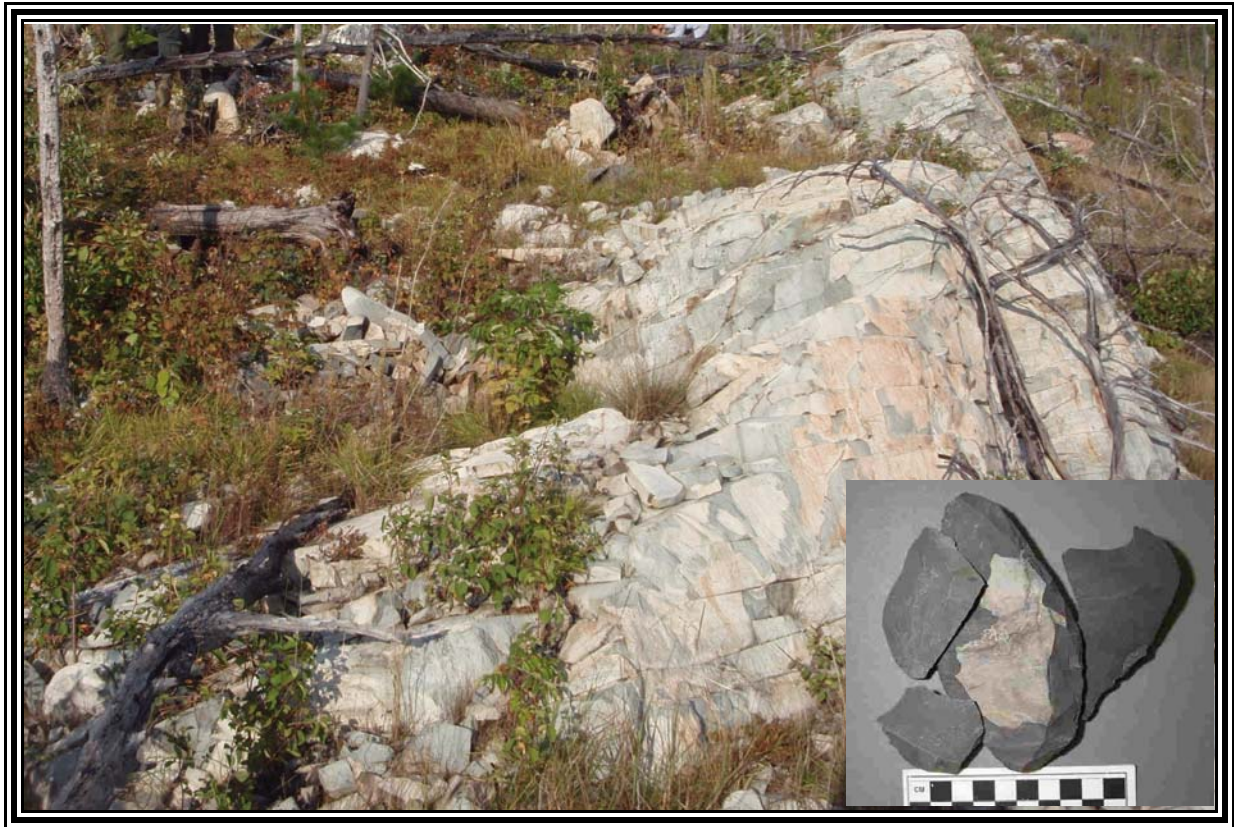


ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2010 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
February 2012

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Cover photo: Siltstone outcrop in BWCA, photo by Stacy Allan. Reproduction siltstone biface crafted by Dan Wendt. In 2010 these outcrops were identified as significant prehistoric quarry sites.

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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 2010 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 2010 about projects completed in 2010, 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

February 2012

Aitkin

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2010)

Maritime Heritage Minnesota Mississippi River Aitkin County Survey Report

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) has long held that a systematic remote sensing survey of the Mississippi River to locate possible nautical and underwater archaeological sites was overdue. Until the Mississippi River Aitkin County Survey, no project has ever been designed to thoroughly investigate the bottom of a body of water in Minnesota with the specific purpose to find unknown archaeological sites. MHM chose the Mississippi River in Aitkin County for this project because the only two known steamboat wrecks in the Mississippi River within Minnesota's borders lie within the specific 104 mile stretch of river in Aitkin County, the Swan and Andy Gibson. There is the possibility that the remains of the steamboats City of Aitkin/George H. Houghton, Lee, Walter Taylor, and Fawn as well as remnants of landing sites, piers, docks, personal launches, and flatboats may be found here. And this stretch of the river is nearly unchanged since steamers stopped running between Aitkin and Grand Rapids in 1921. Additionally, the US Army Corps of Engineers ceased dredging operation in the early 20th Century, thus increasing the chances of locating submerged cultural resources that are at least partially intact. The data produced during this survey provides MHM with numerous dive sites to investigate. Lastly, this project will be used as a template and case study for other side and down imaging sonar surveys of the remaining miles of the Mississippi River and its tributaries along with several Minnesota lakes that saw significant waterborne traffic. This project represents a first step that establishes an efficient and effective system that allows for the systematic survey of Minnesota's waterways for maritime, nautical and underwater archaeological sites that have remained undocumented for too long.

Anoka

Harrison, Christina (2009)

Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Proposed East Bethel Water Reclamation Project, City of East Bethel, Anoka County, Minnesota

Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) proposed to construct a water reclamation facility to provide municipal wastewater treatment for the city of East Bethel, Anoka County, Minnesota. The area is currently served by private septic systems. New residential and commercial development will be required to connect to the municipal system. Treated effluent will be applied to rapid infiltration basis on two sites and will also be applied on a golf course. Field inspections were conducted during the second half of September and first week of October, 2009, 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 Anoka County at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist. Survey at all five project feature locations produced negative results. The negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed undertaking would not impact any significant archaeological resources.

Beltrami

Terrell, Michelle M., Jammi Ladwing and Michelle Porwoll (2009)

Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21BL0289 for Improvements to Three Island Lake County Park, Beltrami County, Minnesota

In May and September of 2009, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey as well as a Phase II archaeological evaluation of site 21BL0289 (Three Island Lake Park) in anticipation of improvements to Three Island Lake County Park in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The work was performed under contract with the MnDOT and Beltrami County. This work was directed by the Cultural Resource Unit of the DOT and overseen by the Beltrami County Natural Resource Management. The project area encompasses the proposed location of a parking lot, shelter, and the removal of an existing gravel-surfaced loop drive within the park. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of shovel testing at 10-m intervals in order to determine the boundary of 21BL0289 and assess the distribution of artifacts within that boundary. The Phase II investigation consisted of the excavation of six 1-x-1 meter formal test units in order to evaluate the significance of the site. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. Based on the information gathered during the Phase I and II archaeological investigations, 21BL0289 was the site of a Woodland-period fishing camp with a strong Blackduck-Kathio Complex association. The site also contains evidence for the repeated use of these resources from the Early Woodland (Brainerd) through Late Woodland (Sandy Lake) periods. Furthermore, the site produced datable material, evidence of a feature, and well-preserved and extensive faunal remains. Evaluated within the context of a resource procurement and processing property type as outlined in the Woodland Tradition Multiple Property Documentation Form, 21BL0289 is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, because it contains (1) cultural materials associated with the procurement and processing of fish, as well as (2) diagnostic artifacts that allow it to be associated with a particular Woodland cultural complex. If impact to 21BL0289 cannot be avoided, Two Pines recommends that an appropriate level of treatment for this significant cultural resource be determined in consultation with the SHPO.

Blue Earth

Olmanson, Thor (2010)

Letter Report: Phase I Survey of Three City Lots for a National Guard Facilities Maintenance Shop in Mankato, Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

The Minnesota Army National Guard proposes to construct a Facilities Maintenance Shop adjacent to an existing Mankato Armory facility. The total project site consists of approximately 6.44 acres immediately to the south of the existing armory. Surface reconnaissance and soil coring of this project area produced negative results for the presence of cultural materials, and a historical records search identified no significant owners or uses of the lot. It is our recommendation 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.

Brown

Morrow, Toby A. (2009)

Phase I Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Expansion of the Springfield Municipal Airport, City of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota

This report documents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey completed by Wapsi Valley Archaeology, Inc. on behalf of Mead & Hunt, Inc. The project involves proposed modifications to the Springfield Municipal Airport, Brown County, Minnesota. The proposed improvements to the airport include constructing a new taxiway parallel to and on the northeast side of the existing runway. Future plans may also include extending the northwestern end of the existing runway and proposed taxiway. The total area examined for this project measures approximately 30.9 acres (12.5 ha). Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites were present within the project boundaries. In addition, examination of historic maps revealed no historic structures in this area. No significant cultural resources were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey. It is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations are necessary for this project.

O'Brien, Mollie M. and Tylia Varilek (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Bridge 9200 Replacement Project, Courtland and New Ulm Townships, Nicollet and Brown Counties, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Transportation will be using Federal Highway Administration funds to replace Bridge 9200 over the Minnesota River in New Ulm. The project also widens the TH 14 road approaches from two to four lanes. MnDOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological investigation within the project area. Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator. The entire road approach consists of an elevated causeway built to avoid flooding due to fluctuating river levels. Because the road will be expanded to four lanes, additional fill will be added to the causeway, widening it by 50 feet. The Phase I archaeological investigation included literature search and field survey components. Summit staff completed background research at the SHPO on April 20, 2010 and completed the fieldwork on August 30 and 31 and September 1, 2010. The field survey included shovel testing as well as bucket auguring for deeply buried sites. No archaeological sites were identified in the areas that were systematically shovel tested during the Phase I archaeological investigation. The remaining portions of the APE are sloped, disturbed, occupied by the Minnesota River, fill section of TH 14 or a low seasonally wet floodplain with low potential to contain archaeological sites. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary prior to or during the construction for this project.

Carlton

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Harlis Road (T-363) Reconstruction, Carlton County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction and realignment of Harlis Road in Carlton County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by Carlton County, the Minnesota DNR and private land holders. The project APE is a corridor approximately 1.5 miles long and has a width of up to 66 feet within the construction area. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover of the project APE identified one pre-Contact archaeological site, 21CL0032, but shovel tests placed at the find spots were negative. In addition to the archaeological site, a historic linear feature, an abandoned railroad grade, was identified within the APE. The grade had been extensively disturbed in the past by both construction and recreational activities. It is recommended that both the site and the portion of the railroad grade that will be crossed by the road be considered as not eligible for the NRHP. Based on the Phase I survey results a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for the project. No additional archaeological work on the project is needed.

Mulholland, Susan C. (2010)

Archaeological Survey for the Thomson Tower, Near Forebay Lake on Jay Cooke Road, Jay Cooke State Park, Carleton County, Minnesota

A radio tower was proposed by Minnesota Power for a parcel north of the Forebay Lake within Jay Cooke State Park, Carlton County, Minnesota. Archaeological survey was recommended as the area is located within the St. Louis River Hydro project (#2360) and had not been included in previous survey projects. In addition, visual impacts of the tower on three Historic Districts in Jay Cooke State Park were assessed. The survey recovered various post-Contact artifacts in the vicinity of an irregular depression; the road to the tower parcel was rerouted to avoid the depression and associated artifact scatter. The tower parcel itself was negative for evidence of cultural materials. Each of the Historic Districts was visited and photographs taken toward the tower location to assess the viewshed. It is recommended that the tower parcel and second flagged road reroute have no direct impact on previously unknown historic properties. The visual impact of the tower on the three Historic Districts in Jay Cooke State Park is considered to be minimal to nonexistent. It is recommended that a No Properties Affected determination be made.

Carver

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Chaska Creek Corporate Park EAW Review, Chaska Township, Carver County, Minnesota

The city of Chaska in Carver County, Minnesota is preparing an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for an approximately 80 acre parcel. The parcel is still completely rural in character and still under cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of Chaska Creek. During the last week of November 2009, ARS staff completed records/literature and field reviews in a manner consistent with state and federal requirements for reconnaissance level survey. All survey results proved negative as described. Judging by the negative results of this investigation, the proposed development of this area should not impact any

archaeological resources.

Schmidt, Andrew J. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the County State Aid Highway 11 Improvement Project, Carver County, Minnesota

Carver County will be using Federal Highway Administration funds for proposed improvements to CSAH 11. The purpose of the project is to improve traffic flow on CSAH 11 through the re-alignment of curves, addition of shoulders, and repaving of the roadway in Chaska Township in Carver County, Minnesota. The MnDOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete Phase I cultural resources studies within the project area. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for archaeology, and Andrew Schmidt served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The Phase I archaeological investigation included literature searches and field survey components. During the Phase I survey, which consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing one archaeological site was identified. Site 21CR0151 cannot be associated with a specific historic context, has extremely low artifact density, and did not exhibit evidence for potential features. The site is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further archaeological work is recommended for this site prior to or during construction. For architectural history, the Phase I architectural history survey included three houses, six farmsteads and one farmstead fragment. None of the architectural history properties is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Trocki, Patricia (2010)

CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations East Union Conversion Project, Dahlgren and San Francisco Townships, Carver County

CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations is proposing to install approximately 11,604 feet of 2-inch-diameter and 9,369 feet of 4-inch-diameter plastic natural gas pipeline in Dahlgren Township and San Francisco Township, Carver County, Minnesota. The installation of the proposed 2-inch and 4-inch-diameter pipeline will be completed within existing road rights-of-way. A corridor, not to exceed 10- feet-wide will be disturbed during construction activities. This letter report provides the results of literature review and archaeological field investigation as requested by the SHPO. A review of site files was conducted on September 7, 2010. One listed property (King Oscar's Settlement) and two alpha sites (21CRab and 21CRf) were identified within the project area. On September 8, 2010, an archaeological field investigation as conducted by Patricia Trocki and Jennifer Ritter. Patricia Trocki served as the Principal Investigator. Visual inspection of the 10 foot-wide workspace for the proposed gas pipeline confirmed that most portions of the project were disturbed by previous road construction, utility installation, and a tree farm or consisted of areas lacking topographic prominence without proximity to previously recorded sites or water resources. No significant archaeological resources were located within the project boundaries. Because the proposed project will be constructed within existing road right-of-way and will be entirely subsurface, the project will have no effect on King Oscar's Settlement. Based on the results of this investigation, Center Point Energy believes that the East Union conversion project would not affect any historic properties.

Cass

Harrison, Christina (2008)

Report on Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Conducted for the Crow Wing Power 2008-2010 Work Plan in Cass, Crow Wing and Morrison Counties, Minnesota

Crow Wing Power is a rural electric cooperative financially supported by the Rural Development - Utilities Program and the National Rural Utilities Cooperatives Finance Cooperation. Headquartered in Brainerd, Minnesota, its service area includes major portions of Cass, Crow Wing and Morrison Counties. In order to provide adequate service to a growing membership, Crow Wind Power's 200-2010 Construction Work Plan proposed a number of projects that will involve new construction as well as conversions and modifications that will upgrade existing services. Having reviewed the proposed 2008 - 2010 Construction Work Plan, the SHPO responded with a recommendation that a survey of the area be completed. As the survey needs within a number of different project setting may be very variable, SHPO also recommended that the review begin with a Phase IA scoping study -- an assessment of the archaeological probability and appropriate survey requirements arrived at through a combination of background research, field examination and map/computer modeling. Retained to conduct the Phase IA review Archaeological Research Services consulted with the archaeological inventory and survey files a the SHPO and the Office of the State Archaeologist as well as the files compiled by ARS for a number of projects previously completed in the general study area. Assessment was also, in part, based on observations made during a February 25-26, 2008, "windshield survey" of those areas not previously know to ARS staff. With the snow still fairly thick on the ground, field observations were limited to a general interpretation of topographic and hydrological factors as well as a any indication of previous ground disturbance that may have interfered with the preservation of cultural evidence. The results of these reviews are presented as project specific assessments.

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance survey Conducted for Proposed Development at Spot Lake, Mc Kinley Township, Cass County, Minnesota

Michael Nosek of Backus, Cass County, Minnesota, is proposing a conservation development adjacent to Spot Lake in McKinley Township, Cass County, Minnesota. As the proposed plat encompasses a number of residential lots, Cass County, in accordance with its Subdivision and Platting ordinance, has requested that a cultural resources survey be completed of the project area. Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis was retained to conduct the investigation which was completed on October 19 and 20, 2010. Christina Harrison conducted the survey assisted by ARS staff. Because of its sparse and deeply disturbed nature, one small archaeological site that was identified near the lake (Spot Lake West, 21CA0724) lacks the integrity and research potential to meet National Register criteria of eligibility. The site is also located well within the mandatory 240 foot set-back from the Ordinary High Water boundary and would therefore not be adversely impacted by the proposed development. The largely negative results of the investigation indicated that residential development of this project would not impact any significant archaeological or historical resources.

Chippewa

Harvey, Jennifer R. and William Eichmann (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Borrow Areas and Alternate Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment at the City of Montevideo,

Chippewa County, Minnesota

This report provides the results of cultural resources investigations conducted in spring 2010 relative to Stage 3 of the Montevideo Section 205 Flood Control Project in Chippewa County, Minnesota. The project area encompassed 39.5 acres and included two borrow areas, a topsoil stockpile area, and the Alternate Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment. Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported architecture-historical properties, archaeological and burial sites near to or within the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey consisted of shovel testing and deep soil coring of the project area. One archaeological site, 21CP0068, was located within the Alternate Gatewell 2 Alignment project area. Site 21CP0068 defines a subsurface artifact scatter containing historic and precontact deposits. The historic component lacks integrity and does not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP. The precontact component, of probable terminal Woodland or Plains Village affiliation, has the potential to provide important information relative to the regional prehistory and may meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP. As such, it is recommended that site 21CP0068 area either be avoided through project re-design or additional archaeological testing should be completed to determine if the site meets the requirements for listing on the NRHP.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2007)

Archaeological Reconnaissance and Evaluation at the Lac Qui Parle Mission Site (21-CP-28) and Fort Renville Observation Deck (21-CP-24) Chippewa County, Minnesota

This report describes archaeological investigations undertaken by the Minnesota Historical Society's Archaeology Department in connection with two projects: a proposed observation deck overlooking historic Fort Renville (21CP0024) and an interpretive trail from the Lac Qui Parle Mission (21CP0028) site's parking lot toward the reconstructed mission chapel. Field work in the form of shovel testing for the Fort Renville observation deck was completed in June of 1997 by MHS Archaeology Department staff. Two positive shovel tests recovering both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recorded. Field work associated with the Lac Qui Parle Mission consisted of both shovel testing and three, one meter by one meter, excavation units and recovered primarily historical artifacts consistent with 19th century and forward Euro-American settlement in the region. Robert A. Clouse was the Principal Investigator for the project. Artifacts were recovered from both pre-historic and historic components. Both the proposed observation deck and interpretive trail projects proceeded as planned and verbal reports of no significant findings were communicated to the SHPO in 1997. This report was finalized in 2007 by Jeremy L. Nienow, using portions of templates developed by MHS and Elizabeth Knudson Steiner. Nienow's additions are based on field notes, a re-cataloging of the collection's artifacts, maps, and other documents in the Archaeology Department Files.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Michelle L. Porwoll (2009)

Phase I Archeological Survey for Bridge 5380-Trunk Highway 40, Kragero Township, Chippewa County, Minnesota

In June of 2009, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archeological survey for the replacement of Bridge 5380 along Trunk Highway 40 in Kragero Township, Chippewa County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the MnDOT for the Cultural Resources Unit of the department. The proposed project includes the replacement of Bridge 5380, changes to the access leading to the boat landing, fishing pier, and the campground east of the bridge, as well as the expansion of an existing trail to the new bridge. The APE included a 1,500-foot long by 200-foot wide area between Lac qui Parle Lake and County Road 30. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of background research at the SHPO on previously identified archaeological sites and survey within a one mile radius of the project area, a thorough visual inspection of the entire project area, and systematic shovel testing of those areas identified as having the potential to contain intact archaeological sites. Fieldwork was performed June 10 and 11, 2009. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no archaeological sites were identified within the project area. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Clay

Michlovic, Michael G. (2010)

Archaeological Survey of the Oakport Dike and Borrow Pit Areas, Clay County, Minnesota

An archaeological survey was conducted in Oakport Township, Clay County, Minnesota, on July 12 and 15, 2010. The survey was designed to ascertain whether archaeological sites were present in an area to be disturbed by flood mitigation construction. Previous work in the Red River Valley shows that archaeological sites may be expected in those areas adjacent to the river. The proximity of the Red River and an abandoned channel of the Red to the impact area warrant archaeological inspection of portions of the APE. Some flood protection work has already been completed in Oakport, including emergency diking for the 2009 Red River spring flood. The current project is designed to offer more permanent protection for the Oakport neighborhoods. Much of the new construction will involve previously disturbed areas, including roadways which will be raised and made into dikes, or house lots which have already been graded and covered with landscaping fill. Some of the flood protection will be in lowlands that are regarded as having no archaeological potential. This survey focused on proposed dike areas that have not been disturbed, or borrow areas for dike fill that are in locations that might contain archaeological materials. Archaeological survey in the APE of the Oakport Township diking project consisted of visual pedestrian survey, shovel probes, and deep test trenches. A single flake fragment was found in the pedestrian survey of a bean field near Wall Street, but this was not considered significant. No other indicators of human activity were found here. Based on the methods used and the finds made and described in this report, no further archaeological work is recommended for this project.

Crow Wing

Harrison, Christina (2008)

Report on Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Conducted for the Crow Wing Power 2008-2010 Work Plan in Cass, Crow Wing and Morrison Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the CSAH 18 Reroute, Nisswa, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 18-618-09, the construction of a realignment corridor of CSAH 18 in the city of Nisswa, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The project APE is a corridor approximately 0.6 miles long and 80 feet wide except for the roundabout on the west end which is 140 feet wide. No previously reported sites were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological sites. Based on the Phase I survey results a recommendation is made that no additional archaeological work on the project is needed.

Dakota

Justin, Michael (2010)

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Proposed Transmission Structure 61 Replacement

Xcel Energy's Transmission Tower No. 61 is located on Picnic Island at the Minnesota/Mississippi River confluence, in Dakota County. Due to erosion over the years, the tower, which was originally sited on dry land, is now situated within the river channel. Xcel was directed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to conduct a design alternative study to identify options for resiting the tower. Xcel Energy contracted with HDR Engineering to complete the required archaeological inventory of the project area. After considering several alternatives, Xcel Energy decided to resolve the problem by removing the existing tower and replacing it farther west and north onto more solid ground on Picnic Island. The investigation took place in stages during 2007, 2008, and 2010. Subsurface tests began with manually removing the recent alluvium to reach the original ground surface at each test location. One test produced wire nails and a metal fence post was observed while removing the recent alluvial deposits. No other cultural material was found in the tests. Two tests spaced roughly 2 meters apart, hit large pieces of sandstone and were halted after 40 cm. These sandstone boulders may have been associated with an earlier road or railway berm, or they may be naturally occurring. Historic maps indicate wetlands in much of the area of Picnic Island. Geomorphic analysis indicated that although the buried A horizon represented the precontact landscape surface, presence of aquatic snails and other indicators lead to an interpretation that the area would have been often too wet for more than brief episodes of human occupation. As such, it rates a low to moderate potential for buried cultural deposits. Shovel and auger testing produced negative results to a depth of 70 inches. HDR recommends a finding of no historic properties within the area of potential effects for the Tower 61 replacement project.

Nienow, Jeremy (2010)

Letter Report: Public Archaeology at the LeDuc Historic Estate (21DK62), Dakota County, Minnesota

On July 8th and 9th, 2010, the LeDuc Historic Estate (21DK0062) and the Dakota County Historical Society conducted a two day public archaeology experience. This event was done to further the mission of these agencies, as well as to provide initial, pre-planning information for a potential visitor center. Although only in the early stages of planning, it is being considered along the eastern edge of the LeDuc Historic Estate - associated with a modern parking lot. The agencies contracted with Jeremy L. Nienow, RPA to lead the two day investigation. Archaeological testing was limited to the area immediately south and west of the aforementioned parking lot and consisted of a series of eight shovel tests placed in two transects. Only two of the shovel tests were excavated through relatively undisturbed contexts, with the remainder exhibiting varying degrees of disturbance, likely caused by onsite utility work. All eight shovel tests were positive - resulting in an assemblage of materials typical of a 19th - 21st century residential yard. A total of five individuals participated in the survey.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 61 Hastings Bridge Project, Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota Addendum Report: Exel Energy Parcel

From July to October of 2008 Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a literature search and Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the Trunk Highway 61 Hastings Bridge Project in Washington and Dakota Counties, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the MnDOT for the Cultural Resource Unit of the department. The proposed project includes the replacement and/or rehabilitation of the TH 61 Bridge over the Mississippi River at Hastings. Separate reports were prepared for the geomorphological and architectural history studies performed for this project. On May 12, 2009 Two Pines performed additional testing for this project within the Xcel Energy parcel. This parcel was not available for testing in 2008. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the previous Phase I and II investigations conducted in 2008, three archaeological sites were identified. During the current archaeological investigation of the Xcel Energy parcel for the TH 61 Hastings bridge, no additional archaeological resources were identified. No additional archaeological work with the Xcel Energy parcel is recommended.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Dylan J. Eigenberger (2008)

Hypolite DuPuis House (21DK0031): 2000 Archaeological Investigations, Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota

In June and July of 2000, Dr. Robert Clouse, then head of the Archaeology Department at the Minnesota Historical Society, directed archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the DuPuis house in preparation for an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) development project. Two Pines Resource Group, LLC was contracted by the MHS to assist in the preparation for a report describing the results of this fieldwork in partial fulfillment of Minnesota Archaeological License 00-066. The DuPuis house is on the NRHP and is located with the Mendota National Register Historic District in Dakota County. The 1854 Hypolite DuPuis house, a contributing element to the district, would be impacted by three proposed components of the ISTEA project; 1) a handicapped accessible walkway leading from "D" Street (County Road 12) to the front entry sidewalk; 2) a combined waterline and sanitary sewer trench to the front center of the house; and 3) a waterline connection and trench from an existing stub southwest of the house. The purpose of the archaeological investigations undertaken in 2000 was to mitigate the impact of these proposed construction activities on in situ archaeological deposits and to expand upon initial investigations done at the site in 1999. The 2000 archaeological investigations at the DuPuis house consisted of the excavation of five 1-x-2 meter units. The excavation of these units revealed intact natural horizons atop which were deposits of general sheet refuse accumulated during the occupation of the site by the DuPuis and Fee families. Modern fill layers accumulated over these historic deposits. While the analysis of the artifacts and

stratum documented during the 2000 excavations indicates that the project area contains intact cultural deposits from the site's period of significance, the limited number of square meters excavated and placement of the units necessitated by the proposed project did not allow for the documentation of the types of features and artifacts that could contribute significantly towards answering the research questions proposed by Clouse. Rather, the data from the 1999 and 2000 excavations will provide groundwork for future excavations in the vicinity of the DuPuis house and, when combined with data from further excavations, may contribute more fully to our understanding of life in early Mendota.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Michelle L. Porwoll (2009)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Canada Avenue Bridge Project, Waterford Township, Dakota County, Minnesota

In December of 2009, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the construction of a new bridge at the Canada Avenue crossing over the Cannon River in Waterford Township, Dakota County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. as Dakota County's environmental consultant. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of background research at the SHPO; a thorough walkover of the entire project area in order to identify areas of moderate to high potential for containing intact archaeological sites; and systematic shovel testing of the areas identified during the walkover as having the potential to contain archaeological sites. Background research was conducted on December 4, 2009 and fieldwork was performed on December 7, 2009. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. Prior to the survey, construction had begun on the new bridge alignment with the result that the entire project area was disturbed to subsoil. With the permission of Carleton College, archaeological testing was conducted along a single transect placed just to the west of the silt fence marking the edge of the project. During testing along this transect, no archaeological resources were encountered. The soil profiles documented in this area indicated that prior to EuroAmerican settlement the area experienced alternating periods of moving water and slackwater. This wet landscape would have been uninhabitable. Based on these findings, Two Pines recommends no further archaeological work within the project area.

Douglas

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2010)

Field Report: Site 21DL46/21GR41 Phase III, Lake Christina, Douglas and Grant Counties

The Phase III data recovery of 20 units on the lower bench portion of site 21DL0046/21GR0041 was conducted by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center from June 24 through August 19, 2010. The initial conclusions drawn from the 20 units excavated during the Phase III data recovery consists of two major determinations. The first is the lower bench portion of the site consists primarily of materials, both prehistoric and historic components, that washed downslope from the upper portion of the ridge above the lower bench. The second major determination is that the mixing of the artifacts caused by the downslope movement of materials was exacerbated by the burrowing activity of rodents and small mammals. Based on these data and associated observations made during the excavation, it is recommended that no additional work is needed on the lower bench of site 21DL0046/21GR0041. It is also recommended that this part of the site be considered a non-contributing element of the site's eligibility to the NRHP.

Faribault

Maul, Dale E. (2009)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Section 106 Review, Sewage Holding Ponds, City of Elmore, Faribault County, Minnesota

The city of Elmore is conducting a cultural resource survey for the construction of sewage holding ponds. A Section 106 field archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted in the future sewage holding pond location. Dale E. Maul is the Principal Investigator with Bolton & Menk, Inc. The Bolton & Menk Cultural Resource team conducted the field survey on April 30, 2009. The survey has approximately 100 acres of land, in which 100 acres of land was reviewed. Surface visibility was 100% in a freshly plowed/disked field. No archaeological or historical sites were found. It is recommended that a finding of No Historic Properties Affected be issued for this review.

Fillmore

Ladwig, Jammi L. and Michelle M. Terrell (2009)

Historic Forestville (21FL0121): 1998 and 2001 Archaeological Investigations, Fillmore County, Minnesota

In 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 Dr. Robert Clouse, then head of the Archaeology Department at MHS, requested state archaeological licenses for archaeological investigations at Historic Forestville in preparation for the creation of a new Visitor and Staff Services building. No fieldwork was completed in 2000, though a research design was written during that year on the foundations of the Old Barn, and a state archaeological license was granted. In 2001, fieldwork was carried out, utilizing the 2000 research design, and a new state archaeological license was granted in that year. Two Pines was contracted by MHS to complete a report for the 1998 and 2001 investigations. The purpose of the Phase II investigations in 1998 was to determine the Old Barn's date, function, method of construction, original plan, subsequent additions or repairs, and the condition of the foundations. Eight units were excavated. The purpose of the 2001 investigations was to test areas to be impacted by the installation of proposed utility lines for the new Visitor and Staff Services building and a proposed grinder pump adjacent to the north wall of the Meighen general store. Ten units were excavated. The eight units in 1998 in the vicinity of the Old Barn revealed artifacts that were overwhelmingly architectural in nature. The seven units excavated in the yard area northeast, east, and southeast of the Old Barn, along proposed utility line routes, revealed intact archaeological deposits dating from the precontact period through the establishment of the historic site. Significant finds during the 2001 excavations included the documentation of postholes at the northwest corner of the Meighen Store and between the store and the granary. These postholes indicated the presence of a former fence that connected the northwest corner of the Meighen store with the northeast corner of the granary. The documentation of a gravel path indicates that there was a gate or opening in the center of the fence. Another documented posthole may indicate the presence of either a north-south fence starting at the northeast corner of the Wagon Barn and running parallel to the road or the presence of an east-west fence crossing the farmyard. While precontact materials were documented across much of the site area, to the west of the Wagon Barn intact precontact deposits were encountered between 30 and 100 cmbs that included pottery sherds, lithic, faunal remains, and charcoal.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2010)

Historic Forestville (21FL0121): 1995 Archaeological Investigations, Fillmore County, Minnesota

In August of 1995, Dr. Robert Clouse, then head of the Archaeology Department at the Minnesota Historical Society, requested a state archaeological license (95-093) for site reconnaissance and intensive testing at the Meighen Store and Barn in Historic Forestville in Fillmore County. According to the license application, this work was being conducted in anticipation of the construction of an accessibility ramp into the Meighen store and in preparation for the repair and stabilization of the barn foundation. A review of available records in the holding of the Archaeology and Collections Departments of the MHS, as well as the records of the Office of the State Archaeologist, revealed field notes and artifacts associated with the unit excavations at the "Forestville Barn" and Forestville Wagon Barn" conducted in 1995. In the absence of additional materials from 1995, it is assumed these units are the only archaeological activities performed under license 95-03. No documentation of subsurface testing for the accessibility rap was located. It should be noted that the MHS Master Field Log Book indicates that fieldwork was conducted September 6-12, 1995 and that three units were excavated. However, the field excavation documents provided for completion of this report are related to fieldwork that occurred between September 11 and November 7, 1995, and describes only two units, leaving the possibility there may be additional, documentation related to license 95-093 that has not been located. The 1995 archaeological investigations in Historic Forestville that are documented in this report consist of the excavation of a 1-x-2 meter unit along the north foundation of the "Forestville Barn" (Dairy Barn) and a 3-x-3 foot unit at the northeast corner of the "Forestville Wagon Barn". The excavation of these units revealed intact natural horizons adjacent to the structural foundations. Modern fill layers and historic deposits resulting from the occupation and restoration of Forestville have accumulated atop the natural horizons. With the exception of a concrete apron and the limestone foundations of the barns, the units lacked features. Artifacts recovered from these units were primarily architectural in nature and included numerous nails and fragments of flat glass. Both units also documented a precontact component preserved within the natural horizons surrounding these structures. Due to the absence of diagnostic artifacts, the period of the precontact occupation could not be determined.

Freeborn

Butler, Todd (2009)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for a 161kV Transmission Line Near Hayward and Glenville, Freeborn County, Minnesota

In October 2009, MBN Engineering, Inc. contracted with the Louis Berger Group, Inc. to complete a reconnaissance-level archaeological investigation for the proposed reconstruction of an above-ground 161kV transmission line in south-central Minnesota and north-central Iowa. The proposed project calls for replacement of line supports along an existing route owned by ITC Midwest, LLC. The line segment measures approximately 21 miles in total length and is located in portions of Freeborn County, Minnesota and neighboring Worth County, Iowa. From October 28 to 29, 2009, Berger Archaeologist Todd L. Butler and crew chief Francis Nix conducted a Phase I vehicular reconnaissance and selective pedestrian surface survey of the entire 10.75 mile long project corridor in Freeborn County, Minnesota. No evidence of unreported burial mounds or historic gravesites was observed during the vehicular reconnaissance or selective pedestrian survey of the project corridor. Since the proposed project is not expected to require federal government involvement, it is not subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 for potential effects on properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, if circumstances should change such that the project may be considered a "federal undertaking" additional cultural resources investigations may become necessary.

Goodhue

Arzigian, Constance and Vicki Twinde-Javner (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 40 acre Parcel, Frontenac, Goodhue County, Minnesota

This project consists of a 40 acre parcel of agricultural land that is being purchased by Windsor Energy Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. A Phase I survey was initiated to evaluate the parcel for the presence of any archaeological sites. Because of the presence of previously reported sites as well as the identification of mounds in the vicinity, surface reconnaissance was conducted at 10 meter intervals to ensure complete coverage of the land. Fieldwork was conducted on November 3, 2010 by Co-Principal Investigator and Field Director Vicki Twinde-Javner and MVAC staff. There will be a 100 foot access road from Highway 61 into the field, but this was not to be included in the survey area. No cultural materials were observed during the field survey, although survey was conducted at 10 meter intervals, visibility was excellent, and the field had been well washed during the summer. Although site 21GD0090, the Burfeind site, was reported from the western edge of the project area, intensive surface survey failed to identify any cultural materials. The absence of material in 2010 may be because 40 years of cultivation have destroyed the remainder of the site. However, it is possible that there are still features below the plow zone that might contain cultural material. However because of the sites small size the chance of subsurface features is low. Because there are no surface indications in 2010 of the previously reported Burfeind site, 21GD0090, no additional field investigations are recommended at this time. However, if earth-disturbance activities are planned for the immediate area of the Burfeind site, it is recommended that the plow zone be carefully removed from the area of the site, and that an archaeologist monitor that work to identify any intact features that might exist below the plow zone.

Boden, Peggy J., David Maki, and Geoffrey Jones (2010)

A Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Grounds of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota

This report describes the research design, methods, and findings for a limited Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of Xcel Energy's Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant (PINGP or Plant), located on the Mississippi River north of Red Wing in Goodhue County, Minnesota. The limited Phase I survey was a pedestrian walk over, using transects of 5 meters. The limited Phase I reconnaissance survey revealed that there is a great deal of disturbance to the landscape and cultural resources within the boundaries of the PINGP. The disturbance is due to the agricultural activity, archaeological excavation and construction and operation of the Plant, as well as natural processes such as water erosion. The survey also demonstrated that despite ground disturbance and previous cultural resource investigations, there is the potential for discovery of unrecorded archaeological sites. The current survey was successful in

re-locating mound sites that were excavated in the 1960s, and also discovering an unrecorded single mound. Eight previously recorded sites were revisited and five new sites were identified. No evidence of cultural material was found at the location of three of the previously recorded sites - 21GD0149, 21GD0207, and the unverified mound site of 21GDI. One lithic flake was found at the location of 21GD0148. Two recorded mounds sites, 21GD0060 and 21GD0064 were not revisited because their location along the access road northwest of the Plant was excluded from the survey. Two mound sites that were excavated in the 1960s were located and the current conditions recorded - 21GD0058/61 and 21GD0062. The site of mound group 21GD0059 was found to be buried by spoil deposits. A single unrecorded mound was discovered (21GD0277). The Bartron Site 21GD0002, was revisited, it was the subject of a Minnesota State University Mankato field school excavation and geophysical testing in 2008. The survey also documented two historic farmsteads (21GD0278 and 21GD0279). A third historic site is an artifact scatter and a series of ground disturbances of unknown function at present (21GD0280).

Justin, Michael (2009)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Inventory for the Proposed S.P. 2513-70 (Bridge 6773 Replacement) Trunk Highway 61, Goodhue County, Minnesota

HDR Engineering, Inc. was contracted by the MNDOT to conduct an archaeological survey of the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 6773 which carries Trunk Highway 61 over Gilbert Creek in Lake City, Goodhue County. Federal Highway Administration funds will be used. Planned improvements include replacing Bridge No. 6773 and possibly adding a recreational trail within the ROW. Survey resulted in no new archaeological sites.

Schirmer, Ronald A. (2008)

Letter Report: Coon Hill Survey (ref. SHPO File # 2007-2604)

This letter discusses the results of an archaeological survey of Coon Hill undertaken by Minnesota State University, Mankato, during field work in the summer of 2006 and fall of 2007. The survey found that important cultural resources are present on extreme margins of the hilltop, but most of the area has been significantly, negatively impacted by long-term agriculture and major surface modification for emplacement of a tree plantation. Although it is remotely possible that sites may once have existed toward the interior of the hilltop, they have been utterly destroyed. The only comparatively intact areas are the finger-like marginal projections, and this is where sites were found. Because of the nature of the sites (mound - sites 21GD0255 and 21GD0272 and cairn - site 21GD0273), we also conclude that these resources are not eligible for the NRHP. We recommend therefore, that your planning should include strict avoidance of any projections and, despite the unlikelihood that any intact cultural resources exist on the main hilltop, that a qualified archaeologist be present during surface modifications if any are planned.

Schirmer, Ronald A. (2010)

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

This letter serves to report 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 included learning to identify mapped and unmapped burial mounds, use of historical maps, and initial lab cleaning and cataloguing of artifacts. The research purposes 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 Jacob Brower on his 1903 "Archaeological Chart of the region from Prairie Island to Lake Pepin along both banks of the Mississippi River" as containing sites that have never been formally recorded. Because Brower worked closely with local amateur archaeologists W.M. Swney and W.W. Schmidt, it is likely that his chart, however impressionistic, has more truth to it than fantasy. Clearly it cannot be used as research guide, but it certainly should be assessed more carefully with regard to its use as a starting point. Further work to assess sites recorded on the chart is planned for the future. The fieldwork was largely divided into three primary task foci: cairn sites, mound sites, and habitation sites. The issues, goals and results are discussed according to focus. Overall, nine previously-recorded sites were visited and their conditions reassessed (21GD0017, 21GD0039, 21GD0040, 21GD0048, 21GD0049, 21GD0085, 21GD0097, 21GD00143, and 21GD0181), and 17 new sites are reported here (21GD0254, 21GD0255, 21GD0256, 21GD0257, 21GD0258, 21GD0259, 21GD0260, 21GD0261, 21GD0262, 21GD0263, 21GD0264, 21GD0265, 21GD0266, 21GD0267, 21GD0268, 21GD0272 and 21GD0273). Additional research is scheduled for several of the sites reported here, so more detailed analysis will be undertaken in the near future.

Grant

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2010)

Field Report: Site 21DL46/21GR41 Phase III, Lake Christina, Douglas and Grant Counties

See Douglas County.

Hennepin

Bielakowski, Andrew (2010)

Northern Lights 2009-2010 Zone EF Expansion Project, Archaeological Construction Monitoring for Sites 21HE0074 and 21HE0082, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During December 2009 and May and June 2010, NRG conducted archaeological construction monitoring for a portion of the EF Rockford Branch Line Replacement of the Zone EF Project. The construction corridor/areas of disturbance for the project within Sites 21HE0074 and 21HE0082 were monitored for cultural resources. Archaeological construction monitoring was conducted during five phases of construction: Vegetation Removal, Grading, Trenching, Existing 2-inch Pipeline Removal, and Bore Entry/Tie-In Excavation. During all construction phases, no archaeological material, burials, or burial features were identified during the monitoring. Since ground disturbing activities are complete for the construction corridor within Sites 21HE0074 and 21HE0082 no further work is recommended for these areas based on the current construction plans. As a result of the archaeological construction monitoring, NRG requests conclusion of review under Minnesota Statute 307.08 of the Minnesota Private Cemeteries Act for the Zone EF Project in relation to Sites 21HE0074 and 21HE0082.

Harrison, Christina (2009)

Report on Archaeological Investigation Conducted for the Hopkins Lift Station and Forcemain Project, Cities of Hopkins, St. Louis Park and Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Metropolitan Council Environmental Services is proposing to construct a new L-27 pump station adjacent to their existing pump station at Lake Street and Blake road in the city of Hopkins. The project also involves the construction of a new 24-inch/30-inch diameter redundant forcemain which, largely replacing the existing 7026 forcemain, will extend some 27,000 feet from the pump station through Hopkins and city of St. Louis Park and into the city of Minneapolis as far as Irving Avenue and 27th Street on the east side of Lake of the Isles. A second forcemain barrel that may be added in the future would, within the Minneapolis segment, run partly parallel with, partly on a somewhat different route from the first. The existing forcemain will be rehabilitated primarily through trenchless technologies. Where open cut installations are necessary, excavations will largely be limited to the original trench areas. As the environmental impact assessment of this project also needs to address the issue of potential adverse effects on cultural resources, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) was retained to undertake a reconnaissance level survey along the project route. Following a records/literature review of the survey and inventory files field inspections were completed by ARS staff during October of 2009. They were conducted in a manner that meets federal and state requirements. Evidence of historic activity was identified in all four areas. Each find area was added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory and assigned a site number: 21HE0312 for Mikes Island, 21HE0313 for Raspberry Island, 21HE0314 and 21HE0315 for Maples Island West and Maples Island East. More intensive Phase II testing was then conducted within all four areas. The results indicated that most of the proposed forcemain project can proceed without any risk of adverse effect on cultural resources. As currently proposed, however, the forcemain project may impact the southern part of the Maple Island East site (21HE0315). If so, the type and level of adverse impact will depend on exactly where along the existing forcemain work areas will need to be excavated in order to allow for the cleaning, replacing or rehabilitation of valves and other structural elements. Consequently, we recommend that the final design should be discussed with the State Archaeologist in order to determine whether further testing, or at least construction monitoring, is needed. Maple Island West (21HE0314), the only other archaeological site that has been identified along the route, has now been determined to lie clearly outside of the construction limits. As any future construction of a second forcemain across the isthmus between Lake of the Isles and Lake Calhoun would be limited to the crest and upper south slope of the railroad embankment, no archaeological testing would be needed south of the latter. East of the channel between the two lakes, any future excavation for a second forcemain would appear unlikely to impact anything but fill or slope to steep to have archaeological potential but consultation with the State Archaeologist would be advisable once a decision has been made about the final design.

Kolb, Michael F. (2010)

Geoarchaeological Investigations at the CSAH 101 Roundabout and Shaver Mound Group (21HE27) in Minnetonka, Minnesota

Geoarchaeological investigations were conducted in the area of a proposed roundabout at the curve in County Road 101 where it intersects Breezy Point Road in Minnetonka, Minnesota. The project will impact a portion of the Shaver Mound Group location that was first recorded by Lewis in 1883. Current land-use consists of a house built in the 1920's, a surrounding lawn, and a fringe of trees. The southern 1/3 of the project area is an abandoned rail line cut that removed approximately the upper 1.5 meters of soil. The construction for the railroad destroyed the mounds mapped in this area. A railroad depot existed somewhere on the property in the late 1800's. Strata Morph Geoexploration conducted field investigations from August 30 through September 1, 2010. The investigations consisted of extracting 45 cores at 2.5 meter intervals within the project area. Profile descriptions and photographs from archaeological excavations conducted in the project area in 2009 revealed a pattern of historic soil truncation and filling identical to the pattern revealed in the geoarchaeological investigation. Profiles in long trenches revealed distinct gravel layers, lighter colored upper solums (Ap horizons), and historic artifacts. Soil taken from borrow pits by Native Americans and used to construct the mounds is likely present in the project area but is no longer organized into mound structures. Mound form has been destroyed by historic land use activity and the mound fill can no longer be separated from the historic fill and reworked upper soil. Surface morphology (micro to meso-topography) in the project area is also due to small-scale historic cutting and filling associated with the use of the area as a railroad depot and a residence. The few intact soils identified do not exhibit over thickened upper solum horizons or a buried soil as might occur beneath a mound. Even with the extensive small-scale cutting and filling, the soil above the B horizons (formed in outwash) is relatively thin.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammi L. Ladwing (2009)

Historic Fort Snelling (21HE0099): 1999 ISTE A Archaeological Investigations, Hennepin County, Minnesota

From May through August of 1999, Dr. Robert Clouse, then head of the Archaeology Department at MHS, requested a state archaeological license (99-036) for archaeological investigations at Historic Fort Snelling in preparation for an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) development project. The proposed improvements consisted of parking lot construction, a storm sewer, bicycle and walking trails, and landscaping. The purpose of the archaeological investigations undertaken in 1999 was to mitigate the impact of the proposed construction of a shallow drainage ditch to the south/southwest of the Round Tower. The 1999 fieldwork consisted of the excavation of eleven 1-x-2 meter units in this area. According to a site plan from 2000, an additional 1-x-2 meter unit was excavated in 1999, though no documentation for this unit was located. Seven of the units excavated in 1999 are clustered to the southwest of the Round Tower. Many of these have been disturbed by recent activities, however a few of the units show undisturbed portions exhibiting one, or in some cases two, intact horizons which are 10-20 cm in depth directly atop the bedrock. Artifacts from within these intact horizons are in keeping with the accumulation of light sheet refuse around the fort during the nineteenth century. The presence of these 19th-century materials directly overlaying the bedrock indicates that this area was disturbed to bedrock at the time of the fort's initial construction. The remaining four units excavated in 1999 were clustered to the south of the southwest defensive wall midway between the Round Tower and the gate. Three of these units revealed an intact stratigraphic profile dating from the precontact period through the present day. Based on these findings, as well as the work subsequently performed in 2000, intact archaeological deposits dating to Historic Fort Snelling's period of significance, as well as an earlier precontact occupation, exist to the south of the fort's southwest defensive wall.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2010)

Addendum: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Elm Creek Park Reserve Proposed Mountain Bike Trail Project, Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Three Rivers Park District (Park District) is proposing to construct a mountain bike trail in the east-central portion of the Elm Creek Park Reserve, located in

Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota. In 2008, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) and 10,000 Lakes Archaeology conducted a Phase I survey of the original 7.68-mile alignment of the bike trail. In 2010, the trail alignment was revised to accommodate an additional approximately 2.1 miles. Based on the Park District's Best Management Practices for the operations and maintenance of all of its property, which included the stewardship of its parks' cultural resources, and the presence of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the new portions of the trail alignment, the Park district contracted with Summit to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the revised alignment. The Phase I archaeological investigation included a literature search and a field survey of the proposed bike trail addition. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator. Three archaeological sites were revisited or newly identified during the Phase I survey. Site 21HE0270 was previously recorded to encompass the northwestern-most portion of the Bike Trail Addition project area and previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. Archaeological testing for the Bike Trail Addition project identified precontact artifacts with the original site boundaries for 21HE0270. These are of limited diagnostic value, and they occur in a low density in this area. For these reasons, the portion of the site within the APE would be limited in its research potential. Further, trail construction will not extend to the depth at which intact artifact deposits occur. Site 21HE0387 is a previously unidentified single lithic flake. As it consists of an isolated, non-diagnostic artifact, 21HE0387 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 21HE0388 is a previously unidentified sparse lithic scatter. The portion of 21HE0388 within the APE would not likely contribute to any potential NRHP eligibility that other potentially existing portions of the site might have. It is therefore recommended that no additional archaeological work is needed prior to or during trail construction. It is noted, however, that it is possible that another, more concentrated portion of 21HE0388 exists at the top of the knoll around which the site was identified. Should project plans be adjusted so that the trail runs nearer to the top or on top of the knoll, additional Phase I survey should occur to address this possibility.

Itasca

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Trunk Highway 169 Multi-Use Trail from 7th Ave. SE and CSAH 3 to 11th Ave. NW and Sports Complex Entrance Road, City of Grand Rapids, MN

The project consists of the construction of a 2.3 -mile segment of multi-use trail within the city of Grand Rapids, MN. The 10-foot wide trail will be bituminous or concrete with concrete pads and benches placed along some sections of the trail. A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted within the APE. Survey was conducted by Principal Investigator Christy A. Hohman-Caine and project director Grant E. Goltz on March 5, 12 and 15, 2010. Survey consisted of complete pedestrian walk-over with shovel testing in undisturbed areas that had high potential for the presence of subsurface sites. One site was located within Veteran's Memorial Park on two areas of the proposed trail route. Euro-American artifacts dating from immediately pre and/or post 1900 A.D., probably associated with logging and/or railroad activities, were recovered. The context of these materials cannot be determined at this phase of work, so whether they represent unassociated discards or are associated with structures is unknown. We recommend that impact to these two areas of the site be avoided by modifying the project design in these areas. The trail should be placed on geotextile fabric on the present ground surface and no subsurface excavations should be done.

Jackson

Florin, Frank and James Lindbeck (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Elm Creek II Wind Project in Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota

Elm Creek Wind II, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Iberdrola Renewables, Inc. is proposing to construct a utility-scale wind farm, the Elm Creek II Wind Project, in Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota. HDR engineering, Inc. subcontracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services, LLC to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed wind turbine locations, meteorological stations, access road, laydown areas, operations and maintenance areas, and the underground and overhead electric collection system for the Elm Creek II Wind Project. ECWII committed to this work in response to the requirements of the Minnesota Public Utility Commissions' Site Permit for the Elm Creek II Wind Large Wind Energy Conversion System in Jackson and Martin Counties and also under the requirements of the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act. This project does not involve federal funding or permitting and is not subject to federal historic preservation regulation. Fieldwork was conducted between November 12, 2009 and December 4, 2009. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. The Phase I archaeological investigation included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing. Pedestrian survey was conducted for approximately 850 acres, and twelve shovel tests were dug in three areas. No archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey. All of the land surveyed was in agricultural fields, except for a few small areas of fallow fields and woodlots. Sixteen turbine pads, approximately 14.6 miles of access road and underground electrical collection system, approximately 4.6 miles of overhead electrical collection system, one meteorological tower pad, and an operations and maintenance laydown area could not be surveyed because of a lack of surface visibility or lack of landowner consent prior to when surveys ended for the 2009/2010 winter season. FCRS recommends that survey be conducted for those portions of the project that have not been surveyed and for any project design changes that are outside of the original survey corridors. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected in the portions of the project area that have been surveyed to date.

Koochiching

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the CSAH 18 Reconstruction, Koochiching County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 36-618-09, the reconstruction and realignment of CSH 18 in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by Koochiching County and private land holders. The project APE is a corridor approximately 2.5 miles long and has a variable width up to 160 feet within the construction area. No previously reported sites were recorded in or within 1 mile of the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological sites. However the remnants of a dwelling and two outbuildings dating to the 1960s were identified. The main dwelling has collapsed and was pushed into a pile by heavy equipment. It is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Based on the Phase I survey results, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for the project. No additional archaeological work on the project is needed.

Lake of the Woods

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Gravel Pit 21, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed Gravel Pit 21 in Lake of the Wood County, Minnesota. The project area is just south of the community of Wheelers Point on property owned by the State of Minnesota. One previously reported site (21LWn), a burial, was recorded adjacent to the APE. The walkover examination determined that most of the project APE had been previously disturbed by past graveling activities. No sites were identified during the walkover examination. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is needed for this project.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Wheelers Point Community Sewer Collection and Treatment System Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota: Final Report

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the construction of the Wheelers Point community sewer collection and treatment system in Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota. The project area is in the community of Wheelers Point on property owned by private land holders, the Minnesota DNR, MnDot and Lake of the Woods County. Two previously reported sites (21LW0003 and 21LW0010), both burials, were recorded within or adjacent to the APE. Walkover examination and shovel testing of the project APE identified two pre-Contact archaeological sites (21LW0021 and 21LW0022) and the remnants of two historic structures; an icehouse associated with Zippel Fisheries and the 1960s lodge from Trail's End Resort. The two historic structural remnants and site 21LW0022 are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21LW0021 is recommended as eligible for the NRHP. It is also recommended that the project be allowed to proceed, with a proviso that monitoring for burials be conducted during the installation of the sewer lines. With this proviso for site 21LW0021, a No Historic Properties Affected determination is recommended for the project.

LeSueur

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Trunk Highway 99/Broadway Avenue Bridge (Bridge 4930) Rehabilitation/Relocation Project, St. Peter, Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties, Minnesota

The MnDOT will be using Federal Highway Administration funds to rehabilitate or relocated the Broadway Avenue bridge (Bridge 4930), which carries Trunk Highway 99 over the Minnesota River in St. Peter. The MnDOT Cultural Resources unit contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological investigation within the project area. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator. Because visual inspection indicated that at least the upper soil horizons within the project APE were likely disturbed and/or consisted of fill, the field survey component began with coring, conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc. to assess the potential for intact, site-bearing horizons to be present. Shovel testing was subsequently used in one area that had the potential for containing historical-archaeological resources, where coring had identified a stratum not present elsewhere and at a depth less than one meter. Backhoe trenching, also conducted by Strata Morph, was also subsequently used in another area with the potential for containing historical-archaeological resources, where coring had suggested the presence of an intact, historical-period soil buried deeply beneath fill. The remainder of the APE was determined to be completely disturbed and/or to have low potential for containing archaeological resources. The shovel testing was negative for archaeological resources, and the backhoe trenching found that although the fill contained several artifacts that were not in situ, no archaeological resources were present in the targeted strata beneath the fill. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended prior to or during construction of the Broadway Avenue Bridge project.

Marshall

Mulholland, Susan C., M. Patrice Farrell, Stephen L. Mulholland and Brian Klawiter (2010)

Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations for Bridge 9100 Replacement or Rehabilitation on T.H. 1, and Bridge 54-3 on T.H. 54, Walsh County, North Dakota

Phase I archaeological and geomorphic survey was conducted for S.P. 4509-05, replacement or rehabilitation of Bridge 9100 over the Red River of the North in Marshall County, Minnesota and Walsh County, North Dakota. The project is west of Oslo, Minnesota and includes a slight realignment of T.H. 1 in Minnesota and T.H. 54 in North Dakota to the south of the present road corridor. No previously reported sites were recorded in or adjacent to the project area in Minnesota but the area is considered to have high potential in all depth ranges under Mn/Model. Geomorphic investigations following the Deep Testing Protocol developed by the MnDOT identified no significant buried land surfaces in either location tested. Both sides have alluvial deposits of Lake Agassiz sediments derived from river flooding. No indications of archaeological materials were observed. Archaeological investigations indicted considerable disturbance in many areas of the project. No archaeological sites were identified in the Minnesota portions of the project. A former roadbed (32WA0268) was identified south of but adjacent to the APE on the North Dakota side of the river; it appears associated with a ramp-like feature that accesses the modern floodplain of the Red River. This surface feature may be associated with the Ferry to Oslo site, 32WAX0010. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project, but review of the surface features for historical associations is warranted.

Martin

Florin, Frank and James Lindbeck (2010)

Phase I archaeological Survey for the Elm Creek II Wind Project in Jackson and Martin Counties, Minnesota

See Jackson County.

Mille Lacs

Mather, David and Jim Cummings (2010)

Kathio Archaeology Day Public Research Program: The Petaga Point Site (21ML11), Mille Lacs Kathio State Park (Interim Project Report for 2006-2009)

This report presents the preliminary findings of an ongoing small-scale public archaeology research project, initiated in 2006. It will be updated to incorporate the results from each year. A final report will be compiled after the final year. Four years of excavation on Archaeology Day (1 square meter per year) have been completed and some specialist analysis of the data. All of the artifacts from EU's 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 have been cataloged and prepared for curation at the Minnesota Historical Society. The research conducted to date allows several interim conclusions. We are definitely in one of the burned house features reported by Bleed and Johnson. Contrary to Johnson's conclusion, the houses are not from the Wahkon Phase, instead, they are from the Rum River Phase, perhaps from approximately 1650 to 1700 AD. Both time periods relate to the period of Dakota presence at Mille Lacs, so that aspect of the interpretation has not changed. The house may have burned down in the summer, because berries and other food remains found in the burn layer would have been available then. Older artifacts were found above the burn layer (instead of below as would be expected), perhaps they are from soil that was dug from the riverbank when the house was built, and then placed on or against the house. The proposed unit for 2010 will expand eastward from EU 2009 to recover additional samples of the burn layer from the baulk left between the 1967 archaeology trenches.

Morrison

Arzigian, Constance and Renee Hutter (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Little Falls/Morrison County Airport, Little Falls, Minnesota: Crosswind Runway

Phase I archaeological survey, including surfaces reconnaissance, shovel testing, and excavation of two small units, was conducted in preparation for a proposed crosswind runway at the Little Falls/Morrison County Airport, Little Falls, Minnesota. Approximately 140 acres were examined. A historic farmstead was documented through archival and fieldwork. The work was done July 1 and 2, August 12 and 13, and September 2 and 3, 2009, under the direction of Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian, MVAC, and a crew of 2-4 field technicians and Renee Hutter, architectural Historian with MVAC. One prehistoric Woodland period site was identified by surface reconnaissance, 21MO0316. A lithic scatter consisting of a small quartz triangular point, 10 small quartz flakes, and a quartz bipolar core was found in a cornfield just south of the wetland that comprise Stud Lake. A shovel test and 1 x 1 unit were placed within the area of the surface finds and revealed heavy sandy clay loam soils with a sharp boundary at the base of the plowzone. The subsoil showed large strong mottles of red and grey suggesting frequent inundation and fluctuations in the water table. No subsoil artifacts were recovered. One historic farmstead consisting of the foundations of a farmhouse, barn, and silo was documented with plan maps, photos, and a deed search. Shovel tests, soil cores and one 75cm x 75cm unit tested the site but only limited fragments of historic debris were recovered and no subsurface features. The farmstead appears to have been cleaned out and all walls removed down to the foundations. The silo was filled with historic debris, much of it from the 1930s and later, probably post-abandonment. The farmstead foundations do not appear to represent a significant historic resource. The property is not linked with significant events in early history, and the foundations do not have integrity or significant archaeological deposits. No further archaeological or historic research is recommended./ The prehistoric sites, 21MO0316, is located off the end of the proposed crosswind runway, within the area designated as runway protection zone. Based on the absence of artifacts below the plow zone in the one excavated unit, it seem unlikely that a formal evaluation of the site would find it eligible to the National Register, however construction impacts to the site should be avoided unless a formal evaluation of the site is conducted. Because no construction or other direct impacts are now planned in the area of site 21MO0316 as part of runway construction, non additional archaeological work is recommended at this time.

Harrison, Christina (2008)

Report on Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Conducted for the Crow Wing Power 2008-2010 Work Plan in Cass, Crow Wing, and Morrison Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2010)

Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Alternative IED Defeat Lane FOB Site within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of an approximate 25-acre parcel within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation at the request of the Camp Ripley Cultural Resources manager for installation of a proposed alternate Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Forward Operating Base (FOB) site. The survey was conducted on November 18, 2009 with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing within the project area produced negative results for cultural features or materials. Based upon this investigation, it is the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect upon cultural resources as a result of completion of the proposed undertaking and project clearance is recommended.

Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed IED Defeat Lane FOB Site within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of an approximate 22-acre parcel within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation at the request of the Camp Ripley Cultural Resources Manager for installation of a proposed Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Defeat Lane Forward Operating Base (FOB) site. The survey was conducted on September 30, 2009 with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator. Shovel testing resulted in the identification of Lithic Scatter Site 21MO0315 in the approximate center of the survey parcel on the SW edge of a small wetland area. Of thirty-five tests excavated, three close-interval tests were positive for cultural materials with four lithic artifacts being identified. The site is unevaluated for significance and is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, therefore, avoidance is recommended. If the IED training site can be implemented with a fifty-foot buffer zone from the site area, it is the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect upon cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and project clearance is recommended. Should avoidance of the site prove unfeasible or impractical, Phase II Testing is recommended to evaluate NRHP eligibility prior to any ground disturbing activities in the site area.

Phase I Reconnaissance survey of Proposed Forward Operating Base Y3 East within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation,

Morrison County, Minnesota.

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of an approximate 20-acre parcel with the Camp Ripley Military Reservation at the request of the Camp Ripley Cultural Resources Manager for installation of a proposed Forward Operating Base (FOD) Y3 East Location. The survey was conducted on April 19, 2010 with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator. One historic homestead (21MO0223) was previously recorded within the project impact area; however, the site had previously been recommended to be Not Eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Historic trash concentrations and scatters associated with this site were noted, and overall surface reconnaissance and shovel testing along an old river channel on the south end of the project area produced neither pre-contact cultural materials nor additional historic elements. It is therefore the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and project clearance is recommended.

Mower

Arzigian, Constance (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, The Pleasant Valley Wind Farm, Mower County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey consisting of surface reconnaissance of a sample of proposed wind turbine locations, access road, substations and transmission lines was conducted prior to construction of the Pleasant Valley Wind Farm, northern Mower County, Minnesota. The work was done for McGhie & Betts, Environmental Services, Inc., Rochester, MN. The Large Wind Energy Conversion System site permit for the wind farm required undertaking work to identify cultural resources. The work was performed by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, with Constance Arzigian as Principal Investigator and Field Director, assisted by Vicki Twinde-Javner as co-Field Director. Fieldwork was conducted from October 31 to December 7, 2009, and on April 5 and 7, 2010. After final design of the wind farm, there are a total of 188 proposed turbine locations; the archaeological survey sample examined the location of 38 of those turbines as well as their access roads. This represents a 20% sample of the whole wind farm project, but approximately 90% sample of the higher-probability sample, excluding only wet areas within the higher-elevation model. Total acreage covered by pedestrian survey was approximately 200 hectares or 500 acres. Nearly complete sampling of the highest-probability areas did not identify any cultural resources. The nature of the topography, with extensive areas of hydric soils interspersed among relatively low non-hydric soils does not appear likely to contain archaeological sites. No further cultural resources investigations are recommended. However, there is always a chance that archaeological materials may have been missed. Any human remains discovered during construction must be reported to the Minnesota Office of the State Archaeologist and left undisturbed in accordance with Minnesota's Private Cemeteries Act.

Nicollet

O'Brien, Mollie M. and Tylia Varilek (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Bridge 9200 Replacement Project, Courtland and New Ulm Townships, Nicollet and Brown Counties, Minnesota

See Brown County.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2009)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Trunk Highway 169 Reconstruction Project, St. Peter, Nicollet County, Minnesota

The MnDOT and the city of St. Peter will be using Federal Highway Administration funds to reconstruct Trunk Highway 169 through St. Peter. As part of this project, new storm sewer outlets will be constructed that will affect portions of TH 169 near Park Row and Walnut streets, as well as portions of and areas near those streets. The City's construction contractor, Shafer Contracting Co., contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological investigation within the project area. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator. The field survey included shovel testing in areas with moderate to high potential for containing archaeological sites, as well as coring to assess the potential for deeply buried sites and evidence of early levee construction, with coring conducted by Strata Morph Geoexplorations, Inc. The archaeological survey was negative for archaeological resources, and the geomorphological survey found no evidence of either the potential for deeply buried sites or for early levee construction. For these reasons, no further archaeological work is recommended prior to or during construction of the storm sewer outlets associated with TH 169.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Trunk Highway 99/Broadway Avenue Bridge (Bridge 4930) Rehabilitation/Relocation Project, St. Peter, Nicollet and Le Sueur Counties, Minnesota

See LeSueur County.

Olmsted

Harrison, Christina (2009)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for a Proposed Water System Improvement Project, City of Oronoco, Olmsted County, Minnesota

The city of Oronoco in Olmsted County, Minnesota, is seeking a Drinking Water Revolving Fund Loan for its Oronoco 2009 Water System Improvement Project. In the spring of 2009, Archaeological Research Services was retained by Bonestroo to conduct an archaeological survey. Following a records and literature review conducted at the MHS and the Office of the State Archaeologist, ARS staff conducted the field review on May 29, and 30, 2009. The intent is to place the majority of the water mains under existing streets and also to accomplish as much as possible of this undertaking using directional boring. By driving and walking all the proposed project routes, ARS staff identified any areas where the undertaking still may impact archaeological evidence. These areas were then subjected to more thorough field investigation. All survey results were negative. The negative results of this survey are a clear indication that the proposed undertaking would not impact any archaeological resources.

Otter Tail

Arzigian, Constance (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Bridge Replacement along CSAH 72 in Otter Tail County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted to replace Bridge 56502 along CSAH 72 over the Otter Tail River, in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. Most of the area to be impacted is either wetlands, or has already been disturbed through additions of fill to raise the level of the road. Six shovel tests were excavated, but no cultural material was recovered. Only one site is immediately adjacent to the project area (21OT0099), and the site is protected by several feet of fill and a paved boat access ramp and parking lot. However, no work will occur within the parking lot or boat access area, and if that area is avoided, there will be no effect on 21OT0099.

Pipestone

Kogel, Troy (2010)

A Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Sioux Valley Energy's Proposed Underground Electric Power Line Within Pipestone and Rock Counties, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted for Sioux Valley Energy, Colman, South Dakota. The proposed project corridor is located near Trotsky and Edgerton, Minnesota. The proposed project involves the installation of a buried electric power line. A background records search revealed no previously recorded historic properties within the proposed project corridor. Kogel Archaeological Consulting Services personnel conducted Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey on April 3, 2010 examining a total of 42.4 acres. No historic properties were identified during the current survey. A determination of no historic properties affected is recommended. No further work is recommended. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the proposed project.

Ramsey

Finney, Fred A. (2009)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Kennard Street and 5th Street East Telecommunications Tower, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of a proposed cell tower at the Eastview Recreation Center, a city park in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. This investigation is for a Form 620 submittal under the FCC Nationwide Programmatic Agreement. The Principal Investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archaeology. The surveyed project area measures 10 x 10 m for the pole replacement. There are no standing buildings in the project area. The field investigations involved pedestrian survey that indicated the project area was previously disturbed. Results were negative for prehistoric or historic cultural remains. Based on background research and survey results, it is recommended that the proposed project area be cleared from an archaeological perspective.

Justin, Michael (2009)

Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring in Partial Fulfillment of the Archaeological Investigation Plan for the Central Corridor LRT Project

HDR Engineering, Inc. was contracted by the Metropolitan Council to conduct archaeological construction monitoring during work at Manhole #403 on 4th Street west of Minnesota Street, Saint Paul. Construction activity consisted of backhoe excavation of Manhole #403 to move electrical utility lines prior to construction of the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit planned for this area. The proposed action removed the existing brick manhole lining in order to replace it with a 14' x 8' poured concrete lining. At Manhole #403, there was no indication of any object relating to the early St. Paul cable car system within the first five feet of fill. It is likely that if any remnant of the cast iron conduit is still in place, it would be closer to the center of the street. The excavation for Manhole #403 was about eight feet from the roadway centerline. No remnants of a wooden water conduit system were found at this location. If conduits similar to those found at Manhole #1342 were present along 4th Street, it is possible that they would be found at a similar depth (8 feet) below grade. HDR recommends archaeological monitoring of any excavations for either CCLRT construction or utility relocation that cut across the center of 4th Street, as that is the most likely location for early cable car conduits. We also recommend monitoring excavations at the intersection of 4th and Robert Streets to depths of eight feet, which may reveal additional occurrences of the circa 1868 wooden water main conduits.

Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring in Partial Fulfillment of the Archaeological Investigation Plan for the Central Corridor LRT Project, Report No. 2.

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) was contracted by the Metropolitan Council to conducted archaeological construction monitoring during work at Sanitary Sewer Manhole #2 on 4th Street, west of Robert Street, Saint Paul. Construction activity consisted of backhoe excavation of Manhole #2 to offset the manhole and reconfigure the sewer pipes prior to construction of the Central Corridor Light Rail Transit planned for this area. The proposed action removed the existing brick manhole lining in order to replace it with a 15' x 5' alternative structure. HDR archaeologist Michael Justin was present during the initial excavation of Manhole #2. At Manhole #2 there was no indication of any object relating to the early St. Paul cable car system within the first five feet of fill. Neither were any remnants of a wooden water conduit system found at this location.

Redwood

Maul, Dale E. (2010)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Alexander Ramsey Park & Zoo, Redwood Falls, Minnesota

The city of Redwood Falls is conducting a cultural resources survey for improvements to the Alexander Ramsey Park & Zoo. The project is being funded through the Minnesota Legacy Grant Program sponsored by the MnDNR. A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted in the park and zoo. Dale E. Maul is the Principal Investigator and Gina Aulwes with Bolton & Menk, Inc. conducted the field survey on April 13 and 19, 2010. The project entails 3 new lookouts above Ramsey Creek Falls, minor re-alignment of a pedestrian trail to meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards and fence relocation of a bison pen and elk pen in the zoo near the Redwood River. Pedestrian transects were walked in the project area and four shovel tests were conducted in the park. Much of the project lands have been disturbed, graded, and/or impacted by continuous human usage that have developed erosion areas and paths. No archaeological or historical sites were found. It is recommended that no further cultural resource surveys be conducted for this project.

Rock

Kogel, Troy (2010)

A Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of Sioux Valley Energy's Proposed Underground Electric Power Line Within Pipestone and Rock Counties, Minnesota

See Pipestone County.

Scott

Blondo, Steven J. (2010)

An Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Electric Line Replacement at The Landing, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained to complete an archaeological investigation of the Proposed Electric Line Replacement located at The Landing, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. Steven J. Blondo, MA was the Principal Investigator for the project. Fieldwork was completed on June 18, 2010. Pedestrian survey was completed over the site, where surface visibility was good (greater than 25 percent) shovel testing occurred at each proposed pole location and every 15 meters along the proposed buried electrical line. No archaeological materials were encountered. Blondo consulting, LLC recommends monitoring during excavation for the proposed project area.

Maul, Dale E. (2009)

Survey of Cultural Resources, Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, Section 106 Addendum, Pike Lake Park, Prior Lake, Minnesota

The city of Prior Lake is conducting a cultural resource survey on two parcels for a proposed recreational park. This park will be aligned near the west and south banks of Pike Lake. A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on the two parcels. Dale E. Maul is the principal investigator with Bolton & Menk, Inc. The initial field survey was conducted on August 11 and 20, 2008. In order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, a supplementary visit was made on June 5, 2009. A lake island and small peninsula were surveyed on September 9, 2009. The APE consists of the combined 30.15 acres within the two parcels. Upon the latest visit, all lands were surveyed. No archaeological or historical sites were found during this survey. It is the recommendation of this report that no further cultural resource surveys be conducted for this project and further that a Finding of Fact be "No historic properties affected."

Sherburne

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Trail, Sherburne County Park Mississippi West, Clear Lake Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota

Sherburne County Parks and Recreation Department is proposing to construct a trail which will traverse the Mississippi West County Park property. Entering the park where the northeast corner abuts C.S.A.H. 8, the trail will provide access to the Mississippi River by first traversing a formerly cultivated upland and then descending a fairly steep bluff slope to a lower terrace in the southwestern part of the park. Retained to conduct a survey, Archeological Research Services reviewed the site and survey report files maintained by OSA and then, on September 3, 2010, completed a field inspection which involved both visual inspection and shovel testing. All tests proved negative. Although the proposed trail will run within the southern part of site 21SH0059 and due south of site 21SH0060, it is worth noting that these site boundaries were based on the extent of the inspected/collected fields rather than on reliable information about find locations. More than likely, each of these two sites encompasses a number of more limited, as yet to be delineated, prehistoric and historic use areas that well may be separated by areas that lack archaeological interest. The survey route segments that were inspected by ARS appear to belong to the latter category and it seems highly unlikely that the proposed undertaking would impact any significant archaeological evidence.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Oliver H. Kelley Farm Historic Site Visitor's Center Reconstruction Project, Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) is proposing to reconstruct the visitor's center and newly construct associated infrastructure at the Oliver H. Kelly Farm Historic Site in Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota. The MHS contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the Kelley Historic Site Visitor's Center Reconstruction project area of potential effect and another area believed to be the location of Oliver Kelley's windmill-powered crop irrigation system. The Phase I archaeological survey included literature search and field survey components. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian survey and shovel testing in those portions of the project areas considered to have moderate to high archaeological potential. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. One site, 21SH0064, was identified during the survey. This site consists of a single precontact body sherd without any diagnostic features. As an isolated find that cannot be associated with a specific historic context, 21SH0064 does not meet NRHP Criterion A or D, and it is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Although a single machine-cut nail was identified in one of the areas during the Phase I survey, as an isolated find that is not in a definable context, it does not constitute an archaeological site,

nor doe is warrant any additional archaeological study. Summit therefore recommends that no additional archaeological work is necessary prior to or during construction for the Visitor's Center Project.

St. Louis

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Letter Report on a Portion of the Mesabi Trail, S.P. 69-090-21, St. Louis County, MN: Final Report

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I archaeological walkover survey of a portion of the proposed Mesabi Trail east of Soudan, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The purpose for the Phase I archaeological walkover survey was to examine the area where the proposed construction route of the Mesabi Trail crosses the historic Birch Lake Portage Trail, a portage between Lake Vermilion and Four Mile Lake. The APE for the walkover survey is approximately 0.5 miles long. The survey area runs parallel to the old route of Trunk Highway 169. The historic Birch Lake Portage Trail is shown on the Trygg map which was compiled from the original General Land Office survey notes from 1858-1907. There are no known archaeological sites in the project area or within 1 mile of the project APE. On April 15, 2010 personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center conducted the Phase I walkover survey of the project APE. During the walkover survey at least five small game trails were observed. Four were located on the south side of old T.H. 169 and one to the north. Where these trails intersected the road their path followed the general direction of the reported Birch Lake Portage Trail. However, most either disappeared or altered course to diverge from the direction that the portage trail was reported to follow. In addition, all five trails did not continue on the opposite side of T.H. 169. No artifacts suggesting any antiquity associated with the use of the trail into the late 19th century or earlier were identified. Based on the absence of physical evidence of the Birch Lake Portage Trail or archaeological sites with the project APE, no additional archaeological work is recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Bridge 88751 Over the Little Fork River, Town of Field, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 69-598-30, the construction of bridge 88751 over the Little Fork River, town of Field, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project APE is a corridor approximately 700 feet long and 150 feet wide. No previously reported sites were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of 19th century Native American trails have been recorded on the original General Land Office surveys in the general area of the project. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological sites or surficial evidence of the trails. Based on the Phase I survey results a recommendation is made that no additional archaeological work on the project is

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2010)

Assessment of the Chisholm Memorial Park Inventory #SL-CHC-027 as Part of a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of an Adjacent Proposed Parking Lot Expansion for the Chisholm Armory, St. Louis County, Minnesota.

The Minnesota Army National Guard Chisholm Armory proposes to expand a parking area into a newly acquired parcel of land adjoining the existing Chisholm facility to the west. An archaeological survey was requested by the Camp Ripley Cultural Resource Manager. The project site consists of approximately 1.4 acres between a wetland and the existing facility. The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of this small parcel on May 5 and July 28, 2009 with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator. Current land use consists of a trail that bisects the small parcel. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing within the proposed parking lot expansion area produced negative results for significant cultural resources or features. However, because a part of the expansion included removal of a segment of wall bordering the existing armory facility which was built around the Chisholm Memorial park by the WPA in the 1930's, evaluation of this approximate 37-acre complex was deemed necessary prior to assessing the potential impacts of the adjacent 1.4-acre parking lot. The Chisholm Memorial Park (#SL-CHC-027) consisted of a series of projects completed by President Roosevelt's Depression era New Deal program participants between 1933 and 1941. Although individual elements of the Chisholm Memorial Park have not been evaluated separately, the complex as a whole does not appear to have retained sufficient integrity for nomination to the NRHP. Through new facility installations, the razing of many of the New Deal Era constructions and modifications of the original design and layout, the entire cohesive character of the Chisholm Memorial Park has been significantly altered. Therefore, it is the opinion of the investigators that completion of the proposed project will have No Effect upon historic properties and project clearance is recommended.

Stearns

Gold, Debra L. (2010)

Excavation at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164), Summer 2008, Interim Report

During June and July 2008 Debra Gold of St. Cloud State University directed an archaeological field school at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164). This was the third season of excavation at the site and was designed to build on the initial understanding of the site gained during two previous five-week field seasons in 2004 and 2006. Background and historical information about the site is available in the 2004 and 2006 reports submitted to the OSA and will be proved in more detail in the final site report. This interim report provides an excavation narrative for the 2008 field season as well as an update on preliminary artifact analysis for the artifacts found during that excavation.

Washington

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Archaeological Phase I and II Investigations Conducted within the Nelson Mine Expansion EIS Study Area, Lower Grey Cloud Island, Washington County, Minnesota

The city of Cottage Grove in Washington County, Minnesota in cooperation with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (COE), will prepare a joint state and federal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Aggregate Industries' proposed expansion of its existing "Nelson" sand and gravel mine into a privately owned portion of the backwaters of the Mississippi River. Once part of Lower Grey Cloud Island, it was flooded in 1931 following the construction of Lock & Dam #2. Mining would be limited to approximately 229 acres. The main processing plant would remain in its present location. A floating dredge, powered by electricity, would be employed to work the proposed expansion area. The main island would primarily be impacted by the successive construction of four conveyor landings during the estimated twenty-year period of active mining. Federal involvement triggers the need for Section 106 review and consultation with the SHPO. Retained to complete a reconnaissance-level survey, Archaeological Research Services, under the direction of Christina Harrison, conducted a records and literature search as well as a reconnaissance-level (Phase I) survey of the main island segment during the fall of 2008. Further Phase I survey of the backwater area and the barrier islands was conducted in the spring and early summer of 2009. Phase I investigations proved negative on the barrier islands and in the backwaters area but two archaeological sites were identified on the main island. A small pre-contact period Native American activity area was the only evidence found within the part of the 21WA0001 archaeological district that falls within the project area. Near the western end of the project area, immediately along the river bank, another small find area featured a sparse scatter of pre-contact period lithics and a dense midden of clam shells that may have been associated with either Native American or early Euroamerican use of the island. The site has been added to the Minnesota Archaeological inventory as 21WA0110. ARS staff returned to conduct more intensive Phase II testing of the two sites in the fall of 2009. Both localities produced additional evidence from apparently quite well preserved contexts--results which indicate that the 21WA0110 locality has enough research potential and physical integrity to be considered as NRHP eligible and that the 21WA0001 subarea should be considered a "contributing" part of the NRHP district. As indicated earlier the main island would primarily be impacted by the successive construction of four conveyor landings during the estimated twenty-year period of active mining. Until more detailed engineering plans exist, it will not be possible to determine the degree of potential adverse effect on the identified cultural resources that have been identified within this area.

Wilkin

Harvey, Jennifer R. (2010)

Cultural Resources Investigations of Stage 2A Levee Alignments and Ponding Areas at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota

This document provides the results of cultural resources investigations conducted in June 2010 relative to Stage 2A Levee Alignments and Ponding Areas at the city of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota. The project area encompassed 9.6 acres and included the Revised Oak Street Levee Reach, the Oak Street Levee Reach, Ponding Area 6, and Ponding Area 3. Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported architecture-historical properties, archaeological and burial sites near to or within the project area. The second stage of investigation consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey consisted of visual inspection, soil coring, and systematic shovel testing of the project areas. No archaeological sites or structures of architectural/historical significance were identified within the project areas.

Harvey, Jennifer R. and Rhiannon M. Jones (2010)

Cultural Resources Investigations of Stage 2A Levee Alignments and Ponding Areas at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota

This report provides the results of cultural resources investigations conducted in June 2010 relative to Stage 2A Levee Alignments and Ponding Areas at the city of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota. The project area encompassed 9.6 acres and included the Revised Oak Street Levee Reach (3.1 acres), the Oak Street Levee Reach (2.5 acres), Ponding Area 6 (2.5 acres), and Ponding Area 3 (1.5 acres). Investigations of the project area were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported architecture-historical properties, archaeological and burial sites near to or within the project area. The second stage of the investigation consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archaeological survey consisted of visual inspection, soil coring, and systematic shovel testing of the project areas. No archaeological sites or structures of architectural/historical significance were identified within the project areas.

Winona

Arzigian, Constance (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Trout Run Creek-North for Habitat Improvements, Winona County, Minnesota

Phase I reconnaissance survey for archaeological resources was conducted along approximately 0.52 miles of Trout Run Creek, Saratoga Township, Winona County, Minnesota. The work was performed for McGhie & Betts, Inc, Rochester, Minnesota. Trout stream habitat restoration activities are planned for this stretch of the stream that include adding riprap to stabilize slopes, installing rock weirs within the stream, removing some small box elder trees, sloping and seeding bank surfaces and preparing a stream crossing with sloping and rock additions. Work will take place largely along the banks and within the stream. The Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian, MVAC conducted the field investigation and prepared the report. Fieldwork was undertaken on October 9, 2009. McGhie & Betts Soil Scientist/Wetland Specialist Luke Lunde met with Arzigian in the field and walked the length of the project describing what would happen at each location. A visual inspection for any surficial archaeological or historic deposits on the surface or visible in the creek bank revealed no archaeological materials. Soil borings with an Oakfield soil probe confirmed that the area is covered with extensive deposits of post-settlement alluvium (PSA) along the full length of the project area in the floodplain, ranging in depth from 18 inches to more than 2 feet (45 to more than 60 cm). Lunde confirmed that soil boring throughout the area showed the PSA, and that proposed habitat work would impact only the PSA deposits, not any underlying soils. The PSA in this region postdates 1850, thus the project will not impact any prehistoric cultural resources, and no historic resources were observed. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey at Winona Airport, Winona, Minnesota

Fieldwork was conducted on June 24, 2009 by Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian and an assistant from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center. There are no previously reported sites in the area. Survey involved surface, reconnaissance, soil probes and shovel testing. No cultural materials were located within the project impact area.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Pickwick Creek for Habitat Improvements, Winona County, Minnesota

Phase I reconnaissance survey for archaeological resources was conducted along approximately 1.36 miles of Pickwick Creek, Homer Township, Winona County, Minnesota as part of trout stream restoration activities. The work was performed on July 20, 2010, for McGhie & Betts, Inc, Rochester, Minnesota. Activities are planned for this stretch of stream that include adding riprap to stabilize slopes, creating a stream crossing, rock weirs and a frog pond, removing downed trees and a large willow, and sloping and seeding bank surfaces to stabilize them. Work will take place largely along the banks and within the stream. The Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian, Mississippi Valley Archeology Center conducted the field investigations and prepared the report. Soil cores provided indicated that all of the sediments to be impacted by the project reflect post-settlement alluvium (PSA) of depths ranging from 30 to 50 inches. A visual inspection for any surficial archaeological or historic deposits on the surface or visible in the creek bank revealed no archaeological materials, and several limited exposures along the stream bank showed no cultural material. However, much of the project area is heavily overgrown and surface visibility was limited in the woods along the northern and southern parts of the project. The PSA in this region postdates 1850, thus the project will not impact and prehistoric cultural resources, and no historic resources were observed. Therefore, no further archaeological investigation are recommended.

Florin, Frank (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Geomorphological Investigation for the Winona Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project at the City of Winona, Winona County, Minnesota

Florin Cultural Resource Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Winona Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project in Winona County, Minnesota. The Phase I archaeological survey for the project included background research, pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and deep auger tests. A total of 334 subsurface tests were dug. Site FCRS 267-2 was identified. The site is a c. 1860-1960 historic period artifact scatter associated with residential households in Winona. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Phase I archaeological survey for the project is complete, except for portions of the survey area that were paved or lacked survey consent. Several of these areas are recommended for survey. Geomorphological investigations conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration indicate the potential for deeply buried sites in the project area is low, except in areas where fill has buried the original land surface.

Wright

Harrison, Christina (2009)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Along the Proposed 2009 Trunk Sewer Re-Route, City of Maple Lake, Wright County, Minnesota

The city of Maple Lake, located in Wright County, Minnesota, currently maintains a sanitary sewer infrastructure system consisting of wastewater collection and treatment. At this time, the existing treatment facility, which dates back to the early 1960s, needs to be replaced. Instead of replacing the facility the City has now agreed to enter into joint partnership with the cities of Annandale and Howard Lake and to connect with a new Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility currently under construction. The proposed re-route will involve both open cut construction and directional boring. It will also require the construction of a new regional lift station and a storm pond. Although an engineering report submitted by Bonestroo identified the project route as being previously disturbed, the SHPO recommended that an archaeological survey be completed. Bonestroo, on behalf of the city of Maple Lake, retained Archaeological Research Services (ARS) to conduct the recommended survey. Following a records and literature search completed at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist, the route was inspected by ARS on June 25, 2009 with completely negative results.

Yellow Medicine

Harrison, Christina (2008)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance survey Conducted for Proposed Upper Sioux community Water Main Extension, Minnesota Falls Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Indian Health Service has completed an environmental review for 4.25 miles of proposed water main extension to be located in and adjacent to the Upper Sioux Community in Minnesota Falls Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. Archaeological Research Services was retained by the Upper Sioux Community to conduct a survey. Following supplemental records and literature search at the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the ARS field investigation was completed on September 17 and 18, 2008. ARS conducted a reconnaissance survey of the proposed route. As all of it traversed terrain that had been deeply disturbed by either cultivation, gravel extraction or past road construction/landscaping, and as soil exposure was excellent throughout, visual inspection was considered to provide sufficient survey coverage without supplementary testing. It was conducted at intervals close enough to ensure 100% review. All results proved negative. The completely negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed water main would not impact any archaeological evidence.

Statewide

Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan (2010)

MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2009

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2009 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 1 of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2009, the Program conducted reviews of 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 and field research was conducted for twelve Division of Forestry undertakings in eight counties; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at six project locations. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2009 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2009 and in most cases do not include all text and images from the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from Program Staff.

Projects were completed in the following counties: Aitkin, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Houston, Hubbard, Itasca and Roseau.

MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2009

This report describes cultural resources investigations undertaken during the calendar year 2009 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001 and is intended to conducted cultural resource review for the Division that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Chapter 1 of this report describes how this task has been approached and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2009, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects and habitat improvement project involving State lands in 22 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 30 projects that appeared to have sufficient potential to affect historic properties to warrant further review. Archival research and field research were conducted for each of these projects; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at nine 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 2009 are presented in the second, third and fourth chapters of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2009 and in most cases do not include all the text and images from the original report. Copies of the individual project reports can be obtained from the SHOP or directly from Program staff.

Projects were completed in the following counties: Anoka, Beltrami, Blue Earth, Dakota, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Houston, Isanti, Kandiyohi, Martin, McLeod, Morrison, Murray, Norman, Olmsted, Pope, Ramsey, Sibley, and Wright.

Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

Sites Discussed in Reports Listed -2010

| County | Site Number | Author | Title |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| Aitkin | 21AK0115 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota Mississippi River Aitkin County Survey Report |
| | 21AK0116 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Beltrami | 21BL0289 | Terrell, Michelle M., Jammi Ladwing and Michelle Porwoll | Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 21BL0289 for Improvements to Three Island Lake County Park, Beltrami County, Minnesota |
| Blue Earth | 21BE0294 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2009 |
| | 21BE0295 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21BE0296 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Carlton | 21CL0032 | Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland | Phase I Archeological Investigations of the Harlis Road (T-363) Reconstruction, Carlton County, Minnesota |
| Carver | 21CR0151 | Schmidt, Andrew J. and Andrea C. Vermeer | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the County Sate Aid Highway 11 Improvement Project, Carver County, Minnesota |
| | 21CRab | Trocki, Patricia | CenterPoint Energy Natural Gas Operations East Union Conversion Project, Dahlgren and San Francisco Townships, Carver County |
| | 21CRf | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Cass | 21CA0724 | Harrison, Christina | Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance survey Conducted for Proposed Development at Spot Lake, Mc Kinley Township, Cass County, Minnesota |
| Chippewa | 21CP0024 | Nienow, Jeremy L. | Archaeological Reconnaissance and Evaluation at the Lac Qui Parle Mission Site (21-CP-28) and Fort Renville Observation Deck (21-CP-24) Chippewa County, Minnesota |
| | 21CP0028 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21CP0068 | Harvey, Jennifer R. and William Eichmann | Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Borrow Areas and Alternate Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment at the City of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota |
| | 21CP0068 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Cook | 21CK0357 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2009 |
| Crow Wing | 21CW0211 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2009 |
| | 21CW0212 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21CW0283 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21CW0284 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21CW0285 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21CW0286 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Dakota | 21DK0031 | Terrell, Michelle M. and Dylan J. Eigenberger | Hypolite DuPuis House (21DK0031): 2000 Archaeological Investigations, Mendota, Dakota County, Minnesota |
| | 21DK0062 | Nienow, Jeremy | Letter Report: Public Archaeology at the LeDuc Historic Estate (21DK62), Dakota County, Minnesota |
| Douglas | 21DL0046 | Mulholland, Stephen L. | Field Report: Site 21DL46/21GR41 Phase III, Lake Christina, Douglas and Grant Counties |
| Faribault | 21FA0004 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2009 |
| Fillmore | 21FL0121 | Terrell, Michelle M. | Historic Forestville (21FL0121): 1995 Archaeological Investigations, Fillmore County, Minnesota |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|-----------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Fillmore | 21FL0121 | Ladwig, Jammi L. and Michelle M. Terrell | Historic Forestville (21FL0121): 1998 and 2001 Archaeological Investigations, Fillmore County, Minnesota |
| Freeborn | 21FE0007 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2009 |
| | 21FE0072 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21FE0073 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Goodhue | 21GD0002 | Boden, Peggy J., David Maki and Geoffrey Jones | A Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Grounds of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota |
| | 21GD0017 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD0039 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0040 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0048 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0049 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0058 | Boden, Peggy J., David Maki and Geoffrey Jones | A Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Grounds of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota |
| | 21GD0061 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0062 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0085 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD0090 | Arzigian, Constance and Vicki Twinde-Javner | Phase I Archaeological Survey of 40 acre Parcel, Frontenac, Goodhue County, Minnesota |
| | 21GD0097 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD00143 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0148 | Boden, Peggy J., David Maki and Geoffrey Jones | A Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Grounds of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota |
| | 21GD0149 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0181 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD0254 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0255 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0255 | Schirmer, Ronald A | Letter Report: Coon Hill Survey (ref. SHPO File # 2007-2604) |
| | 21GD0256 | Schirmer, Ronald A | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 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> | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Goodhue | 21GD0265 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD0266 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0267 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0268 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0272 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0272 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Coon Hill Survey (ref. SHPO File # 2007-2604) |
| | 21GD0273 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Report of Field Activities Under State License 06-037 |
| | 21GD0273 | Schirmer, Ronald A. | Letter Report: Coon Hill Survey (ref. SHPO File # 2007-2604) |
| | 21GD0277 | Boden, Peggy J., David Maki and Geoffrey Jones | A Limited Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Grounds of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, Red Wing, Goodhue County, Minnesota |
| | 21GD0278 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0279 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21GD0280 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | Grant Hennepin | 21GR0041 | Mulholland, Stephen L. |
| 21HE0027 | | Kolb, Michael F. | Geoarchaeological Investigations at the CSAH 101 Roundabout and Shaver Mound Group (21HE27) in Minnetonka, Minnesota |
| 21HE0074 | | Bielakowski, Andrew | Northern Lights 2009-2010 Zone EF Expansion Project, Archaeological Construction Monitoring for Sites 21HE0074 and 21HE0082, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| 21HE0092 | | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| 21HE0099 | | Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammi L. Ladwing | Historic Fort Snelling (21HE0099): 1999 ISTE A Archaeological Investigations, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| 21HE0270 | | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Addendum: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Elm Creek Park Reserve Proposed Mountain Bike Trail Project, Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| 21HE0312 | | Harrison, Christina | Report on Archaeological Investigation Conducted for the Hopkins Lift Station and Forcemain Project, Cities of Hopkins, St. Louis Park and Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| 21HE0313 | | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| 21HE0314 | | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| 21HE0315 | | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| 21HE0387 | | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Addendum: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Elm Creek Park Reserve Proposed Mountain Bike Trail Project, Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| 21HE0388 | | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Houston | | 21HU0185 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan |
| | 21HUci | <i>ibid.</i> | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Hubbard | 21HB0073 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2009 |
| Itasca | 21IC0357 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2009 |
| | 21ICav | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Lake of the Woods | 21LW0021 | Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland | Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Wheelers Point Community Sewer Collection and Treatment System Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota: Final Report |
| | 21LW0022 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Mille Lacs | 21ML0011 | Mather, David and Jim Cummings | Kathio Archaeology Day Public Research Program: The Petaga Point Site (21ML11), Mille Lacs Kathio State Park (Interim Project Report for 2006-2009) |
| Morrison | 21MO0223 | Olmanson, Thor A., and Colleen R. Wells | Phase I Reconnaissance survey of Proposed Forward Operating Base Y3 East within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota. |
| | 21MO0315 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21MO0316 | Arzigian, Constance and Renee Hutter | Phase I Archaeological Survey for Little Falls/Morrison County Airport, Little Falls, Minnesota: Crosswind Runway |
| Murray | 21MU0125 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2009 |
| | 21MU0126 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| | 21MU0127 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Otter Tail | 21OT0099 | Arzigian, Constance | Phase I Archaeological Survey for Bridge Replacement along CSAH 72 in Otter Tail County, Minnesota |
| Sherburne | 21SH0059 | Harrison, Christina | Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Trail, Sherburne County Park Mississippi West, Clear Lake Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota |
| | 21SH0064 | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Oliver H. Kelley Farm Historic Sites Visitor's Center Reconstruction Project, Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota |
| Stearns | 21SN0164 | Gold, Debra L. | Excavation a the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164), Summer 2008, Interim Report |
| Washington | 21WA0001 | Harrison, Christina | Report on Archaeological Phase I and II Investigations Conducted within the Nelson Mine Expansion EIS Study Area, Lower Grey Cloud Island, Washington County, Minnesota |
| | 21WA0110 | <i>ibid.</i> | |
| Winona | FCRS 267-2 | Florin, Frank | Phase I Archaeological Survey and Geomorphological Investigation for the Winona Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project at the City of Winona, Winona County, Minnesota |