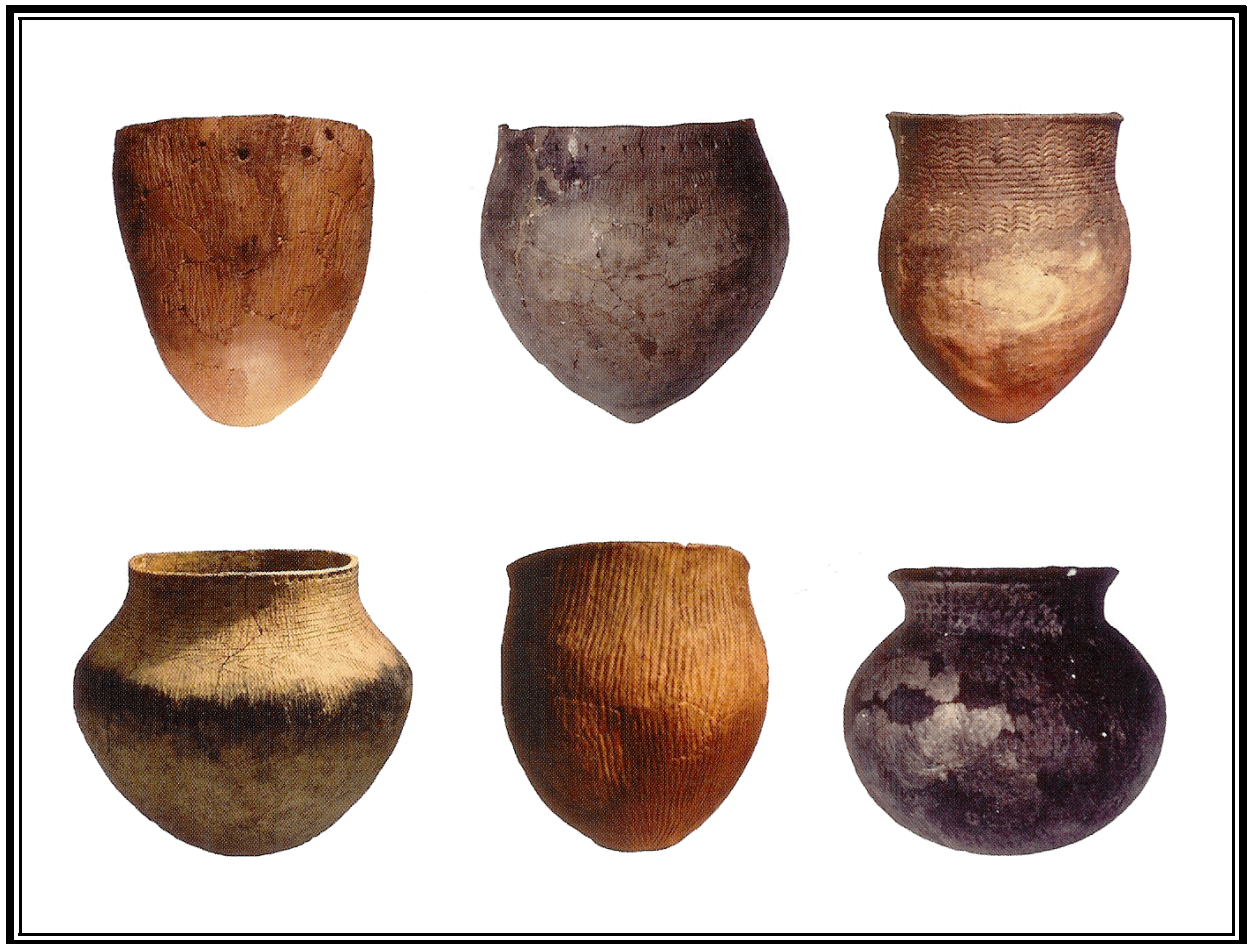


# ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

## 2004 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist  
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul  
June 2005

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*Cover image: Woodland Pottery*

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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 2004 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

June 2005

## **Anoka**

Terrell, Michelle (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Resources Investigation of Two Parcels Located at the Anoka Regional Treatment Center, Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota*

In July of 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological resources investigation of two parcels located at the Anoka Regional Treatment Center in the city of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Administration. The project area encompassed two parcels that have been identified as surplus state-owned real estate that will be sold. In June of 2004 SHPO reviewed the undertaking and recommended an archaeological survey of the parcels prior to their sale. The Phase I survey consisted of background research on previously identified archaeological sites and surveys within a one mile radius of the project area, a thorough walkover of the entire project area in order to identify areas of moderate to high potential for containing intact archeological sites, and shovel testing of areas identified during the walkover as having the potential to contain intact archaeological sites. Background research was conducted on June 25 and 28, and fieldwork was performed July 8, 9, and 17. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological resources investigation one archaeological site was identified with the project area. This site, 21AN0163, is the location of the former farmstead associated with the Anoka State Hospital. The Anoka State Hospital farm is property that was used intensively for an extensive period of time and therefore it does not have a high potential for containing intact features and deposits associated with the earliest periods of the hospital's development. Furthermore, activities performed at the farmstead are unlikely to be distinguishable in the archaeological record from those performed at non-institutional twentieth-century farmsteads. Therefore, the Anoka State Hospital farmstead site, 21AN0163, is unlikely to yield archeological remains that could answer important research questions. No additional archeological work is recommended for this project.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the West Lake George Development Project, Oak Grove, Anoka County, Minnesota*

During May of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I Archaeological survey for the West Lake George Development project. The proposed project consists of the construction of a senior housing complex and associated facilities. The survey was conducted under contract with the city of Oak Grove. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the senior housing complex. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the APE. The archaeological field survey area includes approximately 23 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of a walkover to identify any aboveground features and, because surface visibility was poor throughout the project area, shovel testing to identify all other types of resources. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the West Lake George Development project, no archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. The 106 Group therefore recommends no further archaeological work prior to construction for the project.

## **Becker**

Berg, Richard E. (2004)

*Phase II Evaluations of Five Indian Health Service Buildings Within the Town of White Earth on the White Earth Reservation in Becker County, Minnesota*

The Indian Health Service requested the assistance of the BIA to evaluate five buildings located in the town of White Earth on the White Earth Reservation. They include three houses and two garages. The Indian Health Service plans to transfer ownership of all five structures over to the White Earth Band. Four buildings were built to support the boarding school and hospital. One was constructed or moved on site after 1992. All of the buildings show signs of alteration and loss of integrity. None of the buildings meet the evaluation criteria for eligibility to the NRHP. No further Section 106 compliance is recommended for any of the buildings.

## **Beltrami**

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2004)

*Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Waskish Site (21BL2) for the Visitor Center and Campground Development in the Southern Unit of the Big Bog State Recreation Area, Beltrami County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Waskish site (21BL0002) located in the Southern Unit of the Big Bog State Recreation Area in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation, has carefully planned a series of developments to avoid significant impact to the Waskish site. Developments include, electrical upgrades at seven campsites, modification of the campground road, extension of three camping spurs, new sewer lines, a new visitor center, an upgrade of the existing entrance road, and construction of a picnic shelter and parking lot expansion. The Waskish site (21BL2) is an extensive, multicomponent Woodland site that has the potential to yield significant information about the Woodland period in northern Minnesota. The Waskish site appears to be one of the more significant Woodland period sites in the region. The site is dominated by Late Woodland occupations associated with Blackduck and Bird Lake ceramics. Transitional Middle-Late Woodland Hannaford ceramics also form a significant component. Limited Early Woodland Brainerd, Middle Woodland Laurel, and Late Woodland Sandy Lake ceramics are also present. Pit features and midden areas identified in the site contain numerous faunal materials indicating that the Waskish site was a fishing village, but also appears to have been used throughout the open water season. The nearby historic portage, upstream on the Tamarac River to the Rainy River via the Sturgeon River, places the Waskish site at a strategic transportation location. The site area also provides shelter from the sometimes harsh environment of Upper Red Lake. Finally, a Dutch spall-type gunflint from the late 1700s was recovered that suggests a contact period presence.

## Olmanson, Thor (2004)

### *Letter Report - Summary Report Discussing an Archaeological Investigation of the Southernmost 1.25 Mile Segment of: CSAH 19 S.A.P. 04-619-05, 06, and 07 in Beltrami County, MN*

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program was contracted by the Beltrami County Highway Department to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed upgrading and realignment of a segment of CSAH 19 in Beltrami County, MN. The project will require substantial surface and subsurface disturbances in areas both outside and adjacent to, the existing right-of-way of CSAH 19. Therefore, a Phase I archaeological survey was deemed necessary to identify prehistoric and historic sites that may exist within the project's APE. At this time, the Beltrami County Highway Department has completed project plans for the southernmost 1.25 miles of the proposed project and has requested that this segment be surveyed separately from the remainder of the project corridor with the goal of satisfying legal requirements, receiving cultural resource clearance, and beginning work on this initial segment while finalizing plans for the remainder of the project. The southernmost 1.25 mile segment of CSAH 19 was examined for the presence of cultural resources on April 10, 2004 by LLBO Heritage Sites staff. Methodologies employed during the survey included shovel testing, soil probing with a 1" corer and surface reconnaissance. No cultural resources were discovered during the course of the survey. It is the opinion of the investigators that no significant cultural resources will be affected by the completion of this segment of the project, as proposed, and cultural resource clearance is recommended for this 1.25 mile project to proceed as planned.

## Olmanson, Thor and Colleen Wells (2004)

### *Letter Report: 2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Segment of CSAH 19 S.A.P. 04-619-05 and 06 in Beltrami County, MN*

The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program has contracted with the Beltrami County Highway Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed upgrade and realignment of an approximate four-mile segment of CSAH 19 in Beltrami County, MN. The project will require substantial surface and subsurface disturbances in the areas both outside and adjacent to the existing right-of-way of CSAH 19. The APE was defined by the Beltrami County Highway Department and consists of all areas of proposed construction impact. Archaeological inventory of the full project corridor was initially scheduled to be completed during the 2004 field season to maintain industry compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. At this time, however, the Beltrami County Highway Department has finalized project plans for two separate segments of the overall project corridor comprising approximately 2.42 miles of the approximate four-mile total proposed highway corridor included in this study. A letter report detailing survey methodologies and results for the southernmost 1.4 miles of the proposed project, Segment A, was previously submitted to the Beltrami County Highway Department on 31 May 2004. Segment B is approximately one-mile in length and passes through Bemidji State Park. To allow adequate time for the required review process in acquisition of easements through Lake Bemidji State Park the Beltrami County Highway Department has requested that Segment B also be surveyed and reported upon separately from the remainder of the project corridor, with the goal of finalizing the property acquisition process for Segment B. The archaeological reconnaissance survey for the remainder of this proposed project corridor will be concluded during the 2004 field season. It has thus far proven possible to complete only 60% of the overall project survey during the 2004 field season. Therefore, as no archaeological properties have been located to date, and there is no federal funding for the project, this letter report summarizing the details of project particulars such as methodology, current land use, personnel, and results is presented as ongoing documentation of the project--and as a request for cultural resource clearance of Segment B to facilitate the state park land acquisition process.

## Brown

## Foth & Van Dyke (2004)

### *Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota*

This report presents the final results of the Phase I archaeological investigation of a portion of the proposed Hutchinson Utility Commission's (HUC) Natural Gas Pipeline project corridor. The preliminary report presenting the HUC pipeline results was prepared on May 7, 2003, and is on file at the State Historic Preservation Office. The Phase I intensive archaeological survey for the HUC line was conducted within areas interpreted as high potential for archaeology sites or in areas where few documented surveys exist. The APE included the main route plus 1.22 miles of an alternative route. The typical width of the survey corridor is 75 feet. The intensive Phase I investigation took place along 48.96 miles of the 92.22 mile project corridor and alternative routes. Standard archaeological methods were employed during the field survey. Six new archaeological sites were identified and one previously recorded archaeological site was relocated (21BW0045). Site 21BW0045 is a multicomponent site. The six new archaeological sites include one isolated lithic (21MR0045), four undefined prehistoric lithic scatters (21BW0092, 21MR0043, 21MR0044, and 21WW14), and one Late Archaic site (21BW0093). Of these sites, only 21BW0093 is recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP; however, all seven sites will be avoided and this project will have no effect on them.

## Kluth, David W. (2003)

### *Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed New Ulm Natural Gas Pipeline in Brown County, Minnesota*

This letter report presents the results of a limited Phase I archaeological survey along the proposed New Ulm Natural Gas Pipeline project corridor in New Ulm, Minnesota. Natural Gas Consulting, Inc. has requested that Foth & Van Dyke conduct a "reconnaissance" archaeological Phase I survey of a proposed natural gas "feeder" pipeline route into the city. The primary goal of the survey was to identify any historic properties, particularly burial sites that may have been visible on the surface along the proposed pipeline route. A small portion of the proposed line crossed state land and was subjected to Phase I shovel testing. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated within the parcel. Visual inspection of the entire route did not identify any locations likely to contain burial or archaeological sites. Harvested agricultural fields along the proposed pipeline corridor provided less than 25 percent visibility for visual inspection. Seven of the eight shovel tests were excavated down to a meter or more, and all were negative for prehistoric artifacts. No historic properties were identified as a result of this minimal Phase I survey.

## Carver

Wilson, James F. (2004)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance, Rapids Lake Unit Project Area, Carver County, Minnesota*

Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge plans to develop facilities for its proposed Rapids Lake Unit in rural Carver County, Minnesota. At the request of MNV NWR, Schoell and Madson, Inc. completed a Phase I reconnaissance for cultural resources in the proposed development's project area. The project area had been mowed and disked in advance of the Phase I reconnaissance, allowing for enhanced field conditions for surface inspection. Surface reconnaissance consisted of walkover from west to east, and from north to south, in close-interval transect of 2-4 meters across the entire project area. Only on higher ground in the southwest and northeast corners of the project area did the disc plowing expose less than 50 percent of the ground surface. As a consequence, SMI excavated two shovel tests in the southwest corner and one in the northeast corner. An additional shovel test was also excavated along the central portion of the east boundary of the project area, to test for subsurface foundation footing or other cultural remains near the debris piles there. In summary, despite the close-interval inspection of the entire project area's surface, SMI found no artifacts or other evidence of potentially significant cultural resources. In its supplemental shovel testing SMI also found no evidence of cultural resources. Based on the negative results of its Phase I reconnaissance and sub-surface testing, SMI recommends no additional cultural resource investigations at the proposed Rapids Lake Unit project area.

## Cass

Carlson, Donita L., A. Holly Jones, and Hugh D. Shaw (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of TH 371, Pine River to Nisswa, Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Department of Transportation is proposing to expand existing TH 371 from a two-lane highway to a four-lane highway, including possible bypasses from Nisswa to Pine River, in Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota. MnDOT contracted the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program to conduct an archaeological survey of various areas covering approximately 7.5 miles of the construction right-of-way. Heritage Sites performed a pedestrian survey and shovel testing of all areas where possible, using two to thirteen transects. The principal investigators and field technicians located one previously unknown archaeological site, 21CA0647 (Saw Blade Site), within the APE. Given the fact that the area has been heavily disturbed and is being eroded by the Norway Brook Branch of the Pine River, it is unlikely that any significant information can be gleaned from the site. The site does not appear to warrant further investigation nor does it appear eligible for listing on the NRHP. No other cultural materials were located within the project area. Based on the results of this investigation we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

Lyon, Mollie M., Kent Bakken, Carolyn Essig, and Oralee Elquist (2004)

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Ah-Gwah-Ching Property in Walker, Cass County, Minnesota*

The State of Minnesota owns and operates Ah-Gwah-Ching, a behavioral health facility located in Walker, Cass County, Minnesota. The State is planning to close the facility and sell the property to Cass County, who proposes to open a county jail on the property. The State of Minnesota, Department of Administration contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed land transfer. The project area is composed of a total of approximately 176.2 acres. Amanda Gronhovd served as Principal Investigator. The field survey was conducted September 8 to September 26, 2003. Pedestrian surface reconnaissance and shovel testing were conducted as appropriate throughout the APE to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present and whether such resources are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. During Summit's field investigation, four new Precontact archaeological sites were identified in the project area. Sites 21CA0653 and 21CA0654 were identified in the southeastern portion of the project area overlooking Leech Lake. Both of these sites are recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. Sites 21CA0655 and 21CA0656 were isolated find spots on the western portion of the project area. Neither of these sites is eligible for listing on the NRHP. As a result of Summit's field investigation, the historic archaeology at Ah-Gwah-Ching was designated as site number 21CA0657. Ah-Gwah-Ching is currently listed on the NRHP under criterion A and C. The eligibility of the historic archaeology component was not investigated or evaluated as part of the original nomination. Results of the Phase I archaeological survey indicated that razed structures (that were part of the Ah-Gwah-Ching when it operated as a sanatorium for tuberculosis) retain good surface and subsurface integrity. Summit recommends that the current NRHP form potentially could be expanded to include the aspect of historical archaeology at Ah-Gwah-Ching as it relates to criterion A and C. Summit recommends that the historic archaeology component of Ah-Gwah-Ching is also potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D. A Phase II evaluation could be conducted to determine whether the historic archaeology at Ah-Gwah-Ching is eligible under criterion A, C and D.

Palmer, Erika, Dylan Eigenberger, Michael Madson and Daniel Pratt (2004)

*Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 21CA653 and 21CA654, Ah-Gwah-Ching Center, Cass County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Department of Administration contracted HDR Engineering, Inc. in May 2004 to conduct Phase II archaeological evaluations of two prehistoric sites on the Ah-Gwah-Ching State Hospital campus grounds. Archaeologists from Summit Envirosolutions first identified the two sites, 21CA0653 and 21CA0654, in 2003 as part of a campus-wide Phase I cultural resources survey. The Phase II investigations included the assessment of the eligibility of each site for listing in the NRHP. The placement of additional shovel tests at each site promoted a better understanding of site boundaries that built upon the work completed during the Phase I inventory. HDR conducted test excavations at sites 21CA0653 and 21CA0654 in June 2004. Archaeologists opened five formal excavation units and three shovel tests at Site 21CA0653. Recovered cultural materials were primarily limited to lithic artifacts. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Site 21CA0653. Archaeologists opened two formal excavation units and two shovel tests at Site 21CA0654. As with Site 21CA0653, recovered materials were largely limited to lithic artifacts. Like Site 21CA0653, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Site 21CA0654. The lack of any diagnostic artifacts and any evidence of features at the sites suggest that the sites offer no significant potential to provide information important to an understanding of history. HDR believes that Sites 21CA0653 and 21CA0654 are not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and HDR recommends no additional research at either site.

## Chippewa

Bailey, Tom (2003)

*Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations at the Lime/Sludge Site (21CP0058)*

The city of Granite Falls, Minnesota is planning to construct a new storage lagoon to improve their municipal water system. Tom Bailey, Principal Investigator, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Lime/Sludge project during the period of September 10-12, 2003. A small lithic scatter was identified in an agricultural field along the southeastern portion of the project area. Twenty-seven artifacts were recovered from the surface. Artifacts included flakes, shatter, one scraper and one uniface. Based on the surface collection, site size is approximately three acres. Subsequent Phase II investigations were undertaken during October 1-3, 2003 to evaluate whether the site could be eligible for the NRHP. The evaluation included the excavation of formal test units and 1-inch test probes. Two 50-centimeter square test units were excavated in areas deemed most likely to yield undisturbed cultural deposits. Eleven artifacts were recovered from one test unit and three from the other, all within the upper 15-centimeter plow zone. All the artifacts are lithic debris, flakes and shatter. Wall profiles of the excavation units did not provide any evidence for features or habitation levels. The stratigraphic profile of the two test units also confirmed that the site has been plowed through to the underlying culturally sterile, glacial till. An additional 12 1-inch test probes further confirm this conclusion. Site disturbance, sparse quantity, and quality of the cultural material suggest that the site does not have the potential to yield significant information to address the research questions outlined in the research design. It is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP and further investigations are not warranted.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Bridge Replacement L7694, Section 16, T116N, R39W Granite Falls, Minnesota (S.A.P. 12-599-72)*

Personnel from Foth & Van Dyke completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed bridge replacement (Bridge No. L7694) and associated realignment corridor on August 11-12, 2004. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Chippewa County Highway Department. The APE is approximately 66 ft by 1,000 ft. Standard archaeological methods were employed during the Phase I survey. Three sites, comprised of two isolated finds (21CP0060 and 21CP0061) and one lithic scatter (21CP0062), were identified. The sites are characterized as Indeterminate Pre-Contact sites. We recommend that none of these sites are eligible for listing in the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

## Chisago

Harrison, Christina (2003)

*Report on Archaeological Investigation Conducted Within Dennis Frandsen County Park, Nessel Township, Chisago County, Minnesota*

The Chisago County Parks Department is proposing a number of improvements within Dennis Frandsen County Park which is located at the northern end of Rush Lake in the northwestern corner of the county. Following a review of the proposed improvements, the SHPO recommended that a cultural resources survey be completed in the project area. During the fall of 2003, Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the recommended cultural resource survey. Even though large portions of the survey area proved too altered and deeply disturbed by previous land use to retain any archaeological potential, two precontact period Native American sites were identified: Frandsen I (21CH0095) on a wooded ridge along the lakeshore and the eastern edge of the park and Frandsen II (21CH0096) on the eastern slope of a formerly cultivated ridge on the island (formerly a peninsula) in the south central portion of the park. Although the cultural evidence on both sites is fairly meager and not very diagnostic as to cultural affiliation, it suggests that Frandsen I and II both were small, briefly used camp sites that probably lack the features normally associated with a well used habitation site e.g. substantial fire hearths as well as diagnostic tools and concentrations of debris associated with food and tool procurement activities. The presence of cord-marked ceramics dates the sites, at least in part, to the later Woodland period. The Frandsen I (21CH0095) locality appears to have been seriously impacted by the excavation for a concrete foundation but the rest of the area, though small, may still retain a fair level of physical integrity and enough research potential to meet NRHP criteria of eligibility. If impacts to the site cannot be avoided the site would seem to warrant further evaluation and more intensive testing. Located in a heavily disturbed area, with sparse cultural evidence that seems confined to a much reworked plow horizon, Frandsen II (21CH0096) appears to lack the integrity needed for reliable reconstruction of stratigraphy and distribution patterns. In view of its apparent insignificance and lack of further research potential, it seems evident that the site would fail to meet National Register criteria.

## Clay

Michlovic, Michael (2003)

*Preliminary Report on Excavations at 21CY39. A Blackduck Component on the Northeastern Plains*

Site 21CY0039 is located on an upland terrace of the Buffalo River at a location where the river cuts through beach deposits of Lake Agassiz. It is a single component Late Woodland site, with a discrete cultural horizon 20-35 cm below the surface. A sample of exclusively Blackduck ceramics was recovered. Lithic materials consist of few finished lithic tools, but do include two Prairie Side-Notched points. A variety of local and exotic material are represented in the flaking debris sample. Faunal remains are mostly bison, with a few minor species represented as well. A single radiocarbon date provides an estimated age of 1000 B.P. The site is important as one of only a few single component Blackduck sites, and as a representative example of Woodland use of the Northeastern Plains environment.

Michlovic, Michael G. (2004)

*21CY39: A Prairie Blackduck Site*

Site 21CY0039 is located on an upland terrace of the Buffalo River where the river cuts through beach deposits of glacial Lake Agassiz. It is a Late Woodland site, with a discrete cultural horizon 20-35 cm below the surface. Blackduck is the only ware identified in the ceramic sample. Lithic material consist of various finished lithic tools, including two side-notched points. Both local and exotic material are represented in the flaking debris sample. Faunal remains are mostly bison, with a few minor species represented as well. A single radiocarbon date provides an estimated age of 1000 B.P. The site is important as one of only a few reported Blackduck



sites in this part of the Plains, and for insights it offers regarding the Late Woodland use of the Northeastern Plains environment.

## **Crow Wing**

Carlson, Donita L., A. Holly Jones, and Hugh D. Shaw (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of TH 371, Pine River to Nisswa, Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota*

See Cass County.

Harrison, Christina (2003)

*Addendum to: Report on Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within Area of Proposed Utility Improvements, City of Emily, Crow Wing County, Minnesota*

Short Elliot Hendrickson Inc. has submitted to USDA Rural Development an environmental report for proposed utility improvements in the city of Emily, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. In the fall of 2002, Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct a reconnaissance survey of the first phase of the development which, as proposed, would include municipal water improvements as well as sanitary improvements. The archaeological survey conducted by ARS in 2002 addressed the potential for adverse effect on archaeological resources along the utility improvement proposed by the city of Emily. All these areas were reviewed by ARS, with negative results. As the construction of individual property connections would be the responsibility of the owners and a final design for such hookups had not yet been formulated, no effort was made, at that time, to identify and test such locations. However, as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act required a federal agency to consider the indirect as well as the direct effects of a proposed undertaking, SHPO requested supplementary archaeological survey of those areas where archaeological sites may be indirectly impacted by individual property connections, specifically locations on uplands adjacent to Lake Emily. Prior to the supplementary field investigation, SEH was consulted regarding the most likely placement of individual property connections in the vicinity of Lake Emily. Those residences that occupy the high, level to gently rolling terrace that directly overlooks the lake were all considered to have the highest archaeological potential. Only if initial review produced evidence on those properties would ARS staff consider testing also of properties further inland. Thirteen properties were selected for initial review. Survey was completed on September 24-26, 2003. As results proved largely negative and the only archaeological evidence that was recovered proved very limited in extent, none of the properties further inland were selected for continued review. Survey results were completely negative in all but the western part of the Birch Beach property where a small find area appears to be the remnant of a Native American camp site that has been almost completely destroyed by the grading of terraces for RV parking. The site has been added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as Birch Beach Resort (21CW0261). It is dated by the presence of a few cord impressed body sherds to the later Woodland period - probably either St. Croix or Kathio Ware - but the evidence is not diagnostic enough to indicate more specifically the date of the occupation or the activities performed at the site. Because of the sparse nature of the evidence, the apparent lack of diagnostics and the previous removal of most of the cultural deposit, the site now lacks further research potential and it clearly fails to meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP. In view of the above, it is our opinion that the proposed individual connections near Lake Emily could be constructed without any impact on archaeological resources.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Borden Lake Boat Access and the Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CW259 and 21CW260, Crow Wing County, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50)*

This report presents results of a Phase I survey of the proposed Borden Lake Boat Access and the Phase II evaluations of sites 21CW0259 and 21CW0260 during August and October 2003. The report also includes a geomorphic investigation of one evaluated site, 21CW0259. Two new sites were identified including 21CW0259 and 21CW0260 and Phase II evaluations were conducted at both of these sites. Site 21CW0259 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP and Phase III mitigation is recommended if the site cannot be avoided. Site 21CW0260 is not recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## **Dakota**

Harrison, Christina (2003)

*Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance survey Conducted for the General Sieben Drive Bridge Project, City of Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota*

The city of Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota, is in the process of extending General Sieben Drive south across the Vermillion River to County Road 46. The city of Hastings retained Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to conduct the archaeological resources survey. The field review was conducted on May 25-26, 2003 under the direction of Christina Harrison. By this time, most of the project area had already been deeply impacted by construction. Trenches for water main and sanitary sewer pipes had already been excavated and backfilled, grading of the road and bridge approaches was well underway and, unaware that an archaeological survey would be required before bridge construction, the contractors had begun (but then immediately halted) the drilling for the H-piling and the caissons. Following a thorough visual inspection of all disturbances within the construction zone, ARS staff concluded that the available subsoil exposures more than equaled the exposure provided by shovel testing at five meter intervals and also that the depth of the existing disturbance reached well through all postglacially deposited soil strata. Consequently, there seemed to be no need for supplementary testing. However, in order to widen the visual coverage, ARS also inspected formerly plowed field surfaces around the construction zone --- all fairly weed-free and recently washed by heavy rains. In spite of good to excellent exposure, all results proved negative. The negative results of the archaeological review indicate: that already initiated/completed construction activities have not disturbed any archaeological resources, that existing subsoil exposures, considering their depth and density, would have revealed at least a sample of archaeological evidence still present in the area, and that the proposed undertaking therefore can proceed as planned without any danger to archaeological resources.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2004)

*2003 Archaeological Investigations, The William G. LeDuc-Carroll Simmons Historic Site (21DK62), Hastings, Dakota County,*

## Minnesota

In the fall of 2003 the Minnesota Historical Society contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct a series of archaeological investigations at the William G. LeDuc Historic Site (21DK0062) located at 1629 Vermillion Street in Hastings, Minnesota. The 2003 archaeological investigations were part of the restoration process, with the ultimate goal of its reopening as a Hastings/Dakota County interpretive center focused on the property itself and its inhabitants. Archaeological investigations consisted of four transects of shovel tests, totaling 24 tests, associated with utility connections, as well as four 1m x 1m formal excavation units, three placed immediately south of the summer kitchen in various proximities and one beneath the summer kitchen proper. Three additional shovel tests were also excavated with two located within the summer kitchen fuel storage area and the third within the house's northwestern basement. Over 3500 artifacts were collected relating to both historic and modern site activities, the majority related to house and summer kitchen building episodes, historic landscape modifications and daily activities associated with the kitchen area. Although further information on these areas could be elucidated with additional archaeological investigation, which could be conducted as part of the site's ongoing education and cultural programs, no further archaeological work in association with the utility connections and summer kitchen refurbishment is recommended at this time, although landscaping of the site's driveway may warrant future investigation.

### Wilson, James F. and Kim Breakey (2004)

#### *2004 Data Recovery at the Sibley Caretaker and Well House (21DK31), Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Historical Society proposes to make improvements to the facilities of its Caretaker's Cottage and Well House at the Sibley House Historic site (21DK0031), in the city of Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota. The proposed improvements will involve trenches around the front and side (i.e. northeast) wall of the nearby Well House and excavating holes for placement of septic system holding tanks immediately northwest of the Caretaker's Cottage. Because 21DK0031 is listed on the NRHP, the MHS contacted with Schoell and Madson, Inc. to conduct data recovery excavations in the APE for the proposed facilities improvements. Controlled excavations in both areas revealed disturbance to the degree that the original stratigraphy of the deposits was entirely compromised. The Sibley House complex is listed on the NRHP as part of the Mendota Historic District. However, the listing is based upon the extant structures and the period of significance, while not clearly spelled out on the nomination form, seems to be between 1835 and 1854 during the periods of construction of the Sibley House, the Faribault House, the Church of St. Peter's, and the DuPuis House. Therefore the significance of the properties does not include the DAR occupation and improvement of the Sibley/Faribault/DuPuis portions of the District. While much is owed to the DAR for their stewardship of these historic properties, their efforts inevitably compromised the integrity of the portions of the site investigated in 2004. This limits, even prevents, our ability to address the research questions put forth in the research design with any confidence. Therefore, a focus of this effort has been the history of the DAR's activities at the site, both ground disturbing and historical, in the hope that eventually their tenure will be recognized as historically significant within the Mendota Historic District. The Well House original construction impacted the APE of the improvement area and the installation of, probably various, sanitation systems at the Caretaker's cottage impacted the area of impact for the improved septic system. These facts were acknowledged in the field and current construction allowed to proceed.

## Dodge

### Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. and Vicki L. Twinde-Javner (2004)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Daley Farms Renewable Energy Facility and Associated Transmission Interconnector, Dodge County, Minnesota*

On October 25, 2004 Vicki Twinde-Javner, Principal Investigator, from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of less than an acre for the Dally Farms renewable energy facility and associated transmission line in Dodge County, Minnesota. The project area is located in a plowed agricultural field with very good to excellent visibility. Pedestrian survey was undertaken at 15 meter intervals. There were no previously reported sites within the project area and no cultural resources were identified during the MVAC investigations. No further investigations are recommended.

## Douglas

### Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford, and Douglas C. George (2004)

#### *Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Long Prairie River Access Site (21DL105) and Lake Carlos State Park #3 Site (21DL126) for the South Park Drive Upgrade Project, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Long Prairie River Access site (21DL0105) and the Lake Carlos State Park #3 site (21DL0126) at Lake Carlos State Park in Douglas County, Minnesota. The Mn DNR in partnership with Carlos Township, is reconstruction South Park Drive and the Long Prairie River Access parking lot on the northeastern shoreline of Lake Carlos. Both sites are within the road corridor. Approximately 50 percent of the Long Prairie River Access site (21DL0105) will be destroyed by the construction project. The Long Prairie River Access site is a sparse Woodland and Plains Village site on a peninsula along the Long Prairie River, immediately downstream from Lake Carlos. Late Woodland Blackduck/Kathio ceramics, undefined Middle Woodland ceramics, and Plains Village ceramics were recovered from four square meters of test excavation and six positive shovel tests. Intensive testing of the site (21DL0105) determined that the archaeological integrity has been severely diminished by former road and parking lot construction, cultivation, and natural forces such that no additional archaeology is recommended. The Lake Carlos State Park #3 site (21DL0126) is a large site situated on both the current Lake Carlos shoreline and the earlier lake basin edge. Multiple components were identified during the excavation of four square meters of formal units, 16 positive shovel tests and a positive surface examination. Components and ceramic types present at the site include: PaleoIndian, Early Woodland Brainerd, Middle Woodland Malmo, transitional late Middle/early Late Woodland Onamia/Lake Benton, Late Woodland Blackduck and Sandy Lake, and Plains Village. The final construction plans for the road upgrade indicate that the project will have no effect on the intact portions of the Lake Carlos State Park # 3 site. Intensive testing at the margins of the construction identified significant intact cultural deposits from multiple occupations. Barricade fencing was recommended to protect the site from incidental construction activities. It is recommended that the Lake Carlos #3 site has significant research potential for information into many of the cultural traditions in west-central Minnesota.

## Freeborn

## Harrison, Christina (2003)

### *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted in Connection with Proposed Construction Along Blake Avenue, City of Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota*

The city of Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota is proposing to improve/extend Blake Avenue along a half-mile corridor that runs north from CSAH 46. The existing gravel road provides access to a few residential and commercial lots located along its west side. It currently ends approximately 1500 feet north of CSAH 46. A primary reason for the proposed upgrading of Blake Avenue is a need to accommodate the increase in traffic that is anticipated during and after the construction of a commercial development on formerly agricultural land east of the avenue. The city of Albert Lea retained Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis to conduct the cultural resources survey. Christina Harrison completed the field review and this report. Records and literature searches were conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society and a series of historic aerial photographs were reviewed at the U of M Borchert Map Library. The study was carried out between March 28 and April 4, 2003. Much of the proposed project corridor features either wetland or slopes too steep to have archaeological potential. The rest has been deeply impacted by either decades of cultivation and topsoil erosion, by past highway construction around the intersection with TH 46 and along TH 65, or by recent disturbance caused by clearing and grading for the commercial development. In all these areas, disturbance has been deep enough to bring to the surface at least a sample of any archeological evidence present. All disturbed areas were inspected at five meter intervals, with negative results which indicated that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any impact on archeological resources.

## Goodhue

### Arzigian, Constance (2004)

#### *21-GD-0045 (Southern Group) Burial Site Authentication, Red Wing, Minnesota*

Burial authentication activities were conducted at a portion of 21GD0045, Bryan Site complex, Red Wing, Minnesota, south of Cannondale Road, on October 2 and 3, 2003, investigating the projected mound loci of 11 mounds from this group of 173 mounds prior to development. The project was done on behalf of and under the auspices of the Office of the State Archaeologist. Constance Arzigian of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse served as Co-Principal Investigator with Mark Dudzik, State Archaeologist. Initial evaluation with probes and shovel tests identified no cultural features. Therefore, a belly-scraper was used to systematically remove the plow zone in approximately 5 cm layers over the area of the projected mound loci to reveal any submound features. The mound loci investigated for this project were numbers 162 to 172. Mound 173 was located outside the project area. One cultural feature with fragmentary human remains and artifacts was identified. The remains were reburied in place, the areas were marked and will be set aside from future development. No cultural features or human remains were identified at any of the other investigated loci.

### Schirmer, Ronald C. (2004)

#### *Report of 2003 Excavations at the Silvernale Site (21GD3)*

Field work was undertaken at the Silvernale site in the summer of 2003 to investigate the nature of several geophysical anomalies documented in a separate project during the summer of 2002. An additional goal was to determine the state of preservation of the village area buried beneath a railroad berm created in 1882. The results of this investigation show that the geophysical targets were located with a surprising degree of accuracy. Features documented in this project include a house, postmolds, pit features, and a surface midden. The surface midden overlies several pit features, establishing that the site is multi-component; the relationship between the components is not yet known. The village context below the railroad berm appears to be completely intact.

### Vermeer, Andrea (2004)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed County State Aid Highway (CSAH 1) Goodhue County Reconstruction Project, Goodhue County, Minnesota*

On August 9 and 10, 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the CSAH 1 Goodhue County project. The proposed project consists of the reconstruction of CSAH 1 and of approaches to the roadway from its intersection with 285th Street to its intersection with County Road 53. The survey was conducted under contract with the MnDOT on behalf of Goodhue County. During Phase I archaeological survey for the CSAH 1 project, no archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. The 106 Group recommends, therefore, that no further archaeological work is necessary prior to construction.

## Grant

### Florin, Frank (2004)

#### *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Revised North Ottawa Diversion Channel Alignment in Grant County, Minnesota*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contacted with Florin Cultural Resource Services (FCRS) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of approximately 2.5 miles of North Ottawa revised diversion channel alignment in Grant County, Minnesota. Frank Florin served as Principal Investigator for FCRS. The project is sponsored by the Corps and is intended to provide flood control protection and ecosystem restoration under the Section 206 program. Fieldwork was conducted on November 19, 2003. The Phase I investigation for the project included a literature search, pedestrian survey, two shovel tests, and five soil cores. No cultural resources were identified during the survey. The soil cores indicated that the potential for intact archaeological deposits below the plow zone is low, and there is no potential for deeply buried sites. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

## Hennepin

## Arzigian, Constance (2004)

### *21-HE-0088 Burial Site Authentication, Champlin, Minnesota*

Burial authentication activities were conducted at a portion of 21HE0088, east of Vera Street, Champlin, Minnesota, on June 18, 2003, investigating the projected loci of four mounds from this group of 23 mounds prior to development. The project was done on behalf of and under the auspices of the Office of the State Archaeologist. Prior to investigations, the projected mound loci were surveyed in by a professional surveyor. Only cultivated areas outside the treeline were assessed for this project. Probing and a shovel test at the center of each projected mound location did not indicate any cultural features, so a scraper was used to remove thin layers of the plow zone to the base of the plow zone. No cultural features, human remains, or prehistoric artifacts were found during this process, although there was some modern pottery, glass, nails, etc., in the plow zone. In summary, no remnant burial features or other cultural features were identified during this process within the area to be developed, excluding mound remnants within the treeline that are to be preserved. No additional investigations are recommended for the mound loci within the cultivated field.

### *21-HE-0089 Burial Site Authentication, Champlin, Minnesota*

Burial site authentication activities were conducted on October 30 and 31, 2003, at the Hayden Mounds, 21HE0089, near Champlin Minnesota. Staff from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center and from MnOSA investigated the location of 17 mounds, initially reported by T.H. Lewis, prior to development of the project area. Lewis mapped 16 mounds within the project area in 1883, and reported that a 17th mound had already been destroyed. The mapped mound placements were not tied into modern landscape features with sufficient resolution to permit precise relocation of the mound on the landscape. Initial shovel testing and probing at several locations indicated the soils were highly variable. Scraping revealed the same variability in soils across the site as seen with the shovel tests. No prehistoric cultural features were identified. One shallow historic pit feature was identified, containing cut lumber and nails at the base and margin. In summary, no prehistoric cultural features were identified within the area where the plow zone was removed. Because of the remnant areas beneath the trees and barn, it is recommended that these areas be monitored during construction.

## Justin, Michael A. and Garneth O. Peterson (2003)

### *Pre-Contact Archaeological Survey and Analysis of Effects on Historical Architectural Properties along Richfield Road, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT to conduct pre-contact archaeological survey and architectural history effects evaluations for the Richfield Road Improvement Project, Hennepin County. FHWA is the lead federal agency for this project. This project involves reconstruction and intersection widening from 39th Street West to 36th Street West, including new pavement, addition of storm drains and reworking traffic signals. The APE for archaeology was defined as the areas of proposed construction impacts. Archaeological survey identified no sites. The APE for architecture/historic properties includes the immediate area of the project work. URS/BRW was contracted to identify adverse effects that the project would have on the Como-Harriet Streetcar Line and Trolley, previously listed in the NRHP, and on the Calhoun Boulevard and William Berry Park components of the Grand Rounds park system determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, located within the APE. William Berry Park, Calhoun Parkway (one-block west segment) and the WPA retaining wall were identified as contributing to the Grand Rounds within the APE. It is recommended that there will be no effect on these resources or the Como-Harriet Streetcar Line and Trolley as a result of the proposed project.

## Ketz, K. Anne, Andrea C. Vermeer, and Michelle M. Terrell (2004)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Fort Snelling National Cemetery Expansion Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

During December of 2003, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Fort Snelling National Cemetery Expansion project. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it includes all areas to be considered for development as part of the Cemetery Master Plan. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Cemetery Expansion project, no previously unrecorded archaeological sites were discovered. One previously recorded archaeological site (21HE0316), however, exists within the project area. Site 21HE0316, a Ceramic/Mound-stage artifact scatter, was previously evaluated in consultation with the Minnesota SHPO as eligible for listing on the NRHP and the site was recommended for avoidance. The 106 Group concurs with the previous recommendation for avoidance of this site. If, however, site 21HE0316 cannot be avoided, The 106 Group recommends appropriate mitigation of effects to the site.

## Ollendorf, Amy L. (2004)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Life Estate Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County)*

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. (PEC) completed a Phase I archeological survey in support of park expansion in the "Life Estate" parcel located on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, city of Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota. This project area is also known as the "Brakemeier Parcel," and is approximately 20 acres in size. The parcel primarily consists of woodland with some areas of prairie, grass lawn, and wetlands. The proposed Life Estate expansion does not involve federal lands, funds, or permits for this undertaking at this time. Principal Investigator and field supervisor for this project was Dr. Amy Ollendorf. Field work was conducted on-site July 2 and 8, 2004. Field work consisted of informal interviews, surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and soil probing in nine study areas. Informal interviews were conducted with Three Rivers Park District staff as well as long-time tenants on-site. A total of 31 shovel tests and three soil probes were excavated. Archaeological sites were identified at two locations within the project area. Site 21HE0346 is a lithic scatter on a ridge overlooking Lake Minnetonka. Site 21HE0347 is a historic artifact scatter that may relate to past agricultural-horticultural land uses of the property. Each of these sites is potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, PEC recommends additional archaeological testing and Phase II evaluation of both archaeological sites. Additionally, the creamery-greenhouses complex may be associated with two prominent Minnesota businessmen, Albert C. Loring and Henry Bachman, Sr. PEC recommends evaluation of the complex by an architectural historian. If the complex is found to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, then archaeological testing and Phase II evaluation may also be warranted at the complex to establish whether any intact archaeological components are contributing elements to the NRHP-eligible property.

### *Cultural Resource Management, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of, 21HE0346 and 21HE0347, Life Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County)*

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. (PEC) completed Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation of two archaeological sites on the "Life Estate" parcel (also

known as the "Brakemeier Parcel") located on the shores of Lake Minnetonka in the city of Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The Phase II investigation was completed on behalf of the Three Rivers Park District (TRPD). Site 21HE0346 is a small, sparse, subsurface lithic scatter found during the excavation of shovel tests in PEC's Area A during the Phase I survey along the ridge line overlooking Lake Minnetonka. Site 21HE0347 is a sparse historic artifact scatter discovered during shovel testing in PEC's Area I during the Phase I survey in a clover field/orchard. Principal Investigator and Field Supervisor for this project was Dr. Amy Ollendorf. Field work was conducted on-site October 12, 2004 and October 14, 2004. During the Phase II field work, PEC excavated a total of six additional shovel tests at 21HE0346, 13 additional shovel tests at 21HE0347, and one 1-m-x-1-m test unit at 21HE0346. Further background research was also completed at the Minnesota Historical Society, on the Internet, and through formal interviews. Research focused on the Loring, Bachman, and Brakemeier periods of land ownership, although other landowners in the intervening periods are also briefly mentioned in this report. PEC recommended 21HE0346 as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended for 21HE0346. PEC also recommends the investigated portion of 21HE0347 as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended for this portion of 21HE0347. It should be noted that there is a high probability of buried, possibly dense concentrations of archaeological deposits in primary contexts in association with the creamery-greenhouses complex that is located downhill from this tested portion of 21HE0347. The present testing and evaluation program assessed neither the possible archaeological deposits within the grounds of the creamery-greenhouses complex nor the standing structures within the complex itself. Therefore, future planning by the TRPD should take into account the high archaeological probability of the creamery-greenhouses complex along with the potential NRHP eligibility of the complex's standing structures.

## Houston

Kolb, Michael and Andrew J. Jalbert (2004)

### *Baseline Study for Cultural Resources Monitoring of Pool 8 Shoreline Sites, Houston County, Minnesota and La Crosse and Vernon Counties, Wisconsin*

In July of 2000, Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc. entered into a contractual agreement with the St. Paul District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) to undertake the first phase of a cultural resources investigation associated with the Pilot Pool Drawdown of Pool 8, Mississippi River. A Problem Appraisal Study, conducted in November 1996, concluded that partial pool drawdown of Upper Mississippi River navigation pools had the potential for providing substantial habitat restoration while at the same time having minor effects on other river uses. The purpose of the Pilot Pool Drawdown study was to evaluate the feasibility of conducting a pilot drawdown of a navigation pool within the St. Paul District. The scope of work required a baseline archaeological investigation for a study of the effects of a pool drawdown on archaeological sites in Pool 8 of the Mississippi River. The drawdown plan entailed a 1.5 foot drawdown at Lock and Dam 8, subject to maintaining a minimum pool elevation of 630.5 at the La Crosse gage. The investigation consisted of relocating and recording the condition of 33 shoreline sites prior to the drawdown. This study, in tandem with future study phases to be conducted during and subsequent to the Pool 8 drawdown was undertaken to determine the effects of water level fluctuation on cultural resources located on the shoreline portion of Pool 8. As specified in the SOW, no excavation or bank profiling was conducted. The contract only required recording site conditions prior to drawdown. Once located, site conditions including, the presence of riprap, slope vegetation, bank height, bank angle, the presence of artifacts in the water, water visibility, location in the river system, level of pedestrian traffic, landscape position, and current erosional condition were recorded. The level of probable impact was expressed as none, low, medium, high and unknown. Of the 33 sites listed in the Phase I SOW, it was determined that 7 would be completely unaffected by pool drawdown. In July of 2001, Strata Morph Geoexploration Inc. was again contracted by the COE to undertake the second and third phases of the cultural resources investigation. By field checking the condition of the shoreline sites during the drawdown and again after the pool was re-flooded, the effect of water level fluctuation could be recorded. Furthermore, the accuracy of the Probable Impact Level and the effectiveness of the management plan developed during the first phase could be assessed. In addition to recording the condition of the previously recorded sites, new areas of shoreline exposed during the drawdown were visually inspected for previously unrecorded archaeological sites. A total of four previously unrecorded sites were discovered. In addition to these newly discovered sites, several wing dams that were exposed as a result of the drawdown were recorded. Newly discovered sites were assigned state site numbers by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and are included in this report.

## Hubbard

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

### *Phase I Archeological Survey on CSAH 32 (SAP 29-632-01), Arago Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey was requested by Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of a portion of CSAH 32 in Arago Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of approximately 5 miles of CSAH 32. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over survey and shovel testing to search for both pre- and post-Contact cultural properties. A total of twenty shovel tests were placed along the project area route at locations that exhibited minimal to no surface disturbance, and were determined to have high to moderately high potential for containing pre-Contact sites. The entire project received pedestrian walk-over. Two post-contact sites were identified during the walk-over survey on this project (21HB0061, a rural school and 21HB0062, a farmstead). Recommendations were made that both post-Contact sites be considered not eligible for the NRHP. As currently planned neither site will be impacted by the construction activity on CSAH 32.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 26 (SAP 29-626-002), Akeley Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 26 in Akeley Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 0.75 miles north from the intersection of Trunk Highway 34. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over survey and soil coring to search for a garden plot where a burial has been reported. A total of four 1.25 inch split spoon cores were placed near the best possible location for the garden plot. The entire project received pedestrian walk-over. One site location was identified, the Mitchell Homestead (21HB0060). However, little surficial evidence of the homestead remains as most of it has been removed. No other cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. Since the Mitchell Homestead has been removed and no other cultural properties identified, a No Properties determination is recommended for the project. However, this determination does not clear the reported burial by the Mitchell Homestead which needs field examination by the State Archaeologist's Office.

### *Phase I Archaeological survey on CSAH 7 (SAP 29-607-06), Lake Emma Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota*

A Phase I Archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of a portion of CSAH 7 in Lake Emma Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of approximately 0.75 miles of CSAH 7 and includes the

replacement of the existing bridge over the narrows between Little Sand and Ida Lakes. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over survey and shovel testing to search for both pre- and post-contact cultural properties. A total of eight shovel tests were placed in the project area near locations that exhibited minimal to no surface disturbance and were determined to have high potential for containing pre-Contact sites. The entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No sites were identified during work on this project. However, four structures were identified in or adjacent to the project APE. Recommendations were made that three of the structures be considered not eligible for the NRHP and that the fourth might be eligible as part of a resort complex, but that it will not be impacted by the construction activity on CSAH 7.

## **Isanti**

Finney, Fred A. (2004)

### *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed County Park on the Vegsund Property, Isanti County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the Vegsund property on the west and south sides of Seventeen Lake for a proposed county park. The purpose was to determine the presence or absence of any potentially significant archaeological resources. The project encompasses 77.5 acres. The Phase I survey consisted of archival, field and laboratory investigation. Prior to fieldwork, a literature search was done. No previously recorded archeological sites exist in the project area. A review of county atlas maps indicated that an early twentieth century road ran past the south edge of Seventeen Lake in the project area. Between 1914 and 1956 this road had been moved more than 100 m to the south in order to complete a straight roadbed for 397th Avenue NE. Field investigation included a local resident interview, pedestrian survey under good conditions, and shovel test units in several small woodlots. No cultural materials were found by this investigation. However one possible conical mound (211A0082) was inventoried in the northeast corner of the Vegsund property. This feature was subjected to visual inspection and photographic documentation only. Other than the preservation of site 211A0082, it is recommended that the proposed county park be cleared from an archaeological perspective.

## **Itasca**

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Mann Access Road, Busties Lake, Itasca County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed construction of an access road into the Mann property on Busties Lake in Itasca County, Minnesota was performed by Duluth Archaeology Center personnel. The project covers the proposed route for the access road and selected high probability areas on the Mann property. The proposed construction will include leveling, grading, and filling various portions along the access route within an APE of approximately 30 to 40 feet. Survey was conducted by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center on April 22, 2004. Survey consisting of a pedestrian walkover and shovel testing was planned for the immediate area of the APE. A total of seventeen test holes were placed along the proposed route of the access road for the Mann property. All seventeen test holes were negative. However the walk-over did identify an earthen berm probably associated with an early 20th century homestead. The site, 211C0337 was a single earthen berm with no remnant structural elements visible except for the berm. Mr. Mann has suggested that the route of the access road could be altered to a down slope position in the area of the berm, thus avoiding any adverse impacts to the site. The pre-Contact survey did not identify any archaeological sites or features attributable to Native American occupation. Based on the absence of a definable pre-Contact site and the identification of a post-Contact site recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP, a No Properties determination is recommended for this project.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Mann Access Road (Revised), Busties Lake, Itasca County, Minnesota*

The client requested a Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed road to access his property and proposed cabin location on the south shore of Busties Lake in George Township, Itasca County, Minnesota. The survey was needed to meet permitting requirements for the access road. The project will involve the construction of approximately 0.75 miles of new road through wetland and upland areas. The project area was reviewed by both pedestrian and shovel testing survey methodologies. Large portions of the project area were untestable due to saturated sediments. A total of 36 shovel tests were placed along the proposed route for the access road, proposed cabin location and other possible high probability areas. In addition the entire project received pedestrian walk-over coverage. One cultural site was identified within the probable impact area of the access road. This was a berm from a long abandoned homestead that contained no remnants of structural remains other than the earth works. A small historic debris scatter was located to the northwest of the berm but it is uncertain if any association between the berm and the debris exists. No other buried or surface indications of archeological sites were recovered or observed. A question was raised by the SHPO about the possibility of an association of the cabin with Busitcoggan, an Ojibway Chief. In response to that query, the Abstract of Title for the property was examined as well as additional shovel testing inside and near the cabin was conducted. These examinations were done in an attempt to find some data to date the structure. All examinations indicate a 20th century construction and occupancy of the locality. Additional review of the structure suggest that it may be a root cellar, due to its size and location on the edge of a slope, and not the cabin for a homestead. No cabin or remnants of a cabin were identified in either the earlier or later field examinations. Though the site is located within the proposed impact area of the road, the site is probably not eligible for the NRHP and a No Properties determination is recommended for the project.

## **Jackson**

Stemper, Cliff (2004)

### *Archaeological Field Investigation for Rural Waterline Add-Ons in Jackson County, Minnesota*

The contents of this report represent an archaeological field investigation for rural waterline add-ons in Jackson County, Minnesota. The waterline consists of 12.15 miles of rural pipeline in southern Jackson County. The project was conducted for Clay Regional Water, located in Spencer, Iowa. Background research included a prefield records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and an evaluation of previously platted historic structural sites on the project area. The field survey included a surface reconnaissance at patterned intervals and limited subsurface tests to determine buried prehistoric or architectural cultural resources on the project sites. The project area records check showed that no previously recorded archaeological sites area located on the project area tested. A plat map review was conducted between the years 1860 and 1972, and showed structures located near the project corridors. The field investigation found no new prehistoric, historic or architectural sites along corridors 1, 2, 3, and 4. The recommendation for the proposed project in Jackson County was clearance and that no relevant prehistoric, historic or

architectural sites or data will be destroyed by the proposed development.

### *Archaeological Resources Assessment of Southern Martin County and Southeastern Jackson County, Minnesota*

This report represents an Archaeological Resources Assessment Survey (formerly Phase IA) for Martin and Jackson Counties, Minnesota. The survey was conducted prior to rural waterline installation by Clay Regional Water, located in Spencer, Iowa. The purpose of the survey was to determine the extent of previously recorded archaeological sites, previously platted historic sites and previously surveyed road routes near the proposed waterline routes, and to determine landforms that may be potentially high for unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources. The methodology of investigation consisted of a prefield background check at the Office of the State Archaeologist for previously recorded sites on the project areas. Further information of the project area was gathered from late nineteenth century and twentieth century plat maps pertaining to previously platted historic cultural resources. Lastly, a drive-over survey and field check were conducted on the project area to determine landforms of high and low potential for previously unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources. As a result of the cultural resources reconnaissance survey, the evaluation recommended 192 land corridors for an archaeological field survey prior to pipeline installation. An archaeological survey was recommended for land corridors that would measure fifty feet wide from the road right-of-way lines to determine if prehistoric or historic cultural resources are present or absent within the proposed rural waterline corridors in Martin and Jackson Counties, Minnesota.

## **Kandiyohi**

Kluth, David W. and Patricia A. Trocki (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey Along the T.H. 23 Paynesville Bypass Corridors, Stearns and Kandiyohi Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 7304-13)*

This report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological investigations at 13 sites. From July 19 to August 8, 2004, 13 new archaeological sites were identified within the new survey corridors (21SN0149, 21SN0150, 21SN0151, 21SN0152, 21SN0153, 21SN0154, 21SN0155, 21SN0156, 21SN0157, 21SN0158, 21SN0159, 21KH0135 and 21KH0136). Of the 13 sites identified, four sites (21SN0151, 21SN0152, 21SN0153 and 21KH0135) were recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## **Lake**

Schoen, Christopher M. (2004)

*Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the St. Croix Lumber Company Dam (21SLog) and the Dunnigan Lake Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (21LK526) Along Trunk Highway 1, Lake County, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase II archeological evaluation of two historic sites along the proposed highway improvements for Trunk Highway 1 between the intersection with Trunk Highway 2 and the South Kawishiwi River in Lake County, Minnesota. The St. Croix Lumber Company Dam (21LAog) is located on the Stony River, in Stony River Township. The Dunnigan Lake Emergency Conservation Work/Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (21LA0526) lies near Little Spring Lake in Stony River Township. Although structural elements of the dam cribbing present in the bed of the Stony River provide some information about the construction of such dams for impounding waterways to facilitate movement of cut logs downstream to saw mills or extraction points, the information that the remains can contribute appears minimal, such as dimensions of the dam, materials used, and general configuration. It is likely that more information about this type of dam can be obtained from archival sources. Therefore, the dam remains do not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D, and Berger recommends that no additional archaeological work be done at this site. The Dunnigan Lake ECW/CCC Camp F-16 includes structural remains, pits and intact archaeological deposits associated with operation of this facility between 1933 and about 1937. The archaeological features and artifacts can contribute important information about the organization, diet, and activities at the camp, which was occupied by Company 1720 for about four years. The site, therefore, is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. The camp is also eligible under Criterion A for its association with the ECW/CCC program. Berger recommends that proposed highway construction occur south and west of the site.

## **Marshall**

Kluth, David W. and Curtis M. Hudak (2004)

*Phase III Archaeological Mitigation and Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Donarski Site (21Ma33), Marshall County, Minnesota (S.P. 45-598-11) Volumes I and II*

Archaeological and Geoarchaeological data recovery investigations were conducted at the Donarski Site (21MA0033). This site is located along the Middle River east of Argyle, Minnesota and is situated on what most current workers believe is a Campbell beach, but may be a pre-Campbell beach or near-shore deposit dating to the Lockhart Phase of Glacial Lake Agassiz. The purpose of the investigation was to mitigate the impact to the portions of the site that would be disturbed by the replacement of bridge No. 7481, its approaches, and the associated realignment of County Highway 114. Limited data recovery fieldwork included the excavation of 20 shovel tests, 19 1x1 meter units, and the stripping of the plowzone to search for cultural features. These methods produced 9,893 artifacts as well as the identification and subsequent excavation of 16 cultural features. The results of these investigations demonstrate that the Donarski Site is a multicomponent site made up of short-term hunting and lithic procurement camps, which were intermittently occupied over a period of approximately 10,000 years. In addition three geologic trenches were excavated. These trenches were excavated through the pre-Campbell beach complex in order to help better understand the depositional and post-depositional environments of the deposits, and when they were bisected by the Middle River. This project was important for a number of different reasons. Most importantly, it demonstrated that intact cultural features are preserved in significant numbers below the plowzone on the Glacial Lake Agassiz beach ridges. This holds great promise for future research in this region, particularly for the Paleo and Archaic Periods, as most features contained animal bone or large amounts of charcoal for wood identification and dating purposes. This project also investigated the relationship between PaleoIndian and the formation and initial occupation of the Campbell beach complex. The recovery of Early and "Middle" PaleoIndian artifacts from the site may indicate that the beach complex was formed and habitable between 8,500 - 8,000 B.C. earlier than the previously hypothesized dates of 7,900 - 7,300 B.C. The other possibility is that Hi-Lo points in Minnesota and the Western

Great Lakes region date 100 - 700 years later than they do in the Eastern Great Lakes region of Michigan and Southern Ontario. Finally, this project generated useful data and information that can be used to establish baselines for the regions cultural , geological, and environmental chronologies (17 radiocarbon dates), and to provide comparative materials for future research regarding prehistoric animal and plant utilization, lithic procurement, and cultural feature morphology, attributes, and content.

## **Martin**

Foth & Van Dyke (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota*

See Brown County.

Stemper, Cliff (2004)

*Archaeological Resources Assessment of Southern Martin County and Southeastern Jackson County, Minnesota*

See Jackson County.

## **McLeod**

Foth & Van Dyke (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota*

See Brown County.

Ketz, K. Anne, Will Stark, and Andrea Vermeer (2004)

*Letter Report: Results of Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed McLeod County Road 59 Reconstruction (CR 82 to TH 7/22) Project*

This letter report provides a summary of the cultural resources assessment and the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed McLeod County Road 59 Reconstruction (CR 82 to Trunk Highway 7/22) project. The cultural resources assessment was carried out by The 106 Group on October 22, 2002, and the Phase I investigation was carried out by The 106 Group from November 20 to 21, 2002. The proposed CR 59 Reconstruction project includes the construction of an approximately 0.6 mile extension of CR 59; improvements to the one-mile segment of CR 59 between CR 82 and CR 14; the removal of the CR 14 trail crossing and the TH 7 connection to CR 14; and the construction of a cul-de-sac on CR 14. The CR 59 bridge number L-0311 crosses the South Fork of the Crow River between CR 14 and CR 82. The bridge is currently closed and will shortly be replaced under a separate project. The cultural resources assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance of the entire project corridor, evaluation of archaeological potentials within the project corridor, and photographic documentation of buildings and structures within the defined study areas. On the basis of this assessment, three portions of the project area were evaluated as having moderate to high potential for containing intact archaeological resources. During the cultural resources assessment, a single architecture-history property, a segment of the Electric Short Line Railway (now Luce Line State Trail), was identified as being over 50 years in age and without an obvious lack of historical integrity. Field survey on November 20 to 21, 2002, included the excavation of twelve shovel tests in areas exhibiting greater potential to contain intact archaeological deposits where less than 25 percent of the ground surface was visible. Systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance was conducted in areas exhibiting a greater potential to contain intact archaeological deposits where 25 percent or more of the ground surface was visible. No archaeological resources were identified within the CR 59 Reconstruction project area, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work for this project. The eligibility of the ESLR is currently being reviewed by MnDOT CRU under a separate project. If the ESLR is ultimately determined eligible for the NRHP, The 106 Group recommends that because the segment of the ESLR within the CR 59 Reconstruction project area retains good historical integrity, it would be considered a contributing segment to the larger property. The proposed CR 59 Reconstruction project is considered to have an adverse effect on the ESLR through the construction of a new, at-grade crossing.

## **Mille Lacs**

Gold, Debra L. (2004)

*St. Cloud State University Archaeological Investigations at the Petaga Point Site (21-ML-0011), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota*

This report describes the fieldwork conducted by St. Cloud State University at the Petaga Point Site (21ML0011) from June 10-July 9, 2002. Results of artifact analysis and conclusions about the site are also presented. The Principal Investigator and Field Director was Debra Gold, Associate Professor of Anthropology at St. Cloud State University. The St. Cloud State University excavations provided some important additional information about site boundaries and occupation. Despite extensive testing, there is no evidence for cultural activity in the areas south and southeast of the Interpretive Center building. The 2002 excavations suggest that the activity areas to the north and west of the Interpretive Center are likely distinct from the site areas excavated by the University of Minnesota, representing different occupations. The St. Cloud State University excavations indicated that much of the northern area of Petaga Point is undisturbed or lightly disturbed soil. Several possible features were identified, and artifacts found in the Council Ring Area appear to have been in situ. Unfortunately, few diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The ceramics for the Council ring area appear to be from a single vessel, possibly a Malmo vessel. This supports the conclusion of the 1999 excavators that this area was occupied during Middle Woodland period.



Mather, David, Joe McFarlane, and James L. Cummings (2003)

*Field Report of Archaeological Investigations on Wigwam Bay of Mille Lacs Lake, Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota*

This report presents the preliminary results of archaeological field investigations within the Wigwam Bay site (21ML0081), located on the western shore of Mille Lacs Lake. The fieldwork reported here was conducted during September, October, and November 2003. The proposed sewer construction within the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District extends from Garrison south to the existing wastewater treatment facility on Timber Trails Road. The present investigation applies to the vicinity of Wigwam Bay, near the southern edge of the sewer district. While construction impacts are to be minimized through the use of directional boring, several areas of Site 21ML0081 will be affected by the project. Construction impacts will primarily occur at the proposed locations of manholes and lift stations, and to a lesser extent for the sewer line itself, hook-ups to residences and other buildings. This document is a field report of excavations focusing on three locations. Its intent is to present methods and initial findings of the field excavation. The artifact tables presented here are rough counts, completed in the field. While the artifact rough counts are sufficient for management decisions, it is expected that the numbers will be slightly different after laboratory analysis. The artifacts will be washed, cataloged and curated under a separate contract. A full analytical report will also be prepared under separate contract, presenting the finds of all phases of investigation in their regional context.

## Morrison

Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson (2004)

*Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota*

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides cultural resources support to the Minnesota Army National Guard and Camp Ripley Training Site, Minnesota. As part of Camp Ripley's site development plan, several areas are proposed for use during future military training. In 2003, Schoell & Madson, Inc. contracted with the Corps to conduct archaeological investigations of 2,541 acres of range development areas at Camp Ripley. This report documents Phase I Cultural Resources investigations of these range development areas. SMI's cultural resources investigation serves several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps and the MNARNG in meeting their obligations to preserve and protect Camp Ripley's cultural heritage. It is a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only fulfills federally mandated legal requirements, but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It also identifies resources that may require additional investigation and that may have potential for public-use development.

Wilson, James F. (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey-Area 50, Artillery Firebase Area, Rail Prairie Township, Morrison County, Minnesota*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. (SMI) to conduct a Phase I archeological survey of a 28-acre parcel for the proposed Artillery Firebase development in the northern portion of Training Area 50, at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota. Prior to survey, SMI consulted Camp Ripley's GIS cultural sensitivity model and determined that the entire area of the proposed Artillery Firebase lies in terrain with a low probability for cultural resources. In the field, SMI found that surface terrain of the project area's perimeter was steeply sloped, and that even the project area's central portion was moderately sloped. The moderately sloped areas in the central portion of the project area also exhibited evidence for extensive and profound disturbance, including removal of topsoil, deep grading, and ruts from large vehicle traffic. As a result, SMI covered the project area with pedestrian inspection of close-interval survey transects, closely examining the various grading scrapes, vehicle tracks, and rodent holes encountered. Despite close inspection of the entire project area, SMI found no surface artifacts, structural features, or other evidence of cultural resources. As a consequence, it appears that no cultural resources will be affected by development of the proposed Artillery Firebase in Training Area 50. SMI therefore recommends no additional work in the project area.

Wilson, James F. and Jeremy L. Nienow (2004)

*Phase II Evaluation of the Plumly/District 114 School (21MO091), Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota*

The St. Paul district, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides cultural resources support to the Minnesota Army National Guard and Camp Ripley Training Site, Minnesota (Camp Ripley). A Phase I investigation was conducted for the Plumly School site/District 114 (21MO0091) in 1996, and further evaluation of the property was recommended based on the site's relatively high degree of physical integrity. In the fall of 2003, Schoell & Madson, Inc. contracted with the Corps to complete that investigation. SMI's pedestrian survey, metal detection and shovel testing at Site 21MO0091 did not identify any potentially significant outbuildings, such as privies. In addition, no information was found during SMI's background research regarding the location of privies or other outbuildings at Site 21MO0091. Similarly, SMI did not locate historically significant artifacts, sub-surface features, or structural remnants in its Phase II test excavation at the site. Excavations of 1 by 1 meter controlled units near the extant structural remains of the schoolhouse foundation and the well pipe depression recovered no data that significantly contributes to our knowledge of School District 114's students and their life ways. Based on the results of its Phase II survey, SMI recommends that Site 21MO0091 is not eligible for the NRHP.

Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus (2004)

*Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)*

In the fall of 2003, the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to investigate former farmstead locations included in Camp Ripley's GIS database, and if found, to make recommendations regarding their potential for listing in the NRHP. The OSA licensed SMI to conduct its investigation of the former farmsteads, with Mr. Jim Wilson serving as the Principal Investigator. The following report on SMI's investigation of former farmstead

locations will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps and the MNARNG in meeting their obligations to inventory and protect significant portions of Camp Ripley's cultural heritage. Overall, SMI investigated the 145 former farmstead locations indicated in the SOW, and four additional locations not indicated in the SOW, for a total of 149 locations. Of the 149 locations investigated during fieldwork, SMI identified 80 total sites, including 68 new sites and 12 previously recorded sites. SMI recommended 14 sites for additional work. Each of them appear to include a combination of structural remains and/or archaeological data that could make them potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Based on its findings at each of the 14 sites SMI recommends either avoidance or additional work to determine whether the sites are potentially eligible for the NRHP.

## **Murray**

Palmer, Linda (2004)

### *An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey (Phase 1) of the Proposed Slayton Meter Station Project in Murray County, Minnesota*

An archaeological reconnaissance survey (Phase 1) was conducted in the Prairie Lake South Archaeological Region. Northern Border Pipeline Company proposes to construct a meter station adjacent to existing pipeline facilities within Murray County, Minnesota. The federal Energy Regulatory Commission is the government agency involved. Augustana College, Archaeology Laboratory personnel conducted the survey on July 26, 2004. A total project area of approximately .99 acre was evaluated. An intensive on-ground pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire project area. One shovel test was excavated. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were located in the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

## **Nicollet**

Harrison, Christina (2003)

### *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Reconstruction of C.S.A.H. 5 Between C.S.A.H. 12 and State Trunk Highway 111, Brighton and Granby Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota*

The Nicollet County Public Works Department is proposing to widen, and resurface an approximately eight mile long stretch of CSAH 5 in Brighton and Granby Townships. The project extends from CSAH 12 east to State Trunk Highway 111. This segment of the CSAH 5 corridor was considered to have a high archaeological resource potential because of its proximity to the archaeologically rich Swan Lake area. The road itself also has considerable historical significance as it follows or runs close to a route first used by Eastern Dakota groups, then by thousands of Red River Carts, then, after 1853, by soldiers and others traveling between Mendota, the Traverse des Sioux community and newly established Fort Ridgely. Anticipating that the SHPO would recommend an archaeological survey, Nicollet County, on February 5, 2003, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct an investigation. Almost all of the survey area is under active cultivation, including many of those segments most likely to have archaeological potential, i.e. uplands close to wetlands. Only a few smaller parcels are vegetation-covered; two wildlife management areas, a wooded hillside and a cultivated field with mature alfalfa - all on uplands that overlook the Peterson and Swan lake basins. The route was visually inspected on April 4 and 24-25, 2003 under optimal survey conditions when fall-cultivated fields had been washed by snowmelt and heavy rains. Visibility and surface exposure were excellent, with 95-100% surface exposure on the plowed fields and at least 50% subsoil exposure along eroding ditch slopes - exposure that for the most part eliminated the need for supplemental shovel testing. Some areas were revisited on May 2 and 7 when they had been planted and washed by further rains. The inspection was conducted at intervals close enough to ensure complete coverage, all under the direction of Christina Harrison. Two areas were of particular concern: an upland between Peterson and Swan Lakes where a survey team from Mankato State University had identified site 21NL0013, a lithic scatter, in 1973, and a one-section wide area around Granby Town Hall, listed in the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as 21NLn - the Granby Town Site, a "ghost town". At 21NL0013, visual inspection, shovel testing and an interview with the property owner, indicated the reported site must be located further south, presumably on a second higher area that more directly overlooks the lake and is well outside the proposed project area. No historic archaeological evidence was found within the right-of-way that traverses 21NLn. These results, along with the negative outcome of the rest of the survey, indicate that the proposed project can proceed as planned without any risk of impact on significant cultural resources.

### *Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Reconstruction of C.S.A.H. 5 Between State Trunk Highway 111 and C.S.A.H. 40, Granby and Traverse Townships, Nicollet County, Minnesota (SAP 52-605-49)*

The Nicollet County Public Works Department is proposing to widen, and resurface an approximately nine mile long stretch of CSAH 5 in Granby and Traverse Townships. The project extends from State Trunk Highway 111 east to CSAH 40. This segment of CSAH 5 corridor was considered to have a high archaeological resource potential because of its proximity to the archaeologically rich Swan Lake area as well as a number of smaller lakes (some of them now drained and under cultivation). The road itself also has considerable historical significance as it follows or runs close to a route first used by Eastern Dakota groups, then by thousands of Red River carts, then after 1853, by soldiers and others traveling between Mendota, the Traverse des Sioux community and newly established Fort Ridgely. Anticipating that the State Historic Preservation Office would recommend an archeological survey for this project, Nicollet County retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct such an investigation. Almost all of the survey area is under active cultivation, including those segments most likely to have been used historically by Native Americans and earlier Euroamericans, i.e. uplands close to lakes. The few areas that are vegetation-covered are either too disturbed, too sloping or too far away from water to have archaeological potential. In order to better define survey needs, a preliminary visual inspection was conducted in late April when surface visibility was optimal on fall-cultivated fields that had been washed by snowmelt and heavy rains. Visibility and surface exposure were again excellent when all areas deemed to have archaeological potential were revisited on June 24-26, 2003, with 70-80% surface exposure between emerging crops and at least 50% subsoil exposure along eroding ditch slopes - exposure good enough to eliminate the need for supplemental shovel testing. The inspection was conducted at intervals close enough to ensure complete coverage, all under the direction of Christina Harrison. Results proved negative.

Ketz, K. Anne and Andrea C. Vermeer (2003)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Kiwanis Park Project, Mankato, Nicollet County, Minnesota*

During December of 2003, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Kiwanis Park project. The proposed project consists of the development of Kiwanis Park. The survey was conducted under contract with the city of Mankato. The APE for archaeology is smaller than the project area, as it includes only those areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the development of the park. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted

within the project area, as well as a Phase I archeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the APE. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 8.5 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites and shovel testing in those areas. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey no archaeological sites were identified within the areas proposed for development of the park. While deeply buried sites might exist in these areas, the depth to which proposed impacts will occur is too shallow to encounter such sites. Unless activities causing deep impacts are to occur in the future, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work for the current proposed project area.

## Terrell, Michelle (2004)

### *Phase I Archaeological Resources Investigation of a Parcel Located at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center, Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota*

In July of 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological resources investigation of a tract of land located at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center in Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Administration. The project area encompasses a parcel that has been identified a surplus state-owned real estate to be sold. In June of 2004 the SHPO reviewed the undertaking and recommended an archaeological survey of the parcel. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of background research at the SHPO on previously identified archaeological sites and surveys within a one mile radius of the project area, a thorough walkover of the entire project area, and systematic pedestrian survey and shovel testing of those areas identified as having the potential to contain intact archaeological sites. Background research was conducted on June 25 and 28, and fieldwork was performed July 13-16, 2004. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological resources investigation six previously unrecorded precontact archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Sites 21NL0126, 21NL0127 and 21NL0128 were sparse lithic scatters identified during pedestrian survey within a cultivated field. As these sites exhibited a low density of cultural material, no diagnostic artifacts and the absence of intact subsurface deposits, they are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional archaeological work is recommended at these sites. Site 21NL0129 is a sparse lithic scatter located along a wooded bluff edge. While a portion of Site 21NL0129 did contain intact subsurface deposits, due to the low density of cultural material, the absence of diagnostic artifacts, and the loss of integrity within the eastern portion of the site, Site 21NL0129 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended for this site. Sites 21NL0130 and 21NL0131 are both located in wooded areas that have not been cultivated. Site 21NL0130 is an artifact scatter that produced several precontact pottery sherds from within intact subsurface deposits. And Site 21NL0131 is a lithic scatter with intact subsurface deposits that demonstrates a good density of artifacts, a variety of raw material types, and the presence of utilized and heat-treated flakes as well as FCR. Therefore, additional fieldwork is recommended to evaluate the NRHP-eligibility of Sites 21NL0130 and 21NL0131.

## Polk

### Florin, Frank (2004)

#### *Additional Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for a Proposed Borrow Area and Outlet Corridor at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota*

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation and Phase II testing at three prehistoric sites for a proposed borrow area and outlet channel at the Valley View Golf Course in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota. The project is part of the Corps' flood protection measures intended to provide permanent flood protection to the city of East Grand Forks and is sponsored by the Corps and the City. Fieldwork was conducted between June 29 and August 1, 2004. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. Based on a map review and field survey, no historic structures/features will be affected by the project. The Phase I archaeological testing encompassed approximately six acres and included deep testing to a depth of three meters (ten feet) to determine if deeply buried sites were present and assess the potential for deeply buried sites. A total of 36 shovel tests were dug during Phase I testing, resulting in the identification of two prehistoric sites (FCRS 239-1 and FCRS 239-2). The sites consist exclusively of faunal material. Based on stratigraphic context and vertical patterning the sites may contain more than one component. The sites appear to be relatively undisturbed and likely contain intact cultural deposits. Further testing at the sites is likely to yield additional artifact types. If the sites cannot be avoided, Phase II testing is recommended to refine site limits and determine if the sites are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Phase II testing was conducted at three prehistoric sites (21PL0083, 21PL0085 and FCRS 237-3) that were identified during the previous investigation of the proposed borrow area. Site 21PL0084 will be avoided by the project. Site 21PL0083 is a multicomponent habitation that includes Woodland period and other undefined components extending between 20 and 130 cm below surface. Phase II testing included 20 shovel tests and five excavation units. Site 21PL0085 is a multicomponent site located on the Valley View Golf Course within the proposed borrow area. Site components are estimated to range from the Woodland through Archaic periods based on the vertical and stratigraphic context of the site components. Phase II testing included 18 shovel tests and four excavation units. The results of Phase II testing indicate that sites 21PL0083 and 21PL0085 retain integrity and have the potential to provide important data on the Woodland and Archaic periods in the Red River Valley. Sites 21PL0083 and 21PL0085 are recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that Phase III mitigation be conducted if these sites will be directly or indirectly impacted by project-related activities. Site 237-3 consists of a sparse subsurface deposit that consists solely of faunal material. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site appears to retain integrity, however, the site does not contain the potential to provide important data on the prehistoric period because of its sparse and limited artifact assemblage. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended at the site.

#### *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Borrow Area at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota*

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of a proposed borrow area at the Valley View Golf Course in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota. The project is part of the Corps' flood protection measures intended to provide permanent flood protection to the city of East Grand Forks and is sponsored by the Corps and the City. Fieldwork was conducted between May 3 and 12, 2004. The Phase I investigation included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. Based on a map review and field survey, no historic structures/features will be affected by the project. Deep testing to a depth of three meters was conducted to determine if deeply buried sites were present and assess the potential for deeply buried sites. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator. The Phase I investigation resulted in the identification of four prehistoric sites (21PL0083, 21PL0084, FCRS 237-1 and FCRS 237-3). Site 21PL0083 is a subsurface deposit of ceramics, faunal material, and thermally altered bone that extends between 0 and 150 cm below surface. The ceramics are too fragmentary to determine cultural affiliation. Site 21PL0084 is a subsurface deposit of faunal material, fire-cracked rock, thermally altered bone, and a spiral fractured bone that extends between 10 and 130 centimeters below surface. Site FCRS 237-1 is a subsurface deposit of faunal material and thermally altered bone between 30 and 220 cmbs. Site FCRS 237-3 is a subsurface deposit of faunal material and thermally altered bone that extends between 0 and 70 cmbs. The sites are best characterized as habitation areas where animal processing and cooking activities occurred. Faunal preservation

at the sites is good because of the calcareous soils. Based on the stratigraphic context and vertical patterning of artifacts, the sites appear to contain more than one component. The sites appear to be relatively undisturbed and likely contain intact cultural deposits. The sites are considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. If the sites cannot be avoided, Phase II testing is recommended to refine site limits and determine if the sites are eligible for listing on the NRHP. The identification of archaeological sites along the perimeter of the golf course fairways indicates that much of the golf course has a high potential for containing sites. It is recommended that Phase I testing be conducted in those areas of the golf course where access was denied. Testing should extend to a depth of three meters to determine if deeply buried sites are present.

#### Justin, Michael and Amy Ollendorf (2004)

##### *Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Resources Survey, Revised North Levee Alignment, Polk County, Minnesota*

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. completed a cultural resources survey for the Revised North Levee Alignment in Grand Forks and Sullivan Townships, Polk County, Minnesota. After a minor adjustment to the original SOW by the USACE, the final survey involved 4.3 mi. of road raises, 0.7 mi. of levee alignment and 1.0 mi. of pump-station outlet channel alignments, all totaling 127 acres. The USACE proposed this work as flood protection for the city of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. Principal Investigator for this cultural resources survey was Dr. Amy Ollendorf. PEC completed both surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within the Revised North Levee Alignment project area. Subsurface tests included 12 shovel tests and nine auger tests. PEC found archaeological artifacts at three locations that were assigned official site numbers by the OSA. Site 21PL0082 is a prehistoric artifact scatter along the edges of a plowed field within part of the proposed K3 Outlet Channel that is adjacent to Grand Marais Creek. Within the limits of the project, this site has lost integrity through agricultural plowing, road construction and erosion, and is recommended as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Sites 21PL0081 and 21PL0080 are historic artifact scatters that may represent a creamery and a rural school, respectively, within proposed road raises. Though there are no standing ruins of the creamery or school, intact features may be present below the ground surface. Therefore, PEC recommends both 21PL0081 and 21PL0080 as potentially eligible for the NRHP, and Phase II evaluation should be conducted to determine whether these sites meet NRHP-eligibility requirements.

#### Ramsey

#### Bring, Jennifer L. (2004)

##### *Archaeological Monitoring of Wetland Construction for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Project at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

During August and September of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted archaeological monitoring for wetland construction related to the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek project. The project area is a 27.43 acre area located north of the Mississippi River near Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The development of the nature sanctuary consists of environmental cleanup followed by the restoration of vegetation, the creation of wetlands, and the construction of recreational trails. During monitoring for wetland construction, a metal barrier that had been placed at the entrance to Wakan Tipi/Carver's Cave (21RA0027) in 1977 was exposed. The soft limestone above the barrier has been carved or worn away, allowing access to the cave. Following consultation with tribal representatives, the decision was made to fill the area above the barrier with limestone slabs to protect and impede access to the cave. In addition, plans for the wetland were changed to bring Pond 1 closer to the cave's entrance and to eliminate the fen to further deter access. Although the metal barrier is currently stable, The 106 Group recommends that the City continually monitor the barrier to detect any changes in its physical condition. If the barrier's condition does change, the interested parties should be contacted to determine the best course of action. With the exception of debris associated with the railroad horizon, no cultural materials, or archaeological features, were encountered. The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work in relation to wetland construction. If, in the future, alterations to the wetlands will be made, the SHPO should be consulted to determine if further work is necessary.

#### Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

##### *Phase I Archaeological Survey at a Park and Ride Lot (S.P. 6220-66), St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 6220-66, enlargement of a park and ride lot on T.H. 61 in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The project is located near the intersection with Lower Afton Road in the Mississippi River Valley. The expanded lot will be approximately 400 x 400 feet with a drainage ditch on the T.H.61 side. One known site, the Pigs Eye Lake site (21RA0001), is located immediately to the south; the site contains two recorded mounds. The APE was covered by pedestrian survey and shovel testing as possible with bucket augering to extend the shovel test depths. No pre-Contact materials were recovered; no intact post-glacial soils were observed. Extensive areas of disturbance were noted on the surface and in test profiles. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

#### Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2004)

##### *Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I/II Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

During November and December of 2003 and January of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted archaeological monitoring and Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek (BVNS) project in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The development of the BVNS will involve environmental cleanup followed by the restoration of vegetation, the creation of wetlands, and recreational trails. The Lower Phalen Creek acquisition area is a 27.43 acre area located in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, north of the Mississippi River near Dayton's Bluff. Anne Ketz served as the Principal Investigator. During the archaeological investigation for the BVNS project, one archaeological site was identified within the project area (21RA0048). The evaluation and proposed treatment of Carver's Cave/Wakan Tipi (21RA0027) and Dayton's Bluff Cave (21RA0028) are addressed in separate documents. The 106 Group recommends that site 21RA0048 (North Star Brewery, house and caves) is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of the late nineteenth-century brewing industry in St. Paul. The 106 Group recommends the avoidance of this site and consultation with the SHPO regarding its future treatment. The 106 Group also recommends archaeological monitoring of the construction of the wetlands within the sanctuary due to the high potential for additional undocumented associated archaeological features to exist within the project area.

Vermeer, Andrea (2004)

*Addendum to Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I/II Survey and Evaluation for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

On August 3, 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. performed archaeological monitoring of additional environmental remediation activities at a soil remediation area within the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary project area. Monitoring was required because a portion of the remediation area, which connects the previously excavated Hot Spots ½ and 3, fall within the boundaries of 21RA0048 (North Star Brewery Site). With the exception of debris associated with the railroad horizon, no cultural materials were recovered from the remediation area.

Zimmerman, Larry J., Frederick Cooper, Kristian Anderson, Jennifer Gilpin, Julia Prokop, and Cara Weiss (2004)

*Archaeological Evaluation of the Hillside Garden Areas at the James J. Hill House (21RA0021), St. Paul, MN*

This report provides archaeological and historical data necessary to evaluate the possible impacts of proposed improvements for drainage and restoration and reconstruction of the central garden retaining walls at the James J. Hill House (21RA0021), a National Historic Landmark site. The excavations, conducted between late March and mid-August, 2003, provided structural information for the proposed changes. The lower wall became the focus of our work because of its extremely deteriorated condition and project budgetary constraints. Monitoring construction in Mid-November, 2003, documented a previously unknown drainage structure. The evaluation turned out to be substantially more complicated than anticipated. Excavations uncovered buried structures including some of the walls and support structures from one of the Hills' greenhouses, structures believed to have been destroyed as part of Interstate 35E construction. As part of wall structural documentation, we excavated proposed construction areas behind the lower garden wall, cleaned out one of the cisterns, and tested the partially collapsed mushroom cave that had been built into the wall.

## Redwood

Bailey, Tom (2003)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation at the Ramsey Park Campground, (21RW0064)*

The city of Redwood Falls, Minnesota is planning improvements to the city-owned Ramsey Park campground. Tom Bailey, Principal Investigator, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the campground project during the period of October 8-10, 2003. Field methods included an intense visual investigation along the exposed cut-bank of the Redwood River, surface examination of all other exposed surfaces throughout the project area, and the excavation of 25 shovel tests. A small lithic findspot was identified adjacent to the Redwood River in the northwestern portion of the project area. Three artifacts were recovered; one flake and one shatter from the surface, one flake from a shovel test. Based upon the location of the artifacts collected, the size is less than 100 square meters. Site disturbance, sparse quantity, and quality of the cultural material recovered during the investigation suggest that the site does not have the potential to yield significant information regarding subsistence remains, features, diagnostic stone tools, ceramics, or other materials. It is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP and further investigations are not warranted.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 6 (S.P. 64-606-27), Delhi, Redwood County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 64-606-27, reconstruction of a 3.5 mile portion of CSAH 6 near Delhi, Redwood County, Minnesota. The project extends from the intersection of CSAH 6 and CSAH 9 to approximately 0.15 mile south of the CSAH 6 bridge at the intersection of 400 10th Street; survey was extended to the bridge by request of the engineers. The project includes 50 feet from centerline for the southern 2.75 miles, 75 feet for the next 0.25 mile, and 115 feet for the remainder of the project. The APE was covered by pedestrian survey and shovel testing as possible. No pre-Contact materials were recovered but one post-Contact site was discovered. A tunnel/cave was located in the vicinity of structures marked on the map. No age was assigned to this site so a site number was not applied for. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Myster, James E. (2004)

*A Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of the Jean Stacey Housing Project Area at the Lower Sioux Indian Community, Redwood County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological identification survey was conducted on an approximately 2 acre area of land held in trust for the Lower Sioux Indian Community. The Community requested that the BIA assess the archaeological impact of building a house and associated buildings on the Jean Stacey House Lot. An archaeological survey was deemed necessary by the BIA Assistant Regional Archaeologist to assess the project's potential impact and to recommend a course of action. Field survey on October 14, 2004 by the BIA Assistant Regional Archaeologist found the southern portion of the area to be in a plowed soybean field with the area to the north disturbed by previous residential activities (including house destruction). A surface reconnaissance was carried out throughout the project area. One white chert flake fragment was found on the surface. A total of four shovel tests were excavated five meters on cardinal directions from the recovered artifact. No additional artifacts were found in those shovel tests. Six shovel tests were also excavated throughout the north portion of the project. No artifacts were found. This isolated find site was given the field number RW-BIAFN-5 (21RW0067). The BIA believes that, given its limited size and damaged integrity, the site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore, the BIA can see no reason why, in reference to cultural resources, the project cannot proceed as planned.

*A Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of the Housing #2 Project Area at the Lower Sioux Indian Community, Redwood County, Minnesota*

A Phase I Archaeological identification survey was conducted on an approximately 60 acre area of land in Redwood County on lands held in trust for the Lower Sioux Indian Community. The Community requested that the BIA assess the archaeological impact of building a housing development (Known as Housing #2) and installing roads and other infrastructure. An archaeological survey was deemed necessary by the BIA Assistant Regional Archaeologist to assess the project's potential impact

and to recommend a course of action. Field survey on April 2, 2004 by BIA archaeologists found most of the area to be in a plowed field with some areas disturbed by previous house construction. A surface reconnaissance was carried out throughout the project area. One Prairie du Chien core fragment was found. Two shovel tests were excavated four meters north and south of the recovered artifact. No additional artifacts were found. This isolated site was given the field number RW-BIAFN-4 (21RW0065). The BIA believes that, given its limited size and damaged integrity, the sites is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore, the BIA can see no reason why, in reference to cultural resources, the project cannot proceed as planned.

## Rock

### Molyneaux, Brian (2003)

*An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey (Phase I) of the "Touch the Sky Prairie" Tract, Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge, Mound and Springwater Townships, Rock County, Minnesota*

The University of South Dakota Archaeology Laboratory conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance, involving pedestrian ground and shallow subsurface survey, in the Loosbrock and Kontz Tracts of the Touch the Sky Prairie, Mound Township, Rock County, near Luverne, Minnesota for the US. Fish and Wildlife Service. The initial survey, covering the 254 acres of the Loosbrock tract, took place in September 2002. After contract modification on October 2, 2002, the survey expanded to include the Kontz tract. The University of South Dakota Archaeology Laboratory (USD-AL) completed this survey in July 2003. Surveyors located a scatter of historic agricultural artifacts, observed an historic farmstead, found evidence of a schoolhouse and investigated a possible dugout. They also investigated reports of a vision quest site and bison rubs. In USD-AL's opinion, none of these sites contains sufficient integrity or significance to warrant further archaeological research, as they do not meet the guidelines necessary for nomination to the National Register. However, USD-AL recommends additional survey work to resolve the problem of interpretation of the possible early homestead. Such a survey will require more extensive testing along the creek, the ground truthing of remote sensing data, and access to the adjoining cornfield. USD-AL also recommends a cultural resources survey of the Touch the Sky prairie to determine if any Traditional Cultural Properties are present.

## Saint Louis

### Gonsior, LeRoy (2004)

*Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Sturgeon Lake Beach Site (21SL920), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Sturgeon Lake Beach site (21SL920) located in McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The Sturgeon Lake Beach site (21SL920) is a multi-component Woodland period habitation site situated on the eastern shoreline of Sturgeon Lake. The site lies within a proposed beach area sanitation building and drain field location to be developed by the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Shovel testing and six square meters of formal archaeological excavation were completed in July 2003. This work indicated that the site has been severely disturbed by past construction of buildings and trails and erosion caused by natural forces and heavy park visitor use. Excavations revealed a very small portion of intact archaeological site, which has been interpreted as an Initial Woodland activity area. Only a few square meters of the site remain intact such that four square meters of excavation almost completely recovered the deposits, which yielded a portion of an Initial Woodland ceramic vessel. The vessel is believed to be conoidal in form with a plain or smoothed surface and heavy grit temper. There are some cord-wrapped impressions and bosses near the rim of the vessel. Lithics from the site are associated predominantly with exotic western materials including Knife River Flint and Tongue River Silica. A sparse late Woodland ceramic component was also identified in disturbed contexts. It is recommended that the Sturgeon Lake Beach site no longer retains sufficient integrity to yield additional significant research information. It is further recommended that no additional archaeological excavation is warranted prior to construction of the proposed beach sanitation building and associated drain field.

### Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2004)

*Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Side Lake Campground Site (21SL945), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Side Lake Campground site (21SL945) located in McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota. A portion of the site lies within an area identified for development with a park sanitation building and drain field as proposed by the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Shovel testing and eight square meters of archaeological excavation was completed during intensive archaeological testing in July 2003. The site setting and lithic debitage strongly suggest that the site was occupied during the PaleoIndian period when the site area would have been situated on a small island feature when Sturgeon and Side Lakes were combined by higher water levels. The lithic debitage is dominated by siltstone with just a few other flakes of Jasper Taconite and Gunflint Silica. These lithic raw material types are indicative of PaleoIndian occupation. Within the direct impact area of the proposed sanitation building, there is approximately 20-30 square meters of site that will be affected. Of this area, six square meters, or approximately 20 percent, of the site was excavated during intensive testing. It is believed that this represents an adequate sample of the affected site area. Other portions of the site remain intact and will not be impacted. These areas have the potential to yield additional significant information about the PaleoIndian occupation of the area.

### Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for Campus2 Housing Development, Rice Lake Road, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed Campus2 housing development on Rice Lake Road between Pecan and Blackman Avenues in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve construction of housing units and associated features on an approximate 31 acre parcel. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing survey. Much of the project area was only marginally testable with large areas of slope and wetlands excluded from the shovel testing. A total of 48 shovel tests were placed over the parcel in three areas with the entire area receiving pedestrian walk-over.

One post-Contact site was identified (21SL0986). No pre-Contact cultural materials or other surface indications of archeological sites were recovered or observed. One topic of particular concern was the postulated presence of burials, though no definable burial area was identified by the concerned parties. No surface indications of burials were identified within the project area. A No Properties finding is recommended for this project.

#### Mulholland, Susan, Robert Donahue, Jennifer Shafer and Stephen Mulholland (2004)

##### *Archaeological Evaluation of Four Pre-Contact Sites (21SL404, 21SL428, 21SL471, 21SL844) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season*

Standard archaeological evaluation was conducted on four pre-contact archaeological sites on the existing (aerial) shorelines of Fish Lake, Island Lake, and Whitefish Reservoirs in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project (SLRP), in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Sites were selected for evaluation based on the current impacts received from operation of the project, primarily camping and recreation activities. These four sites were part of a group of seven sites selected for evaluation in 2004. These seven sites were determined to be receiving the most impacts from among the still unevaluated aerial sites in the SLRP. One site was evaluated on Fish Lake Reservoir. Site 21SL0404 yielded a PaleoIndian projectile point but few other pre-contact artifacts. Two sites were evaluated on Island Lake Reservoir. Site 21SL0428, which was on a sand bar on an island in the reservoir, produced no artifacts and probably represents a secondary deposit. Site 21SL0471 produced a large number of lithic debitage in two of three units. One site was evaluated on Whiteface Reservoir. Site 21SL0844, although a PaleoIndian projectile point had been found in original survey, yielded only a few precontact artifacts and showed evidence of modern disturbance. Only site 21SL0471 is recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Management activities such as yearly monitoring should continue on this site. The remaining three sites, 21SL0404, 21SL0428 and 21SL0844, can be removed from further management consideration by Minnesota Power.

#### Scott

#### Nienow, Jeremy L. (2003)

##### *Phase I Archaeological Investigations for Spring Lake Township, Scott County, Minnesota*

Spring Lake Township proposes to construct new sanitary sewer, water main, and storm sewers beneath Vergus Avenue, Lakeview Drive, and Raymond Avenue in Scott County. The majority of the project will be completed beneath and within developed and maintained paved portions of the above named roads, however, a portion of the project at the eastern end of Raymond Avenue will be completed within an unpaved, minimally maintained road on a peninsula extending between Spring Lake to the north and a marsh to the south. Spring Lake Township contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct engineering and environmental services, including the completion of an Environmental Summary. An archaeological investigation was conducted to facilitate the completion of that summary, with work conducted primarily in the vicinity of the eastern peninsula. Phase I archaeological survey of the Spring Lake Township project consisted of first pedestrian survey of the project area and then subsequent shovel testing along the minimally maintained extension of Raymond Avenue unto the peninsula. A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated. No historic or pre-historic cultural materials were identified during pedestrian or shovel testing activities, and no further work is recommended for the project area.

#### Stark, William, Michelle Terrell, and Andrea Vermeer (2003)

##### *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 21 Scott County Extension Project, Shakopee and Prior Lake, Scott County, Minnesota*

In August of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources assessment for the proposed CSAH 21 Scott County Extension project. Based on this assessment and subsequent consultation with the MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit, several areas within the CSAH 21 project area were recommended for a Phase I archaeological survey, and seven properties were recommended for a Phase I architectural history survey. A Phase I cultural resources survey was carried out by The 106 Group during October of 2003. The APE for archaeology includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the highway extension. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 109 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. The architectural history survey area is limited to seven properties. William Stark, serves a Principal Investigator for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeological survey no archaeological resources were encountered. Of the seven architectural history properties surveyed, the David Kinghorn House and the R.L. Dean House, are recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group recommends that the remaining five properties are not eligible for listing on the NRHP and therefore require no further work.

#### Terrell, Michelle M. and Eva B. Terrell (2004)

##### *Phase I Archeological Survey for the Trunk Highway 13 Short-Term Improvements Project, City of Savage, Scott County, Minnesota*

In July of 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the Trunk Highway 13 Short-Term Improvements Project in the city of Savage, Scott County, Minnesota. The purpose of the Phase I archaeological survey was to determine whether the project area contains any previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area. Site 21SCan (Quinn Brother's Mill) is located in an area that has been extensively disturbed and the site was not confirmed archaeologically. Site 21SCg encompasses the area of the original town plat of Hamilton and no archaeological features associated with the original town were encountered during the survey. No newly discovered archaeological sites were identified within the project area during the Phase I archaeological survey. Based on the results of this survey, no additional archaeological work is recommended within the project area.

#### Sibley

#### Foth & Van Dyke (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota*

See Brown County.

## **Stearns**

Kluth, David W. and Patricia A. Trocki (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey Along the T.H. 23 Paynesville Bypass Corridors, Stearns and Kandiyohi Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 7304-13)*

See Kandiyohi County.

## **Todd**

Carlson, Donita L. and Hugh D. Shaw (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of S.P. 77-605-02, Todd County, Minnesota*

Todd County is proposing to up-grade existing CSAH 5 from CSAH 5 to CSAH 14. The MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit, on behalf of the FHWA, contracted the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program to conduct an archeological survey of the project area. Heritage Sites personnel performed a pedestrian survey and shovel tested approximately 2.7 miles of the APE from Jasmine Road north to CSAH 14. Between three and seven transects at 15 m intervals were used during this survey. A total of 420 shovel tests was placed where ground visibility was less than 50 percent. No historic properties were identified during the course of this project. As no archaeological resources were located within the project APE, our recommendation is that no further archaeological work is needed.

## **Washington**

Halloran, Teresa (2004)

*Letter Report: Proposed Cell Tower Near Mount Hope Cemetery, Afton, Washington County, Minnesota*

This letter report provides the results of a survey for Sprint Telecom concerning a proposed cell tower location near the Mount Hope Cemetery, Afton, Washington County, Minnesota. The archeological survey of Mount Hope Cemetery and surroundings was completed in July of 2000. Grave markers and other cemetery "features" inside the boundaries were located, recorded and mapped. Five shovel tests were excavated along a 12 - 15 meter line north of the cemetery boundary in an abandoned farm field. A bullet casing was found in one test and the others were void of cultural material. There were no above ground evidence of old graves identified outside of the current cemetery boundaries. Inside the cemetery boundaries, Loucks archaeologists recorded each gravestone, depression, or other cemetery artifact. Loucks advised Sprint that impacts of the cell tower to the view sheds of the existing properties, the City of Afton Historical District and the Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway will also need to be considered. A study addressing this issue was recommended should they decide to move forward with their plans.

## **Watonwan**

Foth & Van Dyke (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota*

See Brown County.

## **Winona**

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2003)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Winona Cell Tower 962100001, Winona, Winona County, Minnesota*

During June of 2003, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Winona Cell Tower 962100001 project area for ATC Associates, Inc. on behalf of Bechtel Corporation. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 0.2 acres. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it includes all areas of construction activities and other ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the cell tower and access road. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archeological sites with within and immediately surrounding the construction limits of the project area. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Winona Cell Tower, 962100001 project, no archaeological sites were identified. The 106 Group, therefore, recommends no further archaeological work for this area.

## **Wright**



Wilson, James F. and Kim Breakey (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigations for a Disk Golf Course in Clearwater/Pleasant Lake Regional Park, Wright County, Minnesota*

Wright County Parks Department (WCPD) proposed to develop a disk golf course as part of its Clearwater/Pleasant Lake Regional Park. A condition for undertaking the project was to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the property at the request of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. WCPD awarded the project to Schoell & Madson, Inc. in August of 2004. Mr. Jim Wilson was Principal Investigator for the project. From September 9 to 15, 2004, SMI completed its survey of the project area in generally good weather for fieldwork. A ground cover of dense vegetation led SMI to cover the entire project area with shovel testing at 15 meter intervals. Throughout its survey, SMI only found evidence for cultural resources in a small peripheral portion of the project area. Six positive shovel tests delineated a plow zone scatter of lithic artifacts from an unassigned era of prehistory, along the north central boundary of the project area. The findings were assigned state site number 21WR0147. Given that all artifacts found at 21WR0147 were recovered in the plow zone, and that no evidence of features or other potentially significant remains were found there, it is recommended that the site is not potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. With nothing else found during survey of the project area, no further work is recommended.

## Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard E. (2004)

*Shovel Testing and Monitoring the Installation of New Water Lines in 1998 and 1999 on Upper Sioux Community Land in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota*

In 1998 and 1999 the BIA surveyed, shovel tested and monitored the installation of a new fresh water pipeline for the Upper Sioux Indian Community. The route avoided two mounds (21YMe), but passed across portions of two prehistoric archaeological sites (21YM0086 and 21YM0090). The site boundary for 21YM0086 was greatly expanded to encompass most of a ridge top including the two mounds. No features or burials were observed during the investigation. All of the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and very few diagnostic to any of the specific phases or traditions recognized in southwestern Minnesota. The information obtained from this project is limited, and hasn't provided data considered important to history or prehistory. At this time, neither site is recommended for the National Register. The two mounds at site 21YM0086 should continue to be protected from future development on the ridge and any planned development in undisturbed areas of the ridge or site 21YM0090 need to be investigated to determine if there are intact prehistoric features at both sites.

*Monitoring Road Construction at the Gillingham Site (21YM3/15) Within the Upper Sioux Community in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota*

The BIA monitored a portion of road construction across part of the Gillingham site 21YM0003/0015 located within the Upper Sioux Community. An access road was built over an older farm road from the bluff top down to an area where new sewage treatment ponds were under construction. The road will pass between the suspected locations of Mounds 2 and 3 at the Gillingham site. The monitoring involved approximately 150 feet of road grading from the bluff top for a short distance down slope. The grading uncovered a few historic and prehistoric artifacts, mammal and possible fish bone, mollusk shell and a buried water line or cable line. No burials, mound features, or historic features were observed. No further work is recommended at this location.

Berg, Richard E. and James E. Myster (2004)

*A Phase II National Register Evaluation of Site 21YM99, Within Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota*

During a survey of land proposed for trust acquisition for the Upper Sioux Indian community a lithic scatter (21YM0099) was located and recommended for Phase II testing. Test excavation uncovered few artifacts in the plowzone and no artifacts or buried features in the subsoil. Farming over the past 100 years disturbed any meaningful context. In addition, information obtained from site 21YM0099 is not important to understanding the prehistory of the area and therefore does not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP.

Schoen, Christopher (2004)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Phase 2 and 3 Segments of the Proposed Memorial Park Bicycle Trail at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the Phase 2, Phase 3, and Phase 3 Extension Segments of a proposed paved bicycle trail in Memorial Park, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. In all the project area is approximately 1,825 meters in length and follows extant gravel roads or abandoned roads constructed by the WPA in about 1940. One biface fragment (projectile point tip) was found in the project area. The isolated find was assigned state site number 21YM0101. Berger recommends the site be considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No other archaeological resources were identified in the project area. Berger recommends no additional archaeological investigations for the project area as it is currently planned. This recommendation does not necessarily reflect the determination of the MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit or the concurrence of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.

## Statewide

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2004)

### *MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003*

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2003 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the Division that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Chapter I of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2003, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects, habitat improvement projects and land transactions, involving State lands in 38 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by Wildlife and Fisheries Central Office staff identified 61 projects that appeared to have sufficient potential to affect historic properties to warrant further review. Archival research, field research or a combination of the two was conducted for each of these projects; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at eight project areas. Many of the properties acquired during the year by Wildlife and Fisheries included standing structures, all of which were determined not to meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2003 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 2003 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from program staff.

*Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Becker, Beltrami, Big Stone, Brown, Carlton, Chippewa, Clearwater, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Faribault, Goodhue, Grant, Houston, Itasca, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Mahnommen, Marshall, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Murray, Nobles, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Polk, Rock, Roseau, Scott, Swift, Traverse, Waseca, Watonwan, and Winona*

### *MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003*

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2003 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Forestry. The program began in 1995 to implement recommendations for protection of cultural resources found in the Generic EIS on Timber Management completed in the early 1990s. Chapter I of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2003, the program conducted reviews of proposed timber sales and other Division activities at which cultural resources were known to exist, or in locations considered to have good potential to contain previously undocumented resources. Other activities conducted during the year included cultural resource training sessions for Forestry staff and work with private consulting foresters and industry to promote consideration of cultural resources during timber management planning. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2003 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 2003 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report. Copies of full reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from program staff.

*Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Aitkin, Becker, Cass, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Sherburne, and St. Louis*

Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan (2004)

### *Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003*

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2003 field season. This program is in its twentieth year and is completed under an agreement between the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews in 2003 were completed for development related to construction for trails, roads, drainage ways, landscaping, playgrounds, parking lots, buildings, utilities, vault toilets, and campground development. During the 2003 field season, 38 reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 18 state parks, state recreation areas or state waysides, and at one regional office. Four projects were completed for intensive archaeological testing of two archaeological sites at McCarthy Beach State Park and two sites at Lake Carlos State Park. The results of these intensive testing projects will be presented as separate reports in 2004. In 2003, twenty-four of the 38 projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. Eleven archaeological properties were identified or further studied as a result of the surveys. Fieldwork was completed in eight National Register Historic Districts or National Historic Landmarks. Most of these historic properties are related to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) or Works Progress Administration (WPA) rustic style historic state park developments. 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 reports from state parks in the following counties are included: Beltrami, Brown, Clearwater, Chisago, Cook, Douglas, Fillmore, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lake, Otter Tail, Pine, Pipestone, Pope, Rock, Saint Louis, Washington, and Winona*

Tumberg, Timothy A. (2004)

### *MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2003*

This report describes the results of the eighth year of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program as currently defined, and the eighteenth year of continued sponsorship through the Water Recreation Program. The purpose of the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program is to meet and address the statutory obligations and the goals of resources preservation as part of the Trails and Waterways Unit's normal operations. This report includes the goals and objectives of the program and the survey design and research methods used to conduct cultural resource related activities. During 2003 the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 29 proposed development projects in 20 counties.

*Investigations were conducted in the following counties: Becker, Carver, Cass, Crow Wing, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Jackson, Martin, McCloud, Meeker, Olmsted, Otter Tail, Rice, Saint Louis, Wabasha, and Washington*



## **Appendix A**

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports  
(arranged by site number)

# Sites Discussed in Reports Listed

Site	Author	Title
<b>Aitkin</b>		
21AK0049	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21AK0088	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AK0096	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Anoka</b>		
21AN0163	Terrell, Michelle	Phase I Archaeological Resources Investigation of Two Parcels Located at the Anoka Regional Treatment Center, Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota
<b>Becker</b>		
21BK0104	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
<b>Beltrami</b>		
21BL0002	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Waskish Site (21BL2) for the Visitor Center and Campground Development in the Southern Unit of the Big Bog State Recreation Area, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0234	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
21BL0235	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
<b>Brown</b>		
21BW0045	Foth & Van Dyke	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota
21BW0091	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21BW0092	Foth & Van Dyke	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota
21BW0093	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Cass</b>		
21CA0647	Carlson, Donita L., A. Holly Jones, and Hugh D. Shaw	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of TH 371, Pine River to Nisswa, Cass and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota
21CA0648	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21CA0649	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
21CA0650	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21CA0651	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0652	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0653	Lyon, Mollie M., Kent Bakken, Carolyn Essig, and Oralee Elquist	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Ah-Gwah-Ching Property in Walker, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0653	Palmer, Erika, Dylan Eigenberger, Michael Madson, and Daniel Pratt	Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 21CA653 and 21CA654, Ah-Gwah-Ching Center, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0654	Lyon, Mollie M., Kent Bakken, Carolyn Essig, and Oralee Elquist	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Ah-Gwah-Ching Property in Walker, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0654	Palmer, Erika, Dylan Eigenberger, Michael Madson, and Daniel Pratt	Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluations of 21CA653 and 21CA654, Ah-Gwah-Ching Center, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0655	Lyon, Mollie M., Kent Bakken, Carolyn Essig, and Oralee Elquist	A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Ah-Gwah-Ching Property in Walker, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0656	<i>ibid.</i>	

21CA0657	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Chippewa</b>		
21CP0058	Bailey, Tom	Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations at the Lime/Sludge Site (21CP0058)
21CP0059	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
21CP0060	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Bridge Replacement L7694, Section 16, T116N, R39W Granite Falls, Minnesota (S.A.P. 12-599-72)
21CP0061	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CP0062	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Chisago</b>		
21CH0035	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21CH0095	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Investigation Conducted Within Dennis Frandsen County Park, Nessel Township, Chisago County, Minnesota
21CH0096	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Clay</b>		
21CY0039	Michlovic, Michael G.	21CY39: A Prairie Blackduck Site
21CY0039	Michlovic, Michael G.	Preliminary Report on Excavations at 21CY39. A Blackduck Component on the Northeastern Plains
<b>Clearwater</b>		
21CE0001	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21CE0022	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CE0023	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Crow Wing</b>		
21CW0259	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Borden Lake Boat Access and the Phase II Evaluation of Sites 21CW259 and 21CW260, Crow Wing County, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50)
21CW0260	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0261	Harrison, Christina	Addendum to: Report on Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within Area of Proposed Utility Improvements, City of Emily, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
<b>Dakota</b>		
21DK0031	Wilson, James F. and Kim Breakey	2004 Data Recovery at the Sibley Caretaker and Well House (21DK31), Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota
21DK0062	Nienow, Jeremy L.	2003 Archaeological Investigations, The William G. LeDuc-Carroll Simmons Historic Site (21DK62), Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota
<b>Douglas</b>		
21DL0105	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21DL0105	Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford, and Douglas C. George	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Long Prairie River Access Site (21DL105) and Lake Carlos State Park #3 Site (21DL126) for the South Park Drive Upgrade Project, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota
21DL0126	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0126	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21DL0129	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Fillmore</b>		
21FL0123	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
<b>Goodhue</b>		
21GD0003	Schirmer, Ronald C.	Report of 2003 Excavations at the Silvernale Site (21GD3)
21GD0045	Arzigian, Constance	21-GD-0045 (Southern Group) Burial Site Authentication, Red Wing, Minnesota
<b>Grant</b>		
21GR0043	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
<b>Hennepin</b>		

21HE0088	Arzigian, Constance	21-HE-0088 Burial Site Authentication, Champlin, Minnesota
21HE0089	Arzigian, Constance	21-HE-0089 Burial Site Authentication, Champlin, Minnesota
21HE0316	Ketz, K. Anne, Andrea C. Vermeer, and Michelle M. Terrell	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Fort Snelling National Cemetery Expansion Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0346	Ollendorf, Amy L.	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Life Estate Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County)
21HE0346	Ollendorf, Amy L.	Cultural Resource Management, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of, 21HE0346 and 21HE0347, Life Estate Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County)
21HE0347	Ollendorf, Amy L.	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Life Estate Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County)
21HE0347	Ollendorf, Amy L.	Cultural Resource Management, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of, 21HE0346 and 21HE0347, Life Estate Expansion, Brakemeier Parcel, Lake Minnetonka Regional Park, Minnetrista, Minnesota (Hennepin County))
<b>Houston</b>		
21HU0164	Kolb, Michael and Andrew J. Jalbert	Baseline Study for Cultural Resources Monitoring of Pool 8 Shoreline Sites, Houston County, Minnesota and La Crosse and Vernon Counties, Wisconsin
21HU0165	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HUag	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Hubbard</b>		
21HB0059	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21HB0060	Mulholland, Stephen and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 26 (SAP 29-626-002), Akeley Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota
21HB0061	Mulholland, Stephen and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archeological survey on CSAH 32 (SAP 29-632-01), Arago Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota
21HB0062	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Isanti</b>		
21IA0082	Finney, Fred A.	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed County Park on the Vegsund Property, Isanti County, Minnesota
<b>Itasca</b>		
21IC0065	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21IC0077	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0335	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0336	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0337	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Mann Access Road, Busties Lake, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0337	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Mann Access Road (Revised), Busties Lake, Itasca County, Minnesota
<b>Jackson</b>		
21JK0030	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21JK0031	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
21JK0032	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2003
<b>Kandiyohi</b>		
21KH0115	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21KH0135	Kluth, David W. and Patricia A. Trocki	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along the T.H. 23 Paynesville Bypass Corridors, Stearns and Kandiyohi Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 7304-13)
21KH0136	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Lake</b>		
21LA0526	Schoen, Christopher M.	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the St. Croix Lumber Company Dam (21SLog) and the Dunnigan Lake Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (21LK526) Along Trunk Highway 1, Lake County, Minnesota
21LA0598	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21LA0599	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21LAog	Schoen, Christopher M.	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the St. Croix Lumber Company Dam (21SLog) and the Dunnigan Lake Civilian Conservation Corps Camp (21LA526) Along Trunk Highway 1, Lake County, Minnesota

**Marshall**

21MA0033 Kluth, David W. and Curtis M. Hudak Phase III Archaeological Mitigation and Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Donarski Site (21Ma33), Marshall County, Minnesota (S.P. 45-598-11) Volumes I and II

**Martin**

21MR0043 Foth & Van Dyke Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota

21MR0044 *ibid.*

21MR0045 *ibid.*

**Mille Lacs**

21ML0011 Gold, Debra L. St. Cloud State University Archaeological Investigations at the Petaga Point Site (21-ML-0011), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

21ML0081 Mather, David, Joe McFarlane and James L. Cummings Field Report of Archaeological Investigations on Wigwam Bay of Mille Lacs Lake, Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

21ML0121 Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003

**Morrison**

21MO0074 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0086 Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0090 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0091 Wilson, James F. and Jeremy L. Nienow Phase II Evaluation of the Plumly/District 114 School (21MO91), Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0097 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0117 *ibid*

21MO0199 *ibid*

21MO0200 *ibid*

21MO0201 *ibid*

21MO0202 *ibid*

21MO0203 *ibid*

21MO0204 *ibid*

21MO0205 Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0206 *ibid*

21MO0207 *ibid*

21MO0207 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0208 Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0209 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0209 Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0210 *ibid*

21MO0210 Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)

21MO0211 Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

21MO0212 *ibid*

21MO0213 *ibid*



21MO0213	Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus	Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)
21MO0214	Nienow, Jeremy L. and James F. Wilson	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including the North Platoon Maneuver Lanes, the South Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #2 and the Homeland Security Training Site. Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0215	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0216	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0217	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0218	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0219	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0220	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0220	Wilson, James F. and Melissa R. Baltus	Cultural Resources Investigation of Former Farmstead Locations in Darling, Green Prairie, Clough, Rail Prairie and Rosing Townships at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota (Volumes I-III)
21MO0221	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0222	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0223	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0224	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0225	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0226	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0227	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0228	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0229	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0230	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0231	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0232	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0233	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0234	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0235	<i>ibid</i>	
21MO0236	<i>ibid</i>	
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21MO0238	<i>ibid</i>	
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21MO0254	<i>ibid</i>	
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21MO0256	<i>ibid</i>	

21MO0257 *ibid*  
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 21MO0290 *ibid*  
 21MO0291 *ibid*  
 21MO0292 *ibid*

**Nicollet**

21NL0013 Harrison, Christina Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Reconstruction of C.S.A.H. 5 Between C.S.A.H. 12 and State Trunk Highway 111, Brighton and Granby Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota  
 21NL0126 Terrell, Michelle Phase I Archaeological Resources Investigation of a Parcel Located at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center, Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota  
 21NL0127 *ibid*  
 21NL0128 *ibid*  
 21NL0129 *ibid*  
 21NL0130 *ibid*  
 21NL0131 *ibid*

**Otter Tail**

21OT0097 Tumberg, Timothy A. MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2003

21OT0103	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21OT0104	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21OT0161	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
<b>Polk</b>		
21PL0014	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2003
21PL0080	Justin, Michael and Amy Ollendorf	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Resources Survey, Revised North Levee Alignment, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0081	<i>ibid</i>	
21PL0082	<i>ibid</i>	
21PL0083	Florin, Frank	Additional Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for a Proposed Borrow Area and Outlet Corridor at the Valley View Golf course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0083	Florin, Frank	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Borrow Area at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21P10084	Florin, Frank	Additional Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for a Proposed Borrow Area and Outlet Corridor at the Valley View Golf course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0084	Florin, Frank	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Borrow Area at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0085	Florin, Frank	Additional Phase I Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for a Proposed Borrow Area and Outlet Corridor at the Valley View Golf course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
<b>Ramsey</b>		
21RA0001	Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at a Park and Ride Lot (S.P. 6220-66), St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
21RA0021	Zimmerman, L.J., F. Cooper, K. Anderson, J. Gilpin, J. Prokop, and C. Weiss	Archaeological Evaluation of the Hillside Garden Areas at the James J. Hill House (21RA0021), St. Paul, MN
21RA0027	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I/II Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
21RA0027	Bring, Jennifer L.	Archaeological Monitoring of Wetland Construction for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Project at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
21RA0028	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I/II Archaeological Survey and Evaluation for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
21RA0048	<i>ibid</i>	
21RA0048	Vermeer, Andrea	Addendum to Archaeological Monitoring and Phase I/II Survey and Evaluation for the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary at Lower Phalen Creek, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
<b>Redwood</b>		
21RW0064	Bailey, Tom	Phase I Archaeological Investigation at the Ramsey Park Campground, (21RW0064)
21RW0065	Myster, James E.	A Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of the Housing #2 Project Area at the Lower Sioux Indian community, Redwood County, Minnesota
21RW0067	Myster, James E.	A Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey of the Jean Stacey Housing Project Area at the Lower Sioux Indian Community, Redwood County, Minnesota
<b>Rock</b>		
21RK0042	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21RK0066	<i>ibid</i>	
<b>Saint Louis</b>		
21SL0404	Mulholland, Susan, Robert Donahue, Jennifer Shafer, and Stephen Mulholland	Archaeological Evaluation of Four Pre-Contact Sites (21SL404, 21SL428, 21SL471, 21SL844) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season
21SL0428	<i>ibid</i>	
21SL0471	<i>ibid</i>	

21SL0844	<i>ibid</i>	
21SL0920	Gonsior, LeRoy	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Sturgeon Lake Beach Site (21SL920), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0920	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21SL0945	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Side Lake Campground Site (21SL945), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0945	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George, and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2003
21SL0963	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2003
21SL0986	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Campus2 Housing Development, Rice Lake Road, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota
<b>Scott</b>		
21SCan	Terrell, Michelle M. and Eva B. Terrell	Phase I Archeological Survey for the Trunk Highway 13 Short-Term Improvements Project, City of Savage, Scott County, Minnesota
21SCg	<i>ibid</i>	
<b>Stearns</b>		
21SN0149	Kluth, David W. and Patricia A. Trocki	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along the T.H. 23 Paynesville Bypass Corridors, Stearns and Kandiyohi Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 7304-13)
21SN0150	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0151	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0152	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0154	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0155	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0156	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0157	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0158	<i>ibid</i>	
21SN0159	<i>ibid</i>	
<b>Washington</b>		
21WA0049	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2003
<b>Watonwan</b>		
21WW0014	Foth & Van Dyke	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Hutchinson Utility Commission's Natural Gas Pipeline, McLeod, Sibley, Brown, Wantonwan, and Martin Counties, Minnesota
<b>Wright</b>		
21WR0147	Wilson, James F. and Kim Breakey	Phase I Archaeological Investigations for a Disk Golf Course in Clearwater/Pleasant Lake Regional Park, Wright County, Minnesota
<b>Yellow Medicine</b>		
21YM0003	Berg, Richard E.	Monitoring Road Construction a the Gillingham Site (21YM3/15) Within the Upper Sioux Community in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0015	<i>ibid</i>	
21YM0086	Berg, Richard E.	Shovel Testing and Monitoring the Installation of New Water Lines in 1998 and 1999 on Upper Sioux Community Land in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0090	<i>ibid</i>	
21YM0099	Berg, Richard E. and James E. Myster	A Phase II National Register Evaluation of Site 21YM99, Within Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0101	Schoen, Christopher	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Phase 2 and 3 Segments of the Proposed Memorial Park Bicycle Trail at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota