

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

2005 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
November 2006

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Cover image: Mississippian artifacts

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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 2005 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.

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

November 2006

Aitkin

Bailey, Tom (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation S.A.P. 01-629-03 (CSAH 29), T149N R26W SW SW Sec. 8, NW NW Sec. 17, Aitkin County, Minnesota

Aitkin County Highway Department retained Tom Bailey, Archaeological Consultant/Principal Investigator, in November 2004 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey. The project area is located adjacent to CSAH 29 in Aitkin County, Minnesota. Aitkin County is proposing to regrade/realign 2.26 miles of roadway that runs adjacent to the eastern shore of Esquagamah Lake. The scope of work for this investigation focuses on those areas proposed for realignment outside of the existing right-of-way on private property, approximately 3200 feet. A records research was undertaken and included reviews of archival materials at the State Historic Preservation Office and the Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. Interviews were also conducted with local informants. The field survey consisted of shovel testing, surface examination, and other appropriate checks for determining the presence of cultural materials. Fieldwork was conducted on November 26, 2004. There are no known sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area. No artifacts were observed either during visual inspection of exposed surfaces, or during shovel testing. It is recommended that further investigations for this project area are not warranted.

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. (2004)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company 2004-2005 Floodwood Pipe Replacement Project Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Brink's Contractor Yard and Extra Workspaces at Great Lakes' MP 246.5, MP 249.1, MP 250.0 and MP 251.3

Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc. was contracted by Merjent, Inc. to conduct Phase I archaeological surveys of five areas in Minnesota, for the proposed 2004-2005 Floodwood Pipe Replacement Project, to be conducted by Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company. One of the survey areas is the Brink's Contractor Yard in Itasca County. The other survey areas are proposed extra workspaces located near Great Lakes' Milepost (MP) 246.5 in Aitkin County; MP 249.1, MP250.0 and MP 251.3 in St. Louis County. Phase I archaeological surveys were conducted at these properties on October 18, 2004 and November 1 through November 2, 2004. No archaeological resources were identified in any of the survey areas and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Anoka

Vermeer, Andrea C., LeeAnn Barnes, Jennifer Bring and Allan R. Westover (2005)

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Anoka County State Aid Highway 14 Project, Centerville, Anoka County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted an archaeological survey to identify properties potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP that may be affected by the proposed County State Aid Highway 14 project in Anoka County, Minnesota. During this survey, The 106 Group located a portion of one previously recorded archaeological site (21AN0049) and identified two new archaeological sites (21AN0164 and 21AN0165). Site 21AN0165 is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Phase II testing at 21AN049 and 21AN0164 was completed. The portions of these sites within the CSAH 14 APE are considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Becker

Olmanson, Thor (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Four Proposed Storm Water Treatment Pond Sites, Trunk Highway 10 in Becker County, Minnesota

During 2004 Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of three proposed storm water treatment pond sites for SP 0301-47, TH 10 in Becker County, Minnesota. An Additional area was investigated in June 2005. Intact cultural deposits were found at two of these proposed sites (21BK0108 and 21BK0109). The third area, northwest of the Detroit Lakes Holiday Inn, consists of a former wetland that had been filled with 1950s era landfill debris sometime after 1982. The fourth area, east of the Holiday Inn, was found to contain black, sooty sand containing similar fragmented historic debris, abruptly overlying clean beach sand and gravel. 21BK0109 is likely associated with the Erickson Mounds Site, initially documented by Otto Zeck in 1935, reported on by Jerry Oothoudt in 1993, and finally assigned site number 21BK0105 in 2004 by Bruce Koenen of the OSA. Site 21BK0108 is a newly recorded site on a relict shoreline segment of Detroit Lake. In the opinion of the investigators, both of these sites appear to display sufficient integrity to make them potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Both site areas will be avoided by construction. Development of the remaining two areas would have no effect upon cultural resources.

Beltrami

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2005)

2004 Annual Report of Internal Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of sixteen proposed project locations for various divisions and departments within the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. These investigations resulted in the identification of Site 21CA0659, and the placement of protective flagging around an area believed to contain three unmarked historic Ojibwe burials (21IC0188) in Forestry Allotment # 1088. A previously recorded

logging camp (21IC0148) in forestry Allotment #721 was not relocated, as it appears to have been destroyed by aggregate mining that has taken place in the former location of the site. The proposed Ballclub Access Road project included plans to demolish the One Stop Store, which is adjacent on the east. However, as this structure is potentially historically significant, further investigation, research, and evaluation of the structure is recommended prior to any demolition. Additionally, a formally plated cemetery exists within the Fox Creek Fuels Reduction Area and must be avoided during project activities. No other cultural properties were identified within the remaining project locations. If the above-referenced properties are avoided during the undertaking, there will be No Effect to any archaeological resources and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the DNR Wilton Site Aggregate Pit Expansion in Beltrami County, Minnesota

Upon the recommendation of the MnSHPO the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program contracted with Northstar Materials, Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of two proposed aggregate extraction areas near Wilton, Minnesota. The Land is owned by the MnDNR and would be leased to Northstar Materials as expansions to an existing aggregate mine. Heritage Sites staff completed the approximate 56 acre survey in November 2004. The survey was completed using a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in level areas with less than 50% surface visibility. Slope areas of greater than 20% were omitted from the subsurface investigation. A complete surface reconnaissance was conducted at an approximated 15-meter interval across both parcels. Shovel testing was conducted around the edges of the western landform, overlooking the surrounding wetlands, and across the hilltop. Elevated areas and benches adjacent to shorelines were shovel tested in the eastern area. Remnants of a home site (21BL0238) were identified in the central portion of the eastern project area. Examination of the refuse materials surrounding the structural remains revealed nothing to be verifiably older than 50 years of age. Most of the surface materials observed are estimated to date from between twenty and forty years of age. There was also some evidence of an additional residential site several hundred feet to the south of this site. This evidence consisted solely of cast aside pre-cast concrete steps situated downhill from a cleared area approximately 100 feet in diameter. This site may have once hosted a mobile home, or, if a home site had once existed here, it has been razed, with all traces removed. A single concrete footing remains on the highest prominence in the eastern project area. This footing is all that remains of a lookout tower that one existed on this hilltop. While the tower itself may have one represented something of historical interest, a single footing for the former structure does not appear to possess sufficient integrity to meet the requirements of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. No prehistoric archaeological sites were identified during the course of the survey and none of the historical remnants appears to meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination the NRHP. It is the opinion of the investigators that completion of the proposed project, as planned, will have No Effect upon cultural resources.

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 19, SAP 04-619-05 and 06 in Beltrami County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program contracted with the Beltrami County Highway Department to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed upgrading and realignment of approximately 4.34 miles of CSAH 19 in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The survey was led by Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, Colleen Wells was field director. The survey was variously completed over the course of the 2004 field season, as construction plans became available. Therefore, portions of the project were completed in May, July, August, October and November 2004. The survey was completed using a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in wooded areas, and pedestrian survey alone in agricultural areas with greater than 50% surface visibility. No borrow pits or disposal areas had been identified at the time of the survey. Earlier plans called for placement of a turnaround area upon the westernmost surviving segment of 21BL0159, the Walker Log Sluice. Consultation with Heritage Sites personnel, however, resulted in plan modifications that presently avoid impacts to this logging era feature. No other archaeological sites or historic features were identified during the course of the survey and it is the opinion of the investigators that the completion of the turnaround area, as planned, will have No Effect upon 21BL0159. Based upon systematic survey results, completion of the remainder of the proposed project, as planned, will have No Effect upon cultural resources.

2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Buck Lake Road Improvement Project - Leech Lake Reservation, Beltrami County, Minnesota

At the recommendation of the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Public Works Division/Tribal Roads Program has requested that a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey be conducted by the LLBO Heritage Sites Program. The survey was required as part of an Environmental Assessment for the proposed upgrading and surfacing of approximately 3.2 miles of the Buck Lake Road Improvement project on the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami County, Minnesota. The construction limits average approximately 35 feet on both sides of the existing gravel road centerline with a maximum impact of 130 feet from the proposed centerline at one location. The survey was led by Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, Colleen Wells as field director, and was conducted by Heritage Sites field personnel. The reconnaissance survey was conducted in May and September 2004, as project work scheduling allowed. The survey was completed using a combination pedestrian survey and shovel testing. A borrow pit/disposal area had been identified at the time of the survey in an existing aggregate pit. At present there are no plans to extend beyond the limits of existing disturbance in the aggregate pit. One area was found to contain a Native American Sacred Site, as evidenced by prayer bundles, white cedar boughs, painted rocks, and modified staffs. Consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office and the LLBO Tribal Roads Program project engineers resulted in avoidance of this area through project design modifications. No archaeological sites or historic features were identified during the course of the survey and it is the opinion of the investigators that completion of the proposed project, as planned, will have No Effect upon cultural resources.

Wells, Colleen R. (2004)

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 4050004800)

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of eight (8) Sanitation Facilities Construction Applicants in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. The investigations resulted in the identification of two recent children's graves within one of the lots. If the graves and a 50-foot buffer zone around them are avoided, and all ground disturbing activities are monitored by a qualified archaeologist, there will be No Effect to any cultural properties as a result of this project, and it is recommended that the proposed activities be allowed to proceed as planned.

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Nine Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 405002400)

The Leech lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of nine Sanitation Facilities Construction Applicants in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. These investigations resulted in the identification of one prehistoric single artifact site (21CA0658); this site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. There will be No Effect to any cultural properties as a result of this project, and it is recommended that the proposed activities be allowed to proceed as planned.

Wells, Colleen R. (2005)

Archaeological Site Damage Assessment of the Harold R. Finn Trust Property in Beltrami County, MN (LLBO THPO No. 05-53)

On August 29, 2005, Leech Lake Land Department Director Pauline Johnston contacted the Leech Lake Tribal Historic Preservation Office and the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Office regarding the excavation of a basement on the Harold "Skip" Finn trust property on Andrusia Lake. Issues had been raised about the environmental review process, and it was requested that the Heritage Sites Program conduct an archaeological investigation of the lot to determine if cultural resources were present, and to assess damages to any such resources identified. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were observed on the surface of the lot, in situ in the basement sidewalls, and on the back dirt piles surrounding the excavated basement. Shovel testing within the lot resulted in the identification of additional intact subsurface archaeological deposits. The following report details the investigation and evaluation process conducted for the site (Giin-wayezhim, 21BL0247) by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Seventeen Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. 2004 Field Season (FY2005a)

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of seventeen Sanitation Facilities Construction Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, between August 11 and December 1, 2004. These investigations resulted in the relocation of previously recorded site 21IC0330 (The Big Tree Site) within the Ruby Rogers lot. This site was identified in 2002 by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program. At that time Phase II testing at Site 21IC0330 was conducted east of the current project area within the ROW of the road project, and it was determined that 2/3 of the site was intact and eligible for listing on the NRHP. Archaeological deposits in apparently intact soils were identified within the current project area through shovel testing. If the project proceeds as planned, there will be an Adverse Effect to the site. Therefore, as no formal testing was previously conducted in the portion of the site that exists within the current project area, it is recommended that Phase II evaluation be completed prior to any ground disturbing activities. The Burt Clausen lot is located within Omahawes Resort, previously recorded by the Forest Service as Site 090303-0892. This site has not been evaluated for the NRHP, and much renovation and remodeling has occurred to the buildings over the years. The Clausen house appears to be of recent construction, and no cultural materials were observed in shovel tests excavated within the lot. It is therefore recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed, as there will be No Effect to cultural resources. No other cultural properties were identified within the remaining 15 lots. With the exception of the Ruby Rogers lot, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings within the other 16 lots, and it is therefore recommended that those projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Benton

Bradley, Betsy, Chad V. Kirvan, Michael Justin and Evelyn M. Tidlow (2004)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Along Trunk Highway 10 Through Rice, CSAH 29 to 30th Avenue NW, Benton County, Minnesota

URS was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey for improvements along TH 10 in Benton County. URS conducted the following tasks; Phase I pre-contact archaeological investigations at high potential areas; Phase IA historical archaeology assessment within the archaeological APE; and Phase I architectural history survey within the architectural history APE. The precontact survey of this project resulted in one newly recorded site (21BN0024) and the expansion of the known limits for two previously recorded sites. Previously identified site 21BN0008, a Woodland habitation site, as currently defined, is recommended not eligible for NRHP consideration. Previously identified Site 21BN0009 and newly recorded Site 21BN0024 are recommended for Phase II evaluation. The Phase IA historical archaeology assessment identified 12 potential historical archaeological sites within the archaeological APE. The Phase IA historical archaeology assessment suggests that there is little potential for intact, significant deposits within the archaeological APE. The only exception to this is Site 8, a farmstead property that may contain two burials, is recommended for further work. No architectural properties are recommended for listing in the NRHP.

Elquist, Ora and Mollie O'Brien (2004)

Letter Report: Phase I Archeological Survey for Improvements to County State Aid Highway 13 (Little Rock Road), Benton County, MN

This letter provides a brief summary of a Phase I archaeological survey in Benton County, Minnesota that was completed by Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. on behalf of the Benton County Highway Department for improvements to a three mile section of County State Aid Highway 13, also known as Little Rock Road. As a result of the Phase I archeological survey, two artifacts were recovered from two shovel tests in relatively close proximity to the previously identified site 21BN0009. The artifacts recovered include one quartz flake and one piece of quartz shatter. The flake came from an intact subsurface context, while the shatter was derived from the disturbed plow horizon. These are considered to be an extension of 21BN0009. No cultural remains were identified in the two other areas surveyed. Based on the sparse artifact distribution, Summit recommends that the portion of 21BN0009 that was identified as a result of this Phase I archeological survey is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Summit recommends no further archeological investigation for the proposed CSAH 13 road improvement project.

Blue Earth

Bielakowski, Andrew (2005)

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the City of Mankato, Water Treatment Systems Improvement Project, Blue Earth County, Minnesota

During April of 2005, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey for the Mankato Water Treatment Systems Improvement project. The proposed project consist of the construction of a horizontal collector well, a vertical well, and a 24-inch water transmission line. The survey was conducted under contract with the City of Mankato. 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 transmission line and wells. The archaeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of

previously recorded archaeological 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 site within the construction limits of the project area. The archaeological survey area includes approximately 1.1 acres. Anne Ketz, M. A., served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. The APE for architectural history is the same as the project area. 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 50 years of age or older within the APE. Anne Ketz, M. A. served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeological survey, no archaeological sites were identified. The 106 Group recommends that the Minnesota SHPO be consulted concerning the potential need for further deep testing within the project area. During the Phase I architectural history survey, The 106 Group identified one property, Sibley Park, 50 years in age or older. Because the portion of this property in which the project area is located has poor integrity, The 106 Group recommends that it is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and that no further architectural history work is necessary within the project area.

Maul, Dale E. (2005)

Survey of Cultural Resources for the Mankato Regional Airport Runway 15-33 Extension

A runway extension of 1200 feet by 100 feet was surveyed for archaeological sites and Area of Potential Effect for the Mankato Regional Airport. No pre-contact sites were discovered during the survey, but one (1) whiteware rim sherd was located in a row of crop field. The row crop location has been highly altered and no remnants of the original structures were detected. No standing structures will be physically or visually impacted by the airport project area. Therefore, no further cultural/historic reviews are recommended.

Carlton

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

Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric 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; the focus has been on prehistoric archaeological sites on the existing shorelines since they are accessible and have the greatest potential for damage. The site review and initial site visits in 2002 and 2003 identified 50 sites; two sites were subsequently removed from monitoring consideration. The remaining sites were categorized by annual monitoring (27), every three years (14), and problematic sites (7). These included sites eligible for the National Register (16) as well as unevaluated sites (32). The 27 sites that require annual monitoring were monitored in 2004; four sites were subsequently evaluated and dropped from the monitoring plan. A total of 24 sites were monitored in the 2005 field season. Two sites that were in category C after the 2004 visits were upgraded to category A/B after review of data from the 2003 and 2004 monitoring visits. The classification of these 24 sites was not changed in 2005 and they will still require annual visits. A total of 44 sites are still on the monitoring list, of which 25 are unevaluated and 19 are eligible for the National Register.

Carver

Grohnke, Ryan and Teresa Halloran (2005)

Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Potential Development Areas in the Rapids Lake Unit of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Carver County, Minnesota

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service retained Loucks Associates in November 2002 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of several areas in the Rapids Lake Unit of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge near Carver, Carver County, Minnesota. The Fish and Wildlife Service is planning for developments that may include a maintenance shop complex, visitor/environmental education and interpretive facilities, outdoor environmental education and interpretive facilities, volunteer/intern housing, and Refuge residence. Loucks conducted archival research for the project in the late fall of 2002 and winter of 2003. Fieldwork was carried out in April, May, and June of 2003. Testing had to be coordinated around hunting seasons, utility locates, and inclement weather. The field survey included surface walkover, soil probes and shovel testing. The project areas are in three different locations in the refuge. The general region along this stretch of the Minnesota River is rich in cultural resources. Numerous archaeological sites are located in the vicinity including Little Rapids (21SC0027), a National Register pre and post contact archaeological site which lies just across the Minnesota River from the Refuge. Archeological site 21CR0130, a lithic scatter, was located at the edge of the survey area during an earlier gas pipeline survey. During that same survey, the Gehl farmstead was assigned site number 21CR0132 based upon the extant home and some remaining outbuildings although no subsurface testing was done in the area. A prehistoric burial group, 21CR0001, is located within the study area boundaries. The access road bisects the northern 1/3 of the group (21CR0001) east to west. There has been some disturbance from borrow activities and historic farming practices including cultivation and cattle farming. The side of the mound group facing the river, along Access Road 1, clearly shows the mounds are suffering from erosion along the cut bank. It is recommended that a plan to stabilize and protect the mounds from further degradation should be prepared. A subsurface assessment of 21CR0132, the Gehl Farmstead, was done during this survey. No intact deposits were identified that related to the historic occupation of the farmstead or the recorded location of the 1850's town of San Francisco (21SCq). No further work is recommended on this site. A grid of shovel tests and soil probes revealed that the previously recorded site 21CR0130 extends north across the terrace within the project boundaries. The expanded site area comprises approximately 20 acres. 21CR0130 represents a prehistoric artifact scatter or habitation site with an unidentified Woodland component. Loucks recommends that 21CR0130 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The distribution and number of artifacts recovered from the shovel tests suggests the site was intensively used. Artifacts were found in areas with intact soils and have the potential for the site to yield important information about prehistoric settlement patterns along the Minnesota River Valley. Avoidance of the intact portions of the site is recommended. Due to disturbance caused by plowing and building demolition some areas of the site may not contribute to an understanding of the site and do not require avoidance. If the intact areas cannot be avoided measures should be taken to evaluate the sites significance.

Harrison, Christina (2004)

Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within the Heights of Chaska AUAR (Alternative Urban Areawide

Review) Study Area, Chaska Township, Carver County, Minnesota.

The city of Chaska in Carver County, Minnesota, is completing an Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR) for a portion of Chaska Township which it will acquire through orderly annexation on January 1, 2005. The area encompasses approximately 100 acres. Most of the AUAR parcel encompasses rolling uplands north/northwest of the Minnesota River. Still primarily agricultural, the area has seen relatively little change in recent decades but urban development is rapidly encroaching to the north, east and south. Once further records review had established that previous cultural resource investigations within the AUAR boundaries had been limited to highway corridors along its western and northeastern edges, ARS staff undertook a survey that covered the entire study area. It was completed under the direction of Christina Harrison who also prepared this report. The field review was conducted between July 15 and November 16, 2004. One Native American archaeological site which previously had been recorded within the project area has now been destroyed by gravel extraction (21CR0070). Two others were identified during this survey, both small lithic scatters - presumably remnants of small campsites. Both have largely been destroyed by bluff slope erosion. Both are located in the "big woods" remnant set aside, in the Concept Plan, as park/open space. Located immediately adjacent to bluff slopes, they are also protected by a mandatory 60' construction setback from slopes steeper than 18%. Neither of these sites require further evaluation at this point. Chaska Heights II (21CR0139) appears to be almost completely destroyed by erosion. Chaska Heights I (21CR0138) is at least partially preserved but does not appear likely to be affected by any of the developments proposed within the AUAR study area. Should any of the developments planned for the AUAR area require federal involvement, SHPO should be consulted regarding the need for further evaluation of several historic properties noted within the study area.

Vermeer, Andrea (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the City of Carver/Dahlgren Township Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR), Carver County, Minnesota

During October and November of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the city of Carver/Dahlgren Township Alternative Urban Areawide Review. The survey was conducted under contract with Tollefson Development, Inc. on behalf of the city of Carver. Tollefson is proposing a master plan for a mixed-use residential development in Dahlgren Township. The city of Carver required Tollefson to have a Phase I archaeological survey completed prior to development of the area. The archaeological investigation included a review of pertinent documentation. The archaeological survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the entire project area, along with a review of topographic maps and historical maps, to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites; systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance of high potential areas with adequate surface visibility, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Carver AUAR, no archaeological sites were identified. The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary within the project area.

Cass

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2005)

2004 Annual Report of Internal Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bayview Housing Development Project on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, In Cass County, Minnesota

At the recommendation of the MnSHPO, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program contracted with the Greater Walker MN LLC to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for a privately owned housing development in Cass County on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, near Walker, Minnesota. The project's APE consists of all areas of proposed construction impacts. Thor Olmanson and Colleen Wells worked as Co-Principal Investigators on the project. The survey was completed using a combination of literature review, pedestrian survey, subsurface probing with a one-inch soil corer, and shovel testing. Wetland areas were omitted from the physical investigation, as were slope areas of greater than 20%. Four archaeological sites were identified during the course of the survey. Three of these consisted of historic house pit features (21CA0665, 21CA0666 and 21CA0667) situated along a north-south trending ridge on the west side of the study area. The fourth is a subsurface prehistoric (Sandy Lake) site remnant on the south shore of Kabekona Bay (21CA0664). These sites have not been evaluated for National Register significance and avoidance within a 50-foot buffer zone is recommended. Further caution is urged when working around the three historic ridgeline sites due to a high probability for the presence of family or individual burials within the site proximities. It is the opinion of the investigators that, should avoidance of these house pit features and of the subsurface Kabekona Bay Site be feasible, completion of the project will have No Effect upon cultural resources. Should impacts to these sites be necessary to comply with project design standards however, Adverse Effects to cultural resources are likely and Phase II evaluations of the sites are recommended.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Walker Area Community Center Site in Cass County, Minnesota

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program contracted with the Walker Area Community Center Committee to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the development site of a community center facility in Walker, Minnesota. The project's APE consists of all areas of proposed construction impacts. Thor Olmanson, Principal Investigator and Colleen Wells conducted the approximate ten acre survey on October 25, November 9, and November 18, 2004. The survey was completed using a combination of pedestrian survey and shovel testing in level areas with less than 50% surface visibility. Confirmation of broadly disturbed areas was obtained with a one-inch soil corer and through surface reconnaissance. A single house pit feature (21CA0668) was identified along the northern edge of the project parcel. Although this feature remains unevaluated, its location straddles the northern project boundary and avoidance of this feature within a 50 foot buffer zone is recommended to avoid an Adverse Effect to this culture resource. No other archaeological sites or historic features were identified during the course of the survey. It is the opinion of the investigators that if avoidance of this house pit feature is feasible, completion of the project will have No Effect upon any cultural resources. However, should impacts to the house pit feature be necessary to comply with project design standards, Phase II evaluation of the site is recommended.

Wells, Colleen R. (2004)

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and

Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 4050004800)

See Beltrami County.

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Nine Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 405002400)

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Seventeen Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. 2004 Field Season (FY2005a)

See Beltrami County

Chippewa

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

Western Area Power Administration (Western) proposes to install fiber optics cable on existing Western transmission lines in west central Minnesota. A Western consultant, Tetra Tech NUS, Inc., subcontracted with Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct a cultural resource inventory of 63 splice site locations, at existing transmission towers, and of an existing substation. In addition, two additional splice sites were surveyed because there was some uncertainty about the correct location to survey in Chippewa County. Thus 65 potential splice sites were surveyed. The transmission towers are located along transmission lines extending from near Moorhead south through Granite Falls and then west to Fort Blair. The substation is located at Granite Falls in Chippewa County. The splice sites area located in, from north to south and then to the west, Clay, Wilkin, Otter Tail, Grant, Stevens Swift, Chippewa, Yellow Medicine, and Lac Qui Parle counties. The inventory was conducted by John G. Morrison on April 25 through May 10, 2004. A 400' by 400' block was inventoried around each splice site, for a total of approximately 260 acres. In addition, an area, 40' wide on the east and west sides, 55' on the north side, and 200' on the south side, surrounding the Granite Falls substation's 700' x 700' footprint, was inventoried. Including the 11 acre disturbed interior the substation consisted of a 17 acre block. In all 277 acres were inventoried for this project. All of the splice site location, with two exceptions, were on private land. The survey was accomplished by employing zig-zag pedestrian transects spaced at 15 meter intervals. Phase I survey resulted in the documentation of one isolated find (21OT0163), a single piece of quartzite shatter. The isolated find is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The transmission line is less than 50 years old and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and therefore replacing the existing ground wire with fiber optics cable will not affect its integrity. A finding of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended for the undertaking as surveyed, mapped and described herein.

Clay

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Cook

Hamilton, Scott, James Graham and Dave Norris (2005)

If These Walls Could Speak: Using GIS to Explore the Fort at Grand Portage National Monument (21CK6)

This report summarizes aspects of the 68 year history of archaeological research at the Grand Portage National Monument (21CK6) with a particular emphasis on the integration of the spatial data deriving from the various excavations. It outlines the location and nature of the excavations from 1936 through the mid 1980s, and includes a summary of the 2001 mapping activities by Lakehead University and the Midwestern Archaeological Center at the site. The primary objective is to integrate the extant cartographic information relevant to the main fort compound into a GIS environment as the first stage of rendering the enormous archaeological collection more accessible to research and public heritage interpretation. The secondary objective is to review the existing artifact database, interpret the surviving provenience information, and develop a means of integrating the archaeological database with the GAIS-based map of the site.

Volf, William J., Ricci Soto and Jay Sturdevant (2005)

Archaeological Investigations for the Fire Suppression Waterline Project at Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota

In 2003 and 2004, personnel from the Midwest Archaeological Center in cooperation with Grand Portage National Monument staff, conducted archaeological investigations within the Grand Portage depot (21CK0006). The investigations were conducted to assess and document that no intact archaeological resources were

disturbed as new subsurface waterlines were installed as part of a project to replace the existing fire suppression system within the reconstructed buildings. In 2003, archaeological test excavation units were placed within the planned waterline route. The excavations yielded artifacts ranging in age from prehistoric to modern. No structural evidence or other features were encountered in any of the excavation units. The excavations revealed that the cultural deposit near the Great Hall is shallow, extensively disturbed, and lacks integrity. In contrast, excavations near the Canoe Warehouse revealed an intact, buried 'A' soil horizon beneath 20-30 cm of modern clay and broken shale fill. It was recommended that an archaeologist be present to monitor the waterline trenching project, but no further test excavations or data recovery efforts were needed due to lack of features and disturbed condition of the project corridor. Archaeological monitoring of the installation of the waterlines related to the fire suppression system was conducted by William Volf between April 19 and May 3, 2004. No significant artifacts or cultural features were identified during implementation of this final phase of archeological work for this project.

Dakota

Adams, Amanda S. (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Schaar's Bluff Cultural Center at Spring Lake Park Reserve, Nininger Township, Dakota County, Minnesota

During October of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Schaar's Bluff Cultural Center at Spring Lake Park Reserve (Schaar's Bluff) project. The proposed project consists of the construction of a cultural center within Spring Lake Park Reserve. The survey was conducted under contract with the Dakota County Parks Administration. Based on the presence of known archaeological sites and an acknowledged high potential for additional archaeological sites within the park, the County requested a Phase I archaeological survey. The project area is located in Nininger Township, Dakota County, Minnesota. 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 consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the publicly accessible portions of the project area, along with a review of topographic and historical maps, to identify areas with the highest potential for containing intact archaeological sites, as well as shovel testing within those areas. Andrea Vermeer, served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Schaar's Bluff project, a projectile point and associated fragments of bone were discovered in proximity to site 21DK0001 (Sorg site). Definitive boundaries for 21DK0001 have never been fully defined; thus, the artifacts recovered appear not to constitute an isolated find or independent site, but rather an extension of 21DK0001. The 106 Group recommends that these archaeological materials be recognized as part of the 21DK0001 and curated as such. No previously unrecorded sites were encountered within the proposed construction area.

Douglas

Harrison, Christina (2004)

Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted in Connection with the Proposed Construction of the City of Forada Wastewater Collection System, Hudson Township, Douglas County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological survey along the proposed city of Forada Wastewater Collection System which is located in Hudson Township and a small segment of Lake Mary Township, Douglas County, Minnesota. Following a records and literature search completed at the Minnesota Historical Society on June 16, 2004, ARS staff conducted field reviews on June 22-24, July 8-9, July 21-23 and August 4-5, 2004 under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. At each property, ARS staff conducted a visual inspection and, when possible, an interview with the owner(s). All available subsoil disturbances were inspected. As needed, visual inspection was supplemented by shovel testing. The survey identified fourteen precontact period Native American sites around Maple Lake. Five lie completely outside of the area of the project impact: Maple Lake I (21DL0130), X (21DL0138), XI (21DL0139), XIII (21DL0141), and XIV (21DL0142). Four are immediately adjacent to the project but can easily be avoided and do not, therefore, need further evaluation: Maple Lake II (not verified), VII (21DL0135), VIII (21DL0136), and IX (21DL0137). Another four are located within the area of potential effect but are either too sparse or too disturbed to be considered eligible for the National Register: Maple Lake III (21DL0131), IV (21DL0132) VI (21DL0134), and XII (21DL0140). Two sites, Maple Lake V (21DL0133) and VIII (21DL0136), are located on as yet undeveloped land and would not, therefore, appear to be affected by the proposed undertaking. However, should this change prior to construction, they would both need further evaluation. There are also two historic sites. The old Maple Lake School between Maple Lake and Lake Reno lies outside of the project area. An old cart trail/field road along the eastern side of Maple Lake is too fragmented and too lacking in wider historic significance to be considered eligible for the Nation Register. In short, the results of this survey indicated that the undertaking, as now proposed, can proceed without any known threat to significant cultural resources.

Grant

Palmer, Linda (2005)

An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey (Phase 1) of a Proposed Development Project in Grant County Minnesota

An archeological reconnaissance survey (Phase 1) was conducted in the Prairie Lake North archaeological region. A private development project has proposed to construct an access road and develop house lots within Lien Township, Grant County, Minnesota. A Grant County citizens' petition requested an Environmental Assessment Worksheet. Augustana College, Archeology Laboratory personnel conducted the survey on April 27-28, 2005. The Principal Investigator was Linda Palmer. A total project area of approximately 38 acres was evaluated. An intensive on-ground pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire project area. Sixty-nine shovel tests were excavated. On prehistoric archaeological site, 21GR0044, was located in the project area. The site consists of a sparse, subsurface artifact scatter. No diagnostics artifacts were recovered, and no features were noted. The site lacks integrity due to impacts of cultivation, grazing, and erosion. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended. No additional archeological work is necessary.

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-

See Chippewa County.

Hennepin

Harrison, Christina (2005)

Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Along the Proposed Dayton/Champlin Extension of the CAB Interceptor, City of Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

Bonestroo, Anderlik, Rosene and Associates is assisting Metropolitan Council Environmental Services with the preparation of an EAW for the proposed Dayton/Champlin Extension of the CAB Interceptor. In the spring of 2004, Archaeological Research Services was retained to conduct a cultural resource inventory survey along the approximately two miles long preferred route proposed for the extension. It would cross Elm Creek and the adjacent floodplain at a point approximately one mile upstream from the Elm Creek/Mississippi confluence - an archaeologically sensitive area which features several Native American cemetery and habitation sites in the immediate vicinity of the project area. ARS completed an archaeological Phase I review during the months of September and October 2004. The investigation involved a records/literature search as well a field review. Two previously known archaeological sites, 21HE0088, the Trussel Mounds and 21HE0089, the Hayden Lake Mounds, are located immediately adjacent to the project route. According to the negative results of the ARS field review, the rest of the interceptor project will not impact any archaeological resources. While preliminary construction plans indicate that impact to sites 21HE0088 and 21HE0089 will be avoided, the OSA will need to be contacted regarding the final design for the project.

Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Along Proposed Elm Creek Interceptor Extensions - Dayton-Hassan Branch, Hassan Township and Cites of Dayton and Maple Grove, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

A cultural resource reconnaissance survey has been completed by Archaeological Research Services along the proposed Dayton/Hassan Branch of the Elm Creek Interceptor. The survey covered the approximately three miles long preferred alignment as well as a one mile long alternate route for the westernmost third. While still in progress on the western and central segments of the project route, the easternmost segment, referred to as "the 4000' Extension" was broken out for a separate EAW which included a summary of the results of the ARS investigation of that segment. However, both segments are discussed as one project in this technical report. Except for two short segments, all of the Dayton/Hassan Branch corridor that is discussed in this document falls within in area that was inspected by ARS already in the fall of 1999 as part of a larger study for the city of Maple Grove. A number of archaeological sites and historic standing structures were identified within that AUAR study area. None of the former are located within or immediately adjacent to the proposed Dayton/Hassan Branch, but an area with considerable archaeological potential remains to be reviewed due to land owner refusal in both 1999 and 2004. Several of the previously identified standing structures are adjacent to the current study corridor. The segments outside of the AUAR survey were reviewed in July of 2004 with Christina Harrison acting as Principal Investigator. (These segments now may be excluded from the final design, but will still be discussed in this report). No additional cultural resources were identified. The structures that had been previously recorded were all revisited in 2004 in order to assess their current condition. Twelve historic farmsteads or residential properties and one historic cemetery are located adjacent to or within viewshed range of the proposed interceptor alignment and five of them are considered to warrant further evaluation for the National Register should they be adversely impacted by a federally funded or licensed undertaking. It is not anticipated that the proposed undertaking would physically impact any of the historically significant structures except possibly one. In this case, directional boring may be a preferred option. Nor would the actual undertaking cause anything more than temporary visual impact on these properties. However, should more permanent visual interference be caused by future residential or commercial development along the interceptor, evaluation of the National Register eligibility would be required or recommended.

Hudak, Curtis M. and Patricia A. Trocki (2005)

Remote Sensing of the St. George Cemetery TH 12 Construction Project (S.P. 2713-75) Long Lake, Minnesota

The construction of T.H. 12 required a storm sewer and retaining wall to be placed within and adjacent to the St. George Cemetery, Long Lake, Minnesota. Uncertainty existed with regard to the extant location of both marked and potentially unmarked grave sites. Five geophysical methods were applied to the cemetery without any sort of ground truthing. The five methods included Electromagnetic (EM) Conductivity, EM in-Phase, Ohm Mapper (EM resistance), Magnetics, and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR). All five methods were applied to a control sample over known and marked graves. The methods were also applied to the areas of potential impact caused by the construction. All five methods clearly identified the area containing known graves, although only GPR was able to distinguish individual grave sites. Each of the five methods also showed anomalies outside of the known grave sites. GPR again yielded the most suspicious signatures, and those were close to the retaining wall area. The other methods each yielded data sets that may indicate graves or other types of anomalies around the cemetery road. The only way to verify the anomalies is to set up some sort of ground truthing methods. We recommended that if construction through the cemetery must occur, then the next step is either ground truthing the anomalies, or use a trench box for the storm, sewer, and keep the alignment in the center of the cemetery road. If the retaining wall is constructed as planned then a historical archaeologist or the county coroner needs to be consulted for further verification.

Lyon, Mollie (2004)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Trunk Highway 101 Intersection Improvement Project Wright and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Transportation District 3 will be using Federal Highway Administration funds to reconstruct four intersections along Trunk Highway 101 in Wright and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota. MnDOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological survey for the project. As a result of the field survey, two new precontact archaeological lithic scatters were identified; 21WR0145 and 21WR0146. Summit recommends that the resources identified as a result of the Phase I archaeological survey are not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Hubbard

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Seventeen Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. 2004 Field Season (FY2005a)

See Beltrami County

Itasca

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. (2004)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company 2004-2005 Floodwood Pipe Replacement Project Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Brink's Contractor Yard and Extra Workspaces at Great Lakes' MP 246.5, MP 249.1, MP 250.0 and MP 251.3

See Aitkin County.

Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells (2005)

2004 Annual Report of Internal Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. (2004)

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Eight Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 4050004800)

See Beltrami County.

2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Nine Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 405002400)

See Beltrami County.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Seventeen Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. 2004 Field Season (FY2005a)

See Beltrami County

Kandiyohi

Bailey, Tom (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation, SP 34-610-14 (CSAH 10) T120N R34W SW SW Sec. 1 & SE SE Sec. 2, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

Kandiyohi County Public Works retained Tom Bailey, Archeological Consultant/Principal Investigator, in November 2004 to conduct a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey. The project area is an approximately three-fourths acre parcel adjacent to CSAH 10 two mile southeast of Spicer, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Kandiyohi County is proposing to reconstruct/realign portions of CSAH 10 that run adjacent to the shore of East Woodcock Lake. This investigation focused on an area proposed for realignment on private property outside of the existing right-of-way. A records search was undertaken and included reviews of archival materials at the SHPO and the Borchert Map Library, University of Minnesota. The field survey consisted of shovel testing, surface examination, and other appropriate checks for determining the presence of cultural materials. Fieldwork was conducted on November 27, 2004. There are no known sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area. No artifacts were observed either during visual inspection of exposed surfaces or during shovel testing. It is recommended that further investigations for this project area are not warranted.

Bielakowski, Andrew P. (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Dennis Neeser Tracts, Fish and Wildlife Service, Spicer, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

During April of 2005, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archeological survey for the Dennis Neeser Tract Fish & Wildlife Service project. The proposed project consists of the divesting by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of two parcels of land identified as the Hey exchange. The survey was conducted under contract with Barr Engineering Company on behalf of the FWS. The project area is located in T121N, R35W, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. The APE for archeology consists of two small parcels of land overlooking the northwest shores of Lake Florida. The archeological investigation consisted of a review of documentation of previously

recorded sites within one mile of the survey 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 11.61 acres. The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough walkover of the entire survey area to identify areas of high potential for containing intact archaeological sites, along with a review of topographic and historical maps, and shovel testing in high potential areas with poor ground surface visibility. Anne Ketz, M.A. served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Dennis Neeser Tract Fish & Wildlife Service project, no archaeological sites were identified. The 106 Group recommends that no further archaeological work is necessary within the project area.

Lac Qui Parle

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Lake

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

Archaeological Survey on Fall Lake for the Winton Hydroelectric Project, Lake County, Minnesota

Archaeological survey was conducted on the Minnesota Power property along the south shore of Fall Lake. This area is just north of the Winton Hydroelectric Facility and Dam on the South Kawishiwi River, Lake County, Minnesota. The survey area extends both east and west of the confluence of the South Kawishiwi River and Fall Lake for a total distance of approximately 1.25 miles. Since most of this area has never been surveyed, the project focused on determining if historic properties exist within the APE. One archaeological site, Cashaway (21LA530, 09-09-05-315), was previously known on the east side of the confluence of the South Kawishiwi River and Fall Lake. Part of the project was to determine the eastern boundary of this site. The site is not yet evaluated but could be eligible for the National Register. Phase I survey consisted of pedestrian walkover with shovel testing where possible. Both positive shovel tests and surface features such as berms and pits were used to determine the eastern extent of site 21LA0530. Artifacts were located in both shovel tests and eroding from the bank of the Fall Lake side of the site. Though site 21LA0530 has not been evaluated it will likely be determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. Further survey and evaluation of site 21LA0530 is recommended to determine its eligibility.

Marshall

Justin, Michael A. (2004)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for a proposed Bridge Replacement Along CSAH 19 over the Snake River in Marshall County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Transportation contracted with Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. (PEC) to conduct a pre-contact archaeological survey along a 1,000-foot-long stretch of CSAH 19, including the crossing of the Snake River in Marshall County, Minnesota. The APE for this project extended 70 feet on either side of a proposed new roadway centerline, and 500 feet on either side of Bridge No. 7459. Surface reconnaissance subsurface shovel and auger testing were completed. The archeological testing program produced negative results. Much of the area was found to be previously disturbed. PEC recommends that no further investigations are required for pre-contact archaeological resources within the project APE.

Mille Lacs

Cummings, James L. and David Mather (2005)

The Cooper Site Palisade: Renewed Archaeological Investigation at Site 21ML9, Kathio National Historic Landmark District, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

Most investigations at complex archeological sites end with more questions than answers and the 2002 excavations at the Cooper site were no exception. While the five square meters of excavation did reveal archaeological features related to the palisade, their structure was more subtle than hoped. Nevertheless, an interpretation of the methods used in the palisade construction was possible, and offered here for debate and further consideration. The radiocarbon dates are problematical. Both dates from palisade-related features are older than expected, and do not overlap with each other. The artifacts - pottery, animal bone, charred seeds, stone tools and flaking debris - hold an immense amount of information about life at the site in general. The biggest challenge here is relating them to the construction of the palisade. The pottery styles, for example, range over 2,000 years in age. They can't all be from the time the wall was built, and most must have been there before, or deposited after the construction. Research questions addressed include: What is the nature of archaeological evidence related to the Cooper site palisade? When was the palisade constructed? Was there more than one phase of construction? How was the palisade built, and what materials were used? It is hoped that the present project will be helpful in future study of the total Cooper site data. Since the large quantities of artifacts and related data from just five square meters were nearly overwhelming, it is all to understandable how the analysis of the previous excavations was not completed. As mentioned at the beginning of this report, a full site report from 21ML0009 will be a major benefit to the archaeology of the Mille Lacs locality. While a complete review of the previous excavation notes and photographs was beyond the scope of the present investigation, we have had the opportunity to look through the University of Minnesota data. The project documentation appears to be very thorough, and we are optimistic about the success of an analysis of the previous work.

Trocki, Patricia A. (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of 23 Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project South of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota (S.P. 4814-49) Volumes I & II

This report presents results of Phase I survey of two proposed corridors for T.H. 169 including Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. Due to the lack of landowner permission, survey of Alternative 3 remains incomplete. No archaeological sites were identified on the surveyed portion of Alternative 3. The Phase I survey conducted on Alternative 2 during 2000 and 2003 resulted in the identification of 15 new archaeological sites (21ML0098, 21ML0099, 21ML0100, 21ML0101, 21ML0102, 21ML0111, 21ML0112, 21ML0113, 21ML0114, 21ML0115, 21ML0116, 21ML0117, 21ML0118, 21ML0119, and 21ML0120), the expansion of two previously recorded sites (21ML0086 and 21ML088), mapping four sites with mound or burial features (21ML0025, 21ML0031, 21ML0078 and 21ML0093), and conducting deeds and tax records research for one previously recorded site (21ML0095). Additionally, the results from coring the wetland south of the Rum River are presented. Phase II evaluations were conducted at 23 sites (21ML0053, 21ML0054, 21ML0055, 21ML0082, 21ML0084, 21ML0085, 21ML0086, 21ML0087, 21ML0088, 21ML0089, 21ML0090, 21ML0091, 21ML0094, 21ML0098, 21ML0099, 21ML0100, 21ML0101, 21ML0102, 21ML0113, 21ML0114, 21ML0118, 21ML0119, and 21ML0120). Of the 23 evaluated sites, 14 are located within Kathio National Historic landmark. Because of their landmark status, these 14 sites are automatically included in the NRHP (21ML0082, 21ML0084, 21ML0085, 21ML0086, 21ML0087, 21ML0088, 21ML0089, 21ML0090, 21ML0091, 21ML0094, 21ML0099, 21ML0100, 21ML0101, and 21ML0102). The results of the Phase II investigations at 14 sites located within Kathio NHL will be reviewed by Mn/DOT to determine the overall effect of the TH 169 4-lane corridor expansion project on the landmark. Of the 23 evaluated sites discussed in this report, 11 sites are located outside of the APE (21ML0053, 21ML0091, 21ML0095, 21ML0098, 21ML0099, 21ML0100, 21ML0101, 21ML0102, 21ML0111, 21ML0112, and 21ML0031) and portions of three sites are located outside of the APE (21ML0054, 21ML0086, and 21ML0088). Of the evaluated sites located in Kathio National Historic Landmark, six sites (21ML0082, 21ML0085, 21ML0087, 21ML0090, 21ML0091, and 21ML0094) are non-contributing and eight sites (21ML0084, 21ML0086, 21ML0088, 21ML0089, 21ML0099, 21ML0100, 21ML0101, and 21ML0102) are contributing to the landmark. Of the nine evaluated sites located outside of the landmark, two are recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP (21ML0055 and 21ML0120). AMS radiocarbon assays of charred organic residue adhering to the interior surface of pottery sherds at sites 21ML0091 and 21ML0102 were provided by Beta Analytic. At site 21ML0091, the AMS date for residue on a sherd interpreted to be Ogechie ware is A.D. 990-1160 (calibrated, Beta-190206). At site 21ML0102, the AMS dates for residue on sherds interpreted to fall at the transition from Malmo ware to St. Croix ware are A.D. 240-440 (calibrated, Beta 190204) and A.D. 260-290 and A.D. 320-450 (calibrated, Beta 190205).

Morrison

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

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Two Recreation Projects at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by Minnesota Power for two proposed recreation developments on the east bank of the Mississippi River at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project south of Little Falls, Minnesota. The shoreline at both locations is owned by Minnesota Power. Both recreation areas were surveyed by pedestrian walk-over or shovel testing as appropriate. The results of the survey expanded the boundaries of two previously identified sites, a pre-Contact site (21MO0159) at the first location and a post-Contact site (21MO0295) at the second. Neither project, as proposed, will adversely impact the identified sites.

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

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Branchaud Pit, Trunk Highway 371, Morrison County, Minnesota

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 4912-48, a possible borrow source location for the reconstruction of T.H. 371, Morrison County, Minnesota. The project area is north of Little Falls, Minnesota. The project is located west of T.H. 371 on approximately 50 acres of agricultural fields. One previously reported site, 21MO0008, a small mound group reported by Lewis in Winchell was reported for the project area. However a field survey in 1978 was unable to locate the mound group. Survey for this project identified two areas of lithic concentration (site 21MO293) located on two separate relic terraces/benches of the Mississippi River. Shovel testing of the concentrations indicates the potential of intact cultural deposits in the upper (eastern) concentration, while the lower (western) concentration appears to be subsumed into the plow zone. The western concentration is recommended as not eligible and the eastern concentration is recommended as potentially eligible. Avoidance of the eastern concentration is recommended.

Murray

O'Brien, Mollie, Ora Elquist and Kent Bakken (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Shetek Area Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project, Murray County, Minnesota

The Shetek Area Water and Sewer Commission (SAWSC) is proposing to construct a sanitary sewer collection system and associated treatment ponds in Murray County, Minnesota. The project will serve the Lake Sarah, Lake Shetek, Bloody Lake, and Fremont Lake areas. The SAWSC contracted with Summit EnviroSolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archaeological survey of the project area. Mollie O'Brien served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project, and Ora Elquist served as field supervisor. Standard field methodologies, including systematic pedestrian survey, subsurface testing and soil auger testing were conducted as appropriate to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. As a result of the field survey, 20 new precontact archaeological sites were identified (21MU0069 to 21MU0087 and one unnumbered findspot), and five previously recorded precontact sites were revisited (21MU0003, 21MU0039, 21MU0053, 21MU0056 and 21MU0061). Based on the Phase I archaeological survey, four new sites within the APE, 21MU0079, 21MU0080, 21MU0083 and 21MU0084, are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, one of the revisited sites, 21MU0056, is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. In addition, there are five areas where survey was incomplete or not possible due to landowner access issues. Summit recommends archaeological investigation of these areas if and when landowner permission is obtained. The portion of the proposed sewer corridor that falls on State Park land owned by the MnDNR was not surveyed as part of this study. Summit understands that this portion of the project area will be surveyed by the MnDNR.

Nicollet

Bradley, Betsy H., Mike Justin, Evelyn M. Tidlow and Holly Halverson (2004)

Cultural Resource Survey for Trunk Highway 14 West Interregional Corridor Alternative Study, SP 5200-03, Nicollet County, Minnesota

URS was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a cultural resources survey along TH 14, from New Ulm to North Mankato in Nicollet County for the TH 14 Alternative Study. URS conducted the following tasks: Phase I pre-contact archaeology (walk-over-only) of areas of pre-contact archaeological concern within the archaeological APE; Historical archaeological assessment of the archaeological APE; Architectural history reconnaissance survey of the architectural history APE; and Recommendations for further work based on refined alignment alternatives proved by MnDOT District 7. The purpose of the TH 14 Alternative Study is to provide data on potentially important cultural resources that will assist district staff in selecting preferred alignments for an EIS. Preliminary alignment alternative were hand-drawn by district staff and were used to determine the project's APEs. The recommendations presented in this report are based on the refined alignments alternative maps provided electronically by the district in February 2004. It should be noted that additional survey and evaluation beyond the recommendations provided here may be necessary as the proposed alignments are further refined. Refinement of the alignments may result in shifting of the alignment locations, affecting different properties and sites. During the Phase I pre-contact archaeology field survey, two isolated finds were discovered, 21NL0124 and 21NL0125.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Eva B. Terrell (2004)

Phase II Archaeological Resources Investigation of Sites 21NL130 and 21NL131, Located at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center, Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota

In October of 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase II archaeological resources evaluation of two sites, 21NL0130 (St. Peter Terrace Site) and 21NL0131 (Oshawa Site), located on the property of the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center in Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota. Both of these sites are located on land that has been identified as surplus state-owned real estate to be sold. This work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Administration. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I survey, site 21NL0130 produced several precontact pottery sherds from within intact subsurface deposits. The excavation of two formal test units within 21NL0130 did not reveal the quantity or quality of cultural material that could further our understanding of the Woodland occupation of this area or answer important research questions. Therefore, site 21NL0130 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no additional archaeological work is recommended at this site. During the Phase I survey, site 21NL0131 demonstrated intact subsurface deposits that contained a good density of artifacts, a variety of raw material types, and the presence of utilized and heat-treated flakes as well a fire-cracked rock. The excavation of five formal test units within 21NL0131 indicated that the site is a single-component, Initial Woodland site with intact subsurface deposits. The site yielded a good density and variety of artifacts, including the presence of Fox Lake style trail-decorated pottery sherds and lithic tools. In addition changes in the distribution of artifact densities and types across the site indicate the potential for mapping distinct activity areas. Therefore, site 21NL0131 is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and D for its association with the Initial Woodland occupation of the Minnesota River Valley and the Prairie Lake region and for its ability to answer important archaeological research questions concerning the distribution and character of such sites. Based on these recommendations, the Department of Administration should consult with the State Archaeologist regarding an appropriate treatment plan for site 21NL0131.

Olmsted

Vermeer, Andrea (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Silver Creek Sanitary Sewer Sub-Trunkline Project, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota

The city of Rochester is constructing the Silver Creek Sanitary Sewer Sub-trunk line project in Haverhill Township, Olmsted County, Minnesota. In December 2004 the City was contacted at the project site by a local resident and informed that he had been collecting artifacts in the project area for years. The City immediately contacted Earth Tech, Inc. for assistance in coordinating with the Minnesota SHPO. Earth Tech contacted Dr. Scott Anfinson the NR archaeologist for the SHPO. Dr. Anfinson informed the City that, based on his file review, no known archaeological surveys have been previously conducted by any local, state, or federal agency with the project area and therefore no archaeological sites have been previously recorded there. He also indicated that the project area has a high potential for containing archaeological resources. He further advised that, under the Field Archaeology Act, it is up to the City to determine if they are willing to conduct an archaeological survey of the area. Dr. Anfinson was also contacted by the collector who said that he had collected fluted points from the location. Because fluted points are the earliest American Indian artifacts found in Minnesota and very rare in the state, Dr. Anfinson strongly urged the city to hire a professional archaeologist prior to the utility construction to look at the site and help figure out a solution that will best serve the city and the state. At the request of the City, archaeologists from The 106 Group visited the project location on December 16, 2004, to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey. Also present was the collector, who brought the artifacts that he reportedly collected from the area that intersects the alignment. The artifacts included a Clovis point, the midsection of a second fluted point, a drill and other tools likely dating to the same period. In addition, the collection contained a possible pecked stone. The raw materials could not be confirmed in the field, but likely included jasper taconite and other non-local materials. Systematic walkover of the cornfields and access road recovered two flakes and the midsection of a tool, possible a point within the project area. These artifacts were made of materials similar to those of the tools recovered by the collector. Due to the rarity of Paleoindian and Clovis sites in Minnesota, especially those with the number and quality of artifacts reportedly recovered from this area, further coordination with the SHPO is recommended. The 106 Group further recommends that, pending property owner approval, a data recovery be conducted at the archaeological site identified within the Silver Creek project area before further impacts to the site occur.

Otter Tail

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

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Blue Heron Bay Development Project on Dead Lake, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

A Phase I reconnaissance survey was requested by North American Wetland Engineering, representing James Erickson, for a proposed development project at Blue Heron Bay on Dead Lake, in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The project is under private ownership. The proposed development area is for private dwellings/cabins. A Phase I survey was initially conducted in 2002, but was deemed inadequate to meet Minnesota SHPO concerns about the project area. A new Phase I survey was

conducted in 2005, building upon the earlier work. The 2005 Phase I survey consisted of pedestrian walk-over and shovel testing as appropriate. The results of the survey identified one previously unknown pre-Contact site (21OT0168) and expanded the defined area of two previously identified post-Contact sites (21OT0166 and 21OT0167). The project, as proposed, will not adversely impact any site that was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 21OT0170 (Parkdale Mill Site) for the County State Aid Highway 82 Reconstruction Project, Tumuli Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota

Otter Tail County is proposing to reconstruct the portion of CSAH 82 near Bridge No. 8200 in Tumuli Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota. The Otter Tail County Highway Department contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to identify, through an archaeological survey, any archaeological sites that might be present and to conduct an evaluation of 21OT0170 (Parkdale Mill Site). The project will consist of the replacement of bridge No. 8200 and the reconstruction of approaches to the bridge along CSAH 82. Systematic pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and soil auger testing were conducted to identify any significant, intact cultural resources. One new archaeological site, 21OT0169, consisting of an artifact scatter on a terrace of Rose Lake, was identified. The portion of this site within and slightly beyond the APE consists of a light density of artifacts within a small area and is recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is therefore recommended for this portion of the site. This portion of the site, however, may represent the edge of a larger site, given the presence of a large, lower terrace adjacent to the lake, northeast of the APE. If construction plans change, and this lower terrace will be affected, it is recommended that an archaeological survey be conducted to identify any potential archaeological resources in this location. Site 21OT0170 consists of the dam and remnant foundations of the former Parkdale Mill. The mill did not have a significant impact on the settlement or economy of Parkdale and cannot be linked to a broad pattern of history. The site is therefore, not significant under Criterion A. None of the mill owners are historically significant individuals; therefore, 21OT0170 is not significant under Criterion B. Because most of the architectural elements of the mill were destroyed, and the remaining features are of a standard type of construction, 21OT0170 is not significant under Criterion C. The remains of the mill do not provide new technological information, and their negligible information potential was exhausted through field documentation. The site is therefore not significant under Criterion D. Because 21OT0170 does not meet any of the NRHP criteria for significance, it is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is therefore recommended for 21OT0170.

Pine

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

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Long Lake Development, Pine County, Minnesota

The client requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed development of his property on the southwest shore of Long Lake in Kettle River Township, Pine County, Minnesota. The nearest community is Rutledge, Minnesota. The survey was needed to meet permitting requirements for the development. The project will involve the construction of dwellings and improvements to an existing road. The survey was conducted on private property using private funding. The project area was reviewed by both pedestrian and shovel testing survey methodologies. Large portions of the project area were untestable due to steep slopes along the shoreline of Long Lake. A total of twenty-four shovel tests were placed where possible along the shoreline, though the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. Three pre-Contact sites and one cabin approximately 50 years old were identified within the project area. The pre-contact sites represent limited lithic scatters and is recommended that they be considered not eligible for the NRHP. The cabin has been significantly modified over time and it is recommended that it also not be considered eligible for the NRHP. A No Properties determination is recommended for the project.

Schuster, Lynn M. (2005)

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Site Evaluation for a Proposed Trail Development at the North West Company Fur Post (21PN11) Pine County, Minnesota

This report describes A Phase I and Phase 2 reconnaissance survey and site evaluation undertaken by the Minnesota Historical Society's Archaeology Department in connection with the proposed construction of two trails from an access road to the North West Company Fur Post as reconstructed by MHS. The North West Company Fur Post site (21PN0011) is listed on the NRHP due to its archaeological and historical significance as a contact-era fur trading post. Field review was completed May 9-10, 1997, and involved informal (shovel) testing and the excavation of two 1x1 meter excavation units. The principal Investigator for the project was Robert Clouse of the MHS Archaeology Department. Archaeological fieldwork produced a sparse scatter of contact-era and possible precontact-era artifacts consisting of historic glass fragments and stone debitage (flakes and shatter). Findings were non-diagnostic and representative of those recovered from earlier site investigations, and not of significance to produce additional information for further interpretation of the site. Field notes appear to indicated that the project was located within the former agricultural field in which the site is located. The proposed trail development project proceeded as planned without further consideration of the site after a verbal report of no significant findings to SHPO in 1997.

Westover, Allan and Jim Jones (2003)

Phase I Archaeological Investigations for Route Changes in County Road 15, Pine County, Minnesota

Flowing Creek Consulting of Cass Lake, Minnesota, conducted a Phase I archeological survey of the proposed alignment for altering the present route of County Road 15 in Pine County, Minnesota. The purpose of the realignment of the county road is to provide additional space for the expansion of the hotel at the Grand Casino, Hinckley, immediately west of the present alignment of County Road 15. The Corporate Council of the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe authorized funding for this project to investigate the area to be impacted by the Proposed Alignment A in Pine County. The proposed route of Alignment A will result in the filling of several wetland

areas from the connector with the present county road to State Road 48 to the north. The area chosen for the location of Alignment A consists of wetlands, and disturbed ground surfaces through the construction of buildings, a parking lot, and several tree plantations. The entire alignment was impacted by some type of human activity. As a result of the conditions found along the proposed realignment of County Road 15, no historic properties were noted during the pedestrian survey and aside from the wetland issues, the project should be allowed to proceed as planned.

Polk

Florin, Frank (2005)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Heartsville Coulee Diversion Disposal Area, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services (FCRS) to conduct a Phase I cultural resources investigation of a proposed soil disposal area at Heartsville Coulee in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota. The project is part of the Corps' flood protection measures intended to provide permanent flood protection to the city of East Grand Forks and is sponsored by the Corps and the city. Fieldwork was conducted on December 2, 2004. The Phase I investigation included a literature search, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing. Frank Florin was the Principal Investigator for FCRS. The project is located within Heartsville Coulee and in the agricultural fields along Heartsville Coulee, which is an intermittent drainage that flows into the Red Lake River. Based on a map review and field survey, no historic structures/features will be affected by the project. Six shovel tests were dug in the project area. No artifacts were recovered during pedestrian survey or shovel testing, and the soils do not contain the potential for deeply buried sites. It is the opinion of FCRS that no historic properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Harvey, Jennifer R., Katherine A. Guidi, Edwin Hajic and David Mather (2005)

Archaeological Data Recovery at 21PL72 and 21PL74, Polk County, Minnesota

Archaeological data recovery operations were conducted at sites 21PL0072 and 21PL0074 located in the city of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota in 2004. Data recovery was implemented in order to mitigate the effect on the cultural deposits from the proposed levee and recreation trail construction associated with the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Flood Protection Project. Both sites define pre-contact native American bison kill and processing areas located at the confluence of the Red Lake River and Heartsville Coulee. Site 21PL0072 represents a Middle Woodland early winter bison kill and processing locale that dates to circa A.D. 770 to 990. Site 21PL0074 represents a Middle Woodland bison kill and processing locale that harbors two components: an earlier component dates to circa A.D. 340 to 650, and a later Laurel complex component that dates to circa A.D. 860 to 1030. Previous investigations at sites 21PL0072 and 21PL0074 recommended that both sites meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP; the United States Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office concurred with this recommendation.

Justin, Michael A. (2005)

Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites 21PL86 and 21PL87 at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota

Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc. (PEC) completed the Phase II cultural resources field work at archaeological sites 21PL0086 and 21PL0087, Valley View Golf Course, City of East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota. PEC conducted this field work on November 11-19, 2004. PEC's investigation involved both shovel testing and the excavation of formal test units at each site. Flotation and fine screen analysis of the soil samples as well as from the possible features and other dark matrices recovered bone fragments, charcoal, tiny snail shells, and seeds. None of these materials appear to be of cultural significance. PEC excavated 15 additional shovel tests and six formal excavation units at Site 21PL0086. The soil profiles at Site 21PL0086 indicate that there are at least three buried soil horizons beneath the topsoil. Although bone and charcoal appear to be dispersed in almost every 10-cm thick level excavated, most of the faunal and floral remains came from the three buried A horizons. PEC's observation is that Site 21PL0086 retains physical integrity but does not have the research potential to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP, although the site appears to have geoarchaeological implications in terms of interpretations of site-formation processes. Site 21PL0087 is smaller in area than site 21PL0086. After completing seven additional shovel tests, three formal test units were excavated within the previously determined site limits. Most of the artifacts from this site were small mammal bone fragments. One piece of lithic debitage was also found. There were no major concentrations of bone, although some stains related to buried charcoal were visible. The soil profile for this site did not exhibit indications of any buried A horizons. While Site 21PL0087 appears to retain physical integrity, there were no visibly distinct cultural features or concentrations of artifacts that could yield information important to the history or prehistory of the area. Therefore, PEC recommends Site 21PL0087 as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Nevertheless, there may also be geoarchaeological implications at the site in terms of interpretations of site-formation processes and insights into past cultural activities across the landform.

Wilson, James F. (2004)

Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the K9 Ponding Area and Outlet Channel and Phase II Evaluations of 21PL80 and 21PL81, Polk County, Minnesota

Schoell & Madson, Inc. (SMI) completed archaeological fieldwork from September 20-26, 2004, with Jim Wilson serving as Principal Investigator. As a result of the investigations, no cultural resources were found during Phase I survey walkover, shovel testing and deep-auger probing in the areas of the proposed K9 Ponding Area and Outlet Channel. Similarly, no evidence of potential significance was found during Phase II evaluation site delineation and test units at historic archaeological sites 21PL0080 and 21PL0081. SMI therefore recommends no further work at any of the areas covered during Phase I and Phase II investigations near East Grand Forks.

Pope

Harrison, Christina (2004)

Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted Along a Segment of the Villard Area Lakes Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment

Project, Leven Township, Pope County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services (ARS) has conducted an archaeological resource reconnaissance survey along a three quarter mile segment of the proposed Villard Area Lakes Sanitary District, Wastewater Treatment System, Leven and Glenwood Townships, Pope County, Minnesota. A records search was conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society on May 27, 2004. No archaeological sites had previously been recorded either within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project but a few were reported from areas approximately a mile to the north and southwest. Consequently, there was good reason to expect archaeological evidence also within the project area. On June 1-2, 2004, Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator, assisted by John Strot, conducted a systematic walkover inspection of the project route and expanded coverage to the area proposed for the treatment facility. With the exception of the marsh, a field road along the northern section line, and a few sloping or low and poorly drained wooded areas, all of the surveyed terrain has been farmed for many decades. The cultivated fields, all washed by a number of recent rains, provided excellent exposure of the deeply disturbed plow zone with gravel and cobbles which indicated that agricultural disturbance had been deep enough to expose a sample of any archaeological evidence present in the area. The foremain would be buried along the field road. Close-interval inspection of all exposed soils near the impact zone proved negative. West of the marsh, where the field road follows a raised embankment, are level to gently rolling, formerly cultivated uplands, which now are covered with tall grasses and weeds except where numerous vehicle ruts, large animal burrows with multiple entrances, and an extensive scatter of massive gopher mounds, all combined to provide better subsoil exposure than standard shovel testing. All were inspected with negative results as was the deeply rutted field road along the north edge. Negative survey results indicated that the proposed undertaking can proceed without any threat to archaeological resources.

Ramsey

Trocki, Patricia A. and Curtis M. Hudak (2005)

Geoarchaeological Investigation on Pig's Eye Peninsula, Saint Paul, Minnesota (T28N R22W, Sections 10, 15, 22) for the Proposed South Saint Paul Foremain Project

Personnel from Foth & Van Dyke completed a geoarchaeological investigation of Pig's Eye Peninsula between February 16 and 21, 2005 on behalf of the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services division for proposed foremain construction. The purpose of this investigation was to help determine if the strata were of the approximate age to contain archaeological material associated with the Dakota village of Kaposia. The geoarchaeological investigations included the description and analysis of nine geologic cores. Forty-four samples of sediment or soils from these cores suspected by the geologist to contain cultural material were identified for further processing and were examined for microartifacts using a 10x-40x binocular microscope. The investigation resulted in the identification of: 1) Site 21RA0052, a historic residence, which is located approximately 10 m west of the proposed foremain corridor and will not be impacted by this project; 2) two burnt fish bones in Core 05-07 from a depth of approximately 3 m below the APE and will not be impacted by this project; 3) one burnt fish vertebra from Core 05-04 from 3.05 m - 3.20 m; and 4) charred organics for a radiocarbon date on levee deposits of 3080 +/- 60 B.P. (Beta 202983). The geoarchaeological investigation resulted in the identification of a complex mosaic of geological strata across the foremain corridor, which have the potential to contain cultural material at widely ranging depth intervals between 1.0 m and 3.0 m or more. Phase I archaeological shovel testing is not recommended because this technique is not effective for identifying cultural material below 1.0 m. Controlled stripping within the foremain trench and documentation of selected segments of the trench is advised. Trench documentation should be conducted by a geologist trained in fluvial geomorphology and a federally qualified archaeologist in order to document the geologic strata and to maximize the recovery of cultural material at variable depths.

St. Louis

Berg, Richard E. (2005)

Monitoring Road Construction and Burial Recovery Associated With the Farm Point Road Project in the Lake Vermilion Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation in St. Louis County, Minnesota

A BIA funded road project on Farm Point in the Lake Vermilion Sector of the Bois Forte Reservation inadvertently uncovered five historic Ojibway burials in unmarked graves. Monitoring, excavation and screening was done by the BIA, Bois Forte Reservation, Minnesota Indian Affairs Council and contract archaeologists to recover, identify and then reinter the remains disturbed by the construction project. The remains were reburied near where they were found. The skeletal remains represent four adults and a child who died in the nineteenth and/or twentieth centuries. The reinterment site will be protected from future land altering activities.

Bring, Jennifer L. (2004)

Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Excelsior Energy Plant Project, Hoyt Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota

In September and October of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I archaeological survey for the Excelsior Energy Plant project. The survey was conducted under contract with Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc. for Excelsior Energy Inc. The proposed project area covers two distinct locations: 1) the preferred site; and 2) the alternate site. Both portions of the project area are located in Mesaba Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Andrea Vermeer, served as Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation, and Betsy H. Bradley, served as Principal Investigator for the architectural history assessment. The archaeological assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance, and assessment of archaeological potentials within the survey area. The architectural history assessment included background research and a visual reconnaissance of the survey area. The survey area for both resource types is the same as the project area. The Phase I archaeological survey included shovel testing of those areas identified during the assessment as having greater potential for containing intact archaeological deposits because surface visibility was less than 25 percent throughout the project area. During the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Excelsior project, two architectural history resources were identified within the preferred site, the potentially eligible Two Harbors to Tower Jct. Segment of the DM&IR and the NRHP-listed E.J. Longyear First Diamond Drill Site (Longyear Site, SL-HLC-001). The 106 Group recommends an evaluation of the DM&IR line to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP and a determination of effects of the proposed project on the Longyear Site, if the preferred site is selected. Only one architectural history resource, an abandoned open mine pit associated with the previous mining operations of the Erie Mining Company, was identified within the alternate site during the assessment. The mine pit may be a contributing property to the potentially eligible Erie Mining Company complex located nearby; therefore, The 106 Group recommends further study and evaluation at the Phase II level to determine the eligibility of the complex, and whether the open pit is a contributing resource, if the alternate site is selected. Eight areas were identified during the assessment as having greater potential for containing intact archaeological deposits. No cultural material

was encountered within the survey area during the Phase I archaeological survey of these areas. Based on the low potential of much of the survey area for intact archaeological resources, combined with the absence of cultural material there, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work prior to construction.

Bring, Jennifer L (2005)

Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I Survey for the Mesaba Energy Project - East Range (Hoyt Lakes) Site, St. Louis County, Minnesota

In September and October of 2004, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Cultural Resources Assessment and Phase I archaeological survey for the Excelsior Energy Mesaba Energy Project - East Range (Hoyt Lakes) Site. The survey was conducted under contract with Short Elliot Hendrickson, Inc. for Excelsior Energy Inc. A report prepared on the project in November 2004 was updated in July 2005. The proposed project area covers two distinct locations: 1) the south site known as the East Range (Hoyt Lakes) site; and 2) a north site. Both portions of the project area are located in Mesaba Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Andrea Vermeer, served as Principal Investigator for the archaeological investigation, and Betsy H. Bradley, served as Principal Investigator for the architectural history assessment. The archaeological assessment for this project included background research, a visual reconnaissance, and assessment of archaeological potentials within the survey area. The architectural history assessment included background research and a visual reconnaissance of the survey area. The survey area for both resource types is the same as the project area. The Phase I archaeological survey included shovel testing of those areas identified during the assessment as having greater potential for containing intact archaeological deposits because surface visibility was less than 25 percent throughout the project area. During the Cultural Resources Assessment for the East Range (Hoyt Lakes) Site, two architectural history resources were identified within the south site, the potentially eligible Two Harbors to Tower Junction. Segment of the DM&IR and the NRHP-listed E.J. Longyear First Diamond Drill Site (Longyear Site, SL-HLC-001). The 106 Group recommends an evaluation of the DM&IR line to determine its eligibility for listing on the NRHP and a determination of effects of the proposed project on the Longyear Site, if the south site is selected. Only one architectural history resource, an abandoned open mine pit associated with the previous mining operations of the Erie Mining Company, was identified within the north site during the assessment. The mine pit may be a contributing property to the potentially eligible Erie Mining Company complex located nearby; therefore, The 106 Group recommends further study and evaluation to determine the eligibility of the complex, and whether the open pit is a contributing resource, if the north site is selected. Eight areas were identified during the assessment as having greater potential for containing intact archaeological deposits. No cultural material was encountered within the survey area during the Phase I archaeological survey of these areas. Based on the low potential of much of the survey area for intact archaeological resources, combined with the absence of cultural material there, The 106 Group recommends no further archaeological work prior to construction.

Egan-Bruhy, Kathryn C. (2004)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company 2004-2005 Floodwood Pipe Replacement Project Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Brink's Contractor Yard and Extra Workspaces at Great Lakes' MP 246.5, MP 249.1, MP 250.0 and MP 251.3

See Aitkin County.

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

Archaeological Evaluation of Three Pre-Contact Sites (21SL389, 21SL407, 21SL803) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season

Standard archaeological evaluation was conducted on three pre-Contact archaeological sites on the existing (aerial) shorelines of Boulder Lake, Wild Rice Lake, and Whiteface Reservoirs in the St. Louis Hydroelectric Project, in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Sites were selected for evaluation based on the current impacts received from operation of the project, primarily camping and recreation activities. These three sites were part of a group of seven sites selected for evaluation in 2004. The seven sites were determined to be receiving the most impacts from among the still unevaluated aerial sites in the SLRP. The site evaluated on Boulder Lake Reservoir, 21SL0389, yielded two adzes (one complete, one partial) and a reworked biface/projectile point from a Late Archaic/Initial Woodland context. The two units at this site also produced numerous lithic debitage from a wide variety of material types as well as quantities of burned bone fragments. The site on Wild Rice Lake Reservoir, 21SL0407, yielded numerous debitage, mostly quartz, and worked copper. Site 21SL0803, on Whiteface Reservoir produced only five flakes from two units. Sites 21SL0398 and 21SL0407 are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Management activities such as yearly monitoring should continue for these sites. The remaining site, 21SL0803, is recommended as not eligible and can be removed from further management consideration by Minnesota Power.

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

Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation of the East Portion of the Terrace Ridge Site (21SL391), Fish Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Phase I and subsequent Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted on a portion of the Terrace Ridge site (21SL0391) on Fish Lake Reservoir prior to any development of the lease lot. The site is located on the north shore of Fish Lake Reservoir in Fredenberg Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The construction request to Minnesota Power triggered a review; Phase I survey expanded the boundaries of the known site. Phase II evaluation was conducted to determine if the eastern portion of the Terrace Ridge site was a contributing element to the National Register significance. Previous work on the site had been confined to the larger western area, which was recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Both pedestrian walkover and close interval shovel testing were used to better define the boundaries of the known area of Terrace ridge. This initial survey identified an extension of the site farther to the east, into a larger portion of the planned development. Additional close interval shovel testing determined that the site deposits extended over most of the proposed area of development. Therefore, Phase II evaluation was needed to determine the integrity and significance of this portion of the site. At least two occupation loci were defined, with recovered artifacts indicating the Late Archaic Period. The evaluation determined that the newly identified eastern portion of the Terrace Ridge site was potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional excavation for data recovery mitigation is recommended in the proposed impact areas. In addition, a site management plan needs to be developed as specified in the Cultural Resources Management Plan.

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

Phase I Archaeological Survey of Veterans Park, Eveleth, Fayal Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota

The city of Eveleth, Minnesota requested a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed improvements at the Veteran's Park on the southern shore of Ely Lake in Fayal Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The survey was needed to meet permitting and funding requirements for the improvements. The project will involve the construction of shower facilities, a dump station, a playground, improvements to existing roads and the development of new campsites. The project area was reviewed by both pedestrian walkover and shovel testing survey methodologies. Portions of the project impact areas were untestable due to past development and impacts from park use that have occurred over the past 80 years. A total of twenty-eight shovel tests were placed where possible within the proposed impact areas, though the entire project received pedestrian walk-over. One pre-Contact site and at least three structures within the park, all over 50 years in age, were identified within the project area. The pre-Contact site (21SL0992) is represented by three positive shovel tests where lithic artifacts were recovered. It is recommended that if the proposed impacts to the site area cannot be avoided that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Due to the sparsity of sites in the immediate Eveleth area and the limitations on surface visibility in Northeastern Minnesota, sites that exhibit multiple positive shovel tests should be considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Two of the structures, storage facilities, within the impact area have deteriorated over time and it is recommended that they not be considered eligible for the NRHP. The third structure, a kitchen and dining facility, will not receive direct physical impacts but may have visual impact concerns. This structure may be potentially eligible for the NRHP and is recommended for additional review if impacts are proposed.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue (2004)

Pre-Phase I Survey for CSAH 63 (SAP 69-663-12), St. Louis County, Minnesota

A pre-Phase I historical survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction and realignment of CSAH 63. The project area was examined by pedestrian walk-over with photographic documentation of all structures and historic features within and near the project's area of potential effect. The entire area received pedestrian walk-over. As part of the examination historical documents and interviews were conducted to better document the events and historical features within the project area. The result of the survey was the placement of all structures and historic features identified within the impacted area into three data sets for consideration of National Register eligibility by the SHPO. Data set 1 includes five structures and eight historic features that will be directly impacted, physically or visually, by the CSAH 63 project. Data set 2 includes forty-six structures and five historic features that will receive varying degrees of viewshed impacts from the project. Data set 3 includes eleven structures and one historic feature that will have their viewshed modified by the realignment of CSAH 63 out of their viewshed.

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

An Archaeological Phase I Survey of a Timber Sale on Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota

A standard Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for Pre-Contact archaeological sites on a proposed timber sale area near Boulder Lake Reservoir in the St. Louis Hydroelectric Project, in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The proposed timber sale and access road will impact areas within 300 feet of the shoreline of Boulder Lake Reservoir and other surficial features, such as an esker, that have a higher potential for cultural properties than the surrounding terrain. The survey did not identify any indisputable pre-Contact sites on Boulder Lake Reservoir. However, it did identify a railroad cut between two lower terrain areas, most likely associated with logging activities, and a grouping of at least two to three very small possible burial mounds. A slight realignment of the access road was recommended to avoid impact to the possible mound group. This small potential mound group has not been verified by the State Archaeologist Office. Avoidance was not possible for the logging railroad. It was recommended that any impacts to the cut be kept as minimal as possible. The logging cut probably predates the reservoir and may have been associated with timber removal associated with reservoir construction. The cut will not be recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Monitoring of the recommendations was conducted after the commencement of logging operations. The access road followed the recommended route and did not impact the possible mounds. Impacts to the railroad cut were kept to a bare minimum, that of the width of the skidder used to haul logs to the landing.

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

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

See Carlton County.

Sherburne

Bradley, Betsy H., Jennifer L. Hawkinson, Michael A. Justin and Evelyn M. Tidlow (2004)

Cultural Resources Survey for the Big Lake Area Transportation Study Corridor, Trunk Highway 10 (SP 7102-111) and County State Aid Highway 11 (SP 7102-113) Sherburne County, Minnesota

URS was contracted by MnDOT to conduct historic properties surveys and evaluations for TH 10 and CSAH 11 in Sherburne County. URS conducted the following tasks: Phase I archaeology at high potential areas; Phase IA historical archaeology assessment; Phase I architectural history survey; and Effects analysis for properties recommended eligible for the NRHP. The Phase I pre-contact archaeological survey identified two historic scatters, one was assigned state site number 21SH0046. The scatters are not considered significant since they likely date to twentieth century occupations. No pre-contact cultural materials were observed within the project limits. Field survey was not completed in two areas. If construction will impact the areas, they should be tested. The Phase I historical archaeology assessment resulted in one site that appears to have good potential for intact archaeological deposits. It is recommended, however, that no further work is warranted at this site because other sites exist that would be better suited for archaeological investigations. Architectural work resulted in the recommendation of three properties as eligible for the NRHP. No adverse effect is anticipated on these three properties.

Gnabasik, Virginia (2005)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the St. Cloud Army Aviation Support Facility, Sherburne County, Minnesota

In January 2005, the Minnesota Department of Military Affairs, Minnesota Army National Guard, Environmental Office at Camp Ripley requested that the cultural

resources staff of the St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of engineers conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed 54-acre St. Cloud Army Aviation Support Facility at the St. Cloud Regional Airport. Fieldwork was conducted on May 18, 2005, with St. Paul District Corps archaeologist Virginia Gnabasik serving as Principal Investigator. The entire survey area is located in a cultivated field, which had recently been plowed and planted to soybeans. Fieldwork consisted of walking a series of parallel east-west transects spaced 10 to 15 meters apart. Survey found the topsoil to be completely missing or mixed with the sand and gravel subsoil on the higher spots in the field. Elsewhere it extends on 30 cm or less in depth before the subsoil is reached. Only one possible prehistoric artifact was encountered during the survey. Because of its ambiguous nature, this chert pebble with flakes removed, may be of either natural or cultural origin. Regardless, it is not a diagnostic artifact and will not provide any important information on the prehistory or history of the area. It does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility on the NRHP. Therefore, based on the results of the survey, there should be no effect on historic properties by constructing the St. Cloud Army Aviation Support Facility in this area. No further cultural resources investigations in this area are necessary.

Rothaus, Richard, Joseph McFarlane and Jason Haug (2005)

Prehistoric and Euroamerican Archaeology of Elk River Township, Minnesota: Probability Modeling and Reconnaissance Survey

St. Cloud State University has undertaken to work in partnership with the city of Elk River, as well as the Sherburne County Historical Society and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, to evaluate the existing archaeological and historical resources of Elk River, Minnesota. Of particular interest and importance is the Milling district of the city, as this forms the historic core of the city and the reason for the initial and most intense development of the area. Specific recommendations are enumerated within this report. The very early industrial history of Elk River provides a unique character to the City of Elk River. Knowledge of these industrial origins of a now largely non-industrial community should be preserved and interpreted, as well as the associated physical remains and the landscape around the Orono dam. Preservation of this character will serve the city of Elk River well in the long run as it strives to preserve an identity in the face of unprecedented and continuing growth and development. Field examination identified nine new archaeological sites that have been registered with the Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office. The Hoebelheinrich Site (21SH0052) represents an interesting potential Woodland Indian site that is not adjacent to a major river or lake. Such sites are understudied in the State of Minnesota, and thought should be given to preservation or further study. Kingdom Estates (21SH0054) represents a small intermittent use prehistoric site, and this site has been successfully mitigated. The Generalized Archaeological Probability Model should be used as a guide to development and preservation planning. Because Elk River is already so heavily developed, and because development began so early, there is a pressing need to preserve and study what archaeological areas remain. The confluence area as well as areas in the eastern half of the township, especially along Trott Brook, should be treated with special care, as they are very likely to contain significant archaeological sites and material. The Elk River 1857 Steamboat Landing (21SH0049), Elk-Mississippi Confluence (21SH0050), Elk River First Sawmill (21SH0051), William Houlton Sawmill (21SH0053), Elk River Oxcart River Crossing (21SH0055), Houlton Field North (21SH0056), Houlton Field South (21SH0057) sites together form a contiguous landscape of prehistoric and historic sites that encompass the entire range of human history in Elk River. High priority should be given to preserving this undeveloped area at the confluence of the Elk and Mississippi Rivers (the Houlton Farm). Proper conservation and development of this area presents an unparalleled opportunity in Central Minnesota to preserve historical and archaeological sites in understandable landscape context. A multi-use environmental and historical preservation area here would provide Elk River with a cultural and community centerpiece that would be the envy of the rapidly merging and increasingly indistinguishable communities from Maple Grove to St. Cloud.

Stearns

Harrison, Christina (2005)

Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted on Lands to be Acquired by the City of Paynesville for use as a Public Park, Stearns County, Minnesota

Archaeological Research Services has conducted an archaeological resource reconnaissance survey within a 119.42-acre parcel located in Paynesville Township, Stearns County, Minnesota. The land is to be acquired by the city of Paynesville for use as a public park. A records search, conducted at the Minnesota Historical Society on September 28, 2004, indicated that a number of archaeological sites have been recorded near the project area. A field review was completed on October 14 and 15. Christina Harrison served as Principal Investigator. Although results proved largely negative, a small Native American habitation site or activity area was identified on a narrow wooded ridge due east of Krueger Lake. The identified site, recorded as Krueger Lake East (21SN0160), appears to be very sparse and limited in horizontal extent. The evidence is not diagnostic as to date and cultural affiliation. More than likely, this was a small, briefly or at least intermittently used camp site. It seems to have very limited research potential and would seem unlikely to add much to our understanding of area prehistory even if it were subjected to more intensive investigation. The site area will not be directly affected by proposed park developments. In view of the above, we feel that the proposed land acquisition and park development can proceed without any adverse impact on significant archaeological resources.

Stevens

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Swift

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Traverse

Palmer, Linda (2005)

An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey (Phase 1) of a Proposed Cellular Telephone Tower Project in Traverse County, Minnesota

An archaeological reconnaissance survey (Phase 1) was conducted in the Prairie Lake North Archaeological Region. Integrated Tower Networks, Inc. proposed to construct a 185-foot guy tower and equipment shed in Traverse County, Minnesota. The Federal Communications Commission is the government agency involved. Augustana College, Archaeology Laboratory personnel conducted the survey on April 4, 2005. The Principal Investigator was Linda Palmer. A total project area of approximately four acres was evaluated. An intensive on-ground pedestrian survey was conducted over the entire project area. One shovel test was excavated. No prehistoric or historic archaeological sites were located in the project area. A determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Waseca

Florin, Frank (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for the Proposed Clear Lake Trail and County State Aid Highways 13 and 4 Reconstruction in Waseca County, Minnesota

MnDOT and Waseca County are planning to construct a four-mile-long recreational trail along Clear Lake at the city of Waseca, Waseca 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 testing at three prehistoric sites identified during the survey. The project was sponsored by MnDOT, the Federal Highway Administration, and Waseca County. Fieldwork was conducted between August 30 and December 17, 2004. Frank Florin was the principal investigator. Archaeological field methods included pedestrian survey, shovel tests, and excavation units. A total of 328 shovel tests were dug, resulting in the identification of seven prehistoric sites (21WE0067, 21WE0068, 21WE0069, 21WE0070, 21WE0071, 21WE0072, AND 21WE0073). Sites 21WE0067 and 21WE0068 are multicomponent Middle Prehistoric Period habitation sites. The sites contain Fox Lake, Lake Benton, undefined terminal Woodland, and possible undefined Archaic components. Site 21WE0069 and 21WE0070 are prehistoric sparse lithic scatters of unknown age and cultural affiliation. Sites 21WE0071, 21WE0072 and 21WE0073 are prehistoric sparse artifact scatters of unknown age and cultural affiliation. Site 21WE0072 is recommended potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP based on the Phase I survey results. The site will be avoided and not impacted by the project. No additional archaeological work is recommended at the site for this project. Sites 21WE0069, 21WE0071, and 21WE0073 are recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP based on the Phase I survey results. Phase II testing was conducted at three sites (21WE0067, 21WE0068, and 21WE0070). Based on the Phase II testing results, these sites are also recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. In summary, these six sites lack the potential to provide important information on the prehistoric period because of sparse and limited artifact assemblages and lack of site integrity. No additional archaeological work is recommended at these sites for this project. It is the opinion of FCRS that no archaeological sites eligible for or listed on the NRHP will be affected by this project.

Lyon, Mollie, Kent Bakken and Oralee Elquist (2004)

A Phase I Archeological Survey for the Replacement of 2.38 Miles of Northern Natural Gas Company's Mankato and Janesville Branchline, Waseca County, Minnesota

Northern owns and operates natural gas pipelines and associated facilities in Waseca County, Minnesota. Due to the forthcoming reconstruction of Minnesota TH 14, Northern is required to relocate a segment of its Mankato Branchline and remove approximately 0.2 miles of its Janesville Branchline. The relocation of the Mankato Branchline will require the removal of 2.1 miles of existing pipe and replacing it with 2.38 mile miles of pipe installed parallel and adjacent to its original location. Natural Resource Group, Inc. on behalf of Northern, contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I archeological survey for the project. Mollie Lyon served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the project. The field survey was conducted between March 31 and April 7, 2004. The Phase I archaeological survey covered approximately 68 acres. Standard field methodology including systematic pedestrian surface reconnaissance, shovel testing, and soil coring were conducted as appropriate throughout the APE to determine whether significant, intact cultural resources were present. One new precontact archaeological site was identified as a result of the survey (21WE0066). In addition, a few artifacts were identified in close proximity to previously identified sites 21WE0006 and 21WE0025. Summit recommends that the resources identified as a result of the Phase I archeological survey area not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Summit recommends no further cultural resources investigation for the replacement of Northern's 2.38 miles of the Mankato and Janesville Branchline natural gas pipeline.

Washington

Terrell, Michelle M. and Julie A. Kloss (2005)

Intensive Literature Search and Phase I/II Archaeological Investigations for the St. Croix River Crossing Project, Washington County, Minnesota

From May to September of 2004, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC conducted an intensive literature search and Phase I/II archaeological investigations for the St. Croix River Crossing Project in Washington County, Minnesota. The purpose of these investigations was to determine whether the areas of potential effect for the four crossing alternatives to be addressed in the SDEIS contain any previously recorded or unrecorded, intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. During the study two previously identified archaeological sites, 21WA0091 (Hersey & Bean Sawmill site) and 21WA0092 (Hersey & Bean Planning Mill Site) were evaluated, and one new archaeological site, 21WA0100 (Slab Alley) was identified and evaluated. These sites are each recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP, as well as contributing properties to the NRHP-eligible Stillwater Cultural Landscape District. These three sites are also recommended as an eligible archaeological district. If sites 21WA0091, 21WA0092, or 21WA0100 will be impacted by development plans it is recommended that an appropriate level of treatment for these cultural resources be determined.

Wilkin

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Wright

Justin, Michael and Holly Halverson (2004)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Bridge Replacement Project Along County State Aid Highway 6, Wright County, Minnesota

URS was contracted by MnDOT to conduct a Phase I pre-contact archaeological survey of areas considered to have high potential for pre-contact archaeological deposits along both sides of CSAH 6, including the crossing of the North Fork of the Crow River, in Wright County, Minnesota. The APE was defined as a corridor extending 15 feet beyond the current ditch limits on each side of the roadway, except for nonstandard areas. A pre-contact Phase I archaeological survey was conducted within the areas of highest potential within the CSAH 6 archaeological APE. Survey consisted entirely of subsurface shovel testing. The total area surveyed was roughly 4.2 acres. Background literature research identified one previously recorded site (21WRx) within the archaeological APE. However, the presence of this site was not corroborated during this investigation. The survey identified two historic archaeological resources, Sites 21WR0139 and 21WR0140. Fieldwork yielded a total of 51 artifacts from seven shovel tests. The deposits are not considered significant since they most likely date to twentieth century occupations. The investigation recovered no pre-contact cultural materials. It is recommended that no further investigations are required.

Lyon, Mollie (2004)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Trunk Highway 101 Intersection Improvement Project Wright and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota

See Hennepin County.

O'Brien, Mollie (2005)

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Trunk Highway 12 Improvement Project, Wright County, Minnesota

MnDOT contracted with Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. to complete a Phase I Archaeological Survey for a project involving the improvement of Trunk Highway 12 in Wright County, Minnesota. Mollie O'Brien served as Principal Investigator. As a result of the literature search, four previously recorded archaeological sites were documented within one mile of the project area. As a result of the field survey, one new precontact archaeological artifact scatter was identified: 21WR0149. In addition, Summit recovered evidence that suggests that site 21WR0001 (previously recorded) might extend into the APE of the project area. Summit recommends that 21WR0149 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Summit recommends authentication of 21WR0001 by the Office of the State Archaeologist in consultation with the MIAC prior to the commencement of construction activities

Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard E. and James E. Myster (2005)

Phase II Evaluation of Historic and Prehistoric Components at the Riggs Mission Site (21YM11/YM-MNF-007) on Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Upper Sioux Indian Community conducted a Phase II investigation of a portion of the Riggs Mission site (21YM0011/YM-MNF-007). The mission site itself will not be affected by development. It is believed that one of the homes constructed for one of the Dakota families during the mission period was found during the investigation in Concentration 1. Although it is not part of the mission buildings, it is a significant feature considered to be a contributing element to the mission associated with the religious conversion and civilizing efforts experienced by the Dakota during the nineteenth century. Historic artifacts also were found out of context in Concentrations 2, 3/7 and 4 and are not recommended for the National Register. There is also evidence for one or more prehistoric components present within the boundary of the mission site. No prehistoric non-mound features were found. The prehistoric component(s) were located in the plowzone and disturbed by nearly 150 years of farming. As such, the prehistoric components in Concentrations 1, 2, 3/7 and 4 are not eligible for the NRHP.

Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl (2004)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

See Chippewa County.

Statewide

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (2005)

MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2004 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 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 2004, 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 Heritage Resources 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. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2004 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2004 and in most cases do not include all figures from the original report.

Project reviews were undertaken in the following counties: Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Houston, Itasca, and Saint Louis

MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2004

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2004 on behalf of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 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 2004, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvements projects, habitat improvement projects and land transactions involving State lands in 34 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 40 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; archeological 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. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2004 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 2004 and in most cases do not include all the figures from the original report.

Projects were undertaken in the following counties: Big Stone, Brown, Clay, Cottonwood, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Le Sueur, Mc Leod, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Mower, Nobles, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Redwood, Scott, Steele, Stevens, Todd, Washington, Watonwan, and Wright.

Radford, David S., Leroy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan (2005)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004

This report presents the results of cultural resource field review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 2004 field season. This program is in its twenty-first year and is completed under an agreement between the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation. Cultural resource reviews in 2004 were completed for development related to construction for trails, roads, culverts, archaeological site verification, parking lots, buildings, utilities, vault toilets, campsites, amphitheater development and golf course development. During the 2004 field season, 32 reconnaissance field reviews were undertaken within 25 state parks, state recreation areas, or state forest campgrounds. One project was completed for intensive archaeological testing of the Lake Carlos State Park Beach site (21DL0002) at Lake Carlos State Park. The results of the intensive testing project will be presented as a separate report in 2005. In 2004, twenty-six of the 32 project initiated involved cultural resource properties. Nineteen archaeological properties were identified or further studied as a result of the surveys. Fieldwork was completed in fourteen National Register Historic Districts or National Historic Landmarks. Most of these historic properties are related to Civilian Conservation Corps or Works Progress Administration rustic style historic state park developments. Over the past years of operation, the program has significantly increased the cultural resource database for state parks. Program staff has also provided expertise for interpretive programming and state park management planning and training, and has given public presentations about the cultural resources of Minnesota State Parks.

Projects were undertaken in state parks in the following counties: Big Stone, Brown, Chisago, Clay, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Mower, Murray, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Scott, Swift, Winona, Wright, and Yellow Medicine

Tumberg, Timothy A. (2005)

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 2004

This report describes the results of the ninth year of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program as currently defined, and the nineteenth 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 2004, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 38 proposed development projects in 28 counties.

Investigations were conducted in the following counties: Becker, Carver, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Murray, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Red Lake, Rice, St. Louis, Scott, Swift, Waseca, and Wright

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2005)

2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program

The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey for various agencies during the 2004 field season in *Becker, Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties*, Minnesota. This report presents summaries of each project, results, and recommendations. References are provided for the complete reports associated with each project by a unique project number. Copies of the reports are on file at the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Office in Cass Lake, Minnesota.

Appendix A

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

2005 Sites List

Site Numbers	Author	Title
Anoka		
21AN0049	Vermeer, Andrea C., LeeAnn Barnes, Jennifer Bring and Allan R. Westover	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Anoka County State Aid Highway 14 Project, Centerville, Anoka County, Minnesota
21AN0164	<i>ibid.</i>	
21AN0165	<i>ibid.</i>	
Becker		
21BK0108	Olmanson, Thor	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Four Proposed Storm Water Treatment Pond Sites, Trunk Highway 10 in Becker County, Minnesota
21BK0108	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21BK0109	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BK0109	Olmanson, Thor	Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Four Proposed Storm Water Treatment Pond Sites, Trunk Highway 10 in Becker County, Minnesota
Beltrami		
21BL0159	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21BL0159	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	2004 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of CSAH 19, SAP 04-619-05 and 06 in Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0234	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
21BL0238	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the DNR Wilton Site Aggregate Pit Expansion in Beltrami County, Minnesota
21BL0247	Wells, Colleen R.	Archaeological Site Damage Assessment of the Harold R. Finn Trust Property in Beltrami County, MN (LLBO THPO No. 05-53)
Benton		
21BN0008	Bradley, Betsy, Chad V. Kirvan, Michael Justin and Evelyn M. Tidlow	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Along Trunk Highway 10 Through Rice, CSAH 29 to 30th Avenue NW, Benton County, Minnesota
21BN0009	<i>ibid.</i>	
21BN0009	Elquist, Ora and Mollie O'Brien	Letter Report: Phase I Archeological Survey for Improvements to County State Aid Highway 13 (Little Rock Road), Benton County, MN
21BN0024	Bradley, Betsy, Chad V. Kirvan, Michael Justin and Evelyn M. Tidlow	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Along Trunk Highway 10 Through Rice, CSAH 29 to 30th Avenue NW, Benton County, Minnesota
Big Stone		
21BS0053	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21BS0054	<i>ibid.</i>	
Bletrami		
21BL0237	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
Carver		
21CR0001	Grohnke, Ryan and Teresa Halloran	Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Potential Development Areas in the Rapids Lake Unit of the MinnesotaValley National Wildlife Refuge, Carver County, Minnesota
21CR0070	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within the Heights of Chaska AUAR (Alternative Urban Areawide Review) Study Area, Chaska Township, Carver County, Minnesota.
21CR0130	Grohnke, Ryan and Teresa Halloran	Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Potential Development Areas in the Rapids Lake Unit of the MinnesotaValley National Wildlife Refuge, Carver County, Minnesota
21CR0132	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CR0138	Harrison, Christina	Report on Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Conducted Within the Heights of Chaska AUAR (Alternative Urban Areawide Review) Study Area, Chaska Township, Carver County, Minnesota.
21CR0139	<i>ibid.</i>	

21CRq	Grohnke, Ryan and Teresa Halloran	Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance Survey of Potential Development Areas in the Rapids Lake Unit of the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, Carver County, Minnesota
Cass		
21CA0002	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
21CA0072	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0093	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0094	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0104	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0108	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0514	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0658	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0658	Wells, Colleen R.	2004 Phase I Archaeological Investigations of Nine Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota (PO No. 405002400)
21CA0659	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	2004 Annual Report of Internal Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21CA0659	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0663	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
21CA0664	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bayview Housing Development Project on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, In Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0664	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0665	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bayview Housing Development Project on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, In Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0665	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0666	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bayview Housing Development Project on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, In Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0666	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0667	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CA0667	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bayview Housing Development Project on Kabekona Bay of Leech Lake, In Cass County, Minnesota
21CA0668	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21CA0668	Olmanson, Thor and Colleen R. Wells	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Walker Area Community Center Site in Cass County, Minnesota
Chisago		
21CH0024	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21CH0035	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CH0099	<i>ibid.</i>	
21CH0100	<i>ibid.</i>	
Clearwater		
21CE0001	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21CE0064	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
Cook		
21CK0006	Volf, William J., Ricci Soto and Jay Sturdevant	Archaeological Investigations for the Fire Suppression Waterline Project at Grand Portage National Monument,
21CK0006	Hamilton, Scott, James Graham and Dave Norris	If These Walls Could Speak: Using GIS to Explore the Fort at Grand Portage National Monument (21CK6)
Crow Wing		
21CW0015	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004

Dakota		
21DK0001	Adams, Amanda S.	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Schaar's Bluff Cultural Center at Spring Lake Park Reserve, Nininger Township, Dakota County, Minnesota
Douglas		
21DL0002	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21DL0130	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Survey Conducted in Connection with the Proposed Construction of the City of Forada Wastewater Collection System, Hudson Township, Douglas County, Minnesota
21DL0132	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0133	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0134	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0135	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0136	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0137	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0138	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0139	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0140	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0141	<i>ibid.</i>	
21DL0142	<i>ibid.</i>	
Freeborn		
21FE0068	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
Grant		
21GR0044	Palmer, Linda	An Archeological Reconnaissance Survey (Phase 1) of a Proposed Development Project in Grant County Minnesota
Hennepin		
21HE0088	Harrison, Christina	Cultural Resource Investigation Conducted Along the Proposed Dayton/Champlin Extension of the CAB Interceptor, City of Champlin, Hennepin County, Minnesota.
21HE0089	<i>ibid.</i>	
Hubbard		
21HB0063	Tumberg, Timothy A.	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 2004
Huston		
21HU0173	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
Itasca		
21IC0060	Tumberg, Timothy A.	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 2004
21IC0148	Olmanson, Thor A. and Colleen R. Wells	2004 Annual Report of Internal Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe Heritage Sites Program in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota
21IC0188	<i>ibid.</i>	
21IC0330	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	2004 Annual Report of All Archaeological Investigations Conducted by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program
21IC0330	Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson	Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Seventeen Sanitation Facility Construction Program Applicants within the Leech Lake Reservation in Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. 2004 Field Season (FY2005a)
21IC0338	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Forestry - Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
21IC0339	<i>ibid.</i>	
Lake		

21LA0530 Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue Archaeological Survey on Fall Lake for the Winton Hydroelectric Project, Lake County, Minnesota

Marshall

21MA0071 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004

Mille Lacs

21ML0009 Cummings, James L. and David Mather The Cooper Site Palisade: Renewed Archaeological Investigation at Site 21ML9, Kathio National Historic Landmark District, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota
21ML0025 Trocki, Patricia A. Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations of 23 Archaeological Sites Along the T.H. 169 Corridor Project South of CSAH 25/Timber Trails Road, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota (S.P. 4814-49) Volumes I & II

21ML0031 *ibid.*
21ML0053 *ibid.*
21ML0054 *ibid.*
21ML0055 *ibid.*
21ML0078 *ibid.*
21ML0082 *ibid.*
21ML0084 *ibid.*
21ML0085 *ibid.*
21ML0086 *ibid.*
21ML0087 *ibid.*
21ML0088 *ibid.*
21ML0089 *ibid.*
21ML0090 *ibid.*
21ML0091 *ibid.*
21ML0093 *ibid.*
21ML0094 *ibid.*
21ML0095 *ibid.*
21ML0098 *ibid.*
21ML0099 *ibid.*
21ML0100 *ibid.*
21ML0101 *ibid.*
21ML0102 *ibid.*
21ML0111 *ibid.*
21ML0112 *ibid.*
21ML0113 *ibid.*
21ML0114 *ibid.*
21ML0115 *ibid.*
21ML0116 *ibid.*
21ML0117 *ibid.*
21ML0118 *ibid.*
21ML0119 *ibid.*
21ML0120 *ibid.*

Morrison

21MO0159 Mulholland, Stephen L., Robert C. Donahue and Susan C. Mulholland Phase I Archaeological Survey for Two Recreation Projects at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0293 Mulholland Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the Branchaud Pit, Trunk Highway 371, Morrison County, Minnesota
21MO0295 Mulholland, Stephen L., Robert C. Donahue and Phase I Archaeological Survey for Two Recreation Projects at the Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota

Susan C. Mulholland

Mower

21MW0033 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004

Murray

21MU0003 O'Brien, Mollie, Ora Elquist and Kent Bakken Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Shetek Area Wastewater Collection and Treatment Project, Murray County, Minnesota
21MU0039 *ibid.*
21MU0053 *ibid.*
21MU0056 *ibid.*
21MU0061 *ibid.*
21MU0069 *ibid.*
21MU0070 *ibid.*
21MU0071 *ibid.*
21MU0072 *ibid.*
21MU0073 *ibid.*
21MU0074 *ibid.*
21MU0075 *ibid.*
21MU0076 *ibid.*
21MU0077 *ibid.*
21MU0078 *ibid.*
21MU0079 *ibid.*
21MU0080 *ibid.*
21MU0081 *ibid.*
21MU0082 *ibid.*
21MU0083 *ibid.*
21MU0084 *ibid.*
21MU0085 *ibid.*
21MU0086 *ibid.*
21MU0087 *ibid.*

Nicollet

21NL0008 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21NL0124 Bradley, Betsy, Mike Justin, Evelyn M. Tidlow and Holly Halverson Cultural Resource Survey for Trunk Highway 14 West Interregional Corridor Alternative Study, SP 5200-03, Nicollet County, Minnesota
21NL0125 *ibid.*
21NL0130 Terrell, Michelle M. and Eva B. Terrell Phase II Archaeological Resources Investigation of Sites 21NL130 and 21NL131, Located at the St. Peter Regional Treatment Center, Oshawa Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota
21NL0131 *ibid.*

Olmsted

21OL0039 Vermeer, Andrea Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Silver Creek Sanitary Sewer Sub-Trunkline Project, Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota

Otter Tail

21OT0140 Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21OT0163 Stine, Ed and Louis N. Hafermehl A Phase I Cultural Resource Inventory of Overhead Fiber Optic Cable Installation on the Minnesota Portions of the Granite Falls-Watertown and Fargo-Granite Falls 230kV Transmission Lines, Multiple Counties Minnesota

21OT0164	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21OT0166	Mulholland, Stephen, Robert C. Donahue and Susan C. Mulholland	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Blue Heron Bay Development Project on Dead Lake, Otter Tail County, Minnesota
21OT0167	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OT0168	<i>ibid.</i>	
21OT0169	Vermeer, Andrea C.	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of 21OT0170 (Parkdale Mill Site) for the County State Aid Highway 82 Reconstruction Project, Tumuli Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota
21OT0170	<i>ibid.</i>	
Pine		
21PN0011	Schuster, Lynn M.	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey and Site Evaluation for a Proposed Trail Development at the North West Company Fur Post (21PN11) Pine County, Minnesota
21PN0087	Mulholland, Stephen L. and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Long Lake Development, Pine County, Minnesota
21PN0088	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PN0089	<i>ibid.</i>	
Polk		
21PL0072	Harvey, Jennifer R. Katherine A. Guidi, Edwin Hajic and David Mather	Archaeological Data Recovery at 21PL72 and 21PL74, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0074	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0080	Wilson, James F.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the K9 Ponding Area and Outlet Channel and Phase II Evaluations of 21PL80 and 21PL81, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0081	<i>ibid.</i>	
21PL0086	Justin, Michael A.	Phase II Testing and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites 21PL86 and 21PL87 at the Valley View Golf Course, East Grand Forks, Polk County, Minnesota
21PL0087	<i>ibid.</i>	
Ramsey		
21RA0052	Trocki, Patricia A. and Curtis M. Hudak	Geoarchaeological Investigation on Pig's Eye Peninsula, Saint Paul, Minnesota (T28N R22W, Sections 10, 15, 22) for the Proposed South Saint Paul Forcemain Project
Rice		
21RC0051	Tumberg, Timothy A.	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program, Annual Report 2004
Saint Louis		
21SL0015	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, 2005 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0016	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0262	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0263	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0265	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0279	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0280	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0281	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0282	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0283	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0284	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0285	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0322	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0337	<i>ibid.</i>	

21SL0366	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0384	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0389	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0391	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0391	Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I and II Archaeological Investigation of the East Portion of the Terrace Ridge Site (21SL391), Fish Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota
21SL0398	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue, Jennifer R. Shafer and Stephen L. Mulholland	Archaeological Evaluation of Three Pre-Contact Sites (21SL389, 21SL407, 21SL803) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season
21SL0406	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, 2005 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0407	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue, Jennifer R. Shafer and Stephen L. Mulholland	Archaeological Evaluation of Three Pre-Contact Sites (21SL389, 21SL407, 21SL803) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season
21SL0407	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue and Stephen L. Mulholland	Monitoring Visits to Prehistoric Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, 2005 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis and Carlton Counties, Minnesota
21SL0418	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0419	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0428	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0434	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0471	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SL0803	Mulholland, Susan C., Robert C. Donahue, Jennifer R. Shafer and Stephen L. Mulholland	Archaeological Evaluation of Three Pre-Contact Sites (21SL389, 21SL407, 21SL803) on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, St. Louis County, Minnesota: 2004 Season
21SL0992	Mulholland, Stephen L., Susan C. Mulholland and Robert C. Donahue	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Veterans Park, Eveleth, Fayal Township, St. Louis County, Minnesota

Scott

21SC0038	Radford, David S., LeRoy Gonsior, Douglas C. George and Stacy Allan	Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Program Annual Report - 2004
21SC0091	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SC0092	<i>ibid.</i>	

Sherburne

21SH0046	Bradley, Betsy, Jennifer L. Hawkinson, Michael A. Justin and Evelyn M. Tidlow	Cultural Resources Survey for the Big Lake Area Transportation Study Corridor, Trunk Highway 10 (SP 7102-111) and County State Aid Highway 11 (SP 7102-113) Sherburne County, Minnesota
21SH0049	Rothaus, Richard, Joseph McFarlane and Jason Haug	Prehistoric and Euroamerican Archaeology of Elk River Township, Minnesota: Probability Modeling and Reconnaissance Survey
21SH0050	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0051	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0052	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0053	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0054	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0055	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0056	<i>ibid.</i>	
21SH0057	<i>ibid.</i>	

Stearns

21SN0160	Harrison, Christina	Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted on Lands to be Acquired by the City of Paynesville for use as a Public Park, Stearns County, Minnesota
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Stevens

21SE0045	Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner	MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2004
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Waseca		
21WE0006	Lyon, Mollie, Kent Bakken and Oralee Elquist	A Phase I Archeological Survey for the Replacement of 2.38 Miles of Northern Natural Gas Company's Mankato and Janesville Branchline, Waseca County, Minnesota
21WE0025	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0066	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0067	Florin, Frank	Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Testing at Three Prehistoric Sites for the Proposed Clear Lake Trail and County State Aid Highways 13 and 4 Reconstruction in Waseca County, Minnesota
21WE0068	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0069	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0070	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0071	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0072	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WE0073	<i>ibid.</i>	
Washington		
21WA0091	Terrell, Michelle M. and Julie A. Kloss	Intensive Literature Search and Phase I/II Archeological Investigations for the St. Croix River Crossing Project, Washington County, Minnesota
21WA0092	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WA0100	<i>ibid.</i>	
Wright		
21WR0001	O'Brien, Mollie	Phase I Archeological Survey of the Trunk Highway 12 Improvement Project, Wright County, Minnesota
21WR0139	Justin, Michael and Holly Halverson	Phase I Archeological Survey for a Proposed Bridge Replacement Project Along County State Aid Highway 6, Wright County, Minnesota
21WR0140	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WR0145	Lyon, Mollie	Phase I Archeological Survey for the Proposed Trunk Highway 101 Intersection Improvement Project Wright and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota
21WR0146	<i>ibid.</i>	
21WR0149	O'Brien, Mollie	Phase I Archeological Survey of the Trunk Highway 12 Improvement Project, Wright County, Minnesota
Yellow Medicine		
21YM0011	Berg, Richard E. and James E. Myster	Phase II Evaluation of Historic and Prehistoric Components at the Riggs Mission Site (21YM11/YM-MNF-007) on Upper Sioux Community Lands in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota