

# ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

## 2006 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist  
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul  
February 2008

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*Cover image: Blackduck Vessel from site 21KC0003*

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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 2006 calendar year. These 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 discussed by the various reports listed.

We encourage the submission of reports from archaeological investigations where no state license was required. These volumes will also be added to our permanent report library.

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

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist  
Office of the State Archaeologist

February 2008

## Anoka

The 106 Group Ltd. (2006)

### *The Anoka Washburn Sawmill Second Avenue Realignment Archaeological Phase II Results Summary*

In June of 2006, The 106 group Ltd. conducted an archaeological Phase II investigation for a portion of the Second Avenue Realignment project that may impact the W.D. Washburn Sawmill. The city of Anoka and their contractor Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. propose to redirect Second Avenue to the west and install sewer and water pipes to the west of the proposed new Second Avenue alignment. This field summary report has been prepared for Kimley-Horn and the city of Anoka to assist in determining the potential impacts to the historic W.D. Washburn Sawmill as a result of the proposed realignment of Second Avenue and its associated sewer and water lines. A detailed technical report will be prepared by The 106 Group that will provide a comprehensive overview of fieldwork methodology, results and analysis and interpretation of data recovered from archaeological excavations. At this state it is clear that the mill should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. Although only a portion of the mill was investigated, the substructures are largely intact within the project area and provide insight into the history and development of the city of Anoka during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Elquist, Ora, Andrea Vermeer and Andrew Schmidt (2005)

### *Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A10845, Anoka County, Minnesota - T33N, R25W, S20*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey and review for a proposed cell tower in Nowthen, Minnesota. Prior to fieldwork Summit reviewed archaeological site files and reports, photographs of the project area, soil survey maps, original vegetation maps, and topographic maps. Standard field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. There was no surface visibility, and visual inspection revealed probable heavy disturbance in the form of grading. To confirm apparent disturbance, Summit placed a soil core at the south-central portion of the lease area. The soil core revealed disturbed soils with the appearance of gravel fill, and no further work was deemed necessary. There are no NRHP-eligible or NRHP-listed properties within the APE for direct effects; therefore, Summit recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

### *Letter Report: Site #: MS70XC420-B F2 Main Street Companies Raw Land, Anoka County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in Fridley, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. Archaeological survey was not possible due to the project area's location in an asphalt parking lot. The project area is very small and abuts an existing warehouse that was constructed in the early 1980s. It is very unlikely that the area is not completely disturbed from the warehouse footings. There are also no previously reported sites in the area. Consequently the proposed undertaking is unlikely to have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Ketz, Anne (2006)

### *The Anoka Washburn Sawmill Second Avenue Realignment Archaeological Data Recovery Results Summary*

In July 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted an archaeological data recovery for a portion of the Second Avenue Realignment project that may have impacted the W.D. Washburn Sawmill, built in 1872. A backhoe was used to excavate one new trench along the immediate sewer line construction zone to test for archaeological resources, site survival, integrity, and character, as well as one large irregular trench to uncover previously revealed archaeological features. Backhoe trenching was conducted with a smooth (no teeth) bucket, and an archaeologist was on hand during all excavations to closely monitor progress and guide the backhoe operator. All stains, features, and artifact concentrations were explored by the archaeologist using a trowel or by shovel skimming. It should be noted that due to the limited area of the mill under investigation it is not possible to have a definitive understanding of precisely what sections of the mill were uncovered and all associations of archaeological features with parts of the historic mill are tentative until further archaeological testing can be undertaken to the west of the areas discussed in this summary. At this stage it is clear that the mill should be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. It has also been determined that the realignment of Second Avenue will not adversely impact the remains of the W.D. Washburn Sawmill.

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

### *Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group, Inc. was contracted by the Minnesota Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Unit to develop a deep testing protocol to discover buried archaeological sites. Three primary methods were evaluated for their efficacy in finding buried sites and included 1) geophysical survey methods (resistivity, magnetometry, and ground penetrating radar). 2) a combined coring and augering procedure, and 3) backhoe trenching. These methods were applied to six different geological and archaeological settings by separate and independent field teams. Reports of each method's findings were independently prepared without knowledge of the results of other methods. Based on an evaluation of success in discovering buried archaeological resources and the relative costs for implementation, each method was then subjected to cost/benefit analysis. The proposed protocol employs backhoe trenching as the primary means of finding buried archaeological sites and is explicitly multi-disciplinary in its geoarchaeological approach to landscape reconstruction. The protocol ensures that multiple, independent lines of evidence can explain the presence or absence of archaeological sites. The protocol also advances recommendations for evaluating the National Register eligibility of buried archaeological sites. As with site identification, the approach advocated for site evaluation is geoarchaeological, involving methodologies of both earth and archaeological sciences. A two-step evaluation process is proposed. The first step aims to reconstruct in detail the geoarchaeological setting of the site. The second step uses the data collected in step one to develop and execute an archaeological research strategy to gather sufficient and appropriate information to fully evaluate the site's significance and integrity.

Tworzyanski, Jennifer (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Coon Rapids Trail, Coon Rapids, Anoka County, Minnesota*

During April of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archeological survey for the Coon Rapids Trail project. The proposed project consists of the construction

of a trail along Coon Creek. The survey was conducted under contract with WSB Associates, Inc. on behalf of the City of Coon Rapids. The APE for archaeology is the same as the project area, and includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction of the trail. The archaeological 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 APE. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 39.6 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of the trail and shovel testing. Andrew Bielakowski served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Coon Rapids Trail, no precontact or historic cultural material was encountered. The 106 Group recommends no further testing for this site.

## **Beltrami**

Harrison, Christina (2005)

### *Report on Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Within Areas Affect by Proposed Improvements at the Bemidji Regional Airport, City of Bemidji/Eckles Township, Beltrami County, Minnesota*

A number of improvements are currently proposed for the Bemidji Regional Airport in Beltrami County, Minnesota. Existing runways, taxiways, and associated roads within the airport property will be modified as well as some of the hangars. In addition, several as yet unused portions of the property are scheduled for airport business development. Directed by Christina Harrison, ARS staff conducted Phase I field inspections on November 11 and 21-22, 2005. Records/literature searches had previously been completed at the Office of the State archaeologist and the Minnesota Historical Society. The survey found no archaeological evidence on the airport property. An abandoned railroad grade which runs outside and along the existing perimeter fence will partially fall within the fence once it has been moved to accommodate the expansion of a runway. As the affected segment already has been destroyed by road construction, the proposed undertaking could not cause further adverse effect. Two hangars appear to date from the post-World War II period when this airport was being developed for potential military use. Recent years have seen a growing cultural resource management focus on structures related to the 1940s military use of civilian airports. Neither hangar would be physically or visually impacted by the currently proposed undertaking. Should they need to be modified or removed as part of a future, federally funded project, they may need further documentation and evaluation at that time.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for Trunk Highway 197 Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the improvement of an approximately 2000 foot section of Trunk Highway 197 in the city of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The survey area was within the boundaries of the Bemidji State University campus and the Bemidji office of the MnDNR. The area of potential effect was a corridor 5-6 feet wide starting 20 feet east of the current right of way. Impacts will only be on the eastern side of T.H. 197 so survey was only conducted on that side. The area within the Bemidji State University campus was shovel tested using standard methodology. No cultural materials were recovered other than modern construction debris. No age could be assigned to this material so it was not retained. The entire area tested appeared to be disturbed and/or landscaped for the athletic fields or the MnDNR offices. Given the lack of evidence for historic properties, a No Historic Properties Affected finding is recommended for the project.

### *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Trunk Highway 71, Beltrami and Hubbard Counties, Minnesota*

Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of T.H. 71 in Beltrami and Hubbard Counties, Minnesota. The project area is south of Bemidji Minnesota on property owned by various private land owners, the Minnesota DNR and Mn/DOT. The project is located south of Bemidji on both sides of T.H. 71 along approximately 6.5 miles of highway. No previously reported sites are recorded adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project. Shovel testing and walkover survey of the project APE did not identify any evidence of pre-Contact, Contact or post-Contact historic properties except for modern artifact scatter. Based upon the survey results it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination be made for archaeological resources on this project.

Olmanson, Thor (2006)

### *Report of Incidental Investigations Conducted by the Heritage Sites Program in 2004 and 2005 on the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota*

With ever-increasing development posing greater threats to archaeological sites and to unmarked burials throughout the country, it has become imperative for cultural resource professionals to investigate reports of such threats. The Leech Lake Heritage Sites program responded to reports of possible adverse effects to burials and cultural resources throughout the 2004 and 2005 field seasons, as well as to reports of unusual find throughout the reservation. Most of these investigations involved reports of disturbance or suspicion of disturbance to unmarked burials.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2006)

### *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21BL0018, 21IC0330, and 21IC0333 in Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson and Colleen Wells as Principal Investigators, was requested to conduct Phase II intensive archaeological testing of sites 21BL0018, 21IC0330 and 21IC0333 in Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Department of Public Works. All three of the sites were originally recommended for Phase II testing following preliminary surveys conducted for the Indian Health Service prior to ground-disturbing installations of sewer and septic systems. The Phase II studies were conducted throughout the 2005 field season as project priorities permitted. Phase II testing of that portion of site 21IC330, the Big Tree site led to the conclusion that this segment of the more expansive site does not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP due to extensive prior ground disturbances. Therefore, installation of sanitary facilities in this location will have No Effect on site 21IC0330. Phase II testing of site 21IC0333, the Jackson site, involved testing of the original lot and an adjacent lot. The site was found to have lost integrity through various disturbances. In addition, the cultural components of the site are much more sparsely represented than previously understood. Our recommendation is that the site does not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP due to paucity of artifacts and prior ground disturbances. Therefore, installation of sanitary facility in both lots will have No Effect on site 21IC0333. Phase II testing of site 21BL0018 revealed that the portion of the more expansive site within the current lot contains very dense cultural deposits, extending to greater than a meter in depth, in a largely intact context. Evidence of human burials was also found on the property. Due to the presence of human remains and the determination that site 21BL0018 is eligible for nomination the NRHP under Criterion A and D, the investigators recommend that the

construction design be modified to avoid Adverse Effects to the site. Should avoidance of the highly sensitive site areas prove unfeasible to project design standards, a finding of Adverse Effect is proffered and Phase III treatment is recommended to mitigate these adverse effects.

## Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of twenty Sanitation Facilities Construction Program Applicant residential lots in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, between July 19 and September 26, 2005. Well and/or septic installations are proposed for all of the surveyed areas. The lots surveyed are generally less than two acres in size. Survey of the lots took the form of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to determine the presence or absence of cultural elements within the lots. These investigations resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites within the APE of the undertakings. Site 21IC0333 had been previously documented in the adjacent lot to the north of the current project focus. Components of the site were identified in both of the lots and Phase II testing was conducted for the site as a whole. Phase II testing at site 21IC0333, the Jackson Site, resulted in a determination that the site lacks integrity and does not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. A finding of No Effect to cultural resources is therefore proffered. Archaeological site 21CA0680 is an historic site apparently associated with the existing house on the property. Although the overall site may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, the impact area of the proposed project displays evidence of prior ground-disturbing activity and a sparsely represented artifact assemblage with no identified features. It is recommended that all ground disturbing activities associated with this project within the lot be monitored by a qualified archaeologist in the event that an intact historic feature, such as a cistern or outhouse pit, might exist within the construction impact areas. If this recommendation is followed, it is the opinion of the investigators that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of completion of this project. No other cultural properties were identified within the remaining 18 lots and a finding of No Effect to cultural resources will result from completion of the proposed undertakings, and it is therefore recommended that these project be allowed to proceed as planned, with the monitoring stipulation of site 21CA0680.

## Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2006)

### *Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the West Big Lake Subdivision Access Roads Project, Beltrami County, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the proposed West Big Lake Subdivision Access Roads Project in Beltrami county, Minnesota, between July 14 and November 14, 2005. These investigations resulted in the identification of two new sites on State of Minnesota Land (historic homestead site 21BL0245 and prehistoric lithic scatter site 21BL0246) and the reexamination and formal evaluation of previously recorded prehistoric artifact scatter site 21BL0198 (Tribal land) within the project area. Previously recorded sites 21BL0197 (Tribal land), 21BL0229, and 21BL0230 (State land) are located within the previously examined areas of the subdivision and road, but as they are not within the currently proposed project corridor, further investigation of these sites was not conducted at this time. However, revised recommendations were made regarding sites 21BL0197 and 21BL0230 in light of new information obtained during the current investigation. Due to the diversity of lithic materials recovered from lithic scatter site 21BL0197 and its topographic position upon an ancient peninsular landform in proximity to lithic scatter site 21BL0246, it is recommended that Phase II testing be conducted prior to any development within this portion of the proposed subdivision. The investigators concur with the previous determination that site 21BL0229 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and there will be No Effect to this site as a result of the proposed undertaking. Though site 21BL0230 is represented by a single flake, due to its proximity to other aceramic sites along the same ancient peninsular landform, the potential for additional deposits warrants monitoring by a qualified archaeologist during construction activities. Phase II test units were excavated within the boundaries of 21BL0245 and 21BL0246, and it was determined that site 21BL0246 is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D. The boundaries of Site 21BL0198 were expanded through shovel testing and five test units were excavated within the impact zone, resulting in the determination that the site is eligible for listing on the NRHP under criteria A and D. If the project proceeds as planned, there will be Adverse Effects to sites 21BL0198 and 21BL0246. As test excavation units were placed within the impact zones, partial mitigation of potential adverse effects to the sites was completed during the current investigation. However, due to the likelihood that additional significant deposits exist, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor all construction activities. Phase III excavation is not recommended at this time, due to the extremely sparse nature of the deposits within the small portion of the site that will be impacted by the undertaking. Phase II evaluation of site 21BL0245 failed to yield significant deposits, and it is the opinion of the investigators that the site does not meet eligibility requirements for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, there will be No Adverse Effect to site 21BL0245 as a result of the proposed undertaking; however, as a portion of this site overlaps with site 21BL0246 within the proposed construction corridor, consequent monitoring will provide mitigation for any potential adverse effects to the site.

### *2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of 15 properties within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, between April 28 and November 8, 2005. These investigations resulted in the identification of one prehistoric artifact scatter site (21BL0272). This site is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and should therefore be avoided during construction activities. If avoidance is not feasible or practical during construction activities, it is recommended that Phase II testing be completed to evaluate the site for eligibility for listing on the NRHP prior to any ground disturbing activities. For the remainder of the project areas, there will be No Effect to cultural resources, and it is therefore recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

### *Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for proposed construction and improvements along the Scenic Highway in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota, between September 29 and November 21, 2005. The 26.4-mile segment of highway has a survey corridor of 75 feet from the centerline on each side of the road, for a total survey area of 480 acres. The entire corridor received pedestrian surface examination, and 825 shovel tests were excavated in selected portions of the corridor. These investigations resulted in the identification of 18 newly recorded sites (21CA0670, 21BL0248-0252, 21BL255, 21BL0258-0262, 21BL0264-0268, and 21BL0271) and the relocation of nine previously recorded sites (21CA0671, 21BL0257, 21BL0256, 21BL0254, 21BL0253, 21BL0269, 21BL0194, 21BL0263 AND 21BL0270) for a total of 27 sites within the survey area. Sites 21BL0249, 21BL0250, 21BL0194, 21BL0266, and 21BL0267 are prehistoric artifact scatters; Sites 21BL0253, 21BL0254 and 21BL0259 are historic habitation/structural ruin sites; Sites 21CA0671 and 21BL0269 are logging camps; Site 21BL0256 is a historic cemetery; and Site 21BL0271 is a historic dump. Prehistoric artifact scatter sites 21BL0249, 21BL0194, 21BL0266 and 21BL0267 are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP; therefore, avoidance or additional investigation and evaluation through Phase II testing is recommended for these sites. Historic logging camp sites 21CA0671 and 21BL0269 are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and avoidance or additional historical research and possible Phase

II testing are recommended to evaluate eligibility. Historic Sites 21CA0670, 21BL0248, 21BL0251, 21BL0255, 21BL0257, 21BL0258, 21BL0260, 21BL0261, 21BL0262, 21BL0263, 21BL0264, 21BL0265, 21BL0268, 21BL0270, and 21BL0271 should be avoided or subjected to additional historical research and possible Phase II testing before a determination of eligibility can be made. Wildwood Cemetery must be avoided during all construction activities. Structural sites 21BL0252 and 21BL0254 will be evaluated by the architectural historian contracted for this project, and recommendations for these sites will therefore not be addressed in this report. Sites 21BL0250 and 21BL0252 are not considered to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and no further work is recommended.

## **Benton**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: Tower 200-Silver Coners-M-14118, Benton County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower east of Jakeville, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Schmidt, Andrew J. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2005)

*Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Preferred Corridor Alignment for Benton County CSAH 29 from CSAH 1 to TH 23, Minden and Sauk Rapids Townships, Benton County, Minnesota*

The Benton County Department of Public Works will use Federal Highway Administration funds for the proposed CSAH 29 Corridor Alignment project between CSAH 1 and TH 23 in Minden and Sauk Rapids Townships, Benton County, Minnesota. The MN/DOT CRU contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I cultural resources survey and Phase II architectural history evaluation. The APE and Phase I survey area for archaeology consisted of the project corridor and its approaches, and for architectural history, consisted of approximately 1/4 mile on either side of the existing or proposed roadway centerline. The archaeological field survey comprised 11 acres. Standard archaeological Phase I methods were utilized within the archaeological APE. One archaeological site (21BN0025) was identified, consisting of a single, non-diagnostic, medial flake fragment. The site is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The architectural history survey comprised 2,272 acres and recorded all elements of the built environment older than 50 years with digital photographs and architectural descriptions. A total of 14 properties were recorded, including 11 farmsteads, two rural residences, and one county drainage ditch. Two farmstead properties were evaluated at the Phase II level. One of these properties, the Gilman/Whitney/Koepp Farmstead is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## **Blue Earth**

Maul, Dale E. (2006)

*Survey of Cultural Resources of Lime Township Kasota Mining Operation, Lime Township, Minnesota*

Minnesota Kasota Stone proposed to extend its mining operation in Lime Township, Blue Earth County east of County Road 5 and across the Union Pacific Railroad. The site is in two portions 89.9 acres are located between Co. Rd. 5 and the Union Pacific Railroad and 65.1 acres are located east of the Union Pacific Railroad. This report is for the Environmental Assessment Worksheet, Lime Township. Phase I reconnaissance survey included a pedestrian walkover, close examination of erosion locations and examination of the two islands in the middle of the fields. The whole project location was in tilled-plowed condition except for the two small islands. No shovel testing at the location was necessary. The Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted on May 18, 2006. No pre-contact, historical or architectural sites were located on the Kasota Stone expansion site. Therefore, no further cultural/historical reviews are recommended.

## **Brown**

Harrison, Christina (2005)

*Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted for the Proposed Sleepy Eye Lake Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail (SP 08-090-02), City of Sleepy Eye and Home Township, Brown County, Minnesota*

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey along segments of a pedestrian/bicycle trail which the city of Sleepy Eye proposes to construct around Sleepy Eye Lake in Brown County, Minnesota. The proposed trail would be constructed within a 20 foot wide right-of-way but may also require a few more feet on either side to be impacted by slope modification or shallow drainage ditches. A records search, conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society and at the Office of the State Archaeologist on August 2, 2005, was followed by field reviews completed on November 3 and 7, with Christina Harrison as principal investigator. The trail would cross or skirt the edges of three previously identified Native American archaeological sites on uplands west, northeast and southeast of the lake (21BW0048, 21BW0049 and 21BW0050). The current survey identified a new site 21BW0095 a sparse lithic scatter on the cultivated western end of a ridge near the southern shore of Sleepy Eye Lake, probably the remnant of a small Native American campsite. Areas north and northwest of the lake could not be investigated at this time, this area includes site 21BW0048. These areas will need future Phase I survey prior to construction and site 21BW0048 will need to have its integrity assessed along with the potential effects from the trail construction to the site.

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

*Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

See Anoka County.

## Carlton

Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland (2006)

*Monitoring Visits to Historic Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, 2005 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota*

Management of the cultural resources on the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project includes monitoring. Previously, monitoring has focused on prehistoric archeological sites on the existing shorelines since the greatest potential for damage is for this class of historic properties. Historic sites have not been previously considered because they were generally thought to be inland from the ordinary high water mark and therefore not affected by the operation of the reservoir. Review of the survey reports for these sites, however, indicates that several historic sites are on existing shorelines. Furthermore, several other sites have received impacts by human activities. A total of 14 historic sites were monitored in 2005. None of the sites had been evaluated and 10 had not yet been assigned a state site number. The purpose of the initial visit was to determine whether the sites are receiving impacts and the monitoring schedule. The monitoring categories developed for prehistoric sites (annual, every three years, problematic) were used. Datum points were also chosen for each site and information on shoreline erosion and human impacts was recorded. Five sites will require annual monitoring and seven sites will require monitor visits every three years; two sites have been destroyed and are dropped from further management consideration. Monitoring to one additional historic site on Island Lake Reservoir is recommended.

## Carver

Deiber, Camilla R. (2006)

*Phase I/II Architecture/History Investigation for Five Proposed Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. completed a combined Phase I/II architecture/history survey for five route alternative corridors for Trunk Highway 41 across the Minnesota River near Chaska in Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota. In July 2005, new alternatives were added; however, no additional architectural survey was conducted as those areas had been previously investigated. The Phase I survey was completed between November 29 and December 3, 2004 under the direction of Architectural Historian Camilla Deiber, Principal Investigator, with the assistance from Architectural Historian Phillip Pendleton. The survey identified 619 properties constructed before 1964. Berger recommended that Phase II evaluations be completed for 26 properties. The Phase II survey was conducted by Architectural Historian Camilla Deiber March 6-17, 2006. Berger concluded that seven properties were eligible for inclusion in the NHRP including the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad; H. Oesterreich House, the Riedele House, Crystal Sugar Beet Factory Office, George A. DuToit House, Guardian Angels Catholic Church and Rectory, and Lyman W. Noble/John Sutherland House.

Harrison, Christina (2005)

*Victoria-St. Bonifacius Area Interceptor Study - Summary for EAW*

The initial stages of a cultural resources reconnaissance survey have been completed along the proposed 7019A, 7019B and 7020 alignments. It was conducted by Archaeological Research Services during September and October of 2005 and involved a records and literature search as well as a preliminary field review. The project has been put on hold for an indeterminate time and no additional survey is planned at this time. This report summarizes what has been done to date.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2006)

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed Phase I geomorphological assessment and Phase I and II archaeological investigations within 14 alternative route corridors for Trunk Highway 41 near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota. The work was performed for the FHWA and Mn/DOT. The geomorphological assessment was performed by Strata Morph Geoexploration, inc. as a subcontractor to Berger. The APE for the study included fourteen alternative route corridors each of which was 1,000 feet wide. Together the corridors included a total length of 45.8 miles. Thus, the archaeological study area included a total area of 5,552 acres. One historic artifact scatter (Site 21CR0140), one multicomponent sites (21CR0141), and one lithic scatter (Site 21CR0142) were identified. Phase II evaluation of Site 21CR0141 was completed. Berger recommends that Site 21CR0141 be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Sites 21CR0141 and 21CR0142 have no archaeological integrity and are recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register. No other archaeological resources were identified in the project area. Berger recommends no additional archaeological investigations for the project area as it is currently planned.

## Cass

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2005)

*Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery, Antler Ridge Preliminary Plat, Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota*

A residential development is planned for 91 acres on the south shore of Leech lake, east of Walker in Cass County and within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation. Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey located one site, the Antler Ridge site (21CA0682) in proposed Lot 1 and portions of the Exception surrounding the harbor within the project area. Phase II evaluation the site determined that the site meets the criteria of the NRHP. Phase III data recovery was undertaken on two areas within the Antler Ridge site following the recommendations given after Phase II. The Antler Ridge site is a lithic campsite with two primary activity areas. The historic context appears to be Middle to Late Archaic. Data Recovery from this site has contributed significant information about this cultural manifestation in the Leech Lake area. No further work is recommended for this site.

Olmanson, Thor A. (2006)

*Report of Incidental Investigations Conducted by the Heritage Sites Program in 2004 and 2005 on the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Water Treatment Plant Facility in the Old Agency Area on the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator has conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of a proposed water treatment plant site. The approximate 2.17-acre Indian Health Service project is located in a vacant lot in the southeast portion of an existing housing development. Heritage Sites staff completed the survey on June 8 and 30, and July 13, 2005. The project area was examined through shovel testing and pedestrian survey. These investigations resulted in the identification of site 21CA0681, the Old Agency Pits Site, within the project impact area. The site consists of fifteen pits in two groups. While the pits are undoubtedly of cultural origin, their function and association could not be determined. Because of this lack of cultural affiliation and temporal assignment it is the opinion of the investigators that this site does not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP and that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of completion of this project. It is therefore recommended that the proposed activities be allowed to proceed as planned.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen Wells (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Helipad Site and Parking Areas for the Cass Lake Hospital on the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator has conducted a Phase I Reconnaissance Survey of a proposed helipad site and additional parking area for the Cass Lake Indian Hospital. The approximately 1.8-acre Indian Health Service project is located in a vacant lot immediately north of the hospital. Heritage Sites staff completed the survey on April 27 and 28, 2005. The project area was examined through shovel testing and pedestrian survey. The investigations resulted in the identification of site 21CA0669, the Spud Cellar Site, along the northern boundary of the project impact area. The site consists of a large root cellar structure adjacent to the formed concrete foundation remains of a small cattle band and silo pad. It is the opinion of the investigators that this site does not meet the criteria of eligibility for the nomination to the NRHP and that there will be No Effect to cultural properties as a result of this project. It is therefore recommended that the proposed activities be allowed to proceed as planned.

Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season*

See Beltrami County.

Olmanson, Thor and Colleen Wells (2006)

*Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 21CA668 on the Proposed Walker Area Community Center Site in Cass County, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, contracted with the Walker Area Community Center Committee to conduct Phase II intensive archaeological testing of site 21CA0668, the Walker House Pit site, in Cass County, Minnesota. The site was identified in 2004 during an approximate ten-acre archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed development site of the community center facility in Walker, Minnesota. The Phase II study was conducted on September 15 and 16, and on October 3, 6, 12, 19, 20 and 26, 2005. The house pit site was originally recommended for Phase II study due in part to its unusual location and the possibility that this feature could have represented some aspect of the fur trade or some other early historic settlement pattern. While the house pit itself was shown by the Phase II study to be an informal excavation dating to the mid-twentieth century, a deeply buried prehistoric lithic scatter was identified on the small terrace upon which the house pit is located. Further testing on the southern portion of this approximately 350 square meter bench-type landform, resting at approximately 140 feet above and 1500 feet west of the current Leech Lake pool elevation and shoreline, resulted in the definition of an apparently intact subsurface prehistoric lithic scatter component. Lithic materials were consistently recovered from between 60 and 110 centimeters below surface in a well-defined soil stratum. A deeply buried, intact, sealed component site, situated in this geomorphological context, clearly represents a rare property type in a poorly understood context. As such, the investigators believe that Site 21CA0668 is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D and recommend that the construction design be modified to avoid adverse effects to the site. Should avoidance of the site prove unfeasible to project design standards, a finding of Adverse Effect is proffered and Phase III Treatment is recommended to mitigate these adverse effects.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2006)

*2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of 770 acres within the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, between May 5 and September 26, 2005. These investigations were conducted for the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Division of Resources Management, Forest Resources Department, in response to proposals for timber harvesting, fuels reduction, forest management/silviculture plans, and fire rehabilitation. These investigations resulted in the identification of seven new archaeological sites (21CA0672-21CA0675, 21IC0341-21IC0343) and the updating and verification of three previously recorded sites (21CA0106, 21CA0176, and 21CA0500). Site 21CA0176 has suffered severe disturbance and has been virtually destroyed by a canal constructed through the site. It is therefore considered to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP, and no further work is recommended. Site 21IC0343 is an isolated historic object with no further research potential and is therefore not eligible for listing on the NRHP; no further work is recommended for this site. The remaining sites are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and therefore avoidance is recommended; additionally, it is recommended that all fuels reduction activities be conducted during winter when the ground is frozen and there are at least six inches of snow on the ground. If these recommendations are followed there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

*2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

*Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the Prescott Property, Cass County, Minnesota*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of the Prescott Property in Cass County, Minnesota, on April 20 and 21, 2005. These investigations resulted in the identification of two historic sites (21CA0678 and 21CA0679) within the project area. Additional visits to the sites in 2006 were made in attempts to locate reported burials. Due to the reported presence of burials adjacent to both 21CA0678 and 21CA0679, it is recommended that these sites be avoided with a 50-meter buffer during the proposed undertaking. If these sites are avoided during the proposed undertaking, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking, and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed.

## **Chippewa**

Maul, Dale E. (2006)

*Phase I Reconnaissance Survey, Minnesota Wetland Bank Plan Application, Wal Mart Mitigation, Montevideo, Minnesota*

A Minnesota Wetland Bank Application has been applied for land in T117N, R40W, Sec 12, Chippewa County, Minnesota. The project is to reclaim approximately 25 acres for wetland credits for a Wal Mart project in Montevideo, Minnesota. The project land is primarily plowed cropland that has been highly disturbed by private ditches and drain tiles. No pre-contact sites, historical or architectural sites were encountered during the cultural resource review. Therefore, it is recommended that no further cultural/historic reviews are needed.

## **Chisago**

Gonsior, LeRoy (2006)

*Archaeological Survey at the W.H.C. Folsom House Taylors Falls, Chisago County, Minnesota*

This report describes an archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken for the Minnesota Historical Society Historic sites and Museum Division by the MHS Archeology Department for review of proposed gazebo consecution at the Folsom House, a contributing property in the Angels' Hill Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP. An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the project site in July of 2005, which identified the Folsom House Site (21CH0101). The field investigations encompassed an area of 25 square meters, and identified cultural materials attributed to the historic occupation of the Folsom House and an earlier PreContact Period occupation.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2006)

*Archaeological Investigations at the Folsom House in Taylors Falls, Chisago County, Minnesota*

10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC conducted archaeological testing at the Folsom House prior to maintenance work to control drainage and erosion problems near the house, and to stabilize the garage foundation. The Folsom House is owned and operated by the Minnesota Historical Society, and is listed in the NRHP. Historic research and archaeological fieldwork took place during October 2005, and involved shovel testing and excavation of five formal excavation units. The purpose of the archaeological testing was to determine if significant, intact archaeological deposits existed within the proposed maintenance area. No significant archeological deposits were encountered during the investigations. 10,00 Lakes Archeology recommends that no additional archaeological investigations are required prior to the proposed construction project.

## **Clay**

Michlovic, Michael G. (2006)

*Archaeological Test Excavations at 21CY5 (Historic Moorhead)*

This report is on archaeological tests conducted at 21CY0005 (Historic Moorhead) in early June, 2004. The excavations were intended to document the presence of intact cultural deposits following damage to the site from construction work at Viking Ship Park in 2000. Underground cables, light poles, concrete table and pad installations, boat ramps (to the Red River) were built without benefit of archaeological planning. The present work was partly to document where cultural materials remained intact, but also to reassert that this locality was an archaeological site and an important cultural resource. The archaeological project was conducted with a field school from Minnesota State University Moorhead under the direction of the author. There were eleven undergraduate crew members and the director on site at all times. The project lasted about eight work days from June 1 June 10, 2004. Archaeological materials recovered from the site are temporarily curated at the MSUM Archaeology Lab. Eventually the collection will be turned over to the Clay County Historical Society Museum, which curates a large collection of materials from the site at its facility in Moorhead. This arrangement has been approved by the Office of the State Archaeologist and by the staff at the Minnesota Historical Society. The result of the 2004 archaeological work at 21CY0005 was relatively modest. No major finds comparable to those made in 1996 were discovered, however, there are several additional observations about the site that are now possible.

## **Crow Wing**

Harrison, Christina (2006)

*Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Proposed "Woods of Nisswa" Residential Development, City of Nisswa, Crow Wing County, Minnesota*

Archaeological Research Services has conducted a cultural resource reconnaissance survey within the proposed Woods of Nisswa Residential Development in the city of Nisswa, Crow Wing County, Minnesota. In response to several reports from concerned citizens that Native American archaeological evidence has been found in and near the project area, the city of Nisswa recommended that an archaeological survey be completed for the areas of proposed impact. In order to comply with this request, the Woods of Nisswa LLC, the developers and current owners, retained ARS to conduct the recommended review. A records search and a subsequent field investigation were completed on May 22-23 and June 9-10, 2006, both under the direction of Christina Harrison who also prepared this report. The investigations conducted by ARS identified a small lithic scatter -- the North Clark Lake Site -- on a portion of the low beach ridge that parallels the shore of Clark Lake and lies within the construction setback. Consequently the find area will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking. In addition, its very sparse, non-diagnostic lithic evidence indicates a lack of research potential and interpretive significance. The largely negative results of this investigation indicated that the proposed development would not impact any significant archaeological evidence.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Mississippi River Overlook, City of Baxter, Crow Wing County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the city of Baxter, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on private property currently owned by the Barrett estate, that the City of Baxter is in the process of acquiring for a city park. The project is approximately 70 acres in size and extends east/west approximately 0.5 mile along the Mississippi River. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project. Walkover and shovel test survey identified one pre-Contact site, 21CW0266, and one multi-component (historic and pre-Contact) site, 21CS0265. Site 21CS0265 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP. Site 21CW0266 has been determined to date to the Terminal Woodland period. Site 21CS0265 is probably Late Archaic to Initial Woodland and Early twentieth Century in age; it is recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP. It is recommended that if it can be documented that no adverse impacts are planned for the area of site 21CW0265 a determination of No Historic Properties Affected for the project be made.

## Dakota

Bielakowski, Andrew P., Amanda S. Adams and Jeff D. Anderson (2005)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey and Geomorphological Investigation for the High Bridge Pipeline Project, Saint Paul, Ramsey and Dakota Counties, Minnesota*

On September 19-23 and November 16-19, 2005 The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey and geomorphological investigations of the High Bridge Pipeline project area. The survey was conducted under contract with Barr Engineering Company for Xcel Energy. Construction activities for the installation of the proposed gas pipeline include open trenching and directional boring. The 106 Group completed archaeological survey and geomorphological testing of the high potential, open trench segments of the proposed High Bridge Pipeline project corridor. This Phase I archaeological survey, combined with geomorphological testing and subsequent archaeological trenching with incremental machine grading of buried surfaces, found no extant archaeological resources within the APE. Sixty-two shovel tests, eighteen soil probes, and eleven backhoe trenches were excavated. Geomorphological testing revealed an area possessing buried living surfaces, and subsequent shovel testing of these buried paleosols revealed the absence of any precontact archaeological resources. The trenches also indicated that this portion of the project was a wetland area during the late to very late Holocene age, prior to the deposition of modern fill materials. Results of the Phase I archaeological survey and geomorphological testing, which included deep trenching, have indicated that open trench segments of the proposed pipeline contain no intact archaeological sites. The 106 Group, therefore, recommends that no further work is needed prior to construction of the proposed pipeline.

Vermeer, Andrea (2005)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. AIQ852, Mendota Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota*

Summit Envirosolutions has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Mendota Heights, Minnesota. Standard field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. The entire lease area is located within a lawn that provided no surface visibility. Shovel testing was therefore employed as the method of survey. A single shovel test was excavated at the east end of the lease area. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. The single shovel test excavated in the area indicated the area had been filled, likely to raise it sufficiently above the level of the creek floodplain to create the park. The fill, which extended down to the water table, was filled with mixed soils, gravel, and asphalt. The shovel test was negative for cultural materials. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites area located within the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties or archaeological sites are located with the APE for visual effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

Vermeer, Andrea (2006)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. AIQ853, Mendota Heights, Dakota County, Minnesota*

Summit Envirosolutions has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Mendota Heights, Minnesota. Standard field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. The entire lease area is located within a steeply sloped lawn behind the Mendota Heights City Hall. Because the lawn provided not surface visibility, shovel testing was employed as the method of survey. One shovel test was excavated within the lease area. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. The single shovel test excavated at the base of the slope upon which the lease area is located contained obvious fill consisting of mixed soils, heavy gravels, and fairly recent debris, such as metal scraps, nails, and slag. Based on the steepness of the slope and the presence of fill, no further shovel testing was conducted. No

NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties or archaeological sites are located within the APE for visual effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

## Dodge

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jennifer Bring, and Jeanne-Marie Mark (2006)

*Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Blooming Prairie to Austin Segment, Steele, Dodge, and Mower Counties, Minnesota*

In June and July of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources literature review of the Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Blooming Prairie to Austin Segment project area. The literature review was conducted under contract with Jaguar Communications, Inc. The project will receive federal funding from the Rural Utilities Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose of this report is to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties within the recommended areas of potential effect (APE) of the Jaguar-Blooming Prairie to Austin project that may be affected by the proposed project. Within the main line APE, background research identified one known archaeological site, 21MW0005 (Baktorff Site), which is a mound site. The current boundaries of the site indicated that it may cover the extent of the main line APE and a portion of the future building connections APE. The 106 recommends that the site be avoided, either by using existing conduit, overhead lines, or rerouting the proposed line, to eliminate any possible adverse effects the proposed project may have on the site. Jaguar Communications had indicated that existing conduit can be used in the area of Site 21MW0005. Based on this information, The 106 Group recommends that the proposed Jaguar-Blooming Prairie Segment will have no adverse effect on historic properties located within the main line APE. The 106 Group identified previously inventoried and NRHP-listed properties within both the main line APE and the future building connections APE. As yet unidentified and unevaluated historic buildings within both APEs may also be present. Because the proposed fiber optic line will be placed below ground, it would have no visual effects to surrounding above ground properties. Where landscape features and structures, such as railroads and drainage ditches, intersect with the fiber optic line, it is presumed that directional boring would be used, thereby avoiding direct, adverse effects to those property types. In locations where the fiber optic line would connect with buildings, the connection would be made 12 to 18 inches below ground, which would result in a direct, but not adverse effect. Based on these assumptions, the project is recommended as having no adverse effect to historic architectural properties within the APEs.

## Douglas

Gonsior, LeRoy (2006)

*Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Lake Carlos State Park Beach Site (21DL2) for the Water Access Parking Lot and Road Paving Project, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society completed intensive archaeological testing of the Lake Carlos State Park Beach site (21DL0002) at Lake Carlos State Park in Douglas County, Minnesota. The MnDNR is paving the existing gravel water access parking lot, campground road, sanitation dump station, and interpretive center parking lot. The paving project lies almost entirely within the previously determined boundaries of site 21DL0002. Although much of the site has been studied by past culture resource review, the portion of site 21DL0002 nearest the lake and water access parking lot was poorly understood. The intent of the intensive archaeological testing was to characterize the cultural deposits in this area of the site and determine their significance and condition. Twenty-five 1-x-1 meter excavation units were completed for the intensive archaeological testing project. Shovel tests were used to define site boundaries prior to intensive archaeological testing. Lastly, construction monitoring was completed for the paving project. Intact, significant archaeological deposits were identified under the parking lot in the three locations evaluated. The site area under, and adjacent to, the parking lot retains sufficiently high research potential to warrant inclusion in the NRHP under Evaluation Criterion D. Plains Village and Late, Middle, and Early Woodland, and Late Archaic components were identified during the intensive testing. Northeastern Plains Village tradition ceramics that may be associated with the Cambria/Big Stone phase were recovered. Woodland ceramics included Sandy Lake check-stamped, Blackduck, Lake Benton/Onamia-like, Fox Lake, Malmo-like, and Brainerd ceramics that were recovered along with an assemblage of projectile points and other stone tools. An archaic component was identified in two of the excavation blocks with diagnostic Durst and Pelican Lake projectile points that have affinities to both Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office defined Lake-forest Archaic and Prairie Archaic cultural contexts. Significantly, Knife River Flint accounted for nearly 20 percent of the lithics recovered during this investigation with use in both the Plains Village and Woodland Tradition components. Obsidian, was again recovered from the site with a single tool. Many fire-cracked rock features were identified, but the identification of large, house-type features proved elusive. Bison, deer, beaver, and turtle dominated the faunal remains from the site, but it is suspected that faunal preservation in the sandy soils present has adversely affected piscine specimens, as they appear underrepresented while denser mammal bone elements are more frequent. Archaeological review is recommended for any future development within site 21DL0002. It is also recommended that an archaeological site management plan for the site be prepared which could prove useful in directing future development, use, and interpretation of the archaeological site area.

## Faribault

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: MWC 11701-S1, Wells-DT-EDA Property, Wells, Faribault County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower northeast of Wells, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archeology Center in October of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

## Fillmore

Magner, Michael A. (2006)

*MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Evaluation Investigations: The Wisel Creek Site, 21FL125*

The DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife has proposed habitat improvements within management easements along Wisel Creek. These easements were acquired by the DNR with federal funds provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Archaeological Reconnaissance survey, involving surface reconnaissance and shovel testing, was conducted within the project corridor in July of 2005. These field investigations identified a Pre-Contact American Indian heritage site (21FL0125) within the corridor to be affected by the undertaking. It was recommended that the heritage site be evaluated to determine whether it is eligible for inclusion of the NRHP. This report describes archaeological evaluation investigations undertaken by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Cultural Resources Program at 21FL0125 (Michael Wagner, P.I.). The archaeological evaluation determined that 21FL0125 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

**Terrell, Michelle (2005)**

*Letter Report: Archaeological Mitigation of a Portion of the Meighen Cistern, Fillmore County, Minnesota*

The purpose of this letter is to provide a summary of the results of the archaeological excavations undertaken for the mitigation of a portion of the Meighen Cistern, Fillmore County. It provides a short synopsis of this project's findings. During excavation of the cistern feature seven banker boxes of material were collected. The majority of these artifacts, and the more complete objects, were associated with a large deposit of lime and artifacts that had been dumped into the cistern from the west. This single dumping episode accounted for most of the artifacts recovered. The cistern behind the Meighen store was centrally located between the rear of the store and the granary building. The cistern was excavated into natural soils and lined with at least four washes of lime mortar with each layer being approximately 0.25 inches thick. The average diameter of the cistern was approximately 6 feet and it was greater than 5.5 feet in depth at the time of its initial construction. Analysis of the artifacts will need to be completed in order to determine when the cistern was abandoned and filled, but an initial assessment based on the artifact types and styles indicates that the deposits likely date to the 1880s.

**Freeborn**

**Dowiasch, Jean (2005)**

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Exol Substation, Freeborn County, MN*

In May of 2005 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted by Dairyland Power Cooperative to conduct a Phase I archaeology survey of one acre for the proposed Exol Substation in Freeborn County, Minnesota. The survey was undertaken in advance of the construction of a proposed substation. Shovel testing within the project area indicated the area was heavily disturbed. No cultural materials were recovered from the project area; therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Goose Lake Substation, Freeborn County, MN*

In May of 2005 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted by Dairyland Power Cooperative to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of one acre for the proposed Goose Lake substation located in Freeborn County, Minnesota. The survey was undertaken in advance of the construction of a proposed substation. Shovel testing within the project area indicated the area was heavily disturbed. No cultural materials were recovered from the project area; therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

**Guidi, Katherine A. and Jeanne-Marie Mark (2006)**

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Austin Branch Line Replacement Project, Freeborn County Minnesota*

Northern Natural Gas Company is proposing to abandon and replace approximately 5.85 miles of its existing 8-inch outside diameter underground natural gas pipeline in Freeborn County, Minnesota. This project is known as the Austin Branch Line Replacement Project. A construction corridor measuring about 30 meters in width plus additional temporary workspace for staging and storage will be required for this project. In addition, approximately 1.87 miles of new access roads will be built for use during construction. In total approximately 74.01 acres will be affected by construction. Northern's environmental consultant, Natural Resource Group, Inc., retained The 106 Group Ltd. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey in support of the project. Fieldwork consisted of an archaeological survey of the planned construction corridor, additional temporary workspace, and access roads, and an architectural history survey of these areas plus a viewshed. Andrew Bielakowski, served as Principal Investigator for archaeology, and Will Stark served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. Fieldwork for the archaeological survey consisted of systematic surface reconnaissance of areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in areas with poor surface visibility. No sites were identified. Fieldwork for the architectural history survey consisted of pedestrian and windshield reconnaissance. Three properties 45 years in age or older were documented. None of these properties are listed on or have been previously determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, and all three are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of historical significance. The 106 Group recommends no further work within the project area.

**Goodhue**

**Justin, Michael A. (2006)**

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sturgeon Lake Road Overpass, Goodhue County, Minnesota*

The Prairie Island Indian Community (PIIC) is proposing to grade-separate the current at-grade crossing with the Canadian Pacific Railway and Sturgeon Lake Road. Sturgeon Lake Road provides the only improved access to the PIIC and the Treasure Island Casino. On October 26 and 27, HDR archaeologists surveyed the project area for archaeological resources. The crew photographed and assessed the area for relative archaeological potential. Survey included walkover and subsurface investigations. Two previously unreported archaeological sites were identified. One lithic scatter (21GD0252) north of Sturgeon Lake Road is outside the area of direct effects and should not need additional consideration. The other site (21GD0251) is close to the southern construction boundaries, but is sparse and in a disturbed context and is recommended as not meeting eligibility requirements for the NRHP.

**Schirmer, Ronald C. (2006)**

*Letter Report: Update on Silvernale (21GD0003) Research under MN-OSA License 04-031*

The 2004-2005 excavation seasons yielded important new data about the Silvernale site. For the first time we can conclusively specify at least two sequential occupations, and we have excavated features with sufficient control and diagnostic pottery to achieve reliable dates associated with those pottery types. We also finally have reliable samples for archeobotanical and archeozoological analysis. In addition, we now have evidence of Plains Village pottery at the Silvernale site - one of only two such known occurrences in the Red Wing Locality, the other being from the Adams site (21PI0012). Shovel tests and excavation units yielded 10 examples of another exotic material, galena. All in all, the Silvernale site is proving to be more intact, informative, and intriguing than expected.

## Grant

Kinney, W. Jeffrey (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for Grant County, Minnesota Highway Department Project S.A.P. 26-606-02. Road Construction Along CSAH 6 near Herman, MN.*

On April 25, 2006 a Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted along the north and south sides of Grant County road CSAH 6 beginning at Herman, Minnesota and extending east for approximately 3.9 miles. The survey area width was 150 feet (50 meters) on either side of the road centerline. Most of the area was cultivated field with 100 percent visibility although there were areas of water filled slough that were impassable. No shovel tests were excavated due to the excellent surface visibility. No cultural resource sites were identified and recorded within the survey area. A "No Historic Properties Affected" determination is recommended for this area.

## Hennepin

Bakken, Kent, Ora Elquist, Amanda Gronhoyd, Jim Jones, David Mather, Mollie O'Brien, Marcia .Regan, Dallas Ross, Tom Ross, Joe Williams (2006)

*Mitakuye Owas, All My Relations: Authentication, Recovery and Reburial at the Lincoln Mounds for the Bloomington Central Station Project, Bloomington, Minnesota*

The primary intent of this report is to share information with American Indian communities about the Lincoln Mounds project and the people who were recovered from the mounds. We hope that this information, in turn, might convey insight to American Indians as they embrace their cultural heritage and work to protect it. This report is written with, and for, representatives of Minnesota's American Indian communities. It is written for American Indians and archaeologists who encounter burial issues in their work and for those who are committed to the work of protecting burial places. This report is intended to walk the fine line between technical and non-technical; it is guided by relevant reporting standards for heritage site investigations when appropriate, and purposefully strays from them when not. This report is intended to go beyond simply reporting the information - it is intended to have meaning and implications. It is intended to generate contemplation among archaeologists regarding the way they do their work and convey their results, and to generate dialogue between American Indians and archaeologist regarding the issues and politics relating to the "authentication" and preservation of burial mounds in Minnesota.

Doperalski, Mark and Jennifer Tworzyanski (2006)

*Archaeological Assessment and Data Recovery Plan for the Whitney Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

In February of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted an archaeological assessment for the Whitney project. Whitney Partners proposes to convert the former Whitney Hotel property, the historic Standard Mill, into residential condominiums, as well as redevelop the associated plaza into a 42-stall underground parking facility 5 to 11 feet below the current plaza level with a new pedestrian plaza. The archaeological assessment was conducted under contract with Whitney Partners and focuses on the plaza and its associated construction. This report is intended to provide preliminary archaeological information in response to request from the Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Commission stating that, "the applicant (Whitney Partners) must record archaeological resources under the plaza before the parking deck receives building permits." The purpose of the archeological assessment was to determine whether archaeological resources may survive within the Whitney Plaza study area and if they may be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The archeological assessment included a literature search consisting of a review of historical records, maps, and photographs and relevant secondary sources. Should The Whitney Project plans be altered from the present proposal, the study area will need to be adjusted as appropriate. Intact archaeological remains for the former Standard Mill, Model Four Mill, and the Dakota Mill would be contributing properties to the St. Anthony Falls Historic District, which is listed on the NRHP for its significance under Criteria A, C, and D, and the St. Anthony Falls Waterpower Area. The properties are believed to retain sufficient integrity and, therefore, the ability to answer questions important in Minnesota and the United States history. For these reasons, and because current plans for the Plaza project call for partial or complete impacts to each of these properties, The 106 Group recommends that an archaeological data recovery be conducted within the proposed area of impact as a means of mitigating the adverse effects to these properties.

Emerson, Patricia M. (2006)

*Archaeological Testing at Historic Fort Snelling (21-HE-99) Hennepin County, Minnesota*

This report describes limited test excavations conducted in 2005 at Historic Fort Snelling (21HE0099), a National Historic Landmark located in Hennepin County, Minnesota. The excavations were conducted to search for evidence of the original flagpole location within the walls of the Fort, in order to guide removal of the current flagpole from the top of the Round Tower and re-installation at ground level. Five square meters of excavation resulted in definition of mostly disturbed soil stratigraphy, although intact prairie soils containing artifacts reflecting both Contact and PreContact Period occupations were encountered in the lowest levels of the excavation units. A cultural feature (a rectangular pit filled with yellow sand) was also uncovered just above bedrock. The exact function of the pit is unknown but it may have been related to the original installation of the Fort Snelling flagpole. The proposed re-location of the current flagpole will result in obliteration of what remains of the sand-filled pit feature. However, the pit has been documented and construction monitoring will be done in order to ensure that any other cultural features in the vicinity are properly documented. As such, it is recommended that the proposed project will have no effect on the qualities that contribute to the national significance of Historic Fort Snelling.

Harrison, Christina (2005)

*Victoria-St. Bonifacius Area Interceptor Study - Summary for EAW*

See Carver County.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: Sprint PCS-Brooklyn Park Hennepin County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in Hopkins, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

*Letter Report: Site #: MS70XC485-E F3 Hopkins Tech Center LLC, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in Hopkins, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Ollila, Laurie (2006)

*Letter Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Report for T-Mobile Project No. A10115, Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Maple Grove, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 110-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 15-by-35-foot lease area. In addition, the project will include the creation of a 5-foot-wide access sidewalk that will extend approximately 10 feet southeast from the southeastern corner of a parking lot on the west side of the fire station, then approximately 30 feet south to the southern end of the western edge of the lease area. Standard field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant intact cultural resources were present. Landscaping sod in the project area eliminated surface visibility; therefore, shovel testing was employed as the method of survey. Summit excavated three shovel tests in the lease area and access easement. No cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct or visual effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct/visual effect for this project.

Pratt, Daniel R. (2006)

*Metro Transit/Metropolitan Council 28th Avenue Parking Structure, Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

Metro Transit/Metropolitan Council proposes to construct a Park and Ride parking structure at 28th Avenue to service the Hiawatha Light Rail Line in Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Under contract to Short, Elliot, Hendrickson, Inc., ARCH3, LLC conducted a Phase IA archaeological investigation for the proposed parking structure between July 25th and August 4, 2006. Field examination and limited soil probing revealed that a large portion of the project area had been significantly affected by earthmoving activities associated with the construction of the existing Park and Ride lot and the landscaping of the commercial property to the immediate south. As a result, shovel tests were located only in the area that exhibited the highest potential for intact soil stratigraphy, an area encompassing approximately 0.2 acres. The sub-surface tests revealed that the soil column in the project area resembles that of Dorset Series sandy loam, but exhibits varying degrees of truncation from agricultural plowing. Historic artifacts recovered from the tests included twentieth century clear and brown glass fragments, concrete fragments, cellophane fragments, short lengths of barbed wire and fragments of skeet (clay pigeons) up to 15 inches below the surface. No pre-contract artifacts were recovered from the project area. As a result of the Phase I archaeological investigation, ARCH3, LLC recommends no additional archaeological surveys or construction monitoring for the project area.

Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion ( Volumes I and II)*

The Minnesota Department of Transportation proposes to make improvements along a portion of Trunk Highway 55 in Hennepin and Wright Counties. Proposed improvements include the expansion of TH 55 from two to four lanes. In 2004 MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit retained Mead & Hunt, Inc. to complete a Phase I survey of historic properties in the APE for the proposed project and a Phase II evaluation for those properties that may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Foth & Van Dyke and Associates, Inc. were retained to complete a Phase I pre-contact Archaeology Survey. This combined report is the result of the Phase I Survey and Phase II Architecture/History Evaluation conducted by Mead & Hunt and the Phase I Pre-contact Archaeology survey by Foth & Van Dyke and Associates, Inc. Phase II Archaeology results will be submitted in a separate report. Two properties required an architecture/history Phase II evaluation; the Wandersee Farmstead and the Krayjewski Farmstead. The Wandersee Farmstead is recommended eligible for the NRHP, and the timber frame barn is additionally recommended eligible. The Krayjewski Farmstead is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The Thayer Hotel in Annandale is listed in the NRHP. The Soo Line Railroad and the Dickison Spring Roadside Parking Area were recommended eligible as part of previous projects. The project's effects on National Register-listed/eligible properties will need to be assessed after plans are developed. The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 16 new archaeological sites (21HE356 - 21HE0359, 21WR0148, 21WR0150 - 21WR0159, and Field Site 04M094-14) and one previously recorded archaeological site (21HE0263). Five of the sites are recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP including 21HE0357, 21WR0148, 21WR0152, 21WR0153 and 21WR0155. Phase II evaluations are recommended at the potentially eligible sites with the exception of site 21WR0152. Avoidance is recommended at site 21WR0152. Additional shovel testing at site 21HE0356 is recommended with the possibility of a Phase II evaluation.

Stevenson, Katherine P. and Constance Arzigian (2005)

*Burial Site Investigation at Mound 23 Location, Site 21HE0088, Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

Burial authentication activities were conducted on July 28, 2005, at the reported location of mound 23 within site 21HE0088, on the north side of Hayden Lake Road in Champlin, Hennepin county, Minnesota. Constance Arzigian of the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse served as

Principal Investigator. The locus is in a grassy portion of a residential front yard. The mound location was bracketed on the north and south edges by underground utility lines and on the west by a paved driveway. The location also appeared to have been landscaped and graded, with the ground surface sloping gently downward into a shallow, broad, roadside ditch. Inspection of the soil adjacent to the projected mound center point revealed immediately that the surface topsoil was a thin layer of modern fill with an unnaturally abrupt lower boundary. The topsoil/modern fill was skin-shoveled from the projected mound area. The entire mound location appeared to have been subjected to a number of disturbances, including truncation of the original soil profile by removal of surface soils, grading/landscaping, placement of underground utility lines, and construction of the driveway. No traces of mound fill or submound features were found. A small amount of modern glass was found in the topsoil/modern fill. In sum, no cultural features, human remains, or prehistoric artifacts were found during the investigation, and no additional investigations are recommended for the mound 23 locus.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2006)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Investigation of the Foundations of the John Orth Brewing Company (21HE0318) for the Grain Belt Premium Lofts Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

In May of 2006, Two Pines Resource group completed an archaeological investigation at the location of the former John Orth Brewing Company (1850-1890) in preparation for the development of the Grain Belt Premium Lofts. Based on the results of the archaeological fieldwork, Two Pines determined that the proposed Grain Belt Premium Lofts development plan would adversely affect the entirety of the intact foundation and archaeological deposits associated with the John Orth Brewery (21HE0318) including both the "original" brewery rectangle targeted by Hemisphere as well as newly located elements. Impacts would result not only from building construction, which would overlap with the easternmost foundations, but the proposed final plaza elevation was lower than the elevation of the historic foundations. Furthermore, a proposed stormwater storage facility would impact the south wall of the main building (which was 20 ft. further to the south than previously documented) as well as the location of the malt kiln and the building that was likely Orth's first building on the site. Subsequent to the completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the development team has met with staff of the HPC, SHPO, City of Minneapolis, and Sheridan Neighborhood Organization to discuss the results of the fieldwork; options for the Grain Belt Premium Lofts project; and an acceptable treatment plan for the Orth Brewery site. The development team has proposed revisions to the project plan that would result in the preservation of the majority of the Orth Brewery site. Due to the unanticipated extent of the brewery foundations to the east, the development plans cannot be modified to fully avoid impacts to the Orth Brewery foundations. In order to accommodate the construction of the Short Bar Building "A," an approximately 10 ft. buffer will need to be mitigated along the front of the building. As the proposed building overlaps with foundations of the Orth Brewery by approximately 5 ft., the easternmost 15 ft. of the 90 ft. long central building will be removed. Other features within this area that will be impacted include the previously undocumented "addition" discovered during Two Pines' fieldwork, as well as the chimney base and portions of the bottling house. The development team and Two Pines are currently consulting with the HPC, SHPO, city of Minneapolis, and Sheridan Neighborhood Organization regarding revisions to the plaza design and the development of an appropriate mitigation plan for those portions of the Orth brewery site that will be impacted by the Grain Belt Premium Lofts development.

Trocki, Patricia A. and Eric W. Bangs (2006)

*Phase I Survey at Site 21HE356 and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Four Sites Along T.H. 55, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota*

This report represents the results of Phase II archeological evaluations of four sites (21HE0357, 21WR0148, 21WR0153, and 21WR0155), and additional shovel testing of 21HE0356, in the proposed corridor of the Trunk Highway 55 expansion. The artifact assemblages from most of the sites consist of chipped stone tool debris, some faunal material, and modern historic finds. The sites represent short-term camps located near permanent water sources. The sites are recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

## Houston

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

*Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

See Anoka County.

## Hubbard

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for Trunk Highway 71, Beltrami and Hubbard Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season*

See Beltrami County

## Isanti

Florin, Frank (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey, Geomorphological Investigations, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations for the Proposed*

### *Expansion of TH 65 Between Braham and Cambridge in Isanti County, Minnesota*

MnDOT is planning to expand Trunk Highway 65 between Cambridge and Braham in Isanti County, Minnesota using Federal Highway Administration funds. Florin Cultural Resource Services was retained to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed project and Phase II evaluations at 15 prehistoric sites identified during the survey. Geomorphological investigations of the project area were conducted by Strata Morph Geoexploration, Inc. The project is sponsored by MnDOT and the Federal Highway Administration. The archaeological survey area for the project encompasses approximately 273 acres. Archaeological field methods included pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and excavation units. A total of 1,033 shovel tests were dug during the Phase I survey, resulting in the identification of 15 prehistoric sites (21IA0084-0098). Phase II testing was conducted at the 15 sites to determine if they were eligible for listing on the NRHP. A total of 330 shovel tests and 24 excavation units were completed during Phase II testing. All of the sites lack the potential to provide important information of the prehistoric period because of sparse and limited artifact assemblages and a lack of integrity. The sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended at these sites for the project. Geomorphological investigations were conducted to assess the potential for deeply buried sites (below one meter), assess the potential for sites in wetlands, and characterize the landscape in the project area. The project is on the Anoka Sand Plain, and the landscape consists of glacial and deglacial deposits associated with the advance and retreat of the Grantsburg sublobe. Post-glacial organic deposits formed in the lowlands. Geomorphologically the project area consists of two broad landscapes: uplands and lowlands. The uplands consist of a variety of landforms with ice-contact morphology including ice-collapsed outwash plains, uncollapsed meltwater stream plains, ice channel fillings, and other ice contact forms. The lowlands consist of wetlands formed in abandoned ice-block basins and meltwater stream channels. The potential for deeply buried archaeological sites and sites in wetlands is low throughout the project area. Archaeological deep testing to a maximum depth of three meters was conducted in ten areas along the perimeter of selected wetland to determine if archaeological sites were present in the peat or in buried soils below the peat. Eight of the test locations were adjacent to archaeological sites. No sites were identified in the wetlands. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2006)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1N977, Athens Township, Isanti County, Minnesota - T34N, R232W, S23*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for a proposed telecommunications tower in Athens Township, Minnesota. The project will consist of a 200-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 40-by-50-foot lease area. In addition, the project will include the creation of a 20-foot-wide access road that will extend due west from Shanandoah Street to the lease area. Standard field methodology was conducted as appropriate in the project area to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. Due to low-growing vegetation, surface visibility was poor in the project area; therefore, shovel testing was employed as the method of survey. Summit excavated four shovel tests in the project area, one at each corner of the lease area. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located with the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties or archaeological sites are located within the APE for visual effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

## **Itasca**

Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Lease Lot Parcel, Itasca County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on a parcel of land managed by Itasca County. Part of this parcel may be involved in a proposed lease lot. The location is northwest of Grand Rapids and immediately south of Inger, Minnesota. The Itasca County Land Department requested an archaeological survey. The archaeological work consisted of prefield examination of pertinent cultural resource records, consideration of past and present hydrological systems relative to cultural resource potential, and field examination through walk-over observation and shovel testing. One pre-contact Native American archaeological site was located. Most of this site is within the proposed lease lot. We recommend that this site be evaluated using the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places in order to determine if it warrants further management consideration prior to the exchange.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2006)

*Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21BL0018, 21IC0330, and 21IC0333 in Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season*

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2006)

*2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

*2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota*

See Cass County.

## **Jackson**

Bielakowski, Andrew (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Lakefield and Windom Lines-County Road 34 Reallocations Project, Jackson County, Minnesota*

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey in July of 2006 in Des Moines and Hunter Townships, Minnesota for the Lakefield and Windom Lines - County Road 34 Relocations project. The MnDOT has proposed the widening of County Road 34. Northern Natural Gas Inc. has three pipelines that traverse CR-34, two at the Lakefield site and one at the Windom site. As the pipelines are located under the roadway, they require relocation to account for the widening of CR-34. Northern will be relocating the lines within the existing right-of-way. The Lakefield site equals 4.3 acres and the Windom site equals 6.9 acres. The area of potential effect for archaeology includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the installation of the proposed pipeline and the abandonment of the existing pipeline. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously recorded sites within one mile of the project area and of survey previously conducted within the project area, as well a Phase I field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey consisted of systematic surface reconnaissance within the proposed pipeline relocation areas with adequate surface visibility along with a sampling strategy that included shovel testing to determine the presence of or lack of disturbance as well as to record soils types, horizon depths and profiles. Andrew Bielakowski served as Principal Investigator. The APE for architectural history for direct effects is congruent with the archaeological APE, and is limited to all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the installation of the proposed pipeline and the abandonment of the existing pipeline. The Phase I architectural history investigation consisted of a review of documents of previously inventoried properties and of surveys previously conducted with the project area, as well as a field survey to identify properties that are 45 years of age or older within the APE. Will Stark served as Principal In Investigator for architectural history. The Phase I survey for the Lakefield and Windom project did not result in the discovery of any significant, intact archaeological resources. An historic artifact scatter was identified within the Windom site, however, many of the artifact types that were locate during the pedestrian survey and shovel testing were still in production today, and could not be affiliated with any intact historic archaeological sites, therefore they do not constitute a site of any integrity. As a result no architectural history properties or archaeology sites were identified. The 106 Group recommends that no further work is necessary within the project area.

## **Kanabec**

Harrison, Christina (2006)

*Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted for the Proposed, Quamba Regional Wastewater Project Mud Lake Collection System, Comfort Township, Kanabec County, Minnesota*

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey along the proposed Mud Lake Collection System segment of the Quamba Regional Wastewater Project in eastern Kanabec County. Following a records and literature search completed at the Minnesota Historical Society on May 10, 2005, and then a lengthy period of property owner consultations, ARS staff conducted the field reviews during the month of August, all under the direction of Christina Harrison. Two archaeological sites were identified. Quamba Lake I (21KA0081) is located on the northwestern shore of Mud Lake. The evidence includes cord-marked body sherds which date the site to the later Woodland period. Associated with the ceramics was chipping debris as well as some fire-cracked rock and small fragments of burnt bone. As the cultural evidence is limited in horizontal extent, not extending more than 15 meters in from the shoreline, this site will not be impacted by the proposed sewer hook-ups. Consequently, it does not require any further evaluation in connection with this undertaking. Quamba Lake II (21KA0082) is located due south of the northeastern end of Mud Lake and east of its outlet into Mud Creek. The site was identified by a former land owner who had collected a number of Native American precontact period artifacts within this area. The portion of the site where a future hook-up would connect a residence with the main sewer has been completely disturbed. Visual inspection of numerous exposures proved completely negative. As the portion of the site that would be impacted by the proposed sewer hook-up lacks integrity and research potential, it does not warrant further evaluation or protection in connection with this undertaking. Survey results elsewhere in the project area have been negative. However a few of the properties had owners who were unwilling to grant access and these areas should be inspected at a later date if they are to be connected to the main sewer.

## **Kittson**

Holley, George R. (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, Bridge Removal and Road Construction, Lancaster, Granville Twp. Kittson County, Mn.*

This report presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources survey of a proposed project involving bridge removal, road construction and modification near the village of Lancaster, Granville Twp., Kittson County, Minnesota. The project area comprised an area of 3.5 acres along and adjacent to the North Branch Two Rivers. The parcel lies within agricultural fields and residential lawns. Impact of this parcel will involve the removal of a bridge and alteration of existing roadways. Field work was conducted during June 2006. The field work was undertaken by personnel from Minnesota State University Moorhead. Testing within the project area did not reveal evidence for the presence of prehistoric or significant historic occupation. The scant historic debris recovered from testing is consistent with the kinds of material recovered from roadside settings. Investigations revealed no evidence for significant historic or prehistoric occupations along the right-of-way for the proposed project.

## **Koochiching**

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. and Michael F. Kolb (2005)

*Phase I Archaeological Geomorphological Investigations, Trunk Highway 65, Bridge No. 5721 - Little Fork River, Koochiching*

## *County, Minnesota*

Mn/DOT is proposing to replace bridge No. 5721 that crosses the Little Fork River and reconstruct the approaches, including a 1.2 mi. segment of Trunk Highway 65 in Koochiching County, Minnesota (S.P. No. 3609-25). In June of 2005, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. (CCRG), under the direction of Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Principal Investigator, conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed project area, comprising approximately 43 acres employing both shovel testing and pedestrian survey. In addition, geomorphological investigations were conducted within the project area to identify deeply buried archaeological deposits. No paleosols that could possibly contain archaeological deposits were identified nor were any archaeological materials recovered. CCRG, therefore, recommends that no further archaeological investigations are needed.

### Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2006)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Bridge No. 7172, County Highway 8, Koochiching County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the construction of bridge 7172 on County Highway 8 over the Nett Lake River in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is south of International Falls, Minnesota on property owned by Koochiching County and private individuals. The project APE is a corridor approximately 1000 feet long and 75 feet to either side of County Highway 8. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Shovel testing and walkover survey of the project APE did not identify any evidence of pre-Contact, Contact or post-Contact historic properties except for modern artifact scatter. Since no archaeological or historic sites were identified no further work is recommended.

#### *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for UT488 (CSAH 102), Koochiching County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 36-702-02, the reconstruction of UT488 (CSAH 102) in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is east of International Falls, Minnesota on property owned by a private land owner and Koochiching County. The project APE is located on both sides of UT488 along approximately 0.6 miles of the roadway. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project, as well as a nearby Historic Gold Mining District. Shovel testing and walkover survey of the project APE did not identify any evidence of pre-Contact, Contact, or post-contact historic properties except for modern artifact scatter. Since no archaeological or mining related sites were identified no further work is recommended.

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Bridge No. 5804, County Highway 1, Koochiching County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the construction of Bridge 5804 on County Highway 1 over the Big Fork River in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is west-southwest of International Falls, Minnesota on property owned by Koochiching County and private individuals. The project APE is a corridor approximately 1650 feet long and 75 feet to either side of County Highway 1. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. Shovel testing and walkover survey of the project APE" did not identify any evidence of pre-Contact, Contact, or post-Contact historic properties except for modern artifact scatter. One pre-Contact archaeological site was identified within the project APE and a second outside of it. Both sites have been determined to be limited lithic scatters and not eligible. Since no eligible archaeological sites were identified within the APE no further work is recommended. One eligible historic site, Bridge 5804, is within the project APE; consultation with the Minnesota SHPO will be required on that aspect of the project.

#### *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for CSAH 155, Koochiching County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 36-755-01, the construction of CSAH 155 in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project area is on the east side of International Falls, Minnesota on property owned by Boise Cascade. The project APE is a corridor approximately 50 feet west of a Boise Cascade service road and extends for approximately 0.6 miles. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project. Shovel testing and walkover survey of the project APE did not identify any evidence of pre-Contact, Contact or post-Contact historic properties except for modern artifact scatter and modern structures. Since no archaeological sites were identified no further work is recommended.

## **Lake**

### Bring, Jennifer L., Julie A. Kloss, William E. Stark and Holly E. Wright (2005)

#### *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Gitchi Gami State Trail, Silver Bay Marina Segment, Lake County, Minnesota*

During October of 2004 and June of 2005, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Silver Bay Marina segment of the Gitchi Gami State Trail project. The proposed project consists of the construction of a non-motorized paved trail that will ultimately extend from Two Harbors to Grand Marais. The survey was conducted under contract with Ayres Associates on behalf of the MnDNR. 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 the construction of the trail. The Phase I archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documents of previously recorded sites and of previously conducted surveys, as well as a Phase I archaeological field survey to identify any intact archaeological sites within the APE. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire project area, systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 20 acres. Andrea Vermeer, served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. The APE for architectural history includes those properties immediately adjacent to the proposed trail. The architectural history survey area includes approximately 197 acres. William E. Stark served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no archaeological resources were encountered, therefore The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is needed. During the Phase I architectural history survey three properties were recorded within the APE. One property, the segment of TH 61 between Beaver Bay and TH 1 is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP, as have other segments of TH 61. One property, the Reserve Mining Company Railyards are recommended as potentially eligible as a contributing property within a historic district comprise of the taconite plant and the City of Silver Bay, all of which were created during the early 1950s to support the taconite industry. One property, the Frank Rukavina Arena is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP due to lack of historical significance.

### Mulholland, Stephen L., Robert C. Donahue and Susan C. Mulholland (2006)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Winton Hydroelectric project, Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for selected areas of the Winton Hydroelectric project in Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota. The area examined were on Garden Lake and Birch Lake Reservoir, part of the Winton Hydroelectric Project. Walkover and shovel test examinations of selected localities was conducted under

an ARPA permit issued by the Superior National Forest and Minnesota Archaeology license 06-026. The selected survey localities corresponded to known site locations and one previously unexamined island. The focus of the survey at the known sites was to expand the survey area around these locations to determine if the site area extended beyond that which was already documented.

## **Tumberg, Timothy A. (2006)**

### *MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Archaeological Site Evaluation, MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Two Harbors/Agate Bay, Safe Harbor and Marina, Lake County*

Preliminary cultural resource investigations for the proposed construction of a Marina and Harbor of Refuge along the north side of Agate Bay within the city limits of Two Harbors were completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program. The investigation indicate that there is a reasonable likelihood of mid- to late-19th century intact subsurface cultural deposits related to the initial development of the village of Agate Bay in place beneath the existing concrete slab. It is recommended that the project area be evaluated prior to development. In order to most efficiently determine whether intact subsurface cultural deposits remain in place beneath the concrete slab at Agate Bay, it is considered most economical to employ remote sensing prior to the excavation of any additional test pits or formal excavation units. In this endeavor, it is recommended that the concrete slab be peeled back, starting from the west side of the slab and proceeding eastward. To minimize ground disturbance, during the slab removal, all the heavy equipment and machinery should remain on the slab, and reasonable care should be taken that the slab fragments themselves do not gouge into the ground. Because no cultural materials were recovered from the easternmost test pit, it is suggested that the westernmost two-thirds of the slab be removed, with the eastern one-third thereby available for on-site concrete storage if necessary. After the slab has been removed from the platted Agate Bay town site portion of the project area, the ground surface will be tested with remote sensing equipment to identify anomalies that might indicate subsurface features. If potential subsurface features are identified, 1x1 meter formal test excavation units will be placed at those locations. A strategy of remote sensing is considered more economical and more effect than a conventional 50-foot shovel test grid for this particular purpose.

## **Le Sueur**

### **Maul, Dale E. (2006)**

#### *Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Johnson Aggregate, Ottawa Minnesota, Le Sueur County*

Le Sueur County is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment Worksheet north of Ottawa, Minnesota. The proposed project involves gravel mining to a maximum depth of approximately 20 to 30 feet. Johnson Aggregate plans to mine 136.30 acres of land. Phase I reconnaissance survey included a pedestrian walkover, close examination of erosion locations, and analysis of gopher mound diggings. The whole project location was in tilled-plowed location except for the pasture land in the northeast. Gopher mound back diggings were reviewed in the northwest portion of the pasture land and the rest had minimal soil. No shovel testing at the location was necessary. On May 23, 2006 Bolton & Menk, Inc. Archaeologist conducted a cultural resources assessment of the location. No precontact, historical, or architecture sites were located on the Johnson Aggregate Mining location. Therefore, no further cultural/historical reviews are recommended.

## **Lincoln**

### **Justin, Michael A. (2005)**

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Planned Upgrade to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 9 in Pipestone and Lincoln Counties, Minnesota*

HDR Engineering, Inc., under contract with the Lincoln County Highway Department and the Minnesota Department of Transportation, conducted archaeological investigations within a planned 2.3-mile roadway improvement corridor. The County plans to upgrade County State Aid Highway 9 (currently county Road 117). The construction limits extend for 66' on either side of the center line between CSAH 2 and TH 75. A previously reported archaeological site (21PPc) was not re-identified. One previously unrecorded archaeological site was discovered on the Lincoln County side (north) of the roadway. The site, 21LN0051 consists of a sparse lithic scatter within a pasture. All artifacts were recovered from surface survey. A line of shovel tests through the narrow study corridor did not produce any additional cultural material. Because exact construction plans have not yet been developed, it is unclear how the site will be affected by the roadway improvement construction. The sparse nature of the artifact distribution within the narrow corridor, however, indicates that the part of the site potentially affected by construction may not offer enough information potential to warrant preservation in place.

## **Lyon**

### **Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)**

#### *Letter Report: Site #: Tracy Site No. MN08, Lyon County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower west of Tracy, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archeology Center in November of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will have no effect on archaeological cultural resources and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

## **Mahnomen**

### **Magner, Michael A. (2006)**

#### *MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Roy Lake Creek Timber Sale, Mahnomen County, Minnesota*

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Michael Magner, Principal Investigator) in connection with a proposed timber sale near Roy Lake Creek in eastern Mahnomen County, Minnesota. The undertaking should not involve federal funds or permits. Pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted in the area of the timber sale in June of 2004 and April of 2005. The field investigations encompassed approximately five acres. The archaeological reconnaissance survey documented a Post-Contact Native American mortuary site (21MH0019) near the timber sale. However, the reconnaissance investigations suggest that the proposed timber harvesting will not affect the heritage site.

## **Martin**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: MWC 11158-S1, Sukalski Property, Fairmont, Martin County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower south of Fairmont, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in July of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

## **McLeod**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: MWC 1X7X, Purcell Property, McLeod County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower near Winsted, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Roise, Charlene, Penny Petersen, Elizabeth Gales and Christina Harrison (2005)

*Hutchinson Dam Replacement Project*

The city of Hutchinson, in consultation with the MnDNR, plans to remove a dam between Otter Lake and the South Fork of the Crow River and replace it with artificial rapids. The city retained Barr Engineering Company to oversee the dam project, including the environmental review. Barr subcontracted the historical review to Hess, Roise and Company. Hess Roise subcontracted with Christian Harrison, Archaeological Research Services, for the archaeological component. During the months of October and November 2005, Archaeological Research Services conducted an archaeological review for the proposed Hutchinson Dam Replacement. The investigation involved a records and literature search, consultation with the SHPO archaeologist, and a field review. Coring indicated at least 10 feet of fill over an organic sandy clay, suggesting that the shore here must have been very wet and muddy and poorly suited to any kind of cultural activity. In spite of this the lowest levels of the samples including a portion of the fill and the organic clay layer were screened through 1/8 inch mesh. All proved negative. The results indicate that the proposed undertaking would not have any adverse effect on archaeological resources. Research on concrete conduits in the project area also produced negative findings, and it appears unlikely that the project would adversely affect any above-ground historic or architectural resources.

## **Mille Lacs**

McFarlane, Joe (2006)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Elderly Nutrition Sanitary Sewer Upgrades at 44374 and 44534 Virgo Road/CSAH 35.*

This letter report presents the results of the Phase I archaeological investigation of the proposed Elderly Nutrition sanitary sewer upgrades at 44374 and 44534 Virgo Road/CSAH 35. The investigation was conducted on September 20, 2006. It is the opinion of the investigators that the Area of Potential Effect for both locations has been thoroughly examined. Intensive subsurface testing failed to identify any archaeological deposits, features, or historic properties within the APE. McFarlane Consulting, LLC, hereby assures that the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of ENS was performed to meet or exceed Minnesota State Historic Preservation Standards and produced negative results. Project clearance is therefore recommended.

Rothaus, Richard M., Debra Gold and David Mather (2005)

*Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Data Recovery Project (21ML06-Indian School Site)*

The Indian School site (21ML0006) is a significant yet enigmatic site within the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. It is located on the northwestern shore of Vineland Bay of Mille Lacs Lake, in the heart of the Vineland Community of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. The site includes multiple village components dating to the Middle and Late Woodland traditions. Artifacts from these periods are well represented in the excavations reported here. Native pottery recovered at the site includes several varieties of grit tempered wares, with smooth or corded surface treatment. Lithics are dominated by quartz, but a range of potentially Hopewell-related exotic materials is also present, including obsidian and galena. Previous work has suggested that at least some of the Robbins Mounds (also part of 21ML0006) were constructed during the Middle Woodland tradition. The known historical components date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and relate to the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe community and the Ayer trading post. After more than a century of investigation, it must be said that the archaeology of the Indian School site remains poorly known. All of the investigations have been of relatively small scale, and it is difficult to relate the findings to one another. This is partly due to the drastic changes in the site area that have occurred over time, particularly with the last 15 years of community infrastructure development following the establishment of Grand Casino. The main goal of this report is to present the findings of archaeological investigations conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society at 21ML6 between 1988 and 1994, primarily related to reconstruction of the Mille Lacs Indian Museum and Ayer Trading Post. Survey results are also included relative to the boundaries of 21ML0006. Robert Clouse directed the cumulative MHS excavations. Gordon Lothson was the field director for the first two seasons. Daniel Pratt and Elizabeth Steiner conducted much of the work in the later years. This has been a laboratory project for the authors, working with field notes, draft catalogs and artifact

assemblages. The cataloging that provides the basis of the analyses presented here was conducted by St. Cloud State University students with assistance from the authors.

## **Morrison**

Gronhovd, Amanda and Grant Day (2006)

### *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Combined Arms Collective Training Facility, Morrison County, Minnesota*

10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC and AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the proposed Combined Arms Collective Training Facility at Camp Ripley in central Minnesota. The proposed Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) is located near the southern end of Camp Ripley, and consists of primarily open, level to gently rolling grasslands with occasional pockets of woods. Archaeologists conducted archival and background research and a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed CACTF area in October and November 2005. The purpose of this survey was to determine if archaeological or historic resources existed within the proposed CACTF area, and if so, was a Phase II evaluation necessary. The survey consisted primarily of pedestrian surface survey supplemented with shovel tests. The survey recorded one historic site (21MO0296), consisting of a concrete block foundation, milk can, rock pile, and a small depression. Shovel testing at this location yielded four historic artifacts. These artifacts appear to be relatively recent, and there does not appear to be significant intact archaeological deposits at the site. Based on the relatively recent and sparse nature of this historic site, 10,000 Lakes Archaeology and AMEC do not feel that site 21MO0296 is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and does not warrant further testing. Although structures are present within the parcel, they are of modern construction and design and appear to be less than 50 years old. No additional investigation is recommended for these standing structures.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2005)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lower Swan River at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota*

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by Minnesota Power for the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 346) management/oversight area on the lower Swan River. The Swan River is a Tributary of the Mississippi River and enters the river on the west side approximately 3 miles south of Little Falls, Morrison County, Minnesota. The management/oversight area extends westward approximately 1 mile on a meandering course from the confluence at the Mississippi River. Most of the immediate shoreline is owned by Minnesota Power but access is through private property. The shorelines of the Swan River were surveyed by pedestrian walk-over or shovel testing as appropriate when access permission could be obtained. The results of the survey expanded the boundaries of four previously identified pre-Contact sites (21MO0019, 21MO0021, 21MO0119 and 21MO0186). The identified sites may receive erosional impacts from the operation of the reservoir. However, water fluctuations are minimal on this portion of the reservoir, thus reducing that impact type. Other activities such as recreational and cabin development, landscaping, and plowing may have an impact on cultural properties. It is recommended that additional Phase I and II work be prioritized based on the potential for impacts from the undertaking. In addition, permission from private landowners will be needed prior to any further undertaking that may involve their property.

## **Mower**

Bielakowski, Andrew, Jennifer Bring and Jeanne-Marie Mark (2006)

### *Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Austin Segment, Mower County, Minnesota*

In July 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources literature review of the Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Austin Segment project area. The literature review was conducted under contract with Jaguar Communications, Inc. The project will be receiving federal funding from the Rural Utilities Service, a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Within the main line APE, background research indicates that there are no known archeological sites. The proposed fiber optic line will be installed within a previously disturbed corridor, there are no previously recorded sites within that corridor, and there is a low potential to uncover additional properties that might be eligible for listing on the NRHP. Therefore, The 106 Group recommends that there be no properties finding within the main line APE. For architectural history The 106 Group identified previously inventoried and NRHP-listed properties within both the main line APE and the future building connections APE. As yet unidentified and unevaluated historic buildings within both APEs may also be present. Because the proposed fiber optic line will be placed below ground, it would have no visual effects to surrounding above ground properties. Where landscape features and structures, such as railroads and drainage ditches, intersect with the fiber optic line, it is presumed that directional boring would be used, thereby avoiding direct, adverse effects to those property types. In locations where the fiber optic line would connect with building, the connection would be made 12 to 18 inches below ground, which would result in a direct, but not adverse effect. Based on these assumptions, the project is recommended as having no adverse effect to historic architectural properties within the APEs.

### *Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Blooming Prairie to Austin Segment Steele, Dodge, and Mower Counties, Minnesota*

See Dodge County.

McFarlane, Joe (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the High Prairie Wind Farm I 98.9 MW Large Wind Energy Conversion System, Mower County, Minnesota*

High Prairie Wind Farm I, LLC is constructing a Large Wind Energy Conversion System (LWECS) in Mower County, Minnesota. The LWECS, known as High Prairie Wind Farm I, will convert the area's winds into electric power for delivery to the surrounding power grid. FPL Energy commissioned McFarlane Consulting, LLC through their consultant Tetra Tech EC, Inc. to complete a cultural resource survey of the proposed HPWFI wind turbine generator locations and their corresponding underground electrical line corridors, access roads, substations and above ground electrical transmission lines. Conducted in May and June of 2006, the survey met or exceeded requirements set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation. The Phase I archaeological survey identified nine new

archaeological properties within the High Prairie Wind Farm I project area. Of the nine archaeological properties, four were determined to be ineligible for nomination to the NRHP and do not warrant additional archaeological investigation. These four sites are: The John Woods Site (21MW0046), the Richard Oxley Site (21MW0045), The Sue Dougan Midden #1 Site (not numbered) and the Sue Dougan Midden #2 Site (not numbered). Five of the nine archaeological sites remain potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. These five sites are: The Robert Hanson Site (21MW0047), The Herbert Kiefer Site (21MW0048), the Doug Carpenter Site (21MW0043), the Dougan Griffel Site (not numbered), and the Michael Bustad Site (21MW0044). At all five potential NRHP sites, development plans were adjusted to avoid impact to the sites, and thus further archaeological investigation is not warranted at this time. Archaeologists reviewed the revised development plans on-site with FPL Energy representatives. Development plans did come close to two of the sites, the Robert Hanson site (21MW0047) and the Kiefer site (21MW0048), and Phase I investigation in those areas was done with great care to ensure that site boundaries in proximity to development were identified and that subsurface features were not present adjacent to development areas. Informal consultation was made with the SHPO about the intensified Phase I survey at these two sites. No further archaeological survey is recommended for this project, provided development plans remain unchanged.

*Addendum to Cultural Resources Survey Report for the High Prairie Wind Farm I to Include Three Meteorological (MET) Tower Locations (Site Permit PUC Docket Number PT6528/WS-06-91)*

This letter report presents the results of the Phase I archeological investigation of three proposed MET Tower locations recently undertaken at High Prairie 1 Wind Farm near Adams, Minnesota. The survey was conducted in advance of the proposed construction of three MET towers. The investigations were conducted in September of 2006. No archaeological materials or no historic properties were identified or recovered. Intensive subsurface testing determined that the project parcels are deflated landforms and are unlikely to contain intact archaeological deposits or features. Project clearance is therefore recommended.

## **Murray**

Tumberg, Timothy A.(2006)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report: MnDNR Tails and Waterways Unit Lake Shetek/Armstrong Bay PWA Project Addendum, Murray County*

Cultural Resource investigations for the proposed construction of a new Public Water Access facility on the north side of Armstrong Bay on the east side of Lake Shetek were completed under the auspices of the Minnesota DNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program. These investigations resulted in the identification of three previously undocumented archaeological sites. Sites 21MU0058 and 21MU0059 were previously determined not eligible for the NRHP. Additional fieldwork combined with design modification at NRHP-eligible site 21MU0057 have resulted in a recommendation that the completion of the proposed project will have No Adverse Effect on site 21MU0057, and the project should be allowed to proceed as planned under the parameters of the modified design specifications.

## **Nicollet**

George, Douglas C. and David S. Radford (2006)

*Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Summary Report and Recommendations on Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course Rehabilitation Project Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota*

The reconnaissance archaeological survey for the Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course Rehabilitation project conducted during the 2005 field season by the MSPCRMP of the Minnesota Historical Society identified a number of previously undocumented cultural resources, both within the previously identified Fort Ridgely Mounds and Fort site (21NL0008) and at other locations on the golf course. These newly identified archaeological sites include: the Fort Ridgely Golf course New #3 Tee site (21NL0135), the Fort Ridgely Golf Course New #2 Tee site (21NL0136), the Fort Ridgely Golf Course #9 Green site (21NL0137), the Fort Ridgely No Name Drainage Ditch site (21NL0138), and the Fort Ridgely River Bluff Trail site (21NL0139). All of the newly discovered sites contain precontact components and the Fort Ridgely River Bluff Trail site also has a mid-nineteenth-century component related to Fort Ridgely. The survey also identified three new areas within the previously defined boundaries of the Fort Ridgely Mounds and Fort site (21NL0008) and three additional new areas that resulted in an expansion of site 21NL0008 to the north and east. Another area to the west of the fort also contained a fort period resource, a historic road berm, which resulted in an expansion of the boundary for the site to the west approximately 60 meters. Additionally, the survey examined areas of two National Register of Historic Places properties that include the Fort Ridgely State Park golf course. All of this reconnaissance survey was conducted for rehabilitation of the Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course. Funding for the project is all provided by the State of Minnesota and there are no federal monies provided for the project.

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

*Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

See Anoka County.

Terrell, Michelle (2005)

*Trunk Highway 14 - New Ulm to North Mankato Archaeological Survey Nicollet County, Minnesota. Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing of 21NL58, 21NL59 and 21NL134*

Two Pines Resource Group, LLC conducted a literature review and Phase I archaeological survey for the TH 14 realignment project in Nicollet County, Minnesota during November and December 2004. The purpose of these investigations was to determine whether the areas of potential effect for the realignment alternatives to be addressed in the EIS contain any previously recorded, or unrecorded, intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. During the study three previously identified archaeological sites, 21NL055, 21NL0058 and 21NL0059 were examined, and three new archaeological sites, 21NL0132, 21NL0133 and 21NL0134 were identified. Three of these sites, 21NL0058, 21NL0059, and 21NL0134 underwent Phase II evaluations during 2005. Of these sites, 21NL0058 is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D; and 21NL0059 is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A. If either site 21NL0058 or 21NL0059 will be impacted by development plans, it is recommended that an appropriate level of treatment for these sites be determined.

## Norman

Jackson, Michael A. (2006)

*Shelly Sanitary Sewer System and Facility Improvements Project 2006 Archaeological Survey, City of Shelly, Norman County, Minnesota*

On 29 May 2006, an archaeological survey was conducted on the outskirts of the city of Shelly, Norman County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted for a proposed new sewage lagoon pond. The survey area totaled about 6 acres and was immediately north of the city's existing, primary sewage lagoon pond. The archeological survey entailed visual inspection of the ground surface. Good surface visibility, augmented by a recently excavated ditch and resultant dirt spoil pile, negated the need for any subsurface probing. No artifacts or cultural resource sites were identified by the survey. Based on the negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed construction project be allowed to proceed without further cultural resources work.

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

*Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

See Anoka County.

## Olmsted

Dowiasch, Jean (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bear Creek Sewer Alignment, Rochester, MN*

In March of 2006 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted by EarthTech Inc. to conduct a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the route for the proposed Bear Creek Sewer Alignment Olmsted County, Minnesota. The survey was undertaken in advance of and during the construction of a proposed sewer line. Shovel testing and pedestrian survey within the project route indicated some previous disturbance by residential housing and farming. No cultural materials were recovered from the project area; therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: MREP-014, Oronoco-Stolp Property, Olmsted County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower near Oronoco, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Ollendorf, Amy L. (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations in the South Fork Zumbro River Floodplain for the Proposed Elford-Fullerton (ELF) Sewer Alignment, City of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota*

Earth Tech, Inc. retained ALO Environmental Associates LLC on behalf of the city of Rochester for pre-construction Phase I cultural resources efforts for the proposed Elford-Fullerton Relief Line Installation. Dr. Amy Ollendorf was ALO's Principal Investigator for this Phase I cultural resources investigation. For the proposed ELF project, the city of Rochester plans to install 9,900 linear feet of 66-inch diameter sewer line within a 200-ft-wide construction zone. The new sewer line will be constructed via trenching and no segments will remain above-ground after construction is completed. Therefore, no changes to the present viewshed would occur as a result of this proposed construction project, so the APE for both historic standing structures and archaeological sites is confined to the area of anticipated direct effects - the 9,900-ft-x-200-ft construction alignment. The entire APE is within the floodplain of the South Fork Zumbro River and Rocky Creek. The floodplain within the APE was thought to have high potential for deeply buried archaeological sites that can only be discovered through mechanical trenching below a depth of one meter. ALO's Principal Investigator completed background research and literature review at the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. ALO utilized several field methods to complete the Phase I cultural resources survey - general reconnaissance to identify historic standing structures, surface reconnaissance to identify archeological sites, and backhoe trenching to identify deeply buried archaeological deposits and soil horizons likely to possess archaeological materials. None of the artifacts observed during ALO's surface reconnaissance was historically significant, so none was collected or documented. No surface or shallowly buried archaeological sites were recorded so no archaeological site forms were prepared. ALO interprets the lack of surface or shallowly buried sites to mean that there is a low probability of significant, intact, and shallowly buried Native American archaeological sites in the proposed ELF alignment. In addition, no structures were illustrated on any of the historic maps for the he APE, so ALO interprets this as a low probability of significant and intact historic archaeological deposits in the proposed ELF alignment. Nine buried soils were encountered in five of the six backhoe trenches. Since no archaeological sites were encountered in any of the six trenches, ALO's attention then turned to the probability of archaeological deposits elsewhere along the proposed ELF alignment. This assessment was accomplished through laboratory grain-size analyses and interpretive facies modeling. It appears that the South Fork Zumbro River was prone to flooding prior to the USACE flood-control measures. Because of the flooding history of this reach of the river and since no archaeological deposits were encountered in any of the six exploratory backhoe trenches, ALO predicts a low probability for the proposed Elf project to encounter any significant, intact archaeological deposits that would be eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

*Archaeological Monitoring in the Bear Creek Floodplain for the Proposed Bear Creek Sewer Alignment, City of Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota*

Earth Tech, Inc. retained ALO Environmental Associates LLC on behalf of the city of Rochester for pre-construction archaeological monitoring during a geotechnical soils investigation by American Engineering Testing, Inc. for the proposed Bear Creek Relief Line Installation. This project was not a formal Phase I archeological

investigation, and it does not replace a Phase I cultural resources investigation. Instead it was an opportunity to informally assess subsurface soils and any associated archeological deposits, if present, during the geotechnical investigation. A formal Phase I archeological investigation is anticipated in Spring 2006. No well developed buried soil horizons were observed in any of the backhoe excavations. One excavation produced cultural materials - an artifact scatter of historic/modern debris. No structural remnants were observed, but the blanket of snow obscured the ground surface. The artifact scatter likely served as an isolated dump in the recent/historic past. This scatter is likely ineligible for nomination the NRHP, but a better assessment should be made during the upcoming Phase I cultural resource investigation.

## Otter Tail

Bangs, Eric W. (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Fergus Falls Transfer Station, Otter Tail County, Minnesota*

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Fergus Falls Transfer Station in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The survey was conducted on behalf of Otter Tail County Department of Solid Waste on June 14, and 15, 2006. Otter Tail County Department of Solid Waste proposed to build an 11,200 square foot transfer building, a scalehouse, a residential drop-off area, and utilities within an Area of Potential Effect measuring 6.5 acres. The project is currently in the EAW phase of review. OTC is completing a voluntary EAW as part of the overall permitting of the transfer station. The EAW review by the SHPO recommended a Phase I survey be conducted. No archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey.

## Pine

Allan, Stacy and Michael A. Magner (2006)

### *MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Lower Tamarack Timber Sale, Pine County, Minnesota*

This report describes Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey undertaken by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program (Michael Magner, Principal Investigator) in connection with a proposed timber sale near the Tamarack River in Pine County, Minnesota. The undertaking should not involve federal funds or permits. Pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing were conducted throughout the 35-acre harvest area in November of 2005. The archaeological reconnaissance survey identified one Pre-Contact heritage site (21PN0091) within the area to be potentially affected by the proposed timber harvesting. It is recommended that the harvest prescription include provisions to prevent logging equipment from disturbing the cultural deposit.

## Pipestone

Justin, Michael A. (2005)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Planned Upgrade to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 9 in Pipestone and Lincoln Counties, Minnesota*

See Lincoln County.

## Polk

Harvey, Jennifer R. (2006)

### *Archaeological Data Recovery at 21PL83, City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota*

Archaeological data recovery operations were conducted at site 21PL0083, located in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota, in 2005. The site defines a pre-contact Native American resource extraction site harboring two occupations: an upper Late Woodland Sandy Lake component and an earlier undefined component. The site is situated on a point bar of the Red River approximately 0.25 mile north of the city of east Grand Forks. Previous investigations at site 21PL0083 determined that the site met the criteria for listing on the NRHP. The archaeological data recovery operations were completed by Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc. for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District. The work was implemented at 21PL0083 in order to mitigate the effect on the cultural deposits contained within 21PL0083 from the proposed outlet corridor of the K1 Pump Station as part of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Flood Protection Project. The archaeological data recovery operations consisted of close interval shovel testing and excavation of 100 square meters. The excavations recovered over twelve thousand artifacts, the majority of which were unmodified and thermally altered faunal material. Lesser quantities of modified faunal material, utilized flakes, lithic debris, and pottery were also recovered during the study. Three cultural features, including a possible hearth, and a bison processing/discard pile, and one feature of an unknown function were identified at the site and all relate to the Late Woodland occupation.

Kordecki, Cynthia (2006)

### *Archeological Survey along a Segment of County Road 207, Polk County, Minnesota*

On 5 May 2006, an archeological survey was conducted along County Road 207 west of McIntosh in Polk County, Minnesota. The Polk county Highway Department is planning road improvements along 3.25 miles of the road. Pedestrian survey was conducted on both sides of the road. The route was well-marked by survey stakes. A 75 foot wide corridor was walked for a total of 6.5 miles. The archaeological survey consisted of a visual inspection of the ground surface along the route. For the most part, ground surface visibility was excellent allowing for the identification of any archaeological sites that might be present. Ten shovel tests were excavated in an area of poor surface visibility. No artifacts or archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Based on these negative findings, it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed without further archaeological work.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2006)

*Phase I and II Cultural Resources Investigations for a Street Extension and Evaluation of Site 21PL089, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for #S.P. 119-124-01, the construction of a street extension between 13th Street SE and 14th Avenue SE in East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by the city and private individuals. The project APE is a corridor approximately 300 feet wide and approximately 0.25 miles long. No previously reported sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the project area. However, a number of pre-Contact sites have been recorded in the general area of the project. Walkover and shovel test survey of the project APE identified two pre-Contact sites, 21PL0088 and 21PL0089. Both sites were determined to date to the Terminal Woodland period. Site 21PL0088 was recommended as not eligible and site 21PL0089 was recommended as potentially eligible. Phase II evaluation of site 21PL0089 was conducted. Four 1 meter square units were placed in surface concentrations of artifacts and bone. Results of the evaluation show a sparse artifact scatter with no definable artifact or bone concentrations below the plow zone. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

## Ramsey

Adams, Amanda (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Silverwood Park-Phase I Development Project, St. Anthony, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

During May of 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Silverwood Park Phase I Development Project. The Three Rivers Park District has created a concept master plan to develop the Salvation Army Silver Lake Camp in St. Anthony, Minnesota into Silverwood Park, a unique comprehensive arts-and-the-environment location that integrates the natural environment with arts throughout the park in programming, facilities, and amenities. 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 future Silverwood Park. The archaeological investigation consisted of shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. In addition, potential mound like features were tested by hand soil-coring. Anne Ketz, M.A., served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no cultural materials were recovered from the project area. The central portion of the project area was found to be largely disturbed and hand soil-cores of the possible burial mounds suggest that they are comprised of only fill material. Soil cores from three other features were inconclusive and if proposed future development were to impact these features, consultation with the OSA would be required. It is recommended that the Three Rivers Park District avoid these areas if possible.

Bielakowski, Andrew P., Amanda Adams and William E. Stark (2006)

*Cultural Resources Assessment for the Silverwood Park - Phase I Development Project, St. Anthony, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

On March 29, 2006, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources assessment of the Silverwood Park - Phase I Development project area. The assessment was conducted under contract with SSRF Consulting Group, Inc. This report is intended to provide preliminary cultural resources information to inform the Phase I development planning process and to assist in future compliance requirements under state law. The cultural resources assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance of the entire project corridor, assessment of archaeological potential within the project area, and photographic documentation of buildings and structures 45 years of age or older within the park, and identification of NRHP-listed building within the immediate vicinity. The study area for archaeology resources was Silverwood Park, encompassing approximately 28.4 acres. The study area for architectural history resources included Silverwood Park and immediately surrounding properties. Based on the identification of high potential areas in the Silverwood Park project area for both precontact and post-contact archaeological resources, The 106 Group recommends a Phase I archaeological survey to determine if there are extant archaeological sites within the project area, and to define the extent of those sites that may be impacted by future development. The 106 Group surveyed Silverwood Park to identify properties over 50 years of age. The park contains 22 building, five of which are estimated to be 50 years of age or older. Older extant landscape features include the stone pylons at the Park's front entry. The property was historically operated as a Salvation Army Camp since 1921 and all of the extant building, structures, and objects are associated with that camp, although the vast majority of those buildings have been constructed within the last fifty years and all of the small early cabins that comprised the camp community have been removed. As a whole, the camp does not have the integrity to convey its potential historical association with the early Salvation Army Camp and does not have potential to be a historic district. Individual buildings are not distinguished and would not be considered historically significant. While not eligible for the NRHP, several older building and landscape features convey some of the charm and associations of the early camp and may be considered for preservation and interpretation in the new park plan, including the West and East Chapels, the Programs building and the stone entry gate pylons.

Bielakowski, Andrew P., Amanda S. Adams and Jeff D. Anderson (2005)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey and Geomorphological Investigation for the High Bridge Pipeline Project, Saint Paul, Ramsey and Dakota Counties, Minnesota*

See Dakota County.

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

*Letter Report: Site #: Sprint PCS-Roseville #S-14148, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed equipment building for an existing cellular tower located at 2280 Hamline Venue, Roseville, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in September of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

*Letter Report: Site #: MN 0327A Prince, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in St. Paul, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in September of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey nor will it impact the previously reported historically used cave located west of the project area, consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Vermeer, Andrea (2006)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. AIN957, White Bear Township, Ramsey County, Minnesota - T30N, R22W, S23*

Summit Envirosolutions conducted a cultural resources review for a proposed telecommunications tower in White Bear Township, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 120-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 30-by-50-foot lease area. In addition, the project will include the creation of a 20-foot-wide access road. The APE for visual effects for this project is defined as 1/2 mile in each direction from the cell tower project area. The APE for direct effects for this project is defined as being commensurate with construction limits. Construction limits for this project comprise the 30-by-50-foot lease area and the location the proposed new access road. The project area was covered with grass, which eliminated surface visibility; therefore, shovel testing was employed as the method of survey. Summit excavated four shovel tests, one in each corner of the lease area. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties or are located within the APE for visual effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

## **Redwood**

Berg, Richard E. (2006)

*A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Anthony and Regina Stacy House Lot s within the Lower Sioux Indian Community in Redwood County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for a lease site for Anthony and Regina Stacy within the Lower Sioux Indian Community. Shovel testing and surface survey recorded buried historic artifacts and above ground historic features. Most of the artifacts and above ground features date to the late twentieth century. A linear feature at the south end of the lot may be part of an old roadway, driveway, or buried water line. A couple of historic artifacts were also found that were probably manufactured in the nineteenth century, but have no specific context in which the can be tied. This site is not considered to be exceptionally important or contain information important to the Lower Sioux Community, region or nation. No further evaluation of site RW-BEAFN-6 is recommended.

## **Rock**

Buhta, Austin A. and Nathan R. Green (2006)

*A Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Rural Electric Cable Corridor, Rock County, Minnesota*

A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey was conducted in the Southwest Riverine Archaeological Region for Sioux Valley Energy, Colman, South Dakota. Personnel from the Archaeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls conducted the fieldwork on August 17, 2006. The project area consists of an approximately 12,400-foot-x-30-foot corridor associated with the proposed installation of a buried electric cable. Approximately 8.54 acres were surveyed. The project area is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the community of Luverne in Rock County, Minnesota. A background records search revealed that three archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project. No archaeological sites have been recorded within the immediate confines of the project area. The current evaluation determined that no standing structures will be impacted as a result of construction activities. No cultural materials were observed within the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the proposed project.

## **Roseau**

Florin, Frank (2006)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring for Trunk Highway 11 Upgrade (S.P. 6803-38) at 8th Avenue in Roseau, Minnesota*

Frank Florin of Florin Cultural Resource Services was contracted by the MnDOT to monitor construction at the intersection of Trunk Highway 11 and 8th Avenue in the city of Roseau, Minnesota. Field Work was conducted on June 19, 2006. The purpose of the monitoring was to determine if any human remains were present in the construction area. No human remains, cultural features, or artifacts were observed during monitoring.

## **St. Louis**

Bradley, Betsy H., LeeAnn E. Barnes, and Mark Doperalski (2006)

*Cultural Resources Survey of the Duluth Air National Guard Base, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

During August of 2005, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a cultural resources survey of the Duluth Air National Guard Base. The project consisted of a survey of all architectural and historical resources and a systematic investigation of areas with potential to contain archaeological sites. The survey was conducted under contract with Science Applications International Corporation on behalf of the Air National Guard Readiness Center. The results of this survey will be used as a management tool as part of an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan. The survey encompassed approximately 285 acres within and around the Duluth International Airport. The archaeological investigation included a review of documentation associated with previously recorded sites within five miles of the project area and surveys previously conducted within the project area. A Phase I archeological field survey was conducted to identify any intact archaeological sites and to verify reportedly disturbed areas within the project area. Archaeological testing, which consisted of shovel testing and soil probing, was concentrated within the Duluth ANGB, although minimal testing also occurred within the Restrictive Easement surrounding the Weapons Checkout and Storage Facility and within several of the other Leased and Owned Properties. During the architectural history survey, all buildings erected during the Cold War period prior to 1989 were recorded and evaluated for historical significance. Anne Ketz, served as Principal Investigator for archeology and Betsy H. Bradley, served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. The cultural resources survey

identified no archaeological resources within the project area. The architectural history survey recorded 47 buildings erected prior to 1989. The historical significance of those properties that meet the minimum age requirement of 50 years for listing on the NRHP was evaluated. Properties that do not meet the minimum age requirement were evaluated for exceptional historical significance for listing on the NRHP. One property, Building 500, a first generation alert hanger, is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. The buildings in the Weapons Checkout and Storage Facility, Building 519 through 525, are identified as resources less than 50 years of age that do not have exceptional significance, but may be eligible for listing on the NRHP at a future date. Recommendations for managing Building 500 as a historic resource and the Weapons Checkout and Storage Facility as a potential historic resource are included.

## Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland (2006)

### *Monitoring Visits to Historic Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, 2005 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota*

See Carlton County.

### *Archaeological Evaluation of Four Pre-Contact Sites (21SL322, 21SL434, 21SL348, 21SL285) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2005 Season*

Standard archaeological evaluation was conducted on four pre-Contact archaeological sites on the existing (aerial) shorelines of Island Lake Reservoir and Boulder Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Sites were selected for evaluation based on impacts received from operation of the project, primarily recreation activities and lease lot construction. These four sites were determined, during the 2005 site monitoring project, to be receiving the most impacts from among the still unevaluated aerial sites in the SLRP. Two sites were evaluated on Island Lake Reservoir. Site 21SL0322 produced a small amount of lithic debitage of Hixton silicified sandstone, an exotic material, in one excavation unit but nothing in the remaining two units. Site 21SL0434 produced a moderate amount of lithic debitage in good context from two excavation units and a lithic tool from a surface context. Two sites were evaluated on Boulder Lake Reservoir. Site 21SL0348 yielded a large amount of lithic debitage from a single concentrated area from a surface context and several flakes from a surface context. Site 21SL0285 yielded a limited amount of lithic debitage in good context in two units and two surface finds. Two sites, 21SL0434 and 21SL0384, are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Management activities such as yearly monitoring should continue at these two sites. The remaining sites, 21SL0322 and 21SL0285, are recommended as not eligible and can be removed from further management consideration by Minnesota Power.

### *Mapping Project on the Bergerson Lease, Lot Number 7, Harris Bay Development, Whiteface Reservoir, St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Mapping activities were conducted at the Bergerson lease, lot number 7 in the Harris Bay development on Whiteface Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. A logging camp (21SL0830) occupies much of the lot from the reservoir shoreline inland; the site appears to date between 1913 and 1920 and exhibits some unusual features. Careful planning is needed to avoid impacts to this unevaluated historic property during future lot development. Preliminary discussions centered around placement of a cabin, sewer field, deck, and boat access to minimize impacts to site features. Filter fabric with fill over specific features and hand clearing/construction within the site boundaries have been suggested as the best construction techniques. In addition, documentation of any affected features prior to construction is recommended. A detailed Site Management Plan addressing both construction and on-going management concerns is recommended for SHPO review.

## Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey on the Blue Heron Retreat Parcel on Long Island in Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by the St. Louis County Planning and Zoning Commission for the proposed Blue Heron Retreat development on Long Island in Stuntz Bay of Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The parcel is private land with private funding for the project. Consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office indicated a concern for unknown burials and activities of Native Americans. Pedestrian walkover was conducted on the entire project area with shovel testing in locations where appropriate (higher potential areas and proposed impact areas). Cultural materials (12 artifacts from 7 shovel tests) were recovered in two locations on lots 9 and 8 (as platted), comprising the Long Island site (21SL1009). The positive shovel tests were grouped with five on high ground to the north and two additional tests to the south and west overlooking the south side of the island. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered so no determination of age or cultural affiliation can be made at this time. The area appears to be relatively undisturbed at present. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance cannot be done, a Phase II evaluation consisting of formal excavation is recommended to determine if the site is significant. The remainder of the parcel was negative for pre-Contact materials, although two structures are present on the north portion of the island. No indication of burials was observed.

## Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue (2006)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Two Harbors Wilderness Acres Development on Little Coyote and King Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by Roger Bruhn for the Two Harbors Wilderness Acres Development Project on Little Coyote and King Lakes north of Two Harbors. The development project is on private land and is privately funded. However, Mr. Bruhn requested the survey since a burial had been found on Little Coyote Lake several decades earlier. Although outside of the project area, this site raised the possibility of additional cultural materials in the vicinity. A Phase I archaeological survey of the shorelines of Little Coyote and King Lakes within the proposed development was recommended to determine if evidence of other sites or burials was present. Standard survey of shovel testing focused on areas of suitable terrain overlooking the lake shorelines. Cultural materials were recovered from three locations on Little Coyote Lake, two consisting of burned bone (small mammal) and one with a single lithic flake of Gunflint silica. Close interval shovel testing at two of the locations failed to recover additional materials. One site yielding burned bone might be associated with recent to modern use of the area, possibly for trapping. The other location, site 21SL0993, appears to be an isolated find spot of a single lithic. Both are recommended as not eligible for the National Register. The third location (yielding burned bone) was not shovel tested as a result of lack of time and is outside the currently proposed lots. No further work is recommended at this site unless impacts to the vicinity are anticipated. In addition, the access routes as well as the shovel test areas were surveyed for surface indications of burials. No indications (mounds, depressions, memorials) were observed. Both surveys were not designed to cover the entire development area but reflect a good faith effort at surveying a sample of the project. A No Historic Properties Affected recommendation is made.

## Scott

Deiber, Camilla R. (2006)

*Phase I/II Architecture/History Investigation for Five Proposed Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota*

See Carver County.

Maul, Dale E. (2006)

*Cultural Resources Review, Mill Pond, Jordan, Minnesota, Scott County*

The city of Jordan is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment Worksheet for the Mill Pond, located within the city. The proposed project includes dredging of the 17 acre Pond. The cultural resources assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance, assessment of archeological potential, and photographic documentation of the project location. No building or structures are located on the project. The study area included the public lands near the Pond. Phase I reconnaissance survey included a pedestrian walkover, close examination of erosion locations, and analysis of the shoreline erosion locations. The area of analysis was Lagoon Park, shoreline, and walkways along the Pond. Transects were walked in the park and four (shovel) test pits were conducted in the northern portion of the park. No precontact, historical, or architectural sites were located at the Mill Pond Project Location. Therefore, no further cultural/historical reviews are recommended.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2006)

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota*

See Carver County.

## **Sherburne**

Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson (2006)

*Pioneer Burial Investigation for the I-94/TH10 Interregional Connection Project, Sherburne County, Minnesota*

In October 2004, Mississippi Valley Archeology Center personnel investigated a potential pioneer burial location Sherburne County, Minnesota. At a March 2004 public meeting on the I-94/TH-10 Interregional Connection project, a local resident commented that a pioneer family might be buried under a stand of lilacs south of the intersection of Sherburne County 8 and 70th Avenue, within Alternative C of the proposed project. MVAC personnel visited the site, evaluated further information from the informant, and conducted archival research at the county historical society and county courthouse. The informant's account and archival records provided circumstantial evidence for the presence of 1800s burials of two boys, Clarence and Ernest Lee, whose headstones were apparently moved sometime later to the Lee family plot in the Clear Lake public cemetery, but without the remains themselves. Further project planning in spring of 2005 indicated that the likely highway construction route would not impact the location, so no further work was conducted at the time. In February 2006, Mn/DOT confirmed that the project would avoid the burial location.

Monaghan, G. William, Kathryn C. Egan-Bruhy, Michael J. Hambacher, Daniel R. Hayes, Michael F. Kolb, Steve R. Kuehn, Staffan Peterson, James A. Robertson and Nelson R. Shaffer (2006)

*Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project*

See Anoka County.

Rothaus, Richard and Joseph McFarlane (2005)

*2005 Excavations at the Hoebelheinrich Site (21SH0052)*

This report presents the results of 11 square meters of excavation at site 21SH0052, the Hoebelheinrich Site in Sherburne County. The excavation was part of a public archaeology program for the city of Elk River. Richard Rothaus served as Principal Investigator.

## **Stearns**

Florin, Frank and James Lindbeck (2006)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for Trunk Highway 23 Improvements Revised Preferred Alternative Near the City of Paynesville in Stearns County, Minnesota*

Florin Cultural Resource Services conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for Trunk Highway 23 Improvements near the city of Paynesville in Stearns County, Minnesota. The survey area included the North Fork of the Crow River valley and the adjacent uplands. The archaeological survey area is approximately 180 meters wide and 400 meters long, encompassing 18 acres in T122N, R32W, Section 17. A total of 125 tests were dug, and no archaeological sites were identified. Large portions of the survey area have been disturbed by gravel operations and residential development. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by the revised preferred alternative.

Gold, Debra L. (2005)

### *Excavation at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164) Summer 2004, Preliminary Report*

The goals for the initial season of fieldwork at the site were focused on understanding the site, its stratigraphy and the horizontal extent of the 19th century occupation of the site. Specific goals included: Determine if there are any in situ remains of the Lower Town community within the site boundaries. Learn more about the Lower Town community from the material remains and add to understanding of this short-lived community in the context of the history of the 19th century European-American St. Cloud. Explore, as appropriate, additional information on Jane Grey Swisshelm and her role in St. Cloud. And determine if there is also information about early 20th century use of the site and interpret this information in light of what is known of the early days of the St. Cloud Normal School (Later St. Cloud State University). The brief field season (approximately 17 days in the field) allowed us to begin meeting these goals, but further excavation during Summer, 2006 will be necessary to better understand site boundaries, the extent of the disturbance at the site and the occupational history of the site. During the fall semester the student excavators participated in a laboratory analysis class in which they took on group research projects. The student research groups examined a wide variety of topics including wealth and social status in Lower Town, the use of food, alcohol and medicine in the community, information about heating and cooking technology in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as the fundamentals of site chronology and stratigraphy. They learned many things, not the least of which was the traces of this ephemeral community were hard to find. Though it was occupied less than 150 years ago, nearly all traces of Lower Town have disappeared. The Shoemaker Site area is one of the few open expanses of ground left on the compact St. Cloud State University campus. We will return to the site in Summer, 2006 to continue to look for undisturbed areas of the site and to gain additional insight into the Lower Town community.

### Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

#### *Letter Report: Site #: St. Cloud Industrial Park #M-14150, Stearns County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in the St. Cloud Industrial Park, in St. Cloud, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in September of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

### Schoen, Christopher (2006)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Field Street Corridor in St. Joseph, Stearns County, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed a Phase I intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Field Street Corridor in St. Joseph, Minnesota. The combined length of the two project alternative alignments is 3.54 miles. The total project area is 51.46 acres. No pre-contact or historic archaeological resources were identified in the proposed alternatives. Berger recommends no additional archaeological work for these areas. Three stone circles have been discovered by the Sisters of St. Benedict in the Monastery Woods. The circles were not tested as they lay outside (south) of the project corridor. If the project is redesigned to the sought through the woods in the vicinity of the stone circles, Berger recommends that these features be examined as part of any new archaeological investigation.

### Steele

### Bielakowski, Andrew, Jennifer Bring and Jeanne-Marie Mark (2006)

#### *Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Blooming Prairie to Austin Segment Steele, Dodge, and Mower Counties, Minnesota*

See Dodge County.

### Stevens

### Vermeer, Andrea C. (2006)

#### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the APEC, LLC Ethanol Production Facility Project, Scott Township, Stevens County, Minnesota*

APEC, LLC (APEC) is proposing to construct a 110 million gallon per year ethanol production facility near the city of Alberta in Scott Township, Stevens County, Minnesota. This project, known as the APEC, LLC Ethanol Production Facility project, will consist of an ethanol production plant, a new water supply line, and a railroad spur. The project size triggers the threshold for the preparation of an environmental assessment worksheet (EAW). To facilitate the completion of the EAW, APEC's environmental consultant, Natural Resource Group, Inc., contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. (Summit) to complete a phase I archaeological survey of the proposed project area. The purpose of this survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the APE that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Andrea Vermeer served as Summit's Principal Investigator. The archaeological investigation included literature search and field survey components. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing in those portions of the archaeology APE considered to have moderate or high archaeological potential. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no archaeological sites were identified with the project APE. Although the presence of an outhouse at an abandoned farmstead in the project area suggests that it has the potential to contain historical-archaeological deposits, research indicates that such deposits would not be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. For these reasons, no further archaeological investigation is recommended. The abandoned farmstead was previously recorded as an architectural history property and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Currently, this property is being used as a dumping ground for assorted modern debris as well as livestock carcasses. APEC, LLC anticipates that this property will be demolished during the construction of the ethanol facility. Due to the current level of documentation combined with the previous recommendation that this property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, an intensive architectural history survey of the farmstead is not warranted. The following report describes the proposed project, the methods of investigations, the cultural and environmental background of the project area, and the results of the field survey, and it provides cultural resource management recommendations for the APEC Ethanol project.

### Todd

### Maul, Dale E. (2006)

### *Cultural Resources Review T.H.27 Re-Alignment, Osakis, Minnesota, Todd County*

The project involves re-aligning Minnesota State Highway 27 to the east to straighten out the curves. The project is ca. 3/4 mile in length and it extends to the east at least 500 feet from the current T.H. 27 alignment at its farthest point. Literature search revealed an archaeological site, 21TO0009 somewhere in the vicinity of the project. The site is called the Sauk River site, in which the legal coordinates are difficult to decipher. The Sauk River is north of the study area. A pedestrian reconnaissance review was conducted August 25, 2006 in which transects were walked over the entire study area, erosion areas reviewed, vegetable garden examined, three shovel tests and eight core samples were conducted. Extreme caution and diligence was used to review this relocation area to determine that site 21TO0009 or related sites are not impacted. No indication of the Sauk River site was detected, nor are there any indications of historic/architectural sites. A recommendation of no further cultural/historic review is warranted.

## **Wabasha**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

### *Letter Report: Site #: MN 318-0, Zumbro II-Oak Center, Wabasha County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower near Oak Center, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed MN 462P/Oak Center Cellular Tower, T111N-R13W-27, Wabasha County, Minnesota*

On May 25, 2005 Ryan Howell, from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I archeological survey of less than an acre for the proposed MN 462P/Oak Center Cellular Tower, Wabasha County, Minnesota. Work was conducted under contract with Secor International, White Bear Lake, Minnesota. The project area is located in a plowed agricultural field with very good to excellent visibility and in a grass covered fallow field. Pedestrian survey was undertaken in the plowed agricultural field at three meter intervals. Shovel tests were placed within the grass covered areas with no visibility. There were no previously reported sites within the project area and no cultural resources were identified during the MVAC investigations. No further investigations are recommended.

## **Waseca**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

### *Letter Report: Site #: MWC 301, Schweim Property, Waseca County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower east of Janesville, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

## **Watonwan**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

### *Letter Report: Site #: MREP-012, St. James-Jakobe Property, Watonwan County, Minnesota*

An archaeological survey of the proposed cellular tower in St. James, Minnesota was undertaken by Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center in August of 2005. No cultural resources were recovered during the survey and consequently the proposed undertaking will not have an adverse effect and further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

## **Winona**

Holtz-Leith, Wendy K. (2005)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Proposed DPC N-13 Transmission Line, T105N-R07W-02, Winona County, Minnesota*

On July 28, 2005, personnel from the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately two-thirds of a mile for proposed pole replacements along a Dairyland Power Cooperative transmission line in Winona County, Minnesota. Work was conducted under contract with Dairyland Power Cooperative of La Crosse, Wisconsin. The project area is located in a plowed agricultural field with good to excellent visibility. Pedestrian survey was undertaken in the plowed agricultural field at three meter intervals. There were no previously reported sites within the project area and no cultural resources were identified during the MVAC investigations. No further investigations are recommended.

## **Wright**

Schmidt, Andrew J. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2006)

### *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed TH 241/CSAH 35 One-Way Pair Project, St. Michael, Wright County, Minnesota*

The city of St. Michael will be using Federal Highway Administration funds for the proposed TH 241/CSAH 35 One-Way Pair project in St. Michael, Wright County,

Minnesota. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Mn/DOT CRU contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I cultural resources survey. Two archaeological sites were identified within the APE. Site 21WR0161 does not exhibit any of the characteristics for NRHP-eligible lithic scatters, and its integrity is extremely poor. It is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Site 21WR0162 contains diagnostic sherds, a possible feature, and intact soil horizons. The portion of the site within the APE is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP but will be avoided by construction. If project plans change such that the site will be affected, Phase II archaeological testing to evaluate the eligibility of this site is recommended. One hundred architectural history properties were newly recorded, none of which are recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two previously recorded historic properties are within the APE: the St. Michael Catholic Church (listed) and the adjacent Parish House (determined eligible).

#### Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki (2006)

*Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion (Volumes I and II)*

See Hennepin County.

#### Trocki, Patricia A. and Eric W. Bangs (2006)

*Phase I Survey at Site 21HE356 and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Four Sites Along T.H. 55, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota*

See Hennepin County.

#### Vermeer, Andrea (2006)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Trunk Highway 241/CSAH 35 One-Way Pair Project, St. Michael, Wright County, Minnesota*

On May 9, 2006, Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for ponds to be constructed in association with the Trunk Highway 241/CSAH 35 One-Way Pair project in St. Michael, Minnesota. Four ponds are proposed for the TH 241/CSAH 35 project. Each ponding location includes the area of the pond, the property right-of-way, and the temporary easement associated with each pond. The archaeological field investigation consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Based on the low archaeological potential of the locations of three of the ponds and on the absence of artifacts and intact soil horizons in the other, no further archaeological work is recommended for these locations.

## statewide

### Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson and Stacy Allan (2006)

#### *MnDNR Division of Forestry: Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2005*

This report describes cultural resources investigations undertaken during the calendar year 2005 on behalf of the MNDNR Division of Forestry. The program began in 1995 to implement recommendations for protection of cultural resources found in the Generic EIS on Timber Management completed in the early 1990s. Chapter 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 2005, the Program conducted reviews of timber sales and other Division activities at which cultural resources were known to exist, or in locations considered to have good potential to contain previously undocumented resources. Other activities conducted by the DNR Division of Forestry Program include cultural resource training sessions for Forestry staff and work with private consulting foresters and industry to promote consideration of cultural resources during timber management planning. Patricia Emerson managed the program until July 1<sup>st</sup>, 1995, when these responsibilities were assumed by Mike Magner. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2005 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2005 and in most cases do not include all text and images from the original report.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Beltrami, Itasca, Mahanomen, and Pine.

### Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson, Stacy Allan, and LeRoy Gonsior (2006)

#### *MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife: Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2005*

This report describes cultural resources investigations undertaken during the calendar year 2005 on behalf of the MNDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the 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 2005, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement projects, habitat improvement projects and land transactions involving State lands in 32 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 42 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 or other potentially significant properties were identified at three project areas. Many of the properties acquired during the year by the Division of Fish and Wildlife included standing structures, all of which were determined not to meet National Register criteria for eligibility. Patricia Emerson managed the program until July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005, at which time Mike Magner assumed these responsibilities. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2005 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 2005 and in most cases do not include all text and images from the original report.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Becker, Beltrami, Carlton, Carver, Cass, Chisago, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Fillmore, Goodhue, Itasca, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Marshall, Martin, McLeod, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Red Lake, Redwood, Renville, Roseau, St. Louis, Scott, Todd, Winona, and Waseca.

### Olmanson, Thor (2006)

#### *Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005*

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson and Colleen Wells as Principal Investigators, conducted sixty-six individual investigations in the Headwaters Area during the 2005 field season (details of these investigations are combined in twenty-one separate project reports). These projects range in size from parcels of less than two-acres in area up to a single 4,520-acre Chippewa National Forest project. The total land area surveyed during the 2005 field season includes approximately 8,103 acres. Results of these 2005 surveys include 45 newly recorded archaeological sites and 22 relocated, redefined, or updated archaeological sites. Seven Phase II evaluations were also conducted during the 2005 field season (21BL0018, 21BL0198, 21BL0245, 21BL0246, 21CA0668, 21IC033, and 21IC0333). This report presents a summary of the nature and results of each of these investigations, with report citations should further information be needed.

### Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan (2006)

#### *Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005*

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2005 field season. This program is in its twenty-second year and is completed under an agreement between the Minnesota Historical Society and the MnDNR, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews were initiated in compliance with Minnesota Statutes (138 and 307.08), which are intended to provide protection to archaeological, historical, traditional use, and cemetery properties. There was one federal project field review completed in 2005 that required review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Cultural resource reviews in 2005 were completed for development-related projects including construction for: trails, a bridge, water access rehabilitation, septic system rehabilitation, horse camp rehabilitation, campsite electrification, tree transplanting, backpack campsites, building removal, and golf course rehabilitation. Two projects involved surveys for non-construction-related reasons, an archaeological site documentation project and a land acquisition project. During the 2005 field season, 12 reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 11 state parks and state recreation areas. Three office reviews were completed for projects not requiring field investigation. An additional project, an intensive archaeological testing project, was undertaken at Fort Ridgely State Park for evaluating archaeological sites and cultural landscape issues within a proposed golf course rehabilitation project. This project, conducted under a separate archaeological license, will be reported under a separate report cover. The fieldwork for the intensive testing project at Fort Ridgely State Park will continue into 2006. In 2005, eight of the 12 field projects initiated involved cultural resource properties. Sixteen archaeological properties were identified or further studied as a result of the surveys. Fieldwork was completed on two National Register Historic Districts and one National Historic Landmark. Project survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Dakota, Fillmore, Itasca, Lake, Lyon, Mille Lacs, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington

### Tumberg, Timothy A. (2006)

#### *MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2005*

This report describes the results of the tenth year of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program as currently defined, and the twentieth 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 2005, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 23 proposed development projects in 16 counties. Site evaluations were done at two locations, Lake Shetek/Armstrong Bay (21MU0057) and Agate Bay in Two Harbors. Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Carlton, Crow Wing, Goodhue, Houston, Itasca, Lake, Morrison, Murray, Otter Tail, Redwood, St. Louis, Scott, Wabasha, and Washington

## **Appendix A.**

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports  
(arranged by site number)

# 2006 Sites List

Site Numbers	Author	Title
<b>Anoka</b>		
21AN0008	Monaghan, G.W., K.C. Egan-Bruhy, M.J. Hambacher, D.R. Hayes, M.F. Kolb, S.R. Kuehn, S. Peterson, J.A. Robertson and N.R. Shaffer	Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project
21ANI	106 Group	The Anoka Washburn Sawmill Second Avenue Realignment Archaeological Phase II Results Summary
21ANI	Ketz, Anne	The Anoka Washburn Sawmill Second Avenue Realignment Archaeological Data Recovery Results Summary
<b>Beltrami</b>		
21BL0018	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0018	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21BL0018, 21IC0330, and 21IC0333 in Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21BL0059	Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry: Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2005
21BL0194	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0194	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0197	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the West Big Lake Subdivision Access Roads Project, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0198	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0229	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0230	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0240	Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry: Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2005
21BL0241	<i>ibid</i>	
21BL0242	<i>ibid</i>	
21BL0243	<i>ibid</i>	
21BL0244	<i>ibid</i>	
21BL0245	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0245	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the West Big Lake Subdivision Access Roads Project, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0246	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0246	Wells, Colleen R and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the West Big Lake Subdivision Access Roads Project, Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0247	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0248	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0248	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0249	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0249	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0250	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0250	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0251	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0251	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0252	<i>ibid.</i>	



21BL0269	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0270	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0270	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0271	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BL0271	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21BL0272	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21BL0272	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for Proposed Residential Developments within the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
<b>Benton</b>		
21BN0025	Schmidt, Andrew J. and Andrea C. Vermeer	Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the Preferred Corridor Alignment for Benton County CSAH 29 from CSAH 1 to TH 23, Minden and Sauk Rapids Townships, Benton County, Minnesota
<b>Brown</b>		
21BW0048	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted for the Proposed Sleepy Eye Lake Pedestrian/Bicycle Trail (SP 08-090-02), City of Sleepy Eye and Home Township, Brown County, Minnesota
21BW0049	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BW0050	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BW0095	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Carver</b>		
21CR0140	Schoen, Christopher M.	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of Alternative Route Corridors for Trunk Highway 41 Near Chaska, Carver and Scott Counties, Minnesota
21CR0141	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CR0142	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Cass</b>		
21CA0075	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0106	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0106	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0176	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0176	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0272	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0500	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0500	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0668	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen Wells	Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 21CA668 on the Proposed Walker Area Community Center Site in Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0669	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0669	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen Wells	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Helipad Site and Parking Areas for the Cass Lake Hospital on the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0670	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21CA0670	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0671	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Heritage Resource Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 10 and CSAH 39 from State Highway 2 to State Highway 71, in Beltrami and Cass Counties, Minnesota
21CA0671	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0672	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota

21CA0672	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0673	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0673	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0674	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0674	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0675	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0675	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0677	Olmanson, Thor	Report of Incidental Investigations Conducted by the Heritage Sites Program in 2004 and 2005 on the Leech Lake Reservation, Minnesota
21CA0677	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0678	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the Prescott Property, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0678	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0679	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the Prescott Property, Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0679	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0680	Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season
21CA0680	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0681	Olmanson, Thor A.	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Water Treatment Plant Facility in the Old Agency Area on the Leech Lake Reservation in Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0681	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21CA0682	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery, Antler Ridge Preliminary Plat, Leech Lake, Cass County, Minnesota
<b>Chisago</b>		
21CH0101	Gronhovd, Amanda	Archaeological Investigations at the Folsom House in Taylors Falls, Chisago County, Minnesota
21CH0101	Gonsior, LeRoy	Archaeological Survey at the W.H.C. Folsom House Taylors Falls, Chisago County, Minnesota
<b>Clay</b>		
21CY0005	Michlovic, Michael G.	Archaeological Test Excavations at 21CY5 (Historic Moorhead)
<b>Crow Wing</b>		
21CW0263	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Proposed "Woods of Nisswa" Residential Development, City of Nisswa, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
21CW0265	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Mississippi River Overlook, City of Baxter, Crow Wing County, Minnesota
21CW0266	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Douglas</b>		
21DL0002	Gonsior, LeRoy	Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Lake Carlos State Park Beach Site (21DL2) for the Water Access Parking Lot and Road paving Project, Lake Carlos State Park, Douglas County, Minnesota
<b>Fillmore</b>		
21FL0121	Terrell, Michelle	Letter Report: Archaeological Mitigation of a Portion of the Meighen Cistern, Fillmore County, Minnesota
21FL0125	Magner, Michael A.	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Evaluation Investigations: The Wisel Creek Site, 21FL125
21FL0125	Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson, Stacy Allan and LeRoy Gonsior	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife: Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2005
21FL0126	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
<b>Goodhue</b>		
21GD0003	Schirmer, Ronald C.	Letter Report: Update on Silvernale (21GD0003) Research under MN-OSA License 04-031
21GD0251	Justin, Michael A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sturgeon Lake Road Overpass, Goodhue County, Minnesota

21GD0252	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Hennepin</b>		
21HE0007	Bakken, Kent, O. Elquist, A. Gronhovd, J. Jones, D. Mather, M.O'Brien, M. Regan, D. Ross, T. Ross, and J. Williams	Mitakuye Owas, All My Relations: Authentication, Recovery and Reburial at the Lincoln Mounds for the Bloomington Central Station Project, Bloomington, Minnesota
21HE0088	Stevenson, Katherine P. and Constance Arzigian	Burial Site Investigation at Mound 23 Location, Site 21HE0088, Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0099	Emerson, Patricia M.	Archaeological Testing at Historic Fort Snelling (21-HE-99) Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0263	Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki	Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion ( Volume I and II)
21HE0318	Terrell, Michelle M.	Letter Report: Archaeological Investigation of the John Orth Brewing Company (21HE0318) for the Grain Belt Premium Lofts Project, Hennepin County, Minnesota
21HE0356	Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki	Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion ( Volume I and II)
21HE0357	<i>ibid.</i>	
21HE0357	Trocki, Patricia A. and Eric W. Bangs	Phase I Survey at Site 21HE356 and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Four Sites Along T.H. 55, Hennepin and Wright Counties, Minnesota
21HE0358	Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki	Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion ( Volume I and II)
21HE0359	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Isanti</b>		
21IA0084	Florin, Frank	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Geomorphological Investigations, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluations for the Proposed Expansion of TH 65 Between Braham and Cambridge in Isanti County, Minnesota
21IA0085	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0086	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0087	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0088	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0089	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0090	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0091	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0092	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0093	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0094	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0095	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0096	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0097	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IA0098	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Itasca</b>		
21IC0238	Hohman-Caine, Christy A. and Grant E. Goltz	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Lease Lot Parcel, Itasca County, Minnesota
21IC0248	Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry: Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2005
21IC0330	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21IC0330	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21BL0018, 21IC0330, and 21IC0333 in Beltrami and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21IC0333	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0333	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21IC0333	Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Tonya Struecker	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of Twenty Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicant Lots within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, 2005 Field Season
21IC0340	Magner, Michael A., Patricia M. Emerson and Stacy Allan	MnDNR Division of Forestry: Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2005
21IC0341	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21IC0341	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005

21IC0342	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
21IC0342	Olmanson, Thor	Summary Report of All Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program in 2005
21IC0343	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0343	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2005 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations Conducted for the LLBO Forest Resources Department, Leech Lake Indian Reservation, Minnesota
<b>Kanabec</b>		
21KA0081	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted for the Proposed, Quamba Regional Wastewater Project Mud Lake Collection System, Comfort Township, Kanabec County, Minnesota
21KA0082	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Koochiching</b>		
21KC0101	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Bridge No. 5804, County Highway 1, Koochiching County, Minnesota
21KC0102	<i>ibid.</i>	
21KC0103	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Lake</b>		
21LA?	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Archaeological Site Evaluation, MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Two Harbors/Agate Bay, Safe Harbor and Marina, Lake County
21LA0375	Mulholland, Stephen L., Robert C. Donahue and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Winton Hydroelectric project, Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota
21LA0400	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0495	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0496	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0531	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0532	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LA0533	<i>ibid.</i>	
21LAqz	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Lincoln</b>		
21LN0051	Justin, Michael A.	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Planned Upgrade to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 9 in Pipestone and Lincoln Counties, Minnesota
<b>Mahnomen</b>		
21MH0019	Magner, Michael A.	MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Report of Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey: Roy Lake Creek Timber Sale, Mahnomen County, Minnesota
<b>Mille Lacs</b>		
21ML0006	Rothaus, Richard M., Debra Gold and David Mather	Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Data Recovery Project (21ML06-Indian School Site)
21ML0015	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
21ML0122	<i>ibid.</i>	
21ML0123	<i>ibid.</i>	
21ML0124	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Morrison</b>		
21MO0019	Mulholland, S.C., S.L. Mulholland and R.C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Lower Swan River at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0021	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0119	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0186	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MO0269	Gronhovd, Amanda and Grant Day	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Combined Arms Collective Training Facility, Morrison County, Minnesota
<b>Mower</b>		

21MW0005	Bielakowski, Andrew, Jennifer Bring and Jeanne-Marie Mark	Cultural Resources Literature Review for the Proposed Jaguar Fiber Optic Line - Blooming Prairie to Austin Segment Steele, Dodge, and Mower Counties, Minnesota
21MW0043	McFarlane, Joe	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the High Prairie Wind Farm I 98.9 MW Large Wind Energy Conversion System, Mower County, Minnesota
21MW0044	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MW0045	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MW0046	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MW0047	<i>ibid.</i>	
21MW0048	<i>ibid.</i>	
<b>Murray</b>		
21MU0057	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Project Survey Report: MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Lake Shetek/Armstrong Bay PWA Project Addendum, Murray County
21MU0057	Tumberg, Timothy A.	MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report 2005
<b>Nicollet</b>		
21NL0008	George, Douglas C. and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Summary Report and Recommendations on Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course Rehabilitation Project Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota
21NL0008	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
21NL0055	Terrell, Michelle M.	Trunk Highway 14 - New Ulm to North Mankato Archaeological Survey Nicollet County, Minnesota. Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing of 21NL58, 21NL59 and 21NL134
21NL0055	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0058	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0058	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0059	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0059	Terrell <i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0063	Monaghan, G.W., K.C. Egan-Bruhy, M.J. Hambacher, D.R. Hayes, M.F. Kolb, S.R. Kuehn, S. Peterson, J.A. Robertson and N.R. Shaffer	Minnesota Deep Test Protocol Project
21NL0132	Terrell, Michelle M.	Trunk Highway 14 - New Ulm to North Mankato Archaeological Survey Nicollet County, Minnesota. Phase I Archaeological and Geomorphological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Testing of 21NL58, 21NL59 and 21NL134
21NL0132	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0133	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0133	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0134	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0134	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0135	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
21NL0135	George, Douglas c. and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Summary Report and Recommendations on Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course Rehabilitation Project Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota
21NL0136	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
21NL0136	George, Douglas c. and David S. Radford	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Summary Report and Recommendations on Fort Ridgely State Park Golf Course Rehabilitation Project Reconnaissance Survey, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota
21NL0137	<i>ibid.</i>	
21NL0137	Radford, D.S., L. Gonsior, D.C. George and S. Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report - 2005
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21RO0029	Florin, Frank	Letter Report: Archaeological Monitoring for Trunk Highway 11 Upgrade (S.P. 6803-38) at 8th Avenue in Roseau, Minnesota
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21SH0052	Rothaus, Richard and Joseph McFarlane	2005 Excavations at the Hoebelheinrich Site (21SH0052)
21SH0058	Arzigian, Constance M. and Katherine P. Stevenson	Pioneer Burial Investigation for the I-94/TH10 Interregional Connection Project, Sherburne County, Minnesota
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<b>Wright</b>		
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21WR0148	Squitieri, Amy and Patricia Trocki	Phase I Cultural Resources and Phase II Architecture/History Investigation for the Proposed Trunk Highway 55 Expansion ( Volume I and II)
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