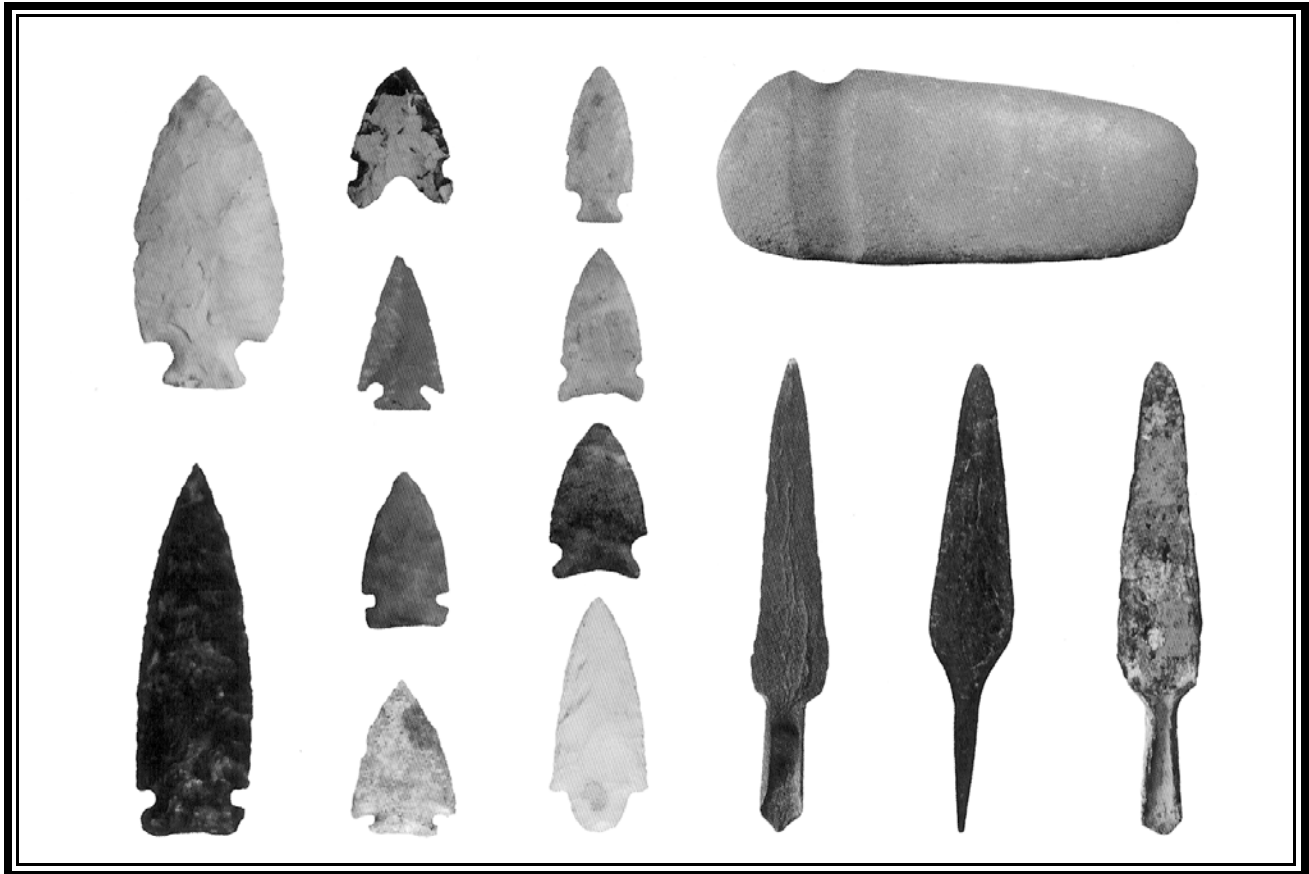


ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2003 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
March 2004

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Cover image: Archaic Period tools

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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 2003 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

March 2004

Aitkin

Ollendorf, Amy (2002)

Cultural Resources Management Plan for Indian Point at Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge, McGregor, Minnesota

The USFWS is obligated by the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal legislation to be responsible stewards of cultural resources on federal property. Toward that aim, in March 2002, the USFWS retained HDR Engineering Inc. to assist with long-term cultural resources management planning on Indian Point (Headquarters Ridge) at Rice Lake NWR. The purpose of the present cultural resources management plan is three fold: (1) to provide immediate assistance to Refuge staff in the day-to-day management of the cultural resources on Indian Point and immediately adjacent areas, (2) to assist the USFWS in resolving conflicting needs and uses, and (3) to provide long-term planning guidance to Refuge staff. The USFWS intends to make the Indian Point CRMP part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan that will be created at a later date by the USFWS for the entire Refuge.

Anoka

Arzigian, Constance (2002)

21AN0007 Burial Site Authentication, Oak Grove Township, Anoka County, Minnesota

In 1890, T.H. Lewis mapped the 26 conical and linear mounds of unnamed site 21AN007 in Oak Grove Township, Anoka County, Minnesota. Development plans in 2002 would have potentially impacted mounds 1 - 16. OSA initiated investigations to evaluate whether intact mounds or cultural features still existed at the site. In August 2002, the OSA contacted the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center to assist in data collection to assess the current status of these features. Mounds 16 - 18 are partially or completely in a woodlot and will not be impacted within the wooded area, although the portion of mound 16 along a dirt access road would be impacted. The area including mounds 1- 16 has been plowed continuously at least since the first air photos examined, which are from 1938. Probes and shovel tests were excavated at the center of each projected mound location in the cultivated field to identify any potential cultural features and to evaluate the depth of topsoil. No features were identified during this work, and it was apparent that the plow zone had penetrated well into the B horizon. Therefore, the mound loci were stripped, confirming that plowing had penetrated well into the B horizon at all mound loci, and had heavily impacted the site. No cultural features were identified. Testing at the locus for mound 16 suggested that intact mound fill might remain in the woodlot, under the dirt road, and possibly in the cultivated field. It is recommended that a minimum 20 foot buffer around mound 16 be fully avoided during both site development and subsequent landowner modifications. Mounds 17 and 18 in the woodlot probably remain relatively intact, and should also be fully avoided.

Becker

Vermeer, Andrea C. and Michelle M. Terrell (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Detroit Lakes-Becker County Airport Improvement Project, Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minnesota

During August of 2003, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Detroit Lakes-Becker County Airport Improvement Project in Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minnesota. The proposed project includes the expansion of the existing primary runway at the airport and the relocation of its northwest end. The project will be partially funded with Federal dollars and, therefore, requires completion of a Federal Environmental Assessment. In addition, the project also requires completion of a State Environmental Impact Statement. The archeological survey area included approximately 65 acres. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Airport Improvement Project, one archaeological site was identified within the survey boundaries. The 106 Group recommends that 21BK0103, a small lithic and faunal scatter, is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and recommends no further testing for this site.

Beltrami

Carlson, Donita L. and A. Holly Jones (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Well and Septic Applicant Lots, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Leech Lake Reservation

This report presents the results of eight archaeological surveys conducted for the Department of Indian Health and Human Services (IHC), Bemidji Area Office. IHC is proposing to install new wells and septic systems; and, upgrade existing well and septic systems for lot residents within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties. Well and septic projects incur surface and subsurface disturbances; therefore, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program personnel performed Phase I archaeological surveys to identify prehistoric and historic sites within, and adjacent to, individual areas of potential effect. LLBO Heritage Sites Program defined the APE for each project as the home site lot per its legal description. Each well and septic a lot is less than one to two acres in size. No historic properties or cultural resources were identified within any of the eight lots examined. Project clearance is recommended for seven of the eight lots. The eighth lot was not accessible due to locked gates. Heritage Sites made numerous attempts to access the lot, but to no avail.

Carlson, Donita L. and Hugh D. Shaw (2002)

2003 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Fifteen Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of archaeological survey conducted for the Department of Indian Health and Human Services. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office and the State Historic Preservation Office, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program surveyed 15

lots in association with requests for well and septic services in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The principal investigators and field technicians located one previously unknown archaeological site, 21BL0233 (Hanson Bluff Site), within the APE of the Jennifer Hanson Lot, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The site is on a lot that is presently under construction and has been heavily disturbed. The Hanson Bluff Site consists of multiple pit features within a one-acre area. Shovel testing produced no cultural materials. Given the fact that the area has been and is still being heavily disturbed, it is unlikely that any relevant information can be gleaned from the site. The site does not appear to 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 for all fifteen lots.

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2003)

Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, Pine Tree Park, Beltrami County, Minnesota

A Phase I cultural resource survey was conducted for a proposed expansion of a parking lot associated with a boat ramp on Blackduck Lake, city of Blackduck, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The project location is within Pine Tree Park, east of the present parking lot and boat access. 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 and shovel testing. One archaeological site, a pre-contact Native American archeological site, was located in the area of the proposed parking lot expansion. This site appears to be part of 21BL0087, originally identified as located immediately to the west of the proposed project area. 21BL0087, the Pine Tree Park site, is an artifact scatter with lithic tools and flakes, Initial Woodland ceramics, fire-cracked rock and faunal material. We recommend that the project be modified to avoid the site area. If the site cannot be removed from the APE, 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 II Intensive Testing of Portion of 21-BL-31, Located Within the Center for Advanced and Emerging Technologies Building Project Area, Bemidji State University Campus, Beltrami County, Minnesota

A portion of state site 21BL0031 was found to be within a proposed building site located on the Bemidji State University Campus, on the west shore of Lake Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. Phase II intensive testing was conducted to determine if the site met NRHP criteria. The portion of the site within the APE of this project is south of the present Bangsberg Hall, in the Lake Boulevard boulevard. Formal excavation units and shovel testing indicated that the portion of the site within the project area is multicomponent and parts of the site are undisturbed. The site is of very low density, however, and appears to be the remnant edge of an occupation now obliterated by the construction of Lake Boulevard. The site remnant does not appear to contain features or other data that would contribute to the further understanding of significant research questions in Minnesota pre-contact history. It is the opinion of the investigators that this portion of 21BL0031 does not warrant further investigation or protection relative to the proposed project.

Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Dawn Farr Homesite Lease, Leech Lake Allotment #1178, Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Division. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (LLBO) Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed a one-acre lot for the Dawn Farr homesite lease, Leech Lake Allotment #1178, within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed approximately 1 acre. The principal investigators and field technicians located no previously unknown archaeological sites within or adjacent to the APE. No historic properties are within, or adjacent to, the proposed homesite. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of West Big Lake Road, Beltrami County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Roads Division. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed for the proposed road reconstruction of West Big Lake Road within the Leech Lake reservation boundaries. The LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed approximately 1 linear mile with 66 feet of right-of-way, measured 33 feet on each side of the existing centerline. The principal investigators and field technicians located two previously unknown prehistoric archaeological sites 21BL0229 (Punky Road Site) and 21BL0230 (Punky Road 2 Site) within the APE. Both sites are small, ephemeral sub-surface prehistoric lithic scatters of unknown cultural affiliation in moderate to heavily disturbed areas. Neither, 21BL0229 nor 21BL0230 warrants further investigation nor do they appear eligible for listing on the NRHP. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, and a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster (2002)

Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

Lakehead Pipe Line Company, 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. As part of the looping project, 14 trails, roads, and former railroad beds in Beltrami, Clearwater, Carlton, Itasca, and St. Louis Counties will be used or improved for use as access roads. The looping project's principal environmental consultant, Natural Resource Group, Inc., contracted with The 106 Group to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed access road locations. This survey was conducted from February to August of 2002 and is the subject of this report. Approximately 24,300 feet were surveyed during the Phase I investigation. The average width of the proposed access roads was 16 feet. Approximately 9.9 acres were surveyed. Anne Ketz served as the Principal Investigator. One archaeological site was identified during the survey. Site 21BL0227 was located on the east branch of Access Road 922.4. The investigation of this site was limited to the current project area; therefore, not enough information about the site could be collected to make a recommendation regarding the site's potential eligibility. A Phase II archaeological survey was recommended to evaluate the significance of the site and to determine whether the portion of the site within the project area contributes to its significance. It was determined that this portion of the road would not be used, and no further survey was conducted. No further archaeological work is recommended for the 14 access road locations surveyed to date. Two architectural history resources, the Point Douglas-Superior Military Road and the Wilton and

Northern Railway Line were identified during the literature review for this investigation. It was determined that Access Road 1083.7 may have an effect on the Point Douglas-Superior Military Road. Since completing the literature review, it was decided not to use this access road; therefore, no further evaluation is recommended for this resource. The portion of the Wilton and Northern Railway grade located within the project area for Access Road 932.3 has been heavily disturbed, and its integrity, therefore, is considered to be poor. No further archaeological history work is recommended for this property.

Benton

Bradley, Betsy, Michael Justin, Evelyn Tidlow, Barbara Bielefeldt, Christine Wiltberger, Kyran Kelley and Holly Halverson (2003)

Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis along Trunk Highway 23, Benton County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT to conduct historic properties surveys and evaluations for TH 23 in Benton County. FHWA is the lead federal agency for this project. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks: Phase I archaeology at high potential areas; Phase Ia historical archaeology assessment; Phase I and II architectural history survey and evaluations; and effects analysis. The Phase I pre-contact archaeological survey and the Phase Ia historic archaeology assessment resulted in negative findings. In one area, permission was denied to test for pre-contact sites. If construction will impact the area, it should be tested. Architectural work resulted in the recommendation of three properties as eligible for listing in the NRHP. No adverse effect is anticipated on two of these properties. However, two possible changes would constitute an adverse effect on the third property: the loss of a significant portion of the yard and the loss of direct access from TH 23. The Great Northern Railway has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and the use of approximately 1 1/2 mile of railroad bed will constitute an adverse effect.

Blue Earth

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2003)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

From October to December of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological testing for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction project in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. The Blue Earth County Highway Department intends to reconstruct Blue Earth CSAH 26 from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake. The Phase I investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area. One previously recorded archaeological site (21BE0128) is located within the project area. The site could not be relocated during the archaeological survey, and no additional archaeological work is recommended for this site. Two previously recorded sites (21BE0077 and 21BE0127) are adjacent to the project area and will not be impacted by construction. Continued avoidance of these sites is recommended. During the field survey for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project, three additional archaeological sites (21BE0272, 21BE0273 and 21BE0274) were identified within the proposed construction limits. Site 21BE0272 is a sparse lithic scatter lacking any subsurface deposits. The 106 Group, therefore recommends that this site be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP and that no further testing be conducted at this site. Sites 21BE0273 and 21BE0274 are lithic scatters that exhibited evidence of associated cultural deposits within intact soil horizons beneath the plowzone. This 106 Group, therefore, recommended that these sites undergo a Phase II archaeological evaluation. The Phase II evaluation consisted of excavation of formal test units at both sites. The excavation of the units indicated that while intact soil horizons and associated artifacts were present at both sites, features, diagnostic artifacts and other elements that might serve to answer research questions were absent. Because sites 21BE0273 and 21BE0274 cannot, therefore, be assigned to a cultural or temporal context or answer research questions, they are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction project.

Vermeer, Andrea (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Realignments to the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

From October to December 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted Phase I and II archaeological investigations for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction project in Blue Earth County, Minnesota. Since the completion of the archaeological investigations, the Blue Earth County Highway Department altered the plan for the reconstruction, resulting in the realignment of two portions of the proposed highway. The two alignments were not previously surveyed for archaeological resources; therefore, in April of 2003, The 106 Group conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of these realignments. The APE for archaeology is the same as the two new proposed realignments and includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the reconstruction of CSAH 26. The survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the locations of the proposed realignments to identify areas of high archaeological potential, systematic pedestrian 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 realignments to the CSAH 26 Reconstruction project, one new archaeological site, 21BE0275, and new portions of two sites identified during the original archaeological investigations for this project, 21BE0273 and 21BE0274, were identified within the proposed construction limits. The 106 Group recommends that all three sites are not eligible for listing on the NRHP and that no further work is necessary in Realignments 1 and 2.

Withrow, Randall M. (2003)

Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations Along the Minneopa Bicycle Trail, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations for a proposed bicycle trail in Minneopa State Park identified two prehistoric archaeological sites. Site 21BE0025 is a Woodland Tradition (ca. AD 700-1200) habitation site that includes a group of three burial mounds. Most of this site, including the three burial mounds, is located outside the project area; however, an isolated site remnant, separated from the rest of the site by T.H. 68 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; the remainder of the site was not evaluated. Site 21BE0271 is a single component Archaic Tradition (3000-1000 BC) resource procurement camp. Phase II excavations at 21BE0271 identified an undisturbed lithic workshop. Excavations (4 sq. meters) produced a Table Rock Stemmed projectile point and 10,000 chipped stone artifacts. Site 21BE0271 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register (Criterion D) for its potential to contain important new information about Mountain Lake

phase resource use and stone tool technology.

Carlton

Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster (2002)

Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Cass

Carlson, Donita L. and A. Holly Jones (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Ottertail Point Road, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for private land owners. Rich Porter and Jim Proebstle made a request to the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe for an easement across tribal lands so that they may construct an access road from Sucker Bay Road to their privately owned property at Ottertail Point. Per recommendation of the LLBO Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed the 1/2 mile long, 66 ft. wide corridor for the proposed easement and road across tribal lands, within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. Heritage Sites personnel identified one ephemeral sub-surface prehistoric site of unknown temporal/cultural affiliation. This site, the Ottertail Point Road Site (21CA0646) is represented by two Hudson Bay Lowland secondary flakes and two unidentified fish bone fragments. This site does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the NRHP: therefore, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Well and Septic Applicant Lots, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Leech Lake Reservation

See Beltrami County.

Carlson, Donita L. and Hugh D. Shaw (2002)

2003 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Fifteen Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Des Planques, S. A. (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Diane Cloud's Lot for Indian Health Service and the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Indian Health Service in agreement with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program surveyed an approximately 1-2 acre parcel of land held by Diane Cloud located within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The principal investigators and field technicians located no previously unknown archaeological sites within or adjacent to the APE. No historic properties are within, or adjacent to, the proposed home sites. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic properties, a recommended determination of No Effect and project clearance.

Des Planques, S. A. and A. Holly Jones (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation for The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Housing Authority, Leech Lake Homes #2, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Division. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program surveyed a 33 acre parcel of land held by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe located within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program surveyed approximately 33 acres, about 2 miles southwest of Boy River, MN. The principal investigators and field technicians located no previously unknown archaeological sites within or adjacent to the APE. No historic properties are within, or adjacent to, the proposed home sites. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

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

2002 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Four Well and Septic Applicants in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Indian Health Services - Bemidji Area Office proposed to install and maintain well and septic systems within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. IHS contracted the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program to conduct an archaeological survey of four residential lots within the

Leech Lake Reservation. Heritage Sites performed shovel testing and pedestrian survey of each residential lot to located and identify prehistoric and historic sites. Investigators identified one new prehistoric site, the Jackson Site (211C0333), within the Glen Jackson lot. The Jackson Site (211C0333) is a sub-surface prehistoric habitation site containing St. Croix pottery dating to the Woodland Period. The Jackson Site may represent the most northerly occurrence of St. Croix pottery within central Minnesota. The remaining lots did not produce cultural material. Based on the results of this investigation, we recommend that the Jackson site may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The site should be avoided with 50 feet of buffer. If avoidance is not possible, we recommend further mitigation to preserve information important to the prehistory of Minnesota. The other three lots are recommended for project clearance for the installation and maintenance of well and septic systems.

Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Pine Point Drive NW, Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological survey conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Land Division. Per recommendation of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the LLBO Heritage Sites Program performed a Phase I archaeological survey at Pine Point Drive NW for future homesite leases within the Leech Lake Reservation boundaries. The LLBO Heritage Sites Program surveyed approximately 40 acres and placed 28 shovel tests. The principal investigators and field technicians found no previously unknown prehistoric archaeological sites in or adjacent to the APE. As a result of this investigation, we recommend a finding of No Historic Properties, a recommended determination of No Effect, and project clearance.

Chisago

Justin, Michael A., Holly Halverson and Betsy H. Bradley (2003)

Addendum Report to A Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT in November 2002 to conduct a cultural resources survey along TH 8 in Center City, Minnesota. This work is detailed in a January 2003 report. The project has since, been expanded 500 feet west. This addendum report describes the additional work that was conducted to cover the expanded project limits. No additional Phase I archaeological survey, nor Phase I architectural history survey was needed for the extended project limits. However, the expanded project moved construction closer to known mound sites. MnDOT, in consultation with SHPO, agreed to the evaluation of 21CH0004 and 21CH0005, for their eligibility for the NRHP, and an assessment of effects. Site 21CH0004 was determined not eligible for the NRHP, but is afforded protection under Minn. Stat. 307.08. MnDOT will erect a temporary fence around the remnant mound during the construction phase of the project to avoid potential disturbance. Site 21CH0005 is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. An effects analysis resulted in the conclusion that there is no adverse effects to the site as the setting of the mound will not be significantly altered and the access changes may decrease potential erosion.

Justin, Michael, Betsy Bradley, Kyran Kelley and Jennifer Hawkinson (2003)

A Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effect Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by Mn/DOT to conduct historic properties surveys and evaluations for TH 8 in Center City. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks. Phase I and Phase II archaeological survey and evaluations of the archaeological APE, Phase I and Phase II architectural survey and evaluations of the architectural APE, and Effects analysis of the proposed project on site 21CH0094 and property CH-CCC-65. Archaeological work resulted in the recommendation of Site 21CH0094 as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. If the project proceeds, these construction activities will adversely affect site 21CH0094, and data recovery is recommended as a possible mitigative measure. Architectural work resulted in the recommendation of the Park Island Hotel as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. However, the proposed project is not anticipated to cause an adverse effect on the Park Island Hotel. Three areas of the project corridor were not covered by the Phase I survey that may still warrant investigation. Two where landowner permission was not obtained and a third where new driveway accesses are pending funding issues. If the project proceeds, it is recommended these areas be subject to survey.

Radford, David S. (2003)

Letter Report: Proposed Kiosk at Interstate State Park, Chisago County, Minnesota

The MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation, is proposing to place a kiosk just south of the south end of the parking lot at the north end of Interstate State Park. The location has been severely disturbed by trail construction and significant visitor use over the past 100 years. There is also bedrock at the surface. There are no archaeological issues with this location. A No Effect finding is recommended for the project.

Clay

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, M. Patrice Farrell and Robert C. Donahue (2003)

Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations at Bridge 7135 (S.P. 14-622-06), Clay County, Minnesota, and Cass County, North Dakota

Phase I archeological survey and geomorphic investigations were conducted Nov. 12-22, 2002 for S.P. 14-622-06, replacement of Bridge 7135 over the Red River of the North between Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota. The project includes reconstruction of road access and the APE is about 1000 feet long and includes up to 25 feet outside the existing right-of-way limits. The topography was observed for geomorphic features and four cores placed; a fifth core was abandoned as a result of compacted fill. The geomorphic investigations indicate extensive disturbance within the project area. Although terraces are associated with the river floodplain, little potential for buried surfaces and archaeological sites was observed. A total of 20 shovel tests were placed, covering all but the southeastern quadrant of the project area. Based on the lack of cultural material in other areas shovel tested, the potential for unknown sites here is low. In addition, pedestrian walkover

was conducted on the entire project. No cultural materials were recovered or observed other than recent/modern trash. No surface features were observed that were considered indicative of historic properties. Much of the area appeared disturbed, which was confirmed by a long-time resident of the area. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Clearwater

Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster (2002)

Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Crow Wing

Granger, Susan, Scott Kelly and Kay Grossman (2003)

Supplement One (North Half of Corridor), Phase I and II Identification and Evaluation of Historic Structures in the T.H. 169 Corridor Near the Western Shore of Mille Lacs Lake (S.P. 1804-50)

MnDOT is proposing to reconstruct T.H. 169 near the western shore of Mille Lacs Lake. Gemini Research, working under contract with MnDOT, conducted cultural resource investigations to identify structures in the APE that are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Gemini Research issued a Phase I (Identification) report on March 15, 2000, and a Phase II (Evaluation) report on August 28, 2001. Since then, MnDOT has identified additional design alternatives for consideration. This report is the first of two supplemental Phase I and Phase II reports that will cover these more recent alternatives. This report covers the recent alternatives in the northern half of the T.H. 169 corridor. Two potential National register-eligible properties were inventoried, the Scott Farmstead/Scott's Resort and the Kenney Lake Overlook. A second supplemental report will cover the southern half of the corridor.

Harrison, Christina (2003)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within Area of Proposed Utility Improvements, City of Emily, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. has submitted to USDA Rural Development an environmental report for proposed utility improvements in the city of Emily, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. Following a review of the project plans, the SHPO requested that an archaeological survey be completed in the project area. Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct a cultural resource reconnaissance survey for the first phase of development. A few sites have been identified near the project area, on Roosevelt Lake and Blue Lake a few miles northwest of Emily. Combined with the evidence from better investigated portions of this region, they suggest a high archaeological potential also for the uplands that overlook Lake Emily and Ruth Lake as well as moderate potential for smaller waters like Andrews Lake due north of the CSAH 1 pipe route segment. Field work was conducted on November 20 and 27, 2002, and was preceded by a review of the Minnesota Archaeological Inventory and of survey files maintained at the Minnesota Historical Society and the Office of the State Archaeologist as well as miscellaneous Crow Wing County files compiled by ARS for previous projects. The study was directed by Christina Harrison. Although survey results indicated that most of the proposed construction could go ahead without any impact on archaeological resources, provisions should be made for the testing of individual residential hookups in the area between TH 6, CSAH 1 and the northwestern shore of Lake Emily. Locations that seemed particularly sensitive were noted by ARS staff in the field and have been indicated in the report.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, Robert C. Donahue and Jennifer R. Shafer (2003)

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery: The Hummingbird Mound Site (21CW65), Crow Wing County, Minnesota

Phase III archaeological investigations were conducted at the Hummingbird Mound site (21CW065) in Crow Wing County, Minnesota, in conjunction with the upgrading of T.H. 371 from a two lane to four lane highway. This site consists of a small number of mounds and a habitation component. The mounds are outside of the proposed construction limits while a portion of the village is within the construction limits. Phase II archaeological evaluation indicated that several areas retained integrity of pre-contact deposits and contained sufficient materials to provide information on pre-contact historic contexts in the region. Avoidance was recommended for four areas. Redesign of the project either avoided or minimized impact to coverage by fill in three of these four areas. However, major impacts to Northwest Area 1 were not able to be avoided. MnDOT personnel determined in consultation with the MnSHPO that only four units would be sufficient to provide data recovery in this area. The four units were placed in two blocks of 1x2 meters in locations indicated by Phase I and II investigations to contain the greatest potential. One block yielded a quantity of lithic debitage and fire cracked rock, indicating an occupation in levels 7-9 (35-45 cm below surface). The other block contained much sparser materials but did yield scattered Terminal Woodland ceramics. One occupation affiliated with Terminal Woodland historic contexts is indicated by the evidence, as opposed to the 3-4 occupations suggested by earlier investigations. Northwest Area 1 appears to be a sparse portion of the site compared to other areas.

Trocki, Patricia (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer corridor in Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota. Personnel from Foth & Van Dyke conducted this survey on behalf of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Sanitary Sewer District.

Foth & Van Dyke previously surveyed approximately 8.4 miles of the proposed corridor as part of the MnDOT TH 169 Four-Lane Expansion project between 1999 and 2001 and an additional 5.3 miles was the focus of this survey. The remainder of the proposed corridor was also examined and determined to be too disturbed, too steep, or too wet. The survey resulted in the expanding the site limits of a previously recorded site, 21ML0081. Site 21ML0081 is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion (d) and Criterion (a). To prevent significant adverse impacts to site 21ML0081, Foth & Van Dyke proposes monitoring the installation of individual service lines that traverse the site area by a qualified archaeologist. We further recommend that the pipe storage locations, which are not yet determined, be assessed by a qualified archaeologist for the potential to contain cultural material.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II

This report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological survey and the Phase II evaluations of seven sites conducted on behalf of MnDOT during three field seasons from 2000 to 2002 along a segment of the proposed Trunk Highway 169/TH. 18 four-lane corridor. The T.H. 169 project is divided into northern and southern project areas. The northern project area extends north from CSAH 25 at the southern end of Wigwam Bay to the intersection of T.H. 18 and T.H. 6. The southern project area extends south from CSAH 25 to TH 27. This report includes the results of the survey and site evaluations in the northern project area. A separate report will be prepared for the Phase I and Phase II results for the southern project area located south of CSAH 25. A supplemental report will be prepared discussing the results of any additional Phase I and Phase II investigations within the northern project area that are necessitated by future changes to the APE. Ten new archaeological sites were identified (21CW0237, 21CW0238, 21CW0239, 21CW0244, 21CW0245, 21CW0251, 21CW0252, 21CW0253, 21CW0254 and 21CW0255) and three previously recorded sites (21CW0009, 21CW0229 and 21ML0081) were expanded during the Phase I survey north of CSAH 25. Of the sites identified or expanded between 2001 and 2002 in the northern project area, five sites (21CW0009, 21CW0229, 21CW0245, 21CW0251 and 21ML0081) are recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Phase II evaluations were conducted at the Seguchie Habitation and Mound Group (21CW0008), the Scott site (21CW0009), site 21CW0230, site 21CW0231, the Donaldson site (21CW0245), the Rider site (21CW0251), and 21ML0081 between 2000-2002. At known mound sites the Phase II excavation was conducted no less than 15 m from the mound features.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II

This report presents results of a Phase I survey of the T.H. 169 proposed highway corridor alternatives between CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road and T.H. 6, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota and Phase II evaluations of eight sites between 2000 and 2003. The report also includes a geomorphic investigation of one evaluated site, 21ML0081. Thirteen new archaeological sites were identified (21CW0237, 21CW0238, 21CW0239, 21CW0244, 21CW0245, 21CW0251, 21CW0252, 21CW0253, 21CW0254, 21CW0255, 21CW0256, 21CW0257 and 21CW0258), four previously recorded sites (21CW0009, 21CW0138, 21CW0229 and 21ML0081) were expanded, and three previously recorded sites, 21CW0008, 21CW00137 and 21CS0139 were revisited, but their boundaries were not expanded. Phase II evaluations were conducted at the Seguchie Habitation and Mound Group (21CW0008), the Scott site (21CW0009), Eliason Run Mounds and Habitation site (21CW0138), site 21CW0230, site 21CW0231, the Donaldson site (21CW0245), the Rider site (21CW0251) and site 21ML0081. Of the sites identified, revisited or excavated between 2000 and 2003 in the northern project area, six sites (21CW0008, 21CW0009, 21CW0139, 21CW0229, 21CW0245 and 21ML0081) are recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Dakota

Lyon, Mollie M. and Heidi Ekstrom (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Empire Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Outfall Project in Dakota County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 54 acres of property on behalf of the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services. Mollie Lyon was Principal Investigator. Field survey on April 16-19 and 23-24, 2002 included walkover, shovel testing and soil probing. The Phase I archaeological survey identified one historic ceramic and one chert flake (site 21DK0073) on the high bluffs north of Pine Bend Road overlooking Spring Lake and the Mississippi River. No other cultural resources were identified. Based on the results of the Phase I archaeological survey, Summit recommends no further investigation on the high bluffs overlooking Spring Lake and the Mississippi River. Metropolitan Council Environmental Services may consider providing SHPO an additional opportunity to comment should final construction plans indicated that the proposed outfall route will significantly impact soils outside of the existing disturbed right-of-way south of Highway 55.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2003)

A Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Evaluation and Determination of Eligibility of Pilot Knob for the Proposed "The Bluffs of Mendota Heights" Development, Mendota Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota

During the months of February through June of 2003, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase II evaluation of the proposed The Bluffs of Mendota Heights development and a determination of eligibility study of Pilot Knob in Mendota Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota. The city of Mendota Heights is requiring the current developer of the property to prepare an EAW. As part of the EAW, The 106 Group conducted an historical, cultural, and archaeological analysis of the development property and related environs to determine if any portion of the development site contains previously recorded or unrecorded intact cultural, historical, or archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Because the project area was potentially contained within the boundaries of the area known as Pilot Knob, this study included an evaluation of the eligibility of Pilot Knob for listing on the NRHP. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as Principal Investigator. During the archaeological survey of the Bluffs development area, no archaeological sites were identified within the proposed construction limits. Although no burials were encountered during the archaeological survey, due to the testing interval, it is possible for undetected burials to still exist within the project area. As a result of this study, Pilot Knob meets the state criteria established for a geographic feature of historical and cultural significance, therefore Pilot Knob is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP as a geographic feature of historical and cultural significance for its role as a landmark of cultural importance to the Dakota and a landmark during the period of exploration. Pilot Knob is also recommended as eligible as a traditional cultural property as well as a site. Pilot Knob has long been assumed to be the site of the 1851

Mendota Treaty. Historical research for this study indicated that the treaty was signed on a Dakota ceremonial gathering location on the terrace that is now occupied in part by St. Peter's Church, outside of the Bluffs project area. This site is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for its association with the event of the treaty signing.

Fillmore

Harrison, Christina (2002)

Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Along CSAH 40 Between U.S. Highway 52 and State Highway 30, Fillmore County, Minnesota (S.A.P. 23-640-01-04)

In the fall of 2002, Archaeological Research Services was retained by System G, Inc. to conduct an archaeological survey in connection with proposed reconstruction and bridge replacements along CSAH 40 in Fillmore County, Minnesota. The project runs between U.S. Highway 52 and State Highway 30. Along the way the route crosses several streams. Asked to comment, MnDOT requested an archaeological survey of the project route, with particular focus on uplands adjacent to the streams. Field work was preceded by a records and literature review. Although a number of archaeological sites have been identified along the Root River and its tributaries, none were located in the immediate vicinity of the project route. The field review was conducted by Christina Harrison on 10/21, 11/2, and 11/12, 2002. Due to the rolling, dissected topography of the area, many of the areas of proposed impact featured too steep a gradient to have invited historic use. Like most of the surrounding uplands, areas that appeared to have archaeological potential had generally been impacted by decades of farming and had been planted again this year. Surface exposure was good to excellent and had been further enhanced by heavy summer rains, but in spite of ideal survey conditions and visual inspection at intervals which ensured complete coverage, results proved negative.

Terrell, Michele M. (2003)

Archaeological Excavation for the Assessment of the Meighen House Foundation, Historic Forestville, Fillmore County, Minnesota

The Collaborative Design Group, Inc. is under contract with the Minnesota Historical Society for the stabilization and restoration of the exterior of the Meighen House in Historic Forestville. As part of this undertaking, it was necessary for the architects to assess the integrity of the structure's foundation. Due to the historic nature of the site, a portion of the foundation was exposed through the excavation of a single 50 x 50 centimeter test unit to the depth of the base of the foundation. The purpose of the archaeological excavation was twofold: (1) to expose a portion of the foundation for the structural assessment; and (2) to assess the integrity of the archaeological deposits around the foundation. The excavation revealed that the upper 30 cm had been impacted by modern intrusions including planting holes and a buried telephone cable line. At 32 cm the unit revealed a debris layer and intact builder's trench associated with the construction of the foundation for the addition. Beneath this debris layer and the builder's trench was an intact buried A horizon that contained household materials associated with the occupation of the property prior to the construction of the addition. The architects assessed the integrity of this portion of the foundation on May 2, 2003 and the unit was subsequently backfilled. Based on the results of this excavation, it is recommended that the MHS Archaeology Department be contacted prior to undertaking activities adjacent to the foundation that will exceed 12 inches in depth as at that level intact deposits from the nineteenth century were encountered.

Freeborn

Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford and Douglas C. George (2003)

Intensive Archaeological Testing of Site 21FE37 Within the Blazing Star Trail, Bridge Segment, Myre-Big Island State Park, Freeborn County, MN

In 2002, the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of Site 21FE0037 at Myre Big Island State Park, Freeborn County, Minnesota. Intensive testing of site 21FE0037 was needed because the site lies within the proposed construction limits of the Blazing Star Trail sponsored by the MnDNR. The results of shovel testing, both in 2001 and 2002, and formal excavation of 10 square meters of site deposits, yielded relatively little information about the site other than it was multicomponent precontact and postcontact. The recovery of five grit-tempered ceramic sherds suggest a generalized Woodland occupation in the upper 20 to 25 cm of the site. A deeper lithic deposit was also present that is interpreted as Archaic period based on depth, lack of ceramics, and several reworked or broken projectile point fragments. There were no features observed at the site, although there was some fire-cracked rock present. Most of the site has been plowed, but the deeper lithic deposits were not affected by agricultural activity and a portion of the site had never been plowed. Historic material recovered from the site are believed to have been associated with an early survey crew for the historic railroad corridor of the Iowa, Chicago, and Eastern Railroad (formerly the Southern Minnesota Railroad) dating to the 1850s and 1860s, and the Wm. Coyn Farmstead this documented on an 1878 plat map. The historic site deposits are completely plowed through. Intensive testing of site 21FE0037 yielded limited interpretive results. It is recommended that site 21FE0037 is not eligible for the NRHP under any of the four National Register criteria. Another cultural resource identified within the Blazing Star Trail corridor is the Iowa, Chicago, and Eastern Railroad corridor. This early railway has already been determined eligible for the National Register and the segment within the present project area has been issued MN SHPO inventory number FE-HDR-007. The proposed trail project will have no adverse effect on the historic railroad corridor. No further cultural resource review is recommended prior to the construction of the Blazing Star Trail, Bridge Segment, in Myre Big Island State Park.

Lyon, Mollie M. and Oralee Elquist (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Assisted Living Facility in the City of Glenville, Freeborn County,

The United States Department of Agriculture is in the process of performing an environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act for an 18-unit assisted living facility located in the city of Glenville, Freeborn County, Minnesota. Glenville Community Boosters, Inc. contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological investigation of the project area. A total of 3.5 acres was surveyed. Mollie M. Lyon served as Principal Investigator for the project. The field investigation was conducted on November 5, 2003. Systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and auger testing were conducted as appropriate throughout the area of potential effect to determine whether cultural materials with potential for listing on the NRHP were present within the project area. One new site, a very small precontact lithic scatter, 21FE0067, was located on the northeastern edge of a slight knoll in the northeast portion of the project area.

In addition, a light historic artifact scatter was identified in the project area. Shovel tests excavated in the agricultural field in proximity to the precontact surface finds indicate little to no intact soils beneath a deep and stratified plow horizon. Summit recommends that neither 21FE0067 nor the historic artifact scatter exhibit potential for listing on the NRHP and that no further testing of the project area is necessary.

Van Dyke, Allen P. (2003)

Letter Report: Archaeological Survey for Proposed Albert Lea Airport-Runway 16/34 Relocation and Associated Improvements

The city of Albert Lea, Minnesota, plans to improve its airport, Albert Lea Municipal Airport. The phased improvements include construction of a 5,000 foot runway parallel to the existing north-south runway. Because a US Army Corps of Engineer permit is needed for this project, and because a portion of the funding is provided by the FAA, an archaeological survey is necessary prior to construction. The proposed grading limits for the project are defined as the APE and involve approximately 96 acres. The archaeological survey was conducted from November 18 to 22, 2002. Surface collection was used where ground surface was visible, generally in agricultural fields. These areas were collected at five meter intervals. Aerial photos, grading plans, and "as built" were consulted to determine the extent of surface disruption within the project area while shovel testing and augering were used to confirm this information. Although much of the ground to be affected was recently plowed, and surface collocation was possible on more than half of the total acres, much of the area now under cultivation had been affected by airport and road construction and has since reverted to agricultural land. Areas with less than 25 percent surface visibility were shovel tested at 15 meter intervals. The Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed airport expansion discovered no artifacts or archaeological sites in the project area. Much of the area had been disturbed by construction of the airport and nearby roads. It is unlikely that archaeological sites will be affected by the expansion. No further archaeological survey is recommended for this project.

Goodhue

Arzigian, Constance (2003)

21-GD-0045 Burial Site Authentication, Red Wing Minnesota

Burial authentication activities were conducted at 21GD0045, the Bryan Site Complex, in June, 2003, investigating the projected mound loci of thirteen mounds from this group of 173 mounds. The project was done on behalf of and under the auspices of the Office of the State Archaeologist. Constance Arzigian of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse served as Co-Principal Investigator with Mark Dudzik, State Archaeologist. The Bryan Site is located on a terrace above the Cannon River. There were no visible signs of mounds in this portion of the field at the time of the field investigations. Field checking and mapping in 1985 had also failed to identify any visible signs of the 13 mounds to be impacted by this project, although certain other mounds in the group were still visible. OSA personnel and professional surveyors projected the locations of the 13 mound loci center points. Initial evaluation with probes and shovel tests identified no cultural features. Therefore, a belly-scraper was used to systematically remove the plow zone in 2-5 cm layers over the projected mound loci to reveal any submound features. The mound loci investigated for this project were numbers 75, 78, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160. Fragmentary human remains were identified at two loci, 90 and 158. The remains were reburied in place, the areas were marked and will be set aside from future development. No cultural features or human remains were identified at any of the other investigated loci. Several flakes were noted on the surface within the plowzone during the scraping operation.

Dobbs, Clark A., Ronald C. Schirmer and Donald W. Johnson (2003)

Reviving Silvernale (21GD03): Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations, October - December, 2002

In 1999, a private landowner donated a large portion of the Silvernale village site (21GD0003) to the Cannon Valley Trail (Trail) for preservation. After taking immediate steps to stabilize the site and prevent damage from unauthorized use by recreational vehicles ("4-wheelers"), the Trail commissioned the current study. The immediate purposes of the work were to: accurately define the limits of the village site within the parcel owned by the Trail and place this portion of the site in its broader context within the site as a whole; determine the location of previous excavations by Wilford, Carleton, and the Minnesota Archaeological Society; and delineate the internal site layout and location of cultural materials within the site. A variety of archival and field methodologies and tasks were used to achieve these objectives. Specific tasks for the project included: establishing permanent ground control and site survey monuments; compiling and overlaying site maps and aerial photos; shovel testing to determine site limits and artifact patterning; conducting magnetic and resistance geophysical surveys to delineate internal site layout and locate areas for test excavations; testing selected geophysical anomalies to determine their nature; and preparing a summary report. The results of the map and photo work reveal a telling picture of the systematic destruction of most of the village and its associated mound group (21GD0017). However, because of strong public involvement and the existence of the railroad track (now the trail), the parcel now owned by the Trail has remained largely insulated from disturbances other than cultivation. Subsurface examination by shovel testing documented that the village area was both more extensive and more intact than had been publicly believed. In addition, the shovel tests documented a large area of historic fill deposited on part of the site within the last 30 years. Geophysical data (including magnetometry and resistance) show patterns of anomalies consistent with the presence of house floors and subterranean storage pits as well as other areas of archaeological interest. Specific excavation is required to verify the nature of the geophysical anomalies. The Silvernale site is an important resource that contains significant, intact archaeological deposits. While limited surface disturbing activities will not harm the easternmost portion of the Trail's property, the main part of the parcel should be considered highly sensitive to any disturbance-causing actions.

Kluth, David W. (2002)

Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations Along T.H. 52 Between Pine Island and Oronoco, Olmstead and Goodhue Counties, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigation and geomorphological investigation along TH 52 between the cities of Pine Island and Oronoco. MnDOT is proposing access management improvements along the TH 52 corridor. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted on behalf of MnDOT between April 29 and June 12, 2002. David W. Kluth was Principal Investigator. The survey areas were focused on previously selected areas along the length of the corridor. Nine new field sites were recognized and eight (21OL0027, 21OL0028, 21OL0029, 21OL0030, 21OL0031, 21OL0032, 21GD0248, and 21GD0249) were worthy of state site numbers. Three sites were deemed potentially eligible to the NRHP that would be impacted by planned road construction. These three sites (21GD0249, 21OL0028 and 21OL0030) were further evaluated as part of a Phase II investigation and reported herein. This work was completed between June 5 and

June 11, 2002. These sites were appraised as not eligible to the NRHP after the Phase II work was completed. No further work is recommended unless the proposed highway alignment is altered. The Phase I report also includes a geomorphic investigation to evaluate for the potential for deeply buried sites.

Myster, James E. (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Boat Launch for the Prairie Island Indian Community, Goodhue County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on a 2 acre area of land in Section 32, Township 114N, Range 15W, Goodhue County on Prairie Island Indian Community lands next to Sturgeon Lake. The Community requested that the BIA assess the archaeological impact of building a formal boat launch adjacent to the recently constructed marina. The community was concerned that the boat launch might disturb the previously defined archaeological sites 21GD0075 (Leith Mounds) or 21GD0173 (Sturgeon Lake II). An archaeological survey was deemed necessary by the BIA Regional Archaeologist to assess this potential and to recommend a course of action. Field survey by BIA archaeologists found most of the area to be in woods with an open area situated next to the water due to local, unofficial boat/trailer use. No mounds were noted within the project area. A total of 26 shovel tests were excavated on April 14 and 18, 2003 with four producing artifacts related to the Woodland period. This site was given the field number GD-BIAFN-16. It is believed that this site is an extension of 21GD0173. Site 21GD0075 is believed not to be in the project area. In reference to cultural resources, the BIA recommends that the boat launch construction proceed but only if no intact ground disturbance below the root mat is anticipated. The addition of fill on the ground surface to sufficient depth as to protect the original ground surface before construction is recommended. If extensive ground disturbance is unavoidable, a Phase II evaluation survey is recommended.

Grant

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations at the North Ottawa Impoundment Area and Diversion and Inlet Channels, Grant County, Minnesota

The Bois de Sioux Watershed District is proposing an impoundment area for flood control purposes in North Ottawa Township of Grant County, Minnesota. The St. Paul District, U. S. Army corps of Engineers is proposing to construct interior dikes, diversion and inlet channels in North Ottawa, Lawrence and Gorton Townships, to allow the impoundment area to be used for ecosystems restoration. The Corps contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource investigation, including deep testing, of the proposed project. Approximately 1920 acres for the impoundment area and 11.5 miles of diversion and inlet channels are proposed, with the project in its entirety to be the subject of a Phase I cultural resource investigation. Cultural resource investigation fieldwork was conducted on November 19th through the 25th, 2002 by SMI staff. Deep testing was conducted by LaRamie Soil Services between November 18th and 20th, 2002. No prehistoric materials were recovered however, two discrete areas of historic material scatter were recorded within the impoundment area. GR-1 consisted of one piece of exfoliated whiteware and one small fragment of milk glass located in a plowed field. No diagnostic materials were noted from this scatter and no materials were collected. The OSA did not designate this location as a site. GR-2 consisted of a concentrated scatter of household and structural materials within an inverted L formation of trees. Several diagnostic materials were noted within the vicinity and 14 artifacts were collected. Artifacts from this collection are dated to the turn of the 20th century. The OSA designated GR-2 as site 21GR0042, the C.M. Mattress site. The C.M. Mattress site is recommended for Phase II evaluation based on its potential to provide additional archaeological information significant to understanding the frontier settlement of the region. A total of 15 locations were deep tested. Three of fifteen deep testing soil cores contained paleosols between roughly 30 to 70 centimeters below the ground surface. The paleosols have the potential to contain cultural deposits. Therefore either monitoring in the vicinity of Cores 1, 5, and 12 during construction activities or additional testing prior to disturbance is recommended.

Hennepin

Clouse, Robert Alan (2001)

Archaeological Research at the former Twin Cites Bureau of Mines Testing Facility, Minnesota

The closure of the Twin Cites Bureau of Mines facility (BoM) and its possible transfer to a non-federal agency resulted in an archaeological survey and testing program to define cultural resources on the property. Research on historic maps and other documents show unequivocally that 19th century military use and early historic settlement within the former military land grant and reservation extended into the tract of land formerly occupied by the US Bureau of Mines. The National Park Service (NPS), which was assisting the Bureau of Mines closure Team on cultural resource matters related to the proposed transfer of the land out of federal control, requested this research in order to better understand the potential for and significance of archaeological resource on the property. This document reports on that research. In order to evaluate the potential for cultural resources and document the status of existing archaeological resources within the BoM parcel, a cooperative agreement was signed between the NPS and the MHS--the work to be executed by the Society's Archaeology Department under the direction of the author. That agreement called for an archaeological evaluation of buried cultural resources on the former BoM tract in order to determine the extent of significant archaeological resources that might be in need of protection if the property left federal ownership. During the fieldwork phase it was thought that the property would leave federal ownership, however it now appears that will not be the case. The land has been transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service. While there appears to no immediate need for protective measures, these field investigations and recommendations can provide the new federal land managers with information relevant to their stewardship of the property. The testing program conducted in 2000 and 2001 produced management recommendations to provide for long term protection for resources in the Bureau of Mines property contributing to the Fort Snelling National Register District and Fort Snelling National Historic Landmark. The recommendations are based on test excavations, stratigraphy, recovered material culture, and historic documentation as presented in the report.

Clouse, Robert Alan (2002)

Archaeological Testing of "Millstone Plaza" Minneapolis, Minnesota

Historic documentation in the form of photographs from the 1920s indicates evidence of a "plaza" made from millstones set in concrete adjacent to an office addition of the Washburn 'A' Mill. Historic photographic images also clearly demonstrate a pattern to the placement of the millstones as they were originally constructed. Because of ongoing cultural processes and recent construction projects, the fate of the historic "millstone plaza" was unknown. Likewise, neither the extent of the 'plaza'

area nor the date the feature was constructed is known. The "plaza" was however in existence by 1920. The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Anthony Falls Heritage Preservation Board, Minneapolis Community Development Agency, and Brighton Development Corporation desire to incorporate aspects of this historic "plaza" into rehabilitation and renovation projects planned and underway in the St. Anthony Falls Historic District. In particular, the plaza is proposed to become a part of the Society's Mill City Museum, currently being constructed in the ruins of the Washburn 'A' Mill. An exploratory excavation conducted on July 3-4, 2000 determined that at least a portion of the plaza is extant. Five additional, limited test excavations were undertaken over the next 3 weeks as other areas become available and safe to work in. In the end, 6 test units were used to evaluate "millstone plaza." These excavations documented that the plaza's extent is diminished from that which is visible in historic photographic images. This report presents the findings of the "millstone plaza" research efforts and includes recommendations for treatment of the remains.

Halloran, Teresa (2003)

Phase 1a Archaeological Study of Project Area 1 Located West of Vera Street and South of French Lake Road, Section 24, T120N R22W, Champlin, Minnesota

Loucks Associates completed a Phase 1a archaeological review of the proposed development area west of Vera Street (Study Area 1). The property is approximately 120 acres in size. The project included a records review of pertinent cultural resource management files as well as visits to the project area. Files examined included the State Historic Preservation Office Archaeological Statewide Inventory, as well as sources made available locally. Background review and survey results identified one previously recorded burial site within the project area. This mound group, 21HE0089, named the Hayden Mounds after a previous landowner, was mapped by Theodore Lewis in 1883. Loucks Associates archaeologists Teresa Halloran and Michael Madson performed the Phase 1a field investigation of the project area on Monday April 21, 2003 and Thursday April 24, 2003. The purpose of the investigation was to take the results of the archival study into the field to locate and assess the general condition of the mound group and determine archaeological site potential for the remaining property. Farming activities and road construction have caused a significant amount of change across the landscape since Lewis first mapped the mounds. During the present survey, we were unable to confidently relocate any of the mapped mounds. It is important to note, however, that burials are often located beneath mounds as well as within them. The lack of surface evidence does not exclude the possibility of burials still existing in the area. One previously recorded site, 21HE0270, is located in the project area south of Elm Creek. Following Phase II testing, the portions of the site contained within the boundaries of the current project were determined to be potentially eligible to the NRHP. Actual site boundaries have not been determined. Development should avoid this general area or further testing will be required to determine those site boundaries. Loucks Associates recommends that any proposed development in the area where remnants of the burial mounds may potentially exist, should not proceed without a study to determine if any mounds or burials still remain. If so, a mound management plan should be developed to address protection issues. If no remnants are identified, we nevertheless recommend monitoring in the area during initial ground disturbance. Phase I archaeological testing maybe required if federal funds or permitting are involved. No testing should be done prior to burial mound identification.

Mather, David, Joe McFarlane, Gretchen A. Nelson, Mathew M. Thomas and Timothy A. Tumberg (2003)

Cemetery and Archaeological Investigations at the Lincoln Mounds Site (21HE7), Hennepin County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of the final phase of archeological field investigations at the proposed Ceridian corporate headquarters site in Bloomington, Minnesota. The primary purpose of the investigation was to minimize the effects of the proposed development on the Lincoln burial mound group (21HE0007), mapped by Theodore Lewis at this location a century ago. The northern and southern margins of Mound 4 were excavated. No human remains or cemetery features were found in the intact mound strata. Previously disturbed mound soils with the potential to contain human remains were used to restore mound 4 and to construct a new mound on the bluff edge of the Minnesota River Valley. Archaeological monitoring of other high potential areas resulted in the discovery of intact burials in a non-mound setting. Rescue excavation of this area was accomplished, and osteological analysis determined the age, sex and number of individuals represented by the remains. All known human remains recovered were reburied in the new mound. A wealth of archaeological information was gathered through the process of the cemetery investigations reported here, but has not been analyzed in detail. It is apparent that the cemetery areas were roughly contemporary in time, dating to the Middle to Late Woodland transition. This is a poorly understood time period in the local archaeology. Archaeological remains of the Lincoln Farm and Bluff House estate were also delineated. These consist of structural ruins and other features containing artifacts dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These components span the transition from rural farming to an affluent estate within the growing Twin Cities metropolitan area. Viewed as a whole, these cultural remains appear to be a significant component of the regional archaeology.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2003)

Excavations at 21HE210 and 21HE211, Halsted Bay, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Carlson Real Estate is developing low-density housing on the peninsula containing 21HE0210 and 21HE0211. There is no federal or state involvement in this project. Carlson Real estate is not required to consider the archaeological properties in its development plans. However, Carson Real Estate recognized the exceptional importance of these sites and voluntarily sponsored further excavation. Excavations were conducted from April 29th through June 11th, 2002. Dr. Clark A. Dobbs served as Principal investigator, Kim Breakey as Project Manager and Jeremy L. Nienow as Field Director. The Halsted Bay sites are significant because they have integrity and the potential to provide information on a variety of broad questions important in Minnesota's prehistory. A detailed excavation plan for excavations at Halsted Bay was prepared in April 2002 and subsequently used during the excavation. Four focused research themes were detailed in that document and results and interpretations based on these themes is summarized. These themes are; A basic description and characterization of the Woodland presence at Halsted Bay and Lake Minnetonka. Analysis of Woodland settlement patterns represented by the sites at Halsted Bay and Lake Minnetonka. The nature of plant use and food production by Woodland groups at Halsted Bay and Lake Minnetonka. And the interaction between environmental changes of Halsted Bay and Lake Minnetonka and the Woodland emergence in this region.

Nienow, Jeremy L. and Kim Breakey (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations at the Fleming Trail Addition, Long Lake, Hennepin County, Minnesota

Lundgren Bros. proposed to construct a residential housing division within the city limits of Long Lake. Lundgren Bros. contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct an archaeological investigation of the project area. Fieldwork was conducted on September 17, 2002, Jeremy Nienow was field director. Archaeological investigations encompassed windshield, pedestrian, and shovel test survey. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated on the upland. No historic or prehistoric archaeological materials were recovered from test excavations. Based on the results of the archaeological survey, no further work is recommended.

Vermeer, Andrea(2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Prairie Drive Extension Project, Medina, Hennepin County, Minnesota

From December of 2002 to January of 2003, the 106 Group Ltd., under contract with Hennepin County, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Prairie Drive Extension project in Medina, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey includes approximately 2.98 acres. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the road. The investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of surveys previously conducted within the project area, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites and shovel testing in those areas, all of which had poor ground surface visibility. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Prairie Drive Extension project, no archaeological resources were identified within the APE. Based on the lack of archaeological resources, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work for the project area.

Houston

Butler, Todd L (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of a Proposed Bridge Replacement (3593) and Realignment of County State Aid Highway 10, Houston County, Minnesota

From May 14th through the 17th, 2003, The Louis Berger Group, Inc. completed a Phase I archaeological investigation of a proposed bridge replacement (# 3593 with 28530) over Beaver Creek and realignment of CSAH 10, in central Houston County, Minnesota. The APE for the undertaking is defined as the limits of the project area where direct impacts from construction will occur. The project area/APE encompasses approximately 8.05 acres located either side of CSAH 10. No archaeological resources were identified within the project area and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

Hubbard

Butler, Todd L. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Minnesota Trunk Highway 64 Between Trunk Highways 34 and 87, Hubbard County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., has completed a Phase I archaeological investigation of six segments of Minnesota Trunk Highway 64, located between the towns of Akeley and Badoura in southeastern Hubbard County, Minnesota. The six segments identified for archaeological investigation encompass approximately 2.5 miles of TH 64. The APE for the undertaking extends along the entire 9.92 miles of TH 64 that is part of the MnDOT project. However, for purposes of identifying archaeological resources, the APE is defined as the limits of the segments designated by MnDOT for survey where direct impacts from construction will occur. The APE for those portions of the undertaking subject to archaeological survey encompass 38.2 acres of land along both sides of TH 64. Approximately 6.1 acres of that total were not fully investigated as Berger was unable to receive or was denied landowner permission to enter properties to conduct field investigations. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was identified at the margin of the survey. Site 21HB0058 is a small dilapidated Post-Contact period hunting cabin with artifacts suggesting an occupation date of the 1920s and 1930s. Site 21HB0058 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional archaeological investigations are recommended for some of the area where permission was denied.

Itasca

Bradley, Betsy, Michael Justin, Chad Kirvan, Jennifer Hawkinson, Evelyn Tidlow, Christine Wiltberger, Milorad Paunovic and Holly Halverson (2003)

Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis Along TH 169, Itasca County, Minnesota

URS Corporation was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a cultural resources survey along 3.9 miles of Trunk Highway 169 in Itasca County, Minnesota. Analysis of the potential for pre-contact and historical archaeological properties resulted in field survey of two small areas within the archaeological APE. No archaeological properties were identified and it is recommended that no additional work is required. A total of 142 properties were recorded within the architectural history APE for this project. Of these 142 properties, 139 properties were documented by the Phase I architectural history inventory and two regional rail lines were documented by Phase II evaluation. The final property within the architectural history APE is the previously identified NRHP-listed Bovey Village Hall. The Bovey Village Hall was not resurveyed as part of this project, simply noted as a property within the architectural history APE. Of these properties, eight properties within the APE are listed in, previously determined eligible for, or recommended eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. The remaining 134 properties are recommended as not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP due to lack of historical significance or integrity. An assessment of adverse effects was performed on the eight properties listed, determined eligible for listing, or recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Carlson, Donita L. and A. Holly Jones (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Well and Septic Applicant Lots, Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Leech Lake Reservation

See Beltrami County.

Carlson, Donita L. and Hugh D. Shaw (2002)

2003 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Fifteen Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

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

2002 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Four Well and Septic Applicants in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Cass County.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at Bridges 5172 & 5168 (S.P. 3104-52,53), Itasca County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 3104-52,53, replacement of Bridges 5172 and 5168 over T.H. 2 and the Prairie River near LaPrairie, Itasca County, Minnesota. The project includes up to 30 feet outside the existing right-of-way limits. The topography was observed for surface indications of disturbance and topographic features that might be correlated to higher archaeological potential. Six subareas were identified based on disturbances from past road and railroad construction; gravel pit operations and landscaping associated with private dwellings also was identified. Relatively little area was undisturbed. A total of 18 shovel tests were placed, covering all areas of the project area. In addition, pedestrian walkover was conducted on the entire project. No cultural materials were recovered or observed other than recent/modern trash. No surface features were observed that were considered indicative of historic properties. Much of the area appeared disturbed, including the portion of an unverified site that was in the APE. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster (2002)

Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Jackson

Stemper, Cliff (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Wastewater Site in Jackson County, Minnesota

The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed wastewater system project containing a total of 6.3 acres of land in Jackson County, Minnesota. The project was conducted for Clay Regional Water, located in Spencer, Iowa. Background research included a prefield records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and an evaluation of previously platted historic sites on the project area. The field survey included a surface reconnaissance at patterned intervals and informal subsurface tests on the project area. The project area records check showed that one previously recorded archaeological site is located on the areas tested. The plat map review between the years of 1857 and 1972 showed no previously platted historic structures on the site area. The field survey found no significant historic cultural resources on the test area. The field survey found no indication of prehistoric site components or mound and non-mound ground features on the site area. The recommendation for the proposed project area was clearance and that no relevant prehistoric, historic or architectural sites or data will be destroyed by the proposed wastewater system development.

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Rural Waterline Route in Jackson County, Minnesota

The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed rural water pipeline project containing a total of twenty-one acres of land in Jackson County, Minnesota. The project was conducted for Clay Regional Water, located in Spencer, Iowa. Background research included a prefield records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and an evaluation of previously platted historic sites on the project area. The field survey included a surface reconnaissance at patterned intervals and subsurface tests on the project area. The project area records check showed that one previously recorded archaeological site is located on the areas tested. The plat map review between the years of 1854 and 1993 showed six previously platted historic sites near the project area. The field survey found no significant historic cultural resources on the test area. The field survey found no indication of prehistoric site components or mound or non-mound ground features on the sites area. The recommendation for the proposed project area was clearance and that no relevant prehistoric, historic or architectural sites or data will be destroyed by the proposed water pipeline development.

Stemper, Cliff (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Rural Waterlines in Jackson County, Minnesota

The contents of this report represent a Phase I archaeological survey of four proposed rural water pipeline corridors containing a total of 52.5 acres of land in southeastern Jackson County, Minnesota. The project was conducted for Clay Regional Water, located in Spencer, Iowa. Background research included a prefield records check for previously recorded archaeological sites and an evaluation of previously platted historic sites on the project area. The field survey included a surface reconnaissance at patterned intervals and subsurface tests on the project area. The project area records check showed that no previously recorded archaeological sites

are located on the areas tested. The plat map review between the years 1857 and 1972 showed numerous previously platted historic sites near the project area. The field survey found no significant historic cultural resources on the test area. The field survey found no indication of prehistoric site components, mounds, or non-mound ground features on the site area. The recommendation for the proposed project area was clearance and that no relevant prehistoric, historic or architectural sites or data will be destroyed by the proposed water pipeline development.

Kandiyohi

Pratt, Daniel R. and Erika Palmer (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Willmar Regional Treatment Center, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

The Willmar Regional Treatment Center property consists of 44 buildings situated on a total land area of approximately 174 acres. The Center was built between 1912 and 1933 and was placed on the NRHP in 1986. The Minnesota Department of Human Services, State Operated Services, currently operates the campus for Mental Illness and Chemical Dependency programs. State-operated services for mental health have been transitioning to community-based services over the past decade or more. Although some of the space not occupied by State Operated Services is leased, the majority of the campus is vacant or under-utilized. In the near future, the need for campus space for the provision of mental health services will end, and the Center will become available for reuse and/or redevelopment. As part of the disposition process the OSA and Minnesota SHPO recommended completion of a Phase I archaeological resources investigation for the section of the Center property within 1000 feet of Lake Willmar. In 2003, the Minnesota Department of Administration retained HDR engineering, Inc. for cultural resources management services for the area. This report covers the Phase I archaeological survey of the project. Fieldwork commenced on September 2, 2003 and was completed on September 5, 2003. HDR's field methods followed the Minnesota state guidelines for archaeological surveys. Shovel tests were conducted to locate subsurface cultural deposits and to determine soil conditions. Testing stopped at subsoil, or until the depth restricted excavation efforts. Soil probes were conducted in portions of the APE using a 1" Oakfield soil probe. The primary purpose of soil probing was to determine the stratigraphic character of soils. No archaeological sites were identified during the Willmar Regional Treatment Center Phase I survey, and no further archaeological investigations are recommended for the APE.

Trocki, Patricia (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of County State-Aid Highway 2, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological survey of a proposed CSAH 2 expansion in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Kandiyohi County Public Works Department. The majority of the APE was previously cultivated and is presently fallow; one small area is wooded. Field work was conducted from April 9 to 12, 2002. A total of ten shovel tests and 5.9 miles of the 6.1 miles of pedestrian survey were conducted along CSAH2. The remaining 0.2 mile of the APE was not surveyed due to standing water. All of the shovel tests were negative, and there were no sites located during the pedestrian survey. The Phase I archaeological survey of CSAH 2 demonstrated that the APE has been disturbed by agricultural activities. In the absence of cultural material, no additional work is recommended, and the road improvements should proceed as planned.

Koochiching

Justin, Michael, Betsy Bradley and Chad Kirvan (2003)

Phase I Archaeological and Architectural History Investigations and a Phase II Architectural History Evaluation Along 1.1 Miles of Trunk Highway 11, Koochiching County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by the Mn/DOT to conduct a cultural resources survey along 1.1 miles of TH 11 in Koochiching County. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks as part of the project: Phase I archaeological survey of the entire project area; Phase I architectural history survey of all structures located within the architectural history APE; and Phase II architectural history evaluation of the Black Bay Fire Lookout Tower. No archaeological materials were encountered during the pedestrian and subsurface testing within the project corridor. It is the recommendation of URS/BRW that no further investigations for archaeological resources are required. Of the 21 architectural history properties recorded for this project, 20 are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is recommended. One property, the Black Bay Fire Lookout Tower, is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Lac Qui Parle

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations of the Dawson Flood Control Project, Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting a study to determine the feasibility of providing flood protection to flood prone areas within the City of Dawson using a combination of levees, road ditches, and/or ponding areas. The Corps contracted with Schoell & Madson, Inc. to conduct deep site testing along the proposed northern levee in the area where buried soil horizons were previously identified, and conduct cultural resource survey along a portion of the proposed levee and ditch alignment that has been moved to the north. Fieldwork for this project was conducted on November 6-8, 2002. Jeremy L. Nienow served as field director. Deep site testing, encompassing approximately 2 acres, was conducted by excavating auger tests at 10 meter intervals to depths of at least 2 meters. A total of 33 auger tests were placed. No prehistoric cultural materials were recovered within any auger test at any depth. Cultural resource survey, encompassing approximately 8.4 acres, was conducted by pedestrian transects at 10 meter intervals. The area was within a cornfield with visibilities of 50 to 90 percent. Deep site testing was not conducted in this area based on the results of nearby 1999 Hemisphere Field Services soil coring. No cultural materials were recovered.

Lake

Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bridge Number 5610 on TH 1, Lake County, Minnesota

Leech Lake Heritage Sites conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the realignment and reconstruction of Bridge 5610 on TH 1 in Lake County, Minnesota. This project entails surface and sub-surface disturbances, requiring the location and identification of historic properties with the APE. Heritage Sites performed both pedestrian survey and shovel testing to locate cultural resources. No cultural resources were located.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey on T.H. 1 (S.P. 3802-18) Lake County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed reconstruction of T.H. 1 in Lake County, Minnesota was conducted from June 23 through July 10, 2003. The project involves a two phased reconstruction of approximately 16 miles from the intersection of T.H. 1 and Lake County CSAH 2 north and west to the South Kawishiwi River; several realignments are included. The survey reviewed the project by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Much of the project area is untestable as a result of shallow to no sediments. A total of 43 shovel tests were placed in nine subareas along the route, although the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. No pre-Contact cultural materials were recorded and the presence of four previously known post-contact archaeological and historic sites were observed and recorded. The evaluation on three of the post-Contact sites (Dunigan Lake CCC Camp, 21LA0526; the St. Croix Camp 6 Logging Dam on the Stony River, 21LA0g; and the Chub Lake Resort) present within the project APE will have to await review by a historical archaeologist or architectural historian. The Baird Ranger Station, 21LA0527, is not potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. For the areas of the project away from the three post-Contact sites a No Properties finding is recommended.

Le Sueur

Gonsior, LeRoy (2003)

Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Sakatah Lake Overlook Site (21LE79), Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, MN

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Sakatah Lake Overlook site (21LE0079) located in Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, Minnesota. The site lies within a sewer line corridor that was proposed by the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Extensive shovel testing was completed in 2000 and 2001, and excavation of 18 formal 1-x-1-m units was completed in the fall of 2001. Altering the method of installing the sewer line lessened impacts to the site. The sewer line was installed by plowing it into the ground rather than placing it in a deep trench. The final alignment was also altered to avoid portions of the site that had the greatest potential to yield information. Because significant impacts to the site were avoided and because formal excavation provided an adequate sample from the site, a no adverse effect finding is recommended for the sewer line project. The Sakatah Lake Overlook site, a multicomponent Woodland period site, has the potential to yield significant information about Woodland period habitation in the south-central portion of Minnesota. A wide variety of materials were recovered including; stone tools, ceramics, fire-cracked rock, and faunal remains. It is suggested that the site was repeatedly occupied as a base camp. The site location appears to have been appealing to the inhabitants because of the presence of spring water emanating from the deep ravine along the west edge of the site, and because of the commanding views of Sakatah Lake. Ceramics recovered from the site included Initial Woodland Fox Lake and Late Woodland Lake Benton and Madison wares. Waubesa, Klunk, and Madison triangular projectile points were recovered. Other lithic tools included bifaces, scrapers, choppers, bipolar anvil, sandstone abrader, and retouched flakes. Dense concentrations of fire-cracked rock are perceived as being associated with hearth use. The seasonal period of use for the site was not determined, primarily because of the sparse recovery of faunal material.

Lyon

Gonsior, LeRoy (2003)

Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Camden North Picnic Area Site (21LY120) for a Water Line Connection to the North Picnic Area Sanitation Building, North Picnic Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, MN

Intensive archaeological testing of the southern portion of site 21LY0120 was undertaken in 2002 by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society prior to installation of a water line in the North Picnic Area of Camden State Park, Lyon County, Minnesota. The results of this archaeological project and another intensive testing project completed in 2001 in the northern portion of site 21LY0120 indicated that site 21LY0120 has low research potential due to lack of integrity, few diagnostic artifacts, and limited artifact recovery. Site 21LY0120 is not considered to be a significant archaeological site and a No Effect finding is recommended for the water line project. It is further recommended that the water line project will have no effect on the Camden State Park CCC/WPA/Rustic Style Historic District.

Mahnomen

Florin, Frank (2003)

Letter Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey at Mahnomen County Airport

The White Earth Band of Minnesota Chippewa retained Florin Cultural Resources Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey for a new runway at the Mahnomen County airport. The investigation was conducted in conjunction with the White Earth Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Fieldwork was conducted on October 6, 2003. The proposed runway encompasses 3 hectares. The archaeological survey area extended beyond the runway limits and included an area encompassing 5.3 hectares. The investigation included archival research and field survey. No archaeological sites were identified, and there are no historic architectural structures within or near the project area. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project. The White Earth Tribal Historic Preservation Office has determined that the project as designed will not impact historic properties and can proceed as planned.

Marshall

Vermeer, Andrea and Will Stark (2002)

A Cultural Resources Management Plan for Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge, Marshall County, Minnesota

In March of 2002, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracted The 106 Group Ltd. to prepare a Cultural Resources Management Plan to be used as part of a Comprehensive Conservation Plan for Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge in Marshall County, Minnesota. The CRMP is a management tool that will facilitate compliance with the requirements of the Improvement Act and the NHPA. Included in the report are parties identified as having an interest in Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge; a summary of previous cultural resources studies conducted there; a discussion of expected property types and the associated historical contexts; the potential locations, dates and landowners of farmstead sites within ANWR; a historical context to evaluate the eligibility of Judicial Ditch 11 for listing on the NRHP; the management goals and legal mandates to be met by the implementation of the CRMP; and an outline of the specific measures that should be used to meet these goals.

McLeod

Wiltberger, Christine, Bruce Penner, Garneth Peterson, Evelyn Tidlow and Mike Justin (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Phase I and II Architectural History Investigations of the Proposed Reconstruction of TH 7 and TH 15 in Hutchinson, McLeod County, Minnesota

During July, August, and November 2001, and February 2002, BRW/URS conducted Phase I archaeological and architectural history investigations for the proposed reconstruction of TH 7 and TH 15 in Hutchinson. Phase II architectural history evaluations of four properties were also conducted as part of this project. The Federal Highway Administration is the lead federal agency for this undertaking. Archaeological fieldwork was directed by Brad Perkl. Bruce R. Penner conducted a site assessment for historical archaeological potential of selected parcels. All segments investigated were found to have been disturbed by modern development and had very low potential for intact deposits. No further work is recommended within the project's APE. Christine Wiltberger served a Principal Investigator for architectural history investigations and Senior Historian Garneth O. Peterson completed the Phase II evaluation of the Electric Short Line Railway. Twenty-eight sites were recorded on URS/BRW Short Forms due to lack of integrity and recommended for no further work. Nineteen newly identified properties were inventoried on URS/BRW Long Forms. The results of the study recommend that a section of the Electric Short Line Railway (Luce Line) and Eheim Park are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Mille Lacs

Grohnke, Ryan (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Laundry Facilities Development at Grand Casino, Mille Lacs, Kathio Township, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

The Mille Lacs Corporate Commission contracted with Loucks Associates in April 2003 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of an area proposed for the development of a new laundry facility to serve the Mille Lacs Grand Casino, Onamia, Minnesota. The project area is approximately 1/2 acre in size. Loucks Associates conducted archival review and field reconnaissance for the project in April 2003. No cultural materials or features were observed during subsurface testing of the project area. Loucks Associates recommends that the proposed development would not likely affect any potentially significant archaeological resources and therefore be allowed to proceed as planned.

Trocki, Patricia (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota

See Crow Wing County.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II

See Crow Wing County.

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II

See Crow Wing County.

Morrison

Birk, Douglas A. (1991)

Life, Land, Water, and Time A resource and Planning Guide for the Little Elk Heritage Preserve

Parts of this manual were first produced for the Little Elk Planning Conference held at the Charles A. Weyerhaeuser memorial Museum in Little Falls, Minnesota, on December 5, 1989. The conference sponsored by the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, brought together specialist with skills in planning, management, public education, economic development, tourism, conservation, parks and historic sites administration, historic preservation, museums, and archaeology to discuss the future of the Little Elk Heritage Preserve. Building on the results of the conference, this volume defines the setting, purpose, and resources of the Little Elk Heritage Preserve, and gives philosophical direction and conceptual design for its future ownership, development and use.

Clouse, Robert Alan (2001)

Archaeological Investigations of Proposed Development at the Charles A. Lindbergh National Historic Landmark, Morrison County, MN

The Charles A. Lindbergh historic site and visitors center is located just south of Little Falls, Minnesota along the west bank of the Mississippi River in the northeastern corner of Charles Lindbergh State Park. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976. A portion of the NHL contains buried cultural resources designated with site number 21MO0120. The Minnesota Historical Society has proposed a series of improvements for the Charles A. Lindbergh historic site and visitors center that includes a new parking lot, handicapped accessible trails, utility replacement and a small addition to the upper portions of the site's visitor's center. A portion of the funding for the proposed improvements is being provided by the Federal Highway Administrations under a TEA-21 grant. Twenty-six formal 50x50 cm. shovel tests excavated using a systematic aligned pattern within the APE of the proposed project yielded 161 lithic fragments and 186 historic period artifacts. All 26 units produced cultural materials, with 22 of the units yielding evidence of pre-contact American Indian occupation throughout most of the area of proposed development. An additional two units excavated near the west edge of the Lindbergh house in 1995 are incorporated into the analysis due to their proximity to the proposed construction. An additional 5 formal excavations adjacent to the project were conducted in 1995 that recovered another 160 pre-contact lithics. Four of the shovel test units in the vicinity of the visitors center contained evidence of extensive disturbance resulting from an earlier addition to the current visitors center. Both components of the site appear to satisfy the criteria for eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. The post contact early 20th century material culture in and around the Lindbergh house appears to meet eligibility criteria B and D related to the use of the site and its significance as a NHL. The pre-contact component appears to meet eligibility for consideration under criterion D. As a result of the archaeological findings, a portion of the proposed parking lot development has been redesigned to avoid adverse effects on known resources within the APE.

Lyon, Mollie M. (2003)

A Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Borrow Area, Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. completed a Phase I and II archaeological investigation on 2.86 acres of property on behalf of Marvin Tretter, Inc. during June and July of 2003. The soil from this borrow area will be utilized by Morrison County for the River Road (County Road 52) construction project. Mollie M. Lyon acted as Principal Investigator. Results of the literature and archival research for this project indicated that there are numerous archaeological sites within one-mile of the project area. As a result of the Phase I archaeological investigation, one Pre-contact archaeological site (21MO0198) was identified and recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP. As a result of the Phase II evaluation, Summit recommends that the evaluated portion of 21MO0198 is not eligible to the NRHP. While there appears to be subsurface integrity at 21MO0198, the artifact density is low and no features or culturally/temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation, and the research potential is not significant.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, Jennifer R. Shafer and Robert C. Donahue (2001)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by Robert Bohm of Minnesota Power for the shoreline of Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346) south of Little Falls, Minnesota. Selected parcels were surveyed in 2000. Most of the rest of the reservoir shoreline is privately owned; permissions were requested in advance of the survey and only those where permission was received were examined. A total of 12 miles of shoreline was surveyed by pedestrian walk-over or shovel testing as appropriate. Two miles were not surveyed as a result of lack of permission; an additional two miles within the City of Little Falls were considered untestable. Twenty-two new pre-Contact sites were discovered during this survey and three previously know sites visited. A total of 26 new pre-Contact sites were recorded during the two season survey with three others visited. Of these, seven are considered to be limited lithic scatters and recommended not eligible for NRHP. Seven of the remaining sites will require Phase II evaluation by formal excavation and additional survey inland from the reservoir shoreline to reach a recommendation. The remaining sites are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP and Phase II evaluation with additional survey as appropriate is recommended. However, eight sites are very large and yielded substantial amounts of cultural materials; two sites correspond to the location of known sites on the NRHP. If the cultural and sediment deposits area intact, these sites will almost certainly be recommended as eligible for the NR under Criterion D. All sites may receive erosional impacts from operation of the reservoir. However, only one is presently receiving substantial erosion. Other impacts (landscaping and plowing) are not direct impacts from operation of the reservoir; these impacts occur almost exclusively on private land. It is recommended that additional Phase I and II work be prioritized based on the potential for impacts from the undertaking. In addition, permission of the land owners is needed before conducting work on the extensive private land in this project. Sites examined include: 21MO0016, 21MO0021, 21MO0064, 21MO0120, 21MO0159, 21MO0160, 21MO0161, 21MO0162, 21MO0170, 21MO0173, 21MO0174, 21MO0175, 21MO0176, 21MO0177, 21MO0178, 21MO0179, 21MO0180, 21MO0181, 21MO0182, 21MO0183, 21MO0184, 21MO0185, 21MO0186, 21MO0187, 21MO0188, 21MO0189, 21MO0190 and 21MO0191.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (2003)

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Additional Development Areas Within Training Areas 57 and 62, "Cassino Area", Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers provides cultural resources support to the Minnesota Army National Guard and Camp Ripley Training Site, Minnesota. As part of Camp Ripley's site development plan, several areas are proposed for use during future military training. In 2002 and amended in 2003, Schoell & Madson, Inc. contracted with the Corps to conduct archaeological investigations at Camp Ripley of 881 acres of the range development ranges. This report documents

investigations of an area hereafter referred to as the Cassino Area, which consists of 395 of these acres. Fieldwork for this portion of the project was conducted on October 7 - 9 and November 10, 2002 and April 28 through May 8, 2003. Jeremy Nienow served as field director. No archaeological materials were recovered from any of the 105 shovel tests excavated within the Cassino Area. Six historic properties, all likely related to farmstead activities in Morrison County prior to land ownership by Camp Ripley, were recorded during pedestrian survey. One location was previously recorded in the State site files, 21MO0076. The others were photo-documented, site forms were prepared, and summarily the sites are now recorded with the State as 21MO0199 through 21MO0203. No additional work was completed in association with 21MO0076. Eligibility recommendation for 21MO0199 through 21MO0203 is not possible without further archival research including the completion of a chain of ownership from land patent, deed and other county records. Camp Ripley is in the process of identifying and evaluating like properties and it is recommended that the resources previously known and newly identified by this effort be incorporated into the proposed study. Other than this activity, no further work is recommended for the Cassino Area.

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including a Fire Base, Western Range Expansion, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #1, and Platoon Maneuver Lanes, Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides cultural resources support to the Minnesota Army National Guard and Camp Ripley Training Site, Minnesota. As part of Camp Ripley's site development plan, several areas are proposed for use during future military training. In 2002 and amended in 2003 Schoell & Madson, Inc. contracted with the Corps to conduct archaeological investigations at Camp Ripley of 881 acres of range development areas. This report documents investigations of three range areas and includes four activities: a Fire Base, Western Range Expansion, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #1, and Platoon Maneuver Lanes, consisting of 486 of these acres. Fieldwork on this portion of the project was conducted between May 1st and 23rd, 2003. Jeremy L. Nienow served as field director. No archaeological materials were recovered from any of the shovel tests excavated within the project area. One historic property, 21MO0204 was photo-documented; site forms prepared, and summarily the site is now recorded with the state. Eligibility recommendation for 21MO0204 is not possible without further archival research including the completion of a chain of ownership from land patent, deed and other county records. Camp Ripley is in the process of identifying and evaluating like properties and it is recommended that his site be incorporated into the proposed study. Other than this activity, no further work is recommended for the project area.

Murray

Boden, Peggy J. (2003)

Letter Report: Report of Finding for Site Visit to Buffalo Ridge, Murray County, Minnesota on Thursday, July 3, 2003

A visit to the project site of wind turbine construction along the Buffalo Ridge in Murray County, Chanarambie Township, southwestern Minnesota was made on Thursday, July 3, 2003. The visit was in response to a recent newspaper article published in the Murray County News, which stated that the petroform of a buffalo (archaeological site No. 21MU0006) had been destroyed by construction of a service road on the Buffalo Ridge. The petroform was found to be intact other than the effects of natural forces, it appears to be much the same as reported in the 1995 Dudzik study. The petroform lies between 10 and 15 feet west of the service road. Currently a barbed wire fence runs along the service road. Changes to the fence will be considered that might provide protection to the petroform and access without identifying its precise location.

Palmer, Linda (2003)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed TAIR Wind Project in Murray County, Minnesota

The TAIR Wind Project proposes to construct a wind turbine and associated access road and buried power line within Murray County, Minnesota. Augustana College, Archaeology Laboratory personnel, Linda Palmer, Principal Investigator, and Matthew Woodside conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey on November 13, 2003. A total project area of ca. 47 acres was evaluated. An intensive on-ground pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire project area. Three shovel tests were excavated. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were located in the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Winham, R. Peter (2002)

Letter Report: A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Lagoon and Forcemain System Near Avoca, in Murray County, Minnesota

A reconnaissance (Phase I) cultural resources survey and background research were conducted for a proposed wastewater lagoon in Bondin Township, Murray County, Minnesota. In addition, approximately 10 miles of forcemain pipeline is to be placed in previously disturbed road ditches. Staff from the Archaeology Laboratory, Augustana College conducted the on-ground field survey on April 25, 2002. A total area of ca. 37 acres was surveyed. The ca. 10 miles of forcemain was evaluated during a drive-by survey, confirming the disturbed nature of the route. No cultural resources were observed. Clearance for the proposed project is recommended.

Nobles

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and Robert C. Donahue (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Bike Trail (S.P. 177-107-06), Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 177-107-06, construction of a bike trail adjacent to the South Shore Drive in Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota. Only the portion of the trail adjacent to Lake Okabena (from just southwest of South Shore Drive to where the bikeway meets the road reconstruction) was included in the survey area. This portion was specified by the MnDOT project manager as the only area considered for archaeological survey. The APE is this portion of the trail, approximately 1/4 mile in length and 10 feet wide. The APE was covered by pedestrian survey; only the portion in Ehler's Park (adjacent to Lake Okabena) did not exhibit surface indications of disturbance. A total of 10 shovel tests were placed in this area. All shovel tests indicated substantial subsurface disturbance by both disturbed sediment stratigraphy and presence of modern materials at depth. One flake was recovered from a test; however, concrete was recovered

below it. The OSA did not issue a state site number. All of the project APE is considered disturbed. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Properties finding is recommended for the project.

Olmsted

Justin, Michael A. and Holly Halverson (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lake George Haul Road and Gravel Pit, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota

URS is part of the design/build team contracted by MnDOT for the TH 52 reconstruction project. As part of the design/build process, areas within the proposed construction limits, previously unsurveyed and considered to be high potential are recommended for survey by the MnDOT CRU staff. This report describes the archaeological survey conducted for the Lake George haul road and gravel pit. Because of its location adjacent to the South Fork of the Zumbro River, the haul road and gravel pit area is considered as high potential to contain intact pre-contact archaeological materials. A single aboriginal cord-marked pottery sherd was recovered with the APE. The sherd represents a Woodland culture occupation and has been designated as site 21OL0033. However, because of its location on a floodplain terrace that has seen significant changes over even the last half century, and because no other artifacts were found in association with it, this artifact is presumed to be secondarily deposited. URS recommends that because there appears to be little integrity to site 21OL0033, it is not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is required. URS recommends no additional investigations for archaeological resources within the proposed Lake George haul road and gravel pit.

Kluth, David W. (2002)

Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations Along T.H. 52 Between Pine Island and Oronoco, Olmsted and Goodhue Counties, Minnesota

See Goodhue County.

Pine

Terrell, Michele M. (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Proposed Construction at the North West Company Fur Post, Pine County, Minnesota

During April of 2003, The 106 Group, Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for proposed construction at the North West Company Fur Post near Pine City, Pine County, Minnesota. The Historic Sites Division of the Minnesota Historical Society intends to carry out several small projects on and near the North West Company Fur Post on the Snake River. The North West Company Fur Post site (21PN0011) is the location of an 1804-05 wintering post and the site is listed on the NRHP. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and it included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of trail extensions, overflow parking, a shed, a sign and the expansion of the current access road. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites and shovel testing in high potential areas. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed construction activities at the North West Fur Post, one archaeological site, a Woodland Period artifact scatter, was identified within the proposed construction limits of a trail extension that crossed a previously unsurveyed portion of site 21PN0011. This site is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The 106 Group recommended that steps be taken to avoid impacts to this site and an alternate trail alignment through an inundated area was arranged with the site manager and contractor.

Polk

Lyon, Mollie, Heidi Ekstrom, Amanda Gronhovd, Kent Bakken, Sigrid Arnott and Jeff Anderson (2003)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Tieback Levee Alignment, Two Borrow Areas and the Valley Golf Course Relocation Area, and Phase II Evaluation of Site 21PL17, at the City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District Corps of Engineers contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I cultural resources investigation of four areas in East Grand Forks, Minnesota, including 64 acres of relocated tieback levee alignment; two borrow areas totaling 22 acres and a 55 acre Valley Golf Course relocation area. Summit was also contracted to conduct Phase II testing and archival research to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of archaeological site 21PL0017, located in the city of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. The field survey was conducted in June and September 2002. The Phase I archaeological field investigation utilized systematic pedestrian survey to determine whether cultural resources were present within the APE of the Valley Golf course relocation area, the two borrow areas and the tieback levee alignment area. In addition, deep testing was conducted in the borrow areas and the Valley Golf Course relocation area. The Phase II investigation utilized formal excavation of a one by one meter excavation unit and deep testing to determine whether the precontact and historic components of 21PL0017 are eligible to the NRHP. Cultural resources were not identified during the Phase I systematic pedestrian survey. However, deep testing does indicate that paleosols are present in the Erickson and Hangsleben borrow areas. The sample that trenching and coring provides does not necessarily show that the paleosols are free of cultural materials, and more aggressive and intensive testing may be necessary to ascertain whether these paleosols contain a cultural component. Summit recommends further testing of the Erickson and Hangsleben borrow areas. Phase II investigations of the precontact component of 21PL0017 revealed no precontact cultural material. The lack of precontact cultural material and the extent of disturbance at 21PL0017 indicated that the precontact component of this site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further investigation is recommended. Phase II investigations of the historic sawmill component of 21PL0017 indicated that the sawmill is eligible for listing on the NRHP. Phase II investigations of the historic landfill component of 21PL0017 indicate that the historic landfill is eligible for listing on the NRHP. The sequence of the landfill may show patterns of change throughout time, reflecting changes in industry or economy of East Grand Forks. No artifacts will be curated as a result of this investigation. Based on the results of the investigation, Summit recommends that the landfill is eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Lyon, Mollie, Kent Bakken, and David Mather (2003)

Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at the Erickson and Hangsleben Borrow Areas, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota, Supplemental Report

The US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete additional Phase I cultural resources investigations on two proposed borrow areas in East Grand Forks, Minnesota. The Erickson Borrow area is comprised of 4 acres and the Hangsleben borrow area is comprised of 18 acres. Mollie Lyon served a Principal Investigator for the project. Initial investigations at these borrow areas were conducted by Summit on behalf of the USACE in June and September of 2002. In addition to systematic pedestrian survey, deep testing using a 2 inch diameter Geoprobe sampling and analytical unit and a John Deere trackhoe was utilized in the initial survey to determine whether deeply buried Holocene aged paleosols with potential to contain cultural materials were present in the proposed borrow areas. Results of the initial deep testing indicated that buried paleosols with potential to contain cultural material existed at both borrow areas and further archaeological investigation was recommended. Summit conducted additional Phase I investigations at the Erickson and Hangsleben borrow areas on February 17th to 21st, 2003. Field methods included trenching with a trackhoe, archaeological monitoring and shovel skimming and screening of one by two-meter sample units within paleosols. Two new archaeological sites were identified as a result of the field investigations (21PL0076 and 21PL0077). The recent discovery of these sites and others may suggest a potentially significant pattern of bison procurement and processing in the Red River Valley. These sites are potentially significant because they are well preserved and provide a unique opportunity to investigate an archaeological component of the Red River Valley that is not well understood. Based on the field investigations, it is Summit's recommendation that 21PL0076 and 21PL0077 are potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. Should the USACE continue to be interested in the use of these project areas for use as borrow areas, eligibility of the archaeological sites would need to be determined by Phase II testing.

Nienow, Jeremy L. and Melissa Baltus (2003)

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of Two Proposed Borrow Areas and A Ponding Area at East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is proposing to use three sites, consisting of two borrow areas and one ponding area, near East Grand Forks, Minnesota in relation to continued activities within the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Flood Protection Project. In 2003, Schoell & Madson, Inc. contracted with the Corps to conduct archaeological investigations at these locations. Archaeological fieldwork for this project was conducted between June 9th and July 3rd by Schoell & Madson, Inc. staff including Jeremy Nienow, field director and Melissa Baltus, archaeological technician. Deep testing was conducted by Michael McFaul of LaRamie Soil Services between June 9 and June 18, 2003. Cultural resource investigation within this project consisted of both pedestrian archaeological survey in locations that had not previously been surveyed, as well as deep testing including soil coring, bucket auguring and trenching. Within the three areas deeply buried paleosols were identified at two. Two prehistoric sites were identified. Site 21PL0078 consists of a surface scatter containing a projectile point, ceramic fragment and possibly associated faunal materials, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21PL0079 consists of a deeply buried site containing shell and grit tempered ceramics, lithic debris, fire-cracked rock, and burned bone. Site 21PL0079 is recommended for Phase II evaluation based on its recovered Sandy Lake wares, its potential to provide information on late prehistoric occupation of the Red River Valley region, as well as its potential to contain intact, buried cultural deposits between 80 - 120 cm below ground surface.

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 28 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. Jeremy Nienow was field director. Five survey areas 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 in Area 3(21PO0027) and a chert tertiary flake from shovel testing in Area 5 (21PO0026). Both artifacts were designated as isolated finds. No further work is recommended within the CSAH 31 project corridor between TH 28 and CSAH 24 at this time.

Ramsey

Gronhovd, Amanda (2003)

Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations along the Trunk Highway 36 Corridor Between McKnight Road and Century Avenue, in the City of North St. Paul (S.P. # 6211-81) Ramsey County, Minnesota

In 2002 the city of North St. Paul and Short Elliott Hendrickson contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey, and a Phase I and II architectural/history review of the proposed reconstruction of Trunk Highway 36. The project extends approximately 1.151 miles from just west of McKnight Road to TH 120 (Century Avenue) in North St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. Amanda Gronhovd served as Principal Investigator for the project. Background research began with an assessment as to whether the area might contain unrecorded archaeological or historical resources. Based on the results of the assessment, MnDOT requested a Phase I architecture/history survey of the APE. The Phase I architectural/history survey involved the establishment of the APE, archival and literature research, examining all properties within the APE, and recording those properties greater than 50 years of age. Phase I archaeological survey involved a review of previous investigations and an archaeological survey of areas identified with moderate potential to contain intact cultural deposits. Field survey consisted of shovel testing in Central Park. Summit conducted the architectural/history fieldwork between September 2002 and February 2003, and the Phase I archaeological survey in December of 2002. The Phase I architecture/history survey identified one property, Central Park, as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. After discussing these findings with MnDOT's CRU, Summit conducted additional archival research on the property. Based on this research Summit determined that Central

Park was not eligible for the NRHP due to a loss of overall integrity. Summit identified no archaeological sites during this survey, and recommends no further archaeological work.

Madson, Michael J. (2003)

Phase IA Archaeological Resources Investigation of the Proposed Departments of Agriculture and Health Office Building/Lot S, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

Loucks Associates provided Phase IA archaeological resources overviews to the Minnesota Department of Administration for three parcels proposed for redevelopment in downtown St. Paul. Lots S, T, and Y were considered in separate technical reports; the current document presents the methodology and results of Loucks Associates investigations of Lot S. In order to assess the probability for extant archaeological resources, their likely integrity, and some idea of their significance, tasks for the overview included: a literature review of files at the MN SHPO and the MHS research library; review of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and other appropriate archival resources to establish historic land use at each site, gauge archaeological potential, and determine if potentially historically significant structures or features existed on the property; meetings with MnSHPO and staff from the OSA; review of the site areas to assess need for subsurface archaeological testing and the need for further assessment; and preparation of a report of findings including any recommendations for further work. This technical report documents the overview for Lot S, the proposed location of a new office building for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health. The archival review suggests that, although intact archaeological resources may exist on Lot S, the resources would not likely be significant or contribute to a richer understanding of St. Paul history. Loucks Associates recommends that no additional archaeological investigations are necessary prior to or during construction excavations for the proposed Departments of Agriculture and Health Office Building on Lot S.

Phase IA Archaeological Resources Investigation of the Proposed DHS Office Building/Lot T, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

Loucks Associates provided Phase IA archaeological resources overviews to the Minnesota Department of Administration for three parcels proposed for redevelopment in downtown St. Paul. Lots S, T, and Y were considered in separate technical reports; the current document presents the methodology and results of Loucks Associates investigation of Lot T. In order to assess the probability of extant archaeological resources, their likely integrity, and some idea of their significance, tasks for the overview included: a literature review of files at the MnSHPO and the MHS research library; review of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and other appropriate archival resources to establish historic land use at each site, gauge archaeological potential, and determine if potentially historically significant structures or features existed on the property; meet with MnSHPO and staff from the OSA; review the site areas to assess need for subsurface archaeological testing and the need for further assessment; and prepare a report of findings including recommendations for further work. The technical report documents the overview for Lot T, the proposed location of a new Department of Human Services office and a parking facility. The archival review suggests that intact archaeological resources would not likely exist on Lot T. Twentieth century light industrial land use and the construction and removal of the Capitol Square Building likely compromised subsurface integrity throughout the block. Loucks Associates recommends that no additional archaeological investigations are necessary prior to or during construction excavation for the proposed DHS Office Building on Lot T.

Phase IA Archaeological Resources Investigation of the Proposed Robert Street Laboratory Building/Lot Y, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

Loucks Associates provided Phase IA archaeological resources overviews to the Minnesota Department of Administration for three parcels proposed for redevelopment in downtown St. Paul. Lots S, T, and Y were considered in separate technical reports; the current document presents the methodology and results of Loucks Associates investigation of Lot Y. In order to assess the probability for extant archaeological resources, their likely integrity, and some idea of their significance, tasks for the overview included: a literature review of files at the MnSHPO and the MHS research library; review Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and other appropriate archival resources to establish historic land use at each site, gauge archaeological potential, and determine if potentially historically significant structures or features existed on the property; meet with MnSHPO and staff from the OSA; review the site areas to assess need for subsurface archaeological testing and the need for further assessment; and prepare a report of findings including recommendations for further work. The technical report documents the overview for Lot Y, the proposed location of a new Departments of Agriculture and Health laboratory building. The archival review suggests that intact archaeological resources may exist in the northeastern quadrant of Lot Y. Any intact resources may reflect a pre-1900 residential neighborhood inhabited by European immigrants in the 1870s and 1880s and African Americans in the 1880s and 1890s. Such resources may be wells, privies, cisterns, sheet middens, and other refuse deposits that may contain valuable information about the lives of these residents and their predecessors. Based on information gathered during cultural resources investigations at the nearby Department of Revenue site in 1997, potentially significant archaeological resources in the northeastern quadrant of Lot Y may exist at least 8 to 10 feet below the current grade. A professional archaeologist should prepare a monitoring and discovery plan, including a detailed methodology for evaluation and, if necessary, data recovery of intact and significant archaeological resources.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2003)

Determination of Eligibility of Carver's Cave (21RA27) and Dayton's Bluff Cave (21RA28), Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

During the months of April, May and June of 2002, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a determination of eligibility study for two properties, Carver's Cave (21RA0027) and Dayton's Bluff Cave (21RA0028), situated in the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary (a.k.a. Lower Phalen Creek) project area in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The project was conducted under contract with the City of St. Paul. Partial funds for this project are being provided by the U.S. National Park Service, Omaha Regional Office. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the eligibility of each property for listing on the NRHP. The investigation consisted of extensive background research on both of the caves including archival research, interviews, and a field assessment. As part of this evaluation the property type, areas of significance, significance criteria, integrity and site boundaries for each site were defined. Following a discussion with Dennis Gimmestad, Review and Compliance Officer with the SHPO, it was agreed that the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Project would entail a limited usage of the area and that no increase in traffic would occur following the completion of the project. Consequently, at present, the APE for this study is limited to the boundaries of the project area. As a result of this study, Site 21RA0027 Carver's Cave) is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the event of Jonathan Carver's visit as well as the pattern of events associated with the exploration and western expansion, and under Criterion B for its association with the significant individual of Jonathan Carver and his contributions to history. Also, because Carver's Cave has cultural importance to the Dakota under Criterion A for its association with the events of council meetings and ceremonies and under Criterion B for its association with the god UN KTE HI, the cave is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP as a TCP as well as a site. Furthermore, as the cave is associated with an event and series of events important within the national themes of "Exploration" and "British

and Colonial Explorations of the West," Carver's Cave should be considered as potentially eligible for nomination as a National Historic Landmark under Criteria 1 and 2. As Site 21RA0028 (Dayton's Bluff Cave) could not be relocated because the cave opening is covered by a large rock fall, The 106 Group recommends that, if the area around the mouth of Dayton's Bluff Cave will not be impacted by the development of the Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary, there be a finding of no effect for the site of Dayton's Bluff Cave and that no further work be conducted. Should the area around the cave mouth be disturbed and the cave mouth cleared, The 106 Group recommends the completion of the evaluation process.

Rock

Molyneaux, Brian and Stephanie A. Spars (2002)

A Reconnaissance (Phase I) Survey for the Proposed Replacement of Bridge L2197 on Road 10, Mound Township, Rock County, Minnesota

This brief report outlines reconnaissance (Phase I) archaeological survey results for a proposed replacement of Bridge L2197 across Mound Creek and a realignment of Township Road 10, in Mound Township, Rock County, Minnesota. The University of South Dakota Archaeology Laboratory conducted this survey at the request of the Rock County Highway Department. The Principal Investigator was Dr. Brian Molyneaux. The county proposed to straighten the road and set a new box culvert bridge across the creek. They would remove Bridge L2197 and the road remnant south of the creek and rehabilitate the impacted land. The abandoned spur of Road 10 north of the creek would remain as a farm road for the landowner north of the property. Given the small size of the project area, surveyors explored the entire ground surface in transects less than 2 meters apart. They placed four test units at 15-meter intervals in a north-south transect along the centerline of the proposed road. The absence of prehistoric and historic artifacts on the surface and the absence of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the subsurface exposures and tests, suggest that there has been no intensive or significant cultural activity within the bounds of this parcel of land. Therefore it is the opinion of the investigators this parcel of land contains no cultural properties that meet any of the National Register criteria. From ARCHLAB's cultural resource management perspective, the research potential of this land parcel is exhausted and additional fieldwork will not significantly enhance understanding of the prehistoric or historic cultural activity in the area. It is therefore recommended that the relevant federal and state agencies consider archaeological work pertinent to the NRHP process on this property as complete.

Roseau

Florin, Frank (2003)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Phase II Testing at 21RO34 and 21RO35 for the Hay Creek Environmental Rehabilitation Project in Roseau County, Minnesota

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation and Phase II testing at two prehistoric sites for the Hay Creek Environmental Rehabilitation Project in Roseau County, Minnesota. Frank Florin served as Principal Investigator for FCRS. The project is sponsored by the Corps and the Roseau River Watershed District and is intended to reduce flood damages and improve natural habitat. The survey area encompassed approximately 42 acres. Fieldwork was conducted between August 6 and October 2, 2002. The Phase I investigation for the project included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and shovel tests. Two prehistoric archaeological sites (21RO0034 and 21RO0035) were identified in the project area, and a third prehistoric site (21RO0036), which is located outside of the project area, was reported by a landowner. Based on a map review and field survey, no historic structures/features will be affected by the project. Phase II testing was conducted at sites 21RO0034 and 21RO0035. Phase II testing methods included close-interval pedestrian survey, close-interval shovel tests, and soil probes. Site 21RO0034 is located along the former course of Hay Creek and consisted of a sparse artifact scatter in an agricultural field. The site encompasses approximately 0.2 acres. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and the specific prehistoric context cannot be determined. All artifacts were recovered from plow zone or disturbed soils, and the site lacks integrity. Because of the sparse amount of artifacts and the lack of 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 21RO0035 is located on a glacial beach ridge and consisted of an isolated biface in an agricultural field. The site encompasses less than 0.1 acre. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, and the specific prehistoric context cannot be determined. The artifact was recovered from the plow zone, and the site lacks integrity. Because the site consists of a single artifact and 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. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Saint Louis

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer, Robert C. Donahue, and Stephen L. Mulholland (2003)

Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season

Standard archaeological survey was conducted on submerged areas of Boulder Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 2360, MHS File No. 89-0933), St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project focused on two objectives. The first was to survey submerged areas adjacent to the existing shorelines as available during times of low water levels. The second objective was to revisit submerged sites with special significance as opportunity presents, particularly near camps and other areas of concern to Minnesota Power. Pedestrian survey was conducted on five segments of the submerged shore of Boulder Lake Reservoir in April and May; rising water levels confined survey to a limited time. Thirty-six sites were surveyed by pedestrian walkover on the exposed beach area adjacent to the high water shoreline. A total of 30 new sites were located, of which four were correlated to private collections. Six sites known from previous survey were also visited. Many of the sites yielded sparse cultural materials but a few contained abundant artifacts. Some sites contained abundant materials even though earlier visits recovered few items. In addition, four submerged sites on Island Lake Reservoir and submerged areas adjacent to two sites on Fish Lake Reservoir were visited. Relatively few materials were recovered compared to the original visits. Continued monitoring is recommended for submerged sites. The submerged survey is now completed for the Boulder Lake Reservoir and selected sites should be evaluated. Evaluation on submerged sites can only be accomplished during periods of low water, which restricts the field work significantly. However, documentation of the existing private collections would provide similar data that would serve as a substitute until and unless low water conditions are achieved. Revisits to sites with abundant materials and/or horizontal concentrations is also recommended.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Robert C. Donahue and Susan C. Mulholland (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Winter Sand Pit in the Township of Gnesen, St. Louis County, Minnesota

The SHPO requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed winter sand pit located east of CSAH 4 in Gnesen Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project will involve removal of sand and gravel from an area of approximately 10 to 15 acres just north of Schultz Creek. The project area was examined by pedestrian and shovel testing survey. Most of the project area was only marginally testable with large areas of slope and extensive root throws excluded from testing. A total of nineteen shovel tests were placed over the length of the project area and the entire area 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.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer (2003)

Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

As part of cultural resource management for the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, a monitoring plan was developed for prehistoric archaeological sites on existing shorelines of the five water storage reservoirs. All sites reported from survey were reviewed; those sites that represent submerged locations were not considered for this project. In addition, historic sites are located on inland areas and are not as susceptible to effects of shoreline erosion. Some reported sites were found to be based on natural materials and were removed. Finally, sites evaluated as not eligible for the National Register were not included. A total of 50 sites are either eligible for the National Register or have not been evaluated. A site visit was conducted to assess current condition, produce new site maps, verify locations and establish datum points. This base monitoring visit was conducted in 2002 and 2003 field seasons. The sites were categorized by type and severity of effects occurring for recommendations for continued monitoring until evaluation can be conducted. Two sites are considered not eligible for the National Register; 16 sites are eligible. The 32 unevaluated sites included 13 receiving impacts, 12 not receiving impacts and 7 problematic sites.

Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster (2002)

Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Scott

Justin, Michael and Chad Kirvan (2003)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed South Savage Trunk Sewer Corridor, Scott County, Minnesota

URS Corporation contracted with the city of Savage to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed South Savage Trunk Sewer connector in Scott County, Minnesota. The archaeological survey corridor encompassed a total of approximately 40.4 acres. Architectural history investigations are not included in this inventory. The proposed corridor was divided into five arbitrary areas. Two areas showed potential for yielding archaeological material because they are elevated landforms near water sources. Much of the study corridor was thought to have low potential for intact archaeological deposits because of the extensive disturbance from previous roadway construction and urban development. Of the areas surveyed, Area 3 contained the visible remains of a modern Euroamerican home foundation with household, construction and other modern debris. No shovel testing was done within the visual limits of the debris area. Nearby shovel tests were negative. The house site does not appear on 1944 or earlier plat maps, and does not appear to meet the 50-year criteria for consideration for listing in the NRHP. The site does not appear to hold the potential to reveal information important to local, state, or national history and is not recommended for further evaluation testing. Inspection of Area 4 revealed the site of a modern Euroamerican home. The structure is denoted on the 1974 Orchard Lake USGS topographic map. It appears the structure was razed at the time of the current CSAH 27 realignment in 1998. No visible features associated with the structure remain. The structure was recorded in 1998 by BRW during the course of a CRM survey for the realignment of CSAH 27. At that time the structure was found to not meet the eligibility requirements for nomination for listing in the NRHP. This house site does not appear to hold the potential to reveal information important to local, state, or national history and is not recommended for further evaluation testing. No further archaeological investigations are recommended within the current APE for the proposed Sanitary Sewer Trunk corridor.

Lyon, Mollie (2002)

Letter Report: Archaeological Fieldwork at the Ryan Farm, Murphy's Landing, Scott County, Minnesota

This letter summarizes the archaeological fieldwork that was conducted on behalf of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) community by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. at the Ryan Farm at Murphy's Landing on June 25 and 26, 2002. Summit staff screened the soil dug/excavated for a sidewalk project, in the vicinity of mound 7 in the 21SC0024 mound group, using 1/4 inch mesh screen. Three large piles of soil were examined. No precontact or early historic cultural materials were identified.

Lyon, Mollie (2003)

Letter Report: Summary of Surface Reconnaissance at 21SC0073, Scott County, Minnesota

On behalf of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. conducted a systematic surface collection along the riverbank in proximity to 21SC0073 in Scott County, Minnesota. This document provides an overview of the results of the riverbank artifact collection and analysis. A total of 421 artifacts were recorded. Of these, only two lithic items appear to predate the historic period. The majority of the artifacts date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The surface scatter associated with what initially appeared to be a rather typical early twentieth century farmstead dump, shows surprising potential to yield exciting information about the persistence of traditional Dakota technologies at Shakopee.

Archaeological Investigation to Mitigate the Direct Impacts of the Installation of a Decommissioned Helicopter in Memorial Park at Tinta Otonwe in the Shakopee Historic District, Scott County, Minnesota

The city of Shakopee is placing a decommissioned helicopter in Memorial Park in the city of Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota. This project will involve construction of an 8 by 8 foot cement slab with four-foot footings on City property within the Shakopee Historic District. The City has been working closely with the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community (SMS[D]C) on this project because of the abundance of cultural resources and burials in this area. SMS(D)C contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to investigate whether subsurface cultural materials are present within the APE. Testing and excavation was limited to the portion of the site being directly impacted by the construction of the cement slab for the helicopter. This document reports on the archaeological testing and excavation that was conducted to mitigate impact to the site area. Shovel testing on December 12, 2002 recovered lithic debitage in two of four tests. Data recovery was completed December 18 through December 20, 2002. A total of 9 square meters were excavated. A total of 381 pieces of stone flaking debris were recovered from the excavation in addition to a few faunal pieces and recent historic artifacts. Depth to bedrock ranged from zero to approximately 30 cm below surface. Since excavation was confined to the construction limits for the helicopter pad, the horizontal limits for this component of site 21SC0022 have not been determined.

Using GPS and GIS Technologies to Re-Identify and Record Burial Mounds at the Pond Mound Site (21SC22) and the Steele Mound Site (21SC24), Scott County, Minnesota

This report summarizes the Global Positioning System and the Geographic Information System project that was conducted at the Pond Mound Site (21SC0022) and the Steele Mound Site (21SC0024) at Memorial Park and Historic Murphy's Landing in Scott County, Minnesota. The project was conducted by Summit Envirosolutions Inc. under OSA project license number 01-013, on behalf of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community. Mollie M. Lyon served as Principal Investigator for the project. This report summarizes a GPS/GIS project that was completed in June 2002. This project and report are not intended to be a comprehensive study of the sites under investigation. Summit re-identified and recorded the location of many burial mounds at these two sites using historic maps, historic and current aerial photographs, GPS, and GIS.

Lyon, Mollie M. and Sigrid Arnott (2002)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the County Road 83 and 42 Improvement Project, Scott County, Minnesota

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. was contracted by the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux (Dakota) Community to complete a Phase I cultural resources survey for the County Road 83 and 42 Improvement Project. Mollie Lyon served as the Principal Investigator and Sigrid Arnott served as the Architectural Historian. One Precontact isolated find site, 21SC0084, was identified on the surface of a cornfield during the Phase I cultural resources survey. Further surface and subsurface examination of this area produced no additional cultural material and indicated no potential for intact cultural deposits below the plow zone. It is our opinion that this site is not eligible for listing on the NHRP and we recommend no further investigation of site 21SC0084. The George Merriman dairy barn complex is potentially eligible under criterion A and C to the NRHP for its innovative design during a period of expanding dairy farming in Minnesota's dairy belt during the depression. If this project is considered for Federal assistance in the future and undergoes the Section 106 process, further research of this property may be considered.

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. Fieldwork was conducted during the weeks of June 10th and June 17th, 2002. The project area 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 chert flake was assigned state site number 21SH0044. Nothing of cultural significance was discovered within the project area and no further work is recommended.

Justin, Michael, Barbara Bielefeldt, Christine Wiltberger, Betsy Bradley, Evelyn Tidlow and Chad Kirvan (2002)

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a Phase I and II cultural resource survey for portions of the Mississippi Crossing Project. The Mississippi River Crossing Project has previously undergone cultural resource investigations, but new corridor options have been added and the project had not been subjected to a historical archaeological assessment. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks as part of the cultural resources survey for the revised Mississippi River Crossing Project: Phase II archaeological investigations at site 21WR0117 in Wright County; Phase I pre-contact archaeology survey at new alternative corridor option intersections; Phase I and II architectural history at new alternative corridor option intersections; and historical archaeological assessment for Corridors A, B, C, and corridor option intersections. Site 21WR0117 is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing. Phase II survey recovered a few artifacts (non-diagnostic) with little likelihood of deeply buried deposits and no indication of subsurface features. Phase I archaeological survey identified three sites (21SN0139, 21SN0140 and 21WR0136). Sites 21SN0139 and 21SN0140 are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21WR0136, likely associated with the town of Fremont City, is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Two areas remain uninvestigated due to lack of landowner permission. Phase I architectural history survey identified 74 new and one previously identified property. Eighteen properties were inventoried and 57 properties did not meet minimum NRHP requirements. Phase II evaluation conducted at the Weyrauch farmstead (SN-LYN-007) determined it eligible for the NRHP. The cream brick farmhouse is recommended eligible under Criterion C and the farmstead is recommended eligible under Criterion A as an example of a diversified farm in Stearns County. The historical archaeological assessment identified 14 potential sites. Five were selected for additional research. One site, likely associated with the historic town of Fremont City, is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Avoidance plans have been proposed for three sites. If avoidance is not feasible, additional research is recommended.

Stearns

Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson (2003)

21SN0141 Burial Site Authentication, Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minnesota

Development plans in 2002 initiated work for the affirmation of the status of mounds at site 21SN0141 in Stearns County, Minnesota. The projected locations of several reported mounds will be impacted by development. Both T.H. Lewis and Jacob Brower reported mounds at this site. In 1894, Lewis mapped two compound mound forms, each composed of a linear with two elongated sections. In 1905, Brower mapped the same two as well as several others, including a long embankment. Mapping discrepancies and a lack of external reference points made the two map versions difficult to relate accurately to each other and the site itself. Initial probing and limited shovel testing at the projected mound locations identified no evidence of intact mound fill. A belly scraper with a 12-foot-wide blade was then used to remove the plow zone from the project mound areas. Stripping was done in thin 2 to 5 cm levels. Human remains, although not in primary context, were identified in the area of the southern compound mound, and this area has been set aside and preserved from development. The projected locations of the remaining compound, linear, and conical mounds within the project area were evaluated down to subsoil, but no human remains or cultural features were identified. No further archaeological work is recommended in these areas. The northern end of the embankment has been disturbed by previous road and sewer construction and does not appear to have extant mound deposits, but the southern extent lies outside the project area and was not assessed.

Bielefeldt, Barbara J. (2003)

Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Sites 21SN130, 21SN132, 21SN133 and 21WR117 in Stearns and Wright Counties, Minnesota

URS/BRW contracted with MnDOT to conduct Phase II archaeological investigations at four pre-contact sites in Stearns and Wright Counties, Minnesota (21SN0130, 21SM0132, 21SN0133 and 21WR0117). The sites lie within the corridors of a proposed bridge across the Mississippi River. The U of M, Duluth, Archaeometry Laboratory conducted the Phase I survey. Phase II investigations included pedestrian survey, shovel testing and unit excavations. Rescinded landowner permission at three sites and an intensive permission process for the fourth, followed by the end of the field season, resulted in completed investigations at site 21SN0133, but only partial at site 21SN0130. Sites 21SN0132 and 21WR0117 received no testing. If the preferred alternative includes sites 21SN0130, 21SN0132 and 21WR0117, it is recommended that Phase II investigations be completed. Site 21SN0133 is an artifact scatter located in a pasture on a Mississippi River terrace with intact soils and good preservation. Ceramics suggest Middle, possibly Late Middle to Early Late Woodland. Lithics include exotic materials of jasper-taconite and Knife River Flint. Because site 21SN0133 can offer important insight into the pre-contact occupation of the Mississippi River valley in central Minnesota, it is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under criteria A and/or D.

Justin, Michael, Barbara Bielefeldt, Christine Wiltberger, Betsy Bradley, Evelyn Tidlow and Chad Kirvan (2002)

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota

See Sherburne County.

Schoen, Christopher M. and K. Kris Hirst (2003)

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Backes/Geers Farmstead (Site 21SN123) Along Trunk Highway 23, Stearns County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase III archaeological data recovery investigation at the Backes/Geers Farmstead at site 21SN0123 which lies along the proposed highway improvements for Trunk Highway 23 between I-94 and Richmond in Stearns County, Minnesota. Based on the results of Phase II, the investigation focused on the intact portion of the site, which was limited to the cellar depression that marks the location of a log cabin constructed by Nicholas Backes about 1860 and occupied by the Backes family until 1895, when the farm was sold to Bernhard H. Geers and the Backes moved to nearby Cold Springs, Minnesota. The Bernhard Geers family occupied the log cabin until 1906, when a frame house was constructed south of the cabin. The descendants of Bernhard Geers continued to occupy the farmstead at the time of the investigation in December 2002. The Nicholas Backes family and the Bernhard Geers Family were among the enclave of German Catholics who helped to settle and develop Stearns County. The data recovery investigation was designed to locate and document the cellar that had been under the cabin and recover artifacts and archival information that could be used to address research questions about site chronology and architecture, changing economic and social aspects of a small family farm during the nineteenth century, subsistence strategies and consumer behavior. Very few items were found during the current investigation that could be used to address these questions, but archival records provided some information. Thus, there appears to be low archaeological potential for the site to answer further significant research questions and no additional archaeological investigations are warranted.

Stevens

Madson, Michael (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed County Road 8 Upgrade Near Morris, Stevens County, Minnesota

Stevens County Highway Department contracted Loucks Associates in November 2002 to conduct an archaeological survey along Stevens County Road 8 south of Morris, Minnesota. The County Highway Department proposes to upgrade the existing road and representatives of MnDOT determined that an archaeological survey should occur within 70 feet of the northern and southern existing road margins. At least three previously identified archaeological sites were within 1.5 miles of the proposed roadway upgrade project. Surface visibility was good, as recent turning of the previously cultivated fields allowed for thorough examination of the project area without subsurface testing. No cultural materials were observed during field reconnaissance. Loucks Associates recommends that the project be allowed to proceed without additional cultural resources investigations.

Todd

Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant Goltz (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota

A residential plat is planned for approximately 446 acres on the east and north shores of Bass Lake in Todd County. Survey techniques included surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of high potential areas. Plowed fields were walked for additional coverage. Part of the plowed field at the northwest end of the project could not be adequately surveyed due to snow cover. We recommend that this survey work be completed next spring when conditions allow. Two sites were located. Field site #1, the East Bass Lake site, 21TO0025, is located on a small terrace overlooking Bass Lake. This site yielded a scraper, lithic flakes, and fire-cracked rock. Fragments of large mammal teeth and bone were also recovered. Field Site #2, the North Bass Lake Site, 21TO0026 is located in two small sheltered hollows on the north end of Bass Lake. This site yielded lithic flakes and fire-cracked rock. We recommend that both sites should be evaluated for archaeological significance.

Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation of Two Sites at Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota

A residential plat is planned for approximately 446 acres on the east and north shores of Bass Lake in Todd County. Phase I archaeological survey located two sites that were evaluated relative to National Register Criteria during this phase. The East Bass Lake Site (21TO0025) located on a small terrace overlooking Bass Lake and in an adjacent small hollow. The terrace area of this site yielded a scraper, lithic flakes, fire-cracked rock, and Late Woodland ceramics. Fragments of large mammal teeth and bone were also recovered. Two prominent surface features are visible on the edge of the terrace. Excavation units indicate that these appear to be the remains of two semi-subterranean round to oval house structures. The portion of the site located in the adjacent hollow yielded smooth, grit-tempered probable Middle Woodland ceramics, lithics, and fire-cracked rock. The East Bass Lake site retains excellent integrity and data from the terrace area of the site could address significant research questions pertaining to Late Woodland house structures, while data from the hollow could address significant research questions pertaining to the patterning and seasonality of Middle Woodland peoples. It is the opinion of the investigators that this site meets criterion A and D of the NRHP. If the site cannot be avoided, further data recovery is recommended. The North Bass Lake Site (21TO0026) is located in two small sheltered hollows on the north end of Bass Lake. This site yielded lithic flakes and fire-cracked rock. One small, net-impressed body sherd indicates a probable Brainerd Ware/Elk Lake historic context. No features or other data are present to elucidate site function. It is the opinion of the investigators that this site does not meet any of the criteria for placement on the National Register. No further work is recommended.

Madson, Michael (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment and Preliminary Prehistoric Earthwork Identification, Oxbow Estates Development, Motley, Todd County, Minnesota

Enberg Logging retained Loucks Associates in October 2002 to conduct a Phase I archaeological resources assessment for the proposed Oxbow Estates development near Motley, Todd County, Minnesota. Loucks Associates conducted archival review and field reconnaissance for the project in October 2002. No cultural materials or features were observed during subsurface examination of the proposed Oxbow Estates development. However, archival evidence in the 1898 field notes of Jacob Brower suggested the potential for prehistoric earthworks and an archaeological site to the west of this parcel. Loucks Associates therefore recommends that the proposed Oxbow Estates development be allowed to proceed as planned. Future plans to develop the parcel to the west must consider, at a minimum, the identified earthworks and possible archaeological site along the former river terrace. The OSA must be consulted in order to arrange formal authentication of 21TO0027. In addition, a qualified archaeologist should develop a formal survey design in consultation with the OSA and MnSHPO in order to examine other areas in the western parcel for the presence of archaeological deposits.

Wabasha

Butler, Todd L. (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of a 2.8 Mile Section of County State Aid Highway 33, Wabasha County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., has completed a Phase I archaeological investigation of a 2.8 mile segment of an extension of CSAH 33, in northwest Wabasha County, Minnesota. This work was conducted on behalf of MnDOT as part of S.P. No. 79-633-04. The proposed project area is located at the junction of CSAH 16 and TH 63 and will extend directly eastward along township roads and open fields to the junction of CSAH 2 and CSAH 33. The proposed improvements will involve grading, base, and surface extension of CSAH 33 within the proposed right-of-way corridor of 100 feet. The entire project area encompasses approximately 34.1 acres of land. Approximately 12.9 acres of that total were not fully investigated as Berger was unable to receive or was denied landowner permission to enter properties to conduct field investigation. No archaeological resources were identified in the areas in which access was granted. Based on the results of the current investigation there appears to be low archaeological site potential in the areas not surveyed and no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

Wadena

Gronhovd, Amanda (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Bridge Replacement and Road Widening Project in Aldrich, Wadena County, Minnesota

The proposed project entails the reconstruction of Front Street from CR 118 to CSAH 2 in Aldrich, Minnesota. The total length of the project is approximately 3000 feet. The APE for archaeology is defined as being commensurate with the construction limits. Summit completed a literature search to obtain historical information about the project area. The field survey consisted of a walkover of the project area to identify above ground features. Shovel tests and soil cores were excavated within the proposed project corridor. No cultural resources were identified in the project area. Based on the absence of cultural material in the shovel tests and the disturbed nature of the soils due to episodes of borrowing and filling, Summit does not recommend any further archaeological investigation of this project area.

Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson (2003)

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Intensive Testing at the Shell City Landing Site (21WD0009) Wadena County, Minnesota

This report describes archaeological investigations conducted at the Shell City Landing site (21WD0009), a multi-component heritage site located within a DNR-administered campground. The investigations, conducted by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Patricia Emerson, P.I.), were designed to recover data that may aid in assessing the nature and significance of the site. The excavations were focused on site areas adjacent to a carry-in canoe landing, attempting to mitigate site damage occurring as a result of riverbank erosion and foot traffic. The excavations recovered what appears to be a representative sample of archaeological data from the threatened area of 21WD0009, noting evidence of an undifferentiated Late Woodland occupation, an Initial Woodland Brainerd occupation, and possibly a pre-Woodland occupation. Although no historic EuroAmerican artifacts were recovered during the 2002 investigations, earlier investigations have revealed evidence of historic EuroAmerican activity at the site, as well. The excavations suggest that this largely undisturbed multi-component site would warrant preservation pursuant to the Minnesota Historic Sites Act. The DNR has proposed arresting the active erosion by rehabilitating the canoe access and stabilizing the adjacent riverbanks with riprap. The proposed undertaking, which should involve no federal funds or permits, would adversely affect previously undisturbed site areas. However, it appears that the 2002 investigations recovered sufficient archaeological data from the area to be potentially affected by the undertaking to mitigate any adverse effects to the cultural deposit.

Washington

Hawkinson, Jennifer, Betsy Bradley, Evelyn Tidlow, Garneth Peterson, Michael Justin and Barbara Bielefeldt (2002)

Phase I Historical Archaeological Survey of Two House Lots, Phase II Historical Archaeological Evaluation of 21WA94 and 21WA95, and Phase II Architectural History Evaluation of St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery in Hugo, Washington County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by Mn/DOT and Washington County to conduct Phase I and II archaeology, Phase II architectural history, and assessment of effects as part of an EA. FHWA is the lead agency. Phase I archaeological survey identified Sites 21WA0097 and 21WA0098. Both properties are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended. Phase II evaluations at Sites 21WA0094 and 21WA0095 determined that both sites retain integrity, but further excavations are not likely to yield significant data. They are recommended not eligible and no further work is recommended. Architectural history evaluations and effects analysis were undertaken on St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery. St. John the Baptist Church is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. None of the proposed alternatives is anticipated to have an adverse effect on this property. St. John the Baptist Cemetery is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, Criteria Consideration d: Cemeteries. Potential adverse effects include impact to the setting and taking along the cemetery's southeast corner. Effects and analysis on the Lower St. Croix Segment of the Northern Pacific Railroad corridor determined there are no adverse effects.

Terrell, Michelle (2002)

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21WA96, the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison, Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota

During August and September of 2002 The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase II archeological evaluation of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison in Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota. The purposes of the archaeological evaluation were to determine whether intact archeological resources survive within the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison project's APE and to assess if those resources are contributing elements to the NRHP site. A secondary objective of the testing was to characterize deposits, should they survive, in order to make clear recommendations for their further treatment. Because of the nature of the site and proposed development, almost the entire 9-acre area will be impacted, and therefore the entire project area is within the APE. The evaluation demonstrated that the entire project area contains intact archaeological resources including those that date back to the earliest territorial period. In particular, the interior and exterior foundations of all of the major structures on the property documented on the 1884 and later Sanborn fire insurance maps survive. In addition, the excavation revealed a portion of the original 1853 stone wall that surrounded the territorial prison and a foundation possibly associated with a pre-1877 dwelling that was located to the west of the original prison. The 106 Group recommends that these foundations are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for their association with the development of the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison system and are therefore contributing elements to the NRHP-listed site. The survival of these foundations and their associated features, such as curbing and sidewalks, indicates that archaeological features such as privies, wells, and trash pits, while not encountered during this survey, may also survive on the site. Such resources would be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D for their potential to answer significant research questions about the prison.

URS Group Inc. (2002)

A Cultural Resource Study for the Grey Cloud Trail - Bridge Road (PW #2647-0) and the Grey Cloud Island Drive Fill (PW #2644-0) Project, Grey Cloud Island, Washington County, Minnesota

Periodic flooding over the last 10 years has caused severe damage to the Grey Cloud Trail and the Grey Cloud Island Drive roadways. Proposed improvements involve repair of the roads to pre-disaster design and function, with the partial realignment of one roadway, Grey Cloud Trail, due to safety concerns. On behalf of the FEMA, the Nationwide Infrastructure Technical Assistance Consultants conducted Phase I archaeological investigations and Phase II architectural evaluations related to the proposed improvements. Following the excavation of eight shovel tests along the roadways, it was evident that the majority of the area within the archaeological APE has been disturbed by past road construction. Phase I archaeological testing within the archaeological APE for the project resulted in no identified sites, therefore no further archaeological investigations are recommended within the current archaeological APE. Phase II architectural evaluations were conducted on five properties: 1) the Daly House; 2) the Michaud residence; 3) the Grey Cloud Trail; 4) the Grey Cloud Island Drive Fill; and 5) Bridge #L8159. None of these properties meet the NRHP criteria for eligibility and therefore are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Wright

Bielefeldt, Barbara J. (2003)

Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Sites 21SN130, 21SN132, 21SN133 and 21WR117 in Stearns and Wright Counties, Minnesota

See Stearns County.

Bradley, Betsy, Michael Justin, Evelyn Tidlow, Barbara Bielefeldt, Christine Wiltberger and Holly Halverson (2003)

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation along Trunk Highway 25, Buffalo to Monticello, Wright County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT to conduct historic properties surveys and evaluations for TH 25 in Wright County. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks: Phase I archeology at high potential areas; Phase Ia historical archaeology assessment; and Phase I and II architectural history survey and evaluations. The Phase I pre-contact archaeological survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological sites. The Phase Ia historical archaeology assessment identified 13 potential sites. Of these, three lie outside of the APE and five have a low potential due to modern disturbance. Research was conducted on the remaining five to assess the potential significance of deposits that might remain. The research determined that these five do not contain significant research potential for historical archaeological resources. Architectural work resulted in the recommendation of no architectural properties eligible for listing in the NRHP/ No further work is recommended for this project.

Halverson, Holly, Craig Johnson, Bruce Penner, Brad Perkl and Jackie Sluss (2000)

A Phase I Cultural Resource investigation of Trunk Highway 24 from Annandale to Clearwater, Wright County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a Phase I cultural resources inventory of the proposed upgrade of T.H. 24 from Annandale to Clearwater, Wright County, Minnesota (S.P. 8611-18). The proposed road improvements include adding shoulders for the length of the project, straightening curves, and widening ditches and adding turn lanes along portions of the road. Archaeological field work was conducted in September through November of 1998 and architectural history fieldwork was conducted in May of 1999. Archaeological fieldwork included both pedestrian survey and shovel testing of high probability areas. Three new archaeological sites received state site numbers (21WR0121 a historic resort/prehistoric occupation, 21WR0122 a prehistoric artifact scatter and 21WR0123, a historic farmstead). Of these sites, 21WR0121 and 21WR0122 are potentially eligible for the NRHP and Phase II evaluation is recommended prior to commencement of road construction. The architectural history survey recorded three properties in the Phase I survey and conducted a Phase II evaluation of one barn and silo. The Ransom barn meets National Register criterion C for its representation as a type of transition period framing. The concrete silo is likewise uncommon in construction and is an integral part of the eligible property.

Justin, Michael, Barbara Bielefeldt, Christine Wiltberger, Betsy Bradley, Evelyn Tidlow and Chad Kirvan (2002)

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota

See Sherburne County.

Kelley, Kyran V., Betsy H. Bradley, Michael A. Justin and Holly Halverson (2003)

Phase I Architectural and Archaeological Survey of County State Aid Highway 12, Wright County, Minnesota

URS/BRW was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a pre-contact archaeological and architectural history survey along CSAH 12 in Wright County, Minnesota. URS/BRW conducted the following tasks: Phase I archaeology of high potential areas, and Phase I architectural history survey. Phase I archaeological survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological resources. Archaeologists were unable to survey one area identified as high potential. However, based on the negative results from the other areas surveyed along this corridor, no survey is recommended for this parcel. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the CSAH 12 corridor. Twenty-one newly identified architectural properties were inventoried. Twelve were less than 50 years old and 9 did not meet integrity and significance criteria. None of the newly identified properties are recommended for further work.

Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard (2003)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 75.09 Acres (Former Cole Property) 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 75.09 acres from fee lands to trust lands and also plan to construct new homes on portions of the property. An archaeological reconnaissance by the BIA of this acreage identified one prehistoric camp site (21YM0099), one historic architectural element (Isolated find YM-BIAFN-11) and one prehistoric hoe or celt (isolated find 21YM0100). The one archaeological site will be affected by proposed housing and is recommended for Phase II National Register evaluation. The two isolated finds are not considered to be potentially significant cultural resources.

An Investigation to Verify the Location of Mound 2 at the Gillingham Site (21YM3/15) on Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Bureau of Indian Affairs along with the assistance of the Upper Sioux Community conducted archaeological excavations to determine if Mound 2 at the Gillingham site (21YM0003/0015) was impacted by waterline construction. Excavations uncovered historic and prehistoric components where Mound 2 was presumed to be

located. The historic component appears to coincide with the Williamson Pajutazee Mission of the 1850s and early 1860s and homesteading after the 1870s into the early decades of the twentieth century. Although no definitive evidence of Mound 2 was found, the prehistoric component yielded projectile points and pottery from as early as the Fox Lake phase (200 BC - 700 AD) of the Middle Prehistoric period into the Lake Benton phase (AD 700 - 1200) of the Late Prehistoric period. The lithic tools were concentrated in what was thought to be the center of the mound, but they probably represent an activity area within this site not associated with the mound.

Kuehn, Steven R. (2000)

The Granite Falls Site (21YM47), A Prairie Archaic Bison Kill in Southwestern Minnesota

Discovered in 1988, the Granite Falls Bison Kill site is one of only a small number of excavated bison kill sites in Minnesota. Test excavations between 1988 and 1990 recovered several side-notched points, a series of ca 7000 B.P. radiocarbon dates, and a large number of bison remains. Despite its significance, to date only preliminary, incomplete reports have been available. The goal of this paper is to provide an overview of the renewed research currently in progress. The artifactual and faunal data are discussed in detail, and comparison made with the Cherokee Sewer and Itasca sites.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2002)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of a Segment of the Proposed Memorial Park Bicycle Trail at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase I archaeological survey of an 0.75 mile segment of a proposed paved bicycle trail in Memorial Park, Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. The proposed project area is located on the south side of the Minnesota River beginning at a bathhouse at the west side of the park and extending eastward 0.20 miles to a shelter house and thence eastward along a graveled road to the east end of the park. The bathhouse and shelter house were constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1940 and are listed in Minnesota's historic properties inventory. According to MnDOT, these structures will be evaluated by a separate architectural historian contractor and were not part of this survey. No archaeological resources were identified in the project area. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area. An unmarked grave, site 21YM0098, was reported by a local informant outside the project area.

Statewide

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2003)

MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002

This report describes cultural resource management activities undertaken during 2002 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 Resources 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 2002, the Heritage Resources Program conducted reviews of forest management recreational development and other projects in 8 different counties. A total of 11 archaeological sites were dealt with during these reviews, 7 of which were newly identified and documented during 2002. 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 2002 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report.

Projects in the following counties were investigated: Cass, Crow Wing, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Stearns, Todd, and Wadena

MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2002 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 2002, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects, habitat improvement projects and land transactions involving State lands in 43 counties. Initial assessments of 120 projects submitted by Wildlife and Fisheries Central Office staff identified 57 projects that appeared to have sufficient potential to affect historic properties to warrant further review. Archival research, field research or a combination of the two was conducted for each of these projects; archaeological sites were identified at 5 of these. Many of the properties included standing structures, most of which were determined not to meet National Register criteria for eligibility. One project reviewed during the year contained a structure already known to meet NRHP criteria: the Otter Tail River Diversion Dam in Otter Tail County. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2002 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 2002 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Big Stone, Carver, Cass, Clay, Crow Wing, Douglas, Faribault, Freeborn, Houston, Itasca, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Le Sueur, Meeker, Murray, Otter Tail, Pine, Pipestone, Polk, Rice, Roseau, Saint Louis, Scott, Sibley, Steel, Stevens, Todd, Waseca, Wilkin, and Yellow Medicine.

Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan (2003)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2002 field season. This program is in its nineteenth 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 were completed for state park development related to construction for trails, building, utilities, and campground development. Sixteen reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 12 state parks, state recreation areas, or state waysides. Three projects, one at Camden State Park, one at Big Bog State Recreation Area, and one at Myre Big Island State Park involved intensive archaeological testing. In 2002, fourteen of the 16 projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. Projects involved 33 cultural resources, 23 of which were archaeological properties. Fieldwork was completed in six National Register Historic Districts or National Historic Landmarks. Most of these historic district properties are related to Civilian Conservation Corps or Works Progress Administration 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 parks in the following counties are included: Beltrami, Chippewa, Cook, Fillmore, Freeborn, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Lake, Mille Lacs, Mower, Pine, and Scott.

Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar and Mike Magner (2003)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2001

This report describes the results of the sixth year of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources program as currently defined, and the sixteenth 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. This report includes the goals and objectives of the program and the survey design and research methods used to conduct cultural resources related activities. During 2001, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 26 proposed development projects in 21 counties.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Anoka, Beltrami, Big Stone, Brown, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hennepin, Isanti, Jackson, Lake of the Woods, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Morrison, Otter Tail, Rice, Roseau, St. Louis, & Wadena

Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken (2003)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002

This report describes the results of the seventh year of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program as currently defined, and the seventeenth 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. This report includes the goals and objectives of the program and the survey design and research methods used to conduct cultural resource related activities. During 2002, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 22 proposed development projects in 17 counties.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Beltrami, Blue Earth, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Freeborn, Hennepin, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Martin, Morrison, Murray, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Swift, and Todd

Appendix A

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

Sites Discussed in Reports Listed

Site	Author	Title
Anoka		
21AN0007	Arzigian, Constance	21AN0007 Burial Site Authentication, Oak Grove Township, Anoka County, Minnesota
Becker		
21BK0103	Vermeer, Andrea C. and Michelle M. Terrell	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Detroit Lakes-Becker County Airport Improvement Project, Detroit Lakes, Becker County, Minnesota
Beltrami		
21BL0002	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21BL0031	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase II Intensive Testing of Portion of 21-BL-31, Located Within the Center for Advanced and Emerging Technologies Building Project Area, Bemidji State University Campus, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0087	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Reconnaissance Level Survey of Proposed Parking Lot Expansion, Pine Tree Park, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0224	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002
21BL0225	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0227	Vermeer, Andrea and Jessica Shuster	Addendum Access Roads Report: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Minnesota Portions of Lakehead Pipe Line Company's Proposed 36-Inch Looping Project from Clearbrook, Minnesota to Superior, Wisconsin: Clearwater, Beltrami, Itasca, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21BL0229	Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson	A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of West Big Lake Road, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0230	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0233	Carlson, Donita L. and Hugh D. Shaw	2003 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Fifteen Well and Septic Applicants in Cass, Beltrami, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
Blue Earth		
21BE0025	Withrow, Randall M.	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations Along the Minneopa Bicycle Trail, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0077	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0127	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0128	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0271	Withrow, Randall M.	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations Along the Minneopa Bicycle Trail, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0272	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0273	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BE0273	Vermeer, Andrea	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Realignments to the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0274	Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0274	Vermeer, Andrea	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Realignments to the CSAH 26 Reconstruction Project from CSAH 12 to Madison Lake, Blue Earth County, Minnesota
21BE0275	<i>ibid.</i>	
Cass		
21CA0029	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002
21CA0213	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2001

21CA0250	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0645	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21CA0646	Carlson, Donita L. and A. Holly Jones	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Proposed Ottertail Point Road, Cass County, Minnesota
Chippewa		
21CP0056	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21CP0057	<i>ibid.</i>	
Chisago		
21CH0004	Justin, Michael A., Holly Halverson and Betsy H. Bradley	Addendum Report to A Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effects Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota
21CH0005	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CH0005	Justin, Michael, Betsy Bradley, Kyran Kelley and Jennifer Hawkinson	A Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effect Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota
21CH0055	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2001
21CH0094	Justin, Michael, Betsy Bradley, Kyran Kelley and Jennifer Hawkinson	A Cultural Resources Survey, Evaluation, and Effect Analysis Along Trunk Highway 8 in Center City, Chisago County, Minnesota
Crow Wing		
21CW0008	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0008	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0009	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0009	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0022	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21CW0033	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0061	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21CW0065	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland, Robert C. Donahue and Jennifer R. Shafer	Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery: The Hummingbird Mound Site (21CW65), Crow Wing County, Minnesota
21CW0137	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0138	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0139	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0229	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0229	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0230	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0230	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0231	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0231	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0237	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0237	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0238	<i>ibid.</i>	

21CW0238	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0239	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0239	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0244	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0244	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0245	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0245	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0251	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0251	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0252	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0252	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0253	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0253	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0254	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0254	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0255	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21CW0255	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
21CW0256	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0257	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CW0258	<i>ibid.</i>	

Dakota

21DK0073	Lyon, Mollie M. and Heidi Ekstrom	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Empire Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion and Outfall Project in Dakota County, Minnesota
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Fillmore

21FL0119	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21FL0121	Terrell, Michele M.	Archaeological Excavation for the Assessment of the Meighen House Foundation, Historic Forestville, Fillmore County, Minnesota
21FL0122	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002

Freeborn

21FE0037	Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford and Douglas C. George	Intensive Archaeological Testing of Site 21FE37 Within the Blazing Star Trail, Bridge Segment, Myre-Big Island State Park, Freeborn County, MN
21FE0041	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21FE0065	<i>ibid.</i>	
21FE0067	Lyon, Mollie M. and Oralee Elquist	Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Assisted Living Facility in the City of Glenville, Freeborn County, Minnesota

Goodhue

21GD0003	Dobbs, Clark A., Ronald C. Schirmer and Donald W. Johnson	Reviving Silverdale (21GD03): Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations, October - December, 2002
21GD0017	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0045	Arzigian, Constance	21-GD-0045 Burial Site Authentication, Red Wing Minnesota
21GD0075	Myster, James E.	A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Boat Launch for the Prairie Island Indian Community, Goodhue County, Minnesota
21GD0173	<i>ibid.</i>	
21GD0248	Kluth, David W.	Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations Along T.H. 52 Between Pine Island and Oronoco, Olmstead and Goodhue Counties, Minnesota
21GD0249	<i>ibid.</i>	

Grant

21GR0042	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Phase I Archaeological Investigations at the North Ottawa Impoundment Area and Diversion and Inlet Channels, Grant County, Minnesota
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Hennepin

21HE0007	Mather, David, Joe McFarlane, Gretchen A. Nelson, Mathew M. Thomas and Timothy A. Tumberg	Cemetery and Archaeological Investigations at the Lincoln Mounds Site (21HE7), Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0089	Halloran, Teresa	Phase 1a Archaeological Study of Project Area 1 Located West of Vera Street and South of French Lake Road, Section 24, T120N R22W, Champlin, Minnesota
21HE0099	Clouse, Robert Alan	Archaeological Research at the former Twin Cites Bureau of Mines Testing Facility, Minnesota
21HE0210	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Excavations at 21HE210 and 21HE211, Halsted Bay, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0211	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0270	Halloran, Teresa	Phase 1a Archaeological Study of Project Area 1 Located West of Vera Street and South of French Lake Road, Section 24, T120N R22W, Champlin, Minnesota

Hubbard

21HB0058	Butler, Todd L.	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Minnesota Trunk Highway 64 Between Trunk Highways 34 and 87, Hubbard County, Minnesota
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Itasca

21IC0331	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21IC0333	Jones, A. Holly and Donita L. Carlson	2002 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Four Well and Septic Applicants in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Jackson

21JK0004	Stemper, Cliff	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Wastewater Site in Jackson County, Minnesota
21JK0004	Stemper, Cliff	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Rural Waterline Route in Jackson County, Minnesota

Kittson

21KT0051	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
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Koochiching

21KC0094	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21KC0095	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0096	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0097	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0098	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0099	<i>ibid.</i>	

Lake		
21LA0526	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey on T.H. 1 (S.P. 3802-18) Lake County, Minnesota
21LA0527	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0g	<i>ibid.</i>	
Le Sueur		
21LE0079	Gonsior, LeRoy	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Sakatah Lake Overlook Site (21LE79), Sakatah Lake State Park, Le Sueur County, MN
Lincoln		
21LN0012	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002
Lyon		
21LY0120	Gonsior, LeRoy	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Camden North Picnic Area Site (21LY120) for a Water Line Connection to the North Picnic Area Sanitation Building, North Picnic Area, Camden State Park, Lyon County, MN
Martin		
21MR0042	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002
Meeker		
21ME0034	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
Mille Lacs		
21ML0011	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21ML0081	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Seven Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Vols. I & II
21ML0081	Trocki, Patricia	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs Counties, Minnesota
21ML0081	Trocki, Patricia A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of Eight Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project North of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs and Crow Wing Counties, Minnesota (S.P. 1804-50) Volumes I & II
Morrison		
21MO0016	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season
21MO0020	Birk, Douglas A.	Life, Land, Water, and Time A resource and Planning Guide for the Little Elk Heritage Preserve
21MO0021	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season
21MO0033	Birk, Douglas A.	Life, Land, Water, and Time A resource and Planning Guide for the Little Elk Heritage Preserve
21MO0034	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0035	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0037	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0038	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0064	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season
21MO0076	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Additional Development Areas Within Training Areas 57 and 62, "Cassino Area", Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0120	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season

21MO0120	Clouse, Robert A.	Archaeological Investigations of Proposed Development at the Charles A. Lindbergh National Historic Landmark, Morrison County, MN
21MO0159	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R. Shafer and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2001 Season
21MO0160	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0161	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0162	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0170	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0173	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0174	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0175	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0176	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0177	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0178	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0179	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0180	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0181	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0182	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0183	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0184	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0185	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0186	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0187	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0188	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0189	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0190	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0191	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0197	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar and Mike Magner	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2001
21MO0198	Lyon, Mollie M.	A Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation for a Proposed Borrow Area, Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0199	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Additional Development Areas Within Training Areas 57 and 62, "Cassino Area", Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0200	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0201	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0202	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0203	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0204	Nienow, Jeremy L.	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation of Range Development Areas Including a Fire Base, Western Range Expansion, Forward Arming and Refueling Point #1, and Platoon Maneuver Lanes Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota
Mower		
21MW0042	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
Murray		
21MU0006	Boden, Peggy J.	Letter Report: Report of Finding for Site Visit to Buffalo Ridge, Murray County, Minnesota on Thursday, July 3, 2003
Olmsted		
21OL0027	Kluth, David W.	Phase I and II Archaeological and Geomorphic Investigations Along T.H. 52 Between Pine Island and Oronoco, Olmstead and Goodhue Counties, Minnesota
21OL0028	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OL0029	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OL0030	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OL0031	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OL0032	<i>ibid.</i>	

21OL0033	Justin, Michael A. and Holly Halverson	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Lake George Haul Road and Gravel Pit, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota
Otter Tail		
21OT0159	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21OT0160	<i>ibid.</i>	
Pine		
21PN0011	Terrell, Michele M.	Phase I Archaeological Survey for Proposed Construction at the North West Company Fur Post, Pine County, Minnesota
Polk		
21PL0017	Lyon, Mollie, H. Ekstrom, A. Gronhoyd, K. Bakken, S. Arnott and J. Anderson	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Tieback Levee Alignment, Two Borrow Areas and the Valley Golf Course Relocation Area, and Phase II Evaluation of Site 21PL17, at the City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0049	Nienow, Jeremy L. and Melissa Baltus	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of Two Proposed Borrow Areas and A Ponding Area at East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0076	Lyon, Mollie, Kent Bakken, and David Mather	Additional Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations at the Erickson and Hangsleben Borrow Areas, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota, Supplemental Report
21PL0077	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0078	Nienow, Jeremy L. and Melissa Baltus	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations of Two Proposed Borrow Areas and A Ponding Area at East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0079	<i>ibid.</i>	
Pope		
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		
21RA0027	Terrell, Michelle M.	Determination of Eligibility of Carver's Cave (21RA27) and Dayton's Bluff Cave (21RA28), Bruce Vento Nature Sanctuary Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota
21RA0028	<i>ibid.</i>	
Rice		
21RC0050	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Divisions of Wildlife & Fisheries, Wildlife & Fisheries Cultural Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
Roseau		
21RO0034	Florin, Frank	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation and Phase II Testing at 21RO34 and 21RO35 for the Hay Creek Environmental Rehabilitation Project in Roseau County, Minnesota
21RO0035	<i>ibid.</i>	
21RO0036	<i>ibid.</i>	
Saint Louis		
21SL0015	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0015	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0016	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0016	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0265	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0275	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0279	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0280	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0281	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SL0282	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0283	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0284	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0285	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0291	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0305	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0322	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0329	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0337	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0344	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0366	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0380	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0381	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0382	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0384	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0384	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0385	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0386	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0387	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0388	Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Shafer	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0389	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0391	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0395	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0397	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0399	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0400	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0404	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0405	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0406	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0407	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0408	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0410	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0411	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0412	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0418	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0419	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0420	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0422	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0423	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0428	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0434	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0436	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0438	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0471	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0802	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0803	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0844	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SL0876	Mulholland, S.C., J.R. Shafer, R.C. Donahue, and S.L. Mulholland	Archaeological Survey on Submerged Beaches of Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2003 Season
21SL0881	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0911	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0912	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0913	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0914	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0915	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0916	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0917	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0918	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0919	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0921	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0922	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0923	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0924	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0925	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0926	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0927	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0928	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0929	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0930	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0931	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0932	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0933	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0934	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0935	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0936	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0937	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0938	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0939	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0940	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0944	<i>ibid.</i>	

Scott

21SC0022	Lyon, Mollie	Archaeological Investigation to Mitigate the Direct Impacts of the Installation of a Decommissioned Helicopter in Memorial Park at Tinta Otonwe in the Shakopee Historic District, Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0022	Lyon, Mollie	Using GPS and GIS Technologies to Re-Identify and Record Burial Mounds at the Pond Mound Site (21SC22) and the Steele Mound Site (21SC24), Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0024	Lyon, Mollie	Letter Report: Archaeological Fieldwork at the Ryan Farm, Murphy's Landing, Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0024	Lyon, Mollie	Using GPS and GIS Technologies to Re-Identify and Record Burial Mounds at the Pond Mound Site (21SC22) and the Steele Mound Site (21SC24), Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0024	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21SC0033	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0073	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0073	Lyon, Mollie	Letter Report: Summary of Surface Reconnaissance at 21SC0073, Scott County, Minnesota
21SC0074	Radford, David, LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2002
21SC0075	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0076	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0077	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0078	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SC0079	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0080	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0081	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0082	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0084	Lyon, Mollie M. and Sigrid Arnott	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the County Road 83 and 42 Improvement Project, Scott County, Minnesota
Sherburne		
21SH0044	Breakey, Kim and Jeremy Nienow	Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Lake Fremont, Sherburne County, Minnesota
Stearns		
21SN0123	Schoen, Christopher M. and K. Kris Hirst	Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery at the Backes/Geers Farmstead (Site 21SN123) Along Trunk Highway 23, Stearns County, Minnesota
21SN0130	Bielefeldt, Barbara J.	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Sites 21SN130, 21SN132, 21SN133 and 21WR117 in Stearns and Wright Counties, Minnesota
21SN0132	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SN0133	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SN0139	Justin, M., B. Bielefeldt, C. Wiltberger, B. Bradley, E. Tidlow and C. Kirvan	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota
21SN0140	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SN0141	Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson	21SN0141 Burial Site Authentication, Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minnesota
Todd		
21TO0024	Tumberg, Timothy, Kent A. Skaar, Mike Magner and Kent Bakken	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2002
21TO0025	Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota
21TO0025	Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant Goltz	Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation of Two Sites at Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota
21TO0026	Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota
21TO0026	Hohman-Caine, Christy and Grant Goltz	Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation of Two Sites at Oak Ridge Preserve Residential Plat, Todd County, Minnesota
21TO0027	Madson, Michael	Phase I Archaeological Resources Assessment and Preliminary Prehistoric Earthwork Identification, Oxbow Estates Development, Motley, Todd County, Minnesota
Wadena		
21WD0005	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
21WD0009	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WD0009	Magner, Michael A. and Patricia M. Emerson	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Report of Heritage Resource Investigations: Intensive Testing the Shell City Landing Site (21WD0009) Wadena County, Minnesota
21WD0017	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2002
Washington		
21WA0094	Hawkinson, J.L., B.H. Bradley, E.M. Tidlow, G.O. Peterson, M.A. Justin and B.J. Bielefeldt	Phase I Historical Archaeological Survey of Two House Lots, Phase II Historical Archaeological Evaluation of 21WA94 and 21WA95, and Phase II Architectural History Evaluation of St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery in Hugo, Washington County, Minnesota
21WA0095	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WA0096	Terrell, Michelle	Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 21WA96, the Minnesota Territorial/State Prison, Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota
21WA0097	Hawkinson, J.L., B.H. Bradley, E.M. Tidlow, G.O. Peterson, M.A. Justin and B.J. Bielefeldt	Phase I Historical Archaeological Survey of Two House Lots, Phase II Historical Archaeological Evaluation of 21WA94 and 21WA95, and Phase II Architectural History Evaluation of St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery in Hugo, Washington County, Minnesota
21WA0098	Hawkinson, J.L., B.H. Bradley, E.M. Tidlow, G.O. Peterson, M.A. Justin and B.J. Bielefeldt	Phase I Historical Archaeological Survey of Two House Lots, Phase II Historical Archaeological Evaluation of 21WA94 and 21WA95, and Phase II Architectural History Evaluation of St. John the Baptist Church and Cemetery in Hugo, Washington County, Minnesota
Wright		
21WR0117	Bielefeldt, Barbara J.	Phase II Archaeological Investigations at Sites 21SN130, 21SN132, 21SN133 and 21WR117 in Stearns and Wright Counties, Minnesota
21WR0117	Justin, M., B. Bielefeldt, C. Wiltberger, B. Bradley, E. Tidlow and C. Kirvan	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota

21WR0121	Halverson, Holly, Craig Johnson, Bruce Penner, Brad Perkl and Jackie Sluss	A Phase I Cultural Resource investigation of Trunk Highway 24 from Annandale to Clearwater, Wright County, Minnesota
21WR0122	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WR0123	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WR0136	Justin, M., B. Bielefeldt, C. Wiltberger, B. Bradley, E. Tidlow and C. Kirvan	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation of Portions of the Mississippi River Crossing Project in Stearns, Wright, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota

Yellow Medicine

21YM0003	Berg, Richard E.	An Investigation to Verify the Location of Mound 2 at the Gillingham Site (21YM3/15) on Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0015	<i>ibid.</i>	
21YM0047	Kuehn, Steven R.	The Granite Falls Site (21YM47), A Prairie Archaic Bison Kill in Southwestern Minnesota
21YM0098	Schoen, Christopher M.	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of a Segment of the Proposed Memorial Park Bicycle Trail at Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0099	Berg, Richard	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of 75.09 Acres (Former Cole Property) Proposed for Trust Acquisition for the Upper Sioux Community in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota
21YM0100	<i>ibid.</i>	