
21BK0093	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey, City of Detroit Lakes, Ridgewood Parkland Acquisition, Becker County, Minnesota
21BK0094	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BK0095	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BK0096	<i>ibid.</i>	
Beltrami		
21BL0201	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Within the Vigen Property North/Northeast of Knutson Dam, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0202	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0203	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0204	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0205	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0206	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0207	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0208	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0209	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0210	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0211	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0212	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0213	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lenore Barsness Lot and the Barb Johnson/Sheryl Babineau Lot, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0214	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0215	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0216	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0217	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0218	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 11 from 15th Street SW to Rivercrest Lane SW, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0219	Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Waskish Airport on Upper Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0220	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	Phase I Archaeological Surveys for Well & Septic Applications on the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0221	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 11 from the Junction with CSAH 7 to the Junction with TH 197 (S.A.P. 04-611-09), Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0222	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0223	<i>ibid.</i>	

Benton		
21BN0018	Penner, Bruce R., Barbara A. Mitchell, Bradley E. Perkl and Garneth O. Peterson	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of Old TH 15 From CSAH 1 to New TH 15 in Benton and Stearns Counties, Minnesota
21BN0019	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BN0020	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BN0021	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BN0022	<i>ibid.</i>	
Big Stone		
21BS0041	Harrison, Christina	Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Flowage Easement Lands at the Lac Qui Parle Flood Control Project, Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota With Preliminary Assessments of Significance for Identified Archaeological Sites
21BS0042	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0043	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0044	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0045	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0046	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0047	<i>ibid.</i>	
Cass		
21CA0001	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21CA0011	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21CA0027	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Heartland State Trail - Addendum 2, Walker to Cass Lake, Cass County
21CA0029	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0037	Johnson, Bradley A.	Contexts and Associations: Preliminary Study of Field Records and Archaeological materials Recovered from the Gull Lake Mounds (21CA37)
21CA0052	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21CA0062	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0072	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0231	Tumberg, Timothy A. and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Sylvan Lake Wetland Mitigation Site, Cass County
21CA0250	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Paul Bunyan State Trail, Cass County
21CA0305	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21CA0307	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0315	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Lakehead Pipe Line Cass Lake Loop from Cass Lake to Bena, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0330	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21CA0333	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0569	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21-CA-569, 21-CA-571, 21-CA-572, 21-CA-573, 21-CA-575, Cass Lake Loop Project Area, Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Inc., Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0571	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0572	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0573	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0575	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0576	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, City of Lake Shore, Gull Lake Narrows Fishing Pier, Cass County
21CA0577	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Steamboat Lake Pubic Water Access, Cass County
21CA0591	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000

Cottonwood

21CO0003 Clouse, Robert A. Jeffers Petroglyphs, Environmental Assessment and Prairie Restoration

Crow Wing

21CW0065 Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer, G. Rapp, B.J. Bielefeldt, and B.R. Penner Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations: The Hummingbird Mound Site (21CW65), Crow Wing County, Minnesota

21CW0145 Harrison, Christina Final Report on Mitigation of Erosion Impact (Bank Stabilization and Limited Data Recover) Conducted at Club Peninsula (21 CW 145) and Rope Swing Point (21 CW 146) on Brainerd Reservoir, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

21CW0146 *ibid.*

21CW0224 Perkl, Bradley E. Addendum to BRW Report 99-09: Additional Phase II Testing at 21CW224 along Trunk Highway 6 in Crow Wing County, Minnesota

21CW0240 Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland Phase I Archaeological survey of a Road Corridor on the Nokassippi River, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

21CW0241 Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #0004-00-3A, Paul Bunyan Scenic Byway Hiking Trails, Crow wing County, Minnesota

21CW0242 *ibid.*

21CW0243 *ibid.*

Douglas

21DL0105 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999

21DL0126 *ibid.*

21DL0126 Gonsior, LeRoy Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Township Road Realignment, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota

21DL0128 Michlovic, Michael G. Archaeological Testing at the AVM Locality, Douglas County, Minnesota

Fillmore

21FL0091 Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland, M. Patrice Farrell, Robert Donahue and George Rapp Phase II Archaeological And Geomorphic Investigations on Three Sites (21FL91, 21FL97, 21FL98), Fillmore County, Minnesota

21FL0097 *ibid.*

21FL0098 *ibid.*

Goodhue

21GD00239 Peterson, Garneth O and Bruce R. Penner Minnesota Farmstead Study, Southeastern and Central Region, Phase I

Hennepin

21HE0021 Harrison, Christina Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Pemton-Klein Property ("The Vista"), Eden Prairie, Minnesota

21HE0284 Halloran, Teresa and Elizabeth J. Abel Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Development Area in T116N, R22W, Portions of Sections 21, 28, and 29, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0304 *ibid.*

21HE0305 *ibid.*

21HE0306 *ibid.*

21HE0316 Perkl, Bradley E., James Lindbeck, Scott Buskey and Barbara Mitchell Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations: The Metropolitan Airports Commission Drainage Improvement Project in Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0317 *ibid.*

21HE0318 Fassler, Ted W. Archaeological Investigations of Orth's Addition, Block 3, Lots 11 and 12, Within the Minneapolis Brewing Company Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0318 Fassler, Ted W. and Don Johnson Archaeological Investigations of Orth's Addition (21HE0318), Block 1, Within the Minneapolis Brewing Company Historic District, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0319 Myster, James E. Phase I Reconnaissance of the Northern Edge of the Undeveloped Portion of the Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0320 *ibid.*

21HE0321	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0322	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0323	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0324	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0325	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0334	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Investigation at the Red Rock Site, Birch Island Park, Eden Prairie, Minnesota
Hubbard		
21HB0051	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21HB0056	Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of Hubbard County Road 89, Hubbard County, Minnesota
Itasca		
21IC0016	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21IC0103	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21IC0119	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Power Mill Reservoir in Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0120	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0219	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Survey of Previously Unrecorded Cemeteries and Historic Sites on the Leech Lake Reservation - Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21IC0321	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0322	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 62 from TH 2 to County Road 256, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0323	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0324	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0325	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	Phase I Archaeological Surveys for Well & Septic Applications on the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21IC0326	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Lots 6, 7, 8 - Ball Club Housing Sites, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0327	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Power Mill Reservoir in Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0328	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Power Mill Reservoir in Grand Rapids, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0329	<i>ibid.</i>	
Kanabec		
21KA0010	Terrell, Michelle M.	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota
21KA0079	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KAau	<i>ibid.</i>	
Kandiyohi		
21KH0127	Skaar, Kent A. and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Kandiyohi County, Kandiyohi County Park 5 PWA, Dahl PWA Acquisition, Kandiyohi County
21KH0128	Perkl, Bradley E. and James Lindbeck	A Phase II Evaluation of 21KH128, Near Trunk Highway 23, in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota
Kittson		
21KT0051	Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson	MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Investigations: Proposed Viewing Tower Development in the Twin Lakes State WMA, Kittson County, Minnesota
Koochiching		
21KC0086	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Projects (CSAH 118, CSAH 85, UT 392, Bridge 7930), Koochiching County, Minnesota

21KC0087	Emerson, Patricia and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Archaeological and Historical Research at Pine Island Bog, Koochiching County, Minnesota
21KC0087	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21KC0088	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0088	Emerson, Patricia and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Archaeological and Historical Research at Pine Island Bog, Koochiching County, Minnesota
21KC0089	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21KC0089	Emerson, Patricia and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Archaeological and Historical Research at Pine Island Bog, Koochiching County, Minnesota

Lac qui Parle

21LP0036	Harrison, Christina	Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Selected Flowage Easement Lands at the Lac Qui Parle Flood Control Project, Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota With Preliminary Assessments of Significance for Identified Archaeological Sites
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Lake

21LA0520	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Gitchi-Gami State Trail, MnDNR Portion of the Split Rock River to Beaver Bay Segment, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota
21LA0520	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999
21LA0524	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Gitchi-Gami State Trail, MnDNR Portion of the Split Rock River to Beaver Bay Segment, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota
21LA0525	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Superior National Forest, Mitawan Lake Public Water Access, Lake County

Le Sueur

21LE0077	Halloran, Teresa	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Crane Creek sand & Gravel Mining Operation in Kasota Township, Le Sueur County, T110N R26W SE1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 21 and NE 1/4 of Section 28
21LE0078	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LE0079	<i>ibid.</i>	

Lincoln

21LN0042	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Stay Lake Public Water Access, Lincoln County
21LN0043	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LN0044	<i>ibid.</i>	

Lyon

21LY0118	George, Douglas C.	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Rural Water Line, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota
21LY0118	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999

Mille Lacs

21ML0006	Halloran, Teresa and David Mather	Oral History Record and Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Assisted Living Unit (ALS#2) Location Within the Indian School Site (21ML6), Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Vineland Community, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0011	George, Douglas C.	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Proposed Interpretive Center Expansion and Remodeling Project, Mille Lacs Kathio State Park, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0011	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999

21ML0076	Mather, David and Joseph McFarlane	Archaeological Monitoring and Feature Salvage at the Princeton Pioneer Cemetery (21ML76), City of Princeton, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0097	Halloran, Teresa	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Two Proposed Borrow Areas, Greenbush Township, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0106	Mather, David and Teresa Halloran	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Timber Hills Housing Development, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
Morrison		
21MO0019	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 52, The Great River Road, (S.A.P. 49-652-04), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0107	Penner, Bruce R. and Barbara A. Mitchell	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of TH 371 from TH 10 to 0.5 Miles North of CSAH 48, In Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0119	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 52, The Great River Road, (S.A.P. 49-652-04), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0120	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0120	Knudson Steiner, Elizabeth	1995 Archaeological Investigations at the Lindbergh Farm Site (21-MO-120), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0159	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0160	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21MO0162	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0163	Penner, Bruce R. and Barbara A. Mitchell	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of TH 371 from TH 10 to 0.5 Miles North of CSAH 48, In Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0164	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21MO0167	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21MO0170	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 52, The Great River Road, (S.A.P. 49-652-04), Morrison County, Minnesota
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21MU0033	Radford, David	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Letter Report - ADA Trail, Campground to Loon Lake Perimeter Trail and Zuya Group Camp, Lake Shetek State Park, Lake Shetek WPA/Rustic Style Historic District and Lake Shetek WPA/Rustic Style Group Camp
21MU0034	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21MU0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
Nicollet		
21NL0073	Clouse, Robert A.	Letter Report: Progress Report on Archaeological Investigations for a Trail Development Project at the Traverse des Sioux Historic Site (21NL73)
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21NR0063	Michlovic, Michael G.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of an Off-Channel Setback Levee on the Wild Rice River, Norman County, Minnesota
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21OL0023	Twinde, Vicki L. and Barbara Kooiman	Supplementary Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of the Proposed TH 63 South Corridor, TH 52 to 48th Street SW, Olmsted County, Minnesota
Pine		
21PN0083	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry; Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2000
21PN0084	<i>ibid.</i>	

21PN0085

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Thiessen, Thomas D.

Letter Report: Visit to Pipestone National Monument, May 22-23, 2001

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21PL0048

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21PL0063

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21PL0064

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21PL0066

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21PL0067

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21PL0069

ibid.

21PL0070

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21PL0071

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21PL0072

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21SL0274

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan

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21SL0282

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21SL0768	and George Rapp Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season
21SL0769	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0775	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Archaeological Evaluation of Sites on Existing Shorelines of Island Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2001 Season
21SL0842	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 1999
21SL0856	Berg, Richard E.	Monitoring and Archaeological Investigations of the Whisky Point Site (21SL856) Within the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0871	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp	Archaeological Survey on CSAH 16 from CSAH 4 to Trunk Highway 53, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0875	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations on T.H. 53 North of Virginia (S.P. 6920) St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0876	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season
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21SL0880	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0881	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer, and George Rapp	Archaeological Evaluation and Survey on Island Lake and Boulder Lake Reservoirs, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season
21SL0881	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2000 Season
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21SL0892	Berg, Richard E.	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Golf Course on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota
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21SC0003	Emerson, Patricia M.	MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Report of Archaeological Investigations - Ney Wildlife Management Area, Erosion Control Project, Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0065	Lyon, Mollie M. and Nate Donaldson	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community, Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0066	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21SC0068	<i>ibid.</i>	
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21SC0072	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Survey for Proposed Shenandoah Business Park, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota
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21SH0043	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Borrow Pit in the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge (S.A.P. 71-601-14 and S.A.P. 71-601-17) Sherburne County, Minnesota

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Stevens

21SE0037 Halloran, Teresa and Joseph McFarlane Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Giese WPA and Ralph Smith Land Exchange, Morris Wetland Management District, Stevens County, Minnesota

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Wright

21WR0126 Harrison, Christina Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Along Two Segments of the Proposed Frankfort Parkway, City of Saint Michael, Wright County, Minnesota

21WR0128 Evans, Christopher J. Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ney Park Expansion Property and the Phase II Evaluation of the Ney Park Reserve I Site (21WR128) and the Ney Park Reserve II Site (21WR129), Maple Lake Township, Wright County, Minnesota

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