Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project, Bigfork, Itasca County, Minnesota

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Deco Project No. 1-7

Authorized and Sponsored by:
Minnesota Department of Transportation
and the Federal Highway Administration

Prepared by:
Deco Cultural Services LLC

June 2015 - FINAL

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project, Bigfork, Itasca County, Minnesota

Submitted to:
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Final – June 2015

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Itasca County (the County) is planning to construct the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail, a non-motorized trail, in Bigfork, Itasca County, Minnesota. Because this project is using federal funds, it is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. To assist the County with Section 106 compliance, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) and the County contracted with Deco Cultural Services LLC (Deco) to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation of the project area of potential effects (APE). The objective of the Phase I investigation, which included literature review and field survey components, was to identify known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the APE that are potentially eligible or known to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The investigation was conducted in April and May of 2015. Andrea Pizza served as Principal Investigator.

The APE was determined by the MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit Project Manager to consist of the horizontal and vertical construction limits in T61N, R26W, Sections 26 and 27. It comprises 2.8 acres located in the Central Lakes Coniferous North archaeological sub-region. The Phase I archaeological investigation identified no archaeological sites within the APE. No further archaeological work, therefore, is recommended prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

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INTRODUCTION

Itasca County (the County) is planning to construct the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail, a non-motorized trail, in Bigfork, Itasca County, Minnesota. Because this project is using federal funds, it is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. To assist the County with Section 106 compliance, the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) and the County contracted with Deco Cultural Services LLC (Deco) to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation of the project area of potential effects (APE). The investigation was conducted in April and May of 2015.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the construction of a non-motorized trail that will provide connections between businesses, school facilities, medical facilities, and recreational amenities in the city of Bigfork (Figure 1). It will begin near the intersection of Salmi Drive with Lime Street, which is on the east side of the Big Fork River, then branch north to the Big Fork River and east across the Rice River, extending from the existing sidewalk along the east side of TH 38. The Rice River crossing will be a new bridge, which will replace an existing pedestrian bridge to also accommodate small recreational vehicle traffic. From the east end of the bridge, the trail will extend north along Huskie Boulevard to Ida Street and south along Huskie Boulevard to Cemetery/Golf Course Road, then east along Cemetery Road to CSAH 78. It will also extend east from a point on Huskie Boulevard north of Cemetery Road through various lots, crossing 2nd Avenue and County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 78. From there, it will run northeast, south of the Bigfork Valley Hospital, before looping to the east and north, with the upper portion of the loop located east of the city

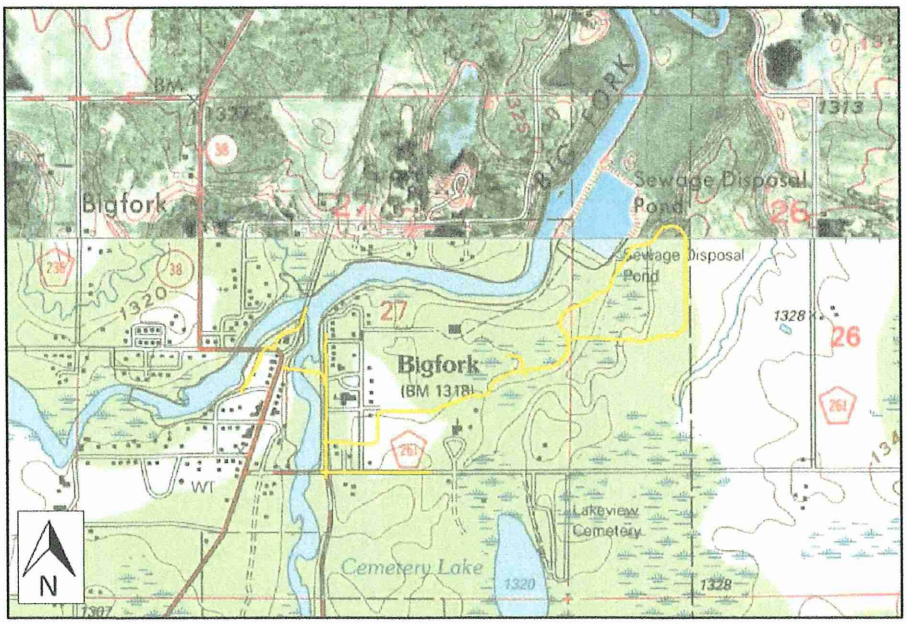

FIGURE 1. PROJECT LOCATION / APE (YELLOW LINE)

sewer pond. The trail will consist of a ten-foot-wide paved surface with two-foot-wide topsoil shoulders and will require excavation no greater than 15 inches deep.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The area of potential effects (APE) for archaeology consists of the horizontal and vertical construction limits for the project, as described above. The legal locations for the APE for archaeology are provided in Table 1. The UTM (NAD 83, Zone 15) coordinates are northernmost point of loop: 452298E 5288751N, southeastern-most point of loop: 452360E 5288424N, and west line of trail at TH 38: 451014E 5288377N. Coordinates were generated electronically using ACME Mapper 2.1 (http://mapper.acme. com).

TABLE 1. LEGAL LOCATIONS OF PROJECT APE

Township	Range	Sections	Quarter Sections
61N	26W	26	SW-NW
61N	26W	27	SE-SE-NE, N-NE-SE, NW-SE, N-NE-SW, S-SE-NW

1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The subsequent chapter describes the methods used in the investigation, followed by two chapters detailing the results of the literature review and the field survey. The final chapter summarizes the cultural resources management recommendations for the project. Appendix A contains the Minnesota Annual Archaeological License under which the project was conducted.

METHODS

The objective of the Phase I archaeological investigation was to identify known archaeological sites and any previously unrecorded archaeological sites that are potentially eligible or known to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) within the APE, based on the significance criteria outlined below:

- Criterion A – association with events that have made a significant contribution in our past;
- Criterion B – association with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C – embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or representation of the work of a master; possession of high artistic values; or representation of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
- Criterion D – potential to yield information important to prehistory or history (National Park Service 2002)

All work was conducted per *MnDOT's Cultural Resources Unit Project Requirements* (MnDOT 2011), the *SHPO Manual for Archaeological Projects in Minnesota*, (Anfinson 2005), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983).

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

A database query request was submitted to the SHPO on April 28, 2015. Once the results were received, relevant files held at the SHPO were reviewed to obtain information on previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the APE and on archaeological surveys previously conducted within the APE. Subsequently, historical maps, historical and current aerial photographs, current topographic maps, and soil surveys were consulted to obtain information on the environmental and land-use history of the APE and by extension, its potential for containing previously unidentified, intact archaeological sites.

Archaeological potential is assessed based on a combination of historical and current topographic conditions, proximity to water sources and wetlands, and other natural and built environmental factors within and adjacent to a given location. Locations consistently occupied by water bodies or wetlands, subject to frequent inundation, or characterized by poor drainage or slopes of greater than 20 percent would not be conducive to human occupation, and therefore have low potential for containing archaeological sites.

Conditions indicative of greater precontact archaeological potential include situations on drier, upland landforms in proximity to a natural water source or wetlands; topographic prominence; or access to an extractive resource. Surrounding environmental conditions, however, that can increase or mitigate the archaeological potential of a given location must be taken into account. Proximity to a wetland, for example, would be less indicative of archaeological potential in an area with several large lakes than in an area where sizeable bodies of water are few and far between.

Proximity to previously recorded precontact sites points to high precontact archaeological potential because the previously recorded sites tend to be in areas with a desirable combination of environmental conditions. In addition, the extent of archaeological sites often cannot be fully defined during a single project, so unrecorded resources often exist just outside of the known boundaries of previously identified sites.

The assessment of an area's potential to contain historical archaeological resources is based largely on an examination of historical documents and maps, as well as secondary sources, for information indicating the occupation of an area by residences, farmsteads, businesses, industrial properties, towns, camps, and the like. Locations in or near identified occupations are considered to hold higher potential for containing historical archaeological resources. These are not limited to the locations of buildings, as often the most important information comes from deposits within associated features, such as privies, cisterns, or middens, which were located away from primary buildings. For areas where documentation is not available, the same conditions governing precontact archaeological potential can apply, as environmental conditions conducive to precontact occupation and use were similarly conducive to later occupation and use.

Because the contact period bridges the precontact period and the historical period, the assessment of an area's potential to contain contact-period archaeological resources draws upon a combination of the methods used to assess precontact and historical-period archaeological potential.

2.2 FIELD SURVEY

A Phase I archaeological survey was performed on May 11 to 14, 2015. Andrea Pizza served as Principal Investigator and conducted the fieldwork with Joelle Charbel.

A visual reconnaissance was conducted to refine the assessment of archaeological potential that had occurred through the literature review. Any areas identified as having moderate to high potential for containing archaeological resources were subject to systematic shovel testing. Shovel testing was conducted at 15-meter (49-foot) intervals, except where intervals had to be slightly adjusted due to the presence of trees or other obstructions.

Based on the vertical APE for the proposed trail, all shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 40 centimeters below the surface, into subsoil (C horizon), or until the water table or gley was reached, depending on which condition was first encountered. Soils were screened through ¼" mesh to ensure the consistent recovery of artifacts. Shovel test data were recorded on standardized forms and included the name of the designated test area in which the shovel test was located; a description of the soil profile including depths, Munsell® color designations, and textures; whether the shovel test was positive or negative; and the types of artifacts encountered with their associated depth ranges. Shovel test locations were recorded using a DeLorme Earthmate® PN-60 GPS unit.

Soil probes were occasionally taken in locations outside of systematically surveyed areas to confirm either disturbance or the continuation of conditions indicative of low archaeological potential once these were encountered in a given location.

LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

3.1 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Four previous archaeological studies have encompassed portions of the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project APE. The first was a 1992 survey by the Minnesota Trunk Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance Study for the replacement of Bridge 3443, which carried TH 38 across the Big Fork River. Three shovel tests were excavated in or near the current APE on the east side of the Big Fork River running east-west parallel to the former alignment of TH 38. These shovel tests were negative for cultural materials, and the soils indicated substantial disturbance (Peterson et al. 1993:38).

In 1994, Loucks & Associates conducted a more intensive Phase I archaeological survey for the same bridge replacement. The APE for the alternatives for the replacement bridge included the majority of the segment of the proposed Bigfork Riverwalk Trail that extends from TH 38 north to the Big Fork River. The northern approximately 300 feet of this segment follows the alignment of a former Minneapolis and Rainy River Railroad line, which was built into the city in 1906 (Bigfork Commercial Club 1956:18). During the course of the survey, which involved pedestrian survey, soil probing, and shovel testing, it was determined that the area between TH 38 and the Big Fork River had been heavily disturbed by railroad construction, as well as deforestation due to historical lumbering activity. With the exception of the railroad roadway, which was recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, no archaeological resources were located there (Roberts et al. 1994).

In 1995, Woodward-Clyde conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of TH 38 between Grand Rapids and Effie, which includes the segment in Bigfork. This survey addressed the area extending 100 feet on either side of the TH 38 centerline through pedestrian survey and shovel testing. No archaeological resources were identified along that portion of the highway that is within the APE for the current project (Woodward-Clyde 1995:1-1, 7-1-7-2).

Another segment of the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail APE, that located along CSAH 77 (Cemetery/Golf Course Road), between 1st and 2nd avenues, was within the APE for an archaeological investigation conducted in 1998 by Woodward-Clyde of CSAH 7 between Bigfork and Scenic State Park. As the portion within the current APE was deemed to be of lesser archaeological potential, it was not subject to systematic survey (Woodward-Clyde 1998:4-1-4-2).

3.2 PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGY

No precontact archaeological sites previously have been identified in the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project APE. One precontact site, 21IC145, and one precontact site lead, 21ICat, were previously identified within a one-mile radius of the APE. Site 21IC145 is a sparse lithic scatter located on the northwest side of the Big Fork River, on the opposite side of the river and approximately 300 feet from the proposed trail, on the edge of a glacial lake plain (Roberts et al. 1994:47). Site 21ICat represents the report of a local resident that her mother told her of American Indian burials and/or occupation in the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 27. The

generalized potential location plotted for this site at the SHPO indicates that at its closest, it would be approximately 500 feet southwest of the proposed trail and on the opposite (west) side of the Rice River.

3.2.1 Precontact Archaeological Potential

The Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project is located in proximity to the Big Fork River and its confluence with the Rice River. In addition, a large wetland is present in the west half of Section 26, around and through which runs the proposed east loop of the trail. Although only one precontact archaeological site has been confirmed in the vicinity of the project area, survey has been limited; therefore, the absence of recorded sites does not necessarily represent a dearth of archaeological resources in the vicinity. The proximity of the trail to the rivers and large wetland for its entire length suggested that all portions of the trail within drier and relatively higher areas would have high potential for containing precontact archaeological resources; however, the General Land Office (GLO) original survey map, which dates to 1897, illustrates the wetland to be substantially larger than it is currently mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory and to encompass nearly the entire east half of the looping portion of the trail. As a result, the archaeological potential of areas that are currently drier but within the footprint of this larger wetland was considered to be mitigated. The previous survey reports indicated that at least in some areas of Bigfork, historical deforestation resulted in disturbance and an attendant loss of soils. In addition, previous railroad, highway, and road construction, urban development, and cultivation made it unlikely for archaeological resources to survive intact in several of the trail segments, particularly west of CSAH 78.

3.3 HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

No historical-period archaeological sites previously have been identified in the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project APE. Two historical-period sites, 21IC125 and 21ICbn, were previously identified within a one-mile radius of the APE. Site 21IC125, an abandoned farmstead containing structural ruins and an artifact scatter, is located approximately ½-mile north of the proposed trail. Site 21ICbn is the former Minneapolis and Rainy River Railroad roadway recorded by Loucks & Associates (see Section 3.1).

3.3.1 Historical Archaeological Potential

Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that the project APE was primarily either wooded, in wetlands, or cultivated through at least 1947. Where it historically was not so, the path of the proposed trail followed the railroad roadway and alongside roads that continue to exist today. Road frontages tend not to be locations where human activity is prevalent or where the substantial depositing of artifacts occurs either intentionally or unintentionally. The remainder of the APE was undeveloped beyond the creation of agricultural fields, and it is of a sufficient distance from 21IC125 that it would not contain resources associated with that site. The project APE was therefore considered to have low potential for containing archaeological resources dating to the historical period.

3.4 HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Because no archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I archaeological field survey for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project, historic contexts would be extraneous to and therefore are not included in this report.

SURVEY RESULTS

The Phase I archaeological investigation for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project identified no archaeological sites within the APE.

The portion of the proposed Bigfork Riverwalk Trail located west of CSAH 78 is within an area of substantial urban development. As such, it has undergone heavy disturbance, making it unlikely that any archaeological resources would remain intact, particularly to the 40-centimeter depth of the vertical APE. North of TH 38, the trail runs along an informal driveway to an Edge of the Wilderness stone and concrete pavilion. A 1991 aerial photograph shows a large building present in and beyond the location of the driveway at that time. North of the driveway, the trail joins up with and follows the former Minneapolis and Rainy River Railroad roadway. South and west of TH 38, the trail runs along the west side of Salmi Drive down to the north side of Lime Street. There, buried utilities line the road, which is at the edge of a steep slope down to the Big Fork River channel on the west. East of TH 38, the trail follows an existing pedestrian bridge over the Rice River, beyond which to the east, it is within right of way that contains buried utilities and/or is ditched; is adjacent to buildings and athletic fields, the construction of which would have involved substantial grading or earth moving; or is occupied by natural gas facilities. No systematic survey, therefore, was conducted west of CSAH 78.

East of County Road CSAH 78, the proposed Bigfork Riverwalk Trail is within lands that are undeveloped. It initially follows a heavily rutted, two-track road. From there, it is within grassy fields, wooded areas, and wetlands, through which it occasionally follows an informal, grassy trail. For ease of reference in the field, areas subject to systematic survey were designated Areas A through E (Figure 2). The survey results are provided by designated area below. The remainder of the APE comprises wetlands and/or slopes, which have low archaeological potential, and an area disturbed by previous sewer pond construction, which is unlikely to contain intact archaeological sites.

4.1 AREA A

Area A is the location of the proposed trail immediately east of CSAH 78 (see Figure 2). At the time of the survey, it was covered in grass, including some wetland grasses. Although the latter suggested that this location is frequently inundated, because it is not mapped as a wetland, a shovel test was excavated to obtain an understanding of its natural character in order to refine the assessment of its archaeological potential. The shovel test revealed a shallow, very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silt loam over greenish gray (Gley 1 6/5GY) gley, which was encountered at 11 centimeters below the surface. Given the presence of gley, which is indicative of saturation, this area was determined to have low archaeological potential, and no further shovel tests were excavated in Area A. East of Area A, the trail follows a deeply rutted two-track road, which was filled with standing water, for several hundred feet.

4.1.1 Recommendations

Based on the absence of archaeological resources in this location, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area A prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

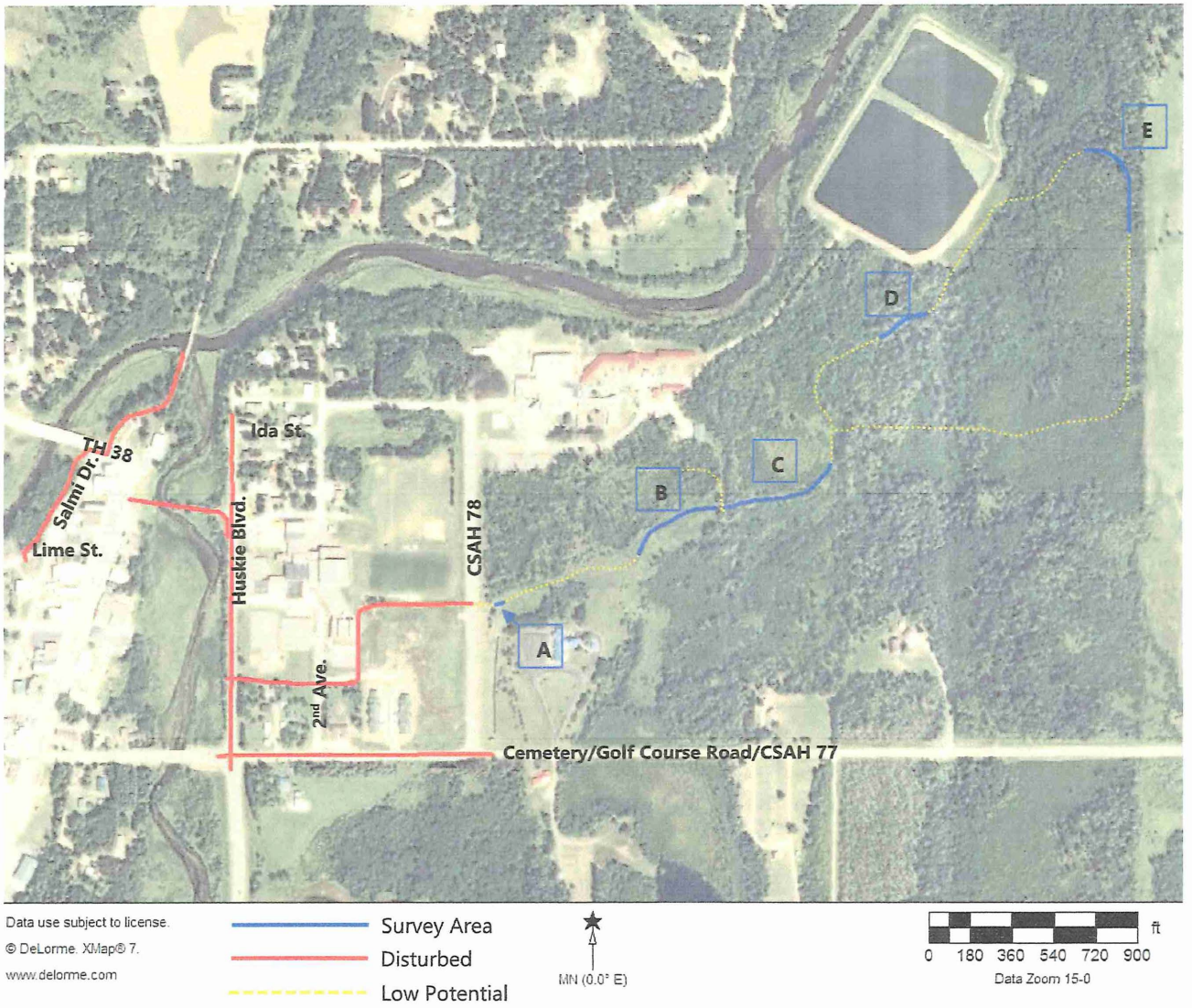

FIGURE 2. LOCATION OF SURVEY RESULTS

4.2 AREA B

Area B is a segment of the proposed trail east of the abovementioned two-track road and located on a low hill south of a low-lying, large wetland (see Figure 2). At the time of the survey, it was covered with grasses similar to those observed in Area A. Its higher elevation and proximity to the wetland would typically suggest moderate to high archaeological potential; however, this potential was considered mitigated, based on the vegetation present. In addition, a 1947 aerial photograph shows that this location was historically cultivated, thus it was expected that it would be disturbed to the depth of the vertical APE.

Eight shovel tests were excavated in Area B along a single transect that followed the centerline of the proposed trail, and they confirmed both disturbance and frequent inundation in this location. Soil profiles were inconsistent for the most part, with the exception of the A horizon, a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam that extended to depths ranging from 15 to 25 centimeters below the surface. Beneath this horizon in some shovel tests was either mottled silt, silt loam, and silty clay that in turn rested upon black (10YR 2/1) silt or clay, or light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) silty clay. Gley was present beneath the A horizon in others, and in one case, the A horizon rested directly upon a brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay subsoil, encountered at 16 centimeters below the surface. The water table was reached in some shovel tests at approximately 40 centimeters below the surface. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials.

4.2.1 Recommendations

Based on the combination of disturbance, absence of cultural materials, and evidence for frequent inundation/saturation in this location, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area B prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

4.3 AREA C

Area C is a segment of the proposed trail located just east of and higher in elevation than Area B (see Figure 2). This segment follows an informal grassy trail flanked on both sides by lightly wooded areas containing young birch, aspen, and coniferous trees. Based on its relatively higher elevation, drier nature, and proximity to wetlands, it was considered to have moderate to high potential for containing precontact archaeological resources.

Area C accommodated ten shovel tests along a single transect that followed the trail centerline. Soil profiles were highly consistent in all but the easternmost test and included a shallow, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silt loam A horizon, 6 to 15 centimeters deep, resting either directly over a brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay subsoil or an intervening light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silty fine sand, five to eight centimeters thick. Waterlogged subsoil was occasionally encountered at approximately 25 centimeters below the surface. The easternmost shovel test, which was near a transition down to a low-lying, wet area, contained six centimeters of dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty fine sand over light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand, which in turn rested upon the subsoil, encountered at 20 centimeters below the surface. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials.

Beyond Area C to the east, the landscape continues to be low-lying and fairly wet. Along the south line of the loop, two soil probes demonstrated the presence of an extremely shallow A horizon, five centimeters or less in depth, over saturated subsoil before the proposed trail slopes down to a currently mapped wetland. Two soil probes taken on the west line of the loop indicated similar stratigraphy there.

4.3.1 Recommendations

Based on the absence of cultural materials in this location, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area C prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

4.4 AREA D

The segment of the proposed trail designated as Area D is north and northeast of the wetlands present to the north of Area C (see Figure 2). Although wetland grasses continue to be present to a lesser extent into this location, coniferous trees were additionally present, and it was higher in elevation than the dense wetland to the southwest. Given, however, the similarities in elevation and vegetation of Area D with other surveyed areas, the potential for precontact archaeological resources to be present was considered to be mitigated. Shovel tests therefore were excavated primarily to confirm frequent inundation/saturation, as well as the loss of soils through historical deforestation, in this location.

Four shovel tests were excavated in Area D along a single transect that followed the proposed trail centerline and revealed soil profiles similar to those encountered in Area C. No archaeological materials were encountered. Beyond Area D to the northeast, the trail slopes down to the area impacted by the city sewer pond.

4.4.1 Recommendations

Based on the level of disturbance and absence of cultural materials in this location, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area D prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

4.5 AREA E

Area E is a segment of the proposed trail that begins at the northernmost portion of the loop, east of a slope down to a wetland, then follows the loop south partway down its east line, ending on the north end of another wetland (see Figure 2). Area E is a lightly wooded area, within which wetland grasses become increasingly more apparent as one moves south, and it falls within the location of the large wetland depicted on the GLO original survey map (see Section 3.2.1). As with Area D, shovel tests were excavated primarily to confirm frequent inundation/saturation and the loss of soils through historical deforestation in this location.

Ten shovel tests were excavated along a single transect that followed the proposed trail centerline in Area E. The northern four tests exhibited a black (10YR 2/1) loam A horizon, 12 to 23 centimeters deep, over light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand that rested upon the subsoil, here a light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) silty clay encountered at 30 to 39 centimeters below the surface. The remaining six shovel tests differed in that

the sand layer was replaced by silt of the same color, and the A horizon was often only five to ten centimeters deep. In the southern four of these six tests, the water table was reached between 10 and 35 centimeters below the surface. No archaeological materials were encountered in any of the shovel tests.

Beyond Area E to the south, the proposed trail alignment is in low-lying areas of frequent inundation. Standing water was evident on the surface in several locations, and five soil probes indicated the continuation of a shallow silt loam A horizon over silt or silty clay and a shallow water table down the south line and then the east line of the loop, beyond which was a slope down to a currently mapped wetland.

4.5.1 Recommendations

Based on the absence of cultural materials in this location, no further archaeological work is recommended within Area E prior to or during construction for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological sites were identified during the course of the Phase I archaeological investigation for the Bigfork Riverwalk Trail Project. The entire APE for the project is disturbed, has low archaeological potential, and/or was found negative for archaeological resources. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary prior to or during construction for the project.

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Woodward-Clyde

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APPENDIX A
MINNESOTA ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL LICENSE

APPLICATION FOR MINNESOTA
ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY LICENSE

This license only applies to reconnaissance (Phase I) surveys conducted under Minnesota Statutes 138.31-.42 during calendar year 2015. Separate licenses must be obtained for site evaluation (Phase II) surveys, for major site investigations (Phase III), for burial site authentications under Minnesota statutes 307.08, and for survey work that will continue into another calendar year. Only the below listed individual is licensed as a Principal Investigator, not the institution/agency/company or others who work for that entity. The licensed individual is required to comply with all the conditions attached to this license form. Permission to enter land for the purposes of archaeological investigation must be obtained from the landowner or land manager.

Name: Andrea C. Pizza

Institution/Agency/Company Affiliation: Deco Cultural Services LLC

Title/Position: Principal

Address: 207 4th Avenue North, South St. Paul, MN 55075

Work Phone: 651-276-9446 E-Mail: andrea@decocultural.com

Name of Advanced Degree Institution: The University of Arizona Year: 2006

Name of Department: Anthropology Degree: __MA __MS X PhD

Purpose: (check all that may apply)
CRM X Academic Research ___ Institutional Field School ___

Type of Land: (check all that may apply)
State Owned X County Owned X Township/City Owned X
Other non-federal public ___ List: _____

MHS Repository Agreement # 672 Other Approved Curation Facility: _____

Previous License: Year 2014 Type Annual Number 14-018

Signed (applicant): Andrea C. Pizza Date: March 22, 2015

Required Attachments: *Curriculum Vita* ___ and Documentation of Appropriate Experience ___ for previously unlicensed individuals.

Submit one copy of this form and attachments to:
Office of the State Archaeologist, Ft. Snelling History Center, St. Paul, MN 55111
612-725-2411 612-725-2729 FAX 612-725-2427 email: mn.osa@state.mn.us

Minnesota Historical Society Approval: Date: 3-24-15
State Archaeologist Approval: Date: 3/24/15

License Number: 15-025

Form Date: 11/6/12