

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2002 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
March 2003

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Cover image: PaleoIndian projectile points from Minnesota.

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PREFACE

This document provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2002 calendar year. The reports are kept on file at the OSA.

Project report summaries are arranged alphabetically by the county in which the project was implemented. Projects involving multiple counties are cross-listed under all of the individual counties involved. Within counties, the reports are arranged alphabetically by author. Following the title is a short abstract/summary of each report. In many cases this is the actual report abstract; in others, due to space limitations, only a summary is included.

Annual statewide programmatic reports are listed in a separate section after the rest of the reports, and following each is a list of the counties in which projects were located. Please also refer to this section for additional county-specific information.

At the end of the volume is an appendix of the sites covered by the various reports listed.

Any errors of omission or commission are the responsibility of the OSA. Should any such errors be noted, please contact the office directly.

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist

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Aitkin

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2001)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Utility Line Corridor at Long Lake Creek FMA, Aitkin County, Minnesota

This report describes phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed utility line installation in the Long Lake Creek Fish Management Area. The parcel to be impacted by the line installation was acquired with federal funds provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing was conducted along the project corridor in November of 2001. The field investigations encompassed approximately two acres. The archaeological review noted no archaeological or historic properties within the area to be potentially affected by the proposed undertaking.

Anoka

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

This report outlines the history of archaeological research in the Twin Cities region and names the more important written references. All archaeological reports for work conducted within the MNRRRA boundaries are specified in the bibliography. The culture history of MNRRRA is summarized in the next section. Documentation from adjacent areas is utilized as necessary. Site descriptions are presented for known MNRRRA archaeological resources. Figures and tables are used to include site-specific data relevant to this report. A subsequent section provides predictions on probable cultural resources in MNRRRA. The summary and recommendations provide a statement concerning the river corridor's archaeological significance, the need for additional inventory and evaluation of cultural resources, and that MNRRRA work with private land owners and other partners toward the preservation of sites.

Halloran, Teresa (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Various Wetland Mitigation Areas, Sections 20 and 21, T31N, R22W, Lino Lakes, Minnesota

Ryan Companies, Inc. has proposed to construct a retail complex on an approximately 40 acre parcel in the City of Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota. A Phase I archaeological survey of the property was carried out in the spring of 2001. Results of that survey can be found in "Phase I Archaeological Investigation S ½ of the SE 1/4 of Section 8, T31N R22W Lino Lakes, Minnesota, by Loucks Associates April 2001". The proposed construction will impact a wetland on the property. In order to meet its obligations concerning wetland mitigation, Ryan selected four possible wetland replacement areas. They are all located within the Anoka County Rice Creek Chain-of-Lakes Regional Preserve. All of the proposed mitigation areas are located in high potential areas. Liesch Associates, Inc. on behalf of Ryan, contracted with Loucks Associates to complete an investigation of the four areas. Loucks archaeologists Teresa Halloran and Amanda Gronhoyd carried out the surveys in July and August 2001. During the survey one lithic flake was found in a shovel test at the outer edge of the mapped boundaries of 21AN0038. Close interval shovel tests were all negative. The proposed project does not appear to have a negative impact on 21AN0038 and therefore no further testing is recommended. No additional archaeological remains were discovered in other parts of the project areas. Loucks therefore recommends that the project proceed as planned with the following qualifications: 1) Field testing was performed only within the APE. If it becomes necessary to expand the APE beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. 2) If it is suspected that archaeological materials are encountered during construction operations, the SHPO should be contacted for further assistance. 3) If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Eagle Brook Church on Property Located East of Peltier Lake, City of Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota

Eagle Brook Church of White Bear Lake is considering development options for a 100-acre parcel that is located on the eastern side of Peltier Lake, city of Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota. As part of its feasibility study for the development, Eagle Brook Church retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct a cultural resources reconnaissance survey. Field inspections were completed during October and early November, 2001. They were directed by Christina Harrison and were preceded by a records and literature review that focused on the cultural resource files maintained at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archeologist as well as on ARS files compiled for previous projects in this general area. A number of large, multicomponent sites are located within two miles of the survey area. Site 21AN0003, a nearly or completely leveled mound group associated with habitation evidence, even overlaps with the project as a small portion of the northern end of the habitation site may extend a short distance into the southern portion of the project area -- an assumption contradicted but not disproven by the fact that ARS survey results in this area were negative. Survey results elsewhere on the property also proved largely negative with the exception of two lithic flakes that were found fairly close to each other and probably derive from the same very disturbed area -- a ridge that appears to have been deeply impacted by decades of cultivation and also has been largely destroyed by the grading of a wide field access road. Recorded as the Eagle Brook Site (Not Numbered yet 2002) the find area lacks integrity and research potential and does not warrant protection. The only area of some concern is the northern end of 21AN003 which may extend some distance into the southern edge of the project area. At this time, development plans for the property are very tentative. Once more concrete plans exist for the southwestern portion of this parcel, those responsible for the development will need to consult with the Office of the State Archaeologist.

Madson, Michael (2002)

Phase I Archaeological and Historic Structures Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Mallard Meadows Development, Ham Lake, Anoka County, Minnesota Township 32 North, Range 23 West, Section 3

Woodland Development Corporation contracted Loucks Associates in April, 2002 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey and historic structures inventory for the proposed Mallard Meadows residential development in Ham Lake, Minnesota. Loucks Associates archaeologists conducted an archaeological survey of a portion of the project area, as required by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Minnesota SHPO. Loucks Associates staff also inventoried historic structures on the Peterson Farm to assess their eligibility for listing on the NRHP because of the project's potential adverse effects to the viewshed. Loucks Associates identified no archaeological properties within the boundaries of the Corps specified permit area. In addition, the Peterson Farm does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The house, although in good condition, lacks integrity. The Peterson family has not farmed the vicinity for some time, and the surrounding outbuildings are subsequently in relatively poor condition and lack integrity. Therefore, no properties eligible for listing in the NRHP would be adversely affected by the proposed Mallard Meadows residential development.

Ollendorf, Amy L. and Donna L. Stubbs (2001)

Cultural Resources Management: Proposed Bridge No. 4711 Replacement and Reconstruction of CSAH 49 (Hodgson Rd.), Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota, Phase I Investigation

During October 2000, HDR Engineering, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources management survey for the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 4711 and reconstruction of CSAH 49 (Hodgson Road) in Anoka County, Minnesota. The CSAH 49 project area extends 500 feet north of the bridge to Lake Drive and from 2,000 feet south of Birch Street to County Highway J. The new highway will be a 4-lane divided rural-residential section approximately 2.2 miles in length. The objective of the survey was to identify archaeological sites and historic standing structures within the area to be affected by the proposed construction. HDR personnel conducted background research at the SHPO and Minnesota Historical Society on October 3, 2000. All archaeological field work was conducted during October 16-20, 2000. Field personnel relied on a combination of pedestrian and vehicular reconnaissance and subsurface shovel testing to identify the presence of cultural resources within the project area. Three previously recorded archaeological sites adjacent to the project area (21AN0023, 21AN0030, and 21AN0075) in addition to 17 areas judged by HDR to possess moderate-high site potential were identified during vehicular reconnaissance along CSAH 49. No new archaeological sites were identified within the project area. HDR found that sites 21AN0023 and 21AN0030 had been destroyed by previous residential developers and the part of 21AN0075 formerly within the present project area had been removed almost completely by previous archaeologist during Phase III data recovery. HDR concludes that no archaeological properties will be impacted by the proposed project. MnDOT conducted the reconnaissance-level architectural history survey from the extensive photograph collection provided by TKDA's project manager. MnDOT concluded that "no historic properties" will be affected by the proposed project. As a result of these investigations, HDR recommends that the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 4711 and the reconstruction of CSAH 49 can proceed as currently designed. No further CRM work is recommended.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

A Cultural History of the Islands of the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area, Minnesota

Through the St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers, the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA) contracted for this report to determine the extent of and potential for cultural resources on islands in the MNRRA corridor. The Corps, through an agreement with the NPS, contracted with Hemisphere Field Services, Inc., to prepare a cultural history documentation of the islands within the MNRRA corridor, ten of which the NPS owns by fee title. This cultural history will serve managers, planner, interpreters, cultural resource specialists, and interested public as a reference for cultural history of the islands in the MNRRA corridor. This study: 1) provides an overview of the cultural history; 2) synthesizes information from cultural resource reports, studies and inventories, primary and secondary historical documents, to provide a description of the state of knowledge about the cultural history; 3) identifies islands with known or potential sites or whole islands that merit study and interpretation; and 4) identifies needs for special studies and make recommendations for resource management and interpretation. The review covers portions of Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington Counties in Minnesota.

Stark, Will and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Anoka County-Blaine Airport Project, Blaine, Anoka County, Minnesota

During May of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the Anoka County-Blaine Airport project in Anoka County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted under contract with Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc. SEH is preparing on behalf of Anoka County a federal Environmental Assessment and a state Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed construction work at the Anoka County-Blaine Airport. The proposed project includes a runway extension, instrument landing system, new and expanded hangar areas, and a National Youth Golf Center golf course. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 503 acres. The architectural history survey area includes approximately 1,220 acres. Kristen Zschomler, M.A., served as Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological investigation included a review of documents on previous investigations and previously conducted surveys within one mile of the project area, as well as an archaeological field survey. An initial walkover revealed that the entire project area lies within wetlands or frequently inundated areas and, therefore, has low precontact archaeological potential, but that three archaeological sites consisting of the remains of farmsteads were present. Where these sites were encountered, shovel testing was employed to determine whether subsurface deposits were present and intact. The Phase I architectural history investigation included a review of documents on previously inventoried properties and previously conducted surveys within the project area and a field survey. The field survey consisted of the identification and documentation of properties that are 50 years in age or older within the APE. Of the three farmsteads identified, only two had sufficient intact deposits to warrant the completion of archaeological site forms. 21AN0151 and 21AN0152 are recommended as not eligible based on their limited research potential. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area. Six architectural history properties over 50 years in age were identified within the APE. Based on the results of this investigations, no architectural history properties are recommended as eligible for the NRHP.

Stark, William E., Kristen Zschomler and Nate Donaldson (2001)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed CSAH 9 (Round Lake Boulevard) Project, Andover, Anoka County, Minnesota

The 106 Group conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed CSAH 9 (Round Lake Boulevard) project in Anoka County, Minnesota in July 2001. The investigation was conducted under contract to SRF Consulting Group Inc. on behalf of Anoka County. The Phase I cultural resources investigation included an archaeological survey and an architectural history survey of the project area. The APE for archaeology fell entirely within the existing road right-of-way, which has been extensively disturbed from the original construction of CSAH 9. The area was visually inspected and no cultural materials were identified. Because of the extensive disturbance, no subsurface tests were excavated and no further archaeological work is recommended for the project area. The 106 Group surveyed six architectural and historical properties within the APE of the project. None of the properties are recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for properties within the APE of this project.

Terrell, Michelle and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Acquisition of St. Paul Regional Water Services Land by Anoka County, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Regional Park Reserve, Anoka County, Minnesota

During July of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed acquisition of St. Paul Regional Water Services land by Anoka County (Proposed Acquisition). This land will become part of the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Regional Park Reserve near Lino Lakes and Centerville, Anoka County, Minnesota. Because Anoka County wishes to participate in state programs for land acquisition, a Phase I archaeological survey of the property was requested. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 641 acres. Dr. Michelle M. Terrell served as Principal Investigator. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it included all land to be purchased by 2003. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and survey within one mile of the project area and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. A portion of the previously recorded archaeological site 21AN0040 is located within the Rice Creek Anoka Parks Project acquisition area. During the Phase I archaeological survey site 21AN0040 was relocated. The 106 Group recommends that site 21AN0040 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. A portion of the previously recorded archaeological site 21AN0060 is also located within the project area but it was inundated at the time of the survey and could not be assessed. The 106 Group recommends avoidance of these sites during future development or activities within the park such as creation of roads, trails, paths, or landscaping. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II archaeological testing is recommended.

Terrell, Michelle and Kristen M. Zschomler (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 8/14 Project, Washington and Anoka Counties, Minnesota

In April and May of 2002, the 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the CSAH 8/14 Alignment Alternatives project in Hugo, Washington County Minnesota, and just west of Hugo in Anoka County, Minnesota. Washington County is preparing an Environmental Assessment for the proposed expansion and re-routing of CSAH 8/14. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 133.5 acres. The architectural history survey area includes approximately 357.7 acres. Michelle Terrell, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator for archaeology and Kristen M. Zschomler, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The cultural resources investigation consisted of reviews of documents on previously recorded cultural resources, and cultural resources investigations within one mile of the project area; a Phase I archaeological survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area; and a Phase I architectural history survey to identify any architectural and historical properties that are 50 years in age or older within the APE for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeology survey, two archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. The 106 group recommends that Site 21WA0094 (5389 145th Street North) and site 21WA0095 (5504 145th Street North) are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D. In addition a Lavalle descendant identified the location of the pre-1886 J. S. Lavalle homestead on the lot of 5360 145th Street North. Should the reroute alternative selected affect this property, archaeological testing of this property is recommended. During the Phase I architectural history survey, 67 properties were identified and documented. One property had been previously recorded and determined eligible for the NRHP (the Northern Pacific Railroad; Lower St. Croix segment; WA-HGC-008; Property 67). St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery are recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion A for their association with the French Canadian settlement of Hugo. The remaining 64 properties are recommended as not eligible and no further work is recommended.

Becker

Emerson, Patricia (2002)

MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lion's Club Park, Frazee (21BK0005), Becker County, Minnesota

During the summer of 2001, the Lion's Club of Frazee approached Becker County with a request for permission to install a new picnic shelter at Lion's Club Park. The group proposed construction of a 20' by 24' wooden shelter on a concrete slab. Field review of this project was conducted on August 22, 2001, at the request of DNR Region 1 Land Management staff. An on-site meeting was held with representatives of the Frazee Lion's Club and the Becker County Parks Department, during which plans for the proposed new picnic shelter were discussed. Three shovel tests were dug in the proposed picnic shelter location in a triangular pattern approximately 8 m on a side. Although there are not currently any park facilities in the immediate vicinity of the tested location, some evidence of recent disturbance was encountered, in the form of a .22 casing, a fragment of barbed wire and brown glass shards, all found within 10 cm of the ground surface. No other cultural materials were recovered. A brief visual review of Lewis' Mound #2 was also conducted. The gazebo proposed in 1988 has been installed, with the southern edge of the structure about 25' north of the closest point on the mound diameter. No signs of recent disturbance to the mound itself were noted. The total area surveyed was about 0.10 acre in size. No evidence was found that the Precontact artifact deposit at this park extends into the area selected for installation of a new picnic shelter. The new shelter location is also far enough away from the burial mound on the property that there should be no threat of disturbance to the mound during construction. It thus appears that there are no historic properties in the area that will be affected by this project.

Litwinionek, Luc (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Viking Gas Transmission Company Detroit Lakes Pipe Replacement Project, Becker County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey between February 27th and March 3rd, 2002 along a select portion of the Viking Gas Transmission Company pipeline that is targeted for replacement in Becker County, Minnesota. The project was conducted under contract with Natural Resource Group, Inc. The APE included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction, including specified extra workspace locations and an access road identified subsequent to the fieldwork, and covered approximately 12.79 acres. The Phase I archaeological investigation included background research and field survey of the project area which consisted of a visual inspection to identify areas of moderate to high potential for containing intact archaeological sites and shovel testing. The entire corridor was surveyed. Forty-eight shovel tests were excavated in areas that exhibited moderate to high potential for containing archaeological sites. Charcoal was used to thaw areas designated for shovel testing. No new archaeological sites were identified during the survey and no above-ground architectural structures or features are located within the proposed construction limits. One previously recorded site located in the survey

corridor (21BK0086) was investigated and nine shovel tests were excavated in the site area. One of the shovel tests contained artifacts in a disturbed context related to the post-contact period. The site was previously recommended as not eligible since it was limited in size and disturbed by previous construction activities. Based on the current investigations, 21BK0086 has little potential to provide information important to the history of the area; therefore, no further work is recommended at the site. Since no other archaeological materials were identified during the survey, no additional archaeological investigation for the Detroit Lakes Pipe Replacement project is recommended. Based on the impacts from CSAH 22 and the documented disturbed shovel test profiles in the general area, no testing is recommended for the access road that was identified subsequent to fieldwork.

Beltrami

Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

Lakehead Pipe Line Company, L.P., an affiliate of Enbridge, Inc., is proposing to expand its existing liquid petroleum pipeline system through the construction of five separate pipeline segments, or loops, between Clearbrook, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin. The project's principal environmental consultant, Natural Resource Group, Inc. contracted with The 106 Group to conduct Phase I and II archaeological investigations of four of the five segments of LPL's project during the summer and fall of 2000, in order to assist LPL in their permitting efforts. The 106 Group Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey addressed four proposed loops in Minnesota, totaling approximately 76.1 discontinuous miles of corridor in Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, and 1.6 miles of corridor reroute in Clearwater County. The Phase I survey included background research at the MN SHPO, pedestrian reconnaissance of the survey corridor at 10- to 15-meter intervals, and the excavation of 413 shovel tests in 76 locations within the survey corridor. The survey corridor was investigated from July 17 to October 22, and the reroute from November 13 to 16, 2000. The survey corridor includes the standard 200-foot wide survey corridor and temporary extra workspaces of varying widths. The Phase I survey identified seven sites within the project's survey corridor, six along the Clearbrook loop in Clearwater and Beltrami Counties, and one along the Floodwood loop in St. Louis County: 21CE0058 a flake findspot; 21CE0059 also a flake findspot; 21CE0060 a lithic scatter; 21CE0061 an historic farmstead; 21BL0199 an historic outbuilding; 21BL0200 an historic logging camp; and 21SL0874 an historic farmstead. Of the seven sites identified, 21CE0059, 21CE0060, and 21BL0200 were recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Phase II evaluation took place at sites 21CE0059 and 21CE0060. Site 21CE0059 is a single lithic flake recovered from a Phase I shovel test. Additional close-interval shovel testing of the site during Phase II produced no additional cultural materials or evidence of cultural features. Site 21CE0059 appears to be a lithic isolated of limited research potential. Consequently, Site 21CE0059 is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further investigation is recommended. Site 21CE0060 appears to be a small lithic workshop associated with the Archaic Tradition. The Phase II investigations of the site included additional, close-interval shovel test excavations across the site area and the excavation of three formal, non-contiguous 1-x-1-meter excavation units. Phase II excavations produced 327 pieces of chipping debris and two complete projectile points. The site is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D. LPL will avoid impacting the site by rerouting the proposed pipeline to the south of the existing pipelines and away from the site. If construction plans change, and the site cannot be avoided, a site treatment plan should be prepared and implemented to mitigate the effects of construction on the site. Site 21BL0200 consists of a cellar hole or dugout and associated early-twentieth-century artifact scatter. The site was identified through pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel test excavations of an upland overlooking the Clearwater River during the Phase I survey. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggest that 21BL0200 may be related to early logging activities in Beltrami County. Currently proposed construction will not impact the site and as a consequence, no Phase II intensive survey was undertaken as part of the present investigations. If plans change and the site cannot be avoided, a Phase II survey of the site is recommended to determine whether it is eligible for the NRHP. As the project is currently defined, Phase I survey, where required, and Phase II intensive surveys on specific sites have been completed for the entire Minnesota portion of the project area. One potentially eligible site, 21BL0200, will not be affected by the proposed construction. Eligible site 21CE0060 will also be avoided and consequently will not be affected by the proposed construction. If project plans change and additional survey is required, results of the survey will be presented in future documents.

Gonsior, LeRoy, Douglas C. George and David S. Radford (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a New Visitor Center and Rehabilitation of an Existing Campground, Southern Unit, Big Bog State Recreation Area, Beltrami County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey for a new visitor center and rehabilitation of an existing campground for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation, was completed at Big Bog State Recreation Area, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in the fall of 2000. A cultural resource site, the Waskish site (21BL0002) was identified within the project area. The Waskish site is a multicomponent site. Cultural deposits reflecting American Indian Precontact period habitation and/or resource exploitation related to fishing (Late Woodland and Early Woodland) were found during the 2000 fieldwork. Review of existing documentation and interviews with informants suggests that within the site area lies a potential cemetery component. In 2000 the site also yielded what is probably a single Contact period artifact, a Dutch spall-type gunflint, alluding to a late 1700's occupation. In addition, the site also retains some archaeological features of early state Forestry and Enforcement developments. The present study was directed at gathering background information about the new Big Bog Recreation Area and assessing the possibilities for future development of a new visitor center and rehabilitation of the existing campground in the Southern Unit of the Big Bog State Recreation Area. The block survey identified portions of the campground and other developed areas that were sterile of cultural deposits or significantly disturbed. Other portions of the campground and much of the area along the Tamarac River and in the wooded area between the office/garage and the campground remain largely intact. Development in the Southern Unit will require very careful consideration of the archaeological and cemetery areas.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2002)

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Location of the Center for Advanced and Emerging Technologies, Bemidji State University Campus, Beltrami County, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted for a proposed building site located on the Bemidji State University Campus, on the west shore of Lake Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The project will involve the construction of the Center for Advanced and Emerging Technologies. Present plans call for construction in two phases. The area of both phases was included in this survey. The survey work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems and topography relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation, soil coring and shovel testing. One archaeological site, 21BL0031, a pre-contact Native American archaeological site, was located in the area of the proposed building

complex. If the site cannot be removed from the area of effect, it is recommended that Phase II intensive testing be conducted to determine if the site meets National Register criteria and warrants protection or data recovery.

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of the Proposed American Indian Resource Center Building Site, Bemidji State University Campus, Beltrami County, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted for a proposed building site located on the Bemidji State University Campus, on the west shore of Lake Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The building location is immediately south/southwest of Diamond Point Park, adjacent to the athletic fields, and will involve the construction of the American Indian Resource Center. The survey work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems and topography relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation, soil coring and shovel testing. The area was found to be completely disturbed. No cultural materials were located. We recommend that the project will have no effect on cultural resource properties.

Jones, A. Holly (2002)

Phase II Testing of 21BL222 Schoolcraft Crossing Site and 21BL223 North Marquette Site (S.A.P. 04-611-09) in Beltrami County, Minnesota

At the request of the Beltrami County Highway Department the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program performed a Phase II cultural resources investigation of 21BL0222 (Schoolcraft Crossing Site) and 21BL0223 (North Marquette Site) in Beltrami County, Minnesota, May 28-31, 2002. Per recommendation of the SHPO, these two sites were tested and evaluated under eligibility criteria of the NRHP. Results of the investigation indicate that 21BL0222 Schoolcraft Crossing Site does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP and it is recommended that project clearance be granted at this site. However, 21BL0223 North Marquette Site appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. It is recommended that the site be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, it is recommended that methods to mitigate direct and indirect impact to 21BL0223 be implemented.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Tract 33 Water System Consolidation Improvements Project, Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota

On May 10th and May 13th, 2002, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program archaeologists performed an archaeological survey in advance of Indian Health and Human Service's water system consolidation and improvements project within Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota. The northern loop of the project was surveyed based on recommendations received from the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office. No archaeological sites were located during this survey. Clearance is recommended for the water system consolidation and improvements project.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of 18 archaeological surveys conducted for the Department of Indian Health and Human Services. The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program conducted these 18 surveys at the request of IHS in advance of well and septic projects that incur sub-surface disturbances. Of the 18 lots investigated, two contained previously unrecorded prehistoric sites (the Rocking R Site 21BL0226 and 21IC0332 the Holm Site), and one revealed the presence of a known site (The River Lake Resort Site, 21BL0018) extending to the Elizabeth Aitken lot. The Rocking B Site 21BL0226 and the Holm Site 21IC0332 do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP and do not require further testing or mitigation. The River Lake Resort Site 21BL0018 may be eligible for listing on the NRHP, but further testing is necessary to make this determination. Therefore, it is recommended that at both 21BL0226, the Rocking B site and 21IC0332, the Holm Site are not eligible for listing on the NRHP and will incur no adverse effect, and that project clearance be granted. 21BL0018, The River Lake Resort Site requires further testing to determine if it meets the eligibility for listing on the NRHP; however, should well and septic construction and maintenance be limited strictly to the area of the existing septic tank and extend south and southeast of the existing house structure, 21BL0018 will not likely incur an adverse effect from this project. Thus, project clearance is recommended within the prescribed boundaries.

Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

This addendum corrects the site location for 21BL0226 and provides corrected maps showing the revised site location.

Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson (2002)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Beaulieu Road, Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Roads Division. Per recommendations of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed for the proposed road improvements to existing Beaulieu Road within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed approximately ½ linear mile with 66 feet or right-of-way, measured 33 feet on each side of the existing centerline. The Principal investigators and field technicians located one previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological site (21BL0228, the Buried Cable Site) within the APE. 21BL0228 is a small, ephemeral sub-surface prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown cultural affiliation in a moderate to heavily disturbed area. 21BL0228 does not warrant further investigation nor does it appear eligible for listing on the NRHP. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect and project clearance.

Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program (2002)

Phase III Data Recovery of Site 21BL37, The Midway Site, Beltrami County, Minnesota (Volumes I & II)

This report presents the results of the Phase III mitigation of site 21BL0037. This multicomponent historic property is located along portions of Trunk Highway 197 in the city of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The city of Bemidji and the Minnesota Department of Transportation have proposed the reconstruction of portions of TH 197 and Midway Drive into a system of one-way paired roadways from Roosevelt Road to Third Street NW. As a result of this road reconstruction, historic property 21BL0037 will be adversely impacted. In order to mitigate the adverse impacts to this site, data recovery was proposed. The MnDOT contracted with the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program to complete this data recovery project. The 48 test units excavated during this mitigation produced a substantial amount of information regarding the cultures that occupied the region and this site. Lithic raw material profiles, or patterns of raw material utilization were established for the site. One of the most important regional contributions from the site was the dating of diagnostic rim sherds. Ceramics dating to the Middle Woodland Period were

recovered from the site, but to a far lesser degree than that of the Brainerd, Blackduck, and Sandy Lake Ceramics. A few St. Croix rims and a decorated sherd were recovered, along with Laurel dentate stamped body sherds. The faunal analysis identified the types of animals present in the area, and more importantly, those that were used as food by the sites inhabitants. The data recovery at site 21BL0037 has provided substantial baseline data for interpreting the archaeology of the region as a whole. This site represents many short-term occupations, possibly individuals trying to make their way east or west on the river. Other occupations were longer, and may represent seasonal fishing and hunting camps. Fall hunting of large game, as indicated by seasonal indicators, was probably supplemented by the acquisition of wild rice. While no prehistoric wild ricing features were found, several burned hearth areas and amorphous shaped pits were encountered. The use of 1/8" screen did increase the recovery of small flakes and faunal remains. Hopefully, the artifacts recovered from this site will continue to increase our understanding about the cultures of the Mississippi Headwaters Region for years to come.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report: MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Paul Bunyan State Trail - Lake Bemidji Southeast Segment, Beltrami County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical records investigations, formal field assessments, surface investigations, and subsurface shovel testing were completed between August and October 2000. These investigations confirmed that the segment of the in-place Paul Bunyan State Trail corridor to be subject to potential development is confined to a portion of the consolidated grade of the former Minnesota & International Railway Company, a property determined by the SHPO to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. These investigations also resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded cultural resource properties, the Lake Bemidji Trail South site, an apparent American Indian heritage site designated site 21BL0224 and site 21BL0225, the site of the former Crookston Lumber Company Mill #2. Formal examination of each of the three potentially affected properties had determined, that only one, the segment of the former Minnesota and International/Burlington Northern Railroad Company corridor appears to remain essentially unmodified from its original as-built configuration, retaining sufficient integrity to continue to convey the general form of an Early 20th Century logging and diversified railroad corridor and therefore satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However it is recommended that given the nature of the potentially affected grade segment and the limited scope of the proposed development, it was recommended that the proposed upgrading of the in-place Paul Bunyan State Trail as defined would have No Effect on this historic property. The completed field investigations concluded the remaining two properties, sites 21BL0224 and 21BL0225, do not appear to exhibit sufficient integrity or research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that further consideration of these cultural resource properties in association with the current state trail development proposal does not appear warranted. However, it has been further recommended that should the proposed state trail development corridor be subject to significant revision, additional archaeological field studies may be required.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Paul Bunyan State Trail, T.H. 197 Bridge Crossing, Beltrami County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new bridge crossing of the designated Paul Bunyan State Trail corridor over T.H. 197 within the city of Bemidji were completed during June 2000. These investigations included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface testing. These studies confirmed that the proposed development would be confined to a segment of the consolidated grade of the former Minnesota & International Railway Company, a historic property previously determined by the SHPO to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However, based upon the results of these investigations, it does not appear that the potentially affected segment of the former grade retains sufficient integrity to satisfy NRHP criteria of eligibility and therefore should be considered a non-contributing segment of the larger, discontinuous railroad corridor. Given these data it was recommended that the proposed project as defined would not affect any significant historic properties. Therefore, it was further recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design was subject to significant revision. The results of these investigations were supplied to the MnDOT, by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Division development staff during 2000 in support of the proposed project memorandum. The MnDOT submitted documentation to the SHPO and the OSA for review during January 2001. The SHPO concurred with the recommendations of the MnDOT, determining that no properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP would be affected by this project.

Benton

4G Consulting, LLC (2002)

A Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of the Graves Farm, Benton County, Minnesota

In June of 2002, The Parks Department of Benton County contracted with 4G Consulting to conduct a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of a 289 acre parcel of land. The project area is located in Watab Township, Benton County, Minnesota. The Phase I survey is required at this time because ownership of the parcel is being transferred to the county with the aid of a DNR grant. A literature review was completed at the Minnesota State Historical Preservation Office prior to fieldwork in order to identify any previously recorded archaeological or historical sites in the proximity of the project area. No previously recorded sites are located within a one-mile radius of the project area. The Graves farm was inventoried in 1980 as part of the state-wide survey of historic properties. It was not considered historically significant at that time. Pedestrian survey was completed over the agricultural fields. Shovel testing was carried out at areas with less than 25% ground visibility and potential for subsurface archaeological deposits. The farm house and outbuildings were examined, measured and described, and a sketch map of the farm complex was drawn. Post-fieldwork correspondence was initiated with the Graves family members. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the survey. The farm house and farm buildings do not meet the criteria for eligibility to be listed on the NRHP at this time. There are, however, interesting historical aspects to the farm and the Graves family. Recommendations for continued historic documentation of the Graves farm include addition document research and review of Graves family archives, as well as oral interviews of living Graves family members. The potential for recovery of historic archaeological resources on the Graves farm has also been identified, and a program of test excavation is also recommended. Research questions that may contribute to the historic interpretation of the Graves farm, are included in the summary and recommendations section.

Lyon, Mollie and Heidi Ekstrom (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey For the 90th Street Bridge Road Realignment Project, Benton County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of 3 acres of property on behalf of the Benton County Highway Department, in September of 2001. The Benton County Highway Department is receiving funding from State Town Bridge Bonding to construct a new bridge over the Elk River on 90th Street in Benton County, Minnesota. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out with Mollie M. Lyon acting as Principal Investigator and primary report author. Mollie M. Lyon and Heidi Ekstrom conducted the field survey on September 19 through September 20, 2001. The objective of this Phase I archaeological survey was to identify whether cultural resources were present within the project area. The archaeological survey focused on areas within the APE that were assessed as having a

greater probability of containing significant, intact archaeological resources. Summit completed literature and archival research at the Minnesota SHPO, the MHS and other appropriate institutions and facilities. Field methodology and procedures followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area to identify above ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, which may be present. Shovel tests were excavated as appropriate throughout the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. As a result of our field investigations, one isolated quartz flake (site 21BN0023) was recovered in disturbed plow zone soils from 0 to 40 centimeters. No other cultural resources were identified in proximity to the flake or in the broader project area. Based on the disturbed nature of the flake and the lack of additional cultural materials, Summit recommends no further investigation of this site or the broader project area.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the CSAH 4 Road Realignment Project, Benton County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 90 acres of property on behalf of the Benton County Highway Department, in September of 2001. The Benton County Highway Department is receiving federal funding to reconstruct 5 miles of County State Aid Highway 4 from CSAH 1 to CSAH 3, in Benton County Minnesota. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out on September 17, 18, and 20, 2001 with Mollie M. Lyon acting as Principal Investigator and primary report author. The objective of this Phase I archaeological survey was to identify whether cultural resources were present within the project corridor. The survey focused on areas within the APE that were assessed as having a greater probability of containing significant, intact archaeological resources.

Summit completed literature and archival research at the Mn SHPO, the MHS and other appropriate institutions and facilities. Field methodology and procedures followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. Systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance and shovel testing were conducted as appropriate throughout the project corridor to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. Soil test probes were conducted at the Elk River crossing area to study the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits in this area. No cultural resources were identified in the project corridor during Summit's field investigation. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological survey, Summit recommends no further investigation of this site or the broader project corridor.

Big Stone

Gonsior, LeRoy (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a New Entrance Sign Project, Big Stone Lake State Park, Big Stone County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a new entrance sign for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. No cultural resources were identified in the project area and a no properties finding was recommended for the project.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Investigation Along County State Aid Highway (C.S.A.H.) 18 Between Trunk Highway 28 and C.S.A.H. 20, Graceville, Big Stone County, Minnesota, S.A.P. 06-618-06

During the fall of 2001, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) conducted a cultural resource investigation for proposed improvements along a one and a half mile segment of CSAH 18 at Graceville in Big Stone County, Minnesota. Asked to review and comment of the project, the State Historic Preservation Office had recommended that an archaeological survey be completed in the project area. The upgraded segment of CSAH 18 will, in part, follow the existing alignment and, in part, involve new construction. A background search conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society on September 28, 2001, indicated that a portion of CSAH 18, traversed a recorded, but not yet field verified archaeological site (21BSi); and Toqua Lakes County Park, which was a state park until 1967, and as one of the older parks in that system (established in 1919) had been included in the Minnesota History/Architecture Inventory. The field investigation was conducted by Christina Harrison, Michael Beck and John Strot. Reconnaissance survey on October 11-12, 17-18, and 24-26 was followed by intensive testing, on one of five identified sites, on November 6-9. The reconnaissance survey involved a systematic surface inspection of all subsoil exposures -- primarily eroding shoreline and cultivated fields -- at intervals close enough to ensure complete coverage. Undisturbed an/or vegetation-covered areas were shovel tested at ten meter intervals. The five archaeological sites that were identified have been recorded as Toqua Lakes I to V (21BS0048 to 0052). Toqua Lakes I (21BS0048), a partially undisturbed habitation site on a wooded ridge has produced ceramic sherds that represent at least five major cultural traditions, a variety of lithics, some cobble tools, charcoal, animal bone and fire-cracked rock. The research potential of the site indicates a need for either avoidance or partial data recovery. The county highway department would prefer the latter. Toqua Lakes II (21BS0049) and III (21BS0050), are sparse artifact scatters along the western shore of East Toqua Lake. They were identified along a stretch of proposed bank stabilization that no longer will take place. They will not be affected by the project. Toqua Lakes IV (21BS0051), within the area formerly designated as 21BSi, is a large habitation site on privately owned, cultivated land. The site has produced lithics, ceramics and large quantities of broken bison bone. However, as indicated by stripping of the disturbed plow horizon, the cultural deposit appears to be completely plowed through in the areas that, through easement agreements, would be impacted by the proposed undertaking. While the remainder of the site, which was not stripped, still needs further evaluation and may prove eligible for the NR, the stripped areas lack further research potential and would therefore be considered as "non-contributing" elements. Toqua Lakes V (21BS0052) a sparse lithic scatter, occupies a disturbed terrace between TH 28 and CSAH 18. Impacted by highway construction, with low find density and minimal stratigraphic integrity, the site lacks further research potential and needs no further evaluation or protection. Results proved negative within the rest of the project area. This indicates that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any impact on significant cultural resources provided that damage to the Toqua Lakes I site (21BS0048) is mitigated in an appropriate manner.

Lyon, Mollie (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Boundary Adjustment Project at Big Stone Lake State Park in Big Stone County, Minnesota

This letter report summarizes the Phase I archaeological survey for the Boundary Adjustment Project at Big Stone Lake State Park in Big Stone County, Minnesota completed by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. on December 11th and 12th, 2001. Mollie M. Lyon served a Principal Investigator and report author. The object of the Phase I archaeological survey was to identify whether archaeological materials exist within the project area. Summit completed a literature search at the Mn SHPO and the MHS research facility. Field methodology and procedures for the Phase I archaeological survey followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area to identify above ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, which may be present. One transect of 16 shovel tests was excavated parallel to and approximately 15 meters north of Hill View Drive. No cultural resources were identified in the project area. Results of the shovel test excavations indicated that the

area has been previously disturbed by plowing, flooding, and other ground disturbing activities by local landowners. Based on the absence of cultural material in shovel tests and the disturbed nature of the soils due to heavy plowing and flooding episodes. Summit does not recommend any further archaeological investigation of the project area.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Foster Township, Big Stone Lake - Foster Public Water Access Site, Big Stone County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian surface investigations, and limited subsurface shovel testing, were completed in August and September of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Big Stone Lake - Foster PWA should not affect any known archaeological or historical data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to significant revision.

Blue Earth

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

Natural Resource Group, Inc. and URS Corporation, on behalf of their client, the Alaska Gas Producer Pipeline Team, contracted The 106 Group Ltd. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project corridor within Minnesota. AGPPT intends to submit an application to the FERC for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity to construct and operate natural gas pipeline facilities in Alaska, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. The Phase I survey in Minnesota was conducted between July and November 2001. Matthew Murray served as Principal Investigator for archaeology and Gabrielle Bourgerie served as PI for architectural history. The proposed route passes through portions of 13 counties, which from northwest to southeast are: Traverse, Stevens, Swift, Chippewa, Kandiyohi, Renville, Sibley, Nicollet, Le Sueur, Blue Earth, Waseca, Freeborn and Mower. In all a total of 2,060.2 acres were surveyed for cultural resources in Minnesota during the 2001 field season. The Phase I survey for the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project resulted in the discovery of 34 cultural resources. Seven of these are recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, 2 have been previously determined eligible, and 10 others require additional work before a recommendation of eligibility can be made. Twelve cultural resources are recommended as not eligible, and three were avoided by Route Variation 2. The seven potentially eligible cultural resources include six railroads and a Precontact artifact scatter (21MW0026). No buildings identified during the Phase I survey are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Previously determined eligible site (21MW0035) is a Precontact artifact scatter (possible base camp) with intact buried deposits that were previously identified during the Alliance and Dome Pipeline surveys. The second previously determined eligible site (21SE0016) is a Precontact lithic scatter that requires additional work to determine if the site extends into the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project corridor, and if so, if it is contributing to the eligible portion of the site. Ten sites recorded within the APE require additional work before recommendations of potential eligibility can be finalized. These sites include 2 Precontact lithic isolates (21NL0123 and 21BE0270), 4 Precontact lithic scatters (21NL0122, 21LE0068, 21BE0268 & 21BE0269), 1 Precontact pit feature (21NLap) and 3 historic/Euro-American artifact scatters. As mentioned above, Site 21SE0016 is also recommended for additional work. Phase I survey of these sites was not completed due either to a lack of access, poor visibility, or need for additional work. Twelve cultural resources recorded within the APE are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Six of these resources are standing structures, two of which were previously determined not eligible. Two cultural resources are post-contact sites and include a railroad, and a lithic isolate (21LE0080, a gunflint). Three sites are Precontact lithic scatters (21RN0029, 21RN0030, and 21BE0266) and one site is a Precontact lithic isolate (21SE0044). Finally, the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project included seven variations from the original proposed route at river crossings and at existing compressor stations for adjacent pipelines. Portions of the original proposed route were surveyed prior to the identification of Route Variation 2, and three sites were identified. These sites include a previously recorded historic site and associated roadbed (21LE0071 and LE-KST-36) and a lithic scatter (21BE0267); however, they are no longer in the APE as currently defined. The recommendations also include the survey of areas within the current APE that were either partially surveyed or not surveyed due to denied access. The Phase I cultural resources survey is summarized herein and is presented in two volumes.

Brown

Emerson, Patricia (2002)

MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lake Hanska Aeration System, Brown County, Minnesota

The proposed project will involve construction of a small pump house for an aeration system. Power to the system will be provided from an in-place junction box. Four to six air hoses will run above ground from the pump house into the lake. The intent of this project is to maintain open water in the basin to reduce the possibility of winter fish kill and provide waterfowl habitat. Field review for this project was conducted on October 17, 2001. The area investigated is the periphery of the gravel-surfaced parking area and shoreline exposures on the east and north sides of the point upon which the access is located. The field method employed to conduct the survey was surface reconnaissance. A 1"-diameter soil probe was also used in several locations to check soil stratigraphy. It was clear that most of the Public Access property is fill material placed in wetland or on a sandbar or similar formation. The road approaching the Public Access parking lot is also clearly built on a fill prism. The total area survey was about 0.5 acres in size. No cultural materials were observed during surface survey. It appears that there are no historic properties in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned with no further review.

Stark, Will, Michelle Terrell, Andrea Vermeer and Kristen Zschomler (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the New Ulm Bicycle Trail Project, New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota

During December of 2001 and January of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the New Ulm Bicycle Trail project in New Ulm, Brown County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted under contract with LHB Engineers and Architects for the city of New Ulm. Kristen Zschomler served as Principal Investigator. The Phase I archaeological investigation included a review of previous investigations and an archaeological field survey of areas identified as having a moderate to high potential for containing intact archeological resources. The field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance, and shovel testing in areas with poor ground surface visibility. The Phase I architectural history investigation consisted of a field survey of historical properties within the APE, research on the significance of these properties, and evaluation of their eligibility for listing on the NRHP. No archaeological sites were identified within the

proposed construction limits of the New Ulm Bicycle Trail project. Based on the lack of intact archaeological resources, no further archaeological work is recommended for the project area. Sixty-five architectural history properties over 50 years in age were identified within the APE. Two individually listed properties and one historic district consisting of eight properties are located within the APE (the Schell's Brewery, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Depot, and the South German Street Historic District). Based on the results of this investigation, four properties are recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP, and six properties are recommended for inclusion in an expanded South German Street Historic District. Forty-five properties are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Carlton

Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Gonsior, LeRoy (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Paved Trail from the Willard Munger Trail to River Inn, Jay Cooke State Park, Carlton County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey was completed for a paved trail leading from the Willard Munger Trail to River Inn at Jay Cooke State Park, Carlton County, Minnesota. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in August and October 2000. The trail project was designed to utilize existing trails extensively. Fieldwork included surface examination of the entire corridor, shovel testing of selected segments, and photographic documentation. The survey identified the following properties: the Thomson Hydroelectric Development (Forbay Lake Area); the grade of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad; the grade of the Duluth Short Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the grade of the Civilian Conservation Corps road; and the Jay Cooke State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic District within or adjacent to the project area. It is recommended that the trail project will not adversely affect any of the identified properties.

Carver

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Carver Creek Diversion, Carver County, Minnesota (SAP 10-640-03)

Carver County Department of Public Works is proposing a stream diversion and bank stabilization project along Carver Creek approximately one and a half miles W/SW of downtown Carver. As part of the undertaking, the bridge that carries CSAH 40 across this stream will be replaced and shifted somewhat downstream. In view of the known presence of Native American heritage sites along Carver Creek less than a mile downstream from the proposed undertaking, the county anticipated a recommendation from the SHPO that an archaeological survey be completed in the project area. Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct the investigation. A records search was conducted at SHPO and the OSA on January 11, 2002, followed by a preliminary site visit. They were supplemented by a standard archaeological reconnaissance survey on June 10 2002, all under the direction of Christian Harrison who also prepared this report. Results were negative. According to information obtained from SHPO, the bridge that will be replaced (Bridge 4876) is not listed as one that needs further evaluation for historic/architectural significance. The associated changes in road alignment will only impact previously disturbed terrain or areas shown by this survey to be culturally sterile.

Stark, William E., Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2001)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the TH 7 Grade-Separated Trail Crossing for the Southwest Regional LRT Trail Project, Victoria, Carver County, Minnesota

During July 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the Southwest Regional Light Rail Transit Trail project in Victoria, Carver County, Minnesota. SRF Consulting Group, Inc. is preparing documentation on behalf of Hennepin Parks, who is preparing a Project Memorandum for a grade-separated crossing at the intersection of TH 7 and the SW LRT Trail. The improvements to be proposed in the PM include a subsurface box culvert for pedestrians and bicyclists with a separate pathway constructed up to the existing TH 7 corridor to allow local access to the trail. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 1.04 acres. The project area for architectural and historical resources encompassed approximately 2 acres. Kristen Zschomler served as Principal Investigator. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. Shovel testing was conducted along a single transect in the project area, with tests placed in those segments of the transect where severe disturbance had not occurred. An early-twentieth-century artifact surface scatter was encountered, and a shovel test was excavated adjacent to the scatter, but no subsurface archaeological resources were discovered. Based on the lack of subsurface component to the artifact scatter, the absence of archaeological resources in the remainder of the project area, and the high level of disturbance encountered in the project area, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological testing for the project area. The 106 Group surveyed two architectural and historical properties for the TH 7 project. The M&StL Railway corridor is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A because of its early contribution to the western expansion of Minnesota railroad and because of its contribution the resort development of Lake Minnetonka during the late 1880s. A farmstead consisting of a house and barn, are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to a lack of historical integrity.

Cass

Birk, Douglas (2002)

Letter Report: Underwater Reconnaissance at the Gull River, Sylvan Reservoir, 16 September 2002

On 16 September 2002 the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology conducted an underwater reconnaissance survey at Gull River (Sylvan Reservoir) for Minnesota Power (MP). This letter report provides the results of the IMA's Phase I survey. The purpose of the survey was to search for possible material evidence of an old mill dam on the riverbed as well as to assess the potential for finding associated mid-19th century cultural materials that might have been deposited in the river during operation of the historic sawmill (21CA0190, Gull River, Chapman, Sawmill). Noted during the Phase I underwater survey were five tiered rows of tightly spaced logs. The logs, which appear to average 10-12 inches in diameter, are embedded in the river bottom with the exposed ends pointing downstream. The murky water only allowed observation of limited parts of the log structure at any one time. The IMA recommends that the dam remains at site 21CA0190 may be eligible for listing on the NRHP and should be evaluated for that purpose. The more recent development of the Sylvan Reservoir has dramatically altered the nature and appearance of the Gull River in the area of the old dam. Nonetheless, considerable information about the dam's setting and associations can be reconstructed from Nicollet's observation, ambient river-bottom contours, and the provenience of old submerged in situ tree stumps. The IMA recommends additional survey including mapping of the structure, the river contours and adjacent shorelines. Additional survey may also be conducted around the dam to explore for mill-related cultural debris.

Florin, Frank and Bradley A. Johnson (2002)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Bike Trail, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gull Lake Dam, Cass County, Minnesota

The City of East Gull Lake requested permission/assistance from the St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers to pave a bike trail that would run adjacent to the township road that passes through the Corps' Gull Lake operation in Section 20, T134N, R29W, Cass County. The St. Paul District contracted with Florin Cultural Resources for phase I survey of a 240-meter long, 3-meter wide bike trail. This is the only portion of the trail on government land that would require ground disturbance. The portion of trail on the east side of the river adjacent to the Gull Lake Mounds will follow the existing shoulder of the road with no improvements. Fieldwork was conducted on April 23, 2002. Frank Florin and Bradley Johnson were co-principal investigators. Florin directed fieldwork and Johnson managed the project and completed the final report. Survey methods consisted of soil probes, pedestrian walkover, and shovel testing. One archaeological site was identified, 21CA0644. A chert core and one piece of chert shatter were recovered from one shovel test. Close interval testing failed to produce additional cultural material. The sparse amount of cultural material suggests a low research potential for the site. Therefore it is not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Jones, A. Holly (2002)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Tract 33 Water System Consolidation Improvements Project, Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Robert Gotchie and Keevin Losh Homesite Lease Lots in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological investigations of homesite lots leased to Robert Gotchie and Keevin Losh. These investigations were conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Department. The purpose of these investigations was to determine if historic properties; i.e., archaeological sites, are present within the proposed project areas, as these projects typically incur subsurface disturbances. The surveys were conducted on May 31st and June 3rd, 2002. No prehistoric or historic sites were located during these surveys and clearance is recommended for both the Robert Gotchie and Keevin Losh projects.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2001)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of CSAH 50 from CSAH 71 to TH 371, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological and architectural surveys conducted for the Cass County Highway Department in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 50 from CSAH 71 to TH 371. A total of 1.7 linear miles were surveyed during this project. Survey results follow. Sites 21CA0250, 21CA0626 and 21CA0627 were located during the archaeological survey of the CSAH 50 project area. Recommendations for the individual sites area as follows: Site 21CA0250, the Lothrop site, provides an intact snapshot into the historic context, Post Contact Period: Northern Minnesota Lumbering in the 1870-1930's in the Mississippi Headwater Region, and appears to retain its integrity For these reasons the site is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A and D. Avoidance of this site is the recommended course of action. If avoidance is not possible, the site will need to be evaluated to determine its NR eligibility. Site 21CA0626, the Ten Mile Hill site, consisted of five rhyolite flakes in a single shovel test. Given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area, as well as the highly disturbed nature of this site, we recommend that this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Clearance is recommended. The Ten Mile Portage site, 21CA0627, contains Early Woodland (Brainerd) horizontally-corded ceramics and lithic debitage found in six positive shovel tests. Given the number of artifacts located during reconnaissance survey at this site, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Given this possibility, we recommend that this site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of this site is recommended. If this is not possible, we recommend that this site be evaluated to determine its NR eligibility. During the architectural survey of CSAH 50, a total of 54 properties were examined. Of these, 20 properties were formally surveyed and inventoried following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards & Guidelines, and appear to merit Phase II evaluation for NRHP eligibility for consideration as an historic district. If the current alignment (Alternative 1) is chosen, then additional research, survey and analysis will be necessary to determine if the Ten Mile Lake Recreational District is indeed a NR-eligible historic district, to define its boundaries, and to determine the number of contributing and noncontributing resources. However, there are no significant architectural properties that would be affected by the other alternatives (Alternatives 2 & 3). Therefore, if either Alternative 2 or Alternative 3 are chose, no architectural historic properties will be affected by this undertaking.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (2002)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of CSAH 71 from CSAH 6 to CSAH 50, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological and architectural surveys conducted for the Cass County Highway Department. These surveys were conducted in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 71 from CSAH 6 to CSAH 50. A total of 7.3 linear miles were surveyed. The purpose of the surveys was to determine if historic properties were present in the project area. Sixteen prehistoric sites (Sites 21CA0628 through 21CA0643) were located as a result of the archaeological survey. A total of 38 properties were examined during the architectural survey. Of these, one property was formally surveyed and inventoried following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards & Guidelines, but no further work was recommended on the property. Recommendations for the archaeological sites are as follows. Sites 21CA0629, 21CA0633, 21CA0634, 21CA0638, 21CA0639, 21CA0640 and 21CA0641 are sparse lithic scatters or findspots. Given the paucity of artifacts despite intensive shovel testing in the area it is recommended that these sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP and clearance is recommended. Sites 21CA0630 and 21CA0642 are sparse artifact scatters. Given the paucity of artifacts recovered despite intensive shovel testing in the area, these sites are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and clearance is recommended. Three lithic scatters, sites 21CA0628, 21CA0637 and 21CA0643 are recommended for additional testing. Given the amount of material located at these sites in a confined area, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Avoidance of these sites is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, we recommend that these sites be evaluated for National Register eligibility. At four sites 21CA0631, 21CA0632, 21CA0635 and 21CA0636, Brainerd net-impressed ceramics along with lithics and some faunal materials were recovered. Given the amount of cultural material located at these sites in a confined area, it is possible that there are subsurface features present. Therefore, it is recommended that these sites are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Avoidance is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, it is recommended that these sites be evaluated to determine their National Register Eligibility.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Smith's Landing Timber Sale, Mud-Goose WMA, Cass County, Minnesota. 2001 Field Season

The DNR Divisions of Wildlife and Forestry have proposed the sale and harvest of 34 acres of timber in the area of Smith's Landing on the Leech Lake River in northern Cass County, Minnesota. Heritage resource reconnaissance survey was conducted within the Smith's Landing timber sale in October of 2000 and in September and October of 2001. The investigations located and further documented an early twentieth century homestead (21CA0597) originally identified by USFS researchers. In addition, the reconnaissance survey identified five previously unrecorded Precontact archaeological sites (21CA0593 through -0596 and 21CA0625). All six heritage sites are located within the proposed harvest area. It is recommended that logging equipment be excluded from all six heritage site areas.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 19 (SAP 29-619-003) and CSAH 40 (SAP 11-640-030) In White Oak Township, Hubbard County, and Hiram Township, Cass County

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 19 in White Oak Township, Hubbard County, including part of County Road 40 in Hiram Township, Cass County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 6.2 miles from Trunk Highway 64 east to the paved portion of County Road 40 in Cass County. The project area was examined by a stratified pedestrian and shovel testing survey. A total of 25 shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. A No Properties finding is recommended for this project.

Skaar, Kent A. (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Heartland State Trail Secondary Snowmobile Trail, Park Rapids to Walker Segment, Hubbard and Cass Counties

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed designation of a new, separate snowmobile trail treadway within the portion of the existing Heartland State Trail r/w corridor between the cities of Park Rapids, Hubbard County and Walker, Cass County were completed between April and September 1999. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface archaeological testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Chippewa

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Chisago

Lyon, Mollie M. and William E. Stark (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Trunk Highway 8/CSAH 23/Pioneer Road Improvements, Wyoming Township, Chisago County, Minnesota

In September 2000, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the Trunk Highway 8/County State Aid Highway 23/Pioneer Road Improvements project in Wyoming Township, Chisago County, Minnesota. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded archaeological sites, previous surveys, and architectural and historical properties within a one-mile radius of the project area; a Phase I archaeological survey of a sawmill; and a Phase I architectural

history investigation of two farmsteads, one barn, and the standing sawmill. The MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit determined that there was a low potential for uncovering previously unidentified archaeological resources within the project area; however, they did request that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted on a sawmill. Seventeen shovel tests were excavated in a 0.4 acre area between the proposed centerline and the sawmill. No significant historic deposits or features were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey. Because the recovered materials are of recent origin and would not offer information important to the history of the area and do not meet the criteria for achieving exceptional significance within the past 50 years, The 106 Group recommends that there are no archaeological resources potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further archaeological research or field investigations are required for the sawmill. The 106 Group surveyed four properties within the APE of the project. Three properties (two farmsteads and a sawmill) were specifically requested by the MnDOT historian for Phase I architectural/historical investigation. One other property, a barn, was found within 100 feet of the backslope of the proposed corridor and was also included in the investigation. In total, approximately 60 acres were surveyed. Due to lack of historical integrity or, in the case of the sawmill, lack of exceptional significance within the past 50 years, The 106 Group recommends that all four properties are not potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for these properties.

Stark, William E. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 23 Project, Chisago County, Minnesota

During June of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed CSAH 23 project in Chisago County Minnesota. The survey was conducted under contract with WSB & Associated, Inc. For this project Chisago County is proposing to reconstruct 2.6 miles of CSAH 23 and is purchasing another approximately 1/4 mile of right-of-way for future reconstruction. Andrea C. Vermeer, M.A. served as Principal Investigator for archaeology, and William E. Stark, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The APE for archaeology included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities, associated with construction. The APE for historical and architectural resources took into account any physical, auditory, or visual impacts to historic properties. The Phase I archaeological survey included a review of documents of previous investigations and previously conducted surveys within one mile of the project area. During the archaeological assessment for the CSAH 23 project, the entire project area was determined to have low potential for containing intact archaeological sites. No archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. The Phase I architectural history investigation included a review of documents of previously inventoried properties and previously conducted surveys within the project area and a field survey. The field survey consisted of the identification and documentation of properties that are 50 years in age or older within the APE. Eighteen historical properties were identified during the survey. Of these properties, Property 10 (CH-CST-016), is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. The 106 Group recommends further study on this property to determine if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Clay

Pendleton, Phillip (2000)

Phase I Architectural investigations for Proposed Improvements to Trunk Highway 336, Clay County, Minnesota

At the request of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, a Phase I or reconnaissance-level architectural-historical survey has been conducted by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. for the projected reconstruction of Trunk Highway 336 in Clay County, Minnesota. The proposed improvement consists of an expansion of T.H. 336 between Interstate 94 and T.H. 10 from a two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway, construction of a new interchange with T.H. 10, and reconstruction of the interchange with I-94. The architectural-historical survey identified three properties in the proposed project's APE that are more than 50 years old. None of these architectural resources appear to meet the criteria for National Register eligibility.

Penner, Bruce R. (2002)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Replacement of the TH 10 (Main Avenue) Bridge Crossing Between Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota and Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by the Minnesota Department of Transportation to conduct a Phase I and II archaeological survey and evaluation of the proposed replacement of the TH 10 (Main Avenue) bridge crossing between Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota. The Phase I survey included the use of pedestrian survey, 7 shovel tests, and 3 backhoe trenches. Two new sites were recorded as a result of this project, Site 21CY0071 is a historic site in Moorhead consisting of a foundation remnant and a sparse subsurface artifact scatter. Site 32CSX125 is an isolated find in Fargo consisting of a Knife River Flint utilized flake. No further work is recommended at both sites. Site 32CS4672 was recorded as a historic artifact scatter under the TH 10 bridge. Archaeological evaluations included pedestrian survey and a single 1x1 m unit. No intact deposits pre-dating 1936 were identified and the site is recommended as not eligible. Site 32CS4673 was recorded as three foundation remnants and a surface artifact scatter. Archaeological evaluation included pedestrian survey, 24 shovel tests, one backhoe trench, and controlled excavation of 11 shovel tests/units covering 8 square meters. No intact deposits pre-dating 1907 were identified and the site is recommended as not eligible.

Radford, David S. (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Rehabilitation of the Buffalo River State Park Swimming Pool, Buffalo River State Park, Clay County, Minnesota

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed cultural resource review for a proposed rehabilitation of the swimming pool area at Buffalo River State Park, Clay County, Minnesota. Safety concerns about the quality of the water used for the pool required changes in the state park use area. These changes included construction of a new filtration structure, placement of underground pipes and manholes, removal of the outlet structure for the swimming pool, raising the height of the dike surrounding the pool, and additional small alterations. The undertaking is a state project with no federal involvement. Archaeological field review of the project area in September 2001 revealed no archaeological resources within or near the construction limits. It is recommended that no archaeological properties will be impacted by this project. In terms of historical review, the project area is located within the Buffalo River State Park WPA/Rustic Style Historic District. The motivation for state parks proposing the Swimming Pool Rehabilitation Project in the first place is to maintain the historic use of the swimming pool area. To accomplish this, however, alteration to elements of the historic district and the associated cultural landscape are proposed. The present review identified a number of issues with this undertaking and has discussed them in this report. Through careful design of the project, negative effects to the historic district were minimized, and it is recommended that the proposed swimming pool rehabilitation project does not represent a significant effect to the Buffalo River State Park WPA/Rustic Style Historic District.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Alteration of the Buffalo River Dam, Buffalo River State Park, Clay County, Minnesota

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed cultural resource review for a proposed alteration of the Buffalo River Dam at Buffalo River State Park, Clay County, Minnesota. Safety concerns about the dam and the need to restore fish and wildlife habitat on the Buffalo River are the motivations for the proposed changes in the dam. Proposed changes include removing the spillway of the dam, leaving several feet of the ends of the spillway to buttress the stone abutment wall, construction of a water intake pipe and protective wall, and placement of rock in the river channel to create rock vanes for fish and wildlife habitat improvement. Because the dam is a contributing element to the Buffalo River State Park Historic District and an important feature of the park, the original stone abutments will remain in place and the cement sill needed to support the abutments. No archaeological resources were identified within or near the project area. A no properties finding is recommended for the archaeological review. Historical field review to assess the possible impacts to the Buffalo River State Park WPA/Rustic Style Historic District and associated cultural landscape was completed in September 2001. The proposed project will have an effect on the dam. It is recommended, however, that proposed alterations to the dam are not significant enough to adversely affect the integrity of the diversion dam and the overall historic district.

Clearwater

Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Florin, Frank and Tom McCauley (2002)

Phase I Archeological Survey of a Proposed Road for the Rice Lake Community Center and Minot Home Sites on the White Earth Reservation, Clearwater County, Minnesota

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Minneapolis Regional Office, in conjunction with the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa are proposing to undertake the construction of Rice Lake Community Road in Clearwater County, Minnesota. The project will involve 2,571 feet of new road construction with an 80-foot right-of-way (BIA project number 53-001). The roadway will provide service to six proposed new house lots on the White Earth Reservation and access to the proposed Rice Lake Community Center. The project also includes the grading of a ridge to increase the field of vision along CSAH 35 near the proposed road. The archaeological investigations were conducted as part of a joint effort by Tom Mc Cauley, White Earth Tribal Archaeologist, and Florin Cultural Resource Services. Frank Florin of FCRS served as Principal Investigator for the project. The survey area for the project encompassed approximately 4.8 acres. Fieldwork was conducted on April 24, 2002. The archaeological survey included archival and background research, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing. No historic properties were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the project. It is the opinion of FCRS and The White Earth Tribal Archeologist that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Cook

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Septic Pit Sealing Project, Cascade River State Park, Cook County, Minnesota

Examination and documentation of a proposed filling of a Civilian Conservation Corps septic pit was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The open septic feature of the Spruce Creek CCC Camp posed a significant threat to park campers. The cultural feature was a pit that was 3-meters deep and had log cribbing supporting the sides. A hole opened in the top of the pit and it was exposed to the surface. It is recommended that the pit be filled with sand or gravel to make the location safe for public use and to preserve the CCC feature.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Deer Enclosure, Cascade River State Park, Cook County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a proposed 15 acre deer enclosure project area for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Cascade River State Park was completed in August, 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The results of the survey were negative, no cultural resources were identified within the project area. A No Properties finding is recommended.

Mulholland, Susan C., George Rapp, Stephen L. Mulholland, Russell Rothe, and James K. Huber (2001)

Site/Environmental Correlations in Northeastern Minnesota

Mn/Model, a GIS-based model for site prediction in Minnesota, performed adequately for northeastern Minnesota. However, the more numerous Woodland tradition sites used to derive the models overwhelmed the older PaleoIndian/Archaic sites. This project was designed to enhance the Mn/Model databases to better represent the landscapes of northeastern Minnesota with respect to these early sites. A total of 108 known sites were analyzed by logistic regression for common environmental parameters; four variables (distance to water, stream flow, pollen average, and height above mean elevation within 90 m) were chosen. Field survey by shovel testing was restricted to 50 random points. Although locations of high, middle, and low probability for archaeological resources were tested, none of the locations had such resources. The lack of new sites found in the survey is not considered an indication that the model is invalid but more a result of the use of only randomly chosen points. The non-site data generated are useful for enhancing Mn/Model but the logistic regression model developed from the known sites still requires testing.

Cottonwood

Halloran, Teresa (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4

The Red Rock Rural Water System is in the process of securing federal funds to build a proposed 1.3 mile length of pipeline, within a 30-40 foot wide corridor, to deliver clean water to several farms located near the Jeffers Petroglyph site in Cottonwood County. The pipeline route will cross along the southern and eastern boundaries of the Jeffers site. Red Rock Rural Water contracted with Loucks Associates to carry out a Phase I study of the corridor. Fieldwork was done in the fall of 2001. Testing resulted in the discovery of two new sites designated 21CO0043, a lithic scatter and 21CO0044, a flake findspot. Based upon their association with the Jeffers Site they are considered to have potential for eligibility for National Register nomination. Avoidance of the archaeological site areas is strongly recommended. If they cannot be avoided, Phase II testing will be required. There is also a concern that, although no petroglyphs were observed on the exposed quartzite outcrops which cross the project route along the eastern boundary of the Jeffers site, there is the potential they may exist but are buried under the overburden slumped from the hills above. Throughout the proposed project study area, archaeological field testing was performed only within the APE. If it becomes necessary to expand the APE, additional archaeological testing may be required.

Report Addendum to the Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4

The Red Rock Rural Water System is in the process of securing federal funds to build a pipeline to deliver clean water to several farms located near the Jeffers Petroglyph site in Cottonwood County. Originally the planned pipeline route crossed east to west along the southern boundary, and south to north along the eastern boundary of the Jeffers site. Red Rock Rural Water contracted with Loucks Associates to carry out a Phase I study of the original corridor route. Fieldwork was done in the fall of 2001. Testing resulted in the discovery of two new sites designated 21CO0043 and 21CO0044. Based upon their association with the Jeffers Site they are considered to have potential to eligibility for the NRHP. Avoidance of the archaeological site areas was strongly recommended. In response to the recommendations, Red Rock Rural Water has decided to reroute the pipeline to completely avoid the archaeological site areas. As the new route will pass through previously disturbed right-of-way, no further testing is recommended.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Building Site Reclamation in the Talcot Lake WMA, Cottonwood County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed clean-up of a recently acquired rural residential site in the Talcot Lake State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in southwestern Cottonwood County, within the Prairie Lake archaeological region (region 2s). Field review, undertaken in early November of 2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately five acres. The archaeological review noted that the area to be potentially affected by the proposed undertaking is located within 21CO0009, a previously documented Precontact heritage site. Based on its apparently pristine condition, the potentially affected portion of 21CO0009 appears to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended that the scope of the undertaking be altered such that there is no effect to the 21CO0009 cultural deposit.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, MnDNR Division of Fisheries, Augusta Lake AMA and Public Water Access Site, Cottonwood County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including a preliminary archaeological and historical field assessment, surface investigations, and limited subsurface shovel testing were completed between March and July of 2000. These reviews have indicated that the proposed reclamation of a small farmstead, the establishment of the Augusta Lake AMA, and the upgrading of the existing PWA to Augusta Lake should not affect any significant archaeological or historical data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Crow Wing

Arzigian, Constance (2001)

Letter Report: Investigations Conducted at 21CW0083 on October 22 and 23, 2001 by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center under the Auspices of the Office of the State Archaeologist

Crow Wing County is reconstructing County Road 103 south of Cross Lake. Existing mound segments were identified at three locations along County Road 103. These areas are to be filled according to construction plans, and this approach should serve to stabilize the surface. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended in these areas, and they should be fenced off to prevent future disturbances. Three additional areas were originally mapped as having mounds, but in 2001 no evidence of either mound fill or submound features were observed within the ROW. The areas within the right-of-way to be disturbed by proposed cutting and utility lines are limited, and these areas were intensively examined to verify the absence of mound fill or submound features. Thus it is recommended that the proposed cutting activities for construction be permitted to take place. Nevertheless these areas should be delimited and fenced to protect them from unnecessary disturbance in the future.

Birk, Douglas A. and Todd L. Jensen (2002)

Within the "Hallowed Precincts:" A Multidisciplinary Study of Cultural Resources at and in the Vicinity of Historic Fort Ripley (Site

21MO127), a Nineteenth-Century United States Army Outpost on the Mississippi River at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota. (Volumes I & II)

In March 2002, the State of Minnesota, acting through the Department of Military Affairs, contracted with IMA Consulting, Inc. to complete selected tasks on a previously conducted Phase I and II cultural resources investigation of properties associated with and proximate to the historic Fort Ripley site (21MO127) on Camp Ripley (the General E. A. Walsh Training Center), in Morrison County, Minnesota. The purpose of the investigation was to identify, document and evaluate cultural properties associated with and proximate to the Fort site for management purposes, including amending the NRHP Registration form, developing a treatment plan, and creating public interpretation materials. Hemisphere Field Services, Inc. was originally contracted to conduct the work. As part of the work plan, HFS was to conduct field investigations on the Historic Fort Ripley site and on associated properties within a one-mile radius of the Fort Site, this encompassed approximately 1,987 acres. Between May and August 2001, HFS completed the preliminary historical research, tested a sensitivity model, drafted a military context, conducted a limited Phase I archaeological survey and completed geophysical studies and subsequent Phase II archaeological testing based on the results of the geophysical studies. IMA Consulting was contracted in March 2002 to report on the findings of HFS using the existing notes and data assembled by HFS. Douglas A Birk, and Todd Jensen, served as co-Principal Investigators for IMA Consulting. Four new sites were identified during the HFS Phase I survey. Sites 21MO0192 and 21MO0193 are Precontact period sites that each produced a single lithic flake. Sites HFS-032-01 and HFS-032-02 are historic archaeological sites. The HFS study revealed new historic and archeological information significant to Historic Fort Ripley.

Halloran, Teresa, James Cummings and Joe McFarlane (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey Results of the Crosslake Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facility, Crosslake, Minnesota, T137N R27W Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 29 & 30. Crow Wing County

The city of Crosslake is planning to construct a wastewater treatment and collection facility in Cross Lake Township, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The entire project corridor is approximately 28,180 feet in length and 35 feet wide. Of this, 15,120 feet will be in existing roadways and 5,680 feet within existing right-of-way. The proposed undertaking, known as the Crosslake Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facility, was reviewed by the SHPO and a survey was recommended. Widseth Smith Nolting, on behalf of the city of Crosslake, contracted with Loucks Associates to perform a reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the proposed project area. Teresa Halloran directed the investigation as Principal Investigator. No new historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were located within the APE during field survey. Subsurface tests in the vicinity were negative. Therefore, Loucks Associates recommends that construction of the proposed Crosslake Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facility proceed as planned with the following qualifications: Throughout the proposed study area, archaeological field testing was performed only within the APE as defined. If it becomes necessary to expand the APE beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. There remains some potential for additional sites to be present within the project area. If it is suspected that archaeological materials are encountered during construction operations, Loucks Associates, the SHPO or the OSA should be contacted for further assistance. If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction operations, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Bridge Replacement on CSAH 11 Over Pine River, Mission Township, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

The Crow Wing County Highway Department is proposing to modify the Pine River crossing of CSAH 11 by replacing the existing bridge and shifting the present alignment a short distance downstream. In connection with this undertaking, a MnDNR public access due south of the northwestern bridge approach will be obliterated and a new access developed due north of the realigned approach where it will replace the previous road embankment. During the spring of 2002, Widseth Smith Nolting, prime consultants to the Crow Wing County Highway Department, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct the investigation. A field reconnaissance was completed on July 2 under the direction of Christina Harrison. It involved visual inspection of areas already deeply disturbed by previous road construction and the grading for the public access. Wooded, undisturbed areas were subsurface tested. Results proved negative. According to information obtained from SHPO, Bridge No. 5405 is not listed in their inventory as one that needs further evaluation for historic/architectural significance. The negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed project can proceed as planned without any risk of impact on significant cultural resources.

Dakota

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Conducted in Connection with the "Northwest Expansion Area" AUAR (Alternative Urban Area-wide Review), City of Inver Grove Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota

In the fall of 1999, the city of Inver Grove Heights initiated an AUAR of a 2200 acre area that has been identified in the City's Comprehensive Plan as the "northwest expansion area". Asked to comment, the SHPO recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted within the survey area. During further discussion with SHPO staff, they also recommended a review of historic standing structures, including several properties already listed in the SHPO inventory for this township. Archaeological Research Services was retained by Bonestroo Rosene Anderlik & Associates, prime consultants for the AUAR study, to conduct the cultural resources survey. The archaeological review was conducted during late November and early December under the direction of Christina Harrison. Methodology and results -- all negative -- are described in detail. The negative results of the archaeological survey suggest that the archaeological potential is minimal for small isolated lakes and wetlands in Dakota County. They also indicated that additional survey further from water would be pointless. The review of the historic structures was conducted during the following year, with results that will be presented in a separate report.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Along Proposed Segment of North Urban Regional Trail (Thompson County Park to Kaposia Park), Cities of West St. Paul and South St. Paul, Dakota County, Minnesota

The Dakota County Parks Department is proposing to construct a 0.7 mile long segment of the North Urban Regional Trail system through Thompson County Park and Kaposia Park in the cities of West St. Paul and South St. Paul. Howard R. Green Company, planning and engineering consultants for the project, subcontracted with Archaeological Research Services to survey the project route for archaeological resources and if any were found, make a preliminary assessment of NRHP eligibility. Records searches were conducted at the MHS/SHPO and the OSA in early December of 2001 and again on May 14, 2002. Information was also obtained from the files of the Dakota County Parks Department. The archaeological reconnaissance survey involved a preliminary visual inspection conducted in late 2001 in order to assess the archaeological potential and survey needs of the project route. With leaves barely out, visibility was excellent even in wooded areas. All areas that would be physically impacted by the proposed trail improvements were checked for possible surface anomalies such as man-made earthworks or depressions. ARS staff also identified areas with enough archaeological research potential to warrant testing, including one where a scatter of lithic waste flakes indicated the presence of a Precontact period site. The area was again reviewed the following spring on May 13 and 16, once spring rains had caused fresh erosion and before new leaves had begun to interfere with lateral visibility. Survey coverage along the proposed trail included (a) visual inspection of numerous subsoil exposures caused by erosion and (b) supplementary shovel testing. Results were negative. Further evidence was exposed at the lithic find area which has been reported as Simons Ravine I (21DK0074). According to the route now proposed for the trail, the site is located well outside the proposed construction area and needs no further review in connection with this project. The otherwise negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed trail construction can proceed without any adverse impact on archaeological resources.

Litwinionek, Luc (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Minnesota Main Campus Expansion Project Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR), Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota

The city of Eagan is the responsible governmental unit for an AUAR covering proposed development activities, including new office buildings and associated parking lots for the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Main Campus Expansion project, and a residential development. This Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in order to determine if there are any sites in the project area. The project will probably not require federal permitting or funding. The project area covers approximately 70 acres. Luc Litwinionek served as Principal Investigator. The survey was conducted in October 2001 and consisted of a systematic walkover and shovel testing at three designated locations that were considered to have a moderate potential for buried cultural deposits. The walkover survey and subsequent shovel testing did not result in the identification of cultural materials. However, eight anomalies were identified in one area. These anomalies were considered to have a low potential to be cultural features of a sensitive nature. However, since the nature of the anomalies is not absolutely known, it is recommended that the city of Eagan coordinate with the four federally recognized Dakota tribes and MIAC to see if they have any concerns regarding the nature of these anomalies, and if they would request monitoring or further investigation. If during construction activities any burials area accidentally uncovered, excavation should cease, the area should be secured and the OSA should be contacted immediately.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

A Cultural History of the Islands of the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Cedar Grove Redevelopment Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota

During November 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Cedar Grove Redevelopment alternative urban areawide review (AUAR) in Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted under contract with SRF Consulting Group, Inc. for the city of Eagan. Kristen Zschomler, M. A. served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contained previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. In October of 2001, The 106 Group conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Cedar Grove Redevelopment AUAR. This study identified two areas of potential concern. The SHPO reviewed the assessment report and recommended that Phase I testing be conducted in the portions of the project area. During the Phase I archaeological survey conducted in November 2001, no archaeological sites were identified within the APE. Therefore, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological investigations in the project area. However, shovel testing in a portion of one of the areas indicated that a strip of an original landform was preserved from previous fill extraction in a buffer zone around an existing farmstead. As this area is proximate to 21DK0025, a postcontact burial site, monitoring or further investigations may be necessary.

Zschomler, Kristen M. (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Northern Natural Gas Company C & D Line Extension Project, Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota

During May 2000, The 106 Group Ltd. completed a Phase I pedestrian archaeological investigation for portions of the Northern Natural Gas Company C & D Line Extension project in Dakota County, Minnesota. The investigations were conducted under contract to Natural Resource Group, Inc., the project's environmental consultant. The C & D Line Extension Project includes two separate corridors; one in Washington County and one in Dakota County, Minnesota. Based on consultation between NRG and the Minnesota National Register Archaeologist Scott Anfinson, archaeological survey work was only required along the portion of the pipeline that was located within 500 ft. on either side of the Vermillion River in Dakota County. In addition the survey area was expanded slightly at the request of NRG to encompass work areas that extended beyond the 500 ft. area recommended by the National Register Archaeologist. The Phase I investigation included systematic pedestrian (surface) reconnaissance on both the north and south sides of the Vermillion River. The total linear coverage for the survey areas was 1,315 ft. and the total area surveyed as part of this project was approximately 7.1 acres. A systematic pedestrian (surface) survey, consisting of walking the survey area at 5-m intervals and examining the ground surface for evidence of archaeological sites was conducted in plowed areas. Walkover survey was conducted in areas of the project corridor assessed as having little or no potential for containing archaeological sites, primarily the inundated wetlands bordering the Vermillion River. This method included walking the corridor at 20-m intervals to confirm and document field conditions and to note cultural features, but did not include a detailed examination of the ground

surface. Surface reconnaissance did not result in the identification of any archaeological sites and indicates that there is little probability that the survey area contains unidentified resources. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended for this proposed C & D Line Extension survey area.

Addendum Report: Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Northern Natural Gas Company C & D Line Extension Project, Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota

During July 2000, The 106 Group Ltd. completed a supplemental Phase I pedestrian archaeological investigation for portions of the proposed C & D Line Extension project in Dakota County, Minnesota. Following the completion of the original archaeological survey, the proposed centerline for the pipeline was moved 100 ft to the east. This adjustment placed the new pipeline centerline on the far eastern edge of the originally surveyed area. The supplemental survey area consisted of an additional 100-ft-wide corridor along the eastern edge of the previously-surveyed pipeline corridor and an additional 150-ft.-wide corridor along the eastern edge of the previously-surveyed work area. The results of the supplemental Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Northern C & D Line Extension project are contained in the present report. This report should be considered an addendum to the earlier, which summarizes the finding of the previous Phase I survey. The supplemental Phase I survey was conducted by the 106 Group staff on July 14, 2000. The survey produced negative results. Based on the results of this investigation, no further archaeological work is recommended for this survey area for the proposed C & D Line Extension project.

Dodge

Florin, Frank (2001)

Phase II Evaluation of Site 21DO3 for CSAH 15 Reconstruction (S.A.P. 20-615-15) Dodge County Highway Department, Dodge County, Minnesota

The Dodge County Highway Department is planning to reconstruct 4.0 miles of CSAH 15 in Vernon Township, Dodge County, Minnesota. The proposed reconstruction will directly impact prehistoric site 21DO0003, which is located along the highway right-of-way. A review of the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 15 by the MnSHPO resulted in a recommendation that the site be evaluated to determine if it is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Dodge County Highway Department retained Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct the Phase II evaluation of 21DO0003. Phase II evaluation methods included background research, pedestrian survey, shovel tests and the excavation of a 1-by-1 meter unit. The portion of the site within the APE for the proposed reconstruction was evaluated, but it was not possible to evaluate the entire site. Based on the artifacts recovered from the portion of the site that was evaluated, 21DO0003 is a sparse lithic scatter of undetermined cultural affiliation. The absence of ceramics suggest that the site may be Archaic or PaleoIndian in age. Subsurface testing indicated that the portion of the site within the temporary easement is contained in the plow zone. As a result of plowing and erosion, the site lacks integrity. The portion of the site that was evaluated does not meet eligibility criteria established for the Lithic Scatter Thematic Context developed by the MnSHPO or NRHP Criteria D. The portion of the site extending 23 meters on each side of the CSAH 15 centerline is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further work is recommended for this portion of the site. If future impacts extend beyond the limits of current testing on the east side of CSAH 15, additional Phase II evaluation is recommended to assess the integrity and importance of this portion of the site.

Gonsior, LeRoy (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Well Sealing Project, Rice Lake State Park, Dodge County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a well sealing project area for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Rice Lake State Park was completed in July 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The project will cause no effect to the Rice Lake Precontact period site (21DO0002). The project is located adjacent to remains of a mid-twentieth century gun club. This property has no historic significance.

Douglas

Madson, Michael (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Expansion and Upgrades of Shady Oaks Campground, Osakis, Douglas County, Minnesota, Township 128 North, Range 36 West, Sections 30 and 31

Shady Oaks Campground contracted Loucks Associates in May 2002 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed additions and upgrades to the campground in Osakis, Douglas County, Minnesota. Shady Oaks requested the survey based on feedback from the Minnesota SHPO, which suggested an archaeological investigation pursuant to filing a completed EAW. Loucks Associates reviewed project plans and determined the APE for ground disturbing activities to be in two portions of the campground. Loucks Associates identified no archaeological properties within the APE. Nearly a century of farming activities in both locations and previous surface and subsurface disturbance associated with campground outfit and maintenance, namely cutting, filling and utility trenching, has severely altered natural landforms. Therefore, no significant archaeological properties eligible for listing in the NRHP would be adversely affected by the proposed campground additions and upgrades.

Whelan, Mary and Camilla Deiber (2000)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Investigation of Trunk Highway 27, Douglas County, Minnesota

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., completed a Phase I archaeological and architectural survey along 9.5 miles of Trunk Highway 27 in Douglas County, Minnesota. The work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Transportation, St. Paul, Minnesota. The project area is located along TH 27 from McKay Avenue, Alexandria, eastward to West 4th Avenue in Osakis. No archaeological resources were identified within the APE. However, a previously recorded prehistoric burial mound group (21DL0014) is located adjacent to the project area. Current project plans should have no impact on this protected site because it is located approximately 25 meters north of the proposed APE. A second burial mound group, the Lake Osakis Mounds (21DL0072), was not relocated and does not appear to be within or adjacent to the project corridor. No further archaeological work is recommended. The architectural survey identified one structure that is eligible for nomination to the NRHP and one structure that is a contributing element to a National Register eligible railroad. The first is the roadside replica

of the Kensington Runestone, on the eastern edge of Alexandria. The second is the stone culvert beneath the St. Paul and Pacific Railway (now the Great Northern Railway) between Lake Geneva and Lake Victoria, eligible as a contributing element to the railroad which has already been nominated. The architectural survey examined an additional 20 residential and commercial properties in the proposed project's APE that are of more than 50 years' age. None of them appear to meet National Register Criteria.

Faribault

Skaar, Kent A. (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Faribault County, Rice Lake Public Fishing Pier, Faribault County, Minnesota

The required cultural resources investigations for this project were completed by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit between March and June 2000. These studies, which included archaeological and historic records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of one previously documented American Indian heritage site within the boundaries of Faribault County's Pihl's Park and the proposed Rice Lake Public Fishing Pier project APE. This site has been previously assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Number 21FA0007 and was designated the Pihl's Park Site. The preliminary historical investigations determined there are no potentially significant building, structures or associated historic sites located within the project APE and further historical field studies do not appear warranted. Based upon the extant data and results of the formal archaeological field studies completed during 2000. Site 21FA0007, the Phil's Park Site, appears to consist of a scatter of American Indian cultural materials representing occupation/s during the Middle and/or Late Prehistoric periods. Although the results of these investigations have also determined that much of the presently defined site area has been substantially modified in association with the development of the existing recreational improvements, within the current project APE the defined subsurface cultural deposits were confined to within an apparently natural Holocene soil solum. Given the cumulative data, it appears that this American Indian heritage property retains sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Following consultation with the MnDNR Trails and Waterway Division staff and the staff of Faribault County, the project design was revised in order to eliminate the potential effects of the proposed development and avoid this potentially eligible American Indian heritage site. Given the scope of the project design revisions, it was recommended that the installation of the Public Fishing Pier to Rice Lake, the development of the associated pedestrian access trail, and the bituminous surfacing of an existing gravel surfaced parking area, would have No Effect on site 21FA0007.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Rice Lake PWA, Faribault County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new MnDNR Rice Lake PWA were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during July 2000. These investigations included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface archaeological testing. Based upon the results of the completed investigation, it appears unlikely that the proposed development will affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Zschomler, Kristen M. (2000)

Cultural Resources Investigation for the City of Blue Earth Loop and the I-90 Rest Area Trail Segments of the Faribault County Unity Trail Project, Blue Earth, Faribault County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources investigation that included a Phase I archaeological survey and an architectural assessment survey for portions of the proposed city of Blue Earth Loop and the I-90 Rest Area segments of the Faribault County Unity Trail project from April 24 to 27, 2000. The Phase I archaeological survey included shovel testing in high potential areas and surface surveys in moderate potential areas, as determined during the cultural resource assessment for this project. The proposed development plan includes preconstruction and construction activities for a pedestrian and bicycle trail around the city of Blue Earth and extending north of the city to the westbound I-90 rest area. Three archaeological sites were identified during the course of this investigation. Site 21FA0122 produced three pieces of debitage during shovel testing. An early-twentieth-century historic artifact scatter was also located but was not assigned a site by the OSA due to its limited size and lack of associated features. Site 21FA0123 is an isolated surface find of a projectile point fragment. It is recommended that none of these sites have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important about the prehistory or history of the area. Based on the results of the field investigations, The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is required for these sites or the areas surveyed as part of the proposed Blue Earth Loop Trail and the I-90 Rest Area Trail. A total of 15 properties were documented as part of this survey. It is recommended that none of the properties exhibit qualities or characteristics that would make them potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group recommends that no further investigation is required for these properties.

Fillmore

George, Douglas C. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for an Electric Line Project, Forestville State Park, Fillmore County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of an electric line corridor for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Forestville State Park was completed in November 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The results of the survey indicated there would be no effect on the Forestville Townsite Historic District. A No Properties finding was recommended for portion of the electric line to be placed outside of the historic district.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a New Entrance Sign Project, Forestville State Park, Fillmore County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a new entrance sign location for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Forestville State Park was completed in November 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The results of the survey were negative and a No Properties finding was recommended for the project.

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Prohaska Site (21FL19), Mystery Cave Interpretive Center Project, Forestville State Park, Fillmore County, Minnesota

Intensive archaeological testing was completed at the Prohaska site (21FL0019) at a proposed interpretive center location in Forestville/Mystery Cave State Park for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation. The testing was completed during the 2000 and 2001 field seasons by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The results of the intensive testing and review of previously obtained information about the site demonstrates that the Prohaska site is a multicomponent American Indian site that has been occupied during the Archaic, Woodland and Late Prehistoric (Oneota) periods. The location seems to have been used for small, repeated habitations and lithic procurement. Unfortunately, the Prohaska site within the interpretive center project area has been significantly disturbed by plowing and retains little stratigraphic integrity. The site has a very limited potential to yield additional meaningful information about the occupation and function that occurred in the past. One small portion of the site on the higher terrace, a strip of land only several meters wide, appears to be intact, and should not be disturbed by construction. Other portions of the site immediately south and southwest of the park property may also contain intact deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended for the proposed interpretive center development provided the general plans are not significantly changed and the recommendations are followed.

Tumberg, Tim and Kent A. Skaar (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Root River State Trail Flood Repair / Whalan-Peterson Segment, Fillmore County, Minnesota

The initial cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during December, 2001. The completed studies, which included records investigations and preliminary field assessments and review, revealed that throughout much of its length, the existing Root River State Trail utilizes the abandoned grade of the former Root River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad Company/Southern Minnesota Railroad Company - CMStP&P Railway Company, a property which appears to exhibit sufficient significance to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However, the completed investigations have also determined that should the proposed realignment and reconstruction of the identified segment of the Root River State Trail be completed as presently defined, the development should not have any affect on this historic property and no further review should be required unless the proposed development plans are subject to further modification.

Freeborn

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Blazing Star Trail, Eastern Trail Segment with Bridge over the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad, Myre Big Island State Park, Freeborn County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct an 1800-foot long segment of the Blazing Star Trail within Myre Big Island State Park in Freeborn County, Minnesota. The 1800-foot long segment is the easternmost portion of the larger proposed 4.7 mile long Blazing Star Trail project between the city of Albert Lea and the east limits of Myre Big Island State Park. This Blazing Star Trail segment includes a bridge crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad corridor. This eastern segment of the Blazing Star Trail will be built with the aid of T-21 federal funding. Field review was initiated in July and completed in December 2001 by Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program staff. Archaeological reconnaissance survey of the proposed Blazing Star Trail in Myre Big Island State Park identified three cultural resource properties within the project corridor; a Precontact period lithic site 21FE0037; the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, formerly the Southern Minnesota Railroad; and the Coyn farmstead. It is recommended that the MnDNR minimize any disturbance to 21FE0037. If the trail in this area can be constructed with no ground disturbance by building it on filter fabric on the original ground surface and the bridge footings are placed within the disturbed limits of the existing hill cut of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, there may be no adverse effect to site 21FE0037. The final trail design is not completed, but the general route had been identified. It therefore remains uncertain whether a site evaluation will be necessary. The final design plans will need review to determine any potential adverse effect to 21FE0037. This segment of the Southern Minnesota railroad grade is potentially eligible for the NRHP. An evaluation of this segment of the grade is recommended to determine eligibility and possible adverse effect of the proposed bridge crossing. Features from the Coyn farmstead were not identified and appear to have been obliterated by plowing. This property is not considered a significant cultural resource property. No further investigation of this property is recommended.

Goodhue

Boden, P.J. and Ronald C. Schirmer (2002)

Report of a Phase I Archaeological Survey at Camp Pearson and 21GD168 in Goodhue County, Minnesota

In 2001, the Joint Powers Board of the Cannon Valley Trail entered into negotiations to purchase a parcel of land locally known as Camp Pearson from the First Lutheran Church of Red Wing, Minnesota. Pursuant to this purchase, the CVT applied for grant aid from the MnDNR, thus initiating the Section 106 process. After

reviewing the proposed grant, the MnSHPO determined that a recorded site existed in the project area, and that an archaeological survey was required. The CVT then contacted archaeologists Ronald C. Schirmer and Peggy J. Boden, independent consultants, to conduct the required Phase I cultural resources survey. The project area is eight acres in size, bordered on the north by the Cannon River and on the south by the trail. A previous survey of the city of Red Wing recorded a lithic scatter principally located on the south side of the trail and extending into the Camp Pearson parcel. The site extent and condition were not fully delineated at that time, and the site was assigned the state site number 21GD0168. The objective of the current investigation was to determine the extent of the lithic scatter within the Camp Pearson parcel, identify any additional historic resources within the project boundaries, and preliminarily assess the significance and integrity of the historic resources. Thick grass cover and dense undergrowth necessitated shovel testing across the entire project area. Sixty-eight shovel tests were dug in 15-meter intervals in six transects spaced 20 meters apart. Nine shovel tests recovered prehistoric artifacts. Of the 20 flakes, 13 were found in four shovel tests within a ten square meter area, with the remainder being widely scattered. The survey also recorded remains of a sandstone-and-mortar foundation probably dating to the nineteenth century. Research revealed no information relevant to this resource. Structural remains from a recreational facility built in the late 1930's by the church and destroyed by vandals in the 1980s were also documented. Due to the paucity, limited type, and plow-zone distribution of prehistoric artifacts, the relatively recent vintage of the Church camp remains, and the overall lack of research potential for all resources, none of the resources documented in this survey have adequate integrity or significance, and are recommended as not potentially eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, no further work is recommended for this site.

Emerson, Patricia (2002)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Tiedemann WPA Parking Lot

DNR staff expect that Tiedemann WMA will attract fairly heavy hunting pressure, but there is currently no designated parking area on the property. An existing field approach will provide ingress to a small leveled and graveled parking area just outside the township road right-of-way. Field review of this project was conducted on November 15, 2001. Two field methods were applied during this survey: surface survey and shovel testing. Exposed soil surfaces in the former agricultural fields were visually examined at about a 10-meter interval. Two 40-cm diameter shovel tests were dug, 15 meters apart, on the level portion of the project area. Soil profiles in shovel tests showed a distinct plow zone with a knife-sharp boundary. The total area surveyed was about 0.3 acres in size. No cultural materials were observed during the surface survey or in any shovel test. It appears that there are no historic properties in the area that will be affected by this project. It is recommended that the project proceed as planned with no further review.

Hennepin

Bielefeldt, Barbara J. and Evelyn M. Tidlow (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey: The Metropolitan Airports Commission Land Release Project in Hennepin County, Minnesota

URS Corporation conducted Phase I archaeological survey at the Metropolitan Airports Commission Land Release Project on November 19th, 2001. Barbara J. Bielefeldt served as Principal Investigator. MAC proposes to release title of 10 acres to the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, along with a 15-year lease on an additional 30 acres. A total of 40 acres was surveyed for this project. Prior to Phase I archaeological survey the background research consisted of a map review at the Minnesota Historical Society. A site files search conducted by the MN SHPO staff resulted in no known archaeological sites within the proposed project limits or within a one-mile radius of the project area. The Phase I survey utilized pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and auger probing. Archaeologists performed a visual inspection within project parameters to determine the amount of possible disturbance and the need for shovel testing. Of the 40-acre parcel, 10 acres, referred to as the house lot and open field survey areas, appeared undisturbed. The vegetation cover at the house lot (lawn) and the open field (grassland) necessitated further survey by means of shovel testing. The eastern 30 acres of land was not shovel tested due to marsh conditions and previous disturbance associated with road construction. In summary, due to the absence of an intact house foundation and intact soils, plus the marsh conditions and high rate of historic disturbance, no additional work is recommended at MAC project area. Archaeological investigations conclude that no eligible or potentially eligible properties to the NRHP are located within the MAC Land Release Project area.

Dobbs, Clark A. and Kim Breakey (2002)

Proposal - Archaeological Investigations at the Peninsula of Halsted Bay: A Plan for Site Treatment and Data Recovery

In 1991 Lundgren Brothers Construction Co. sponsored a Phase I archaeological survey on the peninsula that extends into Halsted Bay on Lake Minnetonka in Hennepin County, Minnesota. This survey identified a series of five prehistoric archaeological sites including sites 21HE0209, 21HE0210, 21HE0211, 21HE0212 and 21HE02213. In 1993, Lundgren Brothers sponsored a Phase II evaluation of these sites. Based on the results it was concluded that sites 21HE0209, 21HE0212 and 21HE0213 were not significant, not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and that no further work was required on these sites. However, sites 21HE0210 and 21HE0211 were considered to be significant and were recommended as eligible. A site treatment plan was prepared based on development planned in 1994. However, because the development project was not continued in 1994, the recommendations in the original site treatment plan were not implemented. Carlson Real Estate now proposes to develop housing on the peninsula containing the two significant sites. There is no federal or state involvement in this project and Carlson Real Estate is not required to consider the archeological properties in its development plans. However, because Carlson Real Estate recognizes the exceptional importance of these sites in the history of Lake Minnetonka, they are willing to voluntarily sponsor data recovery (excavation) and preserve portions of 21HE0210 and 21HE0211. Because the project configuration has changed, the original site treatment plan is no longer appropriate and a revised plan has been prepared. Sites 21HE0210 and 21HE0211 are significant because they have integrity and have the potential to provide information on a variety of larger questions important in Minnesota's prehistory. However, the answers to such broad questions are generated by specific and detailed investigations of local sites and cultural sequences. The goal of the data recovery at these sites is to provide such specific information. How effectively these questions are answered is a function of both the types of material they may or may not be recovered during excavation and a carefully structured research plan. The data recovery excavation at Halsted Bay, therefore, will focus on four research themes and a series of research questions for each theme. The first research theme focuses on a basic description and characterization of the Woodland presence at Halsted Bay and Lake Minnetonka. The second research theme focuses on analysis of Woodland settlement patterns represented by the sites at Halsted Bay and more broadly around Lake Minnetonka. The third research theme focuses on the nature of plant use and food production by Woodland groups and the fourth focuses on the interaction between climate change, change in the environment of Halsted Bay, and the Woodland emergence in this region. Field and analytical methods have been selected that will provide information to address the research themes and questions discussed.

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul,

Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Hajic, Edwin R. (2002)

Landform Sediment Assemblages in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Cloud to St. Paul, for Support of Cultural Resource Investigations

This report presents results of geomorphic and landscape sediment assemblage mapping in the upper Mississippi Valley between St. Cloud and St. Paul, Minnesota. The purpose is to provide a context for evaluating the geologic potential for both buried and surficial prehistoric cultural deposits in this reach of the Mississippi Valley. The project was done for the Minnesota Department of Transportation as an enhancement to the Mn/Model project. Mn/Model is a GIS database designed as a planning tool to help avoid pre-Contact archaeological deposits.

Harrison, Christina (1999)

Report on Partial Data Recovery at 21 HE 21 (The Fieldmann Site), City of Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Fieldmann Site (21HE0021) is a Precontact period Native American cemetery and habitation site that occupies a prominent ridge north of the Minnesota River in southwestern Hennepin County, Minnesota. In 1997, the developer, the Pentom Land Company of Eden Prairie, retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct the required reconnaissance and intensive level cultural resource surveys. Survey results proved that the sites (a) is a multicomponent (Archaic through Late Woodland), (b) in part had escaped impact from decades of agricultural land use, and (c) held enough interpretive potential to meet NRHP criteria of eligibility. As the developer did not consider avoidance to be a feasible option, ARS was asked to prepare a plan for mitigation through data recovery within the habitation portion of the site. The plan was approved by the SHPO in June 1998. Separate negotiations were conducted between Pentom and the OSA regarding the authentication of burial features and mitigation of impact within the cemetery portion, later undertaken by IMA consulting, Inc. Between July and September and under the direction of Christian Harrison, ARS conducted data recovery within the Pentom portion of the habitation component by (a) observing IMAC's investigation of the cemetery portion and being on hand to deal with any habitation features exposed in the process, (b) monitoring the stripping of the plow horizon in the cultivated portion of the site area and subsequently excavation a number of fire pit features exposed in the undisturbed subsoil, and (c) excavating a series of formal tests in the wooded northern portion of the site area. Although even the wooded portion has been too disturbed to reveal reliable artifact associations and stratigraphic patterns, the evidence retrieved from the central segment of 21HE0021 indicates that the site was occupied from time to time throughout the Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland periods. The presence of ceramics in the habitation area indicates that it, in part, was used concurrently with the construction and use of the mounds. A relatively low find density suggests that site occupation was quite intermittent. The relationship of 29 fire pits found beneath the plow horizon -- all scattered between the wooded habitation area and the main concentration of mounds -- is not clear but may be explained by charcoal samples still to be submitted for radiometric dating and discussed in an addendum to this report. The report concludes with a discussion of the evidence and what it implies about the place of 21HE0021 in the regional cultural sequence and pre-contact period settlement patterns.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Theodore Wirth Park Bike Trail, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board plans to reconstruct the bicycle trail that parallels Theodore Wirth Parkway from the southern edge of the park, just north of Highway 394, to Lowry Avenue North. Because of the anticipated involvement of federal funding, the project needs to be evaluated for its impact on historic resources in order to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. MPRB retained Hess, Rose and Company to conduct the study. Hess, Rose, in turn, subcontracted with Archaeological Research Services to identify and assess the significance and possible NRHP eligibility of any archaeological resources along the route. The following report has been prepared by Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator for ARS. The above-ground cultural resources are discussed in a companion volume titled *Theodore Wirth Parkway and Theodore Wirth Park: An Assessment of Significance*, prepared by Marjorie Pearson of Hess, Rose and Company. The project route measures 3.6 miles in length. The existing bike trail along the Theodore Wirth Parkway is decades old and does not generally meet MnDOT state aid design requirements for bike trails. Existing trails will be widened and repaved. Some segments will involve new construction. Several route segments traverse land that has been built up with fill. Others are several hundred meters distant from nearest water and therefore low or lacking in archaeological potential. Areas with such potential, were shovel tested and/or visually inspected where subsoil exposure was adequate. The entire route was inspected for anomalies indicative of recent historic land use. Two archaeological sites were identified: Birch Pond I (21HE0324) which produced a sparse scatter of Pre-contact period ceramic and lithic evidence. The area may have been a repeatedly used habitation site. Birch Pond II (21HE0343) has so far produced evidence from one small area. The evidence -- a small thin final stage bifacial thinning flake of Prairie du Chien chert and a fragment of Fire-cracked rock -- suggests that this locality was part of a small Native American habitation site of unknown pre-contact period affiliation. Tests results have so far indicated that both localities are largely undisturbed and may have considerable research potential. In view of the fact that few archaeological find areas of this information caliber are known in the city of Minneapolis, the Birch Pond sites would be likely to meet National Register criteria of eligibility. As the proposed widening of the bike trail would impact both localities, they would need to be more intensively tested for final determination of eligibility unless these segments of the area are exempted from MnDOT design and safety criterion in order to also protect the topography and wooded setting.

Lyon, Mollie (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 5 Acres of Property for a River Park Development Project, City of Dayton, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of 5 acres of property on behalf of the city of Dayton, from September 10 to September 14, 2001. Currently the property is privately owned and the city of Dayton is receiving funding from the DNR to acquire the 5 acres and construct a river park along the southwestern shore of the Mississippi River in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Summit completed literature and archival research at the MnSHPO, the MHS, and other appropriate institutions and facilities. The archaeological survey focused on areas within the APE that were assessed as having a greater probability of containing significant, intact archaeological resources. The objective of this Phase I survey was to identify whether cultural resources were present within the project area. Field methodology and procedures followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area to identify above ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, which might be present. Shovel tests were excavated as appropriate throughout the project area. As a result of our field investigation, no new archaeological sites were

identified in the project area. Summit recommends no further investigation of the project area.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 12.5 Acres of Property for a River Park Development Project, City of Dayton, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of 12.5 acres of property on behalf of the city of Dayton, from September 10 to September 14, 2001. The city of Dayton currently owns the property and is receiving funding from the DNR to construct a river park along the southwest shore of the Mississippi River in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Summit completed literature and archival research at the Mn SHPO, the MHS and other appropriate institutions and facilities. The archaeological survey focused on areas within the APE that were assessed as having a greater probability of containing significant, intact archaeological resources. The objective of the Phase I survey was to identify whether cultural resources were present within the project area. Field methodology and procedures followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area to identify above ground features, such as earthworks or abandoned structural foundations, which might be present. Shovel tests were excavated as appropriate throughout the project area. As a result of our field investigation, one new site, 21HE0335, was identified within the project area. 21HE0335 is a small subsurface artifact scatter comprised of Woodland and Historic components. All artifacts were identified in disturbed plow zone soils from 0 to 40 cm. Due to the light density of material and the disturbed nature of these deposits, Summit recommends no further investigation of site 21HE0335. Summit recommends no further investigation of the broader project area.

Mather, David, Gretchen A. Nelson and Joe McFarlane (1998)

Burial Authentication Investigation of Mounds 4 and 6, Site 21 HE 19, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

This report presents the results of burial authentication investigations at Site 21HE0019, in Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The investigation was sponsored by, and conducted on behalf of, the Minnesota Indian Affairs Council. As a burial authentication investigation, it was conducted under the auspices of the OSA per the terms of Minnesota Statute 307.08. This was one of several phases of research at 21HE0019 conducted by, or on behalf of, the MIAC and the OSA. The reconstructed locations of Mounds 4 and 6 were investigated through hand excavation of trenches. Mound 6 was investigated first, with a 1x6 meter trench extending from the northern perimeter to the center of the mound. A 1x3 meter trench was excavated in Mound 4. It extended eastward from the reported center of the mound, but did not reach past the mound perimeter. Unfortunately, time did not allow expansion of this trench. Artifact distributions demonstrated disturbance of the surface levels, and continuation of American Indian habitation material throughout the organic soil horizons. No human remains or cemetery features were encountered. The mound 6 trench shows a slight thickening of the organic soils from the margin of the mound to the center. Variation in the soil horizons was not apparent in the Mound 4 trench, although it may not have extended far enough toward the edge of the mound. These investigations did not confirm or deny the previous identifications of Mounds 4 and 6, or conclusively demonstrate whether or not they are burial mounds. Only a small portion of each mound location was excavated. The soil profile from Mound 6 is suggestive of an earthwork, but obvious alteration of the ground surface leaves room for other interpretations. Identification of mounds at 21HE0019 is complicated by the deep natural soil horizons at this location. Characteristic mottling through mixture of soil strata in typical mound fill would not be visible if an earthwork was constructed entirely of the dark, organic soil horizons. It is recommended that investigation of Mound 11, as the only clearly visible earthwork at the site, would be instructive in evaluation of the integrity of the other mound locations.

Ollendorf, Amy L. and Daniel K. Higginbottom (1997)

Cultural Resources Management Investigation: Plymouth Peninsula Wetland Mitigation, Hennepin County, Minnesota, Phase I Survey Report

A Phase I cultural resources investigation for all cultural resources was conducted in preparation for the proposed wetland mitigation. The APE is located along the south shore of Medicine Lake in the city of Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The APE covers approximately 20 acres. Field work consisted of systematic reconnaissance of areas with adequate surface visibility and shovel-testing of areas with poor surface visibility. The majority of the APE contains either badly disturbed soils as a result of prior construction and occupation or low-probability wetland soils. Five foundations were identified within the APE. All of them appear to date to the mid-to-late 20th century. The structural integrity of all the ruins has been severely compromised rendering each structure ineligible to the NRHP. All shovel tests except for shovel test 2 were positive. A Phase II cultural resources investigation is recommended. A mound-like feature discovered in the center of the peninsula near the northern tip was determined by the OSA to be a natural feature. No special CRM concerns remain with respect to historic structures and no additional field work is recommended for the remainder of the APE.

Radford, David S. (2002)

Letter Report: Proposed Well Sealing and Removal of a Pump House (Building # 13) at Fort Snelling State Park, Fort Snelling National Historic Landmark

Fort Snelling State Park is proposing to seal a well in a pump house built in 1904 in Fort Snelling State Park, Fort Snelling NHL. The well and pump house are located west of the new Fort Snelling State Park Visitor Center. The well in the pump house is no longer used and the pump house itself is in very poor condition. To seal the well, the pump house will have to be removed to afford access to the well. There are also public safety concerns with the remaining structure. The extant structure was a wing on a larger structure that was removed, probably when Highway 5 was upgraded. The highway construction resulted in a steep slope that covered the building location. Why the remaining portion of the pump house was left standing is not known. About 1/3 of the remaining structure is covered in slope from the highway construction. It is recommended that the structure be removed as part of the well sealing project. There is no need for ground disturbance outside of the building location and there should be no need for further documentation.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

A Cultural History of the Islands of the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2002)

Archaeological Monitoring for the Minnesota Trunk Highway 55 Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., has completed archaeological monitoring of Survey Areas 4, 5, and 7 for the Minnesota Trunk Highway 55 project in southeastern Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The monitoring was done to ensure (a) that no pre-contact occupation or burial archaeological deposits were present in the construction corridor in Survey Areas 4 and 5, (b) that no archaeological deposits associated with the U.S. Army bivouac Camp Coldwater (1820-1821), the civilian Camp Coldwater Settlement (1821-1840), or Dakota use of the area as a burial area were present in Survey Areas 4 and 5, and (c) that no historic burials were present in Survey Area 7, on land reserved for a Protestant cemetery prior to 1886. The work determined that substantial ground disturbance from construction and demolition of buildings for the Veteran's Administration (1925-1988) had destroyed the native soils in much of Survey Area 4 and confirmed that at wetland was present in the area of the four oak trees identified by the Mendota Mdewakanton Tribe as the site of Dakota interments. Although intact native soil was present in much of Survey Area 5, no archaeological features and only a few artifacts were found that relate to the Camp Coldwater bivouac or civilian settlement. No evidence of a cemetery was identified in Survey Area 7. Intact soils were present on the slope of Morgan's Mound, but the area to the east was almost entirely disturbed by excavation and filling, probably for construction of Minnesota C.S.A.H. 62. Survey and evaluation of a wooded area at the east side of Survey Area 5 resulted in the recovery of many artifacts that date to the Camp Coldwater Settlement period and may be associated with either the Antoine Pepin or the Le Rage household. However, this site (designated Site 21HE0309) did not include any structural features and the site area is significantly disturbed by logging, borrowing and erosion. The site, 21HE0309, lacks the archaeological integrity necessary to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Stark, Will and Michelle M. Terrell (2001)

Cultural Resources Study for the Proposed Lower Gorge Restoration Project, Mississippi River Gorge Park, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources survey for the Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board's Lower Gorge Restoration project within the Mississippi River Gorge Park, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board proposed three alterations on or near the Winchell Trail. In addition, the project will include the reconstruction of portions of existing retaining walls in the East 36th Street ravine area. The purpose of the survey was to determine whether the project area contains intact archaeological resources and to make recommendations on the eligibility of any such resources; to evaluate the eligibility and the historical integrity of River Road West and the Winchell Trail for listing on the NRHP; and to assess the effects of the proposed project on archaeological resources, River Road West, and the Winchell Trail. Archaeological field work consisted of a walkover and the excavation of shovel tests at each of the project areas. This survey revealed no significant deposits due to the steep topography and heavy erosion of each of the project locations. The APE therefore is considered to exhibit low archaeological potential and no further research is recommended. River Road West, or that portion of the West River Parkway between Franklin Avenue and Godfrey Road, is recommended as a contributing resource to the Grand Rounds parkway system, and therefore eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group also recommends that the Winchell Trail be considered a contributing resource to the River Road West and the Grand Rounds system, and therefore eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that the proposed construction activities by the Minneapolis Parks & Recreation Board at the 27th Street lower path, the 34th Street entrance and the 36th Street ravine will have no adverse effect on the historical integrity of the River Road West portion of the Grand Rounds or on the Winchell Trail. The 106 Group recommends that any repairs or rehabilitation projects follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Stark, William E. and Luc Litwinionek (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hennepin CSAH 116 and Wright CSAH 22 Project, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota

During December 2001 and January 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for Hennepin County State Aid Highway 116 and Wright CSAH 22 project in Hassan Township and the city of St. Michael in Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota for the Hennepin County Transportation Department. The project will receive federal and state funding. The archaeological survey area included approximately 9.6 acres and the architectural history survey area included approximately 55 acres. Kristen Zschomler served as Principal Investigator. One archaeological site was identified during the survey. Site 21HE0336 consists of stratified historical deposits located within a farmstead established in the late-nineteenth century and occupied until the late-twentieth century. Due to the limited number of artifacts representing a light scatter of construction debris associated with an ancillary outbuilding dating to the late 1940s, this portion of the site is considered to have limited potential in providing additional information important to the history of the area, and is therefore recommended as not eligible to the NRHP. No further work is recommended at the site. Three buried landforms were identified south of the Crow River during the geomorphological survey. Two of these landforms were deep tested using bucket augers. The third paleosol was not deep tested since it could be reached through normal shovel testing. Since no archaeological materials were recovered during the testing, no further work is recommended for these landforms. No archaeological testing is recommended for the Zachman property, based on its limited research potential. Five properties (three farm complexes, a mill and a bridge) over 50 years old were documented within the architectural history APE. A brick house on Property 3 is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C and further research is recommended to determine its eligibility. The remaining properties are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of historical significance or insufficient integrity to convey historical significance.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2001)

Archaeological Monitoring of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, B.F. Nelson Manufacturing Company Site, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

During May 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted archaeological monitoring of the MPCA Phase II investigation of the B.F. Nelson Manufacturing Company site in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The survey area is approximately 18 acres. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator for this project, and Michelle Terrell served as field director. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area and archaeological monitoring of the MPCA's investigations, which were conducted by Delta Environmental Consultants. The environmental testing consisted of the excavation of 8 test trenches and the boring of 20 direct-push geoprobes at locations of recognized, or potential, environmental impacts associated with the former B.F. Nelson Manufacturing Company. Because test locations were selected on the basis of environmental concerns and not archaeological testing strategies, the data gathered was not sufficient to assess the archaeological integrity of specific resources. The results of the trench excavations and probes, though, did indicate that potentially significant archaeological deposits from the late-nineteenth century may be preserved beneath the fill and debris associated with the destruction of the B.F. Nelson Manufacturing Company plant. Therefore, The 106 Group recommends that any additional environmental testing be monitored by an archaeologist and that prior to any subsurface impacts that the APE undergo further archaeological testing.

Tumberg, Tim (2002)

MnDNR Trails & Waterways Unit Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - Lake Minnetonka-Grays Bay PWA

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed acquisition of Grays Bay Marina and several associated properties, encompassing a total area of approximately 5 acres were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program between October 1999 and November 2001. These investigations included preliminary archaeological and historical records reviews, initial pedestrian field studies, limited archival/records research and intensive archeological testing. Based upon the data generated during the course of these investigations it does not appear that State acquisition of this 5.5 acre property nor future potential PWA development should affect any known significant archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed, as planned and no further field review should be required unless the boundaries of the proposed acquisition and/or the scope of potential future development are subject to significant revision.

Houston

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within the Proposed Eagles Bluff Park Acquisition at La Crescent, Houston County, Minnesota

The city of La Crescent has received an Outdoor Recreation Grant from the MnDNR to purchase approximately 66 acres of land for park and recreational use. The area is referred to as the Eagles Bluff Park Acquisition. The Eagles Bluff Acquisition area is located in the northeastern corner of Houston County, on uplands due west of the Mississippi and at the northern edge of La Crescent. A records and literature review, conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society on 9/26/2001, indicated the presence of several archaeological sites within and near La Crescent, none of them in the immediate vicinity of the project area. On 10/13/2001, ARS staff conducted a field reconnaissance under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. A portion of the area was subjected to a systematic visual inspection along transects spaced at five meter intervals. The area has been deeply disturbed by past cultivation as well as recent orchard activities, bioturbation and erosion. Subsoil exposure proved sufficient to eliminate any need for shovel testing. Results were negative. The remaining portion of the project was too steep to have any archaeological potential. The negative results of this survey indicated that the proposed developments would not impact any archaeological resources.

Hubbard

Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz (2000)

Phase One Archaeological Survey, Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

The project consisted of Phase I archaeological survey of a proposed development, Beauty Lake Estates, located south of T.H. 71/200 and east of T.H. 71, to the east of Itasca State Park in Hubbard County, Minnesota. The total project parcel is approximately 180 acres and consists of a 2-mile access road, roads along the east and west sides of the lake, and 29 lakeshore lots. Standard archaeological survey techniques were employed, consisting of prefield records check and walkover reconnaissance survey and shovel testing in the field. Shovel testing was concentrated on portions of the project area that had subsurface archaeological potential. The survey located four sites: three pre-contact native American archaeological sites and a probable Native American burial mound cemetery. Two archaeological sites, 21HB0053 and 21HB0055, are characterized by the presence of lithic debitage, and one site, 21HB0054, yielded a Woodland Tradition pottery sherd. The probable cemetery, 21HB0057, consists of a single round burial mound. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered. We recommend that temporary fencing be placed around the burial mound during construction in order to prevent inadvertent damage. A plan for the long-term management of this area should be developed. Site 1, 21HB0053 is within the ROW of Moose Drive. It has been heavily disturbed and is unlikely to contain significant archaeological information that retains any integrity. No further work is recommended for this site. The north edge of Site 2, 21HB0054, should also be fenced to prevent any damage to the site during construction. Both Sites 2 (21HB0054) and 3 (21HB0055) are undisturbed and are potentially eligible to the NRHP. If the long-term effects of project development may impact these sites, including such effects a vegetation management and other surface disturbance, these sites should be evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz (2001)

Phase II Archaeological Intensive Testing and Evaluation at Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County,

The project consists of Phase II archaeological intensive testing and evaluation of sites with a proposed development, Beauty Lake Estates, located south of T.H. 71/200 and east of T.H. 71, to the east of Itasca State Park in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Four sites were located during the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the project. Field Site #1 (21HB0053) did not meet National Register criteria. Field Sites #2 (21HB0054) and #3 (21HB0055), the logging railroad grade, and the possible burial mound (21HB0057) merited further evaluation and/or a determination that they do not lie within the APE for the project. Field Site #2 (21HB0054) is in Outlot B, which is not planned for sale or development. It is an undisturbed multicomponent site, with the principle component being a Late Woodland campsite with diagnostic ceramics. The site meets both criterion A and D of the National Register. We recommend that the site be removed from the APE by placing a restriction on the area of the Outlot containing the site. If the site cannot be removed from the APE, we recommend that a treatment strategy be developed. Field Site #3 (21HB0055) is located in lot 15, which is planned for public sale and is, therefore, within the APE for the project. Field Site #3 is an undisturbed single component site that contains lithic materials temporally definitive of the Late PaleoIndian Tradition and is linked stylistically to the nearby Itasca Bison Kill Site. The site meets both criterion A and D of the National Register. We recommend that a Phase III data recovery/treatment plan be implemented to remove significant data from this site. Past and recent subsurface activities have disturbed the railroad grade segment. It no longer retains a sense of destination or any significant engineering/architectural features. Most of the identifiable portions of the grade are within Outlot B, and will not be disturbed. The grade, however, does not appear to meet NRHP criteria. The possible burial mound (21HB0057) is located in Outlot A. We recommend that the possible mound be removed from the APE by placing a restriction on the area of the Outlot containing the possible mound. Although the identification of this feature has not been confirmed as a burial location, if it can be completely avoided by the project, no further characterization is necessary for purposes of this project.

Gonsior, LeRoy, Douglas C. George and David S. Radford (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program; Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a New Lodge Facility in the Douglas Lodge Complex, Itasca State Park, Hubbard County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing to construct a new lodge facility in the historic Douglas Lodge Area of Itasca State Park, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The facility will include two buildings with six units each, a parking lot and two parking lot entrance roads. Reconnaissance survey of the location in 1998 revealed the presence of a Precontact lithic site, the Douglas Lodge Cabin 7 site (21HB0048), adjacent to the proposed facility. The project review continued into 2001 when finalized construction plans were completed. The plans indicated that impacts to the archaeological site will be avoided and there will be no effect on the site. Additionally, review of possible adverse effects to the cultural landscape related to the rustic-style Douglas Lodge complex were evaluated. A no effect finding is recommended for cultural landscape characteristics including topography, vegetation, natural systems, water features, furnishing and objects, and structures. A no adverse effect finding is recommended for circulation and views and spatial organization landscape characteristics. Compatibility of the design of the building is under separate review by the SHPO.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 19 (SAP 29-619-003) and CSAH 40 (SAP 11-640-030) In White Oak Township, Hubbard County, and Hiram Township, Cass County

See Cass County.

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 37 (SAP 29-637-01) In Steamboat River, Lake Port and Hendrickson Townships, Hubbard County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 37 in Steamboat River, Lake Port and Hendrickson Townships, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 5 miles from Trunk Highway 64 east to County Road 39. The project area was examined by a stratified pedestrian and shovel testing survey. A total of 26 shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. A No Properties Affected finding is recommended for the project.

Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland and Robert Donahue (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 45 (SAP 29-645-11) in Hart Lake and Farden Townships, Hubbard County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested by the Hubbard County Highway Department for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 45 in Hart Lake and Farden Townships, Hubbard County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 6.5 miles from County Road 16 north and east to County Road 9. The project area was examined by a stratified pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Ten shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. One previously reported burial location, Johndahl Cemetery (21HB0052), was identified. No other cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recorded or observed. A buffer around the cemetery location is recommended. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Skaar, Kent A. (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Heartland State Trail Secondary Snowmobile Trail, Park Rapids to Walker Segment, Hubbard and Cass Counties

See Cass County

Isanti

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 13 Locations Along T.H. 47 (S.P. 3002-9/10) in Isanti and Kanabec Counties, Minnesota

Cultural resource investigation was conducted along Highway 47 between Highway 95 and Ogilvie, Minnesota. Hemisphere Field Services conducted the Phase I field investigations during November 2000 and April-May 2001. Before undertaking field investigations, HFS personnel conducted a files and literature search at the SHPO. After determining that there were no previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area, HFS personnel performed the Phase I investigation. Thirteen locations were identified for Phase I survey. The Phase I cultural resource investigation consisted of a visual pedestrian survey and shovel testing sufficient to determine the number and extent of any cultural resources present, prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Eleven areas of cultural material were recorded. These included lithic scatters (211C0071, 211C0072, 211C0076, & 211C0078), an historic structure (potato bin), historic artifact scatter (211A0073) and isolated finds (211A0074, 211A0075 & 211A0077). Eight of the material scatters were considered archaeological sites (211A0071 - 211A0078) and none have the research potential or significance that would make them potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Itasca

Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Butler, Todd L. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Minnesota Trunk Highway 6 North of the Big Fork River Bridge (No. 31001), Itasca County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase I archaeological investigation of a 0.75 mile segment of Minnesota Trunk Highway 6, north of the Big Fork River Bridge (No. 31001), in northwest Itasca County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with MnDOT. The proposed project area is located between the north end of the Big Fork River Bridge (No. 31001) and County Highway 14, near Bigfork, Minnesota. MnDOT has proposed reconstruction, shoulder widening, and ditch regrading within an additional 30 feet of right-of-way on both sides of Trunk Highway 6. The present survey examined approximately 5.45 acres of land along the west and east sides of Trunk Highway 6. No archaeological resources were identified in the project area. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended. The archaeological survey noted the location and photographed four standing structures (two garages, one privy, and one cabin) within the proposed project's APE and were not further evaluated as part of this survey.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2002)

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Segment of CSAH 7 from Co. Road 336 to Co. Road 341, Itasca County, Minnesota. SAP 31-607-23

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of a segment of CSAH 7 from Co. Road 336 to Co. Road 341, Itasca County, Minnesota. This project would involve the reconstruction of approximately 7 miles of highway. An archaeological survey was requested by the Itasca County Highway Department. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to the cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation and shovel testing. Two cultural resource properties were located; a logging sluice and a logging camp (211C0334). The survey was negative for the presence of subsurface cultural resources. The logging sluice has been previously impacted by the original construction of CSAH 7 and reconstruction will not cause any further adverse effects. We recommend that no further consideration of this feature is necessary relative to this project. The logging camp, 211C0334, which consists of berms, a cellar depression, trash dump and well, is located immediately adjacent to the present CSAH 7 alignment. Measures should be taken to protect this property during construction. If it is not possible to remove the property from the project area, we recommend further documentation and evaluation.

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of Two Segments of CSAH 45, Itasca County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed realignment of two segments of CSAH 45 in Itasca County, Minnesota. The locations are between Three Island and Clubhouse Lakes and south of Eagle Lake, north of Grand Rapids, Minnesota. This construction would involve the realignment of approximately 3/4 mile of highway. An archaeological survey was requested by the Itasca County Highway Department. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation and shovel testing. The survey was negative for the presence of cultural resources. We recommend that the project be allowed to proceed without further consideration of cultural resources.

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of CSAH 62 Between Co. 233 and Co. 19, Itasca County, Minnesota. SAP

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed realignment of a segment of CSAH 62 in Itasca County, Minnesota. The location is east of Deer Lake, north of Grand Rapids, Minnesota. This construction would involve the realignment of approximately 1 1/3 miles of highway between Co. 233 and Co. 19. The Itasca County Highway Department requested an archaeological survey. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation. The survey was negative for the presence of cultural resources. We recommend that the project be allowed to proceed without further consideration of cultural resources.

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Segment of CSAH 7, Itasca County, Minnesota. SAP 31-607-22

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed realignment of a segment of CSAH 7 in Itasca County, Minnesota. The location is north of Taconite, Minnesota. This construction would involve the realignment of approximately 1 mile of highway. An archaeological survey was requested by the Itasca County Highway Department. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation. The survey was negative for the presence of cultural resources. We recommend that the project be allowed to proceed without further consideration of cultural resources.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Construction 0.8 Miles of County Road 339, Itasca County, Minnesota

The Itasca County Highway Department proposes to reconstruct 0.8 miles of County Road 339. Part of the project is a reconstruction of the existing roadway, and part involves the realignment of the road. The location is north of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, in the vicinity of Barwise Lake. Review by the Army Corps of Engineers resulted in a recommendation to survey the area for cultural resource properties. Itasca County contacted Soils Consulting to undertake the survey. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation and shovel testing. The survey was positive for the presence of cultural resources. One archaeological site, a lithic scatter, 211C0097, is located within the proposed project area. If the project cannot be redesigned to avoid the site, we recommend that Phase II evaluation take place to determine if the site warrants further data recovery or preservation measures.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, Site 21-IC-97, Itasca County Road 339 Project, Itasca County, Minnesota

Itasca County proposes to construct 0.8 miles of County Road 339, adjacent to Barwise Lake in Itasca County, Minnesota. A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted and located one site, a portion of 211C0097, within the project area of effect. A Phase II archaeological evaluation was then conducted to determine if the site meets National Register criteria and warrants avoidance or further data recovery. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of an additional 6 shovel tests and four square meters of formal units. The site does not appear to meet any of the criteria for placement on the NRHP. The site is a small lithic scatter with no historic context. Although lack of an historic context, in itself, does not mean a site is ineligible, the site does not appear to contain other particular information that would warrant further protection or data recovery. We recommend that the project proceed without further consideration of cultural resources.

Jones, A. Holly (2002)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Robert Gotchie and Keevin Losh Homesite Lease Lots in Cass and Itasca Counties,

Minnesota

See Cass County.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Ball Club Road, Itasca County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of archaeological surveys conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Housing Authority. Per recommendations of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program surveyed the proposed new Ball Club Road within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The survey looked at 400 linear feet with 66 feet of right-of-way of the proposed new road in Ball Club from its junction with U.S. Highway 2 and surveyed an additional 60 meters of buffer adjacent to the proposed ROW in Section 2, T144N R26W. The principal investigator and field technicians did not locate archaeological sites nor historic properties within, or adjacent to, the APE. No historic properties are within, or adjacent to, the proposed road. As a result of this investigation, a finding of No Historic properties; a determination of No Effect; and project clearance are recommended.

Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson (2002)

Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations of BIA Routes 380 and 390, Itasca County, Minnesota

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program personnel surveyed ½ linear mile of BIA Routes 380 and 390 in advance of proposed reconstruction of BIA Routes 380 and 390 within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries in Itasca County. During the Phase I survey, LLBO Heritage Sites personnel located one prehistoric Woodland habitation site (211C330 The Big Tree Site) along the northern bank and low terrace of the Popple River. The LLBO THPO requested Phase II testing of 211C0330, The Big Tree Site, and given critical time constraints for this project, it was decided that this report would present the results of both Phase I and Phase II investigations. 211C0330, The Big Tree Site was evaluated under the eligibility criteria established by the NPS (1995) for listing on the NRHP. Our recommended finding is as follows: the southern 2/3rds of 211C0330 is eligible for listing on the NRHP under criterion D, but the northern 1/3rd of 211C0330 is highly disturbed (not in context) and does not meet any of the NRHP eligibility criteria (No Adverse Effect). The proposed project will not pose deleterious direct or indirect effects on the southern 2/3rds of 211C0330. The southern portion of 211C0330 is not within the proposed project boundaries. Thus, our recommendations are avoidance for the southern 2/3rds of 211C0330, and project clearance.

Jackson

Deiber, Camilla (2000)

Phase II Historical Evaluation of the Wilder Creamery (JK-WLC-001), Jackson County, Minnesota

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., completed a Phase II historical evaluation of the Wilder Creamery (JK-WLC-001) in Jackson County, Minnesota. The work was performed under contract with the MnDOT, St. Paul, Minnesota. The Wilder Creamery is located on the northeast corner of Fifth Street and Alder in the town of Wilder on the north side of Trunk Highway 60. The historical evaluation examined the significance and National Register eligibility of the Wilder Creamery. The Wilder Creamery is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. There is no evidence of important associations with historical events, trends or persons for the property, hence it is not significant under Criterion A or Criterion B. The structure shows no noteworthy aspects of local, regional or national patterns in plan, construction method or architectural decoration and is consequently, not significant under Criterion C. The structure is a good example of a twentieth-century creamery; however, it is in poor condition with severe deterioration in the roof and in the exterior walls around the front canopy. The Okabena creamery, likely also designed by Kampfer, is in use and in good condition--a more intact example of the brick, hipped roof type of creamery in Jackson County.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2002)

Phase III Archaeological Investigation of the Duck Lake 1 Site (21JK12), Jackson County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., has completed Phase III archaeological treatment activity, or data recovery investigation, at the Duck Lake 1 Site (21JK0012) for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. Proposed improvements to and realignment of Minnesota Trunk Highway 60 (Mn/DOT SP-3204-59) in the vicinity of the site will negatively impact a portion of site 21JK0012, which lies within the proposed construction corridor. As the presence of prairie lakes and wetlands in the area and an electrical substation at the intersection of T.H. 60 and CSAH 245 approximately one-half mile east of Duck Lake prevent redesign of the project to avoid the site area, Mn/DOT contracted with Berger to mitigate the part of the site that is to be destroyed by construction activities. The Phase II archaeological evaluation had determined that the site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Site 21JK0012 is a multicomponent, pre-contact site located on three terraces on the eastern side of Duck Lake and the northern side of T.H. 60, approximately one and one-half miles northeast of the community of Heron Lake, Weimer Township, in northwestern Jackson County, Minnesota. Berger's Phase III investigation focused on the southwestern portion of the site. The fieldwork, completed between July 23 and August 3, 2001, included systematic shovel testing, mechanical trenching, and excavation of a 2x2-meter test unit. The investigation determined that the southern terrace of the site, within the investigated project area, includes an extensive distribution of faunal remains (primarily bison) and burned and unburned cobbles, associated with small quantities of Middle Woodland and Late Woodland period ceramics and lithics; however, archaeological features are rare. Two burned rock clusters (Features 1 and 2) were identified. Late Woodland period artifacts, including material from the Oneota and Lake Benton cultures, were recovered from the surface and plowzone of the terrace. Middle Woodland remains, associated with the Fox Lake culture, were uncovered in situ from undisturbed deposits below the plowzone to a depth of at least 70 centimeters below ground surface on the terrace. The heart of Site 21JK0012 appears to lie on the higher northern terrace of the site, which is outside the proposed construction corridor. Although in situ deposits have been found, the general lack of archaeological features within the proposed construction boundaries limits the amount of new information about the culture history of the Prairie Lake Region that might be obtained from the portion of the site in the investigated project area. Berger therefore recommends that no additional work be performed at Site 21JK0012 within the construction boundaries.

Kanabec

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of 13 Locations Along T.H. 47 (S.P. 3002-9/10) in Isanti and Kanabec Counties, Minnesota

See Isanti County.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Final Report)

During September and October of 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area in Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 240 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology encompassed the boundaries of the annexation area, and included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities directly associated with the sewer line construction and the potential development that the proposed sewer line will facilitate. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area. The project area contains three previously identified sites (Sites 21KA0010, 21KA0049 and 21KAau). Site 21KA0010, the Ann River Mound Group, meets NR criteria, but it does not appear that the proposed sewer construction or subsequent related development will affect the site, given its position in the area. The other two previously identified sites, 21KA0049, a pottery find spot, and 21KAau, an artificial ditch enclosure, are not considered NR eligible due to their lack of research potential and integrity. During the Phase I archaeological survey within the annexation area boundaries, Site 21KA0079 was identified. The site, located to the north and west of site 21KA0010, is a lithic scatter, and is recommended as potentially significant. However, the small portion of the site that lies within the APE is sparse and has been disturbed. Therefore, the Minnesota SHPO concluded that the portion of the site within the APE not be included within the site boundaries if the rest of the site is further evaluated and found to be eligible. No further work is recommended at this time.

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Revised Report)

During September and October of 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area in Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 240 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology encompassed the boundaries of the annexation area, and included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities directly associated with the sewer line construction and the potential development that the proposed sewer line will facilitate. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area. The project area contains two previously identified sites (Sites 21KA0010 AND 21KAau). Site 21KA0010, the Ann River Mound Group, will not be directly impacted by the proposed sewer line construction. While the extreme northeastern part of the site is located within the annexation area, the site is situated within the 100-year floodplain, and will probably not be developed due to municipal and state restrictions on developing in floodplain areas. The portion of the mound group that is within the APE has been impacted and the mounds area no longer visible; however, the possibility exists that subsurface remnants of the mounds remain. If the proposed construction plans for the sewer line or the boundaries for the annexation area are altered, the mounds may be impacted. In the event of such changes, The 106 Group recommends that the city of Mora consult with the OSA. Also the location of the previously identified artificial ditch enclosure (21KAau) could not be verified during the Phase I archaeological survey. As the site may be associated with the early European exploration of this region, The 106 Group recommends archaeological monitoring of future construction work in this area. During the Phase I archaeological survey within the annexation area boundaries, Site 21KA0079 was identified. The site, located to the north and west of site 21KA0010, is a lithic scatter, and is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the sewer line construction plans and the annexation boundaries as of November 2001, Site 21KA0079 is within the APE but will not be directly impacted by the proposed sewer line construction. If construction plans are altered or if future development will impact the site, Phase II archaeological testing of site 21KA0079 is recommended.

Vermeer, Andrea (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Mora Municipal Airport Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota

During September 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Mora Municipal Airport in Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota. Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. is preparing documentation for the completion of an EAW for proposed improvements to the existing Mora Municipal Airport, specifically the extension of the primary runway to the north and construction of a new crosswind runway in the northern portion of the airport. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 125 acres. Kristen Zschomler served as Principal Investigator. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether the project area contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it included all the areas to be impacted by the proposed runway extension and runway construction. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and surveys within one mile of the project area, and a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of moderate to high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in moderate to high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Mora Municipal Airport, no archaeological sites were identified within the APE. Based on the lack of intact archaeological resources, The 106n Group recommends no further archaeological work for the project area.

Kandiyohi

Allan, Stacy and David Radford (2000)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of Pond View Trail, Sibley State Park, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of the Pond View Trail was completed for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Sibley State Park, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in August of 2000. Farmstead remains were identified during the survey, but they were outside of the trail project area and will not be affected. No additional cultural resources were field identified. A no properties finding is recommended.

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Kittson

George, Douglas C. (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of an ADA Trail Project, Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County, Minnesota

A reconnaissance cultural resource survey of an ADA trail was completed for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation, at Lake Bronson State Park. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in June and July 2000. Two American Indian habitation sites were revealed within the project corridor. Both sites are Precontact period lithic sites. The Lake Bronson McCauleyville Beach Ridge site (21KT0037) was identified several years ago, however, the present project expanded the site boundaries to include a portion of the ADA trail corridor. Another Precontact period site, the Lake Bronson Picnic Area site (21KT0050) was determined to be located in the trail corridor. Both of the archeological sites will be avoided by doing no soil disturbance and capping the archaeological deposits with the trail. The project is recommended to have no effect on these sites. The trail project crosses through the Lake Bronson State Park WPA/Rustic Style Historic District. It is recommended that the project will have no effect on the historic district.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Bicycle Trail Project, Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County, Minnesota

A reconnaissance cultural resource survey of a bicycle trail was completed for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation, at Lake Bronson State Park. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in June and July 2000. An American Indian habitation site was revealed by the project. The Bronson Dam Precontact Site (21KT0052) was identified south of the Lake Bronson WPA dam, which impounds the Lake Bronson Reservoir. Recommendations were made to protect the Bronson Dam Precontact site by capping the site with the trail and doing no ground disturbance. A no effect finding is recommended for the archaeological site if the recommendations are followed. The Lake Bronson State Park WPA/Rustic Style Historic District includes the Lake Bronson Dam and the reservoir. The project will have no effect on the historic district.

Koochiching

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey: Proposed Timber Sales at the Caldwell Brook Settlement

This report describes reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program in connection with proposed timber harvesting operations at the site of the early twentieth-century settlement of Caldwell Brook. Field review, undertaken in September and November of 2001, involved efforts to document and assess the condition of early twentieth-century homesteads reported to be in the area of the undertaking. The reconnaissance survey noted the remains of four historic homesteads, three of which are within the proposed timber harvesting area. Formal management recommendations are pending, as harvesting prescriptions have yet to be finalized. Additional archival and field investigations will be undertaken during the 2002 field season.

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Replacement of Bridge R0291 Over the Little Tamarac River, Koochiching County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed replacement of the bridge carrying the Lost River Forest Road over the Tamarac River. Field review, undertaken on 8/01/2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately three acres. The archaeological review noted a historic feature—the remains of a bridge dating to before 1959—within the project area. The bridge remains were not considered to warrant preservation in place.

Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland and Robert Donahue (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey in the Jackfish Bay Wastewater Project East of International Falls, Koochiching County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested for a proposed wastewater system around Jackfish Bay of Rainy Lake in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project is for a sewer line around Jackfish Bay; the APE is 50 feet wide along the routes of the sewer line. The survey reviewed the project by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Much of the main sewer line is in previously disturbed road right-of-way and was untestable. Most of the connections to the houses were also untestable as a result of saturated ground and bedrock exposure. Only 24 shovel tests were placed; only one was positive. One flake was recovered from one shovel test. The site, 21KC0091, is recommended as not eligible for the National Register as a sparse lithic scatter. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Richner, Jeffrey J. (2002)

Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area

This report documents historical and archaeological research regarding the historic use of the area now subsumed within Voyageurs National Park by members of the Bois Forte Band of Minnesota Chippewa Indians. It synthesizes historical and archaeological data collected over a 16-year period by the author and Voyageurs National Park Cultural Resources Specialist Mary Graves. The period from 1736 through 1941 is the basic focus for research, with the period from 1880 to 1930 considered in greatest detail. The data sources utilized for the project are specified, and an overview of Bois Forte history as it relates to the project area is presented. This discussion begins with a general contextual presentation and moves to a more specific analysis of the Bois Forte occupation of the chain of lakes within the park. A basic theme of the presentation is that Bois Forte bands continued to occupy the lake chain that now forms the park for many years after they ceded the land to the U.S. Government through an 1866 treaty. The methods used by the Bois Forte to purchase or otherwise retain use of this land are primary report topics. The former structure, leadership, and membership of four bands that were resident within, or adjacent to, the current national park boundaries are reconstructed and analyzed from historical sources. Specific evidence of use of the area by these bands is then developed from historical and archaeological data. This includes information from a wide array of historical sources and from about 40 archaeological sites that have yielded historic features or artifacts attributable to Bois Forte Chippewa occupation. Based upon historical evidence, several of these sites are shown to be the result of occupation by specific, named individual or families. The report concludes with a series of suggestions for future research and management of the Bois Forte-related archaeological sites within the park and for future study of the associated historical record. The report is intended for an audience that includes park managers, interpreters, historians, ethnographers, archaeologists, and Anishnabeg descents of the subjects of the study.

An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001

This report documents the archaeological inventory of 74 small parcels of land widely scattered across the major lakes within Voyageurs National Park. Seasonally occupied cabins or other structures are present on 66 of the tracts while improvements previously have been removed on eight tracts. Clean up efforts are proposed at several of the latter tracts. Fieldwork for this inventory occurred over a four week period from June 4 - 27, 2001. This project while very limited in terms of the size of each inventory zone, has served to confirm the patterns of site distribution developed from previous studies and to remind planners and archaeologists that intact, potentially significant sites often occur within areas of the park where modern improvements such as seasonally occupied cottages are or were present. Sites occur at about 20% of the tracts investigated in 2001. None of these sites are related to the modern improvements on the tracts. All are in close proximity to extant structures, or are near where structures formerly stood. Damage to the sites from construction and use of the structures is surprisingly limited, largely due to the typically rocky character of the building sites and the relatively non-invasive methods used to construct most of the building. The relatively high frequency of sites in the inventory areas is also explained by the location of the modern improvements along the shorelines of the park's major lakes. This is a setting that has long been known to be the highest probability zone for the presence of prehistoric and historic sites within the park. The inventory of the ROU tracts in 2001 clearly demonstrated the value of additional intensive inventory efforts at the park, even when the individual project zones are of very limited extent. Since most of the structures were built with minimal impact to the sites, it is the author's opinion most of them could be removed with little or no damage to the resource. However, each location where sites are recorded will need to be considered in terms of its unique setting. It is requested that the recommendations provided under each site descriptions be carefully considered before the removal process occurs at those locations.

Lac Qui Parle

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Building Site Reclamation in the Madrena WMA, Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the proposed demolition and reclamation of a farmstead site in the Madrena State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in central Lac qui Parle County, within the Prairie Lake archaeological region (2s). Field review, undertaken in early November of 2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately five acres. The archaeological review concluded that there are no properties on or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP present within the area to be potentially affected by the undertaking.

Lake

Gonsior, LeRoy (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Deer Enclosure Project, Gooseberry Falls State Park, Lake County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey of an eight acre deer enclosure project area was completed for the MnDNR in Gooseberry Falls State Park. Staff from the Minnesota Historical Society completed the survey in July 2000. The project area is located in a remote area of the Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic District. The field survey did not located any archaeological or contributing historical resources in the project area. The deer enclosure will have no effect on the Gooseberry Falls State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic District.

Mulholland, Susan C., George Rapp, Stephen L. Mulholland, Russell Rothe, and James K. Huber (2001)

Site/Environmental Correlations in Northeastern Minnesota

See Cook County.

Stark, William A. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Gitchi Gami State Trail, Gooseberry to Split Rock Connector, Lake County,

Minnesota

From August to October of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd., under contract with Short, Elliot, Hendrickson, Inc. on behalf of the MnDNR conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation for the proposed construction of the Gooseberry to Split Rock Connector segment of the Gitchi Gami State Trail in Lake County, Minnesota. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator for archaeology and William E. Stark, M.A., served as Principal Investigator for architecture history. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no archaeological resources were identified within the project area. No further archaeological work, therefore, is recommended for the Gooseberry to Split Rock Connector. During Phase I architectural history survey, The 106 Group identified 11 properties 50 years in age or older. One property, a segment of Trunk Highway 61 is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Four other segments of TH 61 have previously been considered eligible for the NRHP, and the segment within the proposed Gooseberry to Split Rock Connector projected area retains sufficient integrity to convey the previously established historical significance of this highway. The remaining 10 properties are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

Lake of the Woods

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 4 in the Township of Zippel, (S.P. 39-604-05) Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota

The State Historic Preservation Office requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed reconstruction of CSAH 4 in Zippel Township, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 4.2 miles from County Road 8 north and east to County Road 20. The survey was performed by Duluth Archaeology Center personnel under contract with the Lake of the Woods Highway Department on June 3 to 6, 2002. The project area was examined by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Much of the project area is untestable as a result of saturated and rocky sediments. Thirty shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No cultural material or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Le Sueur

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of an ADA Trail, Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey was completed for the MnDNR for an ADA (accessible) trail at Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota. In May 2000, a crew from the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society reviewed the project. No cultural resources were identified except for the former Chicago Great Western Railroad grade. The project will not adversely effect the grade. No further review was recommended for the project.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Sewer Line Project, Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey was completed for the MnDNR for a sewer line project at Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota. In November 2000, a crew from the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society identified a single Woodland habitation site along the sewer line corridor. The was the only potentially significant cultural resource identified that will be affected by the project. The Sakatah Lake Overlook site (21LE0079) appears to be an archaeological site with good research potential. Attempts were made to move the sewer line alignment away from the archaeological site, but this was not possible. Intensive archaeological testing was recommended for the Sakatah Lake Overlook site.

Lincoln

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Access Road Corridor at Herschberger WMA, Lincoln County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with the construction of an access road in the Herschberger State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in central Lincoln County, within the Prairie Lake archaeological region. Field review, conducted in early November of 2001, was undertaken after the completion of the project. Surface reconnaissance was conducted over approximately five acres of cultivated field along the project corridor. The archaeological review identified a previously undocumented Precontact heritage site, 21-LN-0047, a lithic scatter, within the area affected by the construction.

Skaar, Kent A. (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Stay Lake Public Water Access, Lincoln County, Minnesota

The initial cultural resource investigations for this project were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program during 1999. These studies resulted in the identification of three previously undocumented American Indian Heritage sites, Site 21LN0042, the Stay Lake Access Site I, Site 21LN0043 the Stay Lake Access Site II and Site 21LN0044, the Stay Lake Access Site III. Based upon the initial study recommendations, the proposed project proposal was subsequently revised in an effort to reduce the potential effects of the proposed development of the three defined properties. The revised development proposal will result in the complete avoidance of site 21LN0043, Stay Lake Access Site II. However, in order to facilitate continued public recreational use of the property and safely accommodate the current level of PWA use, the project development as revised will require limited terrain modification within the defined site boundaries of sites 21LN0042 and 21LN0044. Given these data, it was recommended that formal cultural resource property evaluation studies be completed within each of the two potentially affected sites. The recommended evaluation studies, which included additional subsurface shovel testing and limited formal test excavation within each of the two potentially affected sites were completed between 1 and 3 August, 2000. A total of five additional subsurface shovel tests and two square meters of formal test excavation were completed throughout the two broadly defined site areas. Based upon the cumulative results of all phases of the completed archaeological investigations, the two documented sites contained within the proposed PWA project's APE appear to be comprised of extremely sparse scatters of cultural material representing apparent American Indian occupations of indeterminate cultural or temporal affiliation. Therefore it is recommended that Sites 21LN0042 and 21LN0044 as defined do not appear to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP and further consideration of these properties in association with the current PWA development proposal does not appear warranted. However, it has also been recommended that should the boundaries of potential PWA development be subject to significant revision additional archaeological field studies may be required.

Lyon

Florin, Frank (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for County State Aid Highway 2 Realignment in Lyon County, Minnesota

The Lyon County Department of Highways is planning to replace Bridge # 42524 and realign 0.6 miles of CSAH 2 across the Cottonwood River Valley in Lyon County, Minnesota. The MnDOT contracted Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed project. Frank Florin served as Principal Investigator for FCRS. The survey resulted in the identification of two prehistoric archaeological sites. 21LY0121 consists of a sparse lithic scatter located in a formerly plowed field. The site is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The other site, 21LY0122, consists of a lithic scatter located on a wooded terrace of the Cottonwood River. The site is recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria D. It is recommended that a Phase II evaluation be conducted if the site cannot be avoided.

George, Douglas C. (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing for the Camden State Park North Picnic Area Site (21LY0120) Within a Proposed Septic System Project Area, North Picnic Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed cultural resource review for a proposed septic system at Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota. This report combines both the reconnaissance survey of the septic system which originally identified the Camden State Park North Picnic Area site (21LY0120), and intensive archaeological testing of the site within the septic system project area. Fieldwork was completed during the 2001 field season.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Water Line from the Superintendent's Residence to the Lower Campground Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed a cultural resource review for a proposed water line project at Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota. The reconnaissance survey was conducted in September 2001 and identified the Camden State Park North Picnic Area Site (21LY0120), a Precontact habitation site, and the Camden VCC Site (21LY0050), a multicomponent site with Precontact period deposits and archaeological remains of a Veterans Conservation Corps Camp (1930s), within the project corridor. The project corridor also crosses through the Camden State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic District. As an avoidance strategy, it is recommended that the water line be installed with a cable plow, thereby significantly lessening damage caused to the site and eliminating the need for additional archaeological work. If this installation method is not possible or if ground disturbance is needed in intact portions of the two archaeological site areas, it is recommended that further consideration be given to intensive archaeological testing. The project will have no effect on the Camden State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic District.

Mahnomen

Fogel, Aaron and Brandy Stearns (2002)

Electromagnetic Conductivity Surveys of Areas Adjacent to the Kettner and Beaulieu Cemeteries

At the request of the White Earth Tribal Council and the White Earth THPO, electromagnetic conductivity surveys were performed on June 7-8, 2001 on land adjacent to two historic cemeteries on the White Earth Reservation, the Kettner cemetery and the Beaulieu cemetery. Several traditional graves are located on the northern edge of the historic Beaulieu cemetery. Both historic cemeteries are heavily vegetated. The geophysical surveys were conducted in targeted areas within plowed agricultural fields adjacent to these cemeteries. The purpose of this project was to determine whether geophysical surveys would indicate anomalies potentially representative of unmarked graves outside the current cemetery boundaries. The work was conducted by Minnesota State University Moorhead students enrolled in a summer field school as part of a service learning opportunity. Dr. Rinita Dalan supervised this project. A Geonics EM-38 was used to conduct the electromagnetic conductivity surveys. At the Kettner cemetery, only a single anomaly potentially representative of an unmarked grave was indicated. As there are no other anomalies in the area outside of the cemetery and as this slight conductivity change could certainly be caused by natural soil changes it was felt that the potential is not high for unmarked graves outside the cemetery boundaries. At the Beaulieu Cemetery, there are several anomalies that fit the criteria for those potentially associated with unmarked graves. A number of cobbles were recorded within the grid at the Beaulieu Cemetery. Comparing the locations of the cobbles to the anomalies noted, it is apparent that cobbles are located either within or within 1-2 m of half of these anomalies. It is not known whether or not these stones would have been associated with graves. Closely spaced readings over several of these cobbles indicates that these cobbles, in and of themselves, would not have produced the anomalies observed. Though interpretation of the survey

data suggest that there are anomalies within the grid that are consistent with those that would be produced by unmarked graves, this should not be taken as a conclusive statement about the presence of unmarked graves. Previous research has shown that geophysical evidence has suggest that there were graves where there were none, conversely known graves have also been invisible to these surveys. Therefore, while it appears that there is a potential for unmarked graves within the area surveyed adjacent to the Beaulieu Cemetery, we do not claim to have conclusively located any unmarked graves. Likewise, graves may exist within the areas surveyed that were not identified due to a lack of sufficient contrast with the surrounding soils.

Michlovic, Michael G. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Naytahwaush Residential Housing Development, Mahnomen County, Minnesota

Archaeological Phase I survey was conducted in Naytahwaush, Minnesota, to ascertain whether cultural resources would be impacted by a planned housing development. This work was performed for the White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa. The project area was field inspected by personnel from Minnesota State University Moorhead, and the White Earth Reservation, on April 26, 2002, and included inspection of approximately 15 acres of a potential impact area. Standard Phase I methods, including visual inspection and shovel probes were applied to the impact area. No cultural resources were discovered. The planned development will have no impact on significant archaeological resources.

Marshall

Kordecki, Cynthia (2000)

Stephen Levee Construction Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey, Marshall County, Minnesota

On 8 June 2000, a Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted for proposed levee construction along the Tamarac River in the city of Stephen, Marshall County, Minnesota. The surveyed area consisted of a linear strip between the river and Riverside Drive for approximately 500 meters. The archaeological cultural resources survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface and cutbank exposures in the project area. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified as a result of the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work.

Martin

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Fox Lake Improvement District Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project (Fox Lake and Manyaska Townships), Martin County, Minnesota

The Fox Lake Improvement District in Martin County, Minnesota, is proposing to construct a wastewater collection and treatment system around the eastern portion of Fox Lake. The undertaking will involve the installation of approximately two miles of pressure sewer that will serve residences on the lake and in the adjacent village of Fox Lake. Most of the sewer route will follow existing roads which are separated from the lake by residential lots and which also abut cultivated fields. During the spring of 2001, Archaeological Research Services was retained by the FLID to conduct the SHPO recommended cultural resource survey. The ARS team was directed by Christina Harrison. A visual inspection of the project route was completed by ARS staff in early June while surface exposure still was optimal in deeply disturbed gardens and on recently planted fields, all repeatedly washed by recent rains. The walkover inspection was later supplemented with shovel testing in vegetation covered areas. In addition, a number of the property owners were asked about past and current land use as well as any knowledge they may have of archaeological findings on the Lake. As design plans still were tentative, ARS staff covered a fairly wide corridor. Results were negative along the project route but interviews with property owners identified two Native American archaeological sites that are situated closer to the Lakeshore: 21MR0040, the Nelson-Ringeisen Site yielded a stemmed projectile point from the eroding lakeshore and two retouched flakes from a small garden next to the lake outlet; the Vath Site, 21MR0041, where wave erosion and ice heaving have exposed cultural evidence including a notched projectile point and a grooved hammer. Neither site would be impacted by the proposed sewer, nor would they be affected by the excavation for the individual hook-ups which will trench through already disturbed areas on the inland side of the residences. The artifacts will remain with the property owners but the sites will be reported to the OSA where they will be added to the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory. In view of these results and considerations, we conclude that the project can proceed as planned without any impact on significant archaeological resources.

Meeker

Buskey, Scott and Bradley E. Perkl (2002)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Along County State Aid Highway 1 in Meeker County, Minnesota

The Meeker County Highway Department planned to improve a portion of CSAH 1. BRW, Inc. contracted with the Meeker County Highway Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological and architectural history survey for the CSAH 1 project. The project involved improvement to 3.83 miles along the existing roadway from 160th Street to CSAH 28. Most of the construction was restricted to the existing right-of-way except where a portion of the current road would be shifted to realign two curves. The cultural resources survey examined a 50-foot corridor on either side of the existing CSAH 1 centerline for a total survey corridor of 100 feet. The APE was extended to 125 feet in areas where additional land was needed to accommodate backslope and curve realignment. Approximately 8.9 acres were subjected to surface reconnaissance. Shovel testing was conducted at one area to ensure the avoidance of reported Euro-American burials. Also, the aforementioned area occupies a landform with high to moderate archaeological potential. Eight shovel tests were excavated. While no cultural materials were identified during the survey, the reported Euro-American burials were classified as site, 21ME0032, in order to document the existence of these previously unrecorded features. As a precautionary measure, monitoring of the site area during road construction activities was recommended. Subsequently, after the burial area was pointed out, the construction foreman indicated that the area would not be disturbed. A post-construction field visit verified that the burials were not disturbed. Based on the results of construction and the archaeological work conducted, no further work at 21ME0032 is recommended for this project. Three architectural properties were identified within the APE during the survey, however, with the construction limits clearly defined, there will be no adverse impacts to any of the structures. After review, none of the properties are considered significant, however, they are documented on architectural history short forms. No additional cultural resource work is recommended for the CSAH 1 project.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Cedar Mills, Meeker County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted a cultural resource reconnaissance survey within a proposed wastewater treatment facility at the city of Cedar Mills, Meeker County, Minnesota. Proposed by the city of Cedar Mills through the Mid-Minnesota Development Commission, the project would involve the construction of a 3.85 acre treatment system and the use of a nearby 1.52 acre borrow area. A standard archaeological reconnaissance survey, conducted on June 7, 2002 under the direction of Christina Harrison, established that: site 21ME0017 is separated from the proposed borrow area by deeply disturbed, culturally sterile ground previously used as a borrow area; and the project area, disturbed by past plowing well into sterile mineral soil, planted this spring and washed by several hard rains, was negative when subjected to 100% visual coverage. The negative results of the archaeological survey indicate that the proposed development can proceed without any threat to archaeological resources as long as protective measures -- preferably a secure fence -- is used to protect the 21ME0017 locality during extraction of fill from the borrow area.

Perkl, Bradley E. and Scott Buskey (2000)

A Phase I Archaeological Inventory Along County State Aid Highway 25 in Meeker County, Minnesota

The Meeker County Highway Department plans to improve a portion of County State Aid Highway 25. URS/BRW, Inc. contracted with the Meeker County Highway Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological inventory for the CSAH 25 project. Much of the construction project (grading, ditching, and borrowing) had been completed at the time of the archaeological inventory. The project involves improvements to approximately three miles along the existing roadway. Most of the construction is restricted to the existing highway right-of-way. The archaeological survey for non-U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands was limited to areas already disturbed by construction (approximately 30-60 feet either side of the existing centerline). The archaeological survey for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands included 200 feet either side of the existing centerline. Approximately 16.1 acres were subjected to surface reconnaissance. Of this total, approximately 9.19 acres were on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands and approximately 6.89 acres were on other lands. Shovel testing was conducted on four areas of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands with high to moderate archaeological sensitivity. A total of twenty-two shovel tests were excavated. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. With the construction limits clearly defined, no adverse impact to architectural properties was observed. No additional cultural resource work is recommend for the CSAH 25 project.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Collinwood Township, Collinwood Lake Public Water Access Site, Meeker County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Collinwood Lake-North PWA, a facility administered by the MnDNR through a cooperative agreement with Collinwood Township, were completed during May 2000. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, preliminary field studies and limited subsurface archaeological testing, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project as presently defined should not affect any known archaeological historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially altered.

Mille Lacs

Cummings, James (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, County Road 26 Bridge Crossing at the Rum River, Kathio State Park, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

The Mille Lacs County Highway Department has proposed reconstruction work for the upgrade of approximately six miles of County Road 26 between Highway 27 and Highway 169. Part of this upgrade includes the replacement of the bridge culverts at the Rum River crossing. The County contracted with Loucks Associates to carry out a Phase I investigation of the footprint of the proposed new bridge. Shovel tests in the project area were negative. The project as it is shown on the construction plan will not have an impact on cultural resources. Since the project area is within the Kathio National Historic Landmark District, and in close proximity to 21ML0020, the Old Shakopee bridge site, which is a contributing element to the NHL, extreme caution should be taken during construction. A portion of the original habitation area of 21ML0020 may remain intact southwest of the bridge. If construction plans change the APE, this area needs to be considered high potential for archaeological deposits and should be avoided. During construction, equipment should be kept clear of this area, as well as the designated site area east of the parking area. These areas should be clearly marked prior to construction.

Phase Ia Cultural Resources Survey of a Six Mile Section of County Road 26 Through Kathio State Park and the Rum River State Forest, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

The Mille Lacs County Highway Department has proposed reconstruction work for the upgrade of approximately six miles of County Road 26 between Highway 27 and Highway 169. The proposed roadway would follow the existing alignment in most areas and consist of two 12-foot wide traffic lanes and paved shoulders. Planning will also consider the construction of a multipurpose paved trail adjacent to the road. The County contracted with SRF Consulting to assist them in planning for this work and SRF in turn contracted with Loucks Associates to carry out a Phase Ia cultural resources study of the APE. For the purposes of this Phase Ia study the APE was generally defined as that area where potential ground disturbing activities could be carried out. SRF and Mille Lacs County defined the project APE to include the approximately 6 miles of roadway corridor with 100-foot setbacks from the centerline of the road. The main objectives for the Phase Ia project were to gather information and inform project planners of the potential for cultural resource issues within the APE. Tasks to achieve this goal included the following: Contact with representatives of the various overlapping jurisdictions including tribal and local governments, park authorities, State Archaeologists Office, Mille Lacs Band THPO, the State Historic Preservation Office and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Background research regarding known cultural resource properties and investigations in the immediate vicinity of project corridor. Field assessment to check archaeological site areas and determine areas required for new survey. Incorporate the Mn/Model findings into the final report. Correlation of old archaeological documentation with USGS maps and/or project planning documents. Preparation of a technical report with maps and narrative of findings and recommendations. The Phase Ia study found that portions of archaeological sites 21ML0001, 21ML0003, 21ML0020, 21ML0021, 21ML0030, 21MLb, and 21MLc are within the 100 foot APE. An assessment of potential impacts is recommended. Investigators also

identified areas, not previously investigated, that have high potential for archaeology. These should be tested prior to any construction activities. Buildings visible from the road were photographed and noted. There were over 20 building or architectural features recorded. They range from the remnants of a concrete foundation, to private residences, to park buildings. A Phase I architectural study will be necessary to determine if any of the structures have potential for the NRHP.

Gold, Debra L. (2002)

St. Cloud State University Archaeological Investigations at the Cunz Site (21-ML-0021), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report describes the fieldwork conducted by St. Cloud State University at the Cunz Site (21ML0021) from June 15-July 20, 2000. Results of artifact analysis and conclusions about the site are also presented. The Principal Investigator and Field Director was Dr. Debra Gold, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at SCSU. The teaching assistant/assistant field supervisor was Ms. Allison Devers, and the assistant site director for interpretation was Mr. James Cummings. The Cunz Site is a multi-component prehistoric site on private land, located adjacent to Mille Lacs Kathio State Park and within the Kathio National Landmark District. The site is located on the south bank of the Rum River, on a narrow peninsula that divides the Rum River from Lake Shakopee. The primary goals of the excavation were to determine whether or not there are intact cultural deposits at this site; to reconstruct the chronology and cultural history of this site and its relationship to other known sites in the Mille Lacs location; and to determine the potential of this site for future research and to provide a foundation for future research should this be warranted. Results indicated that, overall, the recovered ceramics for the Cunz Site are so small and degraded that accurate identification of ceramic type is impossible. Nearly all of the sherds are grit tempered. Some sherds have the body thickness and plain surface that suggest the Early to Middle Woodland pottery commonly identified as Malmo Ware. Others have thinner bodies, and evidence of cord-marking; these may be indicative of the Late Woodland and Protohistoric ceramic type known as Sandy Lake. A few sherd may show evidence of net impression, incising or other decorations although their small size and poor condition makes this identification difficult. The stratigraphic profiles of all units indicated that the site is shallowly buried and that plowing, gardening, road construction and other activities have significantly impacted the sites. The SCSU excavation did not find any evidence for intact soil deposits below the plow zone, or for any in situ archaeological materials. It is worth noting that excavation was not designed to sample all possible areas of the site, and further testing may be warranted in the event of a new disturbance to the site area. Previous analysis of the landowner's surface collection demonstrated a wide variety of lithic materials and ceramic types and indicated that the site was occupied periodically for thousands of years. The SCSU excavation supported this interpretation overall, and further pinpointed areas of artifact concentration. Although this site appears to have little potential for future research, it is strongly recommended that comprehensive site testing take place in the event the site is ever threatened by development or other activity. The potential for undisturbed archaeological remains exists in the areas of the site that were not excavated at this time.

Larson, Nadine (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Road Realignment, County Road 1, Princeton, Mille Lacs County,

In September 2002, the Mille Lacs County Department of Public Works contracted Loucks Associates to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed road realignment to an existing 1/4 mile section of County Road 1, located approximately 6 miles north of Princeton, MN. The Mille Lacs County Department of Public Works requested the survey based on review recommendations from the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, which recommended an archaeological investigation pursuant to filing a completed EAW. The APE was determined to be that area where ground-disturbing activities are to be conducted. A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted with the above criteria in mind. Loucks Associated identified no archaeological properties within the APE. Previous surface and subsurface disturbance associated with farming, road maintenance and trenching of Washburn Brook has severely altered natural landforms. Therefore, no significant archaeological properties eligible for listing in the NRHP would be adversely affected by the proposed realignment of the County Road 1 project.

Mather, David and Joseph McFarlane (1999)

Gii-maajaa'ind A'aw Makawa: Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations at the Elders' Site (21 ML 68), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of Phase II and III archaeological investigations at the Elders' site, a sub-area of 21ML0068 on Shah-bush-kung Bay of Mille Lacs Lake. The primary site component dates to the Shakopee Phase (ca. A.D. 1300-1680), as indicated by Sandy Lake ceramics, Oneota/Ogechie/Sandyota ceramics, and a triangular quartz projectile point. A pit feature filled with bear skulls was encountered during the Phase II excavations, and was the focus of the Phase III investigation. The Bear Feature is of the utmost importance to the archaeology of the Mille Lacs regions, and will be preserved in place. It is roughly oval in shape, measuring approximately 4x5 meters. The feature is estimated to contain the skulls of up to 500 black bears. It is interpreted as a funeral for the bears, perhaps following a successful winter bear hunt. The Bear Feature is discussed in the context of bear ceremonialism in the Mille Lacs Locality, the Upper Midwest and far beyond.

McFarlane, Joseph and Michael Madson (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Holy Cross Center Expansion in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, T42N, R31W, Section 32

The Holy Cross Center proposed to expand existing facilities north and west of the then current Center footprint in Onamia, Minnesota. Center personnel acknowledged the presence of two significant archaeological sites adjacent to the proposed expansion area: the Pit Site (21ML0048) to the west and the Crosier Site (21ML0033/0049) site to the northeast. The Holy Cross Center contracted Loucks Associates in October 2000 to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the project area to determine the extent, if any, of these archaeological sites within the proposed expansion area boundaries before construction activities began. In the fall of 2000, Loucks Associates' archaeologists conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Center expansion project area. A significant amount of ground disturbance was observed within the project area. Disturbed surface soil was in sharp contact with undeveloped glacial outwash. Original soils that potentially reflected both prehistoric and early historic period activities in the project area, such as the Crosier fathers' occupation of the area beginning in 1911, were likely cut and graded off the site. The disturbed soils and artifacts probably represented filling episodes for landscaping purposes during construction of the existing Holy Cross Center. No known or previously unrecorded archaeological sites were located within the APE of the proposed Holy Cross Center Expansion project area. Loucks Associates recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed as planned with the following qualifications: 1.) Archaeological field testing was performed only in those areas defined by Holy Cross Center officials. If it becomes necessary to expand beyond these limits, additional archaeological testing may be required. 2.) If it is suspected that human remains or a burial area is encountered during construction operations, activity in the immediate area must cease and the proper authorities be notified.

Radford, David S. (2002)

Letter Report: Water Line Repair Project at the Ayer House, Mille Lacs Museum, Minnesota Historical Society

This letter report is a summary for the Water Liner Repair Project at the Ayer house adjacent to the Mille Lacs Museum. It was clear that the project area had been

severely disturbed, at least within several meters of the foundation. Landscaping wood chips, building debris, and the base of what appeared to be a wood or coal chute made of cement was found in the fill. The hole required to expose the water line measured 1.4 meters northeast/southwest by 3.4 meters northwest/southeast. Much of the excavation was confined to the existing trench for the water line and electric line and builder's trench for the poured cement foundation to the Ayer House. No Precontact or historic period artifacts or features were identified during the monitoring. It is recommended that the project had No Effect on the Kathio National Historic Landmark, or the on the Indian School site (21ML0006), which is a contributing element.

Morrison

Birk, Douglas A. and Todd L. Jensen (2002)

Within the "Hallowed Precincts:" A Multidisciplinary Study of Cultural Resources at and in the Vicinity of Historic Fort Ripley (Site 21MO127), a Nineteenth-Century United States Army Outpost on the Mississippi River at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota. (Volumes I & II)

See Crow Wing County.

Bourgerie, Gabrielle (2002)

Letter Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Crane Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Maintenance Area Project

The Crane Meadows NWR survey area comprises approximately five acres of level to gently undulating land on an outwash plain and valley train in Morrison County. The project area currently encompasses four substantial buildings and an associated network of gravel driveways and parking areas fringed by mowed grassy areas. The buildings in the project area were evidently constructed after 1963 and represent a farm for cattle-breeding. The NWR is planning to erect another building along the southwestern edge of the project area. The NWR contracted with IMA Consulting to conduct a Phase I cultural resources inventory of the project area. Phase I inventory was to include a pedestrian examination of the entire project parcel and subsurface testing at the location of the proposed building. Field personnel from IMA Consulting met Mr. Blair at the Crane Meadows NWR headquarters on April 31, 2002. After pedestrian survey, three shovel tests were excavated to sample for buried cultural deposits within the footprint of a proposed building along the southwestern edge of the project. No significant cultural resources were identified within the Crane Meadows NWR project area, and there is little or no potential for intact archaeological remains as a result of plowing and extensive development and use of the project area. All buildings in the project area were constructed after 1963 and they do not meet the minimum age and significance criteria for listing on the NRHP or other federal and state inventories. No additional cultural resources work is recommended for the Crane Meadows NWR Maintenance Area Project.

Gnabasik, Virginia (2001)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Field Artillery Fire Base and a Drop Zone at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

On May 17 and 18, 2001, St. Paul District, U.S. Army corps of Engineers archaeologist Virginia Gnabasik and Camp Ripley natural/cultural resource specialist Bill Brown conducted a Phase I cultural resources investigation of a proposed field artillery fire base west of Fort Greely Road and a proposed drop zone northeast of the intersection of Cody and Normandy Roads at Camp Ripley Training Site. Parallel east-west transects were walked over each area. No cultural resources were found at either area. Based on the results of the fieldwork, no historic properties are located in either area. It is recommended that use of the areas for a fire base and a drop zone, with their attendant ground disturbance, should be allowed with no further cultural work being needed.

Mower

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Murray

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Erosion Control and Parking Lot Development in the H.C. Southwick WMA, Murray County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), in connection with proposed erosion control and parking lot development in the H.C. Southwick State Wildlife Management Area. The project is located in central Murray County, within the Prairie Lake archaeological region (2s). Field review, undertaken in early November of 2001, involved surface reconnaissance and shovel testing. The field investigations encompassed approximately two acres. The archaeological review concluded that there are no properties on or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP present within the area to be potentially affected by the undertaking.

Skaar, Kent A. (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Lake Shetek-Armstrong Bay, Murray County

The initial cultural resource investigators for this project were completed during 1998. These studies, which included preliminary records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examinations and limited subsurface shovel testing resulted in the identification of three previously unrecorded American Indian Heritage sites, site 21MU0057, the Shetek-Armstrong Access Site I, site 21MU0058, the Shetek-Armstrong Access Site II, and site 21MU0059, the Shetek-Armstrong Access Site III, located in-part within the boundaries of the approximately seven acre PWA parcel and the broadly defined limits of the potential PWA development corridor. Based upon these data, it was recommended that the effort be made to avoid or reduce the potential effect of the proposed PWA development on these cultural resource properties. However, it was further recommended that should avoidance not be prudent or feasible, additional archaeological field studies would be required prior to further development planning in order to fully define the nature, condition, and potential significance of the three documented cultural resource properties. Following the concurrence of the SHPO and the OSA, property evaluation studies were completed, as recommended, within each of the defined three American Indian heritage properties during 1999. These studies, which included additional intensive subsurface shovel testing and limited formal test excavation, have determined that of the three documented sites contained within the proposed PWA project's APE, only one, Site 21MU0057 an apparent single component Late Prehistoric, Blue Earth Phase property, appears to retain sufficient integrity and exhibit sufficient research potential to potentially satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. It has therefore been recommended that further efforts be made to avoid or reduce the potential effect of the proposed PWA development on this significant cultural resource property. However, it has been further recommended that should complete avoidance of the defined site area not be possible, formal archaeological mitigation studies, including additional formal excavation, may be required prior to the initiation of the proposed development. The completed property investigations have determined that the remaining two properties, site 21MU0058, the Shetek-Armstrong Access Site II and site 21MU0059, the Shetek-Armstrong Access Site III, appear to represent sparse, apparent American Indian occupations of indeterminate cultural or temporal affiliation. Based upon these data it is recommended that Sites 21MU0058 and 21MU0059 do not appear to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP and therefore further consideration of these properties does not appear warranted. However, it is also recommended that should the boundaries of potential PWA development be subject to significant revision additional archaeological field studies may be required.

Nicollet

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

George, Douglas C. (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of an Entrance Sign, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of an area selected for an entrance sign was completed for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Fort Ridgely State Park. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in October 2000. The project area was confined to the side slope of CSAH's 29 and 30 and there was no potential for intact archaeological resources at this location. The project area is located within the National Register listed Fort Ridgely Historic Site and the Fort Ridgely State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic District. No contributing elements of these historic properties is contained within the project area and there will be no effect on them.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Horse Camp, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a proposed 7.5 acre horse camp area was completed for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation at Fort Ridgely State Park. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society in November 2000. No archaeological deposits were identified within the project area. The project area is located within the National Register listed Fort Ridgely Historic Site and immediately west of site 21NL0008, the Fort Ridgely Mounds and Fort site. The project area is also located immediately west of the Fort Ridgely CCC/Rustic Style Historic District. After completion of the project, state parks decided not to develop the proposed horse camp at the selected location near the historic fort. Review of the project area indicated that there would be no effect to the Fort Ridgely Historic site 21NL008 in terms of archaeology. Visual impacts to the historic site and Fort Ridgely State Park CCC/Rustic Style Historic District were not assessed because of project cancellation.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Reconstruction of CSAH 5 Between Little Rock Creek and CSAH 9, Ridgely and West Newton townships, Nicollet County, Minnesota

The Nicollet County Public Works Department is proposing to widen, resurface and partially realign a nearly three miles long segment of CSAH 5 in Ridgely and West Newton Townships. Several segments of CSAH 5 have already been inventoried for cultural resources in connection with earlier reconstruction projects. Anticipating that the State Historic Preservation Office would recommend an inventory survey also for this project, Nicollet County retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct such an investigation. A visual reconnaissance was completed during the month of October, 2000, under the direction of Christina Harrison. Almost all of the survey area is under active cultivation, including those areas most likely to have archaeological potential. The few areas that were vegetation-covered all featured excellent subsoil exposure along eroding banks, eroded cattle trails or other disturbed areas including clusters of weathered gopher mounds. Survey conditions were excellent, generally providing between 80 and 95% surface exposure on the fall-plowed and rain-washed fields and at least 50% subsoil exposure along eroding banks and cattle trails -- exposure that eliminated the need for supplemental shovel testing. Results proved negative in all but one small area which is located at the western end, north of the existing road and a short distance east of Little Rock Creek. Here, the plowed surface yielded a single lithic item: the proximal end of a fairly large secondary flake of Swan River Chert. The flake has a distinct bulb of percussion and also appears to have been deliberately snapped in order to create a graver tip. Close-interval visual inspection of the surrounding area proved completely negative. The evidence will be curated, along with the pertinent field notes, at the Minnesota Historical Society. Some older farmsteads are located along the route, none of them, however, close enough to be either physically or visually impacted by the proposed undertaking. The lithic find spot was identified outside the proposed zone of impact. As an isolated find from a very disturbed context, the item would not, in any case, be considered significant enough to warrant further study or protection. This fact, along with the negative results of the rest of the survey, indicate that the proposed project can proceed as planned without any risk of impact on significant cultural resources.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for Proposed Reconstruction of C.S.A.H. 5 Between Trunk Highway 4 and Little Rock Creek, Ridgely Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota

The Nicollet County Public Works Department is proposing to widen, resurface and partially realign an approximately three mile long stretch of C.S.A.H. 5 in Ridgely Township. The project encompasses the westernmost segment of this highway and extends from Trunk Highway 4 east to a point just west of Little Rock Creek. The creek crossing itself is not part of the project. Anticipating that the SHPO would recommend an archaeological survey for this project, Nicollet County retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct such an investigation. Almost all of the survey area is under active cultivation. The few areas that are vegetation-covered all featured excellent subsoil exposure along the eroding bluff slopes, deeply worn cattle trails or other disturbed areas such as clusters of weathered gopher mounds. The route was visually inspect twice under the direction of Christina Harrison, with a preliminary visual reconnaissance conducted on May 15, 2002, and a more intensive review completed during early June, once heavy rains had ensured optimal survey conditions. Visibility and surface exposure were excellent, with 100% surface exposure on the fall-plowed and rain-washed fields and at least 50% subsoil exposure along the eroding banks and cattle trails -- exposure that eliminated the need for supplemental shovel testing. The inspection was conducted at intervals close enough to ensure complete coverage. Results proved negative. Anticipating that the proposed undertaking may involve federal funding, ARS staff also reviewed the route for possible impact on historic structures that could warrant protection under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Some older farmsteads are located along the route and an old school, now serving as a town hall, stands near the eastern end of the survey route but none of these building/building clusters are close enough to the road to be either physically or visually impacted by the proposed undertaking which will involve very minor widening of the existing alignment.

Norman

Jackson, Michael A. (2000)

Norman County Bridge Replacement Project, Archeological Cultural Resources Survey, Norman County, Minnesota

On 29 April 2000, a Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted for a bridge replacement project in rural Norman County, Minnesota. A proposed bridge will be constructed north of an existing bridge (Norman County Bridge No. 2580) which is located along County Road 161 and spans the Marsh River in west-central Norman County. The project consisted of a linear right-of-way measuring approximately 800 x 150 ft. The archaeological cultural resources survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface and the excavation of three shovel tests in the project area. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified as a result of the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work.

Jackson, Michael A. (2001)

Southeast Set-Back Levee Project Cultural Resources Survey, City of Ada, Norman County, Minnesota

On September 16, 2000, a Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted for a levee project located about one mile southeast of the city of Ada, Norman County, Minnesota. The work was conducted by the Department Anthropology, Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, for the Ada Economic Development Authority, Ada, Minnesota, at the behest of the SHPO. The proposed levee project is designed to aid the city of Ada in its efforts to protect itself from future flooding. An existing levee, which measures about 25-ft wide by 5-ft high by 1-mile long, is present in the project area and occupies much of the survey area; present plans indicated the existing levee will be leveled and regraded. The archaeological survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface in the project area. Ground surface visibility was excellent (ca. 75%) north of the levee, because this area consisted mostly of agricultural fields that had been recently tilled. Ground surface visibility was substantially less (ca. 5%) south of the existing levee, because this area consisted of a riparian belt along the Wild Rice River. Soils in the project area were typically black clay, indicative of glacial Lake Agassiz sediments. Since there is no potential for buried archaeological sites in such a setting, no shovel testing was conducted. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified as a result of the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work. Please note that concurrence with these findings and recommendations by the appropriate state and/or federal review authorities must occur before construction work may proceed.

Kordecki, Cynthia (2000)

Hendrum Wastewater Treatment Facility Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey, Norman County, Minnesota

On 8 June 2000, a Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted for a wastewater treatment facilities repair project north of Hendrum in Norman County, Minnesota for Widseth, Smith, Nolting of Crookston, MN. The proposed wastewater treatment pond site is located east of two existing pond cells. The project area consists of approximately 12 acres of level, cultivated land abutting the Wild Rice River. The archaeological cultural resources survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface and cutbank exposures in the project area. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified as a result of the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work.

Olmsted

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on a Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along the Route of the Proposed Badger Run Trunk Sanitary Sewer, City of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota

In the Spring of 2001, Archaeological Research Services was retained by Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. to conduct a cultural resource reconnaissance survey along the route proposed for the construction of the Badger Run Trunk Sanitary Sewer in the city of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota. The sewer will follow the course of Badger Run which joins Bear Creek to feed the South Fork of the Zumbro River. According to the information provided by SEH, the proposed project will use an open trench method of construction to depths that will vary from 13 to 21 feet. For the sake of consistency and adequate overall coverage, ARS staff maintained a survey corridor width of approximately 75 feet all along the route. Field work was preceded by a records and literature review. Several archaeological sites have been identified along Bear Creek, but none, so far, in the immediate vicinity of the project route. Due to very rainy weather and high water levels, the field inspection could not be completed until the end of May. Most of the review involved visual inspection of steeply eroded creek banks and numerous existing subsoil exposure all along

the creek plain. One higher terrace required shovel testing. All results were negative. The investigation was conducted by Christina Harrison who was assisted, in the field, by John Strot. The negative results of this survey indicate that the proposed undertaking would not impact any archaeological resources.

Johnson, Craig M. and Elizabeth Abel (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Replacement of Bridge 89182 over the South Fork of the Zumbro River and the Realignment of County Road 125, Rochester Township, Olmsted County (S.P. 55-598-42)

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by personnel from Mn/DOT's Cultural Resources Unit for the replacement of Bridge 89182 over the South Fork of the Zumbro River and the realignment of the CR 125 approaches to the bridge. Shovel testing located one lithic scatter site, 21OL0026, on the east side of the river, north of the present road. Three of the four shovel tests in the archaeological APE yielded flaked stone artifacts including one biface and 12 flakes of Grand Meadow and Prairie du Chien cherts. These materials were found between the surface and 60 cmbs, with a concentration in a 20 centimeter zone between 30 and 50 cmbs. A light scatter of historic artifacts consisting of coal, wire nails, glass and ceramics was also found with some of the Precontact artifacts. Stratigraphy in the shovel tests indicate that there is an abrupt boundary between the upper artifact-bearing zone of black to dark brown silt loam and the lower, culturally sterile brown silt loam at about 50 to 55 cmbs. This indicates that the upper stratum containing the Precontact and historic artifacts represents a recent fill episode, most likely associated with the construction of CR 125 and/or landscaping of the Mayowood grounds. Therefore, site 21OL0026 lacks integrity and is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Otter Tail

Gonsior, LeRoy (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Lake Emma Observation Blind, Glendalough State Park, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a proposed observation blind project for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation on Lake Emma in Glendalough State Park, was completed in July, 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. The survey identified the Glendalough State Park #11 site (21OT0148) which is comprised of a single Precontact period lithic artifact. The artifact was from redeposited contexts. Shovel testing around the site within the construction limits yielded no additional cultural materials. The project will not alter soils that are not on steep slope or disturbed. A No Properties finding is recommended since no intact portions of the Glendalough State Park #11 site will be impacted.

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Sunset Lake Observation Blind, Glendalough State Park, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

Reconnaissance survey of a proposed observation blind project for the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation on Sunset Lake in Glendalough State Park was completed in July, 2000. The survey was completed by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program. No cultural resources were identified by the survey and a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Jensen, Todd L. and Patricia A. Trocki (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Iverson Lake and Hansel Lake Rest Areas Along I94, Otter Tail County, Minnesota (S.P. 5680-121)

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed and existing Iverson Lake Rest Areas, and of the existing Hansel Lake Rest Area along Interstate 94 south of Fergus Falls in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. Personnel from Foth & Van Dyke conducted this survey on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Transportation in August of 2001. The Phase I archaeological survey of the existing eastbound Iverson Lake Rest Area and the existing westbound Hansel Lake Rest Area demonstrated that both rest areas have been heavily disturbed by construction activities. The proposed westbound Iverson Lake Rest Area has been partially disturbed by a sprinkler system, sewer pipeline, and gas pipeline; however several areas appear to be undisturbed. A total of 155 shovel tests were excavated in the existing/proposed rest areas and no cultural material was identified. The survey identified no new Pre-Contact or Post-Contact archaeological sites. No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Raab, Holly, Peggy Boden and James F. Rust (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance for the Blue Heron Bay Project

In August of 2002, R. Murray Partnership contracted with 4G Consulting to conduct a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of an approximately 247-acre parcel of land. The area consists of the land forming a small peninsula bordering Blue Heron Bay to the north and west and the land bordering the bay to the east. The reconnaissance was requested in partial fulfillment of the preparation for an Environmental Assessment. A literature review was completed at the MnSHPO prior to the fieldwork in order to identify any previously recorded archaeological or historical sites in the proximity of the project area. No previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the boundaries of the survey area. Further document research was conducted at the Otter Tail County Historical Society and Museum and the Otter Tail County Courthouse Records Office. A relative of the early twentieth-century farmers on a portion of the property, the Lillis family, named Lef Lillis of Silver Bay, Minnesota, was interviewed by phone on September 15, 2002. Local research and fieldwork was conducted from September 3-6, 2002. Pedestrian survey was completed in all areas not marked as protected wetland. Two historic farmsteads and one hunting cabin were examined, measured, photographed and described, and sketch maps were produced. Shovel testing was carried out in areas selected by the Principal Investigator. No prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the survey. The two farmsteads and the hunting cabin do not meet the criteria for eligibility to be listed on the NRHP. No further archaeological or historical investigations are recommended prior to the commencement of construction activity.

Sather, Dean T. (2002)

Cultural Resources Survey of the Adair Acres Development Lots in Girard Township, Ottertail County, Minnesota

A cultural resource survey was conducted within the boundaries of a proposed property development in Girard Township, Otter Tail County Minnesota. The project is located near the southern shore of West Battle Lake. The proposed project concerns the development of Adair Acres, an area comprising eighteen acres, into thirteen

individual residential lots. The archaeological investigation consisted of pedestrian survey and shovel testing within the proposed project boundaries. Two features were identified during the investigation. One shallow depression and one potential mound (21OT0149) were recorded. Shovel testing was performed in and around the shallow depression while no invasive investigation of the mound feature was undertaken. No evidence for significant intact cultural resources of either the historic or prehistoric periods was recovered during shovel testing.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit South Turtle Lake Public Water Access, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including a preliminary archaeological and historical field assessment, surface investigations, and shovel testing, were completed in October of 2000. The initial reviews indicate that the proposed property acquisition and facility expansion along the northern shore of South Turtle Lake would potentially affect a Pre-Contact American Indian heritage site, Site 21OT0150, the South Turtle Lake Access Site. Additional investigations designed to assess the nature and integrity of the cultural deposit demonstrated that the South Turtle Lake Access Sited does not possess sufficient research potential or internal integrity to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. It is therefore recommended that the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing South Turtle Lake PWA proceed as planned. No further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is modified.

Pennington

Mulholland, Susan C. (2000)

Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls (FERC No. 11546), Pennington County, Minnesota

This cultural resource management plan provides for the management of historic properties eligible for the NRHP in the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project of Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota (FERC No. 11546, SHPO No. 92-1751 and 96-2124PA). It is administered by the Director of the Utilities of the city of Thief River Falls. The APE is considered to be the present shoreline of the reservoir at the ordinary high-water mark plus the area of the hydroelectric facility. Survey for historic properties has been completed, although consultation is still in progress. The hydroelectric facilities (including the dam and generating facilities) are not eligible for the National Register. Survey identified 18 archaeological sites, five of which are addressed in this plan (21PE0002, 21PE0014, 21PE0017, 21PE0018 and 21PE0019). One site was evaluated as eligible for the National Register, 21PE0019; the other four have not been evaluated. The sites will be monitored for impacts from erosion; additional activities including evaluation will be considered on a case by case basis if effects of the project are identified. If unreported sites area discovered, the City will consult with MnSHPO and other interested parties for appropriate treatment. Consultation will be conducted with the Red Lake Band of Chippewa for tribal concerns and with other appropriate consulting parties.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2001)

Supplement To: Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls, (FERC No. 11546) Pennington County, Minnesota

This supplement to the cultural resource management plan provides data on four pre-Contact archaeological sites within the area of potential effect of the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project of Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota (FERC No. 11546, SHPO No 92-1751 and 96-2124PA). The four sites were identified during Phase I survey in 1996 and listed as historic properties potentially eligible for the NRHP in the CRMP. Two were considered probably eligible for the NR based on results of the Phase I survey and two were recommended for evaluation to determine eligibility. Evaluation of these four sites was ordered by the FERC after review of the CRMP, issued on October 25, 2000. Phase II evaluations were conducted on the four sites (21PE0002, 21PE0014, 21PE0017 and 21PE0018) in August 2001 by the Duluth Archaeology Center. A total of eight excavation units were placed, with additional shovel testing conducted to determine site boundaries. All four sites contain good integrity of the sediment and cultural deposits. However, one site, 21PE0017, appears to contain relatively limited and sparse cultural deposits; it is recommended as not eligible for the NR. The other three sites are recommended as eligible for the NR under criterion D, the potential to contribute knowledge. Site 21PE0002, Squaw Point, is additionally recommended under Criterion A, association with a person of local and regional importance, Chief and Elder Monsimoh or Mozomo. Minimal shoreline erosion was observed at the sites. These three sites should be protected and/or mitigated under the provision of the CRMP when impacts from the undertaking are noted.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer (2002)

Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites in the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project, Pennington County, Minnesota

A standard Phase II archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted August 2001, on behalf of the Thief River Falls Utilities Department. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing of the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project requires consideration of project effects on historic properties eligible for the National Register. The project area is along the Thief and Red Lake Rivers in the city of Thief River Falls, Pennington County, Minnesota. Phase I survey located cultural material in 18 localities; only 6 were recommended for additional consideration. Two of the six localities of unknown potential, 21PE0013 and 21PE0019 were evaluated previously. The remaining four sites were evaluated in this project: 21PE0002, 21PE0014, 21PE0017, 21PE0018. Sites 21PE0002 and 21PE0018 are large sites containing abundant materials. Multiple occupation zones including Initial and Terminal Woodland contexts are indicated. The potential for information is relatively high, particularly given the association of 21PE002 with a locally important person. Therefore these sites are recommended as eligible for the National Register. Site 21PE0014 appears to be associated with 21PE0018 and is also recommended as eligible. However, 21PE0017 contains less significant deposits. Only sparse materials were recovered and a general Woodland context indicated by the ceramics. The site is also fairly limited in extent. It is recommended as not eligible for the National Register.

Pine

George, Douglas (2002)

Proposed Septic System Project at Head of the Rapids Group Camp in St. Croix State Park, Pine County, Minnesota - Cultural Landscape Discussion

This is a brief report discussing cultural landscape issues as they relate to this proposed septic system and drain field project and potential effects on the St. Croix Recreational Demonstration Area. Based upon the nature and placement of the proposed construction for the Head of the Rapids Group Camp septic system and drain field project, it is recommended that the project will have no effect on the St. Croix National Recreational Demonstration Area National Historic Landmark. While some temporary alterations of the soils will occur during construction, these will be of short-term duration and will disappear when settling and revegetation occurs. Camp users will not be aware of the new drain field and proper, and effective operation of the septic system will provide better operation of the camp sanitation facilities.

Lyon, Mollie (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Sewage Treatment System, Head of the Rapids Group Camp, St. Croix State Park, Pine County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 5 acres of property on behalf of the MnDNR in December, 2001. The MnDNR is receiving state funding to reconstruct portions of the existing sewage treatment system in St. Croix State Park in Pine County, Minnesota. The objective of this Phase I archaeological survey was to identify whether cultural resources were present within the project area. The archaeological survey focused on areas within the APE that were assessed as having a greater probability of containing significant, intact archaeological resources. Summit completed literature and archival research at the Minnesota SHPO and the MHS on December 6, 2001. The archaeological field work was carried out on December 7, 2001. Field methodology and procedures followed appropriate state and federal guidelines and met the requirements of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. A walkover and shovel testing were conducted as appropriate throughout the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. No cultural resources were identified in the project area during Summit's field investigation. In addition, soil profiles indicated a low probability that the project area contains significant, intact archaeological resources. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological survey, Summit recommends no further archaeological investigation of this project area.

Polk

Florin, Frank (2001)

Additional Phase II Testing at 21PL49 Near the City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, US Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct additional Phase II testing in a 2.2-acre woodlot adjacent to 21PL0049 as part of Modification P00001 for the Corps' flood protection measures at the city of East Grand Forks in Polk County, Minnesota. The purpose of Phase II testing was to determine the extent, integrity, and NRHP eligibility of 21PL0049 within the woodlot. The Corps and the city of East Grand Forks, Minnesota are the project sponsors. The site contains Prairie Archaic and Late Prehistoric components. The Prairie Archaic component yielded conventional radiocarbon dates of 5680 +/- 40 B.P. The site was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP, the SHPO concurred. Phase II testing methods in the 2.2-acre woodlot adjacent to 21PL0049 included pedestrian survey and shovel tests. The results of testing indicated that 21PL0049 extends into the woodlot and retains integrity. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from this portion of the site indicated that a Late Prehistoric component is present. The stratigraphic position of non-diagnostic artifacts suggests an earlier undefined component is also present. The site is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. It is recommended that Phase III mitigation be conducted if the site will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. During Phase II testing of the woodlot, additional artifacts were incidentally discovered in the adjacent agricultural fields north, east, and west of the woodlot. These artifacts appear to be associated with 221PL0049 based on their proximity to the site. A pedestrian survey was conducted in 1999 on the terraces where the artifacts were incidentally discovered adjacent to the woodlot. A single findspot (21PL0052) was the only site identified. However, based on the artifacts discovered on the ground surface in this area during the current investigation, the previous survey appears to be inadequate. It is likely that an extension of 21PL0049 or other unidentified/buried sites are present on these terraces. It is recommended that the terraces be resurveyed. The survey should include pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing and deep coring.

Florin, Frank (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Phase II Site Evaluations for Flood Protection Measures at East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, US Army Corps of engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation at ten project areas and Phase II testing a four prehistoric sites for the Corps' flood protection measures at the city of East Grand Forks in Polk County, Minnesota. The Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted at two proposed borrow areas, three alternative levee alignments, three alternate Heartsville Coulee diversion channel alignments, and two construction work areas. Phase II testing was conducted at prehistoric sites 21PL0070, 21PL0071, 21PL0072 and 21PL0074 to determine their eligibility for the NRHP. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. Fieldwork was conducted from November 5 to 11, 2001 and May 3 to July 11, 2002. The Phase I investigation included a literature search, pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Phase II included a literature search, close-interval pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and excavation units. Deep testing was conducted in portions of the project area where project-related construction activities may extend to a depth of three meters. Mr. David Mather conducted the analysis of selected faunal material. The Phase I investigation resulted in the identification of two prehistoric sites (an un-numbered bison bone deposit and 21PL0075), and the recovery of additional artifacts associated with site 21PL0057. Site 21PL0075 is a projectile point findspot and is not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21PL0057 an Archaic and Late Prehistoric habitation site and the bison bone deposit are recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation. Phase II evaluation determined that sites 21PL0070, a Late Prehistoric habitation, and 21PL0071, a Sandy Lake and Late Prehistoric habitation, were not eligible for the NRHP. Sites 21PL0072 a Late Prehistoric habitation and 21PL0074 a Middle Woodland and Late Prehistoric habitation were determined to be eligible for the NRHP and avoidance or Phase III mitigation was recommended. Two radiocarbon dates were done on bone from site 21PL0072 and resulted in 2 sigma calibrated results of A.D. 890 to 1020 and A.D. 970 to 1040.

Jackson, Michael A. (2002)

Archaeological Survey of Three Locations Along Polk County State Aid Highway 6, Polk County, Minnesota

On 23 February 2002, an archaeological survey was conducted at three locations within an 11.5 mile long corridor where the Polk County Highway Department is planning to widen CSAH 6, Polk County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey of these locations was requested by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. Each survey area measured a maximum of 2500 x 160 feet, or a total of about 26.5 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface in the three survey locations. No shovel tests were excavated because ground surface visibility was sufficient to identify any archaeological sites that might be present. No artifacts or archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further archeological work.

Kordecki, Cynthia (2000)

Polk County Bridge Replacement Project Archaeological Cultural Resources Survey, Polk County, Minnesota

On 25 May 2000, a Class III cultural resources inventory was conducted for a bridge replacement project in rural Polk County, Minnesota. A proposed bridge will be constructed south of an existing bridge (Polk County Bridge No. 4249) which is located on a county road and spans the Hill River in Eastern Polk County. The project area consisted of a linear right-of-way approximately 660 meters by 30-40 meters. The archaeological cultural resources survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface and cutbank exposures in the project area. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified as a result of the survey. Based on these negative findings it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work.

Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Division of Wildlife, Erskine WMA-Badger Lake PWA, Polk County, Minnesota

The initial cultural resource investigations for this project were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program between March and September 2000. These studies, which included preliminary records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examinations, and limited subsurface shovel testing, revealed the presence of a single, previously documented American Indian heritage site, Site 21PL0014, located in-part within the broadly defined limits of the potential PWA development corridor. These preliminary investigations have also determined that there are no potentially significant standing structures or historic properties located within the project's defined APE and further historical field studies do not therefore appear warranted. The data generated as a result of the initial archaeological field studies completed during 2000 have determined that as presently defined, the remnant portion of Site 21PL0014 appears to be comprised of a sparse scatter of cultural materials of indeterminate temporal or cultural affiliation, contained entirely within the surface sediments completely altered as a result of long-term agricultural cultivation. On the basis of these data, the Badger Lake Site, as currently defined, does not appear to exhibit sufficient research potential or internal stratigraphic integrity to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However, given the limited scope of the completed field studies and the presence of potentially unaltered Holocene terrain within the narrow densely wooded Badger Lake shoreline fringe, it is recommended that additional formal archaeological field studies be completed in an effort to fully evaluate the nature, condition and significance of the potentially affected heritage site should the proposed Badger Lake PWA facility continue to be considered for development.

Pope

Nienow, Jeremy L. and Kim Breakey (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of C.S.A.H. 31 between T.H. 28 and C.S.A.H. 24, Pope County, Minnesota

The Pope County Highway Department is proposing improvements to CSAH 31 between TH 25 and CSAH 24. Pope County contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of selected areas along both sides of CSAH 31. Fieldwork was conducted on August 15, 16, and 22, 2002 by Jeremy L. Nienow and Kari Johnson. Mr. Nienow was the Field Director. Five survey areas, starting at TH 28 and extending north to CSAH 24 within the CSAH 31 project corridor, consisting of uplands, hillcrests, and some gradual slopes, were Phase I archaeologically surveyed. Pedestrian surveys were conducted in plowed fields and areas of sufficient surface visibility, with the remainder of the areas being shovel tested. A total of 97 shovel tests were excavated within the project area. Two artifacts were collected; a fragment of quartz shatter from pedestrian survey and a chert tertiary flake from shovel testing. Both artifacts were designated as isolated finds and given site numbers 21PO0027 and 21PO0026 respectively by the Minnesota OSA. No further work is recommended within the CSAH 31 project corridor between TH 28 and CSAH 24 at this time.

Ramsey

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Hajic, Edwin R. (2002)

Landform Sediment Assemblages in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Cloud to St. Paul, for Support of Cultural Resource Investigations

See Hennepin County.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

A Cultural History of the Islands of the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2001)

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 7 (21RA0047) in Preparation for the Armstrong House Relocation for the Smith Avenue Transit Hub, City of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

During the week of August 6, 2001, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase II archaeological survey of Site 7 (21RA0047) located on Chestnut Street in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The city of St. Paul, with assistance from the FHWA and the MnDOT plans to develop a new transit facility within St. Paul, known as the Smith Avenue Transit Hub. In preparation for the construction of the transit facility, the Armstrong House (a.k.a. the Armstrong-Quinlan House), a National Register property, will be moved from the center of the proposed Transit Hub site to Site 7. The selected site is at present, a parking lot, on Chestnut Street. The objective of the evaluation of Site 7 was to determine whether intact archaeological deposits of potential significance survive within the project's APE. Based on a review of the previously completed literature search, only one portion of the site was recommended for evaluation. A blacksmith shop, located at 227 Chestnut Street, was believed to have the greatest potential to yield archaeological resources that would provide sufficient research focus to be considered NRHP eligible. The archaeological fieldwork consisted of the demarcation of the blacksmith shop on the surface of the parking lot and the excavation and documentation of two backhoe trenches within the areas of the former shop. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. During the evaluation of Site 7, trenching revealed the stone foundations of two structures within the APE (Site 21RA0047). These foundations are associated with a late-nineteenth-century building located at 227 Chestnut that predates the blacksmith shop and a dwelling/store located at 225 Chestnut. No features associated with the former blacksmith shop were documented. The present investigation indicates that mid-twentieth-century demolition activities have destroyed the former blacksmith shop and impacted the site's stratigraphic integrity to the north and west of the documented structures resulting in an absence of associated features. The Phase II investigation therefore indicates that Site 7 lacks archaeological resources that would provide sufficient research focus to be considered eligible for the National Register and hence The 106 Group recommends no additional archaeological research for Site 7.

Renville

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Saint Louis

Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser (2001)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Gonsior, LeRoy (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Side Lake Beach Site (21SL274), the Sturgeon Lake Site (21SL842), and the County Road 915 Site (21SL771), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation, is constructing a new contact station at McCarthy Beach State Park in St. Louis County. The project consists of: placing the new structure over the footprint of the previous park residence/office; construction of a new entrance road with adjustments to the existing road system; parking lot; sidewalks; and a new septic system. The project is located within the previously identified Side Lake Beach site (21SL0274) and also within the Surgeon Lake site (21SL0842) and County Road 915 site (21SL0771) which were identified during the reconnaissance level cultural resource survey for this project. All three sites are located on an island landform feature that existed when Sturgeon Lake and Side Lake were connected as a part of a lake of approximately 7000 to 8000 acres during the Early Holocene. The Side Lake Beach site (21SL0274) is a multicomponent site with a predominantly Lake PaleoIndian component mixed with limited Middle Woodland deposits on the older, higher shoreline; there is an indeterminate Late Woodland and Middle Woodland Laurel component lying over an earlier undetermined component on the current shoreline of Side Lake. The reconnaissance survey and two stages of evaluation recovered two lanceolate projectile points (reworked), copper perforators, and large quantities of FCR which were apparently used in hearths and for stone boiling activities. The lithic assemblage is compared to a model from the "Mille Lacs area" of east-central Minnesota that suggests a preference for siltstone and rhyolite use during the PaleoIndian period. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the Sturgeon Lake site (21SL0842) or the County Road 915 site (21SL0771), however, the lithic pattern also tends to suggest a PaleoIndian component at both of these sites.

Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Embarrass Heritage Trail in the Township of Embarrass (2001-688-H) St. Louis County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was requested for a portion of the proposed Embarrass Heritage Trail north of County Road 615 in Embarrass

Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve construction of approximately 1.5 miles from County Road 615 north and west to meet an existing bituminous trail. However, only the area closest to the Embarrass River to the west was included in the survey. The project was reviewed by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Much of the project area is untestable as a result of shallow saturated sediments or extremely rocky soils. Only twelve shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. Numerous farmsteads in the area are listed on the SHPO History/Architecture database; a couple are also listed on the NRHP. The Phyla Farmstead is adjacent to the southern part of the trail and immediately south of the surveyed area. However, no materials associated with that property were identified during survey. The structures are located south of the project and probably do not extend into the project area. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 116 (The Echo Trail) in the Township of Morse (S.P. 69-716-08), St. Louis County, Minnesota

The SHPO requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed reconstruction of CSAH 116 (the Echo Trail) in Morse Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve reconstruction of approximately 2.5 miles from 2.4 miles north of CSAH 88 north to 0.5 miles north of County Road 803; several realignments are included. The project area was examined by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Much of the project areas is untestable as a result of shallow to no sediments over bedrock, saturated sediments, and rocky sediments. Only four shovel tests were placed, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No cultural materials or surface indications of archaeological sites were recovered or observed. The Echo Trail is considered an historic property, associated with Northern Minnesota Logging, the Superior National Forest, resort/recreation contexts and regional transportation. However, only the central portion of the trail (about 12.2 miles) is considered eligible for the NRHP. The project area is outside this segment and this portion of the Echo Trail is considered not eligible. A No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Mulholland, Susan C., George Rapp, Stephen L. Mulholland, Russell Rothe, and James K. Huber (2001)

Site/Environmental Correlations in Northeastern Minnesota

See Cook County.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and Robert C. Donahue (2002)

Archaeological Evaluation of the Kubow Site on Fish Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted on a site at Fish Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The site (21SL0263) was on a lease lot where permission for construction had been requested by the lessee; a site had been recorded on the property in 1990. Additional survey was conducted to determine site boundaries as the earlier survey had been restricted to 15 meters of the ordinary high water mark of the reservoir. The construction was proposed for a house with attached garage 30 meters inland; a separate garage is proposed adjacent to the access road. One additional positive shovel test was found inland from the reservoir shoreline. One unit placed there yielded a Late PaleoIndian broken and reworked point/knife as well as sparse lithics. This area is extremely small and bounded by disturbed or sloping ground; it is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. The second unit was placed in the site area identified on the reservoir shoreline. Cultural materials were more abundant and concentrated in the 10-15 cm depth. This site area is recommended as eligible for the National Register. The proposed construction will not affect this area but no future development is recommended on this site area.

Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland (2002)

Public Archaeological Excavation at the Palm Greenhouse of Glensheen, Duluth, Minnesota

On May 5, 2001, personnel of the former Archaeometry Laboratory of the University of Minnesota Duluth conducted a limited excavation on the grounds of Glensheen in Duluth. The excavation unit was placed in the approximate location of the entrance to the palm greenhouse, as determined by plans of the grounds. The unit was excavated to 70 cm depth and contained relatively few artifacts. Brick and concrete were recovered; fragments of marble flooring suggest a relatively elaborate building. Sediment conditions were consistent with the reported dismantling of the building and back-filling of the area. The floor level was not reached and appears from blueprints to be sunken below the old land surface. Future excavations should be deeper and larger with little to no screening of the fill material. Although weather conditions were poor, approximately three dozen people viewed the excavation.

Richner, Jeffrey J. (2002)

Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area

See Koochiching County.

An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001

See Koochiching County.

Trocki, Patricia (2001)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Vermilion Lake Boarding School (21SL0902) and an Ojibwe Mass Grave on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation

Personnel from Foth & Van Dyke conducted a Phase I survey of the Vermilion Lake Indian Boarding School (21SL0902) on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota, between September 11 and September 15, 2001. One goal of the Phase I survey was to identify and map near surface and surface features of the boarding school structures. The second goal of the survey was to assess the potential to locate a mass grave on Everetts Point using geophysical techniques. The project area is on a peninsula between Everetts Bay and Pike Bay. The Vermilion Lake Boarding School is located on Sucker Point and originally consisted of at least 15 buildings. The mass grave contains an unknown number of individuals although it could contain as many as 100 individuals believed

to have died from influenza during the 1918 epidemic. The exact location is unknown although several tribal elders have indicated a general location on Everetts Point. The Phase I investigation of the Vermilion Lake Boarding School (21SL0902) resulted in the identification of three building remnants, including the power house and barn, as well as two sidewalk segments associated with the main school buildings. The boarding school represents an important period of history of the Bois Forte Reservation, however it does not meet National Register criteria because the building and school grounds lack integrity. Thick vegetation and magnetic interference from the abundant, naturally occurring rocks prevented the use of non-invasive geophysical techniques to identify the possible mass grave. No surface indications of a mass grave were identified during a pedestrian survey; however, earthen berms were identified. The berms may represent a vegetable storage cellar for crops harvested by the boarding school children from nearby garden plots. The only way to definitively identify the location of the mass grave in this area, given the existing geology and vegetation, and given the state-of-the-art technology, is to perform subsurface testing. Foth & Van Dyke was not authorized to perform such testing, therefore, the exact location remains speculative.

Scott

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Prior Lake/Savage New High School Project, (Independent School District 719), Savage, Scott County, Minnesota

The Prior Lake/Savage School District (Independent School District 719) intends to build a new high school on a site located in Savage, Scott County, Minnesota. During Late May of 2001 Archaeological Research Services conducted a cultural resource reconnaissance survey within the proposed project area. The proposed undertaking will involve the construction of a new high school building with parking for students, staff and visitors as well as associated access roads, athletic and recreational facilities. Site grading will involve the removal of some trees but a number of wooded areas will be retained as green space. The review was conducted in compliance with state and federal guidelines. It was performed by Christina Harrison and John Strot. The farmed segments of the area have been under cultivation for many decades and are quite deeply disturbed. All provided excellent surface visibility. Around the old farmstead, some fallow garden areas and sparse hay fields still featured 50% or better ground and subsoil exposure due to excessive bioturbation and the presence of numerous tracks left by horses and all-terrain vehicles. Wooded uplands were surface inspected and then shovel tested wherever the terrain was level, located near water, and lacking in subsoil exposure such as windfalls and animal burrows. Results were negative except in NW Sec. 23 where two retouched chert flakes, found in close proximity, appear to be the remnants of a sparse lithic scatter. Two visual inspections, conducted along transects spaced at 3-4 meter intervals and separated by a few days of heavy rainfall, failed to produce any other evidence -- an indication that the cultural deposit has been completely plowed though and is unlikely to hold further research potential. The site has been recorded as the High School Overlook Site, 21SC0083, a lithic scatter. The negative results elsewhere in the study area also indicated that the proposed development can take place without any threat to archaeological resources.

Lyon, Mollie M. (2000)

Little Rapids (21SC27) Mapping Methodology

A letter report summarizing the individuals involved, and field and mapping methodology used to map the Little Rapids Site, 21SC0027, in May of 2000.

Lyon, Mollie M., Dave Maki, Geoff Jones and Andrew J. Schmidt (2000)

Geophysical Testing at the Pond Mound Site (21SC22) in Scott County, Minnesota

On April 18 and April 24, 2000 The 106 Group Ltd., in collaboration with Archaeo-Physics, LLC, conducted non-invasive geophysical testing of Mounds 25 through 28 at the Pond Mound Site (21SC0022) in Scott County, Minnesota. Large heavy buses and other vehicles have been parking in the area where Mound 28 is reported to exist, but is no longer visible on the ground surface. The purpose of this geophysical survey was to investigate whether any subsurface features exist that correlate with the reported location of Mound 28. The information provided by this geophysical survey will be used by the Shakopee Mdewakanton Dakota Community and Murphy's Landing to prevent further deterioration of Mound 28 by vehicle parking. Geophysical results, while somewhat ambiguous due to poor signal-to-noise ration caused by complex geological conditions, indicate that magnetic and resistance anomalies exist in proximity to the reported location of Mound 28. The geophysical results, in conjunction with what has been previously documented about the location of Mound 28, support the recommendation that appropriate actions should be taken to avoid further impacts to these features. This report is a collaborative effort between The 106 Group, Ltd., and Archaeo-Physics, LLC. It presents the geophysical methodology, cultural and environmental background of the project area, overview of the Pond Mound Site and the results and interpretations of the geophysical survey.

Sherburne

Breakey, Kim and Jeremy Nienow (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Lake Fremont, Sherburne County, Minnesota

Through a DNR granting program, Sherburne County was awarded approximately 113 acres on Fremont Lake for park purposes. A condition of the grant was to conduct a Phase I investigation of the property at the request of the SHPO. Sherburne County awarded the project to Schoell & Madson, Inc. in March of 2002. Mr. Jeremy Nienow was the Principal Investigator for the project. Fieldwork was conducted during the weeks of June 10th and 17th. The project consists primarily of previously cultivated fields, a large wetland, and an abandoned farm in the process of demolition and removal. The project area at Lake Fremont was thoroughly investigated by a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing. One positive shovel test was bracketed at close intervals and nothing more was found. The isolated find was assigned state site number 21SH0044. Nothing of cultural significance was discovered within the project area and no further work is recommended.

Grohnke, Ryan (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Eagle Lake Development, Big Lake, Sherburne County, Minnesota

Eagle Lake Resort and Golf Community contracted Loucks Associates in September 2002 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed Eagle Lake development in Big Lake, Minnesota. Eagle Lake Resort requested the survey based on a recommendation by the State Historic Preservation Office, which suggested an archaeological investigation pursuant to filing a completed EAW. Loucks Associates identified no archaeological properties within the APE. Surface

and subsurface disturbances associated with the creation and removal of an RV campground and subsequent land development has severely altered natural landforms. Therefore, no archaeological properties eligible for listing in the NRHP would be adversely affected by the proposed Eagle Lake development.

Hajic, Edwin R. (2002)

Landform Sediment Assemblages in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Cloud to St. Paul, for Support of Cultural Resource Investigations

See Hennepin County.

Sibley

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Stearns

Gold, Deborah (2002)

Osteological Analysis of Site 21-SN-0136: The St. Cloud State University Library Site Cemetery

This report presents the results of osteological analysis of the human skeletal remains found at the St. Cloud State University Library Site (21SN0136). This site was discovered in January 1999 during construction on the St. Cloud State University campus. The site was excavated by SCSU students under the direction of Professor Richard Rothaus, SCSU Department of History. Excavation revealed evidence of 21 grave shafts. Eleven of these grave shafts contained human bone; the remaining ten grave shafts were empty, indicating that these graves were removed from the cemetery at some earlier date. Human bone was also recovered from the soil disturbed by construction. This report presents osteological information on all human bone recovered at the site, including both the intact and disturbed portions of the site.

Hajic, Edwin R. (2002)

Landform Sediment Assemblages in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Cloud to St. Paul, for Support of Cultural Resource Investigations

See Hennepin County.

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within Frogtown Park, City of Cold Spring, Stearns County, Minnesota

The city of Cold Spring, Stearns County, Minnesota is proposing to improve recreational facilities at Frogtown Park, a 2.74 acre open space near the eastern edge of the city. The project would involve the adding of ball fields, parking, new pathways and a picnic shelter with restrooms. The park occupies a level terrace east of where Brewery Creek empties into the Sauk River. The city of Cold Spring retained Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis to conduct the cultural resource survey. Christina Harrison directed the study. Records and literature searches were conducted at SHPO, the Office of the State Archaeologist and the city of Cold Spring on October 22-23, 2001. While Precontact period sites are known to exist along the Sauk River and the history of Cold Spring suggest that 19th and early 20th century archaeological sites may exist along the same stream, none have as yet been identified in the vicinity of the project area. The field inspections were completed during the month of November. Judging by the results of visual inspection and shovel testing, the existing park is composed almost entirely of fill including all the soil deposits that would be impacted by the proposed park improvements. In view of the above it seems evident that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any impact on archaeological resources.

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Gold'n Plump Watermain Corridor, City of Cold Spring, Stearns County, Minnesota

The city of Cold Spring, Stearns County, Minnesota is proposing to construct 23,000 lineal feet of trunk watermain, two new water towers with booster stations and a new well and pumphouse. The northern portion of the project traverses a still predominantly rural area northeast of the city. Most of the southern portion follows existing road and railroad corridors within or adjacent to the southeastern city limits. The Sauk River, a tributary to the Mississippi River, flows through Cold Spring. The Gold'n Plump Watermain route crosses the river in two locations: at Main Street, in town and in a rural area approximately one mile further northeast. The new watermain will be hooked up to pipe segments that already are in place at each of these crossings. consequently, the trenching will not impact any areas immediately adjacent to the river. The city of Cold Spring retained Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis to conduct the cultural resource survey. Christina Harrison directed the study. Records and literature searches were conducted at SHPO, the Office of the State Archaeologist and the city of Cold Spring on October 22-23, 2001. The field inspections were completed during the month of November. All results proved negative. Although the Gold'n Plump Watermain crosses the Sauk River twice and archaeological sites are known to exist along this drainage, none were identified along the surveyed portions of the route, which will affect very narrow segments of the uplands near the river and none of the areas immediately adjacent to it. The negative results of the survey indicated that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any impact on archaeological resources.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Lakeridge Plat, Sauk Lake, Sauk Centre, Stearns County, Minnesota

A residential plat and access road is planned for 144 acres on the south shore of Sauk Lake, within Sauk Centre in Stearns County, Minnesota. This survey covered 76 acres. Survey techniques included surface reconnaissance followed by the excavation of shovel tests in areas of good potential for containing subsurface sites. Six pre-contact Native American archaeological sites were located. In addition, a portion of site 21SN0141, Native American earthworks and burial mounds, is located within the project area. Field Site A, the Lakeridge site (21SN0142), yielded ceramics, lithic flakes, and fire-cracked rock. Field Site B, the South Sauk Lake site (21SN0143), yielded lithic flakes and fire-cracked rock. Field Site C, the Oak Bluff site (21SN0144), yielded ceramics, lithic flakes and a lithic tool, and fire-cracked rock. Field Site D, the Sauk Hollow site (21SN0145), yielded ceramics, lithic flakes, a projectile point base, and fire-cracked rock. Field Site E, the Sauk Lake Bluff site (21SN0146), yielded ceramics, lithic flakes, two projectile points, and fire-cracked rock. Field Site F, the Sauk Lake East site (21SN0147), yielded ceramics, a projectile point, lithic flakes, faunal remains, and fire-cracked rock. The southern edges of all six sites have been impacted by on-going construction of East Lake Shore Drive, so the southern boundaries of the sites were placed at the north edge of the current construction. It is the opinion of the investigators that all six sites are potentially eligible to the NRHP. We recommend that Phase II intensive testing be conducted on all six sites to confirm NRHP eligibility and/or gather additional data to characterize the sites.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2002)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations - National Recreational Trail Program Project #011-00-3B, Birch Lake State Forest Non-Motorized Trail Expansion, Stearns County, Minnesota

This report describes Phase I reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, in connection with the expansion of the non-motorized recreational trail system in Birch Lake State Forest. The proposed undertaking will be funded in part through the National Recreational Trail Program administered by the Federal Highway Administration. Field review, undertaken in May of 2002, involved pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing. Survey efforts encompassed an approximate total of 15 acres. The review noted no properties eligible for inclusion on the NRHP within the areas to be potentially affected by the proposed trail development.

Rothaus, Richard M. (2002)

St. Cloud State University Library Site

The cemetery functioned from 1856 into 1864 as St. Cloud's first Protestant cemetery. These dates are confirmed by historical data and analysis of coffin hardware. The area was partially abandoned from the 1870's until the 1910's when housing was placed in the area. The cemetery was partially disturbed by the housing area and a parking lot built in the 1970's. Twenty-one grave shafts were excavated. Ten of these contained skeletal remains; eleven were empty. Other remains were recovered from areas disturbed by the construction of the James W. Miller Learning Resources Center. In total, the remains of as many as ten adults and six children were recovered. All graves were Euro-American. A total of 6153 objects were recovered. 898 of these objects were fragmentary, 600 were intact. Most wooden fragments from coffins were discarded and are not included in this count. All objects associated with graves date to the middle and late 19th century. Intrusions of other cultural material are presumably associated with residential use of the areas in the early and mid-twentieth centuries. This later material was not studied or systematically excavated. There is a strong possibility of additional graves in the unexcavated areas east and south of the excavated cemetery. A separate osteological report has been completed by Debra Gold. A selection of recovered items is curated at the Minnesota Historical Society. All skeletal remains and associated personal items have been re-interred at the North Star Cemetery, St. Cloud.

Stevens

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Swift

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford (2001)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Testing of the Campground Septic System Project Area within the Monson Lake State Park Campground Site (21SW14), Monson Lake State Park, Swift County, Minnesota

Cultural resource reconnaissance survey and intensive archaeological testing was completed at Monson Lake State Park for the MnDNR. Examination of a new septic system in the park picnic and campground area was undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society. Field review in 1999 and 2000 resulted in the identification of the Monson Lake State Park Campground site (21SW0014), which is located within the park picnic and campground areas. Avoidance of the site was determined not to be possible. Intensive archaeological testing in August and September of 2000 indicated that the septic system was to be placed in a portion of the Monson Lake State Park Campground site that had lost integrity due to plowing and past park construction activities. Other portions of the site to the west in the park campground and to the northwest along a peninsula into Monson Lake appear to have retained integrity and possess significant archaeological deposits that warrant preservation. Intact portions of the site will not be affected by the septic system project and no further archaeological work was recommended. Limited ceramic and lithic evidence recovered from the Monson Lake State Park Campground site suggest both Middle and Late Woodland occupations. The recovery of smoothed-surfaced ceramics might also suggest Plains Village habitation. It is also possible that a preceramic component

exists, but this was not verified by the limited testing. The recovery of lithic debitage made from exotic lithic material, namely obsidian, Hixton Quartzite, and Knife River Flint indicate transportation or trade into the area from both east and west. The project area is also located within the Monson Lake State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic District which comprises much of the state park. The park was developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration in the late 1930's. The septic system project will not affect the integrity of the rustic-style historic buildings or the cultural landscape associated with them since new construction is largely below ground.

Todd

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2002)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Little Sauk Lake Public Water Access, Todd County, Minnesota

The required cultural resource investigations for this project were completed by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit between September 1998 and July 2000. These studies, which included archaeological and historic records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing, resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian heritage site within the boundaries of the recently acquired seven-acre Little Sauk Lake PWA property. The site has been assigned site number 21TO0024 and designated the Little Sauk Lake Access Site. The preliminary historical investigations determined there are no potentially significant standing structures or historic properties located within the project's broadly defined APE and therefore further historical field studies do not appear warranted. The SHPO tentatively concurred with these recommendations during March 2000. Based upon the results of the formal archaeological reconnaissance studies completed in association with this proposed property acquisition and PWA development, Site 21TO0024, the Little Sauk Lake Access Site, appears to represent a relatively dense scatter of cultural materials which reflect potentially significant American Indian occupations during the Early to Late Prehistoric Periods. The results of these investigations have also determined that significant portions of this cultural resource property, as presently defined, appear to potentially retain sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. However, given the nature of the extant improvements within the former residential property and given the limited scope of the proposed PWA associated development, it has also been determined that the proposed disposal and/or demolition of the extant structural improvements and the subsequent upgrading of the extant water access facility should have No Effect on site 21TO0024 as defined. It has therefore been recommended that the proposed development proceed, as planned and no further review should be required unless the proposed development plans are subject to significant modification. It has also been recommended, however, that should the proposed development be subject to significant revision formal archaeological evaluation studies may be required in order to fully define the nature, condition and significance of Site 21TO0024.

Traverse

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Wadena

Birk, Douglas A. (2002)

Old Wadena County Park: Archaeological Investigations at the Suspected Aspinwall Site (21WD19)

In 1999 the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology (IMA) was contracted by the Wadena Historical and Environmental Learning Project to do a preliminary archaeological assessment of Site 21WD0019 in Wadena County in north central Minnesota. The site was thought to contain the archaeological remains of a nineteenth century store, halfway house, and post office known as the "Wadena Trading Post" or the "Suspected Aspinwall Site." The IMA study was intended to explore and evaluate the content, integrity, and research potentials of the nineteenth century component of 21WD0019. A part of the study, not anticipated, but crucial to the evaluation, involved the assembly and re-analysis of documentary evidence related to the site. IMA's work at 21WD0019 in 1999-2000 involved site preparation, surface observation, geophysical prospecting, mapping, excavation, public presentation, and volunteer participation. These activities were later followed by lab analysis (again involving volunteers) and write up. In 1999 IMA subcontracted a geophysical study of the site area with Archaeo-Physics, Ltd. of Minneapolis. APL investigators established a metric site grid and then mapped the site with a magnetometer and electrical resistance equipment. APL's findings helped guide the placement of test excavations dug by IMA archaeologists and volunteers in the fall of 2000. The IMA excavated four 1x1 meter test units at 21WD0019. Data retrieved through excavation show the site to be a multicomponent habitation area containing evidence of both ancient Native American as well as Euroamerican use. A thin scatter of ancient cultural materials in the site area includes lithic chipping debris and Brainerd and Blackduck series ceramics. The horizontal distribution of the ancient materials is widespread and does not correspond to those of the Euroamerican component. The IMA's excavations show that the Euroamerican component at 21WD0019 dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The component contains an impressive array of architectural and household debris in addition to associated features like privy and trash pits and a probable cellar depression. This report seeks to evaluate these remains within the context of regional historical events, the site's setting and location and the early transportation systems that connected Old Wadena to the outside world.

Maki, David L. and Geoffrey Jones (2002)

A Geophysical Investigation of the Suspected Historic Aspinwall Site (21WD19), Old Wadena County Park, Wadena County, Minnesota

Archaeo-Physics, LLC was contracted by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology to complete a geophysical investigation of 21WD0019, the suspected historic Aspinwall site at Old Wadena County Park, Wadena County, Minnesota. The investigation consisted of electrical resistance and magnetic field gradient surveys of the suspected mid-nineteenth century general store location and surrounding area. The survey was conducted on 18 October, 1999. The objective of the investigation was to delineate geophysical anomalies that may be caused by subsurface architectural or archaeological features associated with the historic site. The geophysical survey of the site was successful in identifying several geophysical anomalies of possible cultural origin. Four roughly circular low resistance anomalies are plainly

visible. These anomalies have a close spatial correlation with four magnetic field gradient highs. These circular anomalies may be the response generated by a historic or prehistoric pit features. A linear or L-shaped magnetic anomaly on the edge of the survey area is a possible architectural feature. There is a weak correlation in the resistance data. The lack of strong correlation in the resistance data makes this interpretation far from certain. A poor signal to noise ratio in the resistance data may account for this however. The geophysical investigation found no evidence of a building foundation associated with the "cellar" surface depression. The primary difficulty encountered during the survey was the poor signal to noise ratio in the resistance data. This high noise level is likely due to variations in moisture content of the homogenous sandy soil, this may have been caused by the intermittent rain encountered during the survey. Many small, high amplitude anomalies contributed to noise in the magnetic data but did not hinder interpretation. These anomalies are likely due to iron objects at or near the surface.

Waseca

Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer (2002)

Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

See Blue Earth County

Washington

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Harrison, Christina (2001)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Conducted Along the Proposed South Washington County Gravity Interceptor, Cities of Cottage Grove and Woodbury, Washington County, Minnesota

The Metropolitan Council Environmental Services Division proposes to construct the South Washington County Interceptor to carry wastewater from the cities of Woodbury and Cottage Grove to the South Washington County Wastewater Treatment Facility. The SHPO recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted along the northern and southern ends of the proposed alignment. Having field checked the northern area, SHPO staff subsequently determined that the segment had been disturbed to the point where a survey was no longer needed. Archaeological Research Services of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was retained to conduct the cultural resources survey. The field review was conducted on December 6, 2001 under the direction of Christian Harrison. It was preceded by a records search undertaken at the Minnesota Historical Society on December 3, 2001. The SHPO and city of Cottage Grove Historic Inventories indicated that eleven historic properties had been recorded along the Cottage Grove Segment of the project route. Of these, two are close enough to the proposed route to be visually and physically affected. To protect them, the pipe will be tunneled past these properties. The rest are all located some distance from the project and usually on the opposite side of the road i.e. far enough away not to be adversely impacted. Two historic roads and a railroad grade will also be protected by tunneling. The only archaeological site along the route is a lithic find spot, 21WA0081, that has already been classified as insignificant. Results of the archaeological review proved negative, indicating that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any danger to archaeological resources. Neither will any of the historic/architectural resources be either physically or visually impacted. Consequently, none of them should, at this point, warrant further review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. However, they may still all need such review in the future, should they be threatened by other construction projects or other proposed undertakings.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2001)

A Cultural History of the Islands of the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Terrell, Michelle (2002)

Archaeological Resources Overview for the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison, Stillwater, Washington County,

During April and May of 2002 The 106 Group Ltd. conducted an assessment of the archaeological potential of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison located in the city of Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota. The city of Stillwater is the responsible Government Unit for the redevelopment of the historic Minnesota Territorial/State Prison. The City is working closely with the developer to redevelop the site as a housing complex. The surviving buildings of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison are listed on the NRHP and it is a place that has been key in the early development of Stillwater and the state. The purpose of this investigation was to summarize the history of the prison and, in light of this history assess the project area's potential for containing previously unidentified archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area. The literature search included a review of historical records and historical maps and photographs. The archaeological assessment of the project area consisted of a thorough walkover of the prison grounds and the review of boring logs from geological testing within the project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites. Based on the results of the literature search and a review of the boring logs, portions of the grounds of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison have high potential for containing intact historically significant archaeological resources associated with both the territorial period and later aspects of the prison. The archaeological potential for Precontact and pre-prison features, though, is considered to be low. Therefore, the 106 Group recommends a Phase II archaeological evaluation of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison.

Terrell, Michelle and Andrea C. Vermeer (2002)

Phase I Archaeological survey for the Proposed Oneka Lake Boat Access Project, Hugo, Washington County, Minnesota

During August of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Oneka Lake Boat Access (Oneka Lake) project in Hugo,

Washington County, Minnesota. The city of Hugo is proposing to develop a park, and this development will include the restoration of oak woodland, prairie, and wetland areas in addition to the construction of a parking lot, a picnic area, and a fishing pier adjacent to the boat access on Oneka Lake. The archaeological survey includes approximately 21 acres. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. The APE for archeology is the same as the project area, and it included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the park development. The investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and on surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the project area. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archeological 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 for the Oneka Lake Boat Access, no archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary.

Terrell, Michelle and Kristen M. Zschomler (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 8/14 Project, Washington and Anoka Counties, Minnesota

See Anoka County

Zschomler, Kristen M. (2000)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Northern Natural Gas Company C & D Line Extension Project, Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota

See Dakota County.

Watowan

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted within Watona Park, Madelia, Watowan County, Minnesota

The city of Madelia in Watowan County, Minnesota, is proposing a number of improvements within Watona Park which is located in the southern part of the city, due north of the Watowan River. The proposed undertaking will involve a number of improvements to trails, roads and parking, as well as to camping and restroom facilities. During the month of October, 2001, Archaeological Research Services was retained by the city of Madelia to conduct the recommended cultural resources survey. Records searches were conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society on October 23, and in Madelia on October 30. Results indicated that Precontact period Native American as well as 19th century Euroamerican sites had been reported in the vicinity of Watona Park but not within it. Field inspections were completed on November 19-20 and December 15 under the direction of Christina Harrison. Large portions of the survey area proved to have been too altered and deeply disturbed by previous park developments to retain any archaeological potential. Even less impacted segments, however, all of them near or along the Watowan River, proved negative. The negative results of the survey indicate that the proposed improvement projects can proceed as planned without any risk of impact on significant cultural resources.

Wilkin

Florin, Frank (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Otter Tail River Diversion Channel Disposal Berm Areas at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of approximately five miles of disposal berm areas adjacent to the proposed Otter Tail River diversion channel alignment at the city of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota. Frank Florin served as Principal Investigator for FCRS. The project is sponsored by the Corps and the city of Breckenridge and is intended to provide permanent flood protection to the city of Breckenridge. As part of the construction of the Otter Tail River diversion channel, material excavated from the channel will be placed in disposal berms along each side of the channel. The survey encompassed approximately 134 acres of cultivated fields in Wilkin County, Minnesota. Fieldwork was conducted between April 29 and May 3, 2002. The proposed Otter Tail River diversion channel was previously surveyed in 2000 and 2001. The Phase I investigation for the project included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. Five prehistoric archeological sites (21WL0047, 21WL0048, 21WL0049, 21WL0050 and 21WL0051) were identified, and additional artifacts associated with previously recorded prehistoric site 21WL045 were recovered. No historic structures or features are present within or adjacent to the survey area. Sites 21WL0047, 21WL0048, 21WL0049, 21WL0050 and 21WL0051 consist of lithic isolates and sparse lithic scatters identified on the ground surface in cultivated fields on the Lake Agassiz plain. The geomorphic setting and soil profiles at the sites indicated that the potential for intact cultural deposits below the plow zone is low to none. The sites lack integrity as a result of cultivation. Because of a lack of diagnostic artifacts, the specific prehistoric context of the sites is undetermined, except for site 21WL0049, which contained a small side-notched projectile point similar to types of the Late Prehistoric period. Site 21WL0045 is a sparse lithic scatter situated on a low terrace/floodplain of the Otter Tail River. Artifacts recovered from the ground surface at the site were situated in recent flood deposits, and the artifacts appear to have eroded from an upstream location. Thirteen shovel tests were dug, and two yielded artifacts below the plow zone. However, one of these artifacts was recovered from disturbed soils. The other artifact was recovered from a very limited portion of the site where the (A) horizon extends below the plow zone. Soils across most of site 21WL0045 consist of a plow zone overlying multiple (C) horizons. The potential for intact cultural deposits below the plow zone across most of the site area is low. Because the sites yielded a sparse amount of lithic artifacts and lack integrity, they do not contain the potential to provide important data on the prehistoric period in the Red River Valley and are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended at these sites. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Phase I Survey of a Proposed Otter Tail River Diversion Channel and Phase II Evaluation of 21WL29 and 21WL34 at the City of Breckenridge, Wilkin County, Minnesota

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of approximately 0.5 mile of proposed Otter Tail River diversion channel alignment and Phase II evaluation of prehistoric sites 21WL0029 and 21WL0034. The project is located within and near the city of Breckenridge in Wilkin County, Minnesota. Frank Florin served as Principal Investigator for FCRS. The project is sponsored by the city of Breckenridge and is intended to provide permanent flood protection to the city of Breckenridge. The Phase I investigation included a literature search and pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were identified during the Phase I investigation, and no further work is recommended. Phase II testing was conducted at sites 21WL0029 and 21WL0034. Phase II testing included a literature search, close-interval pedestrian survey, shovel tests, soil probes, and excavation units. Site 21WL0029 is a sparse artifact scatter located in a cultivated field on the Lake Agassiz plain. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and the specific prehistoric context cannot be determined. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone, and the site lacks integrity. The site does not contain the potential to provide important data on the prehistoric period and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended at the site. Site 21WL0034 is located along the proposed floodwall alignment in the city. Site 21WL0034 is a Late Woodland and Plains Village habitation. Ceramics, lithic debris, stone tools, and faunal materials were recovered from the site. Ceramics recovered from the site include Blackduck, Plains Village, and possibly Sandy Lake wares. As a result of residential development and historic land use, the site is extensively disturbed and lacks integrity. It is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended at the site. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Wright

Finney, Fred A. (2000)

An Archaeological Overview and Assessment of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

See Anoka County.

Hajic, Edwin R. (2002)

Landform Sediment Assemblages in the Upper Mississippi Valley, St. Cloud to St. Paul, for Support of Cultural Resource Investigations

See Hennepin County.

Harrison, Christina (2000)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Within Borrow Site to be Used in Connection with Proposed County State Aid Highway 14 Reconstruction in Rockford Township, Wright County, Minnesota

The Wright County Highway Department is proposing to improve a five mile segment of CSAH 14 in the eastern portion of Wright County. In response to a Section 404, Federal Clean Water Act permit submitted by Wright County for this project, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted both within the right-of-way and within any borrow areas located outside the project boundaries. As part of their agreement with Wright County to complete wetland delineations and permit applications for the project, Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance survey of a borrow area located approximately half a mile west of CSAH 14. According to the records and literature search that preceded the field review, a number of archaeological sites have been recorded along the Crow River. None, however, had been identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area. The field review was performed by Christina Harrison on May 6, 2000, and was limited to surface inspection once a preliminary review had determined the agricultural disturbance had been deep enough to expose a sample of any Precontact period evidence that may be present. Results were negative.

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Along County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 14, Between State Trunk Highway (55) and TH 12, Wright County, Minnesota (S.P. 86-614-08/09)

The Wright County Highway Department is proposing to improve CSAH 14 between State Trunk Highway 55 and TH 12 in the eastern portion of Wright County (S.P. 86-614-08/09). A combination Environmental Assessment and Environmental Assessment Worksheet is currently being prepared for the project by Howard R. Green Company who retained Archaeological Research Services to conduct an archaeological reconnaissance survey. Above-ground cultural resources have been reviewed by Hess Roise and Company and will be discussed in a separate report. The proposed improvements will involve the reconstruction of the existing two-lane undivided rural highway and the replacement of the south wooden bridge over the Crow River overflow. The southern and central segments of the improved road will follow the existing alignment. The northern third will deviate slightly from the present road as it passes Dean Lake and will then follow a new alignment as it approaches and intersect with TH 55. The field review was preceded by a records and literature search. Although a number of archaeological resources are known to exist in the surrounding area, none had been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project route. The upland areas have all been farmed for many decades. Once visual inspection had indicated that agricultural disturbance had been deep enough to expose a sample of any Precontact period evidence that may be present, there was no apparent need to supplement the surface reconnaissance with shovel testing. The field review was performed by Christina Harrison and John Strot. Visual inspection conducted at 3-4 meter interval across cultivated areas proved negative as did shovel testing at ten meter intervals in the wooded areas. The reconnaissance survey of the proposed route proved negative -- an indication that the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 14 can take place without any threat to archaeological resources.

Stark, William E. and Luc Litwinionek (2002)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hennepin CSAH 116 and Wright CSAH 22 Project, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota

See Hennepin County.

Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard E. and James E. Myster (2002)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Former Dora Radunz and Selmer Hildahl Properties Proposed for Trust Acquisition for the Upper Sioux Community in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Upper Sioux Indian Community plans to request a change in status for 113.85 acres from fee lands to trust lands and also plans to construct new homes, an RV park, expand a cemetery and install an advertising sign on portions of the property. An archaeological reconnaissance by the BIA of two parcels identified the still in use Doncaster/Union Cemetery, an adjacent mound site (21YM0013) plus prehistoric and historic period artifacts at a mound complex/Riggs mission site (21YM0011) and an artifact scatter site (21YM0097). Site 21YM0013 and the cemetery will not be affected by the proposed projects, although there are plans to expand the cemetery. The other two archaeological sites will be affected by proposed housing and RV park and the non-mound areas are recommended for Phase II National Register evaluations.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A., Leslie D. Peterson and Grant E. Goltz. (2002)

Field Re-Location of 21YM11 and Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Surrounding Area, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Upper Sioux Community proposed to develop parts of an 80-acre parcel in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. Native American Cemetery site 21YM0011 is located within this parcel. The locations of the 10 burial mounds of Site 21YM0011 were reconstructed on paper and located and marked on the ground. Phase I archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on the 80 acre parcel in which they are contained. Techniques included paper reconstruction of mound locations using T.H. Lewis' 1887 notes, and field reconnaissance to locate the mounds. Reconnaissance techniques included surface review of landforms and soil coring to detect mound fill. Archaeological techniques included surface reconnaissance of the parcel, which is in plowed fields. A light lithic scatter of debitage was observed in various areas of the parcel. The entire area has been plowed through, however. Neither the cultural context of the deposits nor their association with the mound group can be determined. It is the opinion of the investigators that any non-mound materials within this parcel do not meet National Register criteria. No further work is recommended for the lithic scatter. The mound group will be protected and excluded from the APE of the project.

Statewide

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2002)

MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2001

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2001 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Wildlife and Division of Fisheries. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the Divisions that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Chapter I of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2001, the Program conducted reviews of facility management projects, habitat management projects and land transactions involving State lands in 22 counties. Identification surveys were conducted at 33 project areas; archaeological or structural properties were present at six of these. One property (the New London Fish Hatchery) was already known to meet criteria for NR eligibility and evaluation studies resulted in a determination of eligibility for one additional property: Dunton Locks in Becker County. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2001 are presented in the second and third chapters of this report. These are slightly edited version of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2001 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report. Copies of full reports can be obtained from SHPO or OSA, or directly from Program staff.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Brown, Cass, Chippewa, Clearwater, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Murray, Nobles, Scott, St. Louis, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2001

This report describes cultural resource management activities undertaken during 2001 by the MnDNR-Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program. The program began in November of 1994, part of Forestry's plan to implement recommendations of the Generic Environmental Impact Study on Timber Management that had been completed in 1993. The purpose of the Heritage Resource Program is to put specific recommendations of the GEIS into practice as part of Forestry's normal operations. A part of that objective is to undertake heritage resource reviews of management and development activities proposed by the division. Chapter I of this report describes how this task has been approached, and presents the research design under which the program's work was conducted. During 2001, the Heritage Resources Program conducted reviews of forest management, road construction, building construction and recreation development projects proposed by DNR. Reconnaissance surveys were conducted at 18 project areas. Ten Precontact archaeological deposits were identified in these study areas; in addition, six PostContact habitation and cemetery components were documented at the Caldwell Brook timber sale. Descriptions of project reviews, field verifications and special projects are presented in the second and third chapters of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2001 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report. Copies of full reports can be obtained from SHPO or OSA, or directly from Heritage Resources Program staff.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Koochiching, Pine, Roseau, Wabasha, and Wadena.

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan (2002)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2001 field season. This program is in its eighteenth year and is completed under an agreement between the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews in 2001 were completed for state park development related to construction for trails, parking lots, swimming beaches, buildings, utilities, vault toilets, kiosks, and campground development. Twenty-one reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 14 state parks or state recreation areas. Three projects, one at Camden State Park, one at Forestville State Park, and one at Sakatah Lake State Park involved intensive archaeological testing. In 2001, twenty-one of the 24 projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. With the exception of the projects at the Minnesota Valley Trail and Big Bog State Recreation Areas which are ongoing, fieldwork involved 23 cultural resources, seventeen of which were archaeological properties. Fieldwork was completed in seven NRHP Districts or National Historic Landmarks. Most of these historic district properties are related to CCC or WPA rustic style state park developments. Over the past years of operation, the program has significantly increased the cultural resource database for state parks. Program staff has also provided expertise for interpretive programming and state park management planning and training, and has given public presentations about the cultural resources of Minnesota State Parks.

Project survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Beltrami, Blue Earth, Chippewa, Clay, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Le Sueur, Lyon, Mille Lacs, Pine, Pope, Scott, and Washington

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

This report presents the results of cultural resource review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2000 field season. This program is in its eighteenth year and is completed under a contract between the Minnesota Historical Society and the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). Cultural resource reviews were initiated in compliance with Minnesota Statutes (138.31-.42 and 307.08) which are intended to provide protection to archaeological, historical, traditional use and cemetery properties. There was one federal project field review conducted in 2000. Cultural resource reviews were completed for development related to construction for trails, observation blinds, buildings, entrance signs, utilities, well sealing, natural resource projects, and campgrounds. During the 2000 field season, 23 cultural resource field reviews were undertaken within 16 state parks or state recreation areas. Three of the 23 projects were intensive testing projects. Seventeen of the 23 projects involved cultural resource properties. Projects involved identification of 33 cultural resources, 14 of which were archaeological sites that were initially identified or known sites that were further defined. Over the past years of operation, the program has significantly increased the cultural resource database for state parks. Program staff has also provided expertise for interpretive programming and state park management planning and training, and has given public presentations about the cultural resources of Minnesota State Parks.

Project survey results for state parks in the following counties are included: Beltrami, Big Stone, Carlton, Cook, Dodge, Fillmore, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lake, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Rice, Saint Louis, and Swift

Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken (2002)

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999

This report describes the results of the fourth year of the MnDNR, Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program as currently defined and the fourteenth year of continued sponsorship through the Water Recreation Program. The purpose of the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program is to meet and address the statutory obligations and the goals of resource preservation as part of the Trails and Waterways Unit's normal operations. The initial section of this report describes the goals and objectives of the program and the survey design and research methodologies utilized to conduct all cultural resource related activities. During 1999, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 49 proposed development or property acquisition projects in 27 counties, resulting in the identification of nine previously undocumented archaeological sites. Descriptions of the individual project reviews and their results are presented in the Results of Investigations portion of this document.

Reviews in this report include projects in the following counties: Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Cass, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Goodhue, Fillmore, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Jackson, Koochiching, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Martin, Meeker, Murray, Otter Tail, Ramsey, Saint Louis, Todd, Winona, and Wright.

Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan (2002)

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000

This report describes the results of the fifth year of the Minnesota DNR, Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program as currently defined and the fifteenth year of continued sponsorship through the Water Recreation Program. The purpose of the Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program is to meet and address the statutory obligations and the goals of resource preservation as part of the Trails and Waterways Unit's normal operations. The initial section of this report describes the goals and objectives of the program and the survey design and research methodologies utilized to conduct all cultural resource related activities. During 2000, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 46 proposed development or property acquisition projects in 29 counties, resulting in the identification of 12 previously undocumented archaeological sites. Descriptions of the individual project reviews and their results are presented in the Results of Investigations portion of this document.

Reviews in this report include projects in the following counties: Aitkin, Becker, Beltrami, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Douglas, Faribault, Goodhue, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Koochiching, Lake, Lincoln, McLeod, Meeker, Morrison, Murray, Otter Tail, Polk, Saint Louis, Sherburne, Todd, Wabasha, Waseca, and Watonwan.

Appendix A

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

2002 Sites List

Site Numbers	Author	Title
Anoka		
21AN0023	Ollendorf, Amy L. and Donna L. Stubbs	Cultural Resources Management: Proposed Bridge No. 4711 Replacement and Reconstruction of CSAH 49 (Hodgson Rd.), Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota, Phase I Investigation
21AN0030	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0038	Halloran, Teresa	Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Various Wetland Mitigation Areas, Sections 20 and 21, T31N, R22W, Lino Lakes, Minnesota
21AN0040	Terrell, Michelle and Andrea Vermeer	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Acquisition of St. Paul Regional Water Services Land by Anoka County, Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Regional Park Reserve, Anoka County, Minnesota
21AN0075	Ollendorf, Amy L. and Donna L. Stubbs	Cultural Resources Management: Proposed Bridge No. 4711 Replacement and Reconstruction of CSAH 49 (Hodgson Rd.) Lino Lakes, Anoka County, Minnesota, Phase I Investigation
21AN0151	Stark, Will and Andrea Vermeer	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Anoka County-Blaine Airport Project, Blaine, Anoka County, Minnesota
21AN0152	<i>ibid.</i>	
Becker		
21BK0005	Emerson, Patricia	MnDNR Division of Fisheries Cultural Resource Review Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lion's Club Park, Frazee (21BK0005), Becker County, Minnesota
21BK0086	Litwinionek, Luc	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Viking Gas Transmission Company Detroit Lakes Pipe Replacement Project, Becker County, Minnesota
21BK0091	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999
Beltrami		
21BL0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21BL0002	Gonsior, LeRoy, Douglas C. George and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a New Visitor Center and Rehabilitation of an Existing Campground, Southern Unit, Big Bog State Recreation Area, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
21BL0018	Jones, A. Holly	Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0031	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Location of the Center for Advanced and Emerging Technologies, Bemidji State University Campus, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0037	Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program	Phase III Data Recovery of Site 21BL37, The Midway Site, Beltrami County, Minnesota (Volumes I & II)
21BL0199	Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21BL0200	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0222	Jones, A. Holly	Phase II Testing of 21BL222 Schoolcraft Crossing Site and 21BL223 North Marquette Site (S.A.P. 04-611-09) in Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0223	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0224	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21BL0224	Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report: MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Paul Bunyan State Trail - Lake Bemidji Southeast Segment, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0225	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000

21BL0225	Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report: MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Paul Bunyan State Trail - Lake Bemidji Southeast Segment, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0226	Jones, A. Holly	Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0226	Jones, A. Holly	Addendum to Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0228	Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson	A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Beaulieu Road, Beltrami County, Minnesota
Benton		
21BN0023	Lyon, Mollie and Heidi Ekstrom	A Phase I Archaeological Survey For the 90th Street Bridge Road Realignment Project, Benton County, Minnesota
Big Stone		
21BS0048	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Investigation Along County State Aid Highway (C.S.A.H.) 18 Between Trunk Highway 28 and C.S.A.H. 20, Graceville, Big Stone County, Minnesota, S.A.P. 06-618-06
21BS0049	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0050	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0051	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BS0052	<i>ibid.</i>	
Blue Earth		
21BE0266	Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer	Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)
21BE0267	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0268	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0269	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0270	<i>ibid.</i>	
Cass		
21CA0027	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21CA0029	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0190	Birk, Douglas	Letter Report: Underwater Reconnaissance at the Gull River, Sylvan Reservoir, 16 September 2002
21CA0250	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of CSAH 50 from CSAH 71 to TH 371, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0577	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999
21CA0593	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2001
21CA0594	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0595	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0596	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0597	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0625	Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Smith's Landing Timber Sale, Mud-Goose WMA, Cass County, Minnesota. 2001 Field Season
21CA0626	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of CSAH 50 from CSAH 71 to TH 371, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0627	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0628	Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Survey of CSAH 71 from CSAH 6 to CSAH 50, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0629	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0630	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0631	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0632	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0633	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0634	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0635	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0636	<i>ibid</i>	

21CA0637	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0638	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0639	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0640	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0641	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0642	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0643	<i>ibid</i>	
21CA0644	Florin, Frank and Bradley A. Johnson	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Bike Trail, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gull Lake Dam, Cass County, Minnesota
Chippewa		
21CP0056	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
Clay		
21CY0071	Penner, Bruce R.	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of the Proposed Replacement of the TH 10 (Main Avenue) Bridge Crossing Between Fargo, Cass County, North Dakota and Moorhead, Clay County, Minnesota
Clearwater		
21CE0058	Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21CE0059	<i>ibid</i>	
21CE0060	<i>ibid</i>	
21CE0061	<i>ibid</i>	
Cook		
21CK0221	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2001
21CK0372	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Septic Pit Sealing Project, Cascade River State Park, Cook County, Minnesota
21CK0372	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
Cottonwood		
21CO0009	Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson	MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Building Site Reclamation in the Talcot Lake WMA, Cottonwood County, Minnesota
21CO0009	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2001
21CO0043	Halloran, Teresa	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4
21CO0043	Halloran, Teresa	Report Addendum to the Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4
21CO0044	Halloran, Teresa	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4
21CO0044	Halloran, Teresa	Report Addendum to the Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Red Rock Rural Water Expansion Area in Delton Township, Cottonwood County, NW 1/4 and NE 1/4 of Section 9 and SE 1/4 of Section 4
Crow Wing		
21CW0020	Halloran, Teresa, James Cummings and Joe McFarlane	Phase I Archaeological Survey Results of the Crosslake Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facility, Crosslake, Minnesota, T137N R27W Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 29 & 30. Crow Wing County
21CW0083	Arzigian, Constance	Letter Report: Investigations Conducted at 21CW0083 on October 22 and 23, 2001 by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center Under the Auspices of the Office of the State Archaeologist

21CW0219	Halloran, Teresa, James Cummings and Joe McFarlane	Phase I Archaeological Survey Results of the Crosslake Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facility, Crosslake, Minnesota, T137N R27W Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 29 & 30. Crow Wing County
21CW0241	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 2001
21CW0242	<i>ibid</i>	
Dakota		
21DK0074	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Along Proposed Segment of North Urban Regional Trail (Thompson County Park to Kaposia Park), Cities of West St. Paul and South St. Paul, Dakota County, Minnesota
Dodge		
21DO0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
21DO0002	Gonsior, LeRoy	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Well Sealing Project, Rice Lake State Park, Dodge County, Minnesota
21DO0003	Florin, Frank	Phase II Evaluation of Site 21DO3 for CSAH 15 Reconstruction (S.A.P. 20-615-15)Dodge County Highway Department, Dodge County, Minnesota
Douglas		
21DL0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21DL0014	Whelan, Mary and Camilla Deiber	Phase I Archaeological and Architectural Investigation of Trunk Highway 27, Douglas County, Minnesota
Faribault		
21FA0007	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Project Survey Report: MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Faribault County, Rice Lake Public Fishing Pier, Faribault County, Minnesota
21FA0007	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21FA0122	Zschomler, Kristen M	Cultural Resources Investigation for the City of Blue Earth Loop and the I-90 Rest Area Trail Segments of the Faribault County Unity Trail Project, Blue Earth, Faribault County, Minnesota
21FA0123	<i>ibid</i>	
Fillmore		
21FL0019	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21FL0019	Gonsior LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program, Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Prohaska Site (21FL19), Mystery Cave Interpretive Center Project, Forestville State park, Fillmore County, Minnesota
21FL0019	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
Freeborn		
21FE0025	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21FE0030	<i>ibid</i>	
21FE0031	<i>ibid</i>	
21FE0037	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Blazing Star Trail, Eastern Trail Segment with Bridge over the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad, Myre Big Island State Park, Freeborn County, Minnesota
21FE0037	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21FE0040	<i>ibid</i>	
21FE0064	<i>ibid</i>	

Goodhue

21GD0168 Boden, P.J. and Ronald C. Schirmer Report of a Phase I Archaeological Survey at Camp Pearson and 21GD168 in Goodhue County, Minnesota

Hennepin

21HE0019 Mather, David, Gretchen A. Nelson and Joe McFarlane Burial Authentication Investigation of Mounds 4 and 6, Site 21 HE 19, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

21HE0021 Harrison, Christina Report on Partial Data Recovery at 21 HE 21 (The Fieldmann Site), City of Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0210 Dobbs, Clark A. and Kim Breakey Proposal - Archaeological Investigations at the Peninsula of Halsted Bay: A Plan for Site Treatment and Data Recovery

21HE0211 *ibid*

21HE0309 Schoen, Christopher M. Archaeological Monitoring for the Minnesota Trunk Highway 55 Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0335 Lyon, Mollie A Phase I Archaeological Survey of 12.5 Acres of Property for a River Park Development Project, City of Dayton, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0336 Stark, William E. and Luc Litwinionek Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Hennepin CSAH 116 and Wright CSAH 22 Project, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota

21HE0342 Harrison, Christina Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Theodore Wirth Park Bike Trail, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota

21HE0343 *ibid*

Hubbard

21HB0048 Gonsior, LeRoy, Douglas C. George and David S. Radford Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program; Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a New Lodge Facility in the Douglas Lodge Complex, Itasca State Park, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0052 Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland and Robert Donahue Phase I Archaeological Survey on CSAH 45 (SAP 29-645-11) in Hart Lake and Farden Townships, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0053 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase II Archaeological Intensive Testing and Evaluation at Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0053 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase One Archaeological Survey, Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0054 *ibid*

21HB0054 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase II Archaeological Intensive Testing and Evaluation at Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0055 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase One Archaeological Survey, Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0055 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase II Archaeological Intensive Testing and Evaluation at Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0057 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase One Archaeological Survey, Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

21HB0057 Caine, Christy A.H. and Grant E. Goltz Phase II Archaeological Intensive Testing and Evaluation at Beauty Lake Estates, Beauty Lake, Hubbard County, Minnesota

Isanti

21IA0071 Schirmer, Ronald C. Phase I Archaeological Survey of 13 Locations Along T.H. 47 (S.P. 3002-9/10) in Isanti and Kanabec Counties, Minnesota

21IA0072 *ibid*

21IA0073 *ibid*

21IA0074 *ibid*

21IA0075 *ibid*

21IA0076 *ibid*

21IA0077 *ibid*

21IA0078 *ibid*

Itasca

21IC0097 Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Construction 0.8 Miles of County Road 339, Itasca County, Minnesota

21IC0097 Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz Phase II Archaeological Evaluation, Site 21-IC-97, Itasca County Road 339 Project, Itasca County, Minnesota

21IC0330 Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations of BIA Routes 380 and 390, Itasca County, Minnesota

21IC0332 Jones, A. Holly Phase I Archaeological Investigations of 18 Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

21IC0334 Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of a Segment of CSAH 7 from Co. Road 336 to Co. Road 341, Itasca County, Minnesota

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Jackson

21JK0012 Schoen, Christopher M. Phase III Archaeological Investigating of the Duck Lake 1 Site (21JK12), Jackson County, Minnesota

Kanabec

21KA0010 Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Final Report)

21KA0010 Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Revised Report)

21KA0049 Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Final Report)

21KA0079 *ibid*

21KA0079 Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Revised Report)

21KAau Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Final Report)

21KAau Terrell, Michelle M. Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Mora Sewer Extension and Annexation Area Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota (Revised Report)

Kittson

21KT0025 George, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Bicycle Trail Project, Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County, Minnesota

21KT0037 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

21KT0037 George and Stacy Allan

21KT0037 George, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of an ADA Trail Project Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County, Minnesota

21KT0050 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

21KT0050 George and Stacy Allan

21KT0050 George, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of an ADA Trail Project Lake Bronson State Park, Kittson County, Minnesota

21KT0051 Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2001

21KT0052 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

21KT0052 George and Stacy Allan

Koochiching

21KC0013 Richner, Jeffrey J. Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area

21KC0013 Richner, Jeffrey J. An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001

21KC0014 *ibid*

21KC0091 Mulholland, Susan, Stephen Mulholland and Robert Donahue Phase I Archaeological Survey in the Jackfish Bay Wastewater Project East of International Falls, Koochiching County, Minnesota

Lake

21LA0524 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

21LA0525 George and Stacy Allan

21LA0525 Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000

21LA0525 Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan

Le Sueur

21LE0068 Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

21LE0071 Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer

21LE0071 *ibid*

21LE0079	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
21LE0079	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21LE0079	Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of a Sewer Line Project, Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota
21LE0080	Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer	Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)
Lincoln		
21LN0042	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Stay Lake Public Water Access, Lincoln County, Minnesota
21LN0042	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21LN0042	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999
21LN0043	<i>ibid</i>	
21LN0043	Skaar, Kent A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Stay Lake Public Water Access, Lincoln County, Minnesota
21LN0044	<i>ibid</i>	
21LN0044	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999
21LN0044	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21LN0045	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999
21LN0047	Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson	MnDNR Division of Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Access Road Corridor at Herschberger WMA, Lincoln County, Minnesota
21LN0047	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2001
Lyon		
21LY0050	George, Douglas C.	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Water Line from the Superintendent's Residence to the Lower Campground Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota
21LY0050	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21LY0120	George, Douglas C.	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Archaeological Testing for the Camden State Park North Picnic Area Site (21LY0120) Within a Proposed Septic System Project Area, North Picnic Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota
21LY0120	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21LY0120	George, Douglas C.	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for a Water Line from the Superintendent's Residence to the Lower Campground Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota
21LY0121	Florin, Frank	Phase I Archaeological Survey for County State Aid Highway 2 Realignment in Lyon County, Minnesota
21LY0122	<i>ibid</i>	
Martin		
21MR0040	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along Proposed Fox Lake Improvement District Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project (Fox Lake and Manyaska Townships), Martin County, Minnesota
21MR0041	<i>ibid</i>	

Meeker

21ME0032 Buskey, Scott and Bradley E. Perkl A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey Along County State Aid Highway 1 in Meeker County, Minnesota

Mille Lacs

21ML0001 Cummings, James Phase Ia Cultural Resources Survey of a Six Mile Section of County Road 26 Through Kathio State Park and the Rum River State Forest, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

21ML0003 *ibid*

21ML0006 Radford, David S. Letter Report: Water Line Repair Project at the Ayer House, Mille Lacs Museum, Minnesota Historical Society

21ML0011 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001

21ML0020 Cummings, James Phase Ia Cultural Resources Survey of a Six Mile Section of County Road 26 Through Kathio State Park and the Rum River State Forest, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

21ML0020 Cummings, James Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, County Road 26 Bridge Crossing at the Rum River, Kathio State Park, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

21ML0021 Gold, Debra L. St. Cloud State University Archaeological Investigations at the Cunz Site (21-ML-0021), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

21ML0021 Cummings, James Phase Ia Cultural Resources Survey of a Six Mile Section of County Road 26 Through Kathio State Park and the Rum River State Forest, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

21ML0030 *ibid*

21ML0068 Mather, David and Joseph McFarlane Gii-maajaa'ind A'aw Makawa: Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations at the Elders' Site (21 ML 68), Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

21MLb Cummings, James Phase Ia Cultural Resources Survey of a Six Mile Section of County Road 26 Through Kathio State Park and the Rum River State Forest, Onamia, Minnesota, Mille Lacs County

21MLc *ibid*

Morrison

21MO0192 Birk, Douglas A. and Todd L. Jensen Within the "Hallowed Precincts:" A Multidisciplinary Study of Cultural Resources at and in the Vicinity of Historic Fort Ripley (Site 21MO127), a Nineteenth-Century United States Army Outpost on the Mississippi River at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota. (Volumes I & II)

21MO0193 *ibid.*

Mower

21MW0026 Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)

21MW0035 *ibid.*

Murray

21MU0057 Skaar, Kent A. MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Project survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Lake Shetek-Armstrong Bay, Murray County

21MU0057 Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999

21MU0058 *ibid.*

21MU0058 Skaar, Kent A. MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Project survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Lake Shetek-Armstrong Bay, Murray County

21MU0059 *ibid.*

21MU0059 Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg and Kent Bakken Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 1999

Nicollet

21NL0008 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000

21NL0122	Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer	Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)
21NL0123	<i>ibid.</i>	
Olmsted		
21OL0026	Johnson, Craig M. and Elizabeth Abel	Phase I Archaeological Investigations of a Proposed Replacement of Bridge 89182 over the South Fork of the Zumbro River and the Realignment of County Road 125, Rochester Township, Olmsted County (S.P. 55-598-42)
Otter Tail		
21OT0148	Gonsior, LeRoy	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Lake Emma Observation Blind, Glendalough State Park, Otter Tail County, Minnesota
21OT0148	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
21OT0150	Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit South Turtle Lake Public Water Access, Otter Tail County, Minnesota
21OT0150	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
Pennington		
21PE0002	Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites in the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project, Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0002	Mulholland, Susan C.	Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls (FERC No. 11546), Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0002	Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Supplement To: Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls, (FERC No. 11546) Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0014	Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites in the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project, Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0014	Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Supplement To: Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls, (FERC No. 11546) Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0014	Mulholland, Susan C.	Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls (FERC No. 11546), Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0017	Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites in the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project, Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0017	Mulholland, Susan C.	Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls (FERC No. 11546), Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0017	Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland	Supplement To: Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls, (FERC No. 11546) Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0018	Mulholland Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Jennifer R. Shafer	Archaeological Evaluation of Four Sites in the Thief River Falls Hydroelectric Project, Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0018	Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland.	Supplement To: Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls, (FERC No. 11546) Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0018	Mulholland, Susan C.	Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Municipal Power Dam Hydroelectric Project in Thief River Falls (FERC No. 11546,) Pennington County, Minnesota
21PE0019	<i>ibid.</i>	
Polk		
21PL0014	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21PL0014	Skaar, Kent A. and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Division of Wildlife, Erskine WMA-Badger Lake PWA, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0049	Florin, Frank	Additional Phase II Testing at 21PL49 Near the City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

21PL0057	Florin, Frank	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Phase II Site Evaluations for Flood Protection Measures at East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0070	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0071	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0072	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0074	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0075	<i>ibid.</i>	
Pope		
21PO0025	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2001
21PO0026	Nienow, Jeremy L. and Kim Breakey	Phase I Archaeological Survey of C.S.A.H. 31 between T.H. 28 and C.S.A.H. 24, Pope County, Minnesota
21PO0027	<i>ibid.</i>	
Ramsey		
21RA0047	Terrell, Michelle M.	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 7 (21RA0047) in Preparation for the Armstrong House Relocation for the Smith Avenue Transit Hub, City of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
Renville		
21RN0029	Bourgerie, Gabrielle, Luc Litwinionek, Matthew L. Murray, Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer	Alaska Gas Pipeline Project Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Minnesota Portion (Volumes I & II)
21RN0030	<i>ibid.</i>	
Saint Louis		
21SL0021	Richner, Jeffrey J.	Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area
21SL0022	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0047	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0052	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0053	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0054	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0061	Richner, Jeffrey J.	An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001
21SL0075	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0076	Richner, Jeffrey J.	Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area
21SL0078	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0082	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0083	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0084	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0092	Richner, Jeffrey J.	An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001
21SL0093	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0114	Richner, Jeffrey J.	Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area
21SL0115	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0137	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0141	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0156	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0171	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0172	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0173	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0182	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0183	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SL0191	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0210	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0211	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0212	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0250	Richner, Jeffrey J.	An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001
21SL0263	Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and Robert C. Donahue	Archaeological Evaluation of the Kubow Site on Fish Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0274	Gonsior, LeRoy	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Side Lake Beach Site (21SL274), the Sturgeon Lake Site (21SL842), and the County Road 915 Site (21SL771), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0771	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2000
21SL0771	Gonsior, LeRoy	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Side Lake Beach Site (21SL274), the Sturgeon Lake Site (21SL842), and the County Road 915 Site (21SL771), McCarthy Beach State Park, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0842	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0874	Abel, Elizabeth J., Matthew L. Murray, Andrew J. Schmidt and Kimberly S. Esser	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portion of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project From Clearbrook, Minnesota, to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearbrook, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis, and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0893	Richner, Jeffrey J.	Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area
21SL0893	Richner, Jeffrey J.	An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001
21SL0894	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0895	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0896	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0897	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0898	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0899	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0900	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0901	Richner, Jeffrey J.	Peoples of the Thick Fur Woods: Two Hundred Years of Bois Forte Chippewa Occupation of the Voyageurs National Park Area
21SL0901	Richner, Jeffrey J.	An Archaeological Inventory of Reservation of Use and Occupancy Tracts at Voyageurs National Park, Minnesota, 2001
21SL0902	Trocki, Patricia	A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Vermilion Lake Boarding School (21SL0902) and an Ojibwe Mass Grave on the Vermilion Lake Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation
Scott		
21SC0003	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2001
21SC0022	Lyon, Mollie M., Dave Maki, Geoff Jones and Andrew J. Schmidt	Geophysical Testing at the Pond Mound Site (21SC22) in Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0027	Lyon, Mollie M.	Little Rapids (21SC27) Mapping Methodology
21SC0083	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Prior Lake/Savage New High School Project, (Independent School District 719), Savage, Scott County, Minnesota
Sherburne		
21SH0013	Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2000
21SH0044	Breakey, Kim and Jeremy Nienow	Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Lake Fremont, Sherburne County, Minnesota
Stearns		
21SN0136	Rothaus, Richard M.	St. Cloud State University Library Site
21SN0136	Gold, Deborah	Osteological Analysis of Site 21-SN-0136: The St. Cloud State University Library Site Cemetery
21SN0142	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Lakeridge Plat, Sauk Lake, Sauk Centre, Stearns County, Minnesota
21SN0143	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SN0144	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SN0145
21SN0146
21SN0147.

ibid.
ibid.
ibid.

Stevens

21SE0016

21SE0044

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ibid.

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Swift

21SW0014

21SW0014

Gonsior, LeRoy and David S. Radford

Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program - Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Testing of the Campground Septic System Project Area within the Monson Lake State Park Campground Site (21SW14), Monson Lake State Park, Swift County, Minnesota

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Todd

21TO0024

21TO0024

Skaar, Kent A., Mike Magner and Kent Bakken

Skaar, Kent A., Timothy A. Tumberg, Mike Magner, Kent Bakken and Stacy Allan

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Little Sauk Lake Public Water Access, Todd County, Minnesota

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