

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2007 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
July 2009

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PREFACE

This document identifies and provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2007 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 2007 about projects completed in 2007, but also included are reports that were written earlier but not previously submitted to the OSA. In many cases, if a report is written for a project that does not require a license, the OSA does not receive a copy (licensing requirements stipulate that copies of completed reports of archaeological investigations be submitted to the OSA). The office recommends that copies of investigations for non-licensed investigations also be forwarded to OSA. Everyone in the field benefits from access to the entire body of reports and, for professional archaeologists, it is an ethical responsibility to document one's work and so make this information readily available.

Project report summaries are arranged alphabetically by the county in which the project was implemented. Projects involving multiple counties are 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 an abstract 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. They are arranged by site number, by county, also listed is the title of the report discussing the site.

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

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Aitkin

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted at Pete's Retreat, Malmo Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted a Phase I archaeological survey within the area of a proposed expansion of the campground at Pete's Retreat, Malmo Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota. The proposed expansion will affect approximately 10 acres of formerly cultivated land and will involve the addition of another loop of campsites as well as the construction of a second septic system, a small pavilion and a fish cleaning house. A records and literature search was followed by field reviews conducted on February 22 and May 9, all under the direction of Christina Harrison. A fire pit and three positive tests were all located on the crest of the southernmost knoll. The rather sparse artifact scatter is probably the remnant of a small Native American campsite or activity area that does not extend east or north into the proposed campground expansion zone. Most of the items were found below a clearly delineated plow horizon, i.e. in a presumably largely undisturbed soil matrix, but a matrix that seems to lack any charcoal or organic soil staining indicative of past camping or food preparation. The apparent predominance of siltstone as a raw material and the apparent absence of ceramic evidence suggest an early cultural affiliation. The site has been reported to the OSA for inclusion within Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as Pete's Retreat, 21AK0103. Largely negative survey results indicated that the proposed campground expansion would not adversely affect any archaeological sites. The only evidence that was identified -- a small Native American campsite -- lies clearly outside the area that will be developed. ARS had determined that there should be no adverse impact and our recommendation is that the expansion be allowed to proceed as proposed.

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CSAH 10, Libby and Verdon Townships, Aitkin County, Minnesota (S.P. 01-610-21)

The Aitkin County Highway Department is planning to regrade a portion of CSAH 10 from its junction with CSAH 18 to a point approximately 6.8 miles north. Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis was retained to conduct the cultural resources survey. Following a records and literature search a field investigation was completed on November 27-30, 2006 under the direction of Christina Harrison. No archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the survey area, and no Native American evidence was identified by ARS along the project route. The only historic surface features observed along the survey route were the presumed remains of a log landing/logging camp and an abandoned segment of old CSAH 10. Two previously known historic sites were revisited a residence and the historic Verdon Cemetery. The Verdon Cemetery will not be physically disturbed by the undertaking. Although a significant part of local history, the historic residence, does not appear to have retained enough physical integrity to be considered eligible for the NRHP. Although the abandoned segment of CSAH 10 presumably follows a considerably older road and therefore may be of some historic significance, it retains little if any historic character and has been severely damaged, even partially obliterated, by river bank erosion. The presumed log landing/logging camp on the other hand, appears to retain considerable physical integrity and would appear to be of both local and regional historic interest. Prior to any impact caused by the proposed undertaking, both of these assumptions would need to be proven or disproven by further archival research as well as more formal and extensive archaeological testing. Another option would be to completely avoid impact to the area. As the area west of the existing road is lower than the area of concern, lacks any surface indications of past logging, and also features completely negative subsoil exposure along the cut ditch slope, a westward shift of the alignment would appear to safely circumvent the potential find area.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2007)

Literature Review for CSAH 1 from Mississippi River to CSAH22 (S.A.P. 01-601-18) in Aitkin County, Minnesota

A literature review including pedestrian walkover was requested for a 2.5 mile section of CSAH 1 from the Mississippi River north to CSAH 22 in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The objective was to identify areas within the project APE (70 feet to either side of centerline) that were undisturbed and determine their potential for unrecorded archaeological sites. The literature review focused on the glacial geomorphology of the area and locations of known sites. The pedestrian walkover physically checked the project for likely areas. The project area is within Glacial Lake Aitkin II lake plain; two areas of somewhat higher potential for archaeological sites were identified. The southern area adjacent to the Mississippi River has very little undisturbed area; reduction of the APE to 60 feet from the centerline will remove all undisturbed areas from the APE. The northern area is at a relict channel; the west side is completely disturbed but the east side has a fairly wide area that is recommended for survey. However, if buried cables can be demonstrated to be in this area then the potential for undisturbed sites is much lower.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Rice River Bridge 900 (S.A.P. 01-599-32), Aitkin County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of Bridge 900 (S.A.P. 01-599-32) over the Rice River on 257th Place in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of Bridge 900 and its approaches, including some minor road realignment. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing survey. The entire area received pedestrian walk-over. The northern part of the project area was not testable because of past road construction activity and removal as a gravel borrow. However, the southern part of the project area was testable. A total of 18 shovel tests were placed south of the bridge. One pre-Contact archaeological site, 21AK0105, was identified from surface collection and shovel testing during the Phase I survey. The site is recommended as potentially eligible under criterion D. The site should either be avoided or evaluated by formal excavation. No standing or collapsed structures were identified within the project area. No surface indications of burials were identified within the project area.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for The Prairie River Bridge 7238 (SAP 01-614-11), CSAH 14, Aitkin County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of bridge 7238 (SAP 01-614-11) over the Prairie River on CSAH 14 in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of bridge 7238 and its approaches, including some very minor realignment. The project area was examined by pedestrian walkover and shovel testing survey methodologies. The entire area received pedestrian walkover. Most of the project area was not testable because of past road construction activity and steep slopes. A small area adjacent to the southwestern corner of the bridge was shovel tested. A total of two shovel tests were placed in this area. The tests were negative and the area was demonstrated to be disturbed. No pre- or post-Contact archaeological sites were identified from either surface walkover or shovel testing during the Phase I survey. No standing or collapsed structures were identified within the project area. No surface indications of burials were identified within the project area. A No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Anoka

Adams, Amanda (2007)

Additional Assessment for the Anoka North Central Business District (NCBD), Washburn Saw Mill Complex, Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota

The city of Anoka recently installed a storm water treatment system in a portion of the study area where the former Washburn Saw Mill once stood. During this process limestone blocks and artifacts were encountered; the City promptly requested that an archaeologist be on site to monitor all construction activities. This was done and no intact archaeological resources were encountered. The cultural material encountered may be only disturbed fill, in which case there was no adverse effect to the archaeological resource. However, without further detailed and careful field investigation it is not possible to say definitely if the artifacts are from fill or the result of disturbance of intact deposits associated with the mill during demolition.

Doperalski, Mark D. and Jennifer L.H. Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Archaeological Survey for the Bunker Hills Regional Park Land Exchange Project, Andover, Anoka County, Minnesota

During April of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Bunker Hills Regional Park Land Exchange project. The survey was conducted under contract with the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department on behalf of the County Sheriff's Office, which will be constructing a new Public Safety Campus within Bunker Hills Regional Park. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and includes all areas of the proposed land exchange. 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 survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. Andrew Bielakowski, MA served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey one archaeological site was identified within the proposed project area. The 106 Group in consultation with SHPO recommended that the Bunker Hills East site (21AN0170), a lithic scatter composed of eight chipped stone artifacts, was potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and would require further evaluation in order to determine the site's eligibility. As a result, in June 2007, staff from the 106 Group conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 21AN0170, identifying an additional five chipped stone artifacts. At the conclusion of the Phase II evaluation conducted at Site 21AN0170, 106 Group recommends that the site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended prior to development.

Justin, Michael A., Steven Blondo and Kate Livingood (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Five Proposed Borrow Areas for CSAH 145 in Anoka County, Minnesota

The MnDOT contracted with Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc.(PEC) to conduct a pre-contact archaeological survey of five proposed borrow sources along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 14, in Anoka County Minnesota. The APE for this project consisted of the proposed construction limits for each individual borrow area. Surface reconnaissance and subsurface shovel testing were completed. The archaeological testing program produced positive results. PEC verified the presence of previously recorded sites 21AN0039, 21AN0041, 21AN0128, and 21ANp. Two new sites were recorded - 21AN0166, 21AN0167 (formerly ANp) and 21AN0168. Much of the area was found to be previously disturbed. PEC recommends Sites 21AN0041 and 21AN0168 are potentially eligible for the NRHP and if the areas cannot be avoided, additional testing to determine the eligibility of the sites will be necessary.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance, St. Francis, Minnesota, Anoka and Isanti County, Minnesota

The city of St. Francis is conducting an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for a forced watermain and Waste Water Treatment Plant location. On April 26 and 27, 2007 Bolton & Menk Archaeologists conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the St. Francis Wastewater Treatment Plant EAW. Pedestrian transects, shovel tests, and coring were conducted. Material was reviewed with the OSA staff to determine viability. Testing in a surface bone concentration area depicted a stain, that is in most likelihood associated with a fence post or other activity associated with late 20th century farm activity. It is recommended that no further cultural resource review be conducted for this project.

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance St. Francis, Minnesota, Anoka County. St. Francis Water Treatment Plant

The city of St. Francis is conducting an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for a Water Treatment Plant location. On July 24, 2007, Bolton & Menk, Inc. archaeologists conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the St. Francis Water Treatment Plant. Pedestrian transects, shovel tests, and coring were conducted. No cultural material was found during the course of this survey. It is recommended that no further cultural resource review be conducted for the St. Francis Water Treatment Plant, Environmental Assessment Worksheet.

Tworzyanski, Jennifer L.H. (2006)

Anoka North Central Business District W.D. Washburn Sawmill Phase II Evaluation and Phase III Data Recovery for the Second Avenue Realignment, City of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota

In June and July of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase II archaeological investigation and Phase III archaeological data recovery for the proposed Anoka North Central Business District W.D. Washburn Sawmill Second Avenue Realignment project. This project consists of the realignment of Second Avenue at Harrison Street to the west, as well as the installation of underground utilities on the west of Second Avenue's proposed new route. Upon the recommendation of the City Council

to minimize the effects of the development on the Washburn site, a Phase II archaeological investigation was undertaken. Based on the results of the Phase II survey, the proposed sewer lines were relocated to the east, approximately 1.5 to 3 meters. The Phase II investigation, however, did not guarantee that the mill's remnants would be fully safeguarded from risk of destruction associated with the construction activities; hence, The 106 Group recommended that portions of the mill located within the realignment corridor become the subject of a Phase III Data Recovery. Over the course of archaeological investigations, staff from The 106 Group uncovered a section of the former mill's foundations and found the site to be intact and with good integrity. The 106 Group recommends the Washburn Sawmill, site 21AN0169, as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the sawmilling industry in Anoka. Due to a paucity of artifacts associated with the former milling site, The 106 Group recommends that the Washburn Sawmill site is currently not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D, potential to yield information to prehistory or history. However, with further archaeological investigations, the site may become eligible if additional artifacts or foundations features are found with the potential to answer research questions.

Becker

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2007)

Phase II Evaluation of Two Archaeological Sites, Proposed Rock Lake Plat, Becker County, Minnesota

Naterra Land Co. proposes to develop a residential plat on Rock Lake in Becker County, Minnesota. A Phase I archaeological survey identified two pre-contact native American sites within the project area. Naterra Land Co. requested a Phase II evaluation of these sites to determine their significance and guide future management decisions. The Rock Lake Peninsula site (21BK0113), located on the south-trending point jutting into Rock Lake, meets National Register Criteria A and D and deserves further management consideration. The Rock Lake Beach Ridge site (21BK0114), located north of the Rock Lake Peninsula site along the east side of the peninsula, proved to be a small, very light artifact scatter that was at least partially redeposit within a beach ridge. It is unlikely to yield further information of significance and does not meet National Register Criteria. We recommend that the area of the Rock Lake Peninsula site be removed from the project. If that is not feasible, we recommend data recovery prior to sale of the lots involved. Recommendations for data recovery are given.

Beltrami

Adams, Amanda, Adam C. Holven, and Katherine A Guidi (2007)

Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 21BL170 (Diamond Point Park Site) for the Diamond Point Park Redevelopment Project, City of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

During August and November of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted Phase II archaeological testing at Site 21BL0170 (Diamond Point Park Site) for the proposed Diamond Point Park Redevelopment Project. As part of the redevelopment of the park a Master Plan was prepared that defines the proposed construction of new facilities such as a picnic pavilion, main park building, boat rental facility, boardwalk with deck seating areas and other concrete walkways and aggregate paths throughout the park. Archaeological testing was conducted under contract with the city of Bemidji. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was twofold: to determine whether 21BL0170 is eligible for listing on the NRHP, and to inform design so that any impacts to significant cultural areas could be avoided. The investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile and five miles of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, and Phase II archaeological testing to evaluate the significance of the site and to refine understanding of the vertical and horizontal limits of it. Archaeological testing consisted of shovel testing and excavation of formal test units in areas both identified as having high artifact concentrations during the previous Phase I survey conducted in 1996, and in locations where development was proposed. Andrew Bielakowski served as Principal Investigator. The 106 Group recommends that Site 21BL0170 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under both Criterion A and Criterion D. Based on the prominence of diagnostic materials associated with the Woodland Tradition, and in particular the Late Woodland Tradition, the period of significance for site 21BL0170 is the Early Woodland period beginning around 2,800 B.P. (800 B.C.) and encompasses nearly 2,500 years, ending in the Late Woodland period c.a. 1700 A.D. Archaeological features located as a result of the Phase II investigation have been recommended for complete avoidance and the park's final Development Plan has incorporated these recommendations. Furthermore, all reported potential burial mound features in the park will be avoided. Should the Development Plan be altered or augmented in any way and new areas would be impacted, subsurface archaeological testing is recommended to verify the presence or absence of any intact archaeological features in those areas.

Boden, Peggy J., Amanda Adams, Greg Mathis, & William E. Stark (2007)

Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey for the Bemidji Regional Event Center Project, Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

As part of urban planning efforts, the city of Bemidji sought and received planning assistance funds from the Minnesota Department of Finance in 2006 to begin work on the proposed Bemidji Regional Event Center (BREC). The BREC would consist of a 3,500 seat multi-event arena with an attached conferencing space of approximately 10,000 square feet. The project area is an approximately 38 acre area located in Bemidji. The purpose of this investigation is two-fold. The first and primary purpose is to complete an archaeological assessment to determine whether the project area may contain previously recorded or unrecorded archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP or subject to protection in the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act, and to clarify, to the extent possible, anecdotal information concerning cultural resources that may be located in the project area. The second purpose of the investigation is to complete an architectural history assessment to identify architectural history properties that appear to be 50 years of age or older, and a Phase I investigation of two architectural history properties, the Union Station and Given Hardware/Morris Kaplan/O.C. Temple Company complex. The archaeological assessment consisted of an intensive literature review of previously identified archaeological sites within one mile of the project area and surveys previously conducted within the project area. In addition, extant site literature was reviewed, site visits were conducted, and a history of the property using a variety of historical resources was developed. The results of this research were combined with data from geotechnical soil boring to determine areas having a high potential for containing archaeological sites and/or burial sites. The architectural history investigation included review of previously inventoried properties within the project area, as well as a site visit to identify properties 50 years of age or older and document the Union Station and Given Hardware Buildings. Based on the density of previously recorded precontact archaeological sites and burials within and surrounding the BREC project area, the 106 Group recommends that the entire BREC project area be considered as having high potential to contain precontact archaeological sites and/or burial sites and, as such, be the subject of a Phase II archaeology survey prior to any ground-disturbing activities associated within the BREC project. In addition, post-contact cultural resources may also be extant in the area, specifically a "red-light" district from the early days of Bemidji and its settlement. All cultural resources in the project area have been potentially capped, and thereby protected, by large deposits of industrial fill. With regard to architectural history, the 106 Group recommends a Phase I investigation of all properties in the project area, except for the Union Station which has been determined non-eligible, to

determine their potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP, either individually or as a district.

Doperalski, Mark and Jennifer L.H. Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Birchmont Drive Project, Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota

During April and May of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Birchmont Drive project. The proposed project consists of the reconstruction of Birchmont Drive to State Aid standards as well as the resurfacing and installation of water and sanitary sewer mains on Shady Lane, Lagoon Beach Drive, Elm Street, Kenwood Circle, and Shore Crest Road and a portion of Annebell Street. Changes to the DNR public access entrance, construction of a new connection street (connecting Birchmont Drive to Beltrami Ave.), drainage ditch improvements, storm water management rainwater gardens and sanitary lift station construction are also included in the scope of the project. The survey was conducted under contract with Freeberg & Grund Inc. on behalf of the city of Bemidji. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with reconstruction and improvement activities for the Birchmont Drive project. 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 survey area includes approximately 25 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas which appeared to be undisturbed by previous construction activities and, therefore might contain intact archaeological properties. Areas clearly disturbed by previous construction activities were documented as such, while areas appearing to be undisturbed were considered to have a high potential to contain intact archaeological resources. Archaeologists used systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance in the high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing the high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. Andrew P. Bielakowski, served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Birchmont Drive Project, one decorated, grit-tempered ceramic fragment representing the Blackduck tradition was identified, 21BL0274. The 106 Group recommends that the known portion of Site 21BL0274, which resides within the current project area, is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additional shovel testing at 5-m intervals from the find spot within the corridor failed to produce any additional artifacts. The site may extend further north and east; however, these areas extend beyond the current project area and will not be affected by the current project. No further archaeological testing is recommended for the portion of Site 21BL0274 residing within the current project area.

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CSAH 44 and CR 704 from TH 89 at Fourtown to 3.0 Miles North, Spruce Grove and Minnie Townships, Beltrami County, Minnesota

The Beltrami County Highway Department is proposing to reconstruct CSAH 44 and CR 704 from TH 89 at Fourtown to 3.0 miles north at Malcolm. Preliminary plans call for the road to be improved along the present alignment although minimal shifts may occur. Of particular concern was the possible impact on two historic properties which are located along the project route. Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis was retained to conduct the cultural resources survey. Following a records and literature search, a field investigation was completed on October 18-20, 2006 under the direction of Christina Harrison. The original Four Town store, destroyed by fire, has been replaced with a modern structure. The Four Town chapel has been heavily renovated into a residence and lacks the historic integrity needed to be eligible for the NRHP. A third historic property along the route -- a cemetery which is located at the northern end of the project route will not be physically or visually impacted by the project. No archaeological or historic surface features were identified elsewhere along the project route.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2007)

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of approximately 570 acres within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota, between June and November 2006. These investigations were conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Division of Resources Management, Forest Resources Department, in response to proposals for timber harvesting, fuels reduction, forest management/silviculture plans, and fire rehabilitation. These investigations resulted in the identification of two prehistoric archaeological sites (21BL0275, Sugar Ridge 1 and 21BL0276 Sugar Ridge 2) and the updating and verification of one historic site (FS 01-0008/21BL0277, The Turtle Vista Home site) within the Sugar Bush parcel. Historic Site 21CA0691 (Kid Trap) was also identified in Leech Lake Allotment 865. All of these sites are considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible or practical, Phase II Evaluation of the sites is recommended to determine National Register eligibility prior to any ground-disturbing activities. If these recommendations are followed there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. For the remaining areas examined, no cultural materials or features are identified; therefore, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

The 106 Group Ltd. (2007)

Diamond Point Park, Bemidji, Minnesota. Summary Report of Archaeological Monitoring Activities May-June 2007

On May 3, 2007 construction activities for development of the park's new picnic pavilion uncovered partial human remains. All earth-moving activity stopped immediately and the 106 Group was informed early morning on May 4th, the OSA was subsequently contacted. From that point all remaining ground-disturbing activities in the park were monitored by archaeologists from The 106 Group. The location of the discovery of the human remains was systematically excavated; backfill piles were carefully sifted and examined; and the entirety of the proposed picnic shelter footprint and forecourt were graded by backhoe at one-inch levels and monitored to determine if any additional human remains or burials were extant in the area. No additional human remains were found during construction and monitoring activities in the park. Cultural materials were encountered in the areas of the proposed picnic pavilion and boathouse; this was anticipated as previous Phase I and Phase II archaeological surveys had already indicated the presence of an artifact scatter throughout this area. No cultural materials were encountered during the archaeological monitoring in the other portions of the park.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2007)

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of 22 properties within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, between June 6 and November 27, 2006. These investigations resulted in the reexamination of previously recorded sites 21BL0064, 21BL0169, 21BL0205, and 21CA0673. Prehistoric artifact scatter Site 21BL0064 was identified within the Fredrickson and Frazer lots. As the disturbance within site 21BL0064 has unfortunately already been realized, no further work is recommended at this time. However, any future developments within these lots must be reviewed and approved by the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office prior to any ground disturbing activities. Prehistoric Artifact Scatter Site 21BL0169 is located within the eastern (lakeshore) portion of the Sullivan Hasert lot. As the currently proposed ground disturbing activities will be confined to the western portion of the lot, where no cultural materials or features were identified, there will be No Effect on cultural properties as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. However any future developments within these lots must be reviewed and approved by the LLBO THPO prior to any ground disturbing activities. Site 21BL0203 is a historic family cemetery located with the Pavek lot. This cemetery is outside of the current proposed project area, and will therefore not be affected by the proposed undertaking. However, any future developments within this lot must be reviewed and approved by the LLBO THPO prior to any ground disturbing activities. Site 21CA0673, a historic site consisting of a series of structure depressions, is located within the proposed Elderly/Handicap Duplex parcel. During the current examination, Site 21CA0673 was found to lack associated material remains and subsurface deposits, resulting in the determination that the site is ineligible for listing on the NRHP. There will be No Effect to cultural properties as a result of the proposed undertaking, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned. For the remaining project areas, no cultural materials or features were identified; thus, there will be No Effect to cultural resources, and it is therefore recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Phase II Testing of Site 21BL249 and Site 21BL267 along the Scenic Highway, CSAH 39, in Beltrami County, Minnesota

Under contract with the FHWA, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted two Phase II archaeological testing investigations for proposed construction and improvements along the Scenic Highway (CSAH 39) in Beltrami County, Minnesota, between September 28 and October 20, 2006. Prehistoric sites 21BL0249 and 21BL0267 were evaluated against the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. An initial Phase I survey of the project corridor resulted in the identification of 27 sites within the 150 foot corridor. At this phase of planning, it was thought feasible to avoid all but two of these sites with the proposed road reconstruction project. Therefore, Phase II investigations were conducted within these two sites; investigations consisted of additional shovel testing and the excavation of formal test units within the impact areas. Tested portions of the Benchmark Site (21BL0249) within the proposed corridor were found to be uniformly disturbed by highway construction and residential activities. In addition to the disturbance observed, no features were identified, and there are few diagnostic artifacts. The ceramics are highly fragmented, with few rim sherds; those ceramics that are diagnostic are quite common in the area. It is the opinion of the investigators that this portion of site 21BL0249 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. However due to the reported presence of burials in the vicinity, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all construction activities. If this recommendation is followed there will be No Adverse Effect to site 21BL0249 as a result of the proposed undertaking, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned. The Rabideau Village site, 21BL0267, consists of an early 20th Century farmstead and a small prehistoric lithic scatter all situated within plow zone soils. The materials recovered during test excavation include prehistoric lithics in a well-defined area within the site, with historic artifacts in one unit and the upper levels of the other units. The historic component is typical of the time period within the region, and does not appear to meet the eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP. Many of the lithics are of high quality materials, including some exotics. Based upon the sporadic density of the site, the diversity of the represented lithic materials, and the elevated geographic position of the site relative to the current water levels, the occupation period appears to have been short term and likely quite early in the Archaic Period. Though the deposits have been subjected to agricultural manipulation, the tightly defined context of the materials indicates the potential to provide additional information related to the early Archaic period. It is the opinion of the investigators that this site meets eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP under criteria A and D. However, the main site concentration appears to be outside the proposed corridor. Due to the possibility that undiscovered intact cultural features might exist within the proposed corridor, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all ground disturbing activities. If this recommendation is followed, there will be No Adverse Effect to site 21BL0267 as a result of the proposed undertaking, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned.

Benton

Harrison, Christina (2006)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CSAH 13 Between CSAH 1 and Co. Rd. 58 in Mayhew Lake Township, Benton County, Minnesota (S.A.P. 05-613-12 and 13)

The Benton County Highway Department is proposing to reconstruct CSAH 13 between CSAH 1 (at Mayhew) and Co. Rd. 58 (at Fruitville) in the western part of the county. Along the same route, approximately one mile east of Mayhew, the bridge across Mayhew Creek will be replaced. In addition, the Esselman Brothers General Store in Mayhew is listed on the NRHP and detailed project plans for this area need to be submitted for SHPO review. Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis was retained to conduct the archaeological survey. Following a records and literature search conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist, a field investigation was completed on September 20 and 21 under the direction of Christina Harrison who also prepared this report. One pre-contact period Native American archaeological site was identified and recorded as Mayhew Creek Overlook (21BN0027). It appears too diminished by erosion and too poor in evidence to retain the integrity and research potential needed to meet NRHP criteria of eligibility. Consequently, further research and protection is not required, but we still recommend that the temporary easement at this location should be protected from backfill storage and associated vehicle damage. Judging by the otherwise negative results of this archaeological survey, no significant Native American resources would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. Although somewhat renovated and no longer used as a store, the Esselman Brothers General Store appears to retain enough historic integrity to remain listed on the National Register. Although CSAH 13 will not be widened in this location, plans to resurface the road and install curb and gutter would visually and possibly also physically interfere with the historic character of the porch that runs in the front of the store and almost directly abuts the edge of the road. Commenting on the current plans, SHPO has requested that the proposed upgrading in this location is limited to placing the new blacktop in front of the porch without any curb and gutter, and also that the edge of the road, currently proposed to curve past or even through the southwest corner of the porch, be pulled back from the corner and allowed to blend more inconspicuously with the eastern edge of CSAH1. According to the Benton County Highway Department staff, such a revision of the plans is possible in a 30 mile per hour zone.

Big Stone

Harrison, Christina (2006)

Report on Cultural Resource Investigation along County Highway No. 63 Between C.S.A.H. 38 and 300' South of C.R. 60, Almond and Big Stone Townships, Big Stone County, Minnesota C.P. 06-633-06

During the month of June, 2006, Archaeological Research Services conducted a cultural resource investigation for proposed reconstruction along a three-mile segment of County Highway 63 in Big Stone County, Minnesota. The upgraded segment of CH 63 will follow the existing alignment, but the right-of-way will be expanded. Following a background search conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist, a Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted by ARS on June 27-30, 2006, with Christina Harrison as Principal Investigator. It involved a systematic surface inspection of all subsoil exposures -- primarily eroding sideslopes and cultivated fields -- at intervals close enough to ensure complete coverage. Results were generally negative, but three areas in the SW/4 of section 32 proved positive. Three sites were located including two findspots and a lithic scatter. The sites have been included in the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as Steen I to III with the site numbers 21BS0064, 21BS0065 and 21BS0066. The identified sites were recorded as either isolated finds or as sparse lithic scatters -- site categories that are considered too low in research potential to meet National Register eligibility criteria. As results proved negative within the rest of the project area, there is therefore no indication that the proposed undertaking would impact any significant cultural resources.

Blue Earth

Florin, Frank (2007)

Phase I Archeological Survey for County Road 147 Reconstruction, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Florin Cultural Resource Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed reconstruction of County Road 147 at the Blue Earth River crossing west of the town of Amboy, Minnesota. The archaeological survey area is approximately 775 meters in length and encompasses approximately seven acres. The project crosses floodplain, terrace, and bluff landscapes. A total of 52 tests were dug and archaeological site 21BE0283 was identified. The site is a sparse lithic scatter in a fallow field. The site lacks the potential to provide important information on the prehistoric period because it has a sparse and limited artifact assemblage and lacks integrity. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Morrow, Toby A. (2006)

Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Cellular Tower Location in St. Clair, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey completed on behalf of Trileaf Corporation by Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc. The project was undertaken prior to the construction of a proposed cellular tower located in St. Clair, Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed 750 square foot cell tower site did not locate any significant cultural resources. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located in the area and no structures, other than the extant water tower, appear to have been built in the immediate vicinity of the project area. A small number of historic/recent artifacts were recovered from three of the five auger tests excavated in the project area. These are not considered to represent a definable archaeological site and are interpreted to simply represent stray bits of refuse deposited over the area over the past century or so. Based on the results, no further archaeological work is warranted and clearance from an archaeological perspective is recommended for the proposed project.

Stemper, Cliff (2006)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for Part of the SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 4-108-26, or The Proposed Community Bank Site in Mankato, Minnesota

The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological field investigation of the proposed Community Bank building site containing circa 4.17 acres of land in Blue Earth County and in Mankato, Minnesota. The Phase I archaeological field investigation was conducted for Community Bank, of Mankato, Minnesota. Prior to fieldwork, a records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resource surveys was conducted of the project area. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the project area. A historic plat map review between the years of 1851 and 1984 was conducted and one farmhouse was located on the APE. The Phase I archaeological field investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey, followed by auger or shovel testing to determine the existence or non-existence of prehistoric or historic properties on the project area. As a result, no new prehistoric or historic properties were located on the proposed Community Bank building site APE. The Phase I archaeological field investigation examined 100% of 4.17 acres of weeded land and recommends that no further archaeological field investigation is necessary.

Brown

Bangs, Eric W. (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Expansion of the New Ulm Municipal Airfield

This report presents the result of a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed expansion of the New Ulm Municipal Airfield in Brown County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted on behalf of Mead and Hunt, Inc. and the city of New Ulm between November 6 and 9, 2006. Eric Bangs is the Principal Investigator and author. The New Ulm Municipal Airfield proposes to construct a new crosswind runway and taxiway and expand the existing runway to the south. In addition, the portion of Brown County Highway 12 that currently runs through the middle of Section 23 will be relocated to the section's western edge. Written permission was not granted to enter the field of the northern half of this proposed road within Section 23. A visual inspection of the Section 23 side from the fence line did not indicate any archaeological materials. The APE for the runway additions and the roads measures approximately 192 acres, of which 125 were field surveyed. Landowner permission was not granted (in writing) for the remaining 67 acres. No archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey and, after surveying both the higher and some lower potential areas of the original 192 acres, Foth & Van Dyke does not recommend surveying the 67 remaining lower potential acres.

Carver

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

From July to October of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted additional Phase I cultural resources survey in support of the proposed MinnCan pipeline project. This investigation supplements survey work completed in 2006, reported in *Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Pipeline Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota*, and in early 2007 reported in *Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line company's MinnCan Pipeline Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota county, Minnesota - Addendum I*. During the Addendum II field season, no archaeological sites were identified. As a result, no further archaeological work is recommended. In summary, the 2006 and 2007 field seasons completed for the MinnCan project indicated that no NRHP eligible or listed properties will be affected by this project. Given current construction plans, no further cultural resources work is recommended.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

From May to December of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I and II cultural resources survey for the MinnCan Project. The proposed project consists of the construction of a crude oil pipeline, approximately 305.5 miles in length, passing through portions of 13 counties in Minnesota, which are: Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota. The survey was conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc. on behalf of the Minnesota Pipe Line Company. The APE for archaeology includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the pipeline. 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 archaeological sites and Phase II evaluation of one potentially eligible archaeological site. Andrew Bielakowski and Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigators for archaeology. During the Phase I for the MinnCan Project, The 106 Group identified 15 new archaeological sites. Thirteen sites (21CE0065, 21WD0023, 21WD0024, 21TO0030, 21TO0031, 21MO0300, 21MO0301, 21MO0302, 21SN0166, 21MC0013, 21SB0026, 21SC0094, and 21DK0075) are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. A Phase I and II investigation of Site 21WD0025 recommended the site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Phase I for Site 21CE0066 recommended the site as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. This site, however, will be avoided and not affected by the proposed pipeline construction. Six previously recorded and reported sites (21HB0061, 21MCA, 21CRo, 21SB0003, 21SBh, AND 21DKe) were identified within the Minn Can Project corridor. Site 21HB0061 was previously determined to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP. A Phase I survey of the area in which Site 21DKe is located was not completed due to lack of landowner permission; this site area will be surveyed during the 2007 field season. Intensive survey within the four other site areas could not relocate any archaeological resources associated with these sites. Sites 21MCA, 21CRo, 21SB0003, and 21SBh may exist outside this project's APE, but there are no NRHP eligible resources associated with these four sites within the MinnCan Project's APE. The 106 Group identified 21 architectural history properties 45 years of age or older within the APE, of these properties, 17 are segments of railroad lines (both active and inactive). The seven remaining properties are comprised of rural farmsteads or remnants of farmsteads. Four railroad segments have previously been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and four additional railroad segments are recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The remaining properties, both the railroad lines and the farmsteads, are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, one property (the CM&STP Railroad, SC-NMT-008) was not surveyed due to lack of landowner access. Based on historical research on this property, however, The 106 Group recommends that this railroad is not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of historical significance. No further survey is recommended. Although the level of investigation for the potentially eligible railroads was undertaken at the Phase I level, The 106 Group recommends that no further study is necessary for this investigation and that these properties should be treated as properties that are eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group recommends that the proposed project will have no effect to the historic railroad features based on the minimal level of impact that will be made to these properties as a result of the proposed project.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

From April to June of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted additional Phase I cultural resources survey and Phase II testing/evaluation in support of the proposed MinnCan pipeline project. This investigation supplements survey work completed in 2006 and reported in *Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's Minn Can Pipeline Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota*. The archaeological investigation examined pipeline reroutes and parcels where permission to survey was denied by landowners in 2006. No sites were identified as a result of the field survey. However Phase II testing was completed at two sites. The SHPO requested additional testing at these sites in their review of the earlier work. The results of this testing, in conjunction with additional consultation with the SHPO indicated that 21TO0031 is not eligible and 21SB0026 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. MRG and MPL, however, determined that the project corridor would be rerouted to the west of 21SB0026 in order to avoid the site. As a result, Site 21SB0026 will not be affected by the MinnCan Project. The results of the testing at each site are discussed in this report. Two additional archaeological sites (21CE0066 and 21DKe) are discussed in this volume. MPL conclude that site 21CE0066 is located outside of the construction corridor and would not be affected by the project. Information on an avoidance plan are discussed in this report. A Phase I survey of the area in the vicinity of Site 21DKe was not possible in 2006 due to lack of landowner permission. Based on fieldwork performed in 2007, Site 21DKe is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. During the previous 2006 investigation, one railroad property inadvertently was omitted from the survey. The Luce Line Trail, located in McLeod County, crosses the pipeline project. The trail, formerly the Electric Short Line Railroad, previously was evaluated for the NRHP. Following this evaluation, the line was determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with this determination. The trail is discussed in this report. A Phase II investigation of the

barn associated with the Wadena County farmstead (WD-REY-003) was conducted. As a result of this work, the barn is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of historical significance. Furthermore, substantial alterations to the property have resulted in a compromised ability to convey any potential historical significance. Volume II consists of Appendix A, the results maps.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

Northern Natural Gas is expanding its pipeline system throughout Minnesota. The current project, called the Northern Lights Project, involves the addition of nine pipeline segments, primarily in the eastern portion of the state. In conjunction with this expansion, Northern will also increase their network of Town Border Stations. In the fall of 2005 ENSR, on behalf of Northern, contracted with 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC to conduct background research on the proposed pipeline segments, town border stations, and contractor pipe yard locations. The research and report write-up took place during the fall, winter and spring of 2005-2006, and revealed six previously recorded sites within the proposed project areas (21DKaf, 21IA0046, 21RCp, 21SHaj, 21SHs, 21WRbn). Of these sites, one is a possible American Indian burial mound group (21DKaf), and portions of two others have recently been surveyed as another ENSR and 10,000 Lakes Archaeology project. Based on the results of the background research, 10,000 Lakes Archaeology recommended additional survey at the two previously surveyed sites and that archaeological investigations take place in the vicinity of the other four recorded sites. 10,000 Lakes Archaeology on behalf of ENSR and Northern also initiated consultation with the MIAC and OSA regarding the recorded mound group. Surveys were conducted during the spring of 2006. Survey of the previously recorded archaeological sites resulted in the recovery of artifacts at only one location, the recorded burial mound group, site 21DKaf. Two flakes from making stone tools were recovered from this location. Since the exact mound locations were unrecorded, these flakes were assigned site number 21DK0078. Additional testing at the site did not locate any more artifacts. Due to the sensitive nature of this site, Northern agreed to use deep directional drilling to avoid disturbing any possible burials located within the mound group. Survey of the areas deemed to have high potential for containing unrecorded archaeological sites resulted in the recovery of artifacts at three locations. One lithic was recovered from a high terrace/upland area located along the Farmington to Rosemount Junction Branchline (21DK0076), one lithic was recovered on a terrace south of Wolf Creek (21RC0056), and one lithic was recovered in the Middle of the Rosemount, MN Y-Uprate (21DK0077). Additional testing took place at these sites, but did not locate any significant historical cultural features or additional cultural materials. Thus 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC recommends that no historic properties will be adversely affect by the proposed pipeline project.

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Carver Interceptor - Chaska West Interceptor, Phase 2, Carver County, Minnesota

The cities of Carver and Chaska are located on the Minnesota River approximately 30 miles west/southwest of its confluence with the Mississippi. Population growth in both cities has accelerated in recent years and further expansion is anticipated. Following its review of a 2005 Wastewater Treatment Study which assessed future needs and options available for addressing them, the city of Carver decided to pursue an agreement with the Metropolitan Council to connect into the regional treatment facilities at neighboring Chaska and to then abandon the existing city wastewater treatment system. Archaeological Research Services was then retained by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services to conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey within the APE. Following a records and literature search a field investigation was completed along the corridors between November 13 and 22, 2006. The results of the ARS survey and previous investigations indicate that the proposed interceptor would not impact any archaeological resources. The same is also largely true of historic structures. More finalized and detailed construction plans for the areas around these properties should be submitted to and discussed with SHPO.

Ollila, Laurie and Andrew Schmidt (2006)

Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1P653, Carver, Carver County, Minnesota - T115N, R23W, S18

Working for Pinnacle Engineering, Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for a proposed telecommunications tower in Carver, Minnesota. A literature review identified four precontact archaeological sites within one mile of the project area. The literature search also revealed that approximately 100 properties included in the Carver historic district and listed in the NRHP are within the APE for visual effects. Standard archaeological field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. At the time of the survey, sod in the project area eliminated surface visibility; therefore, shovel testing was employed as the method of survey. During a site visit, the Summit architectural historian assessed the potential for direct effects to historic properties within the project area and viewed the proposed project location from other historic properties within the APE for indirect effects in order to assess potential changes to their historic setting. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project. However regarding visual effects, the visibility of the monopole would introduce a prominent modern visual element into many views within the Carver historic district that is out of character with the historic river town. Summit recommends consultation with the SHPO regarding potential adverse effects to the Carver historic district that may result from the proposed telecommunications tower.

Stemper, Cliff (2006)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for Underground Power Line Corridors in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

Heartland Engineering Services proposes construction of underground powerlines that will be installed within the road right-of-way lines to serve new loads to community areas in Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota. The area covers a total of 6.9 miles and 39.5 acres of land. The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological field investigation on three land corridors areas of potential effect. The Phase I field investigation was conducted for Heartland Engineering Services. Prior to fieldwork, a records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resource surveys was conducted for the project areas. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the APE. The Phase I archaeological field investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey, followed by auger or shovel testing to determine the existence or non-existence of prehistoric or historic properties on the project corridors. As a result, no new prehistoric or historic properties were located on the proposed underground line locations. The Phase I archaeological field investigation examined 100% of 39.5 acres of weeded road right-of-way land and recommends that no further archaeological field investigation is necessary for the proposed underground line locations on parts of Carver and Scott Counties.

Cass

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey John and Christine Maxson Preliminary RLS, Cass County, Minnesota

Residential development is planned for approximately eight acres on the south shore of Gull Lake, on Wilson Bay, in Cass County, Minnesota. The area is currently undeveloped and is accessed by a narrow bituminous and gravel road. Survey techniques included surface reconnaissance of the area followed by the excavation of shovel tests in high potential areas. One large cultural resource site was located, 21CA0705. Artifacts include lithic debitage and pottery diagnostic of the Elk Lake Culture (circa 1600 B.C. to 400 A.D.). It is the opinion of the investigators that this site should be evaluated against National Register criteria to determine if it requires further management consideration.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Bill Witt, Howard Lake Preliminary Plat, Cass County, Minnesota

A residential plat is planned for approximately 12 acres on the west shore of Howard Lake, east of Akeley in Cass County, Minnesota. The area is currently undeveloped. Survey techniques included surface reconnaissance of the area followed by the excavation of shovel tests in high potential areas. Two cultural resources were located. Lithic artifacts were recovered indicating the presence of one pre-contact Native American site (21CA???) located in proposed Lot 8. A post-contact site (21CA???) consisting of a large cellar hole and associated wall berms is located in Lot 7. It is the opinion of the investigators that these sites should be evaluated against National Register criteria to determine if they warrant further management consideration.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Sheila Johnson Preliminary Plat, Two Points Area of Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota

Residential development is planned for approximately 37.07 acres on the east side of Ottortail Peninsula on the shore of Leech Lake in Cass County, Minnesota. The area is known as "Two Points". It is located within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation. Most of the project area is currently undeveloped, but there is one house near the lakeshore and unpaved access roads. Survey techniques included literature search, surface reconnaissance of the area, the excavation of shovel tests in high potential areas, and the use of a metal detector. Two cultural resources sites are within the project area. The Two Points Village site, 21CA0009, is located in the northern part of the project area. The village is documented in historic records and is characterized on the ground by the presence of artifacts including gun parts, musket balls, and annuity goods. The second site, the Two Points South Site, located on the south side of Two Points and separated from the other site by a wetland, has two components. The oldest component is represented by a pre-contact light scatter of lithic debitage and ceramic sherds indicative of a Woodland Tradition campsite. The post-contact component includes a probable fur trading post, and Native American occupation and graves. This component is represented by artifacts typical of the fur trade era and the remains of a collapsed fireplace structure, as well as artifacts indicative of subsequent use by Native Americans. At least five Native American graves are well documented for the area, but have not yet been specifically located. It is the opinion of the investigators that these sites should be evaluated against National Register criteria to guide further management decisions. In addition, the location of graves should be further investigated.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Plat for T141N, R28W, Sec 27, Cass County, Minnesota

A plat is proposed for approximately 3 plus acres for housing development in T141N R28W section 27, Cass County. As required by Cass County Ordinance 2006-04, an archaeological survey was conducted to determine if significant cultural resources were present within the proposed plat. No cultural resource properties were noted during archaeological survey. It is the opinion of the investigators that no sites that could yield information important to understanding the cultural history of the area are present within the proposed project.

Olmanson, Thor (2007)

Letter Report: Summary of Ongoing Phase II Treatment of Site 21CA668

This letter report is a brief history of the ongoing Phase III investigations of site 21CA0668 through spring of 2007 and the proposed continuing investigation of this location.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2007)

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the John Beaulieu Lot, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of Lot 9, Block 1, Sugar Point Plat D, in Government Lot 4, Section 26. This investigation was conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Lands Department, in response to plans for the installation of an upgraded septic system within the lot. This investigation resulted in the identification of previously recorded site 21CA0624 within the lot. This multi-component site is represented within this lot by a scatter of historic debris consistent with the Historic Period. Disturbance was observed in the upper layers of the soil in the immediate vicinity of the existing home; therefore, it is the opinion of the investigators that the integrity of the site within the proposed impact zone has been severely compromised. If the proposed improvements are confined to the previously disturbed areas detailed in this report, there will be No Adverse Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. However, due to the presence of numerous cultural properties within the area, all future plans for development within this lot must be reviewed and approved by the LLBO Tribal Historic Preservation Office prior to the issuance of permits for ground disturbing activities.

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Alternate Bena Community Center Site, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of a new Bena Community Center site. A previously favored location for the community center had been surveyed approximately one thousand feet to the east of the current parcel in 2005 with negative results. This survey was conducted at

the request of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Public Works Department. The current investigation resulted in the identification of Site 21CA0689 within the lot. This site is represented by a scatter of historic debris consistent with a maple sugar camp. The project also borders an historic Ojibwe cemetery (21CA0615). A fifty-foot construction buffer from the open cemetery area was recommended and complied with. Site 21CA0689 does not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Site 21CA0615 was avoided with the fifty foot buffer zone. As a further safeguard, monitoring of stump removal by qualified professionals along the buffer margin was conducted. Therefore, it is the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Potlatch Timber Harvest Plot near Sixmile Lake, Cass, County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of a forty-acre plot for the Potlatch Corporation. This investigation resulted in the identification of site 21CA0690 within the lot. This site is represented by a scatter of historic debris and a circular pit feature consistent with mid-twentieth century Historic Period sites. The site is not considered to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, there will be No Adverse Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2006)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Shorewood Minor Subdivision Site on Woman Lake, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, under the direction of Principal Investigator Thor A. Olmanson, conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of approximately 16 acres between November 14 and November 17, 2006. This investigation was conducted for Emmons & Oliver Resources, Inc., subcontracted with Thousand Acres Development, LLC, under the requirements of an EAW for a proposed minor subdivision on the northwestern shore of Woman Lake. Surface examination failed to reveal cultural features or materials, but shovel testing within the project area resulted in the identification of prehistoric lithic scatter Site 21CA0685. This site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, under Criteria A and D, and therefore the completion of the proposed development will have an Adverse Effect to Site 21CA0685. It is recommended that this site be avoided during construction. If the site is avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. However, should avoidance of the site prove unfeasible or impractical, Phase II testing of the site is recommended to evaluate NRHP eligibility prior to any ground disturbing activities within the site boundaries.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2007)

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ridges of Lantern Bay Development Site on Woman Lake, Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, under the direction of Principal Investigator Thor A. Olmanson, conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of approximately 16 acres between November 14 and November 17, 2006. This investigation was conducted for Emmons & Olivier Resources, Inc., subcontracted with Thousand Acres Development, LLC. Surface examination failed to reveal cultural features or materials, but shovel testing within the project area resulted in the identification of prehistoric lithic scatter Site 21CA0685. This site is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, under Criteria A and D, and therefore the completion of the proposed development will have an Adverse Effect to site 21CA0685. It is recommended that this site be avoided during construction. If the site is avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. However, should avoidance of the site prove unfeasible or impractical, Phase II testing of the site is recommended to evaluate NRHP eligibility prior to any ground disturbing activities within the site boundaries.

Chisago

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Clay

Holley, George R. and Michael G. Michlovic (2007)

Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Floodwater Impoundment, Riverton Township, Clay County, Minnesota

A cultural resource survey was conducted in the area of a proposed floodwater impoundment in Riverton Township, Clay County, Minnesota. Impact will involve two borrow areas, three inlet diversions and an embankment. The impacted area comprises about 300 acres in Riverton Township, although most of the area will only be used to store floodwater during spring melts and occasional summer and fall floods. The impact area lies within a cattle pasture in level terrain. Field work was conducted on July 23, 2007 with a crew from Minnesota State University Moorhead. No historic or prehistoric resources were identified in the project area.

Clearwater

Bastis, Kristen J. (2007)

North Dakota Phase 6 Expansion, Cultural Resources Literature Review for Three Substation Expansions, Clearwater and Polk Counties, Minnesota

In November 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources literature review of three proposed substation expansions associated with the North Dakota Phase 6 Pipeline Expansion Project. The review was conducted under contract with Merjent, Inc. on behalf of Enbridge Energy Company, Inc. Enbridge proposes to construct additional structures at three existing pipeline sub stations, Crookston, Brooks, and Clearbrook. According to current project plans some construction at the Crookston and Brooks substations will occur outside the existing substation boundaries; however construction at the Clearbrook substation will be contained within the existing boundaries. The Crookston and Brooks projects are located in Polk County and the Clearbrook project area is located in Clearwater County, Minnesota. No archaeological or architectural history properties have been recorded within one mile of the project area. Because each of the project areas consist of an existing substation and the proposed project areas are located within the areas that were likely disturbed by previous construction of those substations, they are considered to have low potential to contain significant intact archaeological remains. No further archaeological research is recommended for the current proposed Crookston, Brooks and Clearbrook project areas of the ND Phase 6 project. The 500 foot study area defined around the Crookston, Brooks and Clearbrook project areas contained no historic properties or structures of any age, aside from the current substations. Therefore, no further architectural history research is recommended for the current proposed Crookston, Brooks, Clearbrook project areas of the ND Phase 6 project. Should project areas be altered from the current proposal the study areas for cultural resources would need to be adjusted, as appropriate.

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Crow Wing

Kennedy, Laura (2006)

Letter Report: A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Great River Energy Rebuild of the "CO" 69kV Transmission Line, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Great River Energy of Elk River, Minnesota will be rebuilding a segment of its 69,000 kilovolt "CO" transmission line running between the Crosslake Substation northeast of Pelican Lake and the Ox Lake Substation in Manhattan Beach in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. On September 22, 2006 the SHPO requested that a Phase Ia records search and windshield assessment be conducted of the project area. HDR Engineering, Inc. completed the Phase Ia survey on October 4-11, 2006. Due to the proximity of the pole alignment to previously identified habitation and burial mound sites, and the fact that many poles will not be replaced in their former locations requiring excavation at new pole locations, HDR recommend further Phase I testing of approximately 6 miles of the total alignment area. The Phase I survey of the area was completed on November 13-17, 2006. During this survey, 68 shovel tests were excavated at proposed new pole locations along the exiting alignment. All tests were negative for cultural materials. During the survey, no archaeological sites or architectural properties potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP were noted. It is recommended that a determination of No Historic Properties be made for the project and that Section 106 clearance be granted.

Rothaus, Richard (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Wilson Lake 115kV Transmission Project

Phase I cultural resources survey for Great River Energy per SHPO request involves a 12-mile transmission line running from the Mud Lake Substation in Oak Lawn Township to the Wilson Lake Substation in Bay Lake Township, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Ground disturbance will be limited to pole, guy and anchor installations. Approximately 250 to 300 poles will be installed. Approximately 190 poles will be located in areas suitable for archaeological testing. The project

corridor tested negative for archaeological site with one exception. The corridor is dominated by low lying wet areas and wetlands that are not testable using standard archaeological techniques. The majority of the areas examined with soil probes and shovel tests were determined to have been significantly disturbed with no possibility of site integrity. Area 13 (21CW0269) proved the exception and evidenced both intact soils and prehistoric ceramics (three unidentifiable body sherds). The area of the site and intact soils is, however, quite small (less than 200 feet wide). Poles for the 115kV line can be placed on either side of the site, thus avoiding any disturbance. If the project is able to avoid the one identified archaeological site (21CW0269), then there are No Historic Properties Affected and No Adverse Effects to archaeological sites. If the site cannot be avoided, a Phase II/III combined analysis and mitigation is recommended, given the small size of the site. Construction should be allowed to proceed once avoidance or mitigation is chosen.

Watson, Robert J. (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Third Portion of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

In the fall of 2006 and the summer of 2007, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center conducted Phase I and II cultural resources investigations of the third portion of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Investigations were conducted on behalf of the St. Paul District of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, who provided funding for the project. Phase I survey of the project alignment was conducted to investigate the impacts of a new collection system on the archaeological resources on the western side of Mille Lacs Lake, from St. Albans Bay northwards from Linde Road to and in the city of Garrison. In addition to Phase I survey, Phase II testing and evaluation was conducted at three archaeological sites that will be directly impacted by the proposed sewer line construction. Phase II testing and evaluation was undertaken at sites 21CW0086, 21CW0140, and 21CW0226 to determine their eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Based on the testing and evaluation of those three sites, none are recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. No cultural materials, subsurface features or other indicators of the presence of previously reported sites 21CW0138 and 21CW0271 was found within the current alignment.

Dakota

Bielakowski, Andrew (2007)

Archaeological Monitoring for Saint Peter's Church and Cemetery Road Reconstruction Project, Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota

St. Peter's Church and Cemetery is proposing to reconstruct an access road and create a small cul-de-sac to access a paved walkway up to an altar area to serve the undeveloped southeast corner of the cemetery. Due to the high probability of cultural resources in this culturally sensitive area The 106 Group was hired to monitor tree and brush removal as well as the systematic grading of the cul-de-sac and walkway areas in order to identify potential burials or burial features. This took place in April and May of 2007. No archaeological material, burials, or burial features were identified during the monitoring of the tree and brush removal area or cul-de-sac and walkway area. Although archaeological monitoring for the current project did not identify any archaeological resources, there still remains a high potential to discover archaeological sites, burials, and burial features within the property boundaries of the St. Peter's Cemetery. No further work is recommended for the project area based on the current construction plans.

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzynski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda and Timothy A. Tumberg (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Surveys of Three River Crossings (the Mississippi, Vermillion, and Cannon Rivers) for the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

Northern Natural Gas is expanding its pipelines system throughout the state of Minnesota. The current project, called the Northern Lights Project, involves the addition of numerous segments. Three of the proposed segments cross rivers, and were thus recommended for survey by the Minnesota SHPO. These were the St. Michael, MN Branchline Replacement which crosses the Mississippi River near Elk River, the Faribault/24" E-Line which crosses the Cannon River near Faribault, and the E-Line-Willmar Tie-Over which crosses the Vermillion River near Farmington, all in Minnesota. 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC conducted archival and background research and a Phase I archaeological survey of these locations during the fall of 2005. The purpose of this survey was to determine if archaeological or historic resources existed within the proposed construction area, and if so, were the resources potentially eligible for the NRHP. The surveys consisted of a combination of pedestrian surface survey and shovel testing. These surveys did not locate any archaeological resources within the proposed APE, and 10,000 Lakes Archaeology recommends that no additional cultural resource investigation are required at these locations, unless the project is realigned in the vicinity of the river crossings.

Faribault

Maul, Dale E. (2006)

Cultural Resource Scan, Ramsey Crossing EAW, City of Ramsey

On November 17, 2006, Dale E. Maul reviewed the Ramsey Crossing EAW location for a modified Phase I reconnaissance survey. The city of Ramsey had indicated the majority of the project location had been mined for sand and gravels, but did not know the vintage of buildings currently on the site. A literature research was conducted with the SHPO. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified by the literature search. Field review identified no significant cultural resources. It was recommended that no further analysis is needed for archaeological, historical or cultural sites.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Section 106 Review Blue Earth Municipal Airport, Blue Earth, Minnesota, Faribault County

The city of Blue Earth is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment for the expansion of runway 16-34. The project involves lengthening the runway from 3,400 feet to 4,400 feet. On October 11, 2006 the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Archaeologist conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Blue Earth Municipal Airport Runway Expansion location. Prior to fieldwork, background research was conducted using the Minnesota SHPO site files. The study area included all the land owned by the Blue Earth Airport. Field methodology included seven pedestrian transects. The buildings on the Airport property were reviewed and photographed. One building, a maintenance shop constructed in 1943 was investigated. However, the small shop does not display any of the features that the original builders had constructed. The integrity and significance has been compromised by the addition of a peaked roof, addition of a double doorway, and corrugated steel siding placed upon the concrete blocks. The airport does not seem to be associated with prominent persons or an important historical event. Thus it does not appear to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. No precontact, historical, or architectural sites were located on the Blue Earth Municipal Airport Runway Expansion Project. Therefore, no further cultural/historical reviews are recommended. This report recommends under Sections 106, National Historic Preservation Act, that a finding of No Historic Properties Affected be warranted.

Stemper, Cliff (2006)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for the Steinberg Nature Park, Blue Earth, Minnesota - Faribault County

The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological field investigation of the proposed Steinberg Nature Park site containing circa 33 acres of land in Faribault County and in Blue Earth, Minnesota. The Phase I archaeological field investigation was conducted for the city of Blue Earth, located in southern Minnesota. The Steinberg Nature Park is located in west central Faribault County and in southern Minnesota. Prior to fieldwork, a records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resource surveys was conducted for the project area. One previously recorded archaeological site is located within the project APE. It is prehistoric site 21FA0101. A historic plat map review between the years of 1851 and 1989 was conducted and 1 structure was located on the APE. The Phase I archaeological field investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey, followed by auger or shovel testing to determine the existence or non-existence of prehistoric or historic properties on the project area. As a result, no new prehistoric or historic properties were located on the proposed Steinberg nature Park site APE. The Phase I archaeological field investigation examined 100% of 33 acres of land and recommends that no further archaeological field investigation is necessary for the proposed Steinberg Nature Park site.

Fillmore

Justin, Michael (2005)

Letter Report for Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Gjere Sand and Gravel Pit, Chatfield Township, Fillmore County, Minnesota

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. (PEC) completed the Phase I archaeological field work for the proposed expansion at the Gjere Sand and Gravel Pit, Chatfield, Township, Fillmore County, Minnesota. The proposed expansion for the pit is east of the existing pit and will total roughly 5 acres. Both the existing pit and the proposed pit expansion are located on a cultivated terrace adjacent to the Root River. PEC conducted the field work on June 2, 2005 with Michael Justin as Principal Investigator, assisted by Kevin Mieras. PEC found no evidence of archeological deposits with the 350 feet x 600 feet staked area originally proposed by Ulland Bros. for the Gjere Pit expansion. One flake of chipped stone was found at the far eastern edge of the expanded limits for the pit, roughly 800 feet east of the current pit limits.

The find is clear evidence of American Indian occupation of the area. It is, however, an isolated find. Although additional material may be present on the river terrace within the proposed pit expansion limits, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that any other material would most likely be sparse, and be contained entirely within the plow zone of the field. As such, the site most likely does not retain physical integrity, and would not offer much opportunity for research in the future. If the pit expands more than 800 feet east of its present limits, it may be prudent for a more intensive survey of that area at that time.

Freeborn

Stemper, Cliff (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for the Wedgewood Cove Development in Freeborn County, Minnesota

This report documents a Phase I archaeological investigation of part of Section 18-102-21 in Freeborn County, Minnesota. Wedgewood Cove development proposes to build a golf course and residential area on 164 acres of land in which 68.87 acres of that area was considered high potential for prehistoric cultural resources. A historic farmstead was previously platted in 1895 on the area of potential effect, however, no remains of the site were located during the course of the Phase I archaeological survey. The Phase I archaeological survey recorded no other relevant prehistoric or historic properties on the project area of potential effect. Further National Register evaluation for archaeological resources is therefore not recommended.

Goodhue

Schirmer, Ronald (2007)

Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037

This letter reports the field activities during the Minnesota State University, Mankato, summer archaeological field school in May and June of 2006. The academic purpose of the field school was to train students in the basic survey techniques required in common field archaeology. Additional activities including learning to identify mapped and unmapped burial mounds, use of historical maps and initial lab cleaning and cataloging of artifacts. The research purpose of the field school were to revisit previously recorded sites to assess their condition, test areas deemed likely to contain previously unrecorded sites, and assess areas that were recorded by Brower as containing sites that have never been formally recorded. About twenty-five sites were either revisited or identified as part of the survey. Documenting that for as much as is known about Red Wing archaeology there are many sites yet to be discovered and investigated.

Grant

Michlovic, Michael G. (2007)

Cultural Resources Survey of Big Island Shores, Pelican Lake, Grant County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on Pelican Lake, near Ashby, Minnesota as part of the planning process for a small housing development. The impact area of about 5 acres was entirely wooded. Underbrush, smartweed and grass prevented any visual reconnaissance. Shovel probes were placed in three transects over the impact area. A small archaeological site (21GR0048) from the precontact period was identified on the portion of the survey area nearest the lake shore.

Hennepin

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted within Proposed Hermitage Shores, City of Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Lakewest Development Company, LLC is proposing to develop sixteen acres adjacent to Lake Minnetonka in the City of Minnetrista, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The property was formerly part of a larger parcel which, during the second half of the 19th century was owned, in succession, by two brothers: first Captain Frank William Halsted, then Major George Blight Halstead. Both were veterans of the Civil War, and both are, according to historic records, buried on the grounds, in an area thought to be marked by a large boulder on a terrace between the residence and the lakeshore. Systematic walkover inspection through the wooded areas did not indicate the presence of any Native American mound features or of any other man-made surface anomalies other than remnants of two poured concrete foundations presumed to date from the mid- to late 1900s. Numerous good subsoil exposures were visually inspected for exposed archaeological evidence, with negative results. ARS staff then shovel tested all reasonably level uplands near the lake. As agreed in consultation with OSA, no testing was done within 20 feet of the presumed historic graves. All testing proved completely negative.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy (2007)

Letter Report: Trileaf # 14308-SAC Wireless-Sibley Field, 3611 20th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

In April of 2007, personnel from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed co-location on the Folwell Middle School/Sibley Field in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The proposed Cingular antennas will be mounted to the existing smokestack on the roof of the Middle School and will not cause any ground disturbance. The proposed Cingular equipment shed will be located adjacent to the east side of the school. This letter report is submitted in lieu of a formal report. The proposed construction of the Sprint/Nextel Folwell Middle School/Sibley Field cellular tower will likely not have any impact on previously undisturbed soil. Consequently, further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Justin, Michael (2005)

Draft/Partial Report: Metropolitan Airports Commission North Side Storm Sewer Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. was asked by URS Corporation to cooperatively complete an archaeological investigation of a proposed improvement on Metropolitan Airports Commission property. The objective of the investigation was to verify the presence and define boundaries for two previously recorded sites (21HE0337 and 21HE0338), and to record any previously undiscovered site within the project corridor. This report details archeological services associated with the proposed project.

Pratt, Daniel R. (2006)

Metro Transit/Metropolitan Council 28th Avenue Parking Structure, Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Metro Transit/Metropolitan Council proposes to construct a Park and Ride parking structure at 28th Avenue to service the Hiawatha Light Rail Line in Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Under contract to Short, Elliot, Hendrickson, Inc., ARCH³, LLC conducted a Phase IA archaeological investigation for the proposed parking structure between July 25th and August 4, 2006. The goal of the investigation was to 1) compile information regarding the historical land-use of the project area, and 2) conduct limited shovel testing (up to four shovel tests) adjacent to the southeast corner of the project area to determine the integrity of the soil stratigraphy and the potential for the presence of intact pre-contact, archaeological deposits. Field examination and limited soil probing revealed that a large portion of the project area had been significantly affected by earthmoving activities associated with the construction of the existing Park and Ride lot and the landscaping of the commercial property to the immediate south. As a result of the Phase IA archaeological investigation, ARCH³, LLC recommends no additional archaeological surveys or construction monitoring for the project area.

Stark, William E., Jennifer Tworzyanski and K. Anne Ketz (2006)

The Wave Development Analysis of Effects and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The proposed Wave Development project is a private residential development on property currently owned by the Minneapolis Parks and Recreation Board. The proposed development consists of the construction of 38 housing units, a 9,400 square foot spa, a 9,600 square foot restaurant, a wine grotto and 199 below-ground parking spaces on four levels, a lobby and falls overlook, and an outdoor river view plaza and dining area. At its highest elevation, the building would stand 11 stories from the First Street South grade; an additional 3 stories for underground parking will be visible from the West River Parkway elevation. An EAW must be prepared because the development proposes the demolition of contributing archaeological resources within the NRHP-listed St. Anthony Falls Historic District. This report is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the work carried out by The 106 Group under contract with Heritage Development on behalf of the city of Minneapolis as part of the EAW. This study contains two key components; a Phase II archaeological investigation of the proposed development site, and an analysis of effects that the project may have on historic resources within and surrounding the project area. The purpose of the archaeological investigation for the Wave property was fourfold: 1) to identify and describe the extent of archaeological resources in the development site area, 2) to evaluate how those resources contribute to the NRHP district, 3) to determine if there is a way to avoid or reduce adverse impact to historic resources, and 4) to recommend appropriate methods of mitigation if avoidance is not possible. The purpose of the analysis of effects was to determine what effect the proposed project would have on historic resources - both those within the development site and those outside of the development site. During the Phase II investigation four sites were uncovered: the Bassett's Second Sawmill (21HE0363), Columbia Flour Mill (21HE0364), Occidental Feed Mill (21HE0365), and Minneapolis Western Railway Company Railroad Features Associated with the Columbia and Occidental Mills (21HE0365). All sites are contributing resources to the St. Anthony Falls Historic District and are significant under Criterion A and Criterion D.

Tworzyanski, Jennifer L.H. (2007)

Archaeological Data Recovery for the Whitney Hotel (Former Standard Mill) Renovation Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

In April of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted an archaeological data recovery for the proposed Whitney Hotel Renovation project. This project will consist of residential development upon the former site of the Model Flour Mill, Dakota Mill, King Midas Flour Mill, and Standard Flour Mill currently know as the Whitney Hotel. Whitney Partners LLC proposes to convert the former Whitney Hotel property, the historic Standard, into residential condominiums, as well as redevelop the associated plaza into a 42 stall underground parking facility 5 to 11 feet below the current plaza level, with an associated new raised pedestrian plaza. The archaeological data recovery was conducted under contract with Whitney Partners and focuses exclusively on the plaza, which contained the remains of the Model Four Mill, Dakota Mill and King Midas Flour Mill. The purpose of the data recovery was to mitigate the effects to the former mills within the Whitney Mill Quarter Plaza site area through field investigations of features and cultural materials associated with the former mills, and to address a range or research questions previously put forth in the data recovery plan. Over the course of archaeological excavations, staff from the 106 Group uncovered portions of the former mills' foundations, which retained a high degree of structural integrity. The 106 Group recommends the King Midas Mill site (21HE0369) (which encompasses the Model and Dakota mills) as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the flour milling industry in Minneapolis and as a contributing resource to the St. Anthony Falls Historic District (prior to its destruction). Due to a paucity of cultural material associated with the former milling site, the 106 Group recommends the King Midas Mill site as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D.

Hubbard

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Isanti

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance, St. Francis, Minnesota, Anoka and Isanti County, Minnesota

See Anoka County

Itasca

Doperalski, Mark (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Mesaba Energy Project, West Range Plant Site, Itasca County, Minnesota

During August and September of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Mesaba Energy Project, West Range Plant Site. The proposed project consists of the construction of an Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle power plant. The survey was conducted under contract with Excelsior Energy. The project area is located in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project area encompasses approximately 1,344 acres, of which only a portion will likely be impacted by development. Therefore, the APE for archaeology for the West Range Plant Site includes all areas within the project area of proposed construction activities or other potential ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the IGCC power plant. In 2005, the 106 Group completed a cultural resources assessment of the West Range Plant Site, which identified areas of moderate and high archaeological potential within the plant site that would require further testing if they would be impacted by the proposed project. Later that year, a limited archaeological survey of the highest potential areas that would most likely be impacted by development was completed. The current investigation covers the remaining moderate and/or high potential areas within the plant site that will or may be impacted by the proposed development, as currently proposed. The archeological survey area includes approximately 43.2 acres. A total of 676 shovel tests set at 15-meter intervals were excavated to investigate the 43.2 acres of land within the survey area. Andrew Bielakowski served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the project, no archaeological materials were identified. Therefore, the 106 Group recommends no further work within the proposed plant site prior to development.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2007)

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21-IC-238, Proposed Itasca County Lease Lot

A Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted on that portion of site 21IC0238 located on a parcel of land managed by Itasca County. Part of this parcel may be involved in a proposed lease lot. The location is northwest of Grand Rapids and immediately southeast of Inger, Minnesota. The Itasca County Land Department requested an archaeological evaluation of the site, as recommended by the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office. The archaeological work consisted of additional shovel tests and the excavation of formal units. The site yielded Laurel and Brainerd pottery, lithic debitage and tools, fire-cracked rock, animal bone fragments, and a copper needle. Except for a small portion of the site in the vicinity of an existing cabin, the site is undisturbed. It is the opinion of the investigators that the site meets Criteria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places. If the site will be included within the area of the proposed lease lot, we recommend that additional excavation first be carried out to mitigate the potential adverse effects of the project. A portion of the site has been impacted by a small cabin, but undisturbed portions remain in this area. Thus, we also recommend that the area surrounding the cabin either be protected by a prohibition against further soil-disturbance or that the impacts in this area should be mitigated through excavation of the remaining undisturbed area surrounding the cabin. In addition to site 21IC0238, a cellar hole was located within the project area. The area adjacent to this feature is highly disturbed. No further work was recommended.

Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells (2007)

2006, Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a County Timber Harvest Parcel Near Ball Club Lake, Itasca County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of an approximate six-acre parcel for the Itasca County Land Department. This investigation resulted in the identification of a 1960s era collapsed dwelling within the parcel, but outside of the area flagged for logging. This site is represented by a scatter of relatively recent historic debris consistent with the 1960 period. The site is not considered to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, was not assigned a Smithsonian site number, and lies outside of the project APE. Therefore, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed.

2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Kandiyohi

Harrison, Christina (2006)

Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Interceptor, Forcemains, Outfall Corridors and Wastewater Treatment Plant Site, City of Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

During October of 2006, Archaeological Research Services completed a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the new wastewater treatment facility that is currently being designed by Donohue & Associates, Inc. for the city of Willmar in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Major components of the project are a 150-acre plant site and 6.9 miles of 50 feet wide interceptor sewer corridor which will connect the existing plant with the new one. In addition, the project includes 3.3 miles of similar width forcemain corridor, two lift stations and an outfall sewer. The scope of the survey included standing structures. A field inspection was completed on October 23-25, 2006, under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. It was preceded by a records and literature review that focused on the cultural resource files maintained for Kandiyohi County at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist as well as on ARS files compiled for an earlier cultural resource study conducted on the Willmar Municipal Airport property less than two miles north of the present study area. Although ARS was denied access to one property, negative results along the rest of the survey route indicated that this general area has little if any archaeological potential and that the soils also have been deeply disturbed. In addition, areas similar to the unsurveyed parcel and even closer to the creek all proved negative. Following consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist, ARS concludes that no further Phase I survey is needed and that the proposed undertaking would not impact any significant archaeological resources. As the forcemain is constructed through the city, it will presumably utilize the existing streets and should therefore not cause any adverse effect on the historic residences along eleventh Street but further consultation with SHPO will be necessary during the final design process.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Section 106 Review Land Release Request, Willmar Municipal Airport, Willmar, Minnesota, Kandiyohi County

The city of Willmar has requested from the Federal Aviation Administration to release the Willmar Municipal Airport Property (John Rice Memorial Field) from airport activities to be utilized for the expansion of the Industrial Park, since the city of Willmar now has a new Municipal Airport. On November 6 and 21, 2007 Bolton & Menk, Inc. Archaeologist conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Willmar Municipal Airport Land Release Request as authorized by the Federal Aviation Administration. All airport structures have been removed except for a main terminal, a small hangar, and a signal beacon. No archaeological artifacts or prehistoric manifestations were found on the property. A recommendation is that the main terminal and signal beacon are not National Register Eligible. The small hangar may be National Register Eligible under Criterion B, but the structure is in very bad shape. Recommendation to the SHPO would be "No Historic Properties Affected".

Le Sueur

Bradley, Betsy H. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Northern Natural Gas Belle Plaine BL Loop Project, Lanesburgh Township, Le Sueur County, Minnesota

Northern Natural Gas Company (Northern) is planning to install approximately 4.7 miles of 6-inch gas pipeline with associated valves and fittings parallel and adjacent to its existing 6-inch Belle Plaine Branchline, located outside of New Prague, Le Sueur County, Minnesota. Northern's environmental consultant Natural Resource Group, Inc. contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. (Summit) to complete a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed project area. The APE for archaeology includes construction areas, a 200-foot-wide environmental clearance corridor, temporary workspaces, and staging areas. It comprises approximately 140 acres. The APE for architectural history accounts for direct effects from construction and for visual and other indirect effects of the project on surrounding architectural history properties. It comprises approximately 39 acres. Above-grade appurtenant facilities associated with the Belle Plaine Loop Project will be restricted to a tap of the Welcome to Minneapolis TBS #1 B main line at the southern end of the pipeline and a small above-ground valve at the northern end of the project. The archaeological and architectural history investigations included literature search and field survey components. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing. During the Phase I survey, a portion of one farmstead, the Tuma farmstead, was identified within the APE for archaeology. The operational portion of this farmstead with the APE post-dates 1960 and is considered to have extremely low research potential. The architectural history field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of all buildings and structures within the architectural history APES to identify and record buildings and structures 50 years in age or older. One architectural history property, LE-LAN-009, was identified within the APE for architectural history. This farmstead is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Lincoln

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Phase Ia Cultural Resource Inventory Conducted for Xcel Energy, Minnesota 115-kV Transmission Line Between Yankee Substation, Lincoln County, Minnesota and Brookings County Substation, Brookings County, South Dakota

Northern State Power, d/b/a Xcel Energy (Xcel), is proposing to construct a 115kV transmission line between the Yankee Substation in Lincoln County, Minnesota, and the Brookings County Substation in Brookings County, South Dakota. Barr Engineering, Inc., acting as prime consultant for Xcel, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct a records and literature search (Phase Ia Inventory Review) for the project. In summary, it appears that there is enough data, at this point, to conclude that: existing survey data indicated that the area traversed by the Lincoln County segment of Option 1 is more likely than other route options to produce a significant amount of archaeological evidence; there is adequate information available to map areas of apparent archaeological potential once the APE for this project has been narrowed to a preferred route; Xcel should consider having a windshield survey conducted of the final approved route in order to facilitate more specific assessments of current land conditions and perceived field survey needs. Then, once a final design is in hand and specific tower locations have been determined, the observations and survey recommendations made by Xcel Energy's consultants should be forwarded to the relevant state review and compliance officers for their comments. There is little indication, from existing data, that the proposed undertaking would affect archaeological resources of considerable significance. However, should such a resource be identified in the path of the project, it would probably, like most sites already identified in the area, be fairly limited in horizontal extent and therefore relatively easily either avoided by design modification or mitigated by data recovery. Project impact on historic structures would primarily need to be considered if federal involvement triggers a Section 106 review.

Martin

Lueck, Edward J. (2007)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Interconnect Site and Access Roads, Martin County, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted in the Prairie Lake South Archeological Region for TransCanada, Northern Border Pipeline, Omaha, Nebraska. Personnel from the Archaeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls conducted the fieldwork on August 22, 2007. The project area consists of three access roads and a 250-foot-x-150-foot workspace associated with a proposed interconnect site that will provide natural gas to the VeraSun ethanol plant at Welcome, Minnesota. Approximately 12.79 acres were surveyed. A background records search revealed that no archaeological sites or surveys have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. The current evaluation determined that no standing structures would be impacted as a result of the construction activities. No cultural materials were observed within the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the proposed project.

McLeod

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Meeker

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, City of Paynesville and Paynesville Township, Minnesota. Stearns and Meeker County Lake Koronis Recreational Trail Addendum, Southwest Portion

The city of Paynesville, Paynesville Township, Stearns and Meeker County are conducting a cultural resources survey for the Lake Koronis Recreational Trail. This trail received State of Minnesota Bonding funds for recreational trails. This three-mile trail will connect the current trail at Baywater Road to CSAH 20 and then east to 397th Street. On September 5, 2007 the Bolton & Menk Inc. Archaeologist conducted a Phase I Reconnaissance survey for the Lake Koronis Recreational Trail in which pedestrian transect, erosion areas and rodent back dirt piles were reviewed. Three pre-contact sites are within a mile of the western terminus of this trail segment. It is the conclusion of the documentation review and field reconnaissance that no pre-contact or historical sites will be impacted by the trail.

Mille Lacs

Harrison, Christina (2006)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted on Proposed Water Treatment Plant Location, City of Milaca, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey within the proposed location of a water treatment facility to be constructed by the city of Milaca, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. A records and literature search completed at the Minnesota Historical Society on January 30, 2006 was followed by a field review during the week of February 13, 2006. The investigation was conducted under the direction of Christina Harrison who also prepared this report. Existing subsoil exposures proved negative as did most of the testing. Within a consistent scatter of thirty tests placed across the area of highest potential. Two of the tests were positive. In Test #1, from the 1-20 centimeter level a secondary Tongue River Silica flake with apparent use wear along its distal edge and a basalt cobble fragment which appears to have been cracked by heat and features the remnant of a polished surface that indicates its use as a grindstone were recovered. In Test #28 an ovoid bundle shaped river cobble of quartzite-like sandstone, which appears to have been used as a grindstone/hammerstone, with smoothed use areas on the base and back and scattered percussion scarring on the back and two sides were located. Additional testing around Test #1 proved negative. The area has been classified as a "findspot" -- the probable remnant of a small camp or activity area that does not appear to extend west or north into the proposed construction zone. It has been added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as Milaca Rum River Terrace I (21ML0126). Test #28 is also considered an isolated find spot which has been added to the inventory as Milaca Rum River Terrace II (21ML0127). It lies clearly outside of the area that would be graded prior to construction.

Morrison

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis & William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Finn, Michael R., Nurit G. Finn and Toby A. Morrow (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Convoy Live Fire Range, Urban Assault Course, and Infantry Squad Battle Course at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

This report summarizes the results of a Phase I archaeological survey completed by Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc. on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District. In 2006, the Corps contracted with Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc. to conduct Phase I archaeological investigation at Camp Ripley on three tracts within the camp's training areas comprising approximately 406 acres. These areas have been proposed as new training ranges and include an urban assault course, a convoy live fire range, and an infantry squad battle course. This report documents the results of the investigation carried out in the fall of 2006 at the three proposed training area locations. Wapsi Valley Archeology, Inc. conducted Phase I fieldwork in the proposed training areas at Camp Ripley from 11 October through 18 October 2006. Michael Finn served as Principal Investigator and Toby Morrow acted as Field Director for the project. The field investigation consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing that totaled 722 shovel tests in all three training areas. Survey efforts were focused on those areas identified as having high and moderate archaeological sensitivity, corroborated by field observations. Low probability areas consisted of forested hills and steep slopes and were well away from any major drainages with little likelihood of archaeological sites. Three previously unrecorded archaeological sites, all situated around the small wetland/lake in Training Area #72 (Infantry Squad Battle Course Area) were identified during the Phase I survey. Site 21MO0279 is a small prehistoric site located on an upland lobe south of the wetland/lake. Three flakes were found in two shovel test units. Site 21MO0298 is another prehistoric site located on an upland lobe on the southeast corner of the wetland/lake. A total of seven flakes (six quartz, one unidentified chert) were recovered from four separate shovel test units. Site 21MO0299 is a historic refuse dump located adjacent to the northwestern edge of the wetland/lake. A pile of metal, glass, and other debris is concentrated with a scatter of material covering an area of approximately 5 by 5 meters. If avoidance is not possible, than a Phase II investigation is recommended for Site 21MO0297 and 21MO0298. Further documentation is also recommended for the historic dump at Site 21MO0299.

Florin, Frank (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Walk Through Course at Camp Ripley in Morrison 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 for a Walk Through Training Course at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota. The project is sponsored by the Corps and the Minnesota Army Reserve National Guard. The project is situated on wooded uplands on the west side of the Mississippi River. Fieldwork was conducted between May 29 and 31, 2007. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. The Phase I cultural resources investigation included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and 53 shovel tests. No historic properties were identified in the project's APE. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Harvey, Jennifer R. (2007)

Phase II Evaluation Three Farmstead Sites: 21MO239, 21MO258 and 21MO274, Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

This report presented the results of Phase II archaeological investigations at three historic-era farmstead sites, 21MO0239, 21MO0258, and 21MO0274, located within Camp Ripley, in Morrison County, Minnesota. The investigations were completed by Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center (GLARC) on behalf of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District and the Department of Military Affairs, Minnesota Army National Guard. The archaeological evaluation consisted of field investigations, designed to evaluate each site for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 21MO0239 defines an early twentieth century farmstead (circa 1892 to 1932) related to dairy farming that had the potential to contain important information pertaining to the Industrialization and Prosperity (1900 to 1920) and Development of Livestock Industries (1900 to 1940) historical contexts. Archaeological field investigations were conducted in October 2006 and consisted of hand excavation of five strategically placed 1 x 1 meter units. The field investigations, however, yielded only a scant amount of cultural material demonstrating that the site does not appear to contain the archaeological data to address research questions relating to dairy farming during the Industrialization and Prosperity (1900 to 1920) and Development of Livestock Industries (1900 to 1940) historical periods. Based on these data, site 21MO0239 does not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP. Site 21MO0258 defines a possible pioneer dugout site and farmstead that had the potential to contain important information pertaining to the Pioneer Agriculture-Early Settlement (1820 to 1870) historic context. Archaeological field investigation were conducted in October 2006 and consisted of hand excavation of four strategically placed 1 x 1 meter units. The field investigations, however, yielded only a scant amount of cultural material, demonstrating that the site does not appear to contain the archaeological data to address research questions relating to the Pioneer Agriculture-Early Settlement (1820 to 1840) historic context. Based on these data, site 21MO0258 does not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Site 21MO0274 is a twentieth century dairy and hog farmstead that has the potential to provide information relative to mid-twentieth century operational innovations of a diversified farm and to address general research questions relating to the Industrialization and Prosperity (1900 to 1920) and Development of Livestock Industries (1900 to 1940) historical contexts. Archaeological field investigations were conducted at 21MO0274 in October 2006 and consisted of the hand excavation of six strategically placed 1 x 1 m. units. The field investigations, however, yielded only a scant amount of cultural material demonstrating that the site does not appear to contain the archaeological data to address research questions relating to dairy farming during

the Industrialization and Prosperity (1900 to 1920) and Development of Livestock Industries (1900 to 1940) historic periods. Based on these data, site 21MO0274 does not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2007)

Phase II Evaluation of Site U (21MO188), Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota

A Phase II evaluation of site U, 21MO0188, was requested by Minnesota Power for their management/oversight area in the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project. Site U is on the western bank of the Mississippi River approximately five miles south of Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota. Most of the immediate shoreline is owned by Minnesota Power but access is through private property. The impetus for the evaluation was the result of an encroachment by a private landowner who built a boat access across Minnesota Power property. A total of five 1 meter square units were placed at various locations in site 21MO0188. The units were located on a narrow strip along the western bank of the Mississippi River. This strip is owned by Minnesota Power. Only lithic debitage was recovered from the units. Additional Phase I survey was conducted to determine the inland extent of the site. No diagnostic artifacts were found during the evaluation or the Phase I surveys of 2001 and 2006. The sparse lithic materials suggest a single occupation of unknown temporal and cultural association. The evidence does suggest that the site is comprised of small campsites with minimal artifacts between these use areas. The evidence from the evaluation and Phase I surveys indicates that most of the site has received extensive impacts from past agricultural activities. These activities have left only the narrow strip along the river bank with intact cultural deposits. Based on the data recovered and observed it is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP.

Mower

McFarlane, Joseph and Richard Rothaus (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Prairie Star Wind Farm, Mower County, Minnesota

Horizon Wind Energy is constructing a Large Wind Energy Conversion System (LWECS) in Mower County, Minnesota. The LWECS, known as the Prairie Star Wind Farm (formerly High Prairie Wind Farm II) will convert the area's winds into electric power for delivery to the surrounding power grid. Tetra Tech, EC, Inc., consultant to Horizon Wind, commissioned McFarlane Consulting, LLC to complete a cultural resource survey of the proposed Prairie Star wind turbine generator locations, and their corresponding underground electrical line corridors, access roads, substations and above ground electrical transmission lines. Conducted between November, 2006 and June of 2007, the survey met or exceeded requirements set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The Phase I archaeological survey identified two archaeological properties within the project's APE. The archaeological properties, identified as Field Numbers HP2-1 and HP2-3, were assigned Minnesota Archaeological Site Numbers 21MW0051 and 21MW0053 respectively. Intensive field survey determined that both sites are isolated finds from disturbed contexts and are not eligible for NRHP nomination. The third site, the Sue Dougan Farmstead site (Field Number HP2-2), is outside the APE and will not be subject to any potentially adverse effects. The Sue Dougan Farmstead site was assigned Minnesota archaeological site number 21MW0052. In our opinion, the APE has been thoroughly examined. No NRHP eligible archaeological materials and NRHP eligible historic properties were identified within the APE for direct effects. McFarlane Consulting, LLC, hereby assures that the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Prairie Star Wind Farm was performed to meet Minnesota State Historic Preservation Standards and produced negative results. Project clearance is therefore recommended.

Murray

Bakken, Kent, Michael Beck, Laurie Ollila and Andrea C. Vermeer (2007)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Shetek Area Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project, Lake Sarah, Mason, Murray, and Shetek Townships, Murray County, Minnesota

The Shetek Area Water and Sewer Commission is proposing to construct a sanitary sewer collection system and associated treatment ponds in Murray County, Minnesota. In 2004, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE during which five sites were identified as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Subsequently, project plans were revised, resulting in the creation of new areas of impact and, by extension, a revised APE. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area and comprises approximately 85 acres. Due to the high archaeological sensitivity of the project area, the Sewer Commission contracted with Summit to complete Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the project area. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. The Phase I archaeological survey included literature search and field survey components. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing throughout the APE, with the exception of some of the Lake Shetek State Park lands, which were surveyed by the MnDNR Parks archaeologists. Four new sites, 21MU0088, 21MU0089, 21MU0090, and 21MU0091, were identified during the Phase I survey. Two previously recorded sites, 21MU0056 and 21MU0078, were revisited during the Phase I survey. Those portions of 21MU0056, 21MU0078, 21MU0088, 21MU0090, and 21MU0091 within the APE are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 21MU0089 may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The potential eligibility, however, of this site was not fully assessed because construction limits were adjusted to avoid the intact portion of the site before the survey was completed. Should construction plans change such that intact portions of the site will be impacted additional Phase I survey is recommended to assess the potential eligibility of this site for listing in the NRHP. Phase II testing, consisting of the excavation of formal test units, was conducted at 21MU0079, 21MU0080, 21MU0083, and 21MU0084 to characterize and determine the NRHP eligibility of each site. The portions of 21MU0079 and 21MU0084 within the APE are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. If construction plans change such that other portions of these sites will be impacted, Phase II testing is recommended to evaluate the eligibility of these sites for listing in the NRHP. Based on their information potential, the portions of 21MU0080 and 21MU0083 within the APE are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 21MU0080 will be avoided by current construction plans, with the exception of those areas where excavation units were placed during Phase II testing. If construction plans change such that other portion of the site will be impacted, Phase III data recovery is recommended to mitigate effects to the sites. Current construction plans will have an adverse effect on 21MU0083. It is therefore recommended that construction plans be changed to avoid the site. If the site cannot be avoided, Phase III data recovery is recommended to mitigate effects to the site. The following report describes the proposed project, the methods of excavation, the cultural and environmental background of the project area, and the results of the Phase I survey and Phase II testing. It provides evaluations of the four sites studied during the Phase II investigation for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP, as well as cultural resource management recommendations for the project based on plans provided to Summit between January and June of 2006. After the completion of the Phase I and II investigation in April to June of 2006, construction plans for portions of the project area outside of 21MU0080 and 21Mu0083 were revised. The recommendations for the revised areas are provided in appendix E. For the benefit of future researchers, it is noted here that the additional archaeological work recommended in Appendix E and in the body of this report was not carried out prior to construction per the decision of the Sewer Commission.

Nicollet

Arzigian, Constance (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for a County Park at Minnemishinona Falls, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Phase I investigations were conducted at a 2.86 acre parcel of land bordering Minnemishinona Falls, purchased by Nicollet County for a park. Shovel testing on the lower terrace identified a Late Woodland site (21NL0140) with abundant lithics, ceramics, calcined mammal bone, Madison Cord Impressed and Madison Plain ceramics and a triangular point preform. Deposits are concentrated between 10 and 40 cm, but some extend to 70 cm below ground surface. Shovel testing on the upper terrace and slopes found limited prehistoric cultural material and disturbance from recent construction. The lower terrace portion of the site appears eligible to the National Register based on integrity of buried deposits with ecofacts, diagnostic artifacts, and potential to answer research questions; the upper terrace is not considered a contributing part of the site for the National Register. Construction of a foot bridge across the Falls gorge and foot paths along the margin should not impact intact archaeological deposits. Fencing along the outer margin might impact the site; if necessary, mitigation could be conducted in the specified areas to be impacted by construction.

Norman

Mulholland, Susan C., M. Patrice Farrell, Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2007)

Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations for Bridge 5816 Replacement on CSAH 3, Norman County, Minnesota and County Road 13, Traill County, North Dakota

Phase I archaeological and geomorphic survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted for S.A.P. 54-603-10, replacement of Bridge 5816 over the Red River of the North in Norman County, Minnesota and Traill County, North Dakota. The project area is west of Shelly, Minnesota and includes a realignment of CSAH 3 in Minnesota and County Road 13 in North Dakota to the south of the present road corridor. No previously reported sites were recorded in or adjacent to the project area but the area is considered to have high potential in all depth ranges under Mn/Model. Phase I survey identified one pre-Contact site, the Vettel site (32TR750) in North Dakota. Backhoe testing following the Deep Site Testing Protocol developed by the MnDOT identified a probable buried A horizon associated with a slight elevation within the site boundaries. Phase II evaluation on the Vettel site by one formal excavation unit indicates cultural materials are located only on the surface and in the plow zone. No significant cultural deposits were associated with the buried A horizon at depth, although scattered bison bone was recovered. Concave to horizontal satins were common in the trenches but are considered to be natural pedogenic stains concentrated at former land surfaces with indication of widespread burning. No sites were identified on the Minnesota portion of the project. The Vettel site on the North Dakota portion of the project appears to be present only in the plow zone so is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations for Minnesota Bridge 6632/North Dakota Bridge 09-142-04.0 Replacement on CSAH 39, Norman County, Minnesota and County Road 26, Cass County, North Dakota

Phase I archaeological and geomorphic survey was conducted for S.P. 54-369-32, replacement of Minnesota Bridge 6632/North Dakota Bridge 09-142-04.0 over the Red River of the North in Norman County, Minnesota and Cass County, North Dakota. The project involves widening of CSAH 39 in Minnesota and elevation of County Road 26 in North Dakota along the present road corridor. Only one previously reported site (21NR0058) was recorded in the project area in Minnesota. However, the meander belt area in the North Dakota portion is considered to have high potential in all depth ranges under Mn/Model. Phase I survey identified two new pre-Contact sites (32CS5053 and 32CS5054) in North Dakota and expanded the area and materials of the known site (21NR0058) in Minnesota. Backhoe testing following the Deep Test Protocol developed by MnDOT identified buried A horizons within the meander belt in the North Dakota portion but no cultural materials were associated with those buried land surfaces. Site 21NR0058 on the Minnesota portion of the project appears to be an artifact scatter present only in the plow zone so is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Site 32CS5054 on the North Dakota portion also appears to be an artifact scatter in the plow zone and is also recommended as not eligible. Site 21CS5053 is outside the APE as presently defined; only small amounts of cultural materials were recovered within the APE and are probably secondary redeposition. No evaluation was conducted. Therefore no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project.

Otter Tail

Butler, Todd L. (2006)

Letter Report: Phase IA Archaeological Survey of CSAH 1 South of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance investigation of CSAH 1 south of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The APE includes a provisional 100 feet from the center line on both sides of existing CSAH 1 for a distance of approximately 7.1 miles. The investigations included a review of archaeological records, baseline environmental information, review of 19th and 20th Century maps, visual inspection, pedestrian survey of the proposed construction corridor, and selective subsurface testing of the Mustinka River crossing to help assess the potential for buried sites or other historically significant archaeological resources within or near the proposed construction corridor. No new prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were identified. There is potential for as many as 13 historic farmsteads along the project corridor. The current investigation found no evidence of precontact archaeological sites, or intact foundations or standing structures associated with potential historic sites within the project corridor examined. The project corridor follows the existing disturbed public ROW of CSAH 1, and much of that private easement has been disturbed by modern development that includes residential and road construction or cultivation. No further archaeological investigations are recommended in association with the project as currently designed.

Pennington

Holley, George R. (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Reconstruction of CSAH 31 from North Limits of Thief River Falls North to CSAH 18, Pennington County

The following report presents the results of a Phase I cultural resource survey of a proposed reconstruction of a county road located north of the city limits of Thief River Falls, North Twp., Pennington County, Minnesota. The project area comprised an area of ca. 1.75 linear miles adjacent to Thief River. The impact area lies within agricultural fields, residential lawns, and developed areas. Projected impact will involve lowering the present road and grading the existing r.o.w. on both sides of the road to encourage drainage. Field work was conducted during July 2-3, 2007. The field work was undertaken by personnel from Minnesota State University Moorhead. No historic or prehistoric resources were identified that might be impacted by the planned construction.

Terrell, Michelle (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Bridge 57516 and Associated Street Construction, Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota

Two Pines Resource group, LLC conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Bridge 57516 project in Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota during May 2007. The purpose of these investigations was to determine whether the areas of potential effect for the proposed bridge and its associated street construction contain any intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. During the study no archaeological sites were identified within the project area. No further archaeological work is recommended for this undertaking.

Polk

Bastis, Kristen J. (2007)

North Dakota Phase 6 Expansion, Cultural Resources Literature Review for Three Substation Expansions, Clearwater and Polk counties, Minnesota

See Clearwater County.

Doperalski, Mark, Miranda Van Vleet, Jennifer L.H. Tworzyanski & Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Crookston Flood Control Project, Sampson's and Jeromes Additions, Crookston, Polk County, Minnesota

During September, October and November of 2007, The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Crookston Flood Control Project - Sampson's and Jeromes Additions. The proposed project consists of a multistate flood control system along the Red Lake River in Crookston, Minnesota. The survey was conducted under contract with Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc on behalf of the city of Crookston. 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 investigation also included a Phase I geomorphological survey to determine if any deeply buried paleosols were evident within the project area that could potentially contain archaeological materials. The project area includes approximately 131.2 acres. Shovel testing was conducted on all high potential areas identified during the visual reconnaissance survey, with the exception of 1.21 acres which were inaccessible at the time of the current survey due to a lack of landowner permission. Andrew Bielakowski served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. No archaeological materials were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey for the Crookston Flood Control Project - Sampson's and Jeromes Additions. Buried soils were identified in three of the four general areas of the project area during the Phase I geomorphological survey. The 106 group recommends Phase II geomorphologic trenching in portions of the project area. During the Phase I architectural history survey 238 properties 45 years in age or older were identified. Of the 238 properties surveyed, 223 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and will not be affected by the proposed project. Two of the surveyed properties have been previously listed on the NRHP. One, the Crookston Carnegie Public Library, is listed individually. The Crookston Commercial Historic District, which was listed on the NRHP in 1984, contains seven contributing and four non-contributing buildings within the boundaries of the study area. Additionally, on one property, a railroad line of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, has been previously determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. The proposed levee construction is not anticipated to have any adverse effect of the Carnegie Library, Crookston Commercial Historic District, or St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The Phase I survey identified one architectural history property, the Winter Sports Arena, as being potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group recommends further research on the property to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Pope

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Hackberry Creek Park Proposed Development, Pope County, Minnesota

Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted on lands proposed for development as Hackberry Creek Park, a recreational vehicle park. The project is located in Pope County, Minnesota, on the south shore of Lake Minnevaska. The entire project area was walked and shovel tests were placed in areas of good to moderate potential for containing subsurface sites. Visibility for surface features such as berms, pits or mounds was good. One cultural resource site was located. It is characterized by lithic debitage indicative of an early campsite or village. No Native American cemeteries, such as burial mounds, were observed within the project area. This site could be avoided by increasing the setback in the area of the site, but this would reduce the area available for lot development. If the site cannot be avoided, we recommend that the site be evaluated to determine if the protective measures or data recovery should be undertaken prior to development of the property.

Ramsey

Harrison, Christina (2006)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed West Keller Pond Project, City of Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota

The Ramsey Washington Metro Watershed District is currently working with the city of Maplewood, Minnesota, to construct a water quality treatment pond (West Keller Pond) on Ramsey County property on the west side of Keller Lake in Maplewood. Archaeological Research Services was retained to complete the recommended archaeological survey. Following a records and literature search the field review was completed under the direction of Christina Harrison during the week of September 25, 2006. Once visual inspection of all deeply disturbed areas and shovel testing of the vegetated, less disturbed uplands had proven negative, ARS staff concluded that the proposed undertaking would not impact any archaeological resources.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2007)

Archaeological Documentation of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company East Seventh Street Station Site (21RA55) for the Globe Roofing Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

In the summer and fall of 2006, the St. Paul Port Authority (SPPA) conducted an environmental cleanup of the former Globe Building Materials, Inc. factory site in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. During excavations for the cleanup, walls of the basement of the former Twin City Rapid Transit Company East Seventh Street Station were exposed. The SPPA consulted with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, who requested that the walls be documented prior to demolition. The SPPA therefore contracted with Summit Environsolutions, Inc. to complete the documentation, which consisted of mapping the walls by hand and through Global Positioning System technology, as well as photographing them in both digital and 35-mm formats.

Renville

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Toren/Schwarzrock gravel Pits, Renville County, Melville Township

Renville County Division of Environment and Community Development is conducting an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the Toren/Schwarzrock Gravel Pit proposed expansion. On October 23 and 26, an archaeologist from Bolton & Menk, Inc. conducted a Phase I Reconnaissance survey for the Toren/Schwarzrock gravel Pit expansion. Property owners were interviewed, farm structures were analyzed, and a pedestrian survey conducted for archaeological, historical, and architectural manifestations. The visibility for ground surface was 75% to 100% throughout the project area. This analysis included a review of an area that has been bulldozed, which contains modern agricultural/construction discarded material. Plowed/disked fields, rodent back dirt piles and cut banks were reviewed for artifacts. Structures were analyzed in the southwestern portion of the project area, in which none meet the NRHP eligibility criteria. No archaeological, historical, or architectural sites were found. The two gravel pits do have a modicum of importance in the fact that this area was the place that supplied aggregate for the building of TH 212. Also, these pits have been operation of and off in some fashion, since the 1920's. It is recommended that no further cultural resource review be conducted for the Toren/Schwarzrock Gravel Pits.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Parcel in Renville County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the Indian Health Services for Section 106 compliance of proposed septic improvements on one parcel in Renville County, Minnesota; the parcel is outside the Lower Sioux Community and is private land. However, it is in proximity to the Birch Coulee Battlefield Historic Site. Pedestrian walkover was conducted on the entire APE of the parcel with shovel testing in appropriate locations identified in the field. No previous historic properties were identified in or adjacent to the parcel by a search of the SHPO database. The Birch Coulee Battlefield (21RN0018) is 1/4 mile to the west. No artifacts or surface indications of historic properties were observed in the parcel, which is near an existing house on the upland overlooking Birch Coulee. Some areas of disturbance were present in the parcel. A finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for this project.

Rice

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda and Timothy A. Tumberg (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Surveys of Three River Crossings (the Mississippi, Vermillion, and Cannon Rivers) for the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Dakota County.

Rock

Buhta, Austin A. and Nathan R. Green (2006)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Rural Electric Cable Corridor, Rock County, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted for Sioux Valley Energy, Colman, South Dakota. Personnel from the Archaeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls conducted the fieldwork on August 17, 2006. The project area consists of an approximated 12,400-foot-x-30-foot corridor associated with the proposed installation of a buried electric cable. Approximately 8.54 acres were surveyed. No archaeological sites have been recorded within the immediate confines of the project area. The current evaluation determined that no standing structures will be impacted as a result of construction activities. No cultural materials were observed within the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the proposed project.

Finn, Michael R. (2006)

Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Cellular Tower Location Near Beaver Creek, Rock County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey completed on behalf of Trileaf Corporation by Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc. The survey encompassed an area of a proposed 180 foot, self supporting cellular tower located east of Beaver Creek, Rock County, Minnesota. No cultural resources were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed cell tower location. Because of a lack of any significant cultural resources in the project area, it is recommended that no additional archaeological work is necessary for this project.

Roseau

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2007)

Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Cultural Resources on the Roseau Flood Control Project, Roseau County, Minnesota. Final Contract Report

This archaeological cultural resources investigation was conducted for the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) on the Roseau Flood Control Project in and around the City of Roseau, Roseau County, Minnesota. The Corps contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct the investigation; the investigation was conducted by Susan Mulholland as Principal Investigator and Stephen Mulholland as field director. The Scope of work for this investigation outlined two main objectives. Phase II testing and evaluation was requested on four previously identified archaeological sites (21RO0037, 21RO038, 21RO0039 and locality 257-4) to determine eligibility to the NRHP. In addition, Phase I survey was requested on previously unsurveyed tracts for the Roseau Flood Control Project. Field work was conducted between June 14 and July 14, 2007. Phase II testing and evaluation included three units on 21RO0037, three units on 21RO0038, four units on 21RO0039, and two units on locality 257-4. Shovel testing was also conducted on site 21RO0039. In addition, Phase I survey consisting of pedestrian walkover in plowed fields and shovel testing in vegetated areas was conducted on the previously unsurveyed parcels. One parcel was added to the project, a reroute of the southern end of the diversion channel. The Phase II testing and evaluation indicated that two sites, 21RO0037 and 21RO0038, are not eligible for the National Register. The cultural deposits on these two sites are sparse and scattered; both natural and man-made disturbance was indicated on both sites. In addition, field locality 257-4 was determined to represent natural deposits rather than cultural activities; the only materials recovered were bone fragments that mostly appear to be sun-bleached rather than burned. In contrast, site 21RO0039 is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Two occupations are represented, one attributable to the Terminal (late)Woodland. The plow zone has caused impacts to that occupation but the older occupation appears to contain intact deposits at a greater depth. In addition, the site has potential significance for post-Contact contexts associated with recreational activities. No evidence of previously unrecorded cultural deposits was recovered from the Phase I survey. Of the four sites discovered during previous investigation, only one is recommended as eligible for the National Register. Site 21RO0039 is located at the northern end of the diversion channel, at the junction of the Roseau River and Hay Creek. This site has the potential to add significant information on Terminal (Late) Woodland and possibly older cultural contexts in this area of the Northern Red River Valley. Avoidance of the site area is recommended but would require redesign of the north end of the project. If the site cannot be avoided, Phase III data recovery is recommended prior to earth disturbing activities.

Scott

Bielakowski, Andrew P. (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Monitoring for The Landing Development Project, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

From October 2005 through June 2006, The 106 group Ltd. conducted a series of archaeological investigations within The Landing (formerly Historic Murphy's Landing) project area. In an effort to improve the infrastructure at The Landing, which will provide a better experience for visitor, Three Rivers Park District will implement a development plan that identifies site issues, opportunities, needs, challenges, and proposed future development plans. The archaeological investigations were used to inform and assist in the planning of these proposed plans. The primary objectives of the archaeological investigations were to determine whether the areas to be affected by the proposed disturbances associated with The Landing Development Plan contain any archaeological resources, and if so, if those resources are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The archaeological investigations consisted of Phase I archaeological survey and archaeological monitoring. The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted the Phase I archaeology surveys under contract with SRF Consulting Group, Inc., and the archaeological monitoring under contract with Three Rivers Park District. The Landing is an 85.5 acres parcel located on the south bank of the Minnesota River in Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. The APE consists of all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the implementation of "The Landing Development Plan." Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator. In October 2004, a concept master plan for Historic Murphy's Landing (now known as The Landing) was prepared by The 106 Group Ltd. and accepted by the Three Rivers Park District Board. From November 2005 through June 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a series of Phase I archaeological surveys and monitoring to address the concept master plan's archaeological needs in areas known or anticipated to require ground disturbance, in order to inform the future design process. The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted Phase I archaeological surveys within the River Town area and at the proposed location of the Landing Education Center as well as archaeological monitoring of the parking lot, River Town and Berger Farm areas. Either no archaeological materials were identified, or archaeological materials were found in a heavily disturbed context. For these investigations, The 106 Group Ltd. Recommends no further archaeological

work within the tested areas prior to development. The 106 Group Ltd. conducted Phase I archaeological surveys within the west parking lot and Pond Grist Mill areas as well as archaeological monitoring of the Ryan Farm and Berger Farm barn. During these archaeological investigations artifacts were uncovered that extend the boundaries of two previously recorded sites (21SC0024 and 21SC0081). Within these areas, if other ground-disturbing activities are proposed, additional archaeological testing or monitoring should occur based on the nature of undertaking. In December 2006 the development plan was finalized, identifying site issues, opportunities, needs, challenges, and proposed future development plans. Archaeological work at The Landing will continue based on the needs of the development plan. As a result, remaining tasks still need to be completed as development plans progress.

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for The North Sanitary Sewer Interceptor Project, City of Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota

During the fall of 2006, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) was retained by the city of Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota, to conduct a reconnaissance level cultural resources investigation as part of the preparation of an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the proposed North Sanitary Sewer Interceptor. Following a records and literature review conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society and OSA, ARS staff, under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator, inspected the segments of the project route on three separate days, the work done in phases as ARS had to wait for property owner permission to access some of the areas. Results proved negative and indicate that no significant cultural resources would be adversely impacted by the proposed undertaking. Although such resources, as indicated, are common in this area, they do not tend to occur on the type of northward facing, fairly steeply sloping terrain that is traversed by the proposed sewer route. Rather, they tend to be located either up on the bluff tops or on the terraced flood plain along the river, areas completely avoided by this undertaking.

Stemper, Cliff (2006)

A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for Underground Power Line Corridors in Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Sherburne

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda and Timothy A. Tumberg (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Surveys of Three River Crossings (the Mississippi, Vermillion, and Cannon Rivers) for the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Dakota County.

Harrison, Christina (2007)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CR 89 From CSAH 1 to 283rd Avenue, Baldwin Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota

The Sherburne County Highway Department is proposing to resurface and make limited alignment changes to CR 87 from the intersection with CSAH 1 north one mile to the intersection with 283rd Avenue. The intent is to stay within the existing 66 foot right-of-way with slight changes in the horizontal and vertical alignment and to provide paved shoulders if possible. Having consulted with the Office of the State Archaeologist about the archaeological sensitivity of this area, System G, on behalf of Sherburne County, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct a Phase I review along the entire area of potential construction impact. Following a records and literature search at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist, a field investigation was completed on August 11 and 12, 2005 under the direction of Christina Harrison. No archaeological evidence was identified outside the 21SH0013 perimeters and a preliminary report of those negative findings was submitted at the time. The preparation of this final report was delayed by the perceived need for further comments from and consultation with the OSA regarding 21SH0013. However, this process can only be completed once construction plans have been fully developed, ARS has now been asked to finalize the report. Although the negative survey results along the project route east of site 21SH0013 indicate that this segment of the proposed undertaking would not adversely affect any archaeological sites, there is still the need to prevent any adverse impact on site 21SH0013 by developing the final construction plans for this segment in consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Rothaus, Richard (2007)

Clear Lake Township Gohman Property, Phase I Archaeological Survey

A Phase I archaeological survey is required for any land acquired through the Regional Park Grant Program. The land to be acquired is in Sherburne County, located in Clear Lake Township along the Mississippi River and consists of approximately 63 acres. Known sites are present in the general region of the project area. A Phase I survey was conducted using the guidelines of the SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota. The study area includes a lower terrace located within the Mississippi River flood plain, and an upper terrace on top of the valley's east wall. Both areas have high archaeological potential. Both terraces have been farmed for decades. Survey located woodland sites with strong Middle Mississippian associations on both terraces (21SH0059 and 21SH0060). Current plans are for the areas to be planted with natural vegetation and used as a county park. This usage does not in and of itself require any further archaeological investigation. A Phase II/III investigation should be required if any ground disturbing development or activity is planned.

Sibley

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

St. Louis

Holven, Adam and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Embarrass Switching Station, and Phase I Architectural History Survey and Analysis of Effects of the Minnesota Power/Great River Energy 115 kV Tower to Embarrass Transmission Line Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota

In November 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey and architectural history analysis of effects for the proposed Minnesota Power

(MP)/Great River Energy (GRE) 115 kV Tower to Embarrass Transmission Line project area. The investigation was conducted under contract with Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. for MP. MP/GRE propose to construct a high voltage transmission line from Tower to Embarrass, Minnesota, approximately 14 miles in length including a substation, a switching station, and two additional low-voltage transmission line circuits. Andrew Bielakowski, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. William E. Stark, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Embarrass Switching Station portion of the Tower to Embarrass Line project, no archaeological sites were identified. The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary within this portion of the project area. However, a Phase I archaeological survey of the remaining portion of the project route will be conducted in 2007. During the Phase I architectural history survey, the 106 Group identified four architectural history properties of 50 years in age or older within the APE. The Height of Land Portage is listed on the NRHP as a historic district. The proposed project crosses a portion of this historic property. Because of the lack of physical evidence of the historic portage within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project area, the 106 Group recommends that the proposed project would have no adverse effect on this historic property. A five-mile segment of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad is located within the proposed project APE. The 106 Group recommends that the segment within the proposed project area is a contributing segment to this historic rail corridor. Because the proposed project would not impact the historic property's key historical characteristic--its route--the 106 Group recommends that the proposed project would have no adverse effect on this historic property. The remaining two architectural history properties located within the APE are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Mulholland, Stephen (2007)

Letter Report: Recommendations for Government Lot 10 Hinsdale Island, Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota

On August 15, 2007 personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Island Ridges Development on Hinsdale Island in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. While conducting the Phase I survey Bear Island Surveying requested that, if time permitted, the field crew conduct a very brief visual examination of the portion of the Government Lot 10 shoreline that was not included in the proposed Island Ridges development. Inspection of the area located a hill that has what appears to be a piled earthen mound at its apex. The mound is ovate in shape, approximately 3 to 4 meters north to south and 4 to 5 meters east to west. No artifacts were observed on any of the exposed surface areas below the mound nor was any subsurface examination conducted on the possible mound or adjacent bench. The OSA has assigned the possible mound a state site number, 21SL1017, for tracking purposes. Since subsurface testing was not conducted, it is unknown if any pre-Contact sites other than the possible mound locality exist on Government Lot 10. It is recommended that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted prior to the development of any lots. Any proposed development may also require a visit to the possible mound locality for verification by the Minnesota State Archeologist.

Mulholland Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Smart Bay LLC Parcel on Smart Bay in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County Planning and Zoning commission and the Bois Forte Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the proposed Smart Bay Development of a parcel on Smart Bay in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The parcel is private property with private funding for the project. Consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office was conducted. Pedestrian walkover survey was conducted over the examination parcel with shovel testing in locations where appropriate (higher potential areas). Cultural materials were recovered in one location on lot 6 (as platted), comprising fifteen lithic artifacts, one small quartz arrowhead, two ceramic body sherds, and three pieces of burned bone from eight positive shovel tests. The positive shovel tests were located on both a lower and upper bench of a peninsula on the east side of Smart Bay. Two sets of diagnostic artifacts were recovered, including a small eastern triangular arrowhead indicating a Terminal Woodland component and two Laurel body sherds indicating an Initial Woodland component. A post-Contact occupation was also identified from the building foundation remnants recorded on the site. The site has been designated 21SL1018. The area of the pre-Contact site has received some minimal disturbance from use for recreational activities. The post-contact component has been extensively disturbed by the removal of the structures. Avoidance of the pre-Contact portion of the site is recommended by expanding the shoreline set-back; if avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation consisting of a formal excavation is recommended to determine if the site is eligible for the National Register. The remaining areas of the parcel were negative for pre- and post-Contact materials. No indication of burials was observed in the parcel.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Island Ridges Parcels on Hinsdale Island in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Bois Forte Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the proposed Island Ridges Development of two parcels on Hinsdale Island in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The parcels are private property with private funding for the project. Consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office was conducted. Pedestrian walkover survey was conducted over the examination parcels with shovel testing in locations where appropriate. (higher Potential areas). Cultural materials were recovered in one location on lot 6, comprising two lithic artifacts from two positive shovel tests (21SL1016). The positive shovel testes were located on a user developed campsite on the west side of Hinsdale Island. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore no determination of age or cultural affiliation can be made at this time. The area has received some minimal disturbance from use by campers. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation consisting of a formal excavation is recommended to determine if the site is significant. The remaining areas of the two parcels were negative for pre-Contact materials. No indications of burials, was observed in either parcel.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for CSAH 47 (S.A.P. 69-647-08, C.P. 8258), St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed CSAH 47 (SAP 69-647-08, CP 8258) reconstruction project between Trunk Highway 53 and CSAH 7 in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of CSAH 47 with some minor road realignments. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing survey. Much of the project area was only marginally testable; primarily areas adjacent to wetlands. Areas within the project that had steep slopes, wetland and at a distance from water resources were excluded from the shovel testing survey. A total of 38 shovel tests were placed in seven areas of the survey parcel. The entire area received pedestrian walk-over. No pre-Contact cultural materials or other surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed during the Phase I survey. No surface indications of burials were identified within the project area, although the Independence Cemetery is adjacent to the project. One previously reported post-Contact structure, the Independence School No. 58/Town Hall, is located near the project area. This structure had been previously determined, by the SHPO, to be not eligible for the NRHP. A No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Black Bay Parcel on Black Bay in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County Planning and Zoning Commission and the Bois Forte Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the proposed Black Bay parcel on Black Bay in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The parcel is owned by Wilson Lake, LLC; it is private property with private funding for the development project. Consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office was conducted. Pedestrian

walkover survey was conducted over the examination parcel with shovel testing in locations where appropriate (higher potential areas). No pre-Contact cultural materials were recovered during either the walkover or shovel testing. One post-Contact locality was identified, the Black Bay Camp/Resort. This facility appears to be too recent to be eligible for the NRHP. No indications of burials was observed in the parcel. A finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for the Black Bay Development project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the LAWCON Project, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed 18 acre LAWCON project south of the unbuild Davis Street, north of Baylis Street and Oak Bend Drive, and east of Connecticut Avenue (not constructed) in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve the construction and development of trails, possible boardwalks and minimal use of interpretive signs. The future use of the project area will be for public recreation and outdoor education. 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 8 shovel tests were placed in two areas of the survey parcel. The entire area received pedestrian walk-over. One set of post-Contact surficial features of indeterminate age and function was identified. These features were determined to not warrant a state site number and recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No pre-Contact cultural materials or other surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. One topic of particular local concern is the postulated presence of burials. No surface indications of burials were identified within the project area. A No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on Three Parcels in St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the Indian Health Services for Section 106 compliance of proposed septic improvements on three parcels in St. Louis County, Minnesota; two are on the Fond du Lac Reservation and one in Duluth. Pedestrian walkover was conducted on the entire APE of each parcel with shovel testing in appropriate locations identified in the field. No previous historic properties were identified in or adjacent to the parcels by LeRoy Defoe, Cultural Resources Specialist for the Reservation, or in the State Historic Preservation Office database. Phase I survey was conducted on all three parcels, including both pedestrian walkover and shovel testing. No artifacts or surface indication of historic properties were observed. The two parcels on Reservation are in a pine plantation and have received extensive disturbance in the past; no indications of an A horizon were seen in the shovel tests. The parcel in Duluth is on a sloping hillside and contains two previous sanitary systems as well as a structure that disturbed the ground. A finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland (2007)

Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2006 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Management of the cultural resources on the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project includes monitoring of historic properties; the primary focus has been on prehistoric archaeological sites on the existing shorelines since they are accessible and have the greatest potential for impacts. The site monitoring in 2005 was to 22 sites that required annual monitoring; an additional 13 sites required monitoring every three years and 7 sites were problematic. Of these sites, 21 have been evaluated as eligible to the National Register and 21 are unevaluated. In addition, 14 historic sites were monitored in 2005; 5 require annual monitoring, 7 require monitoring every three years, and 2 were considered destroyed and dropped. A total of 34 prehistoric sites were monitored in the 2006 field season, which included those requiring monitoring every three years as well as annual. The classification of only three sites were changed in 2006; 25 sites require annual monitoring and 10 required monitors every three years. A total of 42 prehistoric sites are still on the monitoring list, of which 14 are unevaluated and 7 are problematic. Two historic sites were monitored in 2006. Of the 13 historic sites, 6 will require annual monitors. Visits to four sites are recommended to review mitigation options.

Stearns

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark, and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Maul, Dale E. (2007)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, City of Paynesville and Paynesville Township, Minnesota, Stearns and Meeker County Lake Koronis Recreational Trail Addendum, Southwest Portion

See Meeker County.

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance, Spring Hill, Minnesota, Stearns County Sanitary Forcemain

The city of Spring Hill is conducting an archaeological review under a Small Cities Development Grant for a Sanitary Forcemain from the city of Spring Hill to the city of Greenwald. On August 14, 2007 the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Archaeologist conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for the Spring Hill to Greenwald Sanitary Forcemain Project. Pedestrian transects, core tests and rodent backdirt piles were analyzed along the pipeline alignment. No pre-contact artifacts were found during this survey. One historical site, Bridge No. 2800 was located on Spring Hill Township Road 343, crossing Stony Creek. The box culvert bridge is in deteriorating condition. The sanitary forcemain will not impact the bridge as the pipeline will go under Stony Creek at 36.39 feet east of the western edge of the bridge and it will be drilled at a minimum of 6 feet under the bridge invert. The other historical site in the City of Greenwald, St. Michael's Catholic Church will not be impacted, as this site is not near the pipeline alignment. It is recommended that no further cultural resource review be conducted for the Spring Hill to Greenwald sanitary forcemain pipeline.

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, City of Paynesville and Paynesville Township, Minnesota, Stearns County, Lake Koronis Recreational Trail, Phase IV

The city of Paynesville and Paynesville Township is conducting a cultural resource survey for the Lake Koronis Recreational Trail, Phase IV. This two-mile trail will connect with TH 23 to the east and the Glacial Lakes Trail to the northwest. Survey consisted of a literature review for known archaeological sites and pedestrian transects along the project corridor. Field review was completed on May 25, 2007 by the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Archaeologist. This Phase I Reconnaissance survey for the Lake Koronis Recreational Trail included review of pedestrian transects, erosion areas and rodent back dirt piles. Three historic sites are near Cemetery Road, but will not be impacted by the trail alignment. No archaeological sites will be impacted by the trail alignment. It is recommended that no further cultural resource review be conducted for the Lake Koronis Recreational Trail Project, Phase IV.

Rothaus, Richard (2007)

Rockville Township Phase I Archaeological Survey

A Phase I archaeological survey is required for any land acquired through the Regional Park Grant Program. The land to be acquired is in Stearns County, located in Clear Lake Township along the Sauk River and consists of approximately 294 acres. A variety of techniques were used to examine the large area of the park. Approximately 52 acres of the park was examined using selective subsurface testing and another 89 acres had visibility sufficient to conduct pedestrian survey. Two previously identified sites (21SN0037 and 21SN0038) in the project area could not be confirmed by this investigation, and the mapping of these sites is problematic. No further consideration of these sites is necessary. This study indicates that 21SN0035 and 21SN0039 are best treated as a single site and a new boundary for 21SN0035/0039 has been proposed. While there are mound like features in the project area, there is no certainty that these are burial mounds. The very light lithic scatter in the project area seems to indicate that this area on the north side of the Sauk River was an ancillary use area and the larger archaeological presence is on the south side of the river at 21SN0040 and 21SN0041. A Phase II/III investigation should be required if any ground disturbing development or activity is planned in the area of the newly proposed 21SN0035/SN0039 boundary. The OSA should be contacted if development is planned in the area of the possible mounds.

Todd

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark, and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Wadena

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark, and Jennifer Tworzynski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Greg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Waseca

Gronhovi, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Winona

Boszhardt, Robert F. (2007)

An Archaeological Assessment of the Brink Property Upper Mississippi River Wildlife Refuge Winona, Minnesota (Special Use Permit # 32574-07001)

In January of 2007, Fastenal Corporation contracted the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center to undertake an archaeological assessment of a storm water outlet that touches upon US Fish and Wildlife property at Winona, Minnesota. The archaeological field work was undertaken in early January of 2007. No new subsurface investigations were allowed in the floodplain area under conditions of the Special Use Permit issued by the Refuge Manager. Because the winter had been relatively mild before that time, there was no snow cover and no ground freeze. Indeed, conditions were well suited to undertaking the archaeological assessment. The assessment examined a small exposed profile on the north side Riverview Drive; where the end of the outflow pipe was visible surrounded by spoil piles from a relatively small-scale excavation (ca 3x2 meters). The profile revealed a layer of recent road fill over a buried A-Horizon. The A-Horizon, almost certainly represents the original surface of the land, prior to the construction of Riverview Drive. Approximately 1.5 meters wide x .2 meters deep of buried A-Horizon was exposed, in addition to clumps of associated soil in the spoil piles. These were carefully examined with negative results. The surface of the adjacent Brink Property was also systematically walked for signs of potential cultural features. That effort identified an abandoned gravel road bed leading from Prairie Island Road west into a mature floodplain forest on the brink property and turning north to a swamp. In addition, a cluster of large limestone rocks was located in the central portion of the floodplain forest, approximately 50 meters north of the storm water outflow. The blocks may represent an historic foundation, but no such structure was located on historic maps of the area. Based on the archaeological assessment of the extant storm water outflow from the Fastenal property, beneath Riverview Drive, and onto the Brink Property, no evidence of archaeological resources were identified in the area already impacted or potentially impacted from the outflow waters. A gravel roadbed and possible historic foundation remains were located further north on the Brink Property. The Fish and Wildlife Service may desire to further investigate the possible foundation to determine the actual function and age of this cultural resource.

Dowiasch, Jean (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Cobblestone Creek Development along Highway 17 in Winona, MN

In August of 2007 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted by Phillips Development Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed residential development located in Winona County, Minnesota. A cultural resources assessment of the entire 270 acre development parcel was conducted by the 106 Group Ltd. In 2005. As a result of their research, several locations within the project were designated as "Areas of High Archaeological Potential." The city of Winona requested that Phillips Development Inc. have a Phase I survey conducted on those high potential areas which would be developed, including part of the proposed roadway and portions of four lots. The area survey encompassed approximately 2.8 acres. The survey was undertaken in advance of the construction of the road and several lots within the development. Shovel testing and pedestrian survey were undertaken within the project area. No cultural materials were recovered, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended within the project area. Historic features relating to a 19th Century farmstead are located just outside the project area. Current plans call for preservation of these features in their entirety. If these were to be adversely impacted by future construction, additional Phase I survey of those areas would be recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Marnach House Whitewater State Park, Winona County, MN

In August of 2007 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted by Whitewater State Park to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey at the Marnach House, an historic homestead built between 1857 and 1860. The house is located in Winona County, Minnesota. Due to mold and water concerns in the house. The Minnesota Historical Society was asked to examine the house and make recommendations to alleviate the problems. The MHS recommended several types of drains be installed along the building foundation to eliminate water seepage into the house. An archaeological survey of the areas to be disturbed was recommended, as the house is listed on the NRHP. The survey was completed prior to drain installation. No significant cultural materials were recovered during shovel testing of the project area, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Wright

Bielakowski, Andrew and Jeff D. Anderson (2007)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipe Line Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. Addendum II

See Carver County.

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jeff D. Anderson, Mark Doperalski, Adam Holven, Jeanne-Marie Mark, William E. Stark, and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)

See Carver County.

Doperalski, Mark, Jeff D. Anderson, Andrew Bielakowski, Jeanne-Marie Mark, Gregg Mathis and William E. Stark (2007)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Carver County.

Gronhovd, Amanda and Timothy A. Tumberg (2006)

Phase I Cultural Resource Surveys of Three River Crossings (the Mississippi, Vermillion, and Cannon Rivers) for the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota

See Dakota County.

Justin, Michael A. (2007)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed TH 12 Road Realignment, Expansion and Trail, Wright County, Minnesota

HDR Engineering, Inc was contracted by the MnDOT to conduct an archaeological survey for the proposed Trunk Highway 12 road realignment, expansion and trail in Delano, Wright County. Planned improvements include widening and realigning TH 12 at its intersection with CSAH 30, adding a frontage road, and other improvements. A total of 32 shovel and auger tests were excavated in several parcels within the project area. HDR's investigation of the project area resulted in no new archaeological properties identified.

Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard E. (2007)

Phase II National Register Evaluation of Archaeological Site 21YM97 on Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Upper Sioux Indian Community conducted a Phase II investigation of archaeological site 21YM0097. The site was evaluated because future expansion of the adjacent Doncaster/Union Cemetery will impact the site. There is evidence for historic and prehistoric components present within the site, although no features were found. The historic and prehistoric components(s) are located almost exclusively in the plowzone and disturbed by nearly 150 years of farming. The integrity of the two components at site 21YM0097 has been lost and they are not eligible for the NRHP. Expansion of the cemetery will not affect historic properties.

Statewide

Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan (2007)

MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2006 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 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 2006, the Program conducted reviews for 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. Archival research, field research or a combination of the two was conducted for seventeen projects in nine counties; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at fourteen project areas. Other activities conducted by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program include 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 2006 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2006 and in most cases do not include all text and images for the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Field investigations were completed in the following counties: Cass, Chisago, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Mahnommen, Mille Lacs, Pine, and Wabasha

Magner, Michael A., Stacy Allan and LeRoy Gonsior (2007)

MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2006

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2006 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 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 requirement 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 2006, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects, habitat improvement projects and land transactions involving State lands in 31 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 47 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 six project areas. Many of the properties acquired during the year by the Division of Fish and Wildlife included standing structures, all of which were determined not to meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2006 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 2006 and in most cases do not include all the text and images from the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Projects in the following counties involved field investigations: Big Stone, Blue Earth, Chippewa, Chisago, Crow Wing, Dodge, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Renville, Rice, Steele, Swift, Waseca, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George (2007)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2006

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review project undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2006 field season. This program is in its twenty-third year and is completed under an agreement between the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota DNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews in 2006 were completed for development-related projects including construction for trails, water access rehabilitation, sewer rehabilitation, golf course rehabilitation, camper cabins, road realignments, connectivity (fiber optic) lines, a fishing pier, swimming beach rehabilitation, and a park entrance sign. Two projects involved surveys for non-construction-related reasons, an archaeological site documentation project and a deer enclosure project. During the 2006 field season, 23 new reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 15 state parks and one continuing reconnaissance project was continued at Fort Ridgley State Park. Four office reviews were completed for projects not requiring field investigation. Intensive archaeological testing was completed following two reconnaissance surveys. Both intensive testing efforts were completed at Father Hennepin State Park, one for a sewer rehabilitation project within site 21ML0015 and one for a swimming beach rehabilitation project. An additional intensive archaeological testing and construction monitoring project was undertaken at Fort Ridgley State Park for evaluating archaeological sites and cultural landscape issues within a proposed golf course rehabilitation project. In 2006, thirteen of 23 field projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. Sixteen archaeological properties were identified or further studied as a result of the surveys and intensive testing. Fieldwork was completed in four National Register Historic Districts.

Field reviews were undertaken in the following state parks: Bear Head Lake, Father Hennepin, Fort Ridgley, George Crosby Manitou, Glacial Lakes, Gooseberry Falls, Itasca, Jay Cooke, Lac qui Parle, Lake Carlos, Lake Shetek, McCarthy Beach, St. Croix Wild River, Sakatah Lake, Sibley, and William O'Brien.

Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

2007 Sites List

Site Number	Author	Title
Aitkin		
21AK0103	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted at Pete's Retreat, Malmo Township, Aitkin County, Minnesota
21AK0105	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Rice River Bridge 900 (S.A.P. 01-599-32), Aitkin county, Minnesota
Anoka		
21AN0039	Justin, Michael A., Steven Blondo and Kate Livingood	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Five Proposed Borrow Areas for CSAH 145 in Anoka County, Minnesota
21AN0041	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0128	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0166	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0167	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0168	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0169	Tworzynski, Jennifer L.H.	Anoka North Central Business District W.D. Washburn Sawmill Phase II Evaluation and Phase III Data Recovery for the Second Avenue Realignment, City of Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota
21AN0170	Doperalski, Mark D. and Jennifer L.H. Tworzynski	Phase I and II Archaeological Survey for the Bunker Hills Regional Park Land Exchange Project, Andover, Anoka County, Minnesota
Becker		
21BK0113	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase II Evaluation of Two Archaeological Sites, Proposed Rock Lake Plat, Becker County, Minnesota
21BK0114	<i>ibid.</i>	
Beltrami		
21BL0064	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21BL0169	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0170	Adams, Amanda, Adam C. Holven, and Katherine A Guidi	Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 21BL170 (Diamond Point Park Site) for the Diamond Point Park Redevelopment Project, City of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0205	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21BL0249	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase II Testing of Site 21BL249 and Site 21BL267 along the Scenic Highway, CSAH 39, in Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0267	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0274	Doperalski, Mark and Jennifer L.H. Tworzynski	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Birchmont Drive Project, Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0275	Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21BL0276	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0277	<i>ibid.</i>	
Benton		
21BN0027	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CSAH 13 Between CSAH 1 and Co. Rd.58 in Mayhew Lake Township, Benton County, Minnesota (S.A.P. 05-613-12 and 13)
Big Stone		
21BS0064	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Investigation along County Highway No. 63 Between C.S.A.H. 38 and 300' South of C.R. 60, Almond and Big Stone Townships, Big Stone County, Minnesota C.P. 06-633-06
21BS0065	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0066	<i>ibid.</i>	

Blue Earth

21BE0280	Magner, Michael A., Stacy Allan and LeRoy Gonsior	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
21BE0281	<i>ibid.</i>	
Carver		
21CRo	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark, and Tworzynski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
Cass		
21CA0009	Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey Sheila Johnson Preliminary Plat, Two Points Area of Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0615	Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Alternate Bena Community Center Site, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0624	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the John Beaulieu Lot, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0668	Olmanson, Thor	Letter Report: Summary of Ongoing Phase II Treatment of Site 21CA668
21CA0673	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0684	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
21CA0685	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Ridges of Lantern Bay Development Site on Woman Lake, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0685	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Shorewood Minor Subdivision Site on Woman Lake, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0686	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
21CA0687	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0688	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0689	Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Alternate Bena Community Center Site, on the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0690	Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Potlatch Timber Harvest Plot near Sixmile Lake, Cass, County, Minnesota
21CA0691	Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells	2006 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0705	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey John and Christine Maxson Preliminary RLS, Cass County, Minnesota
Chisago		
21CH0102	Magner, Michael A., Stacy Allan and LeRoy Gonsior	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
21CH0103	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
21CH0104	<i>ibid.</i>	
Clearwater		
21CE0065	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark and Tworzynski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
21CE0066	Doperalski, Anderson, Bielakowski, Mark, Mathis and Stark	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I
21CE0067	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2006
Cottonwood		
21IC0248	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
Crow Wing		
21CW0086	Watson, Robert J.	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Third Portion of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
21CW0140	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0226	<i>ibid.</i>	

21CW0269	Rothaus, Richard	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Wilson Lake 115kV Transmission Project
21CW0270	Watson, Robert J.	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations of the Third Portion of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
21CW0271	<i>ibid.</i>	
Dakota		
21DK0075	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark and Tworzyanski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
21DK0076	Gronhovd, Amanda	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota
21DK0077	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DK0078	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DKaf	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DKe	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark and Tworzyanski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
21DKe	Doperalski, Anderson, Bielakowski, Mark, Mathis and Stark	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota Addendum I, Volume I
Douglas		
21DL0144	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2006
21DL0145	<i>ibid.</i>	
Faribault		
21FA0101	Stemper, Cliff	A Phase I Archaeological Field Investigation for the Steinberg Nature Park, Blue Earth, Minnesota - Faribault County
Fillmore		
21FL0124	Justin, Michael	Letter Report for Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Gjere Sand and Gravel Pit, Chatfield Township, Fillmore County, Minnesota
Goodhue		
21GD0039	Schirmer, Ronald	Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037
21GD0040	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0048	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0049	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0085	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0097	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0143	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0181	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0254	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0255	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0256	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0257	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0258	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0259	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0260	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0261	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0262	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0263	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0264	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0265	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0266	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0267	<i>ibid.</i>	

21GD0268	<i>ibid.</i>	
Grant		
21GR0048	Michlovic, Michael G.	Cultural Resources Survey of Big Island Shores, Pelican Lake, Grant County, Minnesota
Hennepin		
21HE0337	Justin, Michael	Draft/Partial Report: Metropolitan Airports Commission North Side Storm Sewer Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0338	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0363	Stark, W.E., J. Tworzyanski and K. Anne Ketz	The Wave Development Analysis of Effects and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0364	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0365	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0366	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0369	Tworzyanski, Jennifer L.H.	Archaeological Data Recovery for the Whitney Hotel (Former Standard Mill) Renovation Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota
Hubbard		
21HB0061	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark and Tworzyanski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
Isanti		
21IA0046	Gronhovd, Amanda	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Previously Recorded Sites and Areas with High Potential for Archaeological Sites for the Northern Lights Pipeline Project, Minnesota
Itasca		
21IC0238	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21-IC-238, Proposed Itasca County Lease Lot
Koochiching		
21KC0104	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
Lake		
21LA0115	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
Mahnomen		
21MH0020	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2006
McLeod		
21MC0013	Bielakowski, Anderson, Doperalski, Holven, Mark, Stark and Tworzyanski	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the Minnesota Pipeline Company's MinnCan Project, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wadena, Todd, Morrison, Stearns, Meeker, Wright, McLeod, Carver, Sibley, Scott and Dakota Counties, Minnesota (Volumes I - III)
21MCa	<i>ibid.</i>	
Mille Lacs		
21ML0015	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2006
21ML0126	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted on Proposed Water Treatment Plant Location, City of Milaca, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0127	<i>ibid.</i>	
21ML0130	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior and Douglas C. George	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2006
Morrison		
21MO0188	Mulholland, Stephen L, Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue	Phase II Evaluation of Site U (21MO188), Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0239	Harvey, Jennifer R.	Phase II Evaluation Three Farmstead Sties: 21MO239, 21MO258 and 21MO274, Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0259	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0274	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0297	Finn, Michael R., Nurit G. Finn and Toby A. Morrow	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Convoy Live Fire Range, Urban Assault Course, and Infantry Squad Battle Course at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0298	<i>ibid.</i>	

21MO0299	<i>ibid.</i>	
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Pope		
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