

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2011 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
March 2013

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Cover photo: Fire cracked rock feature at site 21OT0191 in Glendalough State Park excavated in 2011.

PREFACE

This document identifies and provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2011 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 2011 about projects completed in 2011, 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

March 2013

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Aitkin

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2011)

Andy Gibson Excavation and NRHP Nomination Report 2011

During the last two weeks in October 2010, Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) conducted an excavation of the riverbank where they hypothesized the starboard gunwale of the Andy Gibson wreck would be located if it had survived. This 'dry' nautical excavation was undertaken during relatively high water conditions. Three trenches were opened, two aft of amidships and one forward, and they extended below the river water level. MHM located the starboard side gunwale exactly where it was hypothesized to be - intact - in all three trenches. It is possible that it has survived along the entire length of the hull that is imbedded in the riverbank. MHM documented a number of nautical architectural components during this excavation: deck beams, deck planks, futtocks (inner athwartships structural beams that are extensions of the floors), and a clamp (a longitudinal beam attached to the inner hull for strength and support for the deck beams). The gunwale is capped by a rounded molding and bordered by a finely cut rub rail (a wooden beam attached along the outer hull at deck level designed to take stress during docking operations). The portions of the gunwale exposed in 2010 were in excellent condition with the exception of the deck planks. A daily account of the 2010 fieldwork is provided. Upon completion of the fieldwork, MHM conducted research at the Minnesota Historical Society, the office of the Aitkin Independent Age and the State Capitol. The historical account of Andy Gibson's working life was derived from this research. MHM also gathered together drawings made and photographs taken in 2008 and 2009 of the wreck site and combined them into a single site plan. The plan encompasses those parts of the Andy Gibson that is exposed during low water conditions and the portions of the gunwale documented in 2010. The plan will be augmented in subsequent years as MHM dives on the portions of the wreck that lie in the river channel, always submerged. MHM completed a National Register of Historic Places Nomination form and submitted it to the National Register Archaeologist in the State Historic Preservation Office for approval. MHM also filled out an updated site form (21AK0109) and submitted it to the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Olmanson, Thor (2010)

Letter Report: Phase I Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Dollar Lake Housing Development for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe in Aitkin County, Minnesota

The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe proposed to develop approximately 10 acres of land for housing. Current land use consists of an existing residence within the wooded parcel. Heritage Sites staff conducted the survey on November 9, 2010 under clear and dry conditions with Thor Olmanson as the Principal Investigator. Surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the parcel at maximum 15-meter intervals, looking for possible structural remnants or other surface features. None were found. Twenty-two shovel tests were excavated in all reasonably likely areas with negative results. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of this project area produced negative results for the presence of cultural materials or structural features. It is our recommendation that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of completion of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for approximately 936 miles of cable corridor (861 miles of mainline, 75 miles of drop). Because cable installation with a vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas with known or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. 376 previously identified archaeological sites were noted in the general project area. Of these sites, 109 were in close enough proximity to the cable route to merit closer investigation. The cable route is close enough to eighteen of these sites to require site avoidance recommendations. In only two of these eighteen cases does the cable route intersect established site boundaries. The cable route will intersect 21CK0006, the Grand Portage National Monument. Cable installation will be restricted to right-of-way and adjacent to other utilities within the Monument to minimize or eliminate impact to the site. The cable route also intersects site 21CL0016. Cable installation will be restricted to right-of-way and adjacent to other utilities within site 21CL0016 to minimize or eliminate impact to the site. The cable route does not intersect any sites known or suspected to contain earthworks or burial mounds. The route does pass near two active Ojibwe cemeteries on the Nett Lake Reservation, and provisions have been made to ensure cable installation does not disturb or come close to graves. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicates 59 miles of the cable route are in areas with potential sufficient to merit possible additional archaeological investigation through subsurface testing. Cable installation in this 59 mile section will fall within 6 feet of existing buried utilities, and additional archaeological investigation is not recommended unless the route is changed. The remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low probability areas and no further work is recommended.

Anoka

Aulwes, Gina, Austin Jenkins and Kelly Wolf (2011)

Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation for Proposed Utility Improvements at Rice Creek Campground

The following archaeological review was conducted in order to assess any potential impacts that the proposed improvements at Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Park Preserve, specifically at the Rice Creek Campground, may have on archaeological resources. On June 14 and 15, July 6-8 and 21-22, 2011 the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, Principal Investigator, conducted a reconnaissance survey of the areas proposed for improvement. The field directors were Gina Aulwes and Austin Jenkins. The survey included pedestrian survey transects and shovel testing in all areas of proposed improvements. Most of the campground is within a known archaeological site, 21AN0038, an artifact scatter first recorded in 1977. Site 21AN0038 was hypothesized to represent multiple habitations, based on the presence of lithic artifacts and pottery fragments within a generally sparse scatter overall. The 2011 reconnaissance survey identified a moderate amount of disturbance throughout the campground with lithic scatters concentrating in Loop A, D and E. A total of 131 shovel tests were conducted for the survey, 29 were positive for archaeological material. Bolton & Menk, Inc. recommended that a Phase II evaluation be conducted focusing on these three concentrations. The evaluation fieldwork took place from September 26 -

October 4, 2011. A total of eight test units were excavated producing 171 artifacts. The densest test unit produced 50 artifacts while the sparsest produced no artifact. Debitage, a triangular point, a possible point base and non-diagnostic pot sherds were recovered. Approximately 59.4% of artifacts from test units were recovered from the plow zone, 39.4% were recovered from the underlying heavily bioturbated B/A horizon, two artifacts (1.2% of excavated sample) were recovered from the wall scrapings and none were recovered from strata below the B/A horizon. Bolton & Menk, Inc. recommends that no further work be conducted and that the proposed improvements proceed.

Doperalski, Mark (2010)

Phase I And II Archaeological Investigation for the Coon Rapids Dam Park Ravine Restoration Project, Coon Rapids, Anoka County, Minnesota

During November and December of 2009, The 106 Group Ltd conducted Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological testing for the Coon Rapids Dam Park Ravine Restoration Project. The investigation was conducted under contract with the Anoka County Parks and Recreation Department. Anoka County is working with the National Park service on a ravine restoration project along the Mississippi River within the Coon Rapids Dam Regional Park. Anne Ketz, served as Principal Investigator. The Phase I investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the APE. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. During the Phase I archaeological survey two archaeological sites were identified within the proposed project area. The 106 Group recommended that the two sites (21AN0175 and 21AN0176), both subsurface lithic scatters exhibiting a diverse range of raw materials, were potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and would require further evaluation in order to determine their NRHP eligibility. The Phase II testing consisted of the placement of formal excavation units within the portions of Site 21AN0175 and Site 21AN0176 which reside within the project area. The Phase II testing failed to render any features, diagnostic artifacts, flora and fauna remains, or identifiable activity areas, making it difficult to address any group-specific questions, environmental use patterns, or determine whether these sites represent a single pattern or multiple patterns of history. Therefore, the potential for further analysis of the portions of these sites residing within the project area to address important research questions is minimal. Likewise, the potential for further analysis to provide important information relevant to the study of historic events or patterns recognized within a defined historic context is minimal. As a result, the 106 Group recommends that the portions of Site 21AN0175 and Site 21AN0176 residing within the project area be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended prior to construction; however, the portions of these sites located beyond the project boundary, which have not been evaluated, may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. For this reason, the placement of exclusion fencing along the project boundary within the vicinities of Site 21AN0175 and Site 21AN0176 is recommended to ensure the unevaluated and unknown portions of these sites are not disturbed during construction.

Smith, Burton, Gina Aulwes and Austin Jenkins (2011)

Survey of Cultural Resources: Mississippi West Regional Park

The following cultural resource review is to assess any potential cultural impacts the proposed construction of an initial phase of improvements within Mississippi West Regional Park may have. These developments were financed by Local and Metropolitan Council Regional funds; no federal funding was involved. On April 27th, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for development. The archaeological APE was identified as the area of ground disturbance for the posed construction of a boat launch and temporary access road around the west-central part of the park. Included in the APE were four structures to be demolished; an abandoned house and three associated outbuildings. The survey included shovel testing in all areas of proposed construction, and recording and photo documenting the house, garage, and other outbuildings. The archaeological APE for the proposed new facilities was heavily disturbed with little archeological integrity. No cultural material was observed. Bolton and Menk, Inc. recommends a finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" be granted.

Beltrami

Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson (2011)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Dick's Bay Estates Development in Beltrami County, Minnesota

Between October 25th and 29th, 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program (Thor Olmanson, Principal Investigator) conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of a 42-acre parcel in southern Beltrami County. This investigation involved a full-coverage pedestrian survey and selective shovel testing of areas deemed likely locations for archaeological sites. The proposed undertaking within the parcel is the construction of a twelve-unit planned community, which would entail timber clearing, road building, and house construction. The APE for this proposed project is the entire parcel. A total of three new archaeological sites were rerecorded during the reconnaissance survey. Two historic sites (21BL0310 and 21BL0311) were identified and recorded during the pedestrian survey and one prehistoric site (21BL0312) was located and recorded during the shovel testing survey. Site 21BL0310 is a historic homestead/cabin site consisting of a cellar and privy pit, with no associated artifacts noted. Site 21BL0311 is a historic homestead/cabin site consisting of a rectangular berm with several associated storage and borrow pits, along with a single historic artifact recorded from a positive shovel test. The prehistoric site 21BL0312 is defined by the ceramics and lithic debitage collected in the only other positive shovel test of the 61 shovel test excavated within the APE. It is the opinion of the investigators that if sites 21BL0310, 21BL0311 and 21BL0312 are avoided within a fifty-foot buffer zone during development there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. However, should avoidance prove to be unfeasible or impractical, Phase II evaluations of the sites is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities.

Olmanson, Thor A. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Nineteen Potlatch Land Parcels within Leech Lake Reservation Boundaries

in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of nineteen land parcels comprising approximately 896-acres in Beltrami Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, for the Potlatch Corporation. The surveys took place between October 13 and November 30, 2009 and on March 25, 2010. Proposed undertakings within these parcels consisted of timber management activities, including harvesting and thinning. During the surveys, surface reconnaissance and shovel testing were conducted to determine the presence or absence of cultural elements. These investigations resulted in the identification of nine archaeological sites within the APE in five of the stands. Site 21CA0711 is the remains of a historic homestead within the Fox Wetland South stand. Site 21CA0714 consists of cellar depressions from a historic homestead within the HWY22 South 3 stand. Sites 21CA0712, 21CA0713, 21CA0715, and 21CA0716 are the remnants of historic homesteads/farmsteads within the HWY 22 North stand. Sites 21CA0717 and 21CA0718 are the ruins of historic homesteads within the Portage-Little Moss stand. Site 21CA0719 consists of the remnants of a historic homestead within the Nary Road North stand. A Native American cemetery directly adjacent to the Portage-Little Moss stand was noted as being located just outside of the stand boundary. However, as it could potentially be affected by timber management undertakings, silvicultural activities in the adjacent stand should be preceded by consultation with the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office for possible ceremonial considerations. No cultural resources were identified in the remaining fifteen stands, and it is our recommendation that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings within those areas. None of these sites have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility and it is the opinion of the investigators that if these nine sites can be avoided within a 50-foot buffer zone during the proposed undertakings there will be No Effect to cultural resources, and it would be recommended that the projects be given clearance to proceed. However, should avoidance prove to be unfeasible or impractical, Phase II evaluation of the sites is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities.

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

Phase II Archeological Testing of 21BL0305, the Animoosh Site, On Mission Road (CSAH 33) Beltrami County, Minnesota

At the request of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Department of Public Works Tribal Roads Program, the Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, conducted Phase II testing of site 21BL0305, the Animoosh Site on Mission Road (CSAH 33). The site was identified during Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed Mission Road (CR 33) improvement corridor in July 2009. Site 21BL0305 initially appeared to be an Early Archaic site with diagnostics and cultural features that also contains an historic well feature and road segment. The site extends for approximately 100 meters along a relict shoreline feature above a wetland. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of nine 1x1 meter square formal excavation units. Along with a number of lanceolate and fluted projectile points, this completely aceramic site also proved to display unusual faunal preservation. Amidst large quantities of fire-cracked rock was evidence of: turtle, fish, bison, moose, elements of three bear individuals, and a domestic dog. The lithic types and projectile point styles suggest that the site had been occupied, at least intermittently, over a period of thousands of years, from the PaleoIndian period through the Middle Archaic Period. Such a unique early site in an unusual preservation context offers highly significant research potential and clearly meets the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Avoidance of the site through project design charges is recommended. If the project impact to the site cannot be avoided Phase III Mitigation of these impact areas will be required.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mission Road (CR 33), Cemetery Road, and Bird's Nest Lane Improvement Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance surveys of three proposed road improvement projects in June and July 2009. Surface reconnaissance of the CSAH 33 construction corridor identified an apparent historic well feature and an historic road segment. One hundred and sixty-three shovel tests excavated within the proposed CSH 33 construction limits resulted in the identification of six archaeological field site areas. These areas were initially assigned Field Numbers MR1 through MR6. Site 21BL0304 (MR1 and MR2 on both sides of the highway) contains lithic materials, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, burned and raw bone, and historic materials. Field Sites MR3 and MR4 contain ceramics, lithic, and FCR. Both MR3 and MR4 lie within the previously defined boundaries of NRHP eligible site 21BL0008. Site 21BL0305 (MR5) appears to be a late Paleo/Early Archaic site with diagnostics and cultural features and also contains the aforementioned well feature and historic road segment. Site 21BL0306 (MR6) is a single artifact find left of centerline. Close interval testing produced no additional cultural materials for 21BL0306. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing in the Cemetery Road corridor resulted in the identification of a suspected burial within the construction limits. Some prehistoric and historic site materials were also noted in a clearly disturbed context (fill) and disregarded. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing in the Bird's Nest Lane project corridor produced negative results for cultural materials or features. It is the opinion of the investigators that if the probable burial along the Cemetery Road corridor is avoided within a respectful buffer zone, completion of the remainder of the proposed project will have No Effect on cultural resources and project clearance is recommended. If avoidance is not feasible for project design standards, formal burial authentication will be necessary. Completion of the Bird's Nest Lane project as planned, will have No Effect on cultural resources and project clearance is recommended. For the CSAH 33 project, 21BL0306 was documented and excluded from further consideration, 21BL0008 is an NRHP eligible site, and the other two sites have not been evaluated for significance and are considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. As currently proposed construction of this roadway will result in Adverse Effects to sites 21BL0304, 21BL0008, and 21BL0305. It is the opinion of the investigators that if these three sites can be avoided during development activities through project design modifications, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed with these modifications. However, should avoidance prove unfeasible or impractical to project design specifications, Phase II evaluation of those sites that cannot be avoided is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities.

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

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)

Between the dates of March 16, 2008 and November 26, 2009, Leech Lake Heritage Sites personnel conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for 30 residential lots for proposed Facilities Construction Program Applicants, in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. This survey resulted in the identification of archaeological sites within eight of the parcels: the David Whitebird (21CA0720); Randall Stangler (21BL0298); Ashley Troy (21BL0299); Norma Ducheneaux (21BL0297); Margaret Greenside (21IC0366); Leona Waukanabo (21IC0365); Robin Windom (21HB0074), and William Windom (21BL0300) lots. As these sites are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP, avoidance is recommended. If

avoidance proves to be unfeasible or impractical, Phase II Evaluation of the site is recommended to assess NRHP eligibility prior to any ground disturbing activities. If these sites are avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural properties as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Phase II Evaluation of Site 21BL0297 (Ducheneaux Site) in Beltrami County, Minnesota

Between July 30 and August 3, 2009, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 21BL0297 in advance of a proposed septic installation on a residential lot. This investigation, which was conducted for the Indian Health Service, involved the formal excavation of four square meters within the immediate area of the proposed development. These excavations resulted in the recovery of 1,010 historic and modern artifacts and three possible lithic shatter fragments. Extensive disturbance of the deposits was observed in two of the units, while moderate disturbance was observed in the other two. The nature of the artifacts was relatively mundane, consisting mostly of the general household debris. While there was some very obviously recent debris (plastic wrappers, rubber fragments, aluminum pull tabs, etc.), many of the historic items derive from the late 1800's and the early 1900's. These items can provide basic information about household activities from this time period, but due to the disturbed nature of the deposits and the lack of any intact features, it appears that the tested portion of the site does not retain integrity, lacks the potential to provide valuable information related to this period in history, and is therefore not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. It is the opinion of the investigators that the proposed undertaking will have No Effect upon cultural resources and it recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. This recommendation is valid solely for the installation of sanitation services, as no other portions of the site were tested during this investigation. Prior to proposed developments in other areas of the lot, further testing should be conducted to evaluate the status of deposits throughout the site.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facilities Construction Maintenance Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Between September 3 and November 11, 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of eight residential lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties within the Leech Lake Reservation. This investigation which was conducted for the Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Construction Maintenance Program, involved a combination of walkover survey and shovel testing. The project area consists of eight parcels comprising approximately 16 total acres. Previously recorded Woodland period site 21BL0064 was identified to extend into Noel Thompson, Sr.'s lot; if this site is avoided during construction activities, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed. However, if avoidance is unfeasible or impractical, it is recommended that Phase II testing be conducted at the site to evaluate its NRHP eligibility prior to any ground disturbing activities. No cultural materials or features were identified within the remaining seven properties during the investigation; there will be No Effect to cultural resources in these lots as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Between the dates of July 1, 2008 and August 4, 2009 the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation of 21 parcels for proposed timber management activities. These investigations, which were conducted for the Leech Lake Forest Resources Department, involved a combination of walkover survey and shovel testing. The parcels varied in size from approximately 7 acres to 317 acres; combined area for all parcels is approximately 1,062 acres. Within the surveyed areas 18 cultural sites were documented. Seventeen newly recorded cultural sites were identified: three prehistoric lithic scatters (21BL0301, 21CA0721 and 21IC0369); three prehistoric isolated finds (21BL0302, 21IC0370 and 21IC0371); two multicomponent sites consisting of historic features/artifacts and prehistoric artifacts (21BL0303 and 21IC0372); and nine historic feature sites (21CA0722, 21CA0723, 21IC0367, 21IC0368, 21IC0373, 21IC0374, 21IC0375, 21IC0376, and 21IC0377). Previously documented historic sites 21IC0367, 21IC0368 and 21IC0342 were also revisited and updated during the field investigations. If all sites are avoided during project activities, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed. However, if site avoidance is unfeasible or impractical, Phase II evaluation is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities.

2008 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of five properties-totaling approximately 7 acres - in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Department and Department of Public Works. Proposed undertakings within these parcels include residential development; cemetery designation; and community facilities development. Surveys of the project areas were conducted between July 3 and November 6, 2008, through surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to determine the presence or absence of cultural elements. These investigations resulted in the identification of one archaeological site within the APE on one of the properties. 21CA0709 is a prehistoric artifact scatter within Richard Schaeffer's lot on Traders Bay. No cultural properties were identified within the remaining four properties, and there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings within these areas; it is therefore recommended that these project be allowed to proceed as planned. It is the opinion of the investigators that if site 21CA0709 is avoided during development activities, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings, and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed. However, should avoidance prove unfeasible or impractical, Phase II evaluation of this site is recommended prior to any ground disturbing activities.

Big Stone

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Appleton (sic Chippewa), Big Stone, Lac qui Parle and Swift Counties, Minnesota

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for 96.8 miles of cable corridor. Because cable installation with a vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas of known or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. As the nature of the project precludes any direct or indirect impact to historic structures, they are not considered in this report. Visual examination the cable corridor indicated no mounds, earthworks, or other above surface indicator of burials. 9.9 miles of the corridor are in areas that have some possibility of archaeological deposits. Additional investigation may be warranted if cable cannot be placed adjacent to existing buried utilities. The remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low to moderate probability areas and no further work is recommended. Communications Consultants, inc. should contact Trefoil if there are any cable route changes adjacent to known sites or in areas indicated as having potential sufficient to merit possible archaeological testing. Trefoil will investigate using the methodology detailed above and standard subsurface testing techniques if such testing is deemed necessary and appropriate by the lead agency.

Blue Earth

Terrell, Michelle M. and Michael F. Kolb (2008)

Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey for the New Ulm Yard Project, Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment. Draft, May 2008

In May and June of 2007, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC and its sub-consultants completed a Phase I archaeological and geomorphological survey of the proposed New Ulm Yard Project for the Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Powder River Basin Expansion Project. This work was performed under contract with HDR Engineering, Inc. as the DM&E's general engineering contractor. The proposed project entails the construction of a staging yard to the southeast of New Ulm, Minnesota. The yard is approximately 4 mile in length and at its widest point extends approximately 450 feet beyond the existing DM&E right-of-way. The archaeological survey area encompassed not only the proposed ROW limits, but also a 200-ft wide buffer beyond the proposed ROW. The proposed yard is located in Brown and Blue Earth Counties. The Phase I archaeological survey consisted of a visual inspection of the New Ulm Yard project area, systematic pedestrian survey of areas providing adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing of areas with less than adequate surface visibility. A geomorphological assessment of the project area was also performed, and those areas that were identified as containing buried soils were sampled for cultural material through the excavation of test trenches and bucket augers. Michelle M. Terrell (Two Pines) was the archaeological Principal Investigator, and Michal F. Kolb (Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc.) was the geomorphological Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the New Ulm Yard project, three precontact archaeological sites (21BW0097, 21BW0098 and 21BE0284) were identified within the survey area. 21BW0097 is a dense lithic surface scatter located entirely within a cultivated field. As there is a potential for intact subsurface features to be preserved below the plowzone, this site is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP pending additional testing for subsurface features within the construction limits. Site 21BE0284 is a single findspot consisting of a precontact sherd. The location of this find was previously cultivated and bracketing tests were negative and presented deflated profiles. As this site does not retain sufficient archeological integrity to demonstrate archaeological associations or meaningful data, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. 21BW0098 is a deeply buried lithic scatter that produced four flakes. Due to the limitations imposed on the fieldwork, and the depth and apparent age of this site, 21BW0098 is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP pending additional subsurface testing to define site limits and sample buried soils within the landform. This work should take place once construction limits for the yard have been determined, and land ownership has been transferred to the railroad.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

Between June and November of 2007, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC and Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed Phase I and II archaeological investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Dakota, Minnesota & Eastern Railroad Powder River Basin Expansion Project. During this time, Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc. also completed a geomorphological survey of the Project corridor. This work was performed under contract with HDR Engineering, Inc as DM&E's general engineering contractor. Michelle M. Terrell, (Two Pines) and Andrea C. Vermeer (Summit) were the archaeological Co Principal Investigators, and Michael F. Kolb, (Strata Morph) was the geomorphological Principal Investigator. The Rehabilitation Segment will require rebuilding and upgrading approximately 485 miles of existing rail line between Winona, Minnesota and Fort Pierre, South Dakota. Proposed improvements include rail and tie replacement; undercutting, culvert extension and replacement; siding construction; construction of yards and yard facilities; embankment stabilization at specific areas; upgrading and/or replacement of traffic signals; grade crossing improvements; and other associated work. In Minnesota, the archaeological and geomorphological survey was limited to an APE consisting of the existing DM&E right-of-way. This APE encompasses portion of 10 counties: Winona, Olmsted, Dodge, Steele, Waseca, Blue Earth, Brown, Redwood, Lyon, and Lincoln. While the line segments through the cities of Owatonna and Mankato are subject to review for potential adverse effects on historic properties in connection with the present undertaking, the DM&E does not own ROW through these communities so no archaeological or geomorphological survey of these segments occurred during the course of the current study. Forty-nine archaeological sites are located within the APE. Twenty-seven of these sites were newly recorded during the current investigation, and 22 were previously recorded. An additional 15 alpha sites have been reported as being within or partially within the APE. The 27 newly recorded archaeological sites consist of 13 precontact sites, 3 multi-component (precontact and historical-period) sites, and 11 historical-period sites. Six of these newly identified sites (21BE0287, 21BE0288, 21BE0290, 21BE0291, 21LN0073, and 21LN0074) underwent Phase II archaeological evaluations. The 22 sites that had been previously identified within the APE were revisited including precontact sties 21WE0006, 21BE0036, 21BE0066, 21BE0161, 21BW0004 and 17 historical-period sites, as were the potential locations of the 15 alpha sites. Neither the 4 previously recorded sites nor the alpha sites had been previously evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Upon conclusion of the archaeological investigations, 27 sites (18 historical-period sites [one pending confirmation of historical railroad ownership of the associated archaeological feature], seven precontact sites, and two multi-component sites) within the APE are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Four additional sites (21WN0071, 21WE0006, 21BE0161 and 21LY0126) are only partially within the APE. The evaluation, therefore, of the NRHP eligibility of the entirety of these sites could not be completed as part of the current study, which was limited to the APE. For this reason, these four sites are recommended as potentially eligible, within recommendations for eligibility or non-eligibility pending additional archaeological testing beyond the APE. It is noted, however, that during the current study, sufficient data were obtained to demonstrate that the portions of 21WE0006 and 21BE0161 within the APE do not contain the information potential that would be needed for them to contribute to the National Register eligibility of the perspective sites. In order to arrive at an eligibility recommendation

for site 21BW0102, a pipestone isolate, the site requires tribal input to address Criterion A eligibility. The site also remains unevaluated under Criterion D with recommendations for eligibility or non-eligibility pending additional archaeological testing subsequent to the resolution of Criterion A eligibility. During the geomorphological survey, 14 stream crossings were identified as having high potential to contain buried archaeological deposits and 31 additional crossings were identified as having moderate to low potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. These crossings are recommended for deep testing to address the potential for unreported buried sites once the project's vertical APE at these locations have been determined.

Brown

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted Along Proposed Minnesota River Trail Segment, City of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota

The city of New Ulm has received an offer of a \$100,000 grant from the MnDNR Legacy Trail Grant Program. The grant would fund a project referenced as #L048-09-4C: MnRiver Valley Trail Segment. The project would involve the design and construction of an approximately 2,600 feet long and 10 to 11 feet wide bituminous trail intended to link two regionally significant city parks: Riverside and Minnecon, both located along the western side of the Minnesota River. Following a records search conducted at the MHS and the OSA, a Phase I field review was completed by Archaeological Research Services on August 5 and 6, 2010, with Christina Harrison as Principal Investigator. Only one area yielded positive results: ST4 to ST6 which were placed due south of the disturbed location of a school and produced a sparse scatter of lithic chipping debris between 30 and 60 centimeters below the surface -- a total of ten items, mostly secondary flakes, all of fairly local Prairie du Chien chert. The sediments above 30 centimeters were negative except for a few small brick fragments in ST4 and a piece of modern brown bottle glass in ST6. Shovel tests placed further south along the terrace were all negative except for intermittent finds of small brick, glass and rusted metal fragments that all may have been brought in by the use of fill to level the upper terrace during the widening of Front Street. The ST4 to 6 find area is small; some 30 meters in NW-SE direction and 10 meters wide between the top of the slope to the lower terrace and the base of a gradual slope up to Front Street. It appears to be the remnant of a briefly used camp site or other activity area of indeterminate Native American affiliation. It is more than likely the peripheral portion of a larger site that was destroyed by excavation for the Franklin School basement as well as the construction of Front Street. The locality has been added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as site 21BW0105 (the Riverside Park Site). The artifacts will be curated by the Brown County Historical Society. Judging by the largely negative results of this survey, the proposed trail development would not adversely impact any significant archaeological evidence. Even where the northern segment passes areas that used to feature structures of some historic significance, more recent land use has caused too much change and destruction to allow for any meaningful data recovery and interpretation. Should the choice be to route the trail past the east side of the Franklin School, it would be hard to avoid building across the 21BW0105 find area. As ARS was retained to conduct a Phase I level survey, the site has not yet been formally evaluated for significance. Considering, however, that the horizontal extent of the find area appears very limited and that it probably, as previously suggested, represent "the peripheral portion of a larger site that was destroyed by excavation or the Franklin School basement as well as the construction of Front Street", it seems highly unlikely that the 21BW0105 find area would prove particularly significant and informative. Considering furthermore that the cultural evidence already appears to be well protected by a 30 cm layer of culturally sterile soil, that the impact of trail construction would be relatively shallow and that it would be easy to protect the underlying soil with erosion control fabric and a layer of sterile fill, we conclude that the second of the two routing options also could be completed without adverse impact on any archaeological resources.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Michael F. Kolb (2008)

Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey for the New Ulm Yard Project, Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment. Draft, May 2008

See Blue Earth County.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Carlton

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Cass

Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson (2010)

Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Investigation for a Proposed T-Mobile Cellular Tower in the Fox Creek Area of Cass County, Minnesota

On September 11, 2009 the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, under the direction of Principal Investigator Thor Olmanson, conducted a Phase I

reconnaissance survey for a proposed T-Mobile cellular tower in the Fox Creek Area of Cass County, Minnesota. The investigation, which was conducted for Pinnacle Engineering, Inc., involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing in an approximate four-acre land parcel, as well as a records search of known or suspected sites within one mile of the parcel. The records search resulted in the identification of seven previously recorded sites within one-mile of the parcel, none of which are within the parcel. The reconnaissance survey produced negative results for cultural resources, it is therefore recommended that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of installation of this cell tower facility and project clearance is recommended.

Olmanson, Thor (2010)

Summary Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Cell Tower Location near Bena, in Cass County, Minnesota

This survey was recommended by the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office to assess potential impacts of this proposed project on cultural resources. The survey was requested by Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc. for a proposed cell tower location. The project area consists of approximately 6.5 acres. The study covered an area within a 300-foot radius around the proposed cell tower location. The survey was conducted by Heritage Sites personnel on May 13, 2010. An existing tower is located on the site and the proposed tower will replace the existing one with an approximate 15-foot shift to the south. Proposed access to the site is along an existing drive. Soil probing with a one-inch probe failed to detect intact soil strata within the survey area so no shovel testing was done. Surface reconnaissance at a maximum 15-meter interval also produced negative results for significant earthworks or other historic elements. An apparent loading platform constructed of creosote treated lumber and earth was examined and determined to be less than fifty years in age. In addition any associated buildings or structures have earlier been razed or removed. It is therefore the opinion of the investigators that this loading dock does meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Because no intact soils were identified and no significant historic properties were located within the project area it is our recommendation that installation of the proposed cell tower in this location will have No Effect upon cultural resources and project clearance is recommended with the standard stipulations.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Nineteen Potlatch Land Parcels within Leech Lake Reservation Boundaries in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

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

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mission Road (CR 33), Cemetery Road, and Bird's Nest Lane Improvement Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

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

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson (2011)

2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2008 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facilities Construction Maintenance Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Two Proposed Housing Development Areas within the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota

On the dates of October 21, 22 and 28, 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation of two parcels within the Leech Lake Reservation proposed for housing development projects. This investigation, which was conducted for the Leech Lake Housing Authority involved a combination of linear pedestrian walkover survey and shovel testing. The project area consists of two parcels comprising approximately 126 total acres. These investigations resulted in the identification of one small prehistoric lithic scatter site (21CA0725) in one parcel and one prehistoric isolated lithic artifact (21CA0726) in the other parcel. These sites have not been evaluated for NRHP significance, but it is recommended that the proposed activities avoid the site areas. If these site areas are avoided, there will be No Effect to cultural resources and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned. However, should avoidance prove unfeasible or impractical, Phase II evaluation of the sites should be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities.

Chippewa

Florin, Frank and Nick Hearth (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Geomorphological Investigation for Replacement of Bridge #9114 Along TH 7 at the City of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota

Florin Cultural Resource Services, LLC (FCRS) was retained to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for a MnDOT project (S.P. 1201-32) to replace Bridge #9114 over the Chippewa River and realign Trunk Highway 7 (TH 7) at Montevideo, Minnesota. Archeological field methods included pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and deep auger tests. A total of 57 shovel tests and five deep auger tests were dug. A geomorphological investigation of the river crossing was conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration. The archaeological potential for deeply buried sites is assessed as low because no artifacts were recovered during the archeological testing, the area is poorly drained, and the alluvium in the upper 1.5 meters appears to be young. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the project. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by the project.

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Appleton (sic Chippewa), Big Stone, Lac qui Parle and Swift Counties, Minnesota

See Big Stone County.

Chisago

Doperalski, Mark, Michelle Terrell and Miranda Van Vleet (2010)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the County Road 99 Improvements Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota, Volumes I and II

During April of 2010, The 106 Group Ltd. and Two Pines Resource Group, LLC conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the County Road 99 Improvements project. The proposed project consists of proposed improvements to a approximately 1.8 miles of the existing CR 99 and several adjoining roads, as well as realignment of approximately 0.6 miles of CR 99 between 253rd Street and 243rs Street. In total, this project encompasses approximately 2.4 miles of new or existing roadways. The majority of the proposed improvements to the existing CR 99 will not impact areas outside the existing right-of-way; however, for the proposed realignment, additional ROW will need to be acquired, measuring approximately 120 feet in width for the entire length of the realignment. In addition, there are six areas proposed for ponds and other associated construction activities encompassing approximately 3.9 acres outside the existing or the proposed ROW. The survey was conducted under contract with WST & Associates on behalf of Chisago County. The archaeological survey area included approximately 39.28 acres. Michelle Terrell served as principal investigator for archaeology. During the Phase I archeological investigation two new archaeological sites were recorded. Site 21CH0110 consists of sparse lithic scatter confined to the plow zone (Ap Horizon) and restricted to a small rise within a fallow field. The small rise extends east beyond the project area and the lithic scatter may continue on the other side of a graded out former roadway. Radiometric dates are not available for site 21CH0110 and without diagnostic artifacts the site cannot be associated with any particular contextual period beyond that of the precontact period in general. Additionally, the portion of Site 21CH0110 which lies within the project area does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended at the site. Site 21CH0113 is a EuroAmerican artifact scatter associated with Swedish immigrant John Lindholm, his parents John and Louisa Hokanson, and sister Johanna Hokanson. The site indicated the potential to be historically significant, therefore additional Phase II fieldwork and analysis was conducted. Due to the limited period of occupation associated with this habitation, the preservation of the stratigraphic position of these materials is not critical to their interpretation. However, the repeated plowing of the site has resulted in the reduction in size of most of the materials recovered to the point that many artifacts could not be cataloged beyond their most basic classes. Furthermore, no structural features were encountered. Although the overall integrity of 21CH0113 is considered poor, the over 2,500 artifacts recovered provide important information that furthers our understanding of the life ways of a single Swedish-immigrant family in Chisago County. However given the overall consistency of the materials recovered, together with the lack of structural remains, and the limited nature of the intact deposits, the site is unlikely to yield additional information beyond that gathered during the Phase II. To that end, Site 21CH0113 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no additional archaeological work is recommended at the site. During the Phase I architectural history survey, the 106 Group identified 12 properties 45 years in age or older. Of these 12 properties, one (GD-WYT-007), was previously inventoried and 11 are newly identified. All 12 properties are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical significance and/or loss of integrity.

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted within Allemansratt Park, City of Lindstrom, Chisago County, Minnesota

The Allemansratt Park property, which encompasses 74 acres of largely wooded land in Chisago County Minnesota, has recently been acquired by the city of Lindstrom for use as a public park. The western, northern and eastern sides of the property overlook North Center Lake while most of its southern side abuts residential areas. In the summer of 2010, Archaeological research Services was retained by the city of Lindstrom to conduct the recommended survey. Field inspections were completed between mid-June and mid-August and under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. Five archaeological sites were identified within the park: Allemansratt Park I to V, recorded in the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as 21CH0114 to 21CH0118. All produced lithic scatters of indeterminate pre-contact period affiliation. As the cultural evidence within each locality proved rather sparse and the find areas generally is quite small, the sites appear to be the remnants of small, intermittently used campsites. Although more extensive formal testing would have been likely to yield additional evidence, it did not seem warranted at the time of this survey considering that close interval shovel testing

already had indicated the importance of these sites to our understanding of local prehistory. In addition, the archaeological evidence should remain unaffected by future use of the park, considering (a) that the evidence already is protected by at least 20 cm of sterile soil, and (b) that any pedestrian trails that may be routed near or across one of the find areas actually would cause very minimal impact on the land surface, especially if the latter was protected with a layer of wood chips or similar cushioning material. In view of the above and as well as the fact that survey results proved negative throughout the rest of the park property, it is our opinion that future recreational use of his area would not adversely affect any significant archaeological resources.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21CH119 for Improvements to Trunk Highway 8, Lindstrom, Chisago County, Minnesota

In the fall of 2009 and spring of 2010, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation in advance of improvements to Trunk Highway 8 within the city of Lindstrom in Chisago County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the MnDOT. The project area consists of the locations of two proposed ponds and two proposed frontage roads. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological investigation consisted of a literature review and field survey. As a result of the Phase I investigation, two previously unrecorded precontact archaeological sites, 21CH0108 (Erickson/Channel Pond) and 21CH0119 (Erin Pond), were identified within the project area. Site 21CH0108 is a sparse lithic scatter that produced no diagnostic artifacts. Based on its low artifact density and non-diagnostic nature, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 21CH0119, a precontact habitation site, was recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and subsequently subject to Phase II evaluation. The Phase II evaluation of 21CH0119 consisted of the excavation of eight formal 1-by-1-m test units to characterize and determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. These units revealed that the site is a multi-component (Middle and Late Woodland) habitation site, with the Middle Woodland component associated the Havana-Related complex. Evaluated within this context, as outlined in the Woodland Tradition Multiple Property Documentation Form, 21CH0119 is recommended as eligible under Criterion D because it contains diagnostic artifacts that allow it to be associated with a particular woodland cultural complex, datable material, a focused material cultural assemblage, and exotic materials. Revised project plans avoid direct construction impacts to this site; however, Two Pines recommends that physical barriers be used to prevent inadvertent damage to the site by construction activities such as staging and vehicle traffic.

Cook

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Crow Wing

Mulholland, Stephen (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on the Bioretention Pond in Garrison on Mille Lacs Lake, Crow Wing County, MN.

The Crow Wing County Soil and Water Conservation Office contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the construction of a bioretention basin and erosion control project. The project's APE is located between Highway 169 and Mille Lacs Lake in the city of Garrison, Garrison Township, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The APE for the Phase I survey is approximately 400 feet long north to south and from 30 to 50 feet between the shoreline of Mille Lacs Lake and the eastern edge of Highway 169. On May 9, 2011 personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I survey. A walkover examination of the entire APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. In addition shovel testing was conducted along a single transect within the APE. A total of 6 shovel tests were placed in the Project APE; 3 south of the boat launch and 3 to the north. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified or observed within or near the project APE. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is recommended for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Rothaus, Richard and Ayla Aymond (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Consolidated Telecommunications Company (Lincoln and Nokay Exchanges)--MN537

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for approximately 537 miles of cable corridor (220 miles of mainline, 317 miles of drop). Because cable installation with vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas with known or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. Ninety-nine previously identified archaeological sites were noted in the general project area. Of these sites, fourteen were in close enough proximity to the cable route to merit closer investigation. The cable route will completely avoid eight of these sites (21CW0076, 21CW0198, 21CW0269, 21MO0018, 21MO0050, 21MO0085, 21MO0282, 21MO0283). The cable route will intersect two archaeological sites, but detrimental impact can be avoided by restricting cable installation to road right-of-way (21CS0075 and 21CW0079). The cable route will intersect three sites known or suspected to contain earthworks and burial mounds (21CW0010, 21CW0080 and 21CWad). At all sites visible mounds will be avoided by a minimum of 100 feet. Field review by consulting THPOs and construction monitoring will be used in these areas. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicates 30 miles of the cable route are in areas with potential sufficient to merit possible additional archaeological investigation through subsurface testing. Cable installation in this 30 mile section will fall within 6 feet of existing buried utilities, and additional archaeological investigation is not recommended unless the route is changed. The remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low probability areas and no further work is recommended.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammie L. Ladwig (2011)

A Cultural Resources Survey for Phase 1 of the Milford Mine Memorial Park, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

In June of 2009, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a cultural resources survey for the Phase 1 portion of the Milford Mine Memorial Park Master Plan in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. This work was performed for the Crow Wing County Parks Division. Phase 1 of the proposed project includes the conversion of an approximately 0.3 mile long section of former railroad grade into a road access, the creation of a canoe launch, and the construction of two parking lots. A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit is anticipated for this phase of the project. In conjunction with this survey, Two Pines also completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Milford Mine Historic District. The cultural resources survey consisted of background research at the SHPO on previously identified archeological sites and surveys within a one mile radius of the project area, a thorough visual inspection of the entire project Ape, and systematic shovel testing of those areas identified as having the potential to contain intact archaeological sites. Fieldwork was performed June 1, 2009. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. One archaeological site (21CW0281) had been previously identified within the APE of Master Plan Phase 1 of the Milford Memorial Park. During the current survey, no additional archaeological sites were identified. Site 21CW0281 could not be relocated and is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended in the Phase 1 portion of the project area. Two features within the Master Plan Phase I APE are identified as contributing elements of the NRHP-eligible Milford Mine Historic District: (1) the railroad grade of the main line that serviced the mine, and (2) the grade of an emergency railroad spur constructed immediately after the mine's 1924 disaster in order to facilitate the recovery efforts. A third contributing element to the district, the former road that connected the mine site with Wolford, borders the APE on the west. The Milford Mine Historic District is evaluated as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D. As these features will be potentially impacted by the proposed Phase 1 development plans, the SHPO should be consulted regarding the appropriate treatment of these significant features.

Dakota

Aulwes, Gina and Austin Jenkins (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Vermillion River Bike Trail

This cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the proposed trail alignment for the city of Hastings. On August 29-31, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the trail alignment. The proposed trail alignment will follow the existing CSAH 46/Pleasant Drive for approximately one-half mile, within a wooded portion along the edge of an agricultural field, and an approximate 1/8 mile portion along CSAH 47/160th Street East. The survey included pedestrian survey transects, shovel testing, and photographs within the project areas. The survey identified two pre-contact field sites, HA-02 (21DK0083) and HA-40 (21DK0084). Each consisted of single lithic artifacts. After full delineation and review of the Anfinson Lithic Scatters Context the sites are recommended to not be significant. The recommendation is that no further cultural resource work is needed.

Fleming, Edward (2011)

Letter Report: Science Museum of Minnesota's Investigation of the Ranelius Site (21DK04) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County

This letter is a summary report for the Science Museum of Minnesota's (SMM) investigation of the Ranelius site (21DK0004) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County. The project was funded, in part, through a Minnesota Historical and Cultural Grant through the Minnesota Historical Society. The overall project consisted of cataloguing and processing the results of the SMM's 1954/1955 excavation of the site, carrying out a geophysical survey over a broader area of the site terrace, and conducting targeted formal unit excavations informed by the results of the geophysical survey. Fieldwork was carried out intermittently between June 1 and July 22, 2010. After review and initial interpretation of the geophysical data, 11 - 1x1 meter and one 0.5 x 1 meter excavation units were placed in five locations to test various geophysical anomalies and to attempt to locate evidence for the location of the 1955 trenches. In additional, shovel tests were placed near the terrace edge in an area outside of the boundaries of the geophysical survey. To date, processing and cataloguing of both the 1954/1955 and 2010 artifact collections have been completed at the Science Museum. The final report, a description and analysis of both projects and collections, is in process. The final report will be submitted by May, 2011, or sooner.

Dodge

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Douglas

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Terrance Martin, Christopher Widga & Todd Lindahl (2011)

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Christina-Pelican Site (21DL46/21GR41) for the Lake Christina Restoration Project, Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota

Ducks Unlimited contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center, L.L.C. to conduct a Phase III archeological data recovery on a portion of the

Christina-Pelican site (21DL0046/21GR0041). The project area is within a MnDNR recreation area on the south shore of Lake Christina in Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota. Ducks unlimited proposed to construct a pumping station within the site boundaries as part of a lake restoration project. Phase III data recovery was accomplished by excavation of 20 square meters within the lower area of the site (between the ice berm on the Lake Christina shore and the ridge slope to the main site area) Unit 7 of the previous Phase II evaluation had been placed in this area; several units were placed adjacent and contiguous to this unit. Additional units were placed in two other contiguous blocks separated by a few meters. All units were placed in the proposed APE for the proposed construction of the pumping station. Six additional units from the Phase II evaluation had been previously placed on the top of the ridge above and outside the APE of the Phase III investigations. All 21 Units in the lower area yielded abundant artifacts and faunal remains. Artifacts include both prehistoric (lithics, ceramics) and historic (metal, glass, clinker/coal) items. The upper levels (to about 45 cm below surface) contained a mixture of prehistoric and historic materials, probably representing both slope erosion and intentional discard from the ridge area of the site. Historic materials do decrease with depth but persist in minor amounts to 40-50 cm. In addition, at about 45 cm the dark A horizon sediments change to lighter subsoils that show intensive and extensive rodent activity. Artifacts in these lower levels are concentrated within the darker sediments inside the rodent burrows and are interpreted as redeposit materials from higher levels. Therefore both the upper and lower levels of the lower site are intensively disturbed. The ridge area of the site was not investigated in the field during this project. However artifacts from the six units of the Phase II investigation were analyzed in this project. Only one artifact concentration is present in vertical analysis of artifacts; multiple occupation zones are not supported by distribution with depth. Only one horizontal concentration was identified, a concentration of FCR with bone and lithics. However it does not appear to be an in situ fire hearth or other feature. Most projectile points are of Woodland Tradition types, although a Late Archaic point was also recovered. Ceramics indicate four wares. Brainerd Net Impressed, St. Croix Stamped, and Blackduck-Kathio-Clam River are all more prevalent to the east, although extending into the prairie areas. Great Oasis High Rim-like sherds suggest a southwestern focus as well. Occupation from at least the Initial Woodland through Mississippian/Middle Missouri traditions is indicated, although no separate intensive occupation zones are defined. The pre-Contact components of the Christina Pelican site remain elusive to identify.

Faribault

Jenkins, Austin and Gina Aulwes (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Big Blue Wind Farm

This cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Big Blue Wind Farm Project. From June 21 to September 9, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a Phase I archaeological review for proposed improvements related to the proposed project. A total of 19 possible wind turbine generator locations were reviewed as were two alternative turbine locations, all associated collector lines, access roads and necessary high voltage transmission line upgrades. The improvements are proposed to take place within areas that are currently used for agriculture and road right-of-way. The survey consisted primarily of pedestrian survey transects of the proposed improvements, the transects were supplemented by shovel testing. Except where otherwise noted, overall ground surface visibility far exceeded 25%, with near-100% visibility not being unusual. A total of 15 field sites were identified and delineated. The design of the proposed action would take place within the boundaries of eight sites, of which four are find spots, three are sparse lithic scatters and one an historic scatter. The recommendation for this report is that a finding of "No Adverse Effect" be issued.

Fillmore

Scott, Branden K. (2011)

Intensive Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed State Veterans' Cemetery, Carrolton and Preston Townships, Fillmore County, Minnesota

This report presents the findings of intensive Phase I investigations at a proposed State of Minnesota veterans' cemetery in Fillmore County, Minnesota. This investigation was requested by Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota to determine if significant cultural resources exist in the project area. Bear Creek Archaeology, Inc. completed the field investigation between November 21 and December 1, 2011 with Branden K. Scott acting as the Principal Investigator. The APE is an irregularly-shaped area of approximately 42.3 acres located northeast of Preston in Fillmore County, Minnesota. Soil probing (n = 7) indicated that upland landforms in the project area are heavily eroded and that plowing has reduced the potential for intact cultural resources. Nearly all of the proposed roadways occur on existing roadways and farm access lanes on mostly sideslope positions. Visibility was reduced in the project area and subsurface shovel testing (n = 331) was conducted to locate and evaluate archaeological sites. Shovel tests were spaced generally at 15 meter intervals and all tests were excavated well into the underlying B horizon. All excavated sediment was screened. This intensive investigation led to the identification of one prehistoric archaeological site. Site 21FL0133 is a small, undifferentiated prehistoric resources procurement site. A single flake fragment was recovered from one shovel test. The flake fragment was recovered from the plowzone. Because the site appears confined to the plowzone and has a limited number of recovered artifacts, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Bear Creek Archeology, Inc. recommends no further work for the site (21FL0133) or the area of potential effect.

Thompson, Joe B. (2010)

Phase I Archeological Survey of Preston Milwaukee Elevator (21FL0130), Preston, Minnesota

This letter report summarizes the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by personnel from Bear Creek Archaeology, Inc. at the Milwaukee Elevator in Preston, Minnesota. The work was performed on September 11, 2010, on behalf of Pathfinder LLC, Spring Grove, Minnesota. The work consisted of a 1 x 1 m test unit next to the northern elevator wall and exposing the northeastern corner of the former weight scale positioned at the northwest corner. The limited archaeological investigation exposed thick layers of historic fill and disturbance near the elevator associated with razing of a historic-age building. Limestone, probably representing the destroyed remains of the foundation, was widespread but especially common within 20 cm of the surface. Among the artifacts from this area is a shell casing for a .38 cal. Smith & Wesson bullet manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Company in Montreal, Canada. This spent bullet was from a revolver commonly used by police officers since its introduction in the last quarter of the nineteenth

century. Based on the testing, it appears the internal weighting mechanisms from the scale remain reasonably intact within the concrete foundation. Encased mostly in fine sand, the scale parts are rusted and part of the mechanism exhibits localized heavy corrosion and damage perhaps from misuse or when the scale platform (probably wooden planks) were removed. Eventually the rectangular foundation was as filled with sand, presumably as a safety measure.

Goodhue

Arzigian, Constance (2010)

Phase I Archeological Survey of 40 Acre parcel, Frontenac, Goodhue County, Minnesota

Phase I archeological survey was conducted on a 40 acre parcel of land adjacent to the Frontenac State Park, Goodhue County, Minnesota, that is being purchased by Windsor Energy Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The project area is a cultivated field on a terrace of the Mississippi River at Lake Pepin. Fieldwork consisting of surface reconnaissance at 10 meter intervals was conducted by Co-Principal Investigator and Field Director Vicki Twinde-Javner, with Michael Straskowski, both with the Mississippi Valley Archeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse on November 3, 2010. A field visit was made by Co-Principal Investigator Constance Arzigian on December 9 to attempt to relocate a mound group and determine if it overlaps the project area. Arzigian prepared the report. Two previously reported sites were investigated but no cultural materials were identified during the survey. A projection of the location of mound group 21GD0008 on to the modern landscape indicates that the northernmost mound might overlap the southeast corner of the access road and extend into the road right-of-way. Surface examinations and probes in the area of the project mound location did not identify any features or mound fill, and the right-of-way appears disturbed with utility lines and a ditch. If possible, the project mound location should be avoided, and the access road built along the northern half of the 100 foot wide strip available for an access road, preferably involving no or only shallow digging to construct the road near the mound location. If avoidance is not possible, prior to construction hand excavations should be undertaken in the project area of the mound to look for burial features, bracketing sufficiently widely to allow for error in the projected location.

Grant

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Terrance Martin, Christopher Widga & Todd Lindahl (2011)

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Christina-Pelican Site (21DL46/21GR41) for the Lake Christina Restoration Project, Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota

See Douglas County.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond and Christopher Moose (2011)

Phase Ia/I Cultural resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Grant and Stevens Counties, Minnesota

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for 182 miles of cable corridor. Because cable installation with vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas with know or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. As the nature of the project precludes any direct or indirect impact to historic structures, they are not considered in this report. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicated no mounds, earthworks, or other above surface indicator of burials that had not been previously documented. Forty-six previously identified archaeological sites were noted in the general project area. Of these sites, twenty-three sites were in close enough proximity to the cable route (within 1000 feet) to merit closer investigation. Three sites that have burials or possible burials were also noted. The cable route will intersect or is proximate to sites 21SE0007, 21SE0025, 21SE0026, 21SE0027, 21SE0028, 21SE0029, 21SE0030, 21SE0032, 21SE0033, 21SEe, and 21SEj. Cable should be installed in or adjacent to the right-of-way to avoid unnecessary disturbance to these sites. Three sites that include burials or possible burials were noted during the record search; 21SE0002, 21SE0003, and 21SEk. These sites are identified in this report to document that the record search was complete, and to be used during planning and installation to ensure complete avoidance. 17.8 miles of the corridor are in areas that have some possibility of archaeological deposits. Additional investigation may be warranted if cable cannot be placed adjacent to existing buried utilities. The remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low to moderate probability areas and no further work is recommended.

Hennepin

Birkenstock, Terry J. (2010)

Crow River Bank Protection Project along Hennepin County Road 50, in Independence Township, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is assisting Hennepin County in stabilizing an eroding bank along the South Fork of the Crow River adjacent to Hennepin County Highway 50 north of Delano and within the Lake Rebecca Park Reserve, Hennepin County, Minnesota. A Phase I archaeological survey, completed by the University of Minnesota and the Corps identified historic foundations and an associated artifact scatter and precontact lithics in mixed context (21HE0390). The proposed construction activities will avoid the archaeological site area. The Corps has determined that the proposed project will have No Adverse Effect to historic properties.

Finney, Fred A. (2010)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed MN-MSP0516 Telecommunication Tower, 6401 Penn Avenue, Richfield,

Hennepin County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of a proposed cell tower on city property in the city of Richfield, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The principal investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archaeology. The surveyed project area measures 3.3 x 2.5 m (10.9 x 8.1 feet) for the new equipment cabinet. Thus the total area surveyed is 0.0008 ha (0.002 acre). There are no standing buildings in the project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether there were any prehistoric or historic cultural materials present which might be disturbed by the proposed 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.

Foss, Jacob (2011)

Letter Report: Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Maintenance Training and Classroom Addition at the Minnesota National Guard Bloomington Armory in Hennepin County, Minnesota

This survey was requested by the Minnesota National Guard for a proposed addition to the Bloomington Armory. The armory is located in Hennepin County, within the boundaries of the city of Bloomington. The survey was conducted by Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel on October 22, 2011. A pedestrian survey with transects spaced a maximum of 10 meters apart yielded negative results for prehistoric and historic archaeological remains. Three shovel tests were excavated within the project area with negative results. The shovel test wall profiles indicated that there was significant soil disturbance for all three of the shovel tests from the surface down to 70cm below the surface. Because no cultural features or elements were identified during the survey, it is our assertion that the installation of the armory addition will have No Effect upon cultural resources and project clearance is recommended as planned.

Harrison, Christina (2011)

Phase IA Archaeological Review for the Proposed Interchange Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Hennepin County Regional Railroad Authority has retained Kimley-Horn and Associates to prepare an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Interchange Project on the western edge of downtown Minneapolis. The project would accommodate the convergence of multiple light rail lines in proximity of the recently constructed Target Field. The project would create additional loading/unloading capacity near the existing Target Field Station and relocated storage tracks for the staging of LRT trains for operational management of the current Hiawatha LRT service, future Central Corridor LRT service opening in 2014, and future Southwest and Bottineau transit ways. Historical consultant Hess, Roise and Company is a subconsultant to Kimley-Horn for reevaluating the cultural resources potentially affected by the project. Hess Roise's project manager is principal Charlene Roise. Archaeological Research Services is a subconsultant to Hess Roise for the evaluation of archaeological resources. Principal Christina Harrison is overseeing that firm's work. In order to inventory and evaluate any known archaeological resources as well as any areas of potential archaeological concern within the APE, ARS, with assistance from Hess Roise researcher Penny Peterson, conducted a records and literature search. In addition, ARS staff monitored a geotechnical evaluation conducted for the project by American Engineering and Testing during the fall of 2010. The monitoring was preceded by a review of: archaeological inventory and survey report files maintained by the MHS and the OSA; historic insurance maps, plat maps, and aerial photographs; and construction and landscaping records compiled by Hennepin County staff at the Hennepin County Solid Waste Division. The field monitoring began on October 27 and continued through the first two weeks of November. Saved cores were later reviewed in consultation with AET staff and in their laboratory, with negative results. Further records and literature searches were conducted by ARS and Hess Roise during February of 2011. Within the APE, there are no known archaeological resources, and except for an area of Fifth Avenue North, no indication that significant archaeological evidence may be found.

Trocki, Patricia (2011)

CenterPoint Energy Portland, Nicollet, and Lyndale Pipeline Right-of-Way Clearing Project, Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge

CenterPoint Energy (CenterPoint) proposes to conduct vegetative clearing activities of their right-of-way for the Portland, Nicollet and Lyndale Natural gas pipelines. The clearing activities fall within land owned by the city of Bloomington and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Long Meadow Lake Unit of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The width of easement is 60 feet centered on each pipeline. During October 2010, NRG conducted visual reconnaissance for cultural resources within the Portland, Nicollet, and Lyndale Pipeline Right-of-Way Clearing Project. Two previously recorded sites, the Hopkins Mounds (21HE0016) and the Valley Trail site (21HE0228), and possible historic Eastern Dakota burials were visually examined within the right-of-way to assess possible disturbance by the clearing activities. No significant archaeological material or human remains were noted during the visual reconnaissance. A second site visit was made in January 2011, to delineate a 100 ft buffer within the right-of-way around site 21HE0228 and a topographic feature identified by the USFWS where caution must be taken during manual vegetation clearing. Because the manual clearing activities are scheduled during frozen conditions and clearing will be confined to a 15 foot corridor north of the Bluff Trail and a maximum of 40 ft south of the Bluff Trail, NRG recommends that no cultural resources or human burials will be adversely affected. As a precaution, NRG recommends that a federally qualified archaeologist make a site visit when clearing within the buffer commences.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2010)

4th Avenue North Playground Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota

This letter report documents the results of archaeological monitoring conducted for the 4th Avenue North Playground Project, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project consisted of the construction of a playground and associated landscaping in a previously vacant area located to the east-northeast of the intersection of West River Parkway with 4th Avenue North, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. After consulting with the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission, and based on the presence of a known archaeological site, 21HE0113 (North Star Sawmill), in the project area, the Minneapolis

Parks and Recreation Board requested that Two Pines Resource Group, LLC provide on-site monitoring to document any historical-archaeological features that might be encountered during the course of the excavations for the project. Andrea Vermeer of Two Pines performed the monitoring on September 27 and 28 and October 12, 13, 16, 20 and 21, 2010. Based on the age and intact nature of some of the bottles encountered during the current project, the possibility exists that some may have been originally excavated from deeper, intact deposits during the 1983 archaeological investigations for West River Parkway and re-deposited at that time. They were not, however, in situ as found during the current project. The results of the monitoring suggest that no intact resources associated with either 21HE0113 or any other archaeological sites are present within the top nine feet below the surface of the 4th Avenue North Playground project APE.

Hubbard

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

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)

See Beltrami County.

Itasca

Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson (2011)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Itasca County Highway 4 Bridge Replacement Project (Bridge No. 7006) in Itasca County, Minnesota

On October 26th and 27th, 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program (Thor Olmanson, Principal Investigator) conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey for a proposed replacement of the Itasca County State Aid Highway 4 bridge (#7006) over the Bowstring River between Little Sand Lake and Rice Lake in the community of Oslund, MN. This investigation was conducted for the Itasca County Highway Department. Surface reconnaissance of the APE did not result in the identification of cultural resources but shovel testing resulted in the identification of two prehistoric sites on either side of the Bowstring River (21IC0385 and 21IC0386). Of the 31 shovel tests 17 yielded prehistoric archaeological materials representing two archaeological sites. Site 21IC0385 consists of 7 positive shovel tests. Artifacts recovered include lithic debitage, prehistoric ceramics, fire cracked rock and animal bone, artifacts that are consistent with a Woodland Period habitation occupation. Site 21IC0386, consists of 10 positive shovel tests containing lithic debitage, cores, and flake tools; prehistoric ceramics; fire cracked rock; and faunal materials. These artifacts are also consistent with a Woodland Period habitation occupation. Portions of both sites 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 lie within the project's construction limits, which define the APE. These sites have not been evaluated for significance but are considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is the opinion of the investigators that if these sites can be avoided during the course of the project, possibly by modifying the current design, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and the project should be allowed to proceed. However, if modifying the construction plans to avoid the sites is deemed unfeasible or impractical, it is recommended that Phase II evaluations of 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities.

Archaeological Monitoring Report of Carlson Professional Services, Inc.'s 2010 Petroleum Tank Release Remediation at the Former Northern Star Cooperative Location (MPCA Leak # 12569) in the Town of Squaw Lake in Itasca County, Minnesota

On August 30, 2010 the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program (Thor Olmanson, Principal Investigator) monitored the removal of topsoil, overburden and petroleum contaminated soils at the former location of the Northern Star Cooperative (MPCA Leak # 12569) in the town of Squaw Lake in Itasca County, Minnesota. The contaminated soils remediation was conducted by Carlson Professional Services, Inc. of Duluth, Minnesota. The remediation work completed in August 2010 was the second phase of contaminated soil removal at the location, with the first phase occurring in May 2009. Prior to the arrival of Heritage Sites personnel at the remediation location on August 30th, all of the first phase and roughly 85-90% of the second phase of soil removal had already been completed. Thus, the goal of the archaeological monitoring work was to record and document any cultural resources that may have been damaged during the remediation process through examination of the back dirt piles and side wall profiles, and to ensure that the remaining remediation work did not disturb significant intact cultural resources, especially human burials. During the course of the archaeological monitoring, historic and prehistoric artifacts and features were discovered at the remediation location. The historic artifacts, which were not discovered in situ, date from the early-to-middle-20th century, but it is unknown if they derive from a primary or a secondary context at the site, as there were no intact historic deposits at the location. The prehistoric artifacts which were documented in situ, are associated with a Woodland Period occupation and were found in an intact portion of previously recorded Site 21IC0330, which bordered the remediation location. The undisturbed area adjacent to the remediation location undoubtedly contains intact portions of 21IC0330, which should be considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. It is recommended that no more ground disturbing work commence at the remediation location until a Phase II investigation can properly define the site's boundaries and a formal NRHP determination can be made.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 5 from Effie to Craigville, Itasca and Koochiching Counties, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for project S.A. P. 31-605-03, the reconstruction of CSAH 5 from Effie in Itasca County to the bridge over the Big Fork River near Craigville in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is mostly right-of-way property owned by Itasca and Koochiching Counties, with some small areas under private ownership. The project APE is a corridor approximately 4 miles long in Itasca County and 3,000 feet long in Koochiching County, it is 150 feet wide (75 feet on either side of the centerline). No previously reported sites were recorded within the project area, however, two sites are within one mile. Walkover and attempts at shovel testing of the project APE were negative. Walkover did identify an abandoned rail line that is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for this project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Olmanson, Thor A. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Nineteen Potlatch Land Parcels within Leech Lake Reservation Boundaries in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Summary Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Cell Tower Location near Cut Foot Sioux Lake, in Itasca County, Minnesota

This survey was requested by Edge Consulting Engineers, Inc. for a proposed cell tower location. The survey was recommended by the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office to assess potential impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources. The survey covered an area within a 300-foot radius around the proposed cell tower location. The proposed access road is adjacent to CNF Site #03-0972, an historic home site. Visual inspection of the recorded site location suggests that the site has likely been compromised by the installation of a new residence and associated infrastructure on the indicated site area. An initial surface reconnaissance at a maximum 15-meter interval produced negative results for significant surface features or other historic elements. Eighteen shovel tests were excavated in higher probability areas. These test also produced negative results for cultural elements. Because no significant cultural features or elements were identified during the survey, it is our recommendation that installation of the proposed cell tower in this location will have No Effect upon cultural resources and project clearance is recommended as planned with the standard

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

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facilities Construction Maintenance Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

2008 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Jackson

Maul, Dale E. (2010)

Jackson Municipal Airport, Section 106 Review

The city of Jackson (City) has proposed to transfer one parcel belonging to Jackson Municipal Airport (Airport) for three parcels belonging to the Jackson Economic Development Corporation (JEDC). Both entities are departments within the City. The proposed land swap requires a Section 106 review, because the transfer of airport property must be approved by the FAA. Bolton & Menk, Inc. conducted the cultural resources survey in compliance with Section 106. A Phase I survey was conducted on the four parcels. Dale E. Maul, MS, RPA, of Bolton & Menk, Inc., was the Principal Investigator. The field survey was conducted on November 9, 2009. The APE was identified as the borders of the parcels. The parcels are currently used for agriculture crop production. The survey consisted of pedestrian transects that were spaced at 10 meter intervals and seven randomly selected shovel tests were conducted. No archaeological or historical sites were found. It is recommended that the Findings of Fact be "No Historic Properties Affected."

Kandiyohi

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Wastewater System Improvements at Community of Roseland, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey of proposed wastewater system improvements for the community of Roseland in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Asked to comment on a revised proposal which included wastewater treatment ponds adjacent to County Ditch 8 SHPO recommended that an archaeological survey be completed. Under the direction of Christina Harrison, ARS staff completed a records and literature search at the MHS on May 28, 2010 and a field review on June 2. Results proved negative.

Report on Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of Proposed Willmar Western Interceptor Project, City of Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

During late October and early November of 2010, Archaeological Research Services completed a Phase I cultural resources assessment of the Western Interceptor Sewer that currently is being proposed by the city of Willmar in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. The Phase I survey was conducted as part of the requirements for an Environmental Information Worksheet compiled for the project by Donohue & Associates, Inc. The project will follow an approximately 2.5 mile long corridor. As the proposed undertaking would be an expansion of already completed phases of the City's wastewater collection system and as those phases also were surveyed for cultural resources by ARS, this report builds on and references observations made at that time. A field survey conducted on October 29 and November 3, 2010, proved negative. The negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed undertaking would not harm any archaeological resources.

Kittson

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Wickstrom Northwest Broadband Project, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson and Marshall Counties, Minnesota

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for approximately 660 miles of cable corridor. Because cable installation with a vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas with known or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. As the nature of the project precludes any direct or indirect impact to historic structures, they are not considered in this report. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicated no mounds, earthworks, or other above surface indications or burials. Twenty-seven previously identified archaeological sites were noted in the general project area. Of these sites, thirteen were close enough proximity to the cable route (within 1000 feet) to merit closer investigation. The cable route will intersect sites 21KTh, 21KTI, 21RO0011, and 21ROae. No further action is recommended for site 21KTh, which is an unconfirmed isolated find spot. No further action is recommended for site 21KTI as it is a ghost town location with no standing structure. No further action is recommended for site 21RO0011 as the site was completely destroyed by road construction. Construction should be limited to the right-of-way adjacent to site 21ROae. Site avoidance has also been recommended for sites 21KTI and 21LW0013, which are proximate to the cable route. The remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low to moderate probability areas and no further work is recommended.

Koochiching

Mulholland, Stephen (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report: Little Fork River Bank Stabilization, Samuelson Park, Koochiching County, MN

The Koochiching County Land and Forestry Department contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the construction of an erosion control project on the east bank of the Little Fork River. The project's APE is located in the picnic area along the Little Fork River in Samuelson Park in Silverdale Township, Koochiching County, Minnesota. The APE for the Phase I survey is approximately 200 feet long north to south and from 10 to 25 feet inland from the east bank of the Little Fork River. On May 20, 2011 personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of the entire APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. In addition to the walkover survey, shovel testing was conducted along a single transect within the Ape. A total of six shovel tests were placed in the project APE on an approximate 5 meter spacing between holes. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified or observed within or near the project APE. No burial are reported in or near the project area. Most of the current APE exhibits ongoing disturbances from roadside parking and use of the boat launch and past road construction activities associated with Highway 169. In addition to the disturbances from road construction and the vehicle use area, other disturbances include the placement of buried utilities and various bank stabilization efforts. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is recommended for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Phase I Archeological Survey of CSAH 75 in Koochiching County and CSAH 535 in St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.A.P. 36-675-06, the reconstruction of a portion of CSH 75 in Koochiching County and CSAH 535 in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by the Counties and private citizens. The project APE is approximately 2.5 miles long and up to 130 feet wide (50 to 65 feet to either side of the centerline). No previously reported sites were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. 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 Properties Affected determination on the project be made.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 5 from Effie to Craigville, Itasca and Koochiching Counties, Minnesota

See Itasca County.

Report of Phase II Field Activities for Site 21KC0124

A Phase II evaluation of site 21KC0124 was conducted from November 28 through December 2, 2011. The site was identified as a possible habitation location during the Phase I survey. In consultation with the Mn/DOT Project Manager, it was decided that a Phase II evaluation of 2 to 3 units was needed. A total of three units were placed within the site. There appears to be minimal disturbance on the site, especially in what may be the primary occupation

area around Unit A. A few tree tipovers with associated root throws are present but do not appear to be a dominant disturbance feature on the site. Stratigraphic context, especially in the area of Unit A, appears to be good or at least acceptable as can be expected in northern Minnesota. Two diagnostic artifacts were recovered during work on the site; the triangular quartz arrowhead from the upper part of level 2 and the base of the Paleoindian point from somewhere in levels 3 and 4 (found in shovel test at a depth from 10 to 20 cm below the surface.) These data suggest that some stratigraphic integrity at the site is present. The result of a discussion on December 6, 2011 was concurrence by both the Mn/DOT archaeologists and project PI that the site is eligible for the NRHP. Data recovery would be needed if the proposed Mn/DOT project cannot be modified to avoid impacts to this site.

Report of Phase II Field Activities for Site 21KC0122

A Phase II evaluation of site 21KC0122 was conducted from December 6 through 8, 2011. The site was identified as a possible hunting blind based on the rock alignment recorded during the Phase I survey. In consultation with the Mn/DOT Project Manager, it was decided that a Phase II evaluation of 1 to 2 units was needed. The results of the excavation were negative. No artifacts or features were identified within the possible hunting blind. The absence of artifacts does not preclude the enclosure from being a hunting blind but it does make it difficult to demonstrate that the possible rock feature is of human design and origin. None of the rocks removed from the excavation unit suggest an intentional stacking or placement. The larger rocks within the enclosure were mixed with other materials of varied sizes from gravels to small cobbles. The preliminary recommendation will likely be that no additional archaeological work on this site is needed.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Lac qui Parle

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Appleton (sic Chippewa), Big Stone, Lac qui Parle and Swift Counties, Minnesota

See Big Stone County.

Lake

Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Annual Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2009 Season

As part of the cultural resources management for the Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), monitoring was conducted on all eligible and potentially eligible archaeological and historic sites on the shorelines of the reservoirs. Only 9 of the 13 sites that are considered eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated were monitored in 2009. The remaining four sites are on the biennial monitoring schedule. Visits were conducted to assess current site conditions and produce a new site map if needed or establish new datum points if needed. During each visit measurements were taken from the datum points to compare with the 2008 readings. From this information, recommendations on each site's monitoring status were made. Sites that had been previously evaluated and identified as not eligible for the NRHP were not visited and warrant no additional management.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Lake of the Woods

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Storm Water Collection Pond on TH 11, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed storm water collection pond of T.H. 11 in Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota. The project area is east of Baudette, Minnesota on the north side of T.H. 11. No previously reported sites are known in or near the APE. A walkover and shovel test examination of the APE was conducted with negative results; no sites were identified. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work is needed for this project.

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Wickstrom Northwest Broadband Project, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson and Marshall Counties, Minnesota

See Kittson County.

NW Angle--Class I Cultural Resources Survey, Contract #106065 Lake of the Woods County, MN

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was conducted for Minnkota Power Cooperative, Inc. preparatory to construction of a substation. No previously identified archaeological sites are located within two miles of the 2.7 acre study area. No previously identified standing structures determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP are located within two miles of the study area. Field survey identified no archaeological material and determined that the study area has little to no archaeological potential. No standing structures are within or visible from the study area. No further investigation is recommended. A finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" is recommended.

Le Sueur

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Archaeological Survey of Proposed "Phase One" Campground Development within Lake Washington County Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota

Lake Washington County park encompasses 161 acres at the northwestern end of Lake Washington in Le Sueur County, Minnesota. Within its boundaries, predominantly rolling uplands flank the deeply carved valley of Shanaska Creek as it winds west/northwest through the center of the park on its way from Lake Washington to the city of Kasota and the Minnesota River Valley. As part of its general planning for development, Le Sueur County retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct an archaeological survey of the entire property. A records and literature search has already been completed as well as a preliminary visual reconnaissance of the area but a full field investigation will not be conducted until early summer when the planted fields have been rain-washed and the emerging crops are far enough along to be easily identified and not trampled by the survey crew. However, since one segment of the park ("Phase One") in a recent management decision was scheduled for immediate development as a campground, it has now become more of a survey priority. In order to comply with survey requirements in a speedy manner, ARS staff was authorized to go ahead with and report on the survey of the "Phase One" parcel before they investigate the rest of the park. Field inspections of the "Phase One" parcel took place on 4/22, 4/26 and 5/7, 2010 and were conducted under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. Because of its location close to the creek, the parcel was considered by ARS staff to have considerable archaeological potential, but no cultural evidence was identified through either shovel testing or careful visual inspection of the numerous subsoil exposures. It is possible that this area, much of it fairly sloping, simply was less conducive to historic use than some of the other uplands along the creek valley. The negative results of this survey, conducted in compliance with the DNR request and SHPO recommendation for the archaeological review, are a clear indication that the proposed development within the "Phase One" project area would not adversely impact any significant archaeological evidence.

Lincoln

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Lyon

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Marshall

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Wickstrom Northwest Broadband Project, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson and Marshall Counties, Minnesota

See Kittson County.

McLeod

Smith, Burton and Gina Aulwes (2011)

Survey of Cultural Resources: Lester Prairie Water Treatment Facility, Prepared for the City of Lester Prairie, MN

The following cultural resource review is part of an environmental review to assess any impact the proposed improvements of the water treatment facility and associated watermain may have within the city of Lester Prairie. On April 18, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural review of the areas proposed for the development of a new water treatment plant and new buried watermain near an existing

water treatment facility. The field director was Austin Jenkins, the survey crew consisted of Burton Smith and Kelly Wolf. The archaeological APE was identified as the area of ground disturbance for the proposed construction of the new treatment plant between Village Park and a sewage disposal facility, and the location of new buried watermain along County Highway 9. The survey included shovel testing in the areas of proposed construction for the plant. The APE for proposed new facilities was heavily disturbed with little archaeological integrity. No cultural material was recovered. The recommendation is "No Historic Properties Affected."

Meeker

Aulwes, Gina (2011)

Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects for Review: Project WA-32

This cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power 2011-2013 Work Plan Project WA-32. This follows a Phase IA survey that was completed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. on March 29, 2011. On May 17, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the replacement of existing utilities below ground. The proposed route will keep within the existing right-of-way. The survey included pedestrian survey transects of the proposed alignment and photographs. The survey identified one lithic flake (21ME0059) in a privately owned agricultural field adjacent to the proposed alignment. No other cultural material was observed. The proposed alignment is heavily disturbed by the existing underground utilities and the construction of residential houses. As long as the client restricts their construction activities to the existing right-of-way, the recommendation is "no known historic or archaeological sites will be affected."

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan: Project KO-31

This cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power 2011-2013 Work Plan Project KO-31. This follows a Phase IA that was completed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. on March 31, 2011. On August 10, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the installation of utilities below ground. The proposed route will follow the existing CSAH 20 right-of-way for approximately 7/8 mile beginning on the east side of Bridge No. 4912 over the North Fork Crow River, an outlet on the south side of Lake Koronis. The proposed route is to keep within the existing road right-of-way. The survey included pedestrian survey transects, soil probes, and photographs within the project area. The survey identified two possible shatter fragments, both composed of the same material, within the site boundaries for 21ME0002. The survey also identified a significant amount of disturbance nearest the existing roads and/or highways, in the northern 1/3 of 21ME0002. The construction of the former and current roads has caused portions of the landscape to have been graded or built up. A new bituminous bike trail was observed on the south and west sides of CSAH 20, constructed within the existing right-of-way. Due to the project's close proximity to a known mound site, 21ME0002, Bolton & Menk recommends that Meeker Cooperative and STAR Energy limit their ground disturbance to a 2 foot corridor outside the existing edge of the bituminous bike trail. The utility improvements must be made with a cable plow, per the State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Wolf, Kelly and Gina Aulwes (2011)

Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects for Review: Project SL-31

The following cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power 2011-2013 Work Plan Project SL-31. This follows a Phase IA that was completed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. on March 21, 2011. On April 18, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resources Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the installation of three miles of utilities above and below ground. The location of the proposed project area is three miles around the north end of Big Swan Lake in Meeker County. The proposed route will stay within a zone of 3-4 feet in width, with the majority within the road right-of-way. The survey included drive by and photographs of the proposed project area, a walkover of selected areas, and a shovel test placed near known site, 21ME0049, on high ground in an area that was not obliterated by a trench or existing underground utility lines. Other sites within the vicinity of the planned project route include 21ME0030 and 21ME0035. The survey showed no archaeological impact to the proposed project area and no archaeological materials were recovered.

Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects for Review: Project DA-22

This cultural resource Review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power 2011-2013 Work Plan Project DA-22. This follows a Phase IA that was completed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. on March 31, 2011. On May 10, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the installation of utilities above and below ground. The location of the proposed project area follows CSAH 14, to the west of Lake Darwin, in Meeker County. The planned route will keep within the existing road right-of-way. The survey included pedestrian survey transect of the proposed project area, photographs, and shovel tests placed near surface finds. The survey showed there is a prehistoric archaeological component in this area. One surface scatter, FS-1, was identified adjacent to the right-of-way within a privately owned agricultural field. The scatter consisted of four flakes, one drill, and one fragment of a projectile point. Two shovel tests revealed no additional cultural resources. FS-1 has been assigned archaeological site number 21ME0056. As long as the client restricts construction activities to the existing right-of-way, the recommendation is "no known historic or archaeological sites will be affected."

Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects for Review: Project DA-33

This cultural resource review is part of an archaeological assessment for the Meeker Cooperative Light and Power 2011-2013 Work Plan Project DA-33. This follows a Phase IA that was completed by Bolton & Menk, Inc. on March 31, 2011. On May 10, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, Led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a cultural resource review of the areas proposed for the installation of utilities above and below ground. The location of the proposed project area follows County Road 14, to the south of Lake Darwin and northwest of Lake Washington, in Meeker County. The planned route is approximately 1400 feet long and will keep within the existing road right-of-way. The survey included pedestrian survey transects of the proposed project area, photographs, and shovel tests placed near surface finds. The survey showed there is a prehistoric archaeological component to this area. Two surface scatters, FS-2 and FS-3, were identified adjacent to the right-of-way within a privately owned agricultural field. FS-2 consisted of two flakes. A single shovel test at FS-2 did not reveal additional cultural material. FS-2 was later assigned archaeological site number 21ME0057. FS-3 consisted of four flakes. FS-3 was later assigned archeological site number 21ME0058. As long as the client restricts construction activities to the existing right-of-way, the recommendation is "no known historic or archaeological sites will be affected."

Mille Lacs

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Bridge Replacement, City of Milaca, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey at the location of a proposed pedestrian bridge replacement in the city of Milaca, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. The bridge spans the Rum River and the project area encompasses less than one acre. The existing bridge was built in 1937 but is not listed on the NRHP nor designated in the Minnesota inventory of historic structures. The city of Milaca proposes to remove it, along with the river bank abutments and the piers in the river, and to replace it in the same location with a clear-span pedestrian bridge. In addition, the riverbanks will be seeded with grass in order to prevent run off into the stream. The field review was completed on September 27, 2010. The investigation was conducted under the direction of Christina Harrison. Visual inspection of erosion gullies adjacent to the bridge abutments proved to be void of cultural evidence as did most of the tests. Those tests that weren't produced a sparse smattering of recent historic material - glass, brick, metal and concrete fragments that all appeared to be part of redeposited construction debris used as fill during landscaping. Reviewed records and information provided by city staff about past landscaping of the area, along with the results of ARS testing, all indicate that the proposed undertaking would not adversely affect any archaeological evidence.

Morrison

Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of Training Areas K1, D, B and Miscellaneous Additional Parcels within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota

Between September 13th and November 18th 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, under the direction of Principal Investigator Thor Olmanson, conducted Phase I reconnaissance surveys in three areas (maneuver Area K1, TA 11 - Mine Field Training Area, and DeParcq Woods) at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota, on behalf of the Minnesota Army National Guard. A total of 2,232 acres were surveyed in these three areas. During the course of the pedestrian survey and shovel testing 19 sites were newly recorded (21MO0318 through 21MO0336) and the formerly unknown prehistoric components at two previously recorded sites (21MO0252 and 21MO0271) were documented. Sites 21MO0318, 21MO0321, 21MO0322, 21MO0324, 21MO0325, and 21MO0328 are all prehistoric lithic scatters. Sites 21MO0319, 21MO0320 and 21MO0326 are all prehistoric single artifact sites. Sites 21MO0323 and 21MO0329 are both prehistoric artifact scatters. Sites 21MO0252, 21MO0271 and 21MO0335 are all multicomponent sites consisting of prehistoric lithic scatters and historic homesteads/farmsteads. Site 21MO0334 is a multicomponent site consisting of a single prehistoric artifact and a historic homestead. Site 21MO0327 is a multicomponent site consisting of a prehistoric lithic scatter and a single historic artifact. Site 21MO0336 is a historic dump. Sites 21MO0330, 21MO0331, 21MO0332 and 21MO0333 are all historic homesteads/farmsteads. As none of the newly recorded sites have been evaluated against NRHP criteria, they are all considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. Consequently avoidance is recommended for these sites. If this recommendation is followed there will be No Effect to cultural resources in the areas of potential effect that were inventoried. However, if avoidance is not feasible or practical, it is recommended that Phase II testing be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities at these sites.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2009 Season

As part of the cultural resource management for the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 346), all eligible and potentially eligible archeological sites on the shorelines of the reservoir were monitored. A total of 20 sites are either eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated. A site visit was conducted in 2007 to assess the current condition, produce a new map if needed, and establish datum points. All sites were monitored again in 2008. In 2009 the 13 sites on the annual list were monitored as well as 2 from the biennial list because of erosion concerns. During each visit the sites were categorized by type and severity of effects present. From this information, recommendations were made on the monitoring status of each site. Sites previously evaluated and identified as not eligible for the National Register were not visited and warrant no additional management concerns.

Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season

As part of the cultural resource management for the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 346), all eligible and potentially eligible archaeological sites on the shorelines of the reservoir are monitored for impacts. A total of 20 sites are either eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated. A site visit conducted in 2007 assessed the current condition, produce a new site map if needed, and establish datum points for all sites. All 20

sites were monitored again in 2008. In 2009 only the 13 sites on the annual list were monitored. In 2010 the 13 sites on the annual list were monitored as well 6 from the biennial list. During each visit the sites were categorized by type and the severity of effects present. From this information, recommendations are made on the monitoring status of each site. Of highest priority is evaluation of portions of three sites (21MO0021, 21MO00159, and 21MO0186) receiving significant impacts. Sites not visited in recent years should be monitored in 2011.

Olmanson, Thor (2011)

Letter Report: Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of a Portion of the DeParcq Woods Campground in Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Army National Guard proposed to upgrade the facilities within an existing campground area through installation of additional utilities to existing concrete camping pads. The campground area is known as DeParcq Woods. The currently proposed project is a small area within the SE portion of the parcel. Investigation of this specific parcel within DeParcq Woods consisted of the excavation of 14 shovel tests along the proposed installation corridors. Soils were relatively intact some distance from the concrete camping pad installations and no cultural materials were identified in this specific project area. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of this small project area did not result in the identification of any cultural materials or features. It is our recommendation that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of completion of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Jacob Foss (2011)

Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Light Demolition Range (Demo 5) and the Training Area 61 - Range Operation Center within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota

During the week of September 13th, 2010, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance surveys of two discrete APEs at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota, on behalf of the Minnesota Army National Guard. One of the APEs is a proposed 12-acre Light Demolition Range (Demo 5), the other APE is a proposed 26.5-acre Training Area 61-Range Operation Center, located in Training Area 61. Two previously unknown prehistoric lithic scatter sites (21MO0337 and 21MO0338), one in each APE, were recorded as a result of pedestrian survey and shovel testing. Both of these unevaluated sites are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP and avoidance is recommended. If these sites can be avoided it is the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and project clearances are recommended. If site avoidance is not feasible, Phase II Evaluation of the site(s) is recommended prior to ground disturbing activities.

Rothaus, Richard and Ayla Aymond (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Consolidated Telecommunications Company (Lincoln and Nokay Exchanges)--MN537

See Crow Wing County.

Nobles

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Phase I Archeological Investigation of Proposed Wastewater System Improvements for the City of Dundee, Nobles County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey of proposed wastewater system improvements for the city of Dundee in Nobles County, Minnesota. Under the direction of Christina Harrison, ARS staff completed records and literature searches at the Minnesota Historical Society and the OSA on May 20, 2010 and a field review on May 21 and 22. The records search indicated that while a number of sites have been recorded around area lakes located within less than five miles of Dundee, no archaeological evidence has as yet been identified in or immediately adjacent to the project area. The proposed forcemain route, pond site and outfall line were then inspected in their entirety, with negative results. The negative results indicate that the project can proceed without any adverse impact on significant cultural resources.

Norman

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Halstad Telephone Company, Polk and Norman Counties, Minnesota

Background research and full visual inspection have been completed for approximately 217 miles of cable corridor. Because cable installation with vibrating plow is minimally invasive, survey emphasis has been placed on identifying areas with known or possible burials and areas of particular cultural importance and sensitivity. As the nature of the project precludes any direct or indirect impact to historic structures, they are not considered in this report. Fifty-two previously identified archaeological sites were noted in the general project area. Of these sites, fifteen were in close enough proximity to the cable route (within 1000 ft) to merit closer investigation. The cable route will intersect sites 21NR0029 and 21PL0030. Ground disturbing activity in the area of these sites should be limited, and no splice housings should be placed within the site boundaries. The route passes within 500 ft. of an unconfirmed find of fragmentary human skeletal remains (21PL0031). Ground disturbing activity in the area of this site should be limited, and no splice housings should be placed within the site boundaries. Because of the report of human remains, cable installation adjacent to sites 21PL0030 and 21PL0031 should be monitored by an archaeologist or other appropriately trained individual. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicated no mounds, earthworks, or other above surface indicators of burials. Visual examination of the cable corridor indicates 5.5 miles of the cable route are in areas with high archaeological potential. Due to the minimal ground disturbance caused by cable installation, however, no further investigation is recommended. The

remaining cable corridor is in disturbed or low to moderate probability areas and no further work is recommended.

Olmsted

Harrison, Christina (2010)

Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey Conducted for the Proposed Quarry Hill Pond Enhancement Project, City of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota

The city of Rochester Parks and Recreation Department has won a Minnesota Department of Natural Resources grant to enhance, by expansion, an existing pond in Quarry Hill Park. During late February of 2010, Archaeological Research Services was retained by the Park and Recreation Department to conduct a survey. Visual inspection confirmed that most if not all of the project area was too low and too disturbed to have archaeological potential. Only a partly wooded, slightly higher terrace east of the creek inlet seemed somewhat more likely to have invited human use. At the time of the field survey, the ground was still frozen to depths that varied between just a few inches to about twelve inches (depending on the ground cover) but as past plowing would have disturbed the soil to a depth of well over a foot and as the plow zone would not have retained any stratigraphic integrity, it seemed appropriate to mechanically excavate the frozen soil as a solid chunk that could be thawed and screened off-site. The underlying soil was then removed and collected smaller, measured increments. All soil samples were then brought to a heated maintenance facility where the frozen soils could be thawed and all the soils allowed to dry out enough for easier screening through quarter-inch hardware cloth. The sifting was done by ARS staff with completely negative results which indicate that the proposed undertaking would not impact any archaeological resources.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Otter Tail

Lueck, Edward J. (2011)

A Letter Report Addressing the Results of a Phase I Archaeological Evolution of the Proposed Fergus Falls-Henning 230 kV Transmission Reroute Around Norway Lake, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

On behalf of Missouri River Energy Services, a Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted by personnel from the Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College (ALAC), Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The Minnesota SHPO recommended survey of the project APE. ALAC conducted fieldwork on October 24 and 25, 2011. The project APE consists of approximately 23.0-acre corridor that is 1.9 miles long and 100 feet wide, located 1 mile north of the community of Underwood in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The APE has been subjected to previous disturbance from plowing/tilling. Up to ca. 4 feet of soil has been removed from the ditches along the two roads crossed by the project. The fields were subjected to a pedestrian survey carried out in the form of 4 parallel linear transects spaced at ca. 7.5 meter intervals. No cultural materials were observed. The current evaluation determined that no standing structures and no archaeological sites will be impacted as the result of the proposed project. No cultural materials were observed within the APE. No additional archaeological work is recommended. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the proposed project.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Trail Segment on CSAH 16, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 056-090-008/056-090-011, the construction of a trail segment by Molly Stark Lake along CSAH 16 in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by Otter Tail County. The project APE is a corridor approximately 3,000 feet long and 14 feet wide. No previously reported archaeology sites were recorded within the APE but there are numerous sites in the general project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any evidence of archaeological sites. Based on the Phase I survey results a recommendation is made that no additional archaeological work on the project is needed.

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Pre-Phase I Archaeological Survey--Iverson Lake Outlet, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

A Phase Ia cultural resources survey was conducted for eleven areas along the Buse Township drainage preparatory for installation of drainage pipes. The survey is being conducted per the request of the SHPO. The area of potential effect is 50 feet from the centerline of the proposed work. Two of the locations (Areas B and C) have some archaeological potential and additional investigation is recommended using standard Phase I techniques. No further investigation is recommended for the other nine locations. A finding of No Historic Properties Impacted is recommended for these locations.

Pre-Phase I Archaeological Survey - CSAH 50 West of Deer Creek, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, Project Number S.A.P. 56-650-07

A Phase Ia cultural resources survey was conducted of a 1 mile length of CSAH 50 preparatory to road reconstruction. Pedestrian survey of suitable areas was negative. All other areas have been heavily disturbed. No further investigation is recommended. A finding of No Historic Properties Impacted is recommended.

Pre-Phase I Archaeological Survey - CSAH 9 North of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, Project Number S.A.P. 56-609-03

A Phase Ia Cultural resources survey was conducted of a 3.125 mile length of CSAH 9 preparatory to road reconstruction. Pedestrian survey of suitable areas was negative. One Possible historic site, the Scrambler Post Office (21OTca?) was identified proximate to the APE through archival research. Approximately 14.3 acres of the 75.76 acres APE have been recommended for Phase I subsurface testing.

Phase I Archaeological Survey - CSAH 9 North of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, Project Number S.A.P. 56-609-03

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted of a 14.3 acre area of CSAH 9. Subsurface testing was conducted in areas as recommended in the report. "Pre-Phase I Archaeological Survey - CSAH 9 North of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail county, Minnesota, Project Number S.A.P. 56-609-03" dated 25 July 2010. Eighty-four shovel tests were completed; all were negative. One-hundred nineteen manual soil probes were pulled; most indicated disturbed soils. No cultural resources were discovered during the field survey. A recommendation of "No Properties Affected" is recommended.

Pine

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Polk

Harvey, Jennifer R. and Rhiannon M. Jones (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Sand Hill River Ecosystem Restoration Project Area, Polk County, Minnesota

This document provides the results of cultural resources investigations conducted in April and May 2011 relative to the Sand Hill River Ecosystem Restoration project areas in Polk County, Minnesota. The total project area encompassed approximately 75 acres and included four disparate locations for proposed rock fill rapids at existing drop structures and nine proposed vortex rock weirs. 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 sites, and burial sites/cemeteries 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, close interval surface collection, 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.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Halstad Telephone Company, Polk and Norman counties, Minnesota

See Norman County.

Ramsey

Finney, Fred A. (2010)

A Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed MN-MSP0464 Telecommunications Tower, 2059 St. Clair Avenue, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of a proposed cell tower at Groveland Park, city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The Principal Investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archeology. The surveyed project area measures 20 x 10 m for the equipment cabinet and power pole replacement. Thus the total area surveyed is 0.02 ha. There are no standing buildings in the project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether there were any prehistoric or historic cultural materials present which might be disturbed by the proposed project area. The field investigations involved pedestrian survey and soil probing 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.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed St. Paul University MN-MSP 0536 Telecommunications Tower, 1295 N. Hunting Valley Road, City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for a proposed cell tower at 1295 N. Hunting Valley Road in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The Principal Investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archaeology. The surveyed project area measured 7.3 x 5 m for the telecommunication compound that uses an existing access road. Thus the total survey area is 0.03 ha. There are no standing buildings in the project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether there were any prehistoric or historic cultural materials present which might be disturbed by the proposed project area. The field investigations involved pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and photographic documentation. The results were negative for prehistoric or historic cultural remains. Based on the background research and survey results. It is recommended that the proposed project area be cleared from an archaeological perspective.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2011)

Phase I Archeological Survey at Otter Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota

The Ramsey County Park and Recreation Department hired 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey for a proposed location for a water access on Otter Lake in Ramsey County. The project area is located at the southern end of Otter lake, on the east side of Otter Lake Road and consists of a generally level sparsely wooded parcel of land. Field work took place in the fall of 2010. Amanda Gronhovd served as Principal Investigator for the project. As a result of these investigations, no new archaeological sites were identified. Based on the results of the survey 10,000 Lakes Archaeology recommends that no historic properties will be affected, and that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Redwood

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Rice

Harrison, Christina (2011)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Within McCullough Park, Rice County, Minnesota

McCullough Park is located on the northern side of Shields Lake in Rice County, Minnesota, where it encompasses 104 acres. The park features a varied topography, much of it either wetland or quite pronounced slope. Retained by the Rice County Parks and Facilities Department to conduct a recommended survey, Archaeological Research Services staff, with Christina Harrison acting as Principal Investigator, completed a field inspection during the week of November 29, 2010. Two shovel tests proved positive. Each yielded a utilized/modified secondary Prairie du Chien chert flake from the 40-50 cm level. The evidence is interpreted as the remnant of a precontact period Native American habitation site or use area, much of which may have eroded down the steep slope to the lake. The find area has been added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory as 21RC0059, McCullough Park. As long as the archaeological find area is protected from the proposed construction of tent camping sites and an access trail, there seems to be no reason why the rest of the proposed campground developments should not proceed as planned. As the evidence seems quite deeply buried, it is not likely to be harmed by more intermittent recreational use of this wooded area.

Roseau

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Wickstrom Northwest Broadband Project, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Kittson and Marshall Counties, Minnesota

See Kittson County.

Scott

Blondo, Steven J. (2009)

An Archeological Investigation of the Hentges Parcel, Scott County, Minnesota

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained to complete an archaeological investigation of the Hentges Parcel located in Scott County, Minnesota. Mining is planned for a portion of the project. Prior to mining activities on the parcel, Scott County officials requested an archaeological investigation of the property. This survey is in answer to that request. Steven J. Blondo, MA was the Principal Investigator for the project. Fieldwork was completed between July 20 and 24, 2009. Pedestrian survey was completed over the site, as surface visibility was good (>25 percent). No archaeological materials were encountered. The farmstead buildings, although reportedly built in the 1890s lack sufficient integrity for NRHP consideration. Blondo Consulting, LLC recommends no additional work for the proposed project area.

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

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained to conduct archaeological field testing along a proposed electrical alignment within the western boundaries of Three River Park District's The Landing, Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. As part of maintenance upgrades to existing infrastructure the city of Shakopee has decided to upgrade an electrical line corridor connecting a pole located along Highway 101 to a pole located within Memorial Park. The proposed alignment involves placement of four new poles north of an existing bituminous walking/biking trail and removal of old poles currently meandering through The Landing's Eagle Creek Village. Two of the four new poles are located within the boundaries of a recorded archaeological site (21SC0022). The other two are adjacent to the recorded archaeological site. Fieldwork was conducted at each of the pole locations. Shovel tests resulted in the identification of both prehistoric and historic cultural materials. In a field meeting of the involved agencies on September 15, 2011 project details were discussed, concerns were identified, and alternatives presented.

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 in Clear Lake Township, Sherburne County, Minnesota. Retained to conduct an archaeological survey, Archaeological Research Services reviewed the site and survey report files maintained by the 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, it is worth noting that this site's boundaries are based on the extent of the inspected/collected fields. More than likely the site 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.

St. Louis

Doperalski, Mark (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Tower to Frazer Bay 69 kV Transmission Line, St. Louis County, Minnesota

During June of 2010, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Tower to Frazer Bay 69 kV Transmission Line project. This investigation supplements a Phase IA survey of this segment completed in 2009. The investigation was conducted under contract with Great River Energy. The proposed project includes construction of approximately 15.1 miles of 69 kV transmission line to connect the existing Minnesota Power Tower Substation with the newly constructed Frazer Bay Substation owned by one of Great River Energy's member cooperatives, Lake Country Power. The portion of the project area that encompasses the Frazer Bay Substation had been previously surveyed for archaeological resources in 2009. The project area measures 100 feet wide for the length of the proposed transmission line. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the revised areas of the project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and subsurface investigation of all high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. The survey also consisted of shovel testing the four areas previously designated for subsurface investigation during the 2009 Phase IA survey. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator. During the current Phase I archaeological survey no archaeological materials were identified. Approximately 3.7 acres of the current survey area could not be accessed due to a lack of land owner permission; however, as no archaeological resources were noted within the adjacent portions of the same landforms, it is reasonable to assume no archaeological resources exist within the inaccessible portions as well. The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological investigation prior to construction, as currently proposed.

Kloss, Julie (2011)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Teck American Incorporated Mesaba Project St. Louis County, Minnesota

In June and July, 2011, EMR Inc conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Teck American Incorporated (Teck) Mesaba Project (Mesaba Project) in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The work was conducted under contract with Barr Engineering. Teck is exploring options for mine development and for the purpose of conducting preliminary baseline studies for the Mesaba project, has established a preliminary study boundary. The preliminary study boundary for the Mesaba Project will be referred to as the area of potential effect. The APE consists of approximately 16.73 square miles located southwest of the town of Babbitt in St. Louis County, Minnesota. A total of ten cultural resources were investigated during the Phase I cultural resources survey for the Mesaba project. The ten cultural resources include one new archaeological site (site 21SL1124, FS# 09-09-01-564) seven previously recorded sites (09-09-01-072/097, 09-09-01-364, 09-09-01-467, 09-09-01-468, 09-09-05-645, 09-09-05-646, and 09-09-05-760), and two existing railroads (Northshore Mining Company and LTV Steel). The small size and discrete nature of newly recorded site 21SL1124 (FS# 09-09-01-564) indicates that the site was a single use campsite. The presence of animal bone, some of which is calcined indicates that a meal was prepared and cooked at the site. The presence of the fabric impressed ceramic sherds indicates that the site was occupied during the Terminal Woodland period. It is unlikely that additional excavation at this site would provide further information; therefore, ERM recommends that site 21SL1124 not be considered as eligible for inclusion the NRHP. Previously recorded site 09-09-01-072/097 has been previously determined to be not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. Previously recorded sites 09-09-01-467, 09-09-01-468, 09-09-05-760, and the LTV Steel railroad are recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Previously recorded site 09-09-01-364 has the potential to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. If project plans could impact site 09-09-01-364, a Phase II archeological investigation may be required to determine the site's eligibility. If project plans could impact previously recorded sites 09-09-05-645 and 09-09-05-646, an archaeological monitor may be required during the vegetation removal phase of construction. If project plans include impact to the Northshore Mining Company railroad, consultation with the SHPO is recommended.

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on Bridge 699 and U.T. 8180, S.A.P. 69-598-035 (CP 1819), St. Louis County MN: Final Report

The St. Louis County Public Works Department contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a phase I archaeological survey for the replacement of Bridge 699 and the approaches on UT 8180 (North Airport Road) in Carpenter Township of St. Louis County, Minnesota. The Phase I walkover and shovel test survey of the project APE was conducted on May 6, 2011 by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center. All shovel tests were negative. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified or observed within or near the project APE. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on Bridge 642 and C.R. 492, S.A.P. 69-598-34 (CP 1818), St. Louis County, MN: Final Report

The St. Louis County Public Works Department contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Survey for the replacement of Bridge 642 and the approaches on CR 492 (Anton Road) in Sturgeon Township of St. Louis County, Minnesota. The Phase I walkover and shovel test survey of the project APE was conducted on May 4, 2011 by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center. All shovel tests were negative. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified or observed within or near the project APE. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Phase I Archeological Survey Letter Report: Wigwam Shores, Crane Lake, St. Louis County, MN

The Pohlman Family Limited Partnership contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed development of seven lots in Wigwam Shores on Crane Lake in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project's APE is located along the eastern side of a peninsula and is approximately 15 acres in size. On May 25, 2011 personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of the entire APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 5 to 10 meters apart. In addition to the walkover survey, shovel testing was conducted where feasible within the APE. A total of 12 shovel test were placed at various locations that exhibited a potential for shovel testing. The results of the shovel testing were negative. The walkover survey did identify two rock piles along the shoreline of the APE which were later found to have been created in the 1940s with the intent to construct cabin foundations from the rock. However, no cabins or formal foundations were ever built. No evidence of burial was observed during the Phase I survey. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Map Review Letter Report on the Cross City Trail Extension of the Munger Trail in Duluth, St. Louis County, MN

The city of Duluth contracted through Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc., with the Duluth Archaeology Center to conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a segment of the Cross City Trail extension of the Munger Trail. A map review for prehistoric site potential of the entire extension route was also requested and was conducted in the office. The APE for the Phase I field survey is located between Pulaski Street and Fremont Street, adjacent to the exiting railroad line in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The APE is approximately 0.2 miles long and up to 100 feet wide. Portions of the proposed trail will probably follow or be located near an existing city trail. On August 31, 2011 personnel fro DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of the entire APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 5 meters apart. In addition four shovel tests were placed in the project APE; two on the south side of Kingsbury Creek and two on higher terrain to the north. Areas that were not shovel tested exhibit extensive surface disturbances from past trail construction activities. The shovel testing did not produce any pre-Contact artifacts. However, shovel test 1 produced broken glass, coal, plastic, and metallic debris that was deposited down to at least 90 cm in the deep alluvial sands of Kingsbury Creek. The remaining three test holes were negative and did not produce any modern materials. Considerable evidence of past disturbance activities associated with the railroad and older trail construction activities were noted throughout the APE. No archaeological sites or historic structures were identified or observed within or near the project APE. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is recommended for the project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. A map review of the remainder of the proposed trail route also recommends that no additional archaeological work is needed. However, this is contingent on no alterations to the trail, particularly the proposed trail route near Keene Creek in the Irving Playfield area. If the trail route is altered to follow Keene Creek, it is recommended that Phase I archaeological work be conducted along the new route.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Bridge 664 Replacement (M.P. 8127-38652) Over the Shannon River, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for project M.P. 8127-38652, the reconstruction of Bridge 664 on UT 8127 (Hannon Road) over the Shannon River in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by St. Louis County and private citizens. The project APE is a corridor approximately 400 feet long (200 feet on either end of the bridge) and 200 feet wide (100 feet to either side of the centerline). No previously reported sites were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE identified one pre-Contact archaeological site (21SL1123) south of UT 8127 and east of the Shannon River. One piece of debitage was recovered from the shovel testing and close interval examinations were negative. Based on the results of the Phase I shovel testing it is recommended that the site be considered not eligible for the NRHP and that no additional archaeological work on the project is needed.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Bridge 808 Replacement (C.P. 98840) over the Cloquet River, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for project S.A.P. 069-607-047 (C.P. 98840), the reconstruction of Bridge 808 on County Route 7 (Industrial Road) over the Cloquet River in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by St. Louis County and private citizens. The project APE is a corridor approximately 1,600 feet long (400 feet to the west and 1,200 feet to the east of the bridge) and 160 feet wide (80 feet to either side of the centerline). No previously reported sites were recorded within or in the vicinity of the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE was negative. Based on the results of the Phase I shovel testing it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Phase I Archeological Survey of CSAH 75 in Koochiching County and CSAH 535 in St. Louis County, Minnesota

See Koochiching County.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

Annual Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2009 Season

See Lake County.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton, and Stephen L. Mulholland (2011)

Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites on Existing shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2009 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric, FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Management of the cultural resources on the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project includes monitoring of historic properties; the primary focus has been on archaeological sites on the existing shorelines since they are accessible and have the greatest potential for impacts. The site monitoring in 2009 was to 49 sites total, 31 sites that required annual monitoring and 18 sites that required monitoring every three years. Most (32) are prehistoric but (17) are historic. Status of three sites was changed, one from 3-year to annual and two from annual to 3-year. Five sites were not monitored for various reasons; four annual (three prehistoric and one historic) and one 3-year (historic). Two problematic sites (one prehistoric, one historic) will be considered in 2013. A total of 56 sites are still on the monitoring list. There are 34 sites requiring annual monitors (30 prehistoric, 4 historic), 20 sites requiring 3-year monitors (11 prehistoric, 9 historic, plus historic components on 2 prehistoric sites), and 2 sites requiring 5-year review (1 prehistoric, 1 historic). Several sites need mitigation activities to reduce current impacts; other sites need special monitoring to demine effects of MP activities. In 2010, all sites on the annual monitoring list need to be monitored: the total of 34 sites includes 30 prehistoric sites and 4 historic sites. Two prehistoric sites on the 3-year list should be visited as time permits to review potential impacts from increased human traffic.

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative

See Aitkin County.

Stearns

Rothaus, Richard and Ayla Aymond (2010)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Mick Property, Stearns County, Minnesota.

A Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted of a 39.5 acre area acquired by Stearns County Parks and Recreation. Intensive pedestrian survey and subsurface testing yielded only one prehistoric artifact. The recovered projectile point is an isolated find (21SN0168) and there is no indication of an archeological site within the APE. No standing structures were noted in or adjacent to the APE. No additional investigation is recommended.

Smith, Burton, Gina Aulwes, Kelly Wolf and Austin Jenkins (2011)

Survey of Cultural Resources: River Bluffs Regional Park

The following Phase I archaeological review is to assess the impact proposed developments within the River Bluffs Regional Park in the city of St. Cloud will have on archaeological resources. On April 20-22, and 25, 2011, the Bolton & Menk, Inc. Cultural Resource Team, led by Dale E. Maul, conducted a Phase I archaeological review of the areas proposed for development. Portions of the project area had undergone a 1998 review by the 106 Group, Ltd when the property was privately held and under consideration for large-scale development. The current APE was identified as the areas of ground disturbance throughout the park for the construction and improvement of a bituminous trail, a service road, a boat launch and corresponding parking lot, and an alternative boat launch and parking lot. The survey included shovel testing through the APE. Two prehistoric sites, archeological sites 21SN0134 and 21SN0135, had been previously identified within the APE; the survey was able to expand the southwestern bound of 21SN0134 and identify two artifact concentrations of historic site 21SN0171 near the east wing of a neighboring new apartment complex, the Grand River Estates. Site boundaries for 21SN0171 encompass the former homestead (razed and developed), and an extensive dumping ground that has been subject to a massive clean-up effort which included the removal of 260.2 tons of material. Presently, all that remains of 21SN0171 are two concentrations of mid-20th Century debris which are scattered in the woods and are contained within the disturbed soils. The findings of the survey established that the proposed bituminous trail will intentionally avoid disturbance to 21SN0134, that 21SN0135 was an isolated find and no further work is recommended, and that the remains of 21SN0171, are not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and do not require any further work under the Minnesota Field archaeology Act. The two historic concentrations had been previously disturbed and a significant portion of the material has been removed during a previous environmental clean-up effort. Due to the heavy disturbance, their integrity and ability to contribute secure data to answer questions about history have been compromised. The recommendation is no known historic, architectural, or archaeological sites will be affected.

Steele

Grohnke, Ryan P. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Oak Glen Wind Farm, Steele County, Minnesota

Westwood Professional Services Inc. (Westwood) was retained by Minnesota Municipal Power Agency of Minneapolis MN to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey consisting of background and archival research, and archaeological field reconnaissance for the proposed Oak Glen Wind Farm located in Steele County, Minnesota. Fieldwork was conducted from October 11th through October 15th, November 3rd and November 23rd, 2010. Dean T. Sather, Westwood Senior Cultural Resources Specialist, served as Principal Investigator. Approximately 13.8 linear miles with a 45m width as well as a 45m radius around turbine locations were survey by pedestrian survey with shovel testing conducted at a creek crossing with low ground

surface visibility. One archeological site was identified during this survey. Site 21ST0030 is an isolated find consisting of a single utilized flake. As no additional artifacts were identified in proximity to the flake and it was located in a deflated agricultural field with limited integrity or potential for subsurface deposits, Westwood recommends that no additional work is necessary at Site 21ST0030. Additionally, no further work is recommended on the project and the project may proceed as planned. Should there be additions or changes to the proposed construction plans, Westwood should be contacted to complete an additional cultural resources survey.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Stevens

Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond and Christopher Moose (2011)

Phase Ia/I Cultural resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Grant and Stevens Counties, Minnesota

See Grant County.

Swift

Holley, George R., Michael G. Michlovic & Rinita A. Dalan (2011)

Archaeological Survey of Swift County, Minnesota

Field survey located 45 new archaeological sites and all but one of these is prehistoric. Overall, the predictions of earlier surveys, such as the Minnesota Statewide Survey and more specifically, MnModel are relatively accurate for Swift County, predicting many areas with a high density of sites. Most sites are on the larger stream channels and larger lakes. Surveyed areas away from water rarely contained sites. Sites were mostly lithic scatters and only a few, in select locations, contained pottery. Lithic materials are mostly from local or regional sources and the few exotics include Knife River flint, Prairie du Chien chert and Grand Meadow chert. Many of the cultural material scatters are small and include relatively few artifacts. Swift County was not intensively used in prehistoric times, but there may have been a resident population at times. There are clear patterns to the use of the region, and cultural connections to the larger Plains culture area are attested. The survey produced results that should be useful to Plains and Midwestern archaeologist in developing a more complete characterization of the Native use of the Prairie-Lakes region. And for the people of Minnesota and Swift County the survey provides a more complete record of the distant past.

Rothaus, Richard (2010)

Phase Ia/I Cultural Resources Survey, Federated Telephone Cooperative--Appleton (sic Chippewa), Big Stone, Lac qui Parle and Swift Counties, Minnesota

See Big Stone County.

Wabasha

Florin, Frank and James Lindbeck (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Replacement of Bridge #5986 Along TH 42 at the City of Elgin, Wabasha County, Minnesota

MnDOT plans to replace Bridge #5968 over the North Fork Whitewater River and possibly realign Trunk Highway 41 at Elgin, Minnesota. The project is sponsored by MnDOT and The Federal Highway Administration. Florin Cultural Resource Services, LLC was retained to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the project area. The total size of the survey area was 615 feet by 300 feet, approximately 4.2 acres. Fieldwork was conducted between October 4 and 8, 2010. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator. Archaeological field methods included pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and deep auger tests. A total of 63 shovel tests and 12 deep auger tests were dug. Deep auger tests adjacent to the river indicate that there is very low potential for deeply buried sites based on the historic age of the alluvium and the lack of buried soils. No archaeological sites were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the project. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by the project.

Waseca

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Washington

Doperalski, Mark, Michelle Terrell and Miranda Van Vleet (2010)

Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the County Road 99 Improvements Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota, Volumes I and II

See Chisago County.

Finney, Fred A. (2010)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed MN-MSP0113 Telecommunication Tower, 8183 Grange Boulevard South, Cottage Grove, Washington County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the location of a proposed cell tower at the Cottage Grove Water Tower in the city of Cottage Grove, Washington County, Minnesota. The principal investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archaeology. The surveyed project area measures 10 x 5 m (33 x 16.5 feet) for the pole replacement. Thus the total area surveyed is 0.005 ha (0.012 acre). There are no standing buildings in the project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether there were any prehistoric or historic cultural materials present which might be disturbed by the proposed 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.

Foss, Jacob (2011)

Letter Report: Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Minnesota Army National Guard Stillwater Armory Location in Stillwater Township, Washington County, Minnesota

This survey was requested by the Minnesota National Guard prior to land acquisition for a potential armory location. The survey was requested to assess potential impacts of the proposed project on archaeological resources before committing to the land purchase. The project area consists of approximately 19 acres in Stillwater Township in Washington County, Minnesota. The survey covered the entire project area. The survey was conducted by Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel on October 21 and 22, 2010. An initial pedestrian survey with maximum interval spacing of 15 meters produced negative results for significant surface archeological features and/or artifacts. Thirteen shovel tests were excavated in higher probability areas. These tests also produced negative results for archeological artifacts. Noted, but not recorded were six standing structures on the property: three single family homes, a detached garage, a "pole barn" outbuilding, and a barn. There were several built features and material concentrations noted within the parcel. The objects in a refuse pile appeared to be of relatively recent origin, so the pile was noted but not recorded. Two well-like features were not recorded as archaeological features because they were not clearly over 50 years old and they lacked association with manifestly old artifacts and/or features. Because no archeological artifacts or features were identified during the survey, it is our assertion that the construction of the proposed armory will have No Effect upon archaeological resources. The only historic structure located within the project area is the barn built sometime before 1938. We recommend that the barn lacks its former association with an historic context and does not represent a standalone construction motif of sufficient interest or structural integrity to warrant preservation outside of its historic context. If this recommendation is followed then we propose that the project should proceed.

Winona

Dowiasch, Jean (2011)

Letter Report: Archaeological Field Investigation on the Papenfuss Property North of East Garvin Heights Road in Winona, Minnesota

This letter reports on archaeological field investigations in response to a request for work on the Papenfuss Property north of East Garvin Heights Road in Winona, Minnesota. The project is located within the City's defined area of High Potential Burial Ground and Archaeological site, and consists of approximately 10.4 acres proposed for development. The project is located on the bluff top immediately south of Lake Winona. The former KWNO radio station and radio tower are located on the project area, although the radio tower had been taken down at the time of the survey. The land surrounding the building is currently in tall grass and tree cover, with two small garden patches in the southeast corner of the property. Shovel testing was conducted on the level to gently sloping areas within the Papenfuss Development project. Shovel tests were dug at 15 meter intervals to the subsoil. No cultural materials were recovered. Walkover survey was conducted on areas with steep slope, to ensure no evidence of burial mounds or earthworks were encountered. As no cultural materials were recovered, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Papenfuss Development project in Winona County, Minnesota.

Florin, Frank and James Lindbeck (2010)

Addendum Report: Additional 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, LLC conducted additional Phase I archeological survey at four parcels for the Winona Bridge Rehabilitation/Replacement Project in Winona County, Minnesota. Additional historic artifacts from site FCRS 267-2 were identified. The site is a ca. 1860-1960 historic period artifact scatter associated with residential households in Winona. The site was determined to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP based on the results of the 2009 survey. It is the opinion of FCRS that the additional site data from the 2010 survey does not change the site's status. 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 at five paved parcels by Strata Morph Geoexploration indicate that intact buried soils are present below the pavement at the YMCA and Sinclair Gas Station. Archaeological testing of these two parcels is recommended if they will be impacted by the project.

Harrison, Christina (2011)

Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey Conducted for a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System in Minnesota City, Winona County, Minnesota

The city of Minnesota City in Winona County, Minnesota, is proposing to improve its wastewater collection and treatment system. Retained by the City to undertake an archaeological survey, ARS staff conducted a review of the survey and inventory files maintained by SHPO and the OSA. The Minnesota Archaeological Inventory lists five Native American archaeological sites for Minnesota City and its immediate vicinity, all but one of them earthworks presumed to be burial mounds. One is located near the project route: 21WN0013 -- a group of five mounds described as located on the southern side of the city center and what was formerly a mill pond. As much of the proposed construction will involve either directional drilling, especially near the creek, or open trench construction within established city streets, primary attention was given to a few areas that appeared to have some archaeological potential. The southern bank of Garvin Brook where test results and visual inspection indicated that construction will stay well away from site 21WN0013, only impacting areas that have been built up with fill as part of past flood mitigation. And the proposed wastewater treatment site which is located on a cultivated upland that once directly overlooked the creek channel but still proved negative when visually inspected at close intervals and under ideal conditions (with 90% exposure of a deeply disturbed plow horizon). Although the rest of the project was covered by pedestrian survey and visual inspection, results indicated that all other areas which seemed likely to have invited historic use by now have been too disturbed and altered to have archaeological potential. The negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed undertaking would not impact any Native American or early Euro American archaeological resources. Nor will it cause any lasting visual impact on above-ground historic resources as trenching within the older parts of the city will be done without any subsequent modernizing of the streets.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2009)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II

See Blue Earth County.

Yellow Medicine

Holley, George R. (2011)

Ceramic Report: The Gautefald Site (21YM1)

This report is an examination of the pottery recovered by Lloyd Wilford's 1948 excavation of the Gautefald Site and a surface collection from the site donated to the University of Minnesota by the Gautefald family. The report examines how the Gautefald site fits into the issue of the Cambria phenomenon.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2009)

Wood Lake Battlefield Burials, Sioux Agency Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

Historical records indicate that U.S. soldiers and Dakota warriors were buried within the proposed boundaries of the Wood Lake Battlefield as outlined in the NRHP nomination. The following information on burial locations was gathered during the course of historical research conducted for the NRHP nomination. This information was summarized for submittal to the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2010)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Trunk Highway 67 Slide Area, Upper Sioux Community, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

In October 2010, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey in anticipation of repairs to Trunk Highway (TH) 67. The project area is located within the boundaries of the Upper Sioux Community in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the MnDOT. An ARPA permit was received from the BIA. The proposed project will repair a section of TH 67 near milepost 36.58 that slumped after heavy rainfall, as well as stabilize the bank of Hazel Creek proximate to the highway. The archaeological survey area was the construction limits, which were defined as an approximately 200 by 400 ft. area, or 1.8 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey, one archaeological site, 21YM0111, was identified within the project area to the north of TH 67 and to the east of Hazel Creek. Although the original construction of TH 67 removed much of the intermediate terrace formerly occupied by 21YM0111, resulting in the truncation of the site to the south, the site did produce diagnostic artifacts (pottery) and evidence for potential features (fire-cracked rock) from within an intact soil profile. Furthermore the site likely extends farther along the terrace to the east of the project APE. Based on the finding from within the APE, 21YM0111 has the potential to contain important information, but sufficient data to evaluate the site as a whole, including cultural context, artifact densities, and overall site integrity, is not available at this time. If impact to the site cannot be avoided, a Phase II investigation is recommended to refine the site limits and to evaluate the site's importance. During a field meeting held on October 21, 2010, MnDOT and Upper Sioux Community representatives agreed that the repairs to TH 67 can be conducted in such a fashion as to avoid impacts to 21YM0111. During construction, snow fencing is to be placed along the west edge of the site in order to protect the site from encroachment by construction equipment. To the south of the site, work will take place only within the cleared and ditched MnDOT ROW.

Statewide

Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan (2011)

MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2010 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Forestry. The program began in 1995 to implement recommendations for protection of cultural resources found in the Generic EIS on Timber Management completed in the early 1990s. Chapter 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 2010, 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 fourteen Division of Forestry undertakings in ten counties; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at eight project locations. In addition, the program conducted investigations to verify the presence of suspected heritage sites at two locations. Other activities conducted by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program include cultural resource training sessions for foresters and loggers and work with private consulting foresters and industry to promote consideration of cultural resources during timber management planning. Descriptions of project reviews and field verifications conducted during 2010 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2010 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.

Investigations were undertaken in the following counties: Becker, Cook, Goodhue, Houston, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, St. Louis, and Wright

MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2010 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the Division that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Minnesota Statute 138. 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 2010, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects and habitat improvement projects involving State lands in 19 Counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 25 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 seven project areas. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2010 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 2010 and in most cases do not include all the text and images found in the original reports. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from the SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Projects were undertaken in the following counties: Anoka, Blue Earth, Clay, Cottonwood, Dakota, Douglas, Freeborn, Grant, Hennepin, Kandiyohi, Lyon, Nobles, Otter Tail, Pope, Roseau, Todd, Wilkin, and Wright.

Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

Sites listed in reports - 2011

County	Site Numbers	Author	Title
Aitkin	21AK0109	Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson	Andy Gibson Excavation and NRHP Nomination Report 2011
Anoka	21AN0038 21AN0175	Aulwes, Gina, Austin Jenkins and Kelly Wolf Doperalski, Mark	Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation for Proposed Utility Improvements at Rice Creek Campground Phase I And II Archaeological Investigation for the Coon Rapids Dam Park Ravine Restoration Project, Coon Rapids, Anoka County, Minnesota
	21AN0176 21AN0177	<i>ibid.</i> Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010
Becker	21BK0125	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
Beltrami	21BL0008	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mission Road (CR 33), Cemetery Road, and Bird's Nest Lane Improvement Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0064	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facilities Construction Maintenance Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0297 21BL0297	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase II Evaluation of Site 21BL0297 (Ducheneaux Site) in Cass County, Minnesota Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)
	21BL0298 21BL0299 21BL0300 21BL0301	<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0302 21BL0303 21BL0304	<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mission Road (CR 33), Cemetery Road, and Bird's Nest Lane Improvement Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0305	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase II Archeological Testing of 21BL0305, the Animoosh Site, On Mission Road (CSAH 33) Beltrami County, Minnesota
	21BL0305	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Mission Road (CR 33), Cemetery Road, and Bird's Nest Lane Improvement Projects within the Leech Lake Reservation, Cass and Beltrami Counties, Minnesota
	21BL0306 21BL0310	<i>ibid.</i> Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson	A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Dick's Bay Estates Development in Beltrami County, Minnesota
	21BL0311 21BL0312	<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i>	
Blue Earth	21BE0036	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21BE0066 21BE0161 21BE0276 21BE0284	<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> Terrell, Michelle M. and Michael F. Kolb	Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey for the New Ulm Yard Project, Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment. Draft, May 2008
	21BE0286	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21BE0287 21BE0288 21BE0289	<i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i> <i>ibid.</i>	

	21BE0290	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BE0291	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BE0292	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BE0299	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010
	21BEap	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21BEav	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BEaw	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BEbr	<i>ibid.</i>	
Brown	21BW0004	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21BW0094	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0097	Terrell, Michelle M. and Michael F. Kolb	Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey for the New Ulm Yard Project, Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment. Draft, May 2008
	21BW0098	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0099	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21BW0100	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0101	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0102	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0103	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21BW0105	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted Along Proposed Minnesota River Trail Segment, City of New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota
Carlton	21CL0016	Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative
Cass	21CA0709	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	2008 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Developments within the Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0711	Olmanson, Thor A.	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Nineteen Potlatch Land Parcels within Leech Lake Reservation Boundaries in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0712	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0713	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0714	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0715	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0716	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0717	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0718	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0719	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0720	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)
	21CA0721	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21CA0722	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0723	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CA0725	Wells, Coleen and Thor Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Two Proposed Housing Development Areas within the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota
	21CA0726	<i>ibid.</i>	
Chisago	21CH0108	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21CH119 for Improvements to Trunk Highway 8, Lindstrom, Chisago County, Minnesota
	21CH0110	Doperalski, Mark, Michelle Terrell and Miranda Van Vleet	Phase I and II Cultural Resources Survey for the County Road 99 Improvements Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota, Volumes I and II
	21CH0113	<i>ibid.</i>	

	21CH0114	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey conducted within Allemansratt Park, City of Lindstrom, Chisago County, Minnesota
	21CH0115	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CH0116	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CH0117	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CH0118	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21CH0119	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21CH119 for Improvements to Trunk Highway 8, Lindstrom, Chisago County, Minnesota
Cook	21CK0006	Rothaus, Richard, Ayla Aymond, Chris Moose and Ben Rothaus	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Northeast Service Cooperative
	21CK0351	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
Cottonwood	21CO0046	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010
Crow Wing	21CW0281	Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammie L. Ladwig	A Cultural Resources Survey for Phase 1 of the Milford Mine Memorial Park, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
Dakota	21DK0004	Fleming, Edward	Letter Report: Science Museum of Minnesota's Investigation of the Ranelius Site (21DK04) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County
	21DK0083	Aulwes, Gina and Austin Jenkins	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Vermillion River Bike Trail
	21DK0084	<i>ibid.</i>	
Dodge	21DO0009	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21DO0011	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21DO0012	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21DOn	<i>ibid.</i>	
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Douglas	21DL0046	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Terrance Martin, Christopher Widga and Todd Lindahl	Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery at the Christina-Pelican Site (21DL46/21GR41) for the Lake Christina Restoration Project, Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota
Faribault	21FA0128	Jenkins, Austin and Gina Aulwes	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Big Blue Wind Farm
	21FA0129	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0130	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0131	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0132	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0133	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0134	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0135	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0136	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0137	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0138	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0139	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0140	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0141	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21FA0142	<i>ibid.</i>	
Fillmore	21FL0130	Thompson, Joe B.	Phase I Archeological Survey of Preston Milwaukee Elevator (21FL0130), Preston, Minnesota
	21FL0133	Scott, Branden K.	Intensive Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed State Veterans' Cemetery, Carrolton and Preston Townships, Fillmore County, Minnesota
Freeborn	21FE0068	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010
Goodhue	21GD0008	Arzigian, Constance	Phase I Archeological Survey of 40 Acre parcel, Frontenac, Goodhue County, Minnesota
	21GD0090	<i>ibid.</i>	

Grant	21GR0041	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Terrance Martin, Christopher Widga and Todd Lindahl	Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery at the Christina-Pelican Site (21DL46/21GR41) for the Lake Christina Restoration Project, Douglas and Grant Counties, Minnesota MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources program Annual Report - 2010
	21GR0052	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	
Hennepin	21HE0016	Trocki, Patricia	CenterPoint Energy Portland, Nicollet, and Lyndale Pipeline Right-of-Way Clearing Project, Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge 4th Avenue North Playground Project, Minneapolis, Minnesota CenterPoint Energy Portland, Nicollet, and Lyndale Pipeline Right-of-Way Clearing Project, Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Crow River Bank Protection Project along Hennepin County Road 50, in Independence Township, Hennepin County, Minnesota
	21HE0113	Vermeer, Andrea C.	
	21HE0228	Trocki, Patricia	
	21HE0390	Birkenstock, Terry J.	
Houston	21HU0051	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
	21HU0186	<i>ibid.</i>	
Hubbard	21HB0074	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)
Itasca	21IC0330	Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson	Archaeological Monitoring Report of Carlson Professional Services, Inc.'s 2010 Petroleum Tank Release Remediation at the Former Northern Star Cooperative Location (MPCA Leak # 12569) in the Town of Squaw Lake in Itasca County, Minnesota 2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of 30 Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (2008 and 2009 Field Seasons)
	21IC0342	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	
	21IC0365	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	
	21IC0366	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0367	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor Olmanson	2008-2009 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of 21 Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
	21IC0368	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0369	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0370	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0371	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0372	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0373	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0374	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0375	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0376	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0377	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0380	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	
	21IC0381	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0382	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0383	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0384	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21IC0385	Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson	
	21IC0386	<i>ibid.</i>	
Kandiyohi	21KH0141	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
Koochiching	21KC0122	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider	Report of Phase II Field Activities for Site 21KC0122
	21KC0124	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Kevin J. Schneider	Report of Phase II Field Activities for Site 21KC0124
Lake	21LA0495	Mulholland, Stephen L. Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C.	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake

	21LA0496	Mulholland	and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21LA0530	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LA0531	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LA0532	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LA0533	<i>ibid.</i>	
Lincoln	21LN0048	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21LN0049	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LN0050	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LN0073	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LN0074	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LNj	<i>ibid.</i>	
Lyon	21LY0123	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21LY0124	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LY0125	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LY0126	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LY0127	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21LY0128	<i>ibid.</i>	
Meeker	21ME0002	Aulwes, Gina	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan: Project KO-31
	21ME0056	Wolf, Kelly and Gina Aulwes	Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects For Review: Project DA-22
	21ME0059	Aulwes, Gina	Survey of Cultural Resources: Meeker Cooperative Light & Power 2011-2013 Construction Work Plan Projects for Review: Project WA-32
Morrison	21MO0016	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0019	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21MO0019	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0021	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21MO0021	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0064	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21MO0064	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0159	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21MO0159	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0160	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season
	21MO0160	Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2010 Season
	21MO0161	Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on existing shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison county, Minnesota: 2009 Season

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	21MO0323	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0324	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0325	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0326	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0327	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0328	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0329	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0330	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0331	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0332	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0333	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21MO0334	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21MO0337	Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Jacob Foss	Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Light Demolition Range (Demo 5) and the Training Area 61 - Range Operation Center within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County,
	21MO0338	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21OL0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21OL0037	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21OLt	<i>ibid.</i>	
Otter Tail	21OTca	Rothaus, Richard	Pre-Phase I Archaeological Survey - CSAH 9 North of Pelican Rapids, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, Project Number S.A.P. 56-609-03
Redwood	21RW0066	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
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	21RW0070	<i>ibid.</i>	
Rice	21RC0059	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Within McCullough Park, Rice County, Minnesota
Scott	21SC0022	Blondo, Steven J.	An Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed City of Shakopee Electric Line Replacement at The Landing, Shakopee, Scott 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
St. Louis	21SL0015	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton, and Stephen L. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites on Existing shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2009 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric, FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota
	21SL0016	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SL0279	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0280	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0281	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0282	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0283	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0284	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0305	<i>ibid.</i>	

	21SL0329	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0337	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0366	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0380	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0381	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0382	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0384	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0388	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0389	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0391	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0395	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SL0406	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL0407	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SL0531	Mulholland, Stephen L. Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2009 Season
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	21SL0802	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton, and Stephen L. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites on Existing shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2009 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric, FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota
	21SL0830	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SL1000	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SL1109	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
	21SL1123	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Bridge 664 Replacement (M.P. 8127-38652) Over the Shannon River, St. Louis County, Minnesota
	21SL1124	Kloss, Julie	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Teck American Incorporated Mesaba Project St. Louis County, Minnesota
	21SLpg	Mulholland, Stephen L. Jennifer R. Hamilton and Susan C. Mulholland	Annual Monitoring Visits to Archeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2009 Season
Stearns	21SN0134	Smith, Burton, Gina Aulwes, Kelly Wolf and Austin Jenkins	Survey of Cultural Resources: River Bluffs Regional Park
	21SN0135	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SN0168	Rothaus, Richard and Ayla Aymond	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Mick Property, Stearns County, Minnesota.
	21SN0171	Smith, Burton, Gina Aulwes, Kelly Wolf and Austin Jenkins	Survey of Cultural Resources: River Bluffs Regional Park

Steele	21ST0030	Grohnke, Ryan P.	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Oak Glen Wind Farm, Steele County, Minnesota
Swift	21SW0019	Holley, George R., Michael G. Michlovic & Rinita A. Dalan	Archaeological Survey of Swift County, Minnesota
	21SW0020	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SW0026	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0027	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0028	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0029	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0030	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0031	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0032	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0033	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0034	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0035	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0037	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0038	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0039	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0040	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0041	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0042	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SW0044	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0045	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SW0054	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0055	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21SW0056	<i>ibid.</i>	
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	21SW0060	<i>ibid.</i>	
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Waseca	21WE0006	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21WE0075	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WE0076	<i>ibid.</i>	

	21WEh	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WEn	<i>ibid.</i>	
Winona	21WN0013	Harrison, Christina	Report on Phase I Archaeological Survey Conducted for a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System in Minnesota City, Winona County, Minnesota
	21WN0063	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
	21WN0064	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WN0065	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WN0066	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WN0071	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WN0072	<i>ibid.</i>	
	21WN0073	Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2010
	21WNaf	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Minnesota Rehabilitation Segment of the Powder River Basin Expansion Project Volumes I and II
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	21YM0001	Holley, George R.	Ceramic Report: The Gautefald Site (21YM1)
	21YM0110	Terrell, Michelle M.	Wood Lake Battlefield Burials, Sioux Agency Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
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