# ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA:

## 2012 Project Report Summaries

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
March 2014

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*Cover photo: Dr. Ronald Schirmer of Minnesota State University Mankato with students from the Prairie Island Indian Community who were visiting the 2012 MSU-Mankato archaeology field school at site 21GD0260, Mosquito Terrace.*

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## PREFACE

This document identifies and provides summaries of completed reports of archaeological investigations received by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA) in the 2012 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 2012 about projects completed in 2012, but also included are reports that were written earlier but not previously submitted to the OSA. In many cases, if a report is written for a project that does not require a license, the OSA does not receive a copy (licensing requirements stipulate that copies of completed reports of archaeological investigations be submitted to the OSA). The office recommends that copies of investigations for non-licensed investigations also be forwarded to OSA. Everyone in the field benefits from access to the entire body of reports and, for professional archaeologists, it is an ethical responsibility to document one's work and so make this information readily available.

Project report summaries are arranged alphabetically by the county in which the project was implemented. Projects involving multiple counties are 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 an abstract summary is included.

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

At the end of the volume is an appendix of the sites covered by the various reports listed. They are arranged by site number, by county, also listed is the title of the report discussing the site.

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

Bruce Koenen, Research Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist

March 2014

## Aitkin

Blondo, Steven J. (2012)

*An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed City of Aitkin Tibbetts/Rivers Park, Aitkin County, Minnesota*

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained to conduct archaeological field testing within the proposed city of Akin Tibbetts/Rivers Park project area. The proposed recreation park is located on 50.4 acres within Aitkin County, Minnesota. Portions of the project were determined to have moderate potential for archaeological resources. Testing was conducted as requested by the Minnesota SHPO as a condition to a Minnesota Clean Water, Land and Legacy Act Grant, administered by the DNR. Fieldwork was conducted within the APE. Pedestrian survey of the parcel was supplemented by subsurface testing. With the exception of a limited number of recent historic artifacts, no cultural materials were identified during the course of the project. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Andy Gibson Starboard Gunwale and Deck Excavation*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) has been conducting nautical and dry nautical investigations of the Andy Gibson wreck site since 2008. The amount of nautical archaeological information already accumulated about the site is significant but much more work remains to be done. MHM continued the examination of the intact starboard gunwale between 15-17 September and 30 September, 2011. The presence of an intact gunwale is a one-of-a-kind in situ opportunity to examine the exact construction of a Headwaters Mississippi River steamer. The excavations show that in terms of steamboat construction , the archeological remains of the Andy Gibson show that the wreck exhibits the structural components that are typically found in a river steamer. Her intact starboard gunwale in situ and that associated construction components that have survived - including an elegant rub rail with a finely carved rounded trim, clamp, futtocks, chine clamp, cocked hats, deck beams, and deck planking, as well as uniform floors, strakes, stringers, cylinder timbers, cylinder timber supporting rods, cylinder timber braces, balance rudders - indicated that although Andy Gibson was probably built without plans, her builders knew how to property construct a shallow-draft river steamer. Andy Gibson's intact starboard gunwale is the only known example to have survived on any Mississippi River steamer wreck. The fact that here deck is substantially intact up to nearly nine deck planks is also a rare occurrence in nautical archaeology. These facts put the Andy Gibson in a class of her own among American wooden river steamboat wrecks. Beyond this, however, Andy Gibson is a physical representation of what 'common wisdom' dictates does not exist; a Headwaters Mississippi River steamboat. Andy Gibson was a steamer that exhibits geographically-specific construction characteristics that allowed her to successfully navigate the shallow and rapids-laden waters of the Mississippi River between Aitkin, Sandy Lake, and Grand Rapids for eight years, carrying passengers and cargo that formed the basis of Aitkin and Itasca County commerce in the late 19th century.

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Aitkin County Shipwrecks Project Report*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) conducted a side and down-imaging sonar survey of Aitkin County in August 2010 as part of the Mississippi River Aitkin County Survey (MRACS) Project. With the completion of the MRACS Project, the 104-mile portion of the Mississippi River in Aitkin County was the first section of any body of water in Minnesota to be systematically surveyed archaeologically using sonar. Prior to the MRACS Project, two steamboat wrecks sites had been identified within Aitkin County's portion of the Mississippi River, the Andy Gibson (21AK0109) and Swan 21AK0048) in Aitkin. MHM identified three maritime archaeological sites during the MRACS Project: the Mississippi Landing Railroad Spur and Bridge Remains Site (21AK0115), the Mississippi Landing Logging Pier Site (21AK0116), and the Sandy River Steamboat Crib Site (21AK0117). MHM also identified 40 submerged anomalies that may be human-made objects during the survey. Six of these anomalies were targeted during the Aitkin County Shipwrecks (ACS) Project for further scrutiny and a further goal of this project was to determine the port side survival of the Andy Gibson wreck site using SCUBA. This report presents the findings of the ACS Project.

Mulholland Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

*Phase I Archeological Survey for CSAH 12 (S.A.P. 01-0612-14), Aitkin County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 12 (S.A.P. 01-612-14) in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction of CSAH 12 from the junction with TH 47 in the north to the intersection with CSAH 39 in the south with an APE of approximately 60 feet east and west of the centerline. The entire project area was examined by pedestrian walkover. No shovel testing was conducted because the entire APE exhibited disturbance from past road construction or buried utility placement. No sites were identified during the Phase I survey. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for CSAH 10 (S.P. 01-610-22), The Great River Road, Aitkin County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 10 (S.P. 01-610-22) in Aitkin County, Minnesota. The project will involve the reconstruction CSAH 10 from the intersection with TH 169 in the west to the city of Palisade in the east with an APE of approximately 60 feet to either side of the centerline. The entire project area was examined by pedestrian walkover with a total of 34 shovel tests excavated at selected high probability locations within the project APE. Many areas along the APE exhibited disturbance from past road construction or buried utility placement. No sites were identified within the APE during the Phase I shovel testing or walkover surveys. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

## Becker

Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey on Portions of the Proposed North County National Scenic Trail, Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Becker County, Minnesota*

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracted with the Duluth Archeology Center, LLC to conduct a Phase I survey for archaeological historic properties along the proposed North Country National Scenic Trail in the Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Becker County, Minnesota. The project is within the visitor use areas of the Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge. Survey was conducted along preselected areas of the proposed trail to provide information necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Phase I survey included both pedestrian walkover and shovel testing on approximately 4.6 miles in fourteen segments along the proposed trail route. Two previously recorded pre-Contact site and six new pre-Contact sites were identified in the project area. Seven of the sites are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP; two were previously evaluated as eligible (21BK0035 and 21BK0036). The other five sites appear to represent additional occupation sites (21BK0119, 21BK0120, 21BK0121, 21BK0123 and 21BK0124). One site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP (21BK0122) as the materials are sparse and the terrain is not suitable for occupation. Avoidance of the seven sites is recommended by shifting the trail route; alternatively, use of fill over the cultural deposits may be considered in consultation with the SHPO and OSA.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey on Portions of the Proposed North County National Scenic Trail, Becker County, Minnesota*

The National Park Service contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center, LLC to conduct a Phase I survey for archeological historic properties along sections of the proposed North County National Scenic Trail south and east of the Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge in Becker County, Minnesota. Survey was conducted along preselected areas of the proposed trail to provided information necessary for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Phase I survey included both pedestrian walkover and shovel testing on approximately 11.2 miles in four segments along the proposed trail route. Three new pre-contact sites were identified in the project area. One of the sites (21BK0126) is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. The other two sites (21BK0127 and 21BK0128) are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP; the cultural materials are sparse and the terrain is not suitable for long-term habitation. Avoidance of site 21BK0126 is recommended by shifting the trail route.

## Beltrami

Gronhovd, Amanda (2011)

### *Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota*

Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) is constructing a 230 kV High Voltage Transmission Line between Bemidji and Grand Rapids (BGR Line or Project). The purpose of this project is to improve long-term reliability of the local and regional transmission system. Prior to the construction of the line, potential impacts to cultural resources needed to be addressed. HDR hired the Leech Lakes Heritage Sites Program to conduct background research, identifying areas with high potential for containing unrecorded archeological sites and conduct the survey for the original proposed transmission line corridor. Since that time, the proposed corridor was modified, shifting portions of the line from the surveyed to un-surveyed areas. In the spring of 20121, HDR, Inc. hired 10,000 Lakes Archeology Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the un-surveyed areas located east and west of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation boundaries. Between April 25 and June 24, 2011, archeologists from 10,000 Lakes Archaeology conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of 38 of the 40 survey areas identified east and west of the Leech Lake Reservation. Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and shovel testing 10,000 Lakes Archeology recommends that the areas examined contain no significant historic properties and that no further investigations are warranted at these locations. 10,000 Lakes Archaeology also recommends that those areas not yet surveyed due to lack of landowner permission and alignment issues be examined when landowner permission is granted and the alignment is finalized. Any changes to the proposed corridor should also be examined prior to construction.

### *Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota: Addendum I*

Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) is constructing a 230 kV High Voltage Transmission Line between Bemidji and Grand Rapids (BGR Line or Project). The purpose of this project is to improve long-term reliability of the local and regional transmission system. Prior to the construction of the line, potential impacts to cultural resources needed to be addressed. HDR hired the Leech Lakes Heritage Sites Program to conduct background research, identifying areas with high potential for containing unrecorded archeological sites and conduct the survey for the original proposed transmission line corridor. Since that time, the proposed corridor was modified, shifting portions of the line from the surveyed to un-surveyed areas. In the spring of 2012, HDR, Inc. hired 10,000 Lakes Archeology Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the un-surveyed areas located east and west of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation boundaries. This letter report discusses four areas that were not surveyed during the first stage of 10,000 Lakes' survey due to lack of landowner permission and transmission line routes not being finalized. Between July 11 and July 15, 2011, archeologists from 10,000 Lakes Archaeology conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of four of the five new survey areas identified west of the Leech Lake Reservation. Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and shovel testing 10,000 Lakes Archeology recommends that the areas examined contain no significant historic properties and that no further investigations are warranted at these locations. 10,000 Lakes Archaeology also recommends that those areas not yet surveyed due to lack of landowner permission and alignment issues be examined when landowner permission is granted and the alignment is finalized. Any changes to the proposed corridor should also be examined prior to construction.

### *Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota: Addendum II*

Otter Tail Power Company (OTP) is constructing a 230 kV High Voltage Transmission Line between Bemidji and Grand Rapids (BGR Line or Project). The purpose of this project is to improve long-term reliability of the local and regional transmission system. Prior to the construction of the line, potential impacts to cultural resources needed to be addressed. HDR hired the Leech Lakes Heritage Sites Program to conduct background research, identifying areas with high potential for containing unrecorded archeological sites and conduct the survey for the original proposed transmission line corridor. Since that time, the proposed corridor was modified, shifting portions of the line from the surveyed to un-surveyed areas. In the spring of 20121, HDR, Inc. hired 10,000 Lakes Archeology Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the un-surveyed areas located east and west of the Leech Lake Indian Reservation boundaries. This letter report discusses three areas that were not surveyed during the first or

second stage of 10,000 Lakes' survey due to lack of landowner permission and transmission line routes not being finalized. On August 12, 2011, archeologists from 10,000 Lakes Archaeology conducted a Phase I pedestrian survey of three survey areas identified west and east of the Leech Lake Reservation. Based on the results of the pedestrian survey and shovel testing 10,000 Lakes Archeology recommends that the areas examined contain no significant historic properties and that no further investigations are warranted at these locations. 10,000 Lakes Archaeology also recommends that those areas not yet surveyed due to shifts in the alignment be examined when the alignment is finalized.

Henderson, Kimberly and Stephen Sabatke (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Testing of Two Sites, 21BL0307 and 21BL0084, within the Bemidji to Grand Rapids 230 kV line ROW, Beltrami County, MN*

This report describes Phase I site testing of two sites, 21BL0307 and 21BL0084, conducted by HDR from June 1 to 2, 2011. All six HDR shovel tests at site 21BL0307 were negative for cultural materials as were all five HDR shovel tests at site 21BL0084. Two flakes were identified in shovel tests from previous work at each site, 21BL0307 and 21BL0084. In both cases, the finds were not diagnostic and cannot be associated with any specific time period, cultural group, or activity. No other archaeological materials or features were discovered during HDR's additional survey and shovel testing. HDR recommends that archaeological sites 21BL0307 and 21BL0084 be considered isolated finds and are not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended prior to construction of the BGR Project.

Wells, Colleen R. (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Eight Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

Between the dates of May 26 and September 19, 2011, Leech Lake Heritage Sites staff conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigations of eight parcels, comprising approximately 9 acres, proposed for water and sanitation facility installations. The projects are located in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota. One prehistoric lithic scatter site (21IC0390) was identified within the Howard Sherman lot as a result of shovel testing. It is recommended that the site be avoided during construction activities. If the site is avoided , there will be No Effect to cultural materials or features as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed; however, if avoidance is not feasible or practical, it is recommended that Phase II testing be conducted at the site to evaluate its NRHP significance prior to any ground-disturbing activities. No cultural materials or features were identified in the remaining lots; there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the prosed undertaking within these lots and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

Between April 15 and September 29, 2011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation of 19 parcels (464 acres) for various proposed forestry management projects. This investigation involved a combination of linear pedestrian survey and shovel testing. These investigations resulted in the identification of three cemeteries (21CA0431, 21IC0213, and 21IC0232), three historic homestead sites (21IC0388, 21IC0389, and 21IC0391), two lithic isolate sites (21IC0392 and 21IC0393) and one prehistoric artifact scatter site (21BL0315). Sites 21IC0213, 21IC0388, and 21IC0389 are outside of the APE and will not be affected by the project. Site 21CA0431 was originally documented through WPA records and no evidence of the graves was observed during field investigation, so it is recommended that the project avoid the reported location; a magnetometer survey should be conducted to define the grave locations. Site 21BL0315 was indentified in an area in which diseased trees are to be removed. As avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended that the project be carried out using only hand tools without the use of heavy equipment. If the remaining sites are avoided during the project activities, there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed. However, if avoidance is not feasible or practical, it is recommended that Phase II testing and/or historical research be conducted to evaluate the significance of the sites prior to any ground disturbing activities.

## Carver

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota's Minnesota River Survey 1 (MRS-1) is the second systematic side and down imaging sonar survey of a body of water in Minnesota; the first systematic survey was the Mississippi River Aitkin County Survey in 2010, also conducted by MHM. The plan for this project was to survey the Minnesota River channel from St. Paul to Henderson, a total of 74 miles in order to locate submerged cultural resources in six counties: Hennepin, Dakota, Scott, Carver, Sibley, and Le Sueur. The sonar survey took place between November 10 and 14, 2011. Additional terrestrial walking surveys took place in Fort Snelling State Park, Bloomington, Shakopee, Chaska, Carver, Rapids Lake Wildlife Refuge, Belle Plaine, Blakely and Henderson. Initially MHM planned to conduct the 74 mile survey in seven workdays of various lengths with different mileage goals daily, with deadheading distance taken into consideration. MHM spent five days in the field conducting the survey, recording 16 hours of sonar data, 19 anomalies, and physical evidence of 13 maritime infrastructure sites. Throughout the survey, with the exception of the river's dredged distance up to Savage, MHM encountered innumerable snags and sand bars, products of the recent floods. Further due to low water conditions, Carver Rapids were an issue, just as they had been throughout the 19th and early 20th Centuries. Upon the completion of the field survey portion of the project, MHM located historical, written, and photographic evidence of an additional 17 maritime sites along the river where no physical evidence of their existence could be found.

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota Lake Waconia Survey Report*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) conducted side and down-imaging sonar survey of Lake Waconia in August 2012 as part of the White Bear Lake and Lake Waconia Survey (WBLLWS) Project. With the completion of the WBLLWS Project, Lake Waconia (LW) is the second of three bodies of water within the borders of Minnesota to have been completely surveyed for submerged archaeological resources. Prior to this survey, no nautical archaeological sites or shipwrecks had been identified in Lake Waconia. This report presents the finding of the Lake Waconia portion of the WBLLWS Project and includes a maritime history of the lake. Maritime Heritage Minnesota noted 104 anomalies during the LW Survey. Of these 46 appear to be human-made objects that warrant further investigation. The results of the White Bear Lake portion of the project can be found in MHM's White Bear Lake Survey Report.

## Cass

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Five Residential Lots on Leech Lake Lands in Cass County, Minnesota*

Between July 30, 2010 and September 20, 2011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation of five residential lots within the Leech Lake Reservation for various proposed development projects. These investigations, which were conducted for the Leech Lake Land Department involved linear pedestrian survey and supplemental shovel testing. No cultural materials or features were identified as a result of the field investigations. There will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertakings and it is recommended that the projects be allowed to proceed as planned.

Wells, Colleen R. (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Eight Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County

## Chippewa

Hass, Jennifer R., Jennifer Picard, Caroline Friewald and William Eichmann (2012)

*Phase II Evaluation of 21CP68, Alternative Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment at the City of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota*

This document provides the results of Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation of 21CP0068, an open-air pre-contact Native American site located within the APE of the Alternate Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment, Montevideo Section 205 Flood Control Project, Chippewa County, Minnesota. Site 21CP0068 was initially identified during the 2010 Phase I survey of the project. In 2011, a Phase II evaluation of site 21CP0068 was conducted. The Phase II study included additional shovel testing south of the alignment proposed in 2010, which confirmed that the site extends to the south and to the east, paralleling the Minnesota River. Through hand excavation of test units and limited mechanical stripping, the Phase II excavations at 21CP0068 identified a series of occupations that date to the Terminal Woodland and Plains Village periods. The occupations are derived from several deeply buried and stratified soil horizons that extend from approximately 50 to at least 130 cmbs. Cultural materials that were recovered from all of the buried soils, including diagnostic ceramic wares that date to the Terminal Woodland (Lake Benton) and Plains Village (Great Oasis, Cambria, and Big Stone) periods. The artifact assemblage is comprised of high quantities of faunal and ceramic remains, with very low frequencies of chipped stone flaking debris and tools. Three cultural features were identified at the site including an expansive shell midden, a basin shaped pit of unknown function, but associated with fish remains, and a scatter containing a large manuport and several ceramic sherds. These Phase II investigations demonstrate that site 21CP0068 meets the criteria for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. In a broad contextual framework, site 21CP0068 has the potential to fill important data needs regarding settlement patterns, subsistence pursuits, and technological adaptations during the Late Woodland and Late Pre-contact time periods in the Prairie Lakes region. The site can also address the relationships among the Woodland and Plains village groups occupying and using the Minnesota River valley.

## Chisago

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2012)

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 8 Improvement Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Department of Transportation is proposing improvements to Trunk Highway 8 between Forest Lake and Chisago City. The MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit contracted with Two Pines Resource Group, LLC to complete archaeological investigations. Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer served as co-Principal Investigators for the Phase I investigation, and Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for the Phase II investigation. Eight precontact archaeological sites and five farmstead archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Six of the precontact archaeological sites are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP based on the results of the Phase I investigation. And two of the farmstead sites are recommended as not eligible on the basis of the Phase II investigations. A sizeable portion of a third farmstead archaeological site, 21CH0130, lies within the composite preliminary construction limits. The Phase II investigation of this portion of the site found that that

portion would not contribute to any potential significance that he site as a whole might have. No eligible archaeological sites, therefore are located within the composite preliminary construction limits. The larger portion of 21CH0130, two farmstead archeological sites entirely beyond the composite preliminary construction limits (21CH0130 and 21CH0131), and two precontact archaeological sites have just an edge within the composite preliminary construction limits (21CH0126 and 21CH0127), all of which are recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, are within the Study Area, as are several unsurvey areas with moderate to high potential for precontact archaeological resources. When the final alternative for the TH 8 improvements Project is selected, the APE for the final design will need to be reviewed. Any of the five sites or the areas of moderate to high archaeological potential within the APE will require further assessment through Phase I or Phase II archaeological studies.

## Clay

Tucker, Gordon C. Jr., Marcia Meier, Brian Shaw, Melissa Dolin, Julie M. Gallagher, Juston Fariello, Kenneth Bedingfield, Joshua McNutt, Kim Zielinski and Joe Rigley (2012)

*The Fargo-Moorhead Flood Risk Management Project, Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County Minnesota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, 2010-2011*

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, with the cites of Fargo, North Dakota and Moorhead, Minnesota as non-Federal sponsors, is conducting the Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Area Flood Risk Management Feasibility Study. The purpose of this study is to determine if a feasible means exists to reduce flood risk and flood damages for Faro and Moorhead as well as s the counties of Cass and Clay and the small communities therein, including West Fargo, Hardwood, and Oxbow in North Dakota, and Dilworth and Kragnes in Minnesota. URS Corporation conducted Phase I cultural resource investigations of the project area, identified cultural resources in the APE, and evaluated the eligibility of each resource for listing in the NRHP. In Minnesota, the cultural resource investigations resulted in the recording of three archaeological sites (21CY0089, 21CY0091 and 21CY093), two isolated finds (21CY0090 and 21CY0092), and 49 built environment sites (26 segments of linear resources and 23 architectural sites) Of this total of 54 sites, 21 are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Project effects on these NRHP-eligible sites were considered adverse. The adverse effects should be treated through additional documentation or testing. The investigations documented here affirmed that prehistoric sites in the project area tend to be located near the Red River and its major tributaries, and that the aboriginal inhabitants obtained basic raw materials (e.g., Knife River Flint) from distant sources. The data collected reflect a pattern or regional transhumance that focused on seasonally available resources. The historic sites (built environment and linear) document a pattern of rural land tenure focused primarily on agriculture and connected by a regional transportation network, which has been shaped by natural events (e.g., flooding) and societal relationships. During the course of this project, no artifacts were collected. Field documentation, maps, and original photographs are on file at the URS office in Denver, Colorado.

## Clearwater

Ladwig, Jammi (2012)

*Archaeological Survey for the Itasca Biological Station and Laboratories Expansion Project, Clearwater County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey of an area proposed for the expansion of existing and current non-extant facilities was conducted on June 18th through 19th, and July 2nd through 4th, 2011. The survey was conducted on the University of Minnesota Itasca Biological Station and Laboratories, which is within Itasca State Park, Clearwater County, Minnesota. This report will describe the land area tested, previously identified archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the survey area, the field survey procedures employed, and the findings of the Phase I survey. In the course of the archaeological reconnaissance survey, which employed shovel testing to determine site presence and boundaries, a precontact site (21CE0074, the Ice House Pond Site) was identified. Site boundaries do still allow for some development in certain areas of the project APE.

## Crow Wing

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 3 (S.A.P. 018-603-022), Crow Wing County, Minnesota*

Phase I Archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of CSAH 3 from the intersection with CSAH 37 north to CSAH 1 in Crow Wing County, Minnesota. The project APE is approximately 6 miles long and up to 50 feet to either side of the proposed project centerline of CSAH 3. The project is mostly county right-of-way but includes areas under private ownership. One previously reported site 21CW0288, was identified as extending into the edge of the APE and one site, 21CW0287, was reported near the project area but outside of the project impact area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE identified two new sties (21CW0330, 21CW0331) and a possible burial mound (21CWba) within the project APE. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that the sites be avoided. If the site can be avoided than a No Historic Properties Affected determination is warranted. However, if that is not possible additional archaeological work will be needed to evaluate those properties that can not be avoided.

## Dakota

Doperalski, Mark, Saleh Van Erem, Greg Mathis & Katie Ohland (2011)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the North Lights Ventura III (VN3) Project, Rosemount Junction to Cedar Avenue Loop (Rosemount Junction) Dakota County, Minnesota*

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of the Rosemount Junction to Cedar Avenue Loop (Rosemount Junction) for the Northern Lights Ventura North III (VN3) Project. The Rosemount Junction consists of approximately 7.7 miles of proposed pipeline and 4.5 miles of alternate pipeline routes within a corridor varying in width from 30 to 90 meters wide, as well as three associated access roads and three

workspaces. The survey was conducted during October and November of 2011 and was carried out under contract with Natural Resource Group, LLC on behalf of Northern Natural Gas Company. The archaeological APE included approximately 367.3 acres. Anne Ketz served as Principal Investigator for archaeology. Greg Mathis served as Principal Investigator for architectural history. During the Phase I archaeological investigation for the Rosemount Junction, two previously recorded archaeological sites and one new archaeological site were identified within the current archaeological APE. Previously identified Site 21DK0077 is located within a portion of the archaeological APE that was previously surveyed to current state and federal standards. Site 21DK0077 is a precontact site consisting of a single lithic flake and was identified in 2006 by 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC. It appears that testing in the vicinity of the find spot in 2006 was restricted to the existing easement, which corresponds to the area of the current archaeological APE for which survey permission has been granted. The 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC report states that 5-meter interval testing was as conduced where possible given the location of the find spot in relation to the existing pipeline. The 106 Group conducted visual reconnaissance of the site area, which confirmed the pipeline's position in relation to the find spot within the existing easement and identified no surface features indicating that additional shovel testing beyond that conducted by 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, LLC would be required to assess the NRHP eligibility of site 21DK0077. As a result, the 106 Group recommends that the portion of the site within the accessible portion of the APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as the single artifact cannot be associated with a specific historic context and is unlikely to answer questions important to history. If landowner access is later acquired for the previously untested areas adjacent to Site 21DK0077, and Northern Natural Gas Company intends on using the untested portions of the APE, it is recommended that additional testing occur within these previously untested areas prior to use. Site 21DK0079 was identified in 2009 and consisted of an early twentieth century well, steel septic tank, remnant concrete foundation, and asbestos siding. The site was removed during previous construction activities. Visual reconnaissance confirmed that the area has since been developed as a natural gas town border station. As a result, it is unlikely that any remaining element elements of the site remain intact; therefore, the 106 Group recommends that Site 21DK0079 be considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for site 21DK0079 prior to construction. Newly identified Site 21DK0086 consists of an isolated broken flake of indeterminate chert material. Two additional shovel tests were excavated in 5-meter intervals in all four cardinal directions from the find spot and no additional archaeological resources were found. The single lithic flake cannot be associated with a specific historic context and is unlikely to answer questions important to history. As a result, the 106 Group recommends the site be considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for site 21DK0086 prior to construction. During the Phase I architectural history survey, the 106 Group identified no previously identified architectural history properties and inventoried 21 newly identified properties 45 years in age or older. Of these 21 properties, two, the Fred L. Englert Barn (DK-RSC-062) and the Minnesota Central Railway/McGregor Western Railway/Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway/Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway/Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway (DK-RSC-073) are recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining 19 properties are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a loss of integrity and/or a lack of historical significance.

## Fleming, Edward (2012)

### *Letter Report: 2011 Joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota Investigation of the Bremer Habitation Site (21DK06) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County*

This is a summary report of the 2011 joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota investigation of the Bremer habitation site (21DK0006) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County. The project was carried out as a field school through the U of M taught by Dr. Gilliane Monnier and Ed Fleming. The crew consisted of 12 enrolled undergraduate students, two field assistants and occasional participation of several high school students from the Kitty Anderson Youth Science Center at the SMM. The 2011 investigation consisted of two components - a shovel test survey and block excavation. A total of 1015 ceramic and lithic artifacts were recovered from three cultural comp0onents - Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Oneota. Diagnostic projectile points recovered include Waubesa Stemmed, Prairie Side-notched, and Manker styles. Lithic raw materials consist of mainly locally available stone, although numerous flakes of Burlington Chert from southeastern Iowa or northeastern Missouri and Grand Meadow Chert from southern Minnesota are present in the assemblage. Ceramics include thick and thin-bodied grit-tempered rim and body sherds and shell tempered sherds. The shell-tempered sherds are likely Oneota. The grit-tempered sherds include Howard Lake and Madison-like styles. Due to sandy, acidic soil, faunal materials are poorly preserved. Sixty-nine shovel test pits were dug and a total of 16 one by one meter excavation units were excavated in three blocks. The potential for future research at the Bremer site is high. We intend to return during the summer of 2012 to continue our work, provided we can attract enough students to enroll in the field school. First, our plan is to continue our shovel test transects toward the west until we reach the western property line near the western edge of the terrace. We will also place additional transects along the inland side of our current transects to better understand the extent to which the site extends away from the terrace edge. Second, we will expand excavations inn other selected areas of the site to obtain datable features and diagnostic artifacts. Processing of the artifact collection from 1956 work, and entry of spatial data into a GIS has been completed at the Science Museum. Flotation and processing of heavy and light fractions are currently underway at the University of Minnesota. Since planned field work in 2012 will be the completion of work begun in 2011 at the Bremer site, we will report on both seasons together submitting a final report in 2013.

## Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

### *Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

See Carver County.

## Nienow, Jeremy (2012)

### *Letter Report: Limited Shovel Testing at the LeDuc Property (21DK62), Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota*

On July 28th students from the Inver Hills Community College's Anthropology 2120: Archaeology field Experience course, under the supervision of Jeremy L. Nienow excavated three shovel tests associated with the LeDuc property (21DK0062). A total of 154 artifacts were recovered, all either modern or historic in nature, and shovel test profiles were consistent with previously reported investigations. As the materials recovered did not add significantly to the knowledge, nor collections, already curated in association with 21DK0062, the materials were cleaned, cataloged, rebagged and currently are incorporated into the teaching collections at Inver Hills Community College.

Schoen, Christopher M. (2011)

*Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Site 21DK85 for the Proposed Rosemount Park and Ride Facility, Dakota County, Minnesota*

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has completed Phase II archaeological investigation at Site 21DK0085, in Lots 4 and 5 of Block 5 (14540 Burnley Avenue) in eastern Rosemount, Dakota County, Minnesota. The work was performed for the MnDOT and the Minnesota Valley Transit Authority for the proposed Rosemount Park and Ride Facility. The investigation included geophysical survey of the property by LBG's contractor, Archaeo-Physics, LLC. No archaeological deposits were found that related to the early history of Rosemount (ca 1866 to 1890) or to any Pre-contact or Contact period Native American groups. A trash midden dating to about 1920 to 1944 and a modern structural debris burning location dating to about 2007 were identified. LBG recommends that Site 21DK0085 be considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria. LBG recommends no additional archaeological investigations for Lots 4 and 5 of Block 5 for the proposed construction project area as it is currently planned. This recommendation does not necessarily reflect the determination of the MnDOT Cultural Resources Unit.

Varilek, Tylia and Laurie Ollila (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1Q631, Eagan, Dakota County, Minnesota - T 27N, R 23W, S 27*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Eagan, Minnesota. The project will consist of the collocation of antennae and a lightning rod upon an existing transmission line tower, Xcel Tower #153, and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets, an H-frame electrical enclosure, and a hand hole within a 15-by-20-foot lease corridor located approximately 10 feet west of the aforementioned existing tower. Summit excavated a total of three shovel tests within the project area. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological survey. Shovel testing revealed fairly intact soil horizons. All shovel tests were negative for cultural materials. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effort for this project.

## Douglas

Mulholland, Stephen and Susan Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on Bridge L0202 on Mill Pond Road, S.A.P. 021-599-018, Douglas County, MN: Final Report*

The Douglas County Public Works Department contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the replacement of Bridge L0202 and the approaches on Mill Pond Road in Millerville Township of Douglas County, Minnesota. On May 8, 2012, personnel from DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. A walkover examination of the entire APE was conducted on transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. A total of nine shovel tests were attempted within the APE in areas that exhibited minimal evidence of surficial disturbance. However, in all instances, significant subsurface disturbance was observed within the shovel test. The results of the shovel testing attempts were negative with all tests exhibiting evidence of subsurface disturbances. The walkover examination was also negative. No evidence of the Dobmeyer Mil remains at the project location. The mill's structural elements have been removed. Based on the absence of archaeological sites or any remnants of historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Brophy and Rune Stone Parks Expansion Project, Douglas County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for the new land acquisition parcels in the Lake Brophy and Kensington Rune Stone Parks in Douglas County, Minnesota. The survey included walkover and shovel testing in both parks and metal detector survey of a possible settler's road in Kensington Rune Stone Park. The project areas were examined by pedestrian walkover and by a total of 181 shovel tests at selected high probability locations within the project APEs. A total of four sites were identified within the APE parcels, three in Lake Brophy Park (21DL0149, 21DL0150 and 21DL0151) and one in Kensington Rune Stone Park (21DL0152). Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that all four sites be avoided and not included in any planned disturbance activities. If the sites can be avoided then a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and no additional archaeological work is needed. If the sites cannot be avoided, then Phase II evaluation is recommended.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Rune Stone Park Improvement Project, Douglas County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for a proposed park improvement project in Kensington Rune Stone Park, Douglas County, Minnesota. The survey included walkover and shovel testing in portions of Kensington Rune Stone Park. The project areas were examined by pedestrian walkover and by a total of 14 shovel tests at selected high probability locations within the project APE. No sites were identified within the APE in Kensington Rune Stone Park. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Sommer, Lawrence (2012)

*Dobmeyer Mill, Evaluation of Historic Properties Millerville Vicinity, Douglas County, Minnesota*

The Douglas County Public Works Department proposes to replace existing County Bridge number L0202 that dates from 1915 with a concrete box culvert structure. The county also plans to undertake related work on a water control structure. The Dobmeyer mill site is adjacent to the bridge that is to be replaced. The purpose of this study is to conduct a historical and architectural survey of the Dobmeyer flour mill site and evaluate its

potential for listing in the NRHP. The Dobmeyer mill no longer exists. The mill structure was removed sometime during the late 1990s. The site of the former mill has been covered with sand and gravel, and it is unclear if any buried foundation elements are present. A cut in the bank of the river possibly indicates were the sluiceway from the mill pond emptied back into the river. There is no visible surface evidence remaining of the former Dobmeyer mill. Subsurface investigations were not included in this project. The Dobmeyer mill is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

## Fillmore

Arzigian, Constance (2011)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Lost Creek, Fillmore County, Minnesota*

This letter reports on archaeological field investigations along Lost Creek, Fillmore County, Minnesota, in preparation for trout stream habitat improvements. The work was done for McGhie and Betts, Inc., Rochester, Minnesota by Constance Arzigian, research archaeologist with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The fieldwork was done on June 28, 2011. A stretch of creek approximately one-half mile long will have habitat improvements, including clearing vegetation, riprap where needed, and shoreline stabilization. Field survey consisted of surface reconnaissance along the stream bank examining all exposed stream bank cuts, as well as surface survey along the margin of the agricultural fields that bordered the creek. No cultural materials were identified. Sediments all appear to be recent alluvium, as also indicated by the soil borings. No cultural resources were identified along the creek, either in the banks or on the surface of the cultivated fields. The low-lying nature of the landscape setting and the presence of over one meter of recent alluvium suggest that there is a low probability of having prehistoric materials within the zone of sediments to be impacted by the habitat improvement activities. The low-lying nature of the landscape along the creek, and the change in course of the stream since 1874 both suggest that a reported mill is located somewhere to the north of the current stream boundaries. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

## Goodhue

Arzigian, Constance (2011)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Hay Creek, Goodhue County, for Trout Unlimited Sponsored Habitat*

This letter reports on archeological investigations within five places along Hay Creek, Goodhue County, Minnesota, for habitat improvements, sponsored by Trout Unlimited. The work was done for McGhie and Betts, Inc., Rochester, Minnesota, by Constance Arzigian, research archaeologist with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will include a 5500 foot long reach with four additional spots further downstream along Hay Creek. Work to be done includes shaping the banks, removing tree stumps, and adding rock and soil along the slopes to stabilize them. Field survey was conducted on August 17, 2011 by Arzigian. Arzigian walked the length of the project area with the edge of the cornfield to see if any cultural material was exposed on the surface by plowing and to verify the absence of earthworks including possible mounds or other features. Periodic checks of the weed band and the bank margin, and soil probes, confirmed that the whole length of the project area has recent alluvium that extends from the current bank back to nearly the edge of the cornfield. No cultural material was observed along the project area except a railroad grade that will not be affected by the project. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. The proposed work will impact only recent alluvial deposits. The low-lying nature of the deposits and the evidence of stream migration and continual erosion suggest that no cultural resources would be likely to have survived, if they had ever been present. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Halvorsen, Peer (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the CSAH 24 - Southeast Collector Project, Goodhue County, Minnesota*

During September and October of 2012, The 106 Group Ltd. Conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation for the CSAH 24 - Southeast Collector project. The proposed project consists of construction of an approximately 1.3 mile long roadway from the TH 52/CSAH 24 interchange to CSAH 25, as well as improvements to an approximately 0.25 mile long segment of 318th Street near Cannon Falls, Minnesota. This survey was conducted under contract with SRF Consulting Group, Inc. on behalf of Goodhue County. In April of 2012, the 106 Group completed an archaeological assessment for the project and identified one area of precontact archaeological potential and two areas of post- contact archaeological potential. This archaeological investigation focused on the three areas of archaeological potential identified during the assessment. A Phase I archaeological field survey of the approximately 11 acres of area of precontact archaeological potential within the APE was completed to identify any intact archeological sites within the construction limits of the project area. During the Phase I archaeological investigation, there were no previously recorded sites and no new sites uncovered during field survey. In addition, property-specific research indicated that the areas of post-contact archeological potential did not possess any further potential for significant post-contact archaeological resources. Therefore, no additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the project as currently planned.

Schirmer, Ronald C. (2012)

*Draft Report of Activities Conducted Under Minnesota Archaeological Survey License 10-46, Summer 2010*

The research briefly reported here was conducted in May and June of 2010 during the summer Minnesota State University - Mankato archaeological field school taught by the author. The field school is part of an ongoing effort to not only expand our knowledge of existing sites, but also to document previously unrecorded sties in the Red Wing area. To that end, alternate years focus either on intensive study (mostly at the Silvernale village, 21GD0003) or broad scale survey and limited testing in areas that have either not been studied at all or that have been inadequately examined. The focus area of the 2010 work was the Spring Creek Valley. We examined as many areas as we could, given both time and landowner permission. Additional work was also undertaken at the McClelland site (21GD0258), which had been first documented during the 2008 field school. Blufflines were examined for the presence of mounds/cairns, and the valley floor (in cultivated areas) for the presence of other kinds of sites.

Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer (2012)

*Pre-Evaluation Study for Archaeological Potential for the Trunk Highway 63 Red Wing Bridge Project, Goodhue County, Minnesota, and Pierce County, Wisconsin*

In 2011 and 2012, Two Pines Resource group, LLC completed a pre-evaluation study for archaeological potential for the Trunk Highway 63 Red Wing Bridge Project in Goodhue County, Minnesota and Pierce County, Wisconsin. This work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Department of Transportation Cultural Resources Unit. The proposed project includes the replacement and/or rehabilitation of the TH 63 Bridge over the Mississippi River at Red Wing. Drs. Michelle Terrell and Andrea Vermeer served as co-Principal Investigators. Separate reports were prepared for the architectural history and geomorphological studies performed for this project. The purpose of the study was to identify those portions of the project's APE that have the potential to contain intact archeological resources in order to provide a guide for future archaeological investigations once the final scope of the bridge project has been determined. For purposes of this study, the APE was divided into five sub-areas based on its land-use history: North of the River, Levee, Downtown Commercial, East Red Wing Residential and Barn Bluff. The study included an intensive literature review of primary and secondary sources, as well as field testing through coring to identify intact deposits within the potential to contain archaeological resources, which in some cases confirmed the presence of archaeological features (21GDbi, 21GDbj, and 21GDbk). Based on the results of the study, portions of each sub-area were determined to have low potential for containing intact archaeological resources, but much of the tested APE was found to have moderate to high potential for containing archaeological resources dating to the precontact, contact, and/or historical periods. It is recommended that additional archaeological work be conducted in any areas of moderate, high or unknown archaeological potential where subsurface impacts from the TH 63 Red Wing Bridge Project will occur. The Barn Bluff sub-area contains earthworks/mounds associated with 21GD0015, which are protected under the Private Cemeteries Act. Due to the presence of this mound group, tribal consultation and project coordination with the OSA to address potential direct and indirect effects are needed. While Barn Bluff is already individually listed on the National Register, due to the documentation during the study of a Dakota tradition associated with Barn Bluff, it is recommended that tribal consultation include discussion of whether Barn Bluff should also be evaluated as a TCP.

## Hennepin

Doperalski, Mark (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Harriet Regional Parks Improvements Project, William Berry Park and Beard's Plaisance, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

On July 23, 2011, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the Lake Harriet Parks Improvements Project. The proposed project consists of the renovation of existing playground facilities and picnic areas as well as the addition of walkways within William Berry Park and Beard's Plaisance. 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. The archeological survey area included approximately 1.8 acres. Andrew Bielakowski, served as Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey two new archaeological sites were identified. Site 21HE0349, a multi-component subsurface site, was identified within the Beard's Plaisance portion of the project area and Site 21HE0395, a post-contact subsurface site, was identified within the William Berry Park portion of the project area. The single lithic flake identified at 21HE0349 is viewed as a precontact isolate and is recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additionally, it is unlikely that the post-contact artifact deposits identified at 21HE0349 and 21HE0395 would be able to provide significant new information regarding the history of the parks or the historical use of the parks' facilities that has not already been gleaned from archival research. Furthermore, the archaeological deposits within the known portions of both sites are highly disturbed due to more recent recreational activities and park renovations. Therefore, The 106 Group recommends that the portions of sites 21HE0394 and 21HE0395 that reside within the current project area be considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No additional archaeological work is recommended at the sites prior to construction.

Gronhovd, Amanda and Kent Bakken (2010)

*Dig In! at Mill Ruins Park, 2006 and 2007 Public Archaeology Program at Mill Ruins Park, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

In 2003 the Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board (MPRB) commissioned a feasibility study to determine if they could incorporate formal archaeological investigations into their public interpretive program at Mill Ruins Park. Between 2003 and 2006 program details and funding opportunities were examined. In 2006, MPRB staff secured grants from the St. Anthony Fall Heritage Board, Save our History: The History Channel, and the Mississippi River Fund to launch Dig In! at Mill Ruins Park. Only the Mississippi River Fund continued its support of the dig in 2007. The Dig In! at Mill Ruins Park public archaeology program allowed school groups and summer camps, as well as the general public to help archeologists excavate at the Cataract Mill Complex (21HE0367). Archaeologists and trained Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board Naturalists supervised the excavations which ran from April through October 2006, and again from May through October 2007. Twenty-one one by one meter test units were excavated during the program, resulting in the recovery of over 7,700 artifacts.

Jerve, Joelle and Laurie Ollila (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1P176, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota - T 29N, R 24W, S 28*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 110-foot-tall monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 30-by-40-foot lease area. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact and historical-archaeological resources. Based, however, on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects.

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1O757, Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota - T118N, R 22W, S 15*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Plymouth, Minnesota. The project will consist of the collocation of antennae and lightning rods upon an existing transmission tower, Xcel Tower #202, and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 15-by-20-foot lease area located approximately 12 feet south of the existing tower. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archaeological resources and low potential to contain historical-archaeological resources. Based, however, on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects.

Jerve, Joelle, Laurie Ollila, and Renee L. Hutter (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1O0754, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota - T 29N, R 21W, S 11*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 100-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets, an H-frame, three bollards, and an electric meter and disconnect within a 50-by-60-foot lease area. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archeological resources and low potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. Based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects. One NRHP-eligible architectural history property (Dovre Hall, HE-MPC-2030) is located within the APE for visual effects. From this potential viewing location, the proposed telecommunications tower would not be visible. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Lake Minnetonka Survey 1 Report*

The majority of Lake Minnetonka is in Hennepin County, with a small portion of its southwest edge crossing into Carver County. MHM received a private donation in September 2011 and a Minnesota Historical and Cultural Grant in November 2011 to conduct a side and down imaging sonar survey of Lower Lake Minnetonka and Crystal Bay in the Upper Lake in Hennepin County. Prior to this survey, only six wrecks were widely known. Of these, the OSA recognized only one of these wrecks a nautical archaeological site - the streetcar steamboat White Bear (21HE0281). Through the Lake Minnetonka Survey 1 Project (LMS-1), MHM has identified three additional wreck sites in Lower Lake Minnetonka (21HE00400, 21HE0401 and 21HE0404), the steamboat pier and remains on Big Island as an archaeological site (21HE0402), and completed the Minnesota archaeological site forms necessary to recognize the five previously know sites with state site numbers (21HE0396, 21HE0397, 21HE0398, 21HE0399 and 21HE0403). Further, MHM has located additional wreck sites that require further research to determine if they qualify for a site number, other anomalies that are probable and possible wrecks, and anomalies that may represent maritime infrastructure or even sunken fish houses.

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota Lake Minnetonka Survey 2 Report*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) conducted side and down-imaging sonar surveys of Lower Lake Minnetonka and the Upper Lake's Crystal Bay in September and November 2011. In May 2012, MHM surveyed the remaining portions of Upper Lake Minnetonka. With the completion of the Lake Minnetonka Survey 2 Project, Lake Minnetonka is the only body of water within the borders of Minnesota to have been completely surveyed for submerged archeological resources. Prior to this survey, nine wrecks have been identified as nautical archaeological sites in Lower Lake Minnetonka and the steamboat pier, amusement park, and veteran's camp remains on Big Island were also recognized as an archaeological site. This report presents the findings of the Upper Lake Minnetonka survey and includes a brief history of this lesser-studied part of the Lake.

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

See Carver County.

Ollila, Laurie (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review Amendment for T-Mobile Project No. A1O0996, (2010 Clearwire Project No. MN-MSP0345), Maple Grove Hennepin County, Minnesota - T 119N, R 22W, S 17*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Maple Grove, Minnesota. This tower site was relocated approximately 200 feet to the west of the area covered by the original cultural resources review in 2010. The project will consist of the construction of a 90-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower as well as the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets within a 15-by-15-foot-high lease area. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archaeological resources and low potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. Based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2011)

*Archaeological Investigation of the John Orth Brewing Company (21HE318), City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County,*

### *Minnesota*

In May of 2006, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC performed an archaeological investigation within the boundary of the John Orth Brewing Company site (21HE0318) in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Archaeological site 21HE0318 (John Orth Brewing Company, 1850-1890) is located within the boundaries of the Minneapolis Brewing company Historic District and is recognized as a contributing element to the district. The 2006 archaeological investigations indicated that the Grain Belt Marshall Street study area contains portions of 21HE0318, namely the remains of the John Orth Brewing Company's main brewery complex, which exhibit excellent archaeological integrity and preservation in keeping with a site that has been capped since its demolition. Not only are the foundations of the brewery complex well preserved, but the presence of in situ structural materials, artifacts, and kiln deposits were also noted. Intact soils and living surfaces were also documented proximate to the remains of the building. Furthermore, these findings combined with historical research suggest that the entirety of the study area has the potential to contain significant intact archeological features and deposits associated with the brewery. Per the SHPO, "project development in this area should avoid impacting the historical elements of this site".

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lyndale Avenue Bridge Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

In September of 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey in anticipation of improvements to the Lyndale Avenue Bridge in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Hennepin County Transportation Department. Fieldwork revealed that deep deposits of fill have been placed within the project area. Artifacts contained within the fill are consistent in age with the 1891 construction date of the stone arch bridge and the associated fill episode that occurred at that time to raise the roadbed 11 feet. Shovel tests to the east and west of the bridge and proximate to the proposed trail connections revealed an identical stratigraphic profile. Based on these findings, no additional archaeological work is recommended other than the implementation of the Archaeological Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan for the Lyndale Avenue Bridge Crossing during construction per the MOA.

### *Archaeological Construction Monitoring for the Lyndale Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

In February of 2012, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC conducted archaeological construction monitoring during demolition and grading activities for the replacement of the Lyndale Avenue Bridge over Minnehaha Creek in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Hennepin County Highway Transportation Department. During archaeological construction monitoring for the Lyndale Avenue Bridge project, no evidence for the former Richland Mill or related resources was encountered. However, the north and south masonry abutments of the 1867 bridge that carried Lyndale Avenue over Minnehaha Creek were unexpectedly discovered during construction. Although the former span was removed at the time the stone arch bridge was constructed in 1892, the surviving masonry bridge abutments have the potential to provide information about engineering of the earlier bridge for which there are no known photographs or detailed construction specifications. For these reasons, the abutments of the pre-1892 bridge have the potential to be eligible under Criterion D. However, given the loss of the upper portions of the abutments where significant information regarding bridge attachments would have been present, together with the loss of the facing stones and portions of the abutments as evidenced in the north a abutment, and the removal of most of the south abutment, the 1867 bridge abutments are recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register as they no longer retain sufficient integrity of materials to answer important research questions. Furthermore, whatever information potential any exposed portions of the abutments may provide will be exhausted in the course of the documentation during construction monitoring. The SHPO has concurred with this recommendation.

## Vermeer, Andrea C. (2012)

### *Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Wirth Lake Area Improvements Project, Golden Valley, Hennepin County, Minnesota*

In November of 2010 and September of 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed Phase I and II archaeological investigations in advance of improvements to the Wirth Lake Area within Theodore Wirth Regional Park. The Minneapolis Park & Recreation Board contracted with Two Pines to complete a Phase I survey of the project's APE to identify within the APE any archaeological resources that are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, as well as subsequent Phase II evaluation to characterize and determine the NRHP eligibility of 21HE0407 (Germania Brewery site). Dr. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for the investigations. The Phase I investigation included literature review and field survey components. One possible precontact archaeological site, consisting of a single piece of possible lithic shatter, was identified during the survey. Because this piece could not be confirmed as cultural and occurred in isolation, it was not designated as an archaeological site, and no further archeological work is recommended in relation to this find based on current project plans. Should, however, plans for the trail near the location of the find change, additional Phase I survey would be recommended to identify any precontact archaeological resources that might be present in the new alignment. The Phase I investigation additionally identified three historical-archaeological sites, 21HE0405 (Keegan/Schell Farmstead), 21HE0406 (Heckrich's Saloon), and 21HE0407 (Germania Brewery). The portion of 21HE0405 within the APE did not provide enough information to make an assessment of potential NRHP eligibility. The MPRB, however, has revised plans for the trail through 21HE0405 to avoid the site. Site 21HE0406 is recommended as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, but as it is well below the depth of proposed construction activities, it is recommended that the proposed project will have no effect on the site. Site 21HE0407 is an industrial/recreational site associated with the Germania brewery, a predecessor of one of Minnesota's most important brewing companies, the Minneapolis Brewing Company/Grain Belt Brewing Company. The site represents the early commercial brewing industry of Minneapolis, which was dominated by Germanic peoples, and the associated Germanic recreational institution of the summer garden. For these reasons, it meets NRHP Criterion A. Site 21HE0407 has the ability to shed light on the operations of the Germania brewery, which is the least documented predecessor of the Minneapolis Brewing Company, and on the lifeways of Germanic peoples, as well as the level to which they were adopted by non-Germanic summer garden visitors during a time of increasing ethnic group interactions. Site 21HE0407 therefore meets NRHP Criterion D. The site additionally has excellent integrity to convey its significance under these criteria Site 21HE0407 is therefore recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## Hubbard

Gronhovd, Amanda (2011)

*Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) Communication Tower Project, TEC 398 - Kabekona, Hendrickson Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) owns, builds, operates and maintains the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) system. For tower sites identified in 2011, Two Pines Resource Group (Two Pines) has been contracted to review the proposed tower locations for possible effects (if any) on historic properties and to conduct related communication with interested Tribes and the Minnesota SHPO. In December 2011, Two Pines completed a Phase I archaeological survey of proposed tower TEC 398 - Kabekona in Hendrickson Township, Hubbard County, Minnesota. A the request of the SHPO, the tower site was surveyed for potential historical-period resources related to an existing Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) fire tower. The work was overseen by MnDOT's Cultural resource Unit. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for TEC 398 - Kabekona, no archaeological resources were identified within the project's APE. Based on these findings, no additional archaeological fieldwork is recommended for the proposed communication tower.

## Isanti

Blondo, Steven J. (2012)

*An Archaeological Survey for the Isanti County Springvale Park Proposed Improvements Project, Isanti County, Minnesota*

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained March 12, 2012 to conduct archaeological field testing within the Isanti County Springvale Park area. The recreational park is located on 211 acres within Isanti County, Minnesota. Portions of the project were determined to have moderate potential for archaeological resources. Testing was conducted as requested by the Minnesota SHPO as a condition to a Minnesota Clean Water, Land and Legacy Act Grant, administered by the DNR. Fieldwork was conducted within the APE. Pedestrian survey of the parcel was supplemented by subsurface testing. No cultural materials were identified during the course of the project. No further archeological work is recommended.

## Itasca

Eigenberger, Erika (2011)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Areas WAI, WAH, and Guy Box at Structure 82 for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids 230 kV line, Itasca County, MN*

A shift in the alignment of the proposed alignment for the High Voltage Transmission Line Between Bemidji and Grand Rapids in the Wilton to Cass Lake segment resulted in the need for additional archaeological survey. HDR was directed to complete Phase I cultural survey of this shift to the ROW locations at WAI, WAH and the Guy Box at Structure 82. This letter report presents the results of the 2011 Phase I archeological survey of Areas WAI, WAH and Guy Box Structure 82, completed on October 13, 2011. The 125 foot project ROW was surveyed by pedestrian survey, consisting of linear transects spaced at 10-15 m intervals, examining the ground surface for archaeological and historical materials, features, and structures. Shovel testing was not completed during this survey as no appropriate locations were identified. All areas were negative for cultural resources and additional survey is not recommended. We recommend that Project ground-disturbing activities may commence at Areas WAI, WAH, and the Guy Box at Structure 82.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2011)

*Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

*Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluations for the Bemidji to Grand Rapids Transmission Line, Beltrami, Hubbard, and Itasca Counties Minnesota: Addendum II*

See Beltrami County.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archeological Survey of a Portion of CSAH 45, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the grading and reconstruction of CSAH 45 from 500 feet west of the Horseshoe Lake Road east to where the pavement starts, approximately 1.4 miles, in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE is 200 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 45 and includes right-of-way property owned by Itasca County and areas under private ownership. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE were negative. Based on the results of the Phase I

survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of Bridge 7119 on CSAH 14, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of Bridge 7119 on CSAH 14 between 500 feet north and south of the crossing over the Big Fork River in Itasca County, Minnesota. The APE is 100 feet on either side of the existing center line of CSAH 14 and includes the right-of-way on property owned by Itasca County, Chippewa National Forest lands, and areas under private ownership. Two previously reported sites, 21IC0254 and 21ICafm, are recorded near the project area but not within the project APE. Walkover and shovel testing survey of the project APE was negative. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of Bridge 7003 on CSAH 14, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of Bridge 7003 on CSAH 15 between 500 feet west and east of the crossing over the Big Fork River in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE is 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 14 and includes right-of-way property owned by Itasca County and areas under private ownership. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover and shovel testing survey of the project APE was negative. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of the CSAH 22 Bridge, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of the CSAH 22 Bridge between 500 feet east and west of the crossing over the Bear River in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE is 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 22 and includes right-of-way property owned by Itasca County, and areas under private ownership. No archaeological sites were previously reported within or near the project APE. Walkover and shovel testing survey of the project APE was negative. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archeological work is needed.

### *Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of Bridge 7025 on CSAH 14, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of Bridge 7025 on CSAH 14 between 500 feet north and south of the crossing over the Fletcher Creek in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE was initially set at 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 14 and included property owned by Itasca County, Chippewa National Forest lands, and areas under private ownership. This APE was later modified to 50 feet to either side of the centerline. Two previously reported sites, 21IC0254 and 21ICafm, are recorded near the project area but not within the project APE. Walkover survey was negative but shovel testing identified one new site 21IC0399 in the northwestern quadrant of the APE. This site consists of one positive shovel test containing 2 pieces of lithic debitage. All other tests around the positive hole were negative. The revision of the APE width from 100 to 50 feet removed the site from the proposed impact zone. Based on the revision of the width parameters of the APE, the site is excluded from adverse impacts from the proposed undertaking; it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for the project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed. However, this recommendation is contingent on the APE remaining at the approximate 50 feet from centerline in the area of the site. If the impact area is increased to over 70 feet, then a Phase II evaluation will be needed for site 21IC0399.

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Replacement of the CSAH 4 Bridge, Itasca County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the reconstruction of the CSAH 4 Bridge between 500 feet east and west of the crossing over Spring Lake Creek in Itasca County, Minnesota. The project APE is 100 feet to either side of the existing centerline of CSAH 4 and includes right-of-way on property owned by Itasca County, Chippewa National Forest lands and areas under private ownership. No previously reported sites are recorded in or near the project area but three historic structures (two perhaps removed or collapsed) are recorded in the SHPO database. Walkover and shovel testing survey of the project APE was negative. Based on the results of the Phase I survey it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination for this project is warranted and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

## Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2011)

### *Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County.

### *Phase II Archaeological Testing of 21IC0385 and 21IC0386 for the Itasca County Bridge No. 7006 Replacement Project in Itasca County, Minnesota*

At the request of the Itasca County Highway Department, the Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, conducted Phase II evaluations of sites 21IC0385 and 21IC0386. The sites were identified during Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed CSH 4 Bridge (No. 7006) replacement in 2010 on both banks of the Bowstring River in the community of Oslund, Minnesota. Site 21IC0385 consists of an early to late Woodland period habitation and historic site with burials on the west side of the Bowstring River between Little Sand Lake and Rice Lake. The full extent of the site has not been defined due to the confinement of testing to within the proposed construction limits. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of three 1x1 meter square formal units in concentration areas identified during Phase I shovel testing. A local landowner provided historical information about the Anchor Inn Lodge and Ojibwe burials very close to, or possibly within, the impact area. Site 21IC0386 consists of an early to late Woodland period habitation site on the east site of the Bowstring River. The full extent of the site has not been defined due to the confinement of testing to within the proposed construction limits. Phase II testing consisted of the excavation of three 1x1 meter square formal units in areas identified during Phase I shovel testing. Phase II testing of these sites determined that, despite some disturbance from prior bridge construction, they both retain stratigraphic integrity and they retain a large number and variety of artifacts contained within intact midden deposits. The artifact assemblages are dominated by ceramics and fauna with sparse lithics represented largely by microdebitage. Numerous lithic

material types are present, the majority of which are locally available. Ceramic types include Brainerd, Laurel, Blackduck, and Sandy Lake Wares, indicating a long term occupation. One lanceolate projectile point base similar to a Midland/Plainview point (Paleoinidan) was also recovered from site 21IC0385, though its significance has yet to be determined due to its association with Woodland period deposits. Both sites appear to meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D. While much is know about the Woodland period in the region, the sites still hold the potential to provide additional valuable information related to the prehistory of the region. Of particular interest is the presence of ceramics that do not conform to any of the currently defined types. It is therefore recommended that these sites be avoided during the proposed undertaking; if avoidance is not feasible or practical, it is recommended that Phase III mitigations be conducted prior to the undertaking of the project.

Wells, Colleen R. (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Eight Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota*

See Beltrami County

## Koochiching

Justin, Michael A. (2011)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Proposed Replacement of Bridge 4677 on TH 65 over Prairie Creek, Koochiching County, Minnesota*

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) was tasked by the MnDOT under Agreement No. 98698, to complete archaeological field investigations for planned Bridge No. 4677 replacement and roadway improvements that include purchase of a 100-foot right-of-way on each side of the bridge along the north-south section line. The project falls completely within the boundaries of the Nett Lake Indian reservation. MnDOT contracted with HDR to provide an archaeological inventory of the areas within the project boundaries that have the highest potential for buried cultural materials. The APE for the project includes the area within 200 feet north and south of the existing bridge on either side of TH 65, and the 100 feet east and west of the roadway. One structure recorded in the SHPO inventory within the APE is Bridge 4677, the subject of this replacement project. The bridge is a timber deck, steel span built in 1940 and does not appear on the MnDOT list of historic bridges. Because of issues connected with getting landowner survey permission only the area along the east side of TH 65 extending south and slightly north of the in-place bridge was investigated. Pedestrian and subsurface investigations of the APE for the proposed project did not identify any historic property, other than the bridge itself, which, according to SHPO, does not meet the eligibility requirements for nomination to the NRHP. HDR recommends a No Historic Property finding for this project.

Mulholland, Stephen and Susan Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Investigations of T.H. 11 and Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Sites 21KC0122 and 21KC0124, Koochiching County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for S.P. 3604-72, a proposed bedrock gravel source on the west side of TH 11 south of the city of Indus in Koochiching County, Minnesota. The project APE is an approximate 21.2 acre parcel. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE identified four pre-Contact sites: 21KC0121, 21KC0122, 21KC0123 and 21KC0124. The base of an Agate Basin-like Late Paleoindian projectile point was recovered from one of two positive shovel tests on site 21KC0124 and a possible hunting blind constructed out of cobbles/boulders was identified at site 21KC0122. Sites 21KC0121 and 21KC0123 were each identified by a single positive shovel test with one piece of debitage recovered in each test hole. Based on Phase I survey results, Phase II evaluations were recommended for sites 21KC0122 and 21KC0124. Sites 21KC0121 and 21KC0123 were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional archaeological investigations would be needed on either site. The Phase II evaluation of site 21KC0122 consisted of one unit placed within the possible hunting blind. The evaluation recovered no cultural materials nor were any patterns evidenced by the dense rock mass encountered during the excavation. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. It is recommended that no additional archaeological work be conducted at the site. The Phase II evaluation of site 21KC0124 consisted of three 1 meter square units placed near the positive shovel tests. Unit A produced a Knife Lake siltstone knife, a quartz arrow point, and numerous pieces of debitage smaller than the one-quarter inch hardware cloth used to screen the sediments. The knife was recovered from the same approximate depth as the base of the Late Paleoindian projectile point. Evidence of vertical separation between the arrow point and the Late Paleoindian artifacts appear to be present. Unit B was negative; no cultural materials were recovered. Unit C had a similar size range for the lithic debris. In addition to the small sized debitage, one possible projectile point, extensively reworked, was recovered from Unit C. No ceramics or faunal elements were recovered during the excavations. The results suggest a hunting camp where refurbishing, replacement, and retooling of existing equipment was occurring. The site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP. If avoidance is not possible then mitigation of the site is recommended.

## Lake

George, Douglas C. and David S. Radford (2012)

*Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for a Ski Trail Bridge Replacement Project, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program of the Minnesota Historical Society conducted a cultural resource reconnaissance survey for a ski trail bridge replacement over Split Rock Creek in Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota. The project involves removal of footings and remaining pieces of the old ski trail bridge that was swept away by floods during periods of extensive rains in 2009 and construction of an aluminum box culvert. The project will also involve realignment of a section of the existing trail that is located on the Merrill Grade Trail, a remnant of the Split Rock & Northern Railroad Company that was used to take timber out of the area for the Split Rock

Lumber Company from 1900-1906. In addition to the railroad grad, the reconnaissance survey identified the presence of a tin can dump associated with an earthen berm and 13 large, upright timber piling that are the remains of a wooden trestle, which crossed Split Rock Creek. The tin can dump, earthen berm, and trestle timbers together comprise the newly defined Split Rock & Northern Railroad Trestle Camp site (21LA0556) within Split Rock Lighthouse State Park. The Split Rock & Northern Railroad Trestle Camp site and the 2.3 miles of Split Rock and Northern Railroad grade that have been documented in Split Rock Lighthouse State Park are recommended as being significant cultural resources within the contexts of Northern Minnesota Lumbering (1870-1930s) and Commercial Logging in Minnesota (1837-1940s). Because of this, they are recommended as being considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The propose ski trail bridge replacement will have no effect on the Split Rock & Northern Railroad Trestle Camp site. Additionally, the proposed work will have no adverse effect on the Split Rock & Northern Railroad grade.

Gronhovd, Amanda (2012)

*Phase I Archeological Survey of the Potential Maturi, Nokomis and Birch Lake Shaft Sites for Twin Metals Minnesota Inc., Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota*

10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological survey of the potential Nokomis, Maturi, and Birch Lake Shaft Sites for Twin Metals Minnesota LLC in Lake and St. Louis Counties in November of 2011. Phase Ia background research was previously conducted as a separate project for these parcels in the fall of 2011. During the Phase Ia the project area was examined for recorded archeological or historic cultural resources. Historic maps, and the archaeological and historic site files and maps were examined as the Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, Office of the State Archaeologist, and the National Forest Service Offices in Duluth revealing six recorded archeological sites and three historic features within one mile of the Maturi and Nokomis parcels, and two recorded sites and one historic features within one mile of the Birch Lake parcel. The Phase I archeological survey consisted of the excavation of 42 shovel tests within the Nokomis parcel, 24 shovel tests within the Maturi parcel, and 20 shovel tests within the Birch Lake parcel. All shovel tests were placed according to the landforms and resulted in archeologists locating no archeological sites.

Hamilton, Jennifer, Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed ATV Trail, Lake County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed ATV trail in southern Lake County, Minnesota. The project area is primarily on public property managed by Lake County with 2.6 miles of the trail on federal lands. The project APE is approximately 19.3 miles in length and 15 feet wide, slightly wider for borrow sources (up to one acre), much of it on existing snowmobile trails or roads. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological or historic sites. Based on the results of the Phase I shovel testing it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination is warranted for the project and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

*Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season*

As part of the cultural resources management for the Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), monitoring was conducted on selected eligible and potentially eligible archaeological and historic sites on the shorelines of the reservoirs. Only 11 of the 13 sites that are considered eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated were monitored in 2010. One site was unavailable for a site visit as a result of camping activities and the remaining site on the biennial monitoring schedule was monitored in 2009. Visits were conducted to assess current site conditions and produce a new site map if needed or establish new datum points if needed. During each visit measurements were taken from the datum points to compare with the previous readings. From this information, recommendations on each site's monitoring status were made. Sites that had been previously evaluated and identified as not eligible for the NRHP were not visited and warrant no additional management.

Mulholland, Steven L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season*

As part of the cultural resources management for the Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), monitoring was conducted on selected eligible and potentially eligible archaeological and historic sites on the shorelines of the reservoirs. Only 7 of the 14 sites that are considered eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated were monitored in 2011. All sites are scheduled to be monitored in 2012. Visits were conducted to assess current site conditions in comparison to previous conditions. During each visit measurements were taken from previously established datum points to compare with prior reading. From this information, recommendations on each site's monitoring status were made. Sites that had been previously evaluated as not eligible for the NRHP were not visited and warrant no additional management.

## Lake of the Woods

Finney, Fred A. (2011)

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the MN02 Baudette-Wheelers Point Telecommunications Tower, Section 12, T161N, R32W, Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for an existing cell tower located northwest of Baudette in Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota. This investigation is for a submittal to the Wyandotte THPO. The principal Investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archaeology. The surveyed project area measures ca. 60 meters east-west by ca. 45 meters north-south for an existing telecommunication compound. Thus the total area surveyed is 0.27 ha. There are no standing buildings in the project area. The field investigations involved

pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and photographic documentation. The results were negative for prehistoric or historic cultural remains. Based on background research and survey results, it is recommended that the proposed project area be cleared from an archaeological perspective

## Le Sueur

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

See Carver County.

## Marshall

Harrison, Christina (2011)

*Alvarado Flood Protection Systems Upgrade Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, Alvarado, Marshall County, Minnesota*

The city of Alvarado is seeking to have its levee system certified through the National Flood Insurance Program as required by the Federal Emergency management Agency. Retained by the city to evaluate the condition of the levee and identify any needs for improvement, Barr Engineering Company (Barr) has concluded that two segments of the levee segment that closely parallels the Snake River will need to be realigned to ensure that it rests on more stable ground. In addition, some erosion damage needs to be mitigated. Retained by Barr Engineering to identify and evaluate any cultural resources that may be affected by the proposed undertaking, Archaeological Research Services (ARS) conducted a reconnaissance survey within the APE. In addition, ARS staff was asked to assess whether areas adjacent to the levee feature contain any historic above ground structures that may be physically and/or visually impacted by the proposed upgrading of the levee. Background research was conducted during the month of November, 2011. On November 9, 10 and 11, 2011, a Phase I level archaeological field survey was completed by ARS under the direction of Christina Harrison, Principal Investigator. It involved a visual inspection of a quite massive erosion exposure all along the east bank of the Snake River, the stretch where two segments of the existing levee will be realigned, where some of the previously placed levee fill will be unloaded and where two segments of the bank need to be stabilized. Results proved negative as did inspection of subsoil exposures on the eastern, formerly cultivated side of the existing levee. As the proposed levee alignments will be built just inside and very close to the existing levee and without any increase in height, the visual impact of these changes will be negligible even when viewed at close range. Considering also the fact that all above ground structures in this area are less than fifty years old and therefore fail to meet the National Register age criterion for historic structures, ARS has concluded that the proposed undertaking could not adversely impact any historic cultural resources or archaeological resources. Considering however that the original ground surface beneath the existing levee could not be inspected due to the thick overburden of levee fill, there is still some possibility that buried archaeological evidence could be exposed during levee removal and trenching for the storm sewer. Consequently, monitoring of these activities may be warranted, as determined by further consultation with the COE and SHPO.

## Mille Lacs

Florin, Frank (2012)

*Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations at Site 21ML81 for the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota (Volume I and II)*

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) contracted with Florin Cultural Resource Services, LLC to conduct artifact analysis and prepare a final report for the archaeological investigations conducted at 21ML0081 (Wigwam Bay site) for the Wigwam Bay portion of the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. The archaeological field investigations for the project were conducted under separate contracts between 2003 and 2005 by Mather Heritage Group, LLC and Soils Consulting. These investigations included Phase I survey, Phase II evaluation, Phase III data recovery, construction monitoring, and screening of soil from construction stock piles. The project is sponsored by the Corps. The archaeological investigation at 21ML0081 included 70 shovel tests and 67 excavation units. The site contains a high density and wide range of habitation artifacts, including lithic debris, stone tools, fire-cracked rock, ceramic sherds, and faunal material. Site activities include lithic reduction and stone tool production, animal/plant processing, and cooking and/or heating. Several fire hearth features were also present. Human remains recovered during excavation at Lift Station 1 prompted construction monitoring and the screening of 280 cubic yards of construction-stockpile soil at the site. Several cultural components were present at the site. These include Late Woodland, transitional Middle to Late Woodland, Early and Middle Woodland and Archaic components. Fourteen radiocarbon dates were obtained for the Woodland and Archaic components. Site 21ML0081 is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP by the Minnesota SHPO and the Mille Lacs THPO.

Jenkins, Austin, Gina Aulwes, and Kelly Wolf (2012)

*Archaeological Excavation at the Ayer House (21ML0006) Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Historical Society has proposed to conduct repairs to the Ayer house foundation which is within site 21ML0006, part of the Kathio National Historic Landmark District. Bolton & Menk, Inc., in partnership with Dr. Jeremy Nienow, RPA, conducted an archaeological excavation at the Ayer House at the Mille Lacs Indian Museum. In conducting this work, two goals were established. The investigations' primary goal was to mitigate adverse effects to the Indian School Site (21ML0006) in areas affected by the proposed improvements. The excavation's second goal was to evaluate the significance of archaeological deposits to the Ayers' occupation of the property and construction of their home in 1941. Fieldwork took place on November 9-11, 16-18, 2011 and May 21-23 and 29-31, 2012. MHS's original proposal called for 21 1x1 meter excavation units. Subsequent discussions related to the excavations' timeliness, weather, occupation related disturbances, and financial restrains reduced the units to 14. All fourteen proposed units were completed during the 2011 and 2012 field seasons. A total of 894 artifacts were collected, including 200

lithic artifacts, 178 pre-contact pottery sherds, 25 faunal specimens, and 200 metal objects including one Cracker Jack Presidential Token Coin minted from 1933 to 1934 and two pennies dated 1961 and 2006. Common ceramic surface treatments include cord-marking, cord-wrapped stick impressing, smoothing over cord-marking or cord-wrapped stick impressing, and plain. Few sherds exhibited slight incised lines, or punctation. One French gun flint and one seed bead, which represent contact period trade materials, were also recovered. Other cultural materials identified and not collected included a largely unquantified assemblage of modern debris, including wire and roofing nails, asphalt roofing debris, plastic, etc. Artifact accessioning and detailed artifact analysis will be conducted by the Minnesota Historical Society Archaeology Department pursuant to the revised Scope of Work for this project.

Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the Sher Property in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota*

On November 14, 2011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance investigation for a proposed housing development on the Mille Lacs Reservation with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator. This investigation, which was conducted for the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, involved linear pedestrian transect and supplemental shovel testing. The project area consists of a parcel containing approximately 86 acres located in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. No cultural materials or features were identified as a result of walkover survey or shovel testing within this parcel. Therefore, it is the opinion of the researchers that there will be No Effect to cultural resources resulting from the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

## Morrison

Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson (2012)

*2011 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of Training Areas K1, D, B, and Miscellaneous Additional Parcels within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota, Addendum I*

Between July 11th and November 18th, 20011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites program under the direction of Principal Investigator Thor Olmanson, conducted Phase I reconnaissance surveys in seven APEs on behalf of the Minnesota Army National Guard at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota. Approximately 5,029 acres were surveyed and 546 shovel tests were excavated during the 2011 fieldwork in these seven locations. During the course of the surveys 13 previously unknown sites were documented (21MO0339-21MO0351). Sites 21MO0340, 21MO0341, 21MO0343, 21MO0347, and 21MO0348 are prehistoric lithic scatters. Sites 21MO0342, 21MO0350 and 21MO0351 are prehistoric artifact scatters. Sites 21MO344 and 21MO0346 are prehistoric single artifact sites. Site 21MO0339 is a historic cabin site. Sites 21MO0345 and 21MO0349 are both historic homesteads. Close interval shovel testing around the single positive shovel tests that comprise 21MO0346 and 21MO0347 produced negative results for cultural resources and these two sites are not considered to offer any additional research potential. None of the remaining sites have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility and avoidance is recommended. No cultural resources were identified in the Infantry Squad Battle Course or in the Convoy Live Fire Range components and cultural resource clearance is recommended for completion of these projects. Phase I coverage of Maneuver Areas B and D has been completed and project clearance with conditional site avoidance is recommended. Some additional shovel testing will be required in Training Areas 77-80 in Maneuver Area K1 during the 2012 field season before final recommendations can be formulated. This report is an addendum to an earlier report detailing LLHSP's 2010 work at Camp Ripley.

Foss, Jacob, Thor Olmanson and Matt Mattson (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance survey of the DeParcq Woods and the Eastern Cantonment Area within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota*

Between June 13 and October 21, 2011, the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program, with Principal Investigator Thor Olmanson, conducted Phase I reconnaissance surveys in two areas (the DeParcq Woods and Eastern Cantonment Area) at Camp Ripley in Morrison County, Minnesota, at the request of the Minnesota Army National Guard. Approximately 327 acres were surveyed in these two areas, both of which were completed. During the course of the pedestrian and shovel testing surveys 13 previously unknown sites (21MO0352 through 21MO0364) were discovered and recorded, and the documentation on two previously known sites (21MO0328 and 21MO0364) was expanded/updated. Sites 21MO0328, 21MO0352, 21MO0353, 21MO0354, 21MO0356, 21MO0358, 21MO0359, 21MO0360, 21MO0361 and 21MO0363 are all prehistoric lithic scatter sites. Sites 21MO0357 and 21MO0364 are prehistoric single artifact sites. Sites 21MO0329, 21MO0355, and 21MO0362 are prehistoric artifact scatters. None of the newly recorded or previously documented sites have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. It is the opinion of the investigators that all of these sites are potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Consequently, avoidance is recommended for these sites. If this recommendation is followed then there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of undertakings within the surveyed areas. There are also two historic structures (the Camp Ripley Wall and the T.H. 115 Great Northern Spur Bridge over the Mississippi River) that have previously been determined to be eligible for nomination to the NRHP and are immediately adjacent to the DeParcq Woods APE and in Close Proximity (< 400m) to the Eastern Cantonment Area. The effects of any proposed undertakings on these structures should be considered by the SHPO.

Hamilton, Jennifer R., Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2011 Season*

As part of the cultural resource management for the Blanchard H7ydroelecrirc Project (FERC License No. 346), all eligible and potentially eligible archaeological sites on the shorelines of the reservoir are monitored for impacts. A total of 20 sites are either eligible for the NRHP or have not been evaluated. An initial site visit conducted in 2007 assessed the current condition, produced a new site map if needed, and established datum points for all sites. All 20 sites were monitored again in 2008. In 2009 only the 14 sites on the annual list were monitored. In 2010 the 14 sites on the annual list were monitored as well as s 6 from the biennial list. In 2011, most sites on the annual list were monitored as well as one on the biennial list. During each visit the sites were categorized by type and the severity of effects present. From this information, recommendations are made on

the monitoring status of each site. Of highest priority for evaluation and/or mitigation are three sties (21MO0021, 21MO0159, and 21MO0186) receiving significant impacts. All sites are scheduled to be monitored in 2012.

## Murray

Knudsen, Garrett (2011)

*Phase IA Archaeological Literature Review Survey, Stoneray Wind Project, Pipestone and Murray Counties, Minnesota*

A comprehensive literature and archive review has been completed for the proposed Stoneray Wind Project in Pipestone and Murray Counties. VES, Inc. was retained in June 2011, to assist enXcon in preparing the Minnesota Large Wind Energy Conversion System permit application. EVS has reviewed information at the Minnesota SHPO located in St. Paul, Minnesota, as well as various private databases and online sources to perform an assessment of cultural resources within and adjacent to the project area. In addition to formal site records, EVS has analyzed Century Public Land Survey (PLS) maps, Andreas maps, General Land Office (GLO) maps, Trygg maps, and historic aerial maps in order to identify potential historic-period cultural features in the project area. In September 2011, EVS Principal Investigator of Cultural Resources, Garrett Knudsen, and EVS Environmental Technician, John Howard, performed a windshield survey of the project area in order to visually assess identified sites and landforms. Based on these investigations EVS recommends a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for this project.

## Nicollet

Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammi L. Ladwig (2012)

*Archaeological Investigation for the Fort Ridgely Commissary Foundation Stabilization Project, Nicollet County, Minnesota*

In June and July of 2012, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed archaeological investigations to facilitate the assessment and stabilization of a portion of the foundation of the Commissary (NL-RID-12) at the Fort Ridgely Historic Site (21NL0008) in Nicollet County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the Minnesota Historical Society. A foundation stabilization project planned for the west wall of the original portion of the fort's Commissary necessitated the excavation of a trench to assess the condition of the building's foundation. The primary objective of the archaeological investigations were to mitigate the adverse effect the exploratory trench and any needed stabilization work may have on cultural deposits adjacent to the building. A total of nine square meters was excavated during these investigations. The archaeological investigations adjacent to the west and south walls of the Fort Ridgely Commissary revealed a series of intact strata documenting the fort's history. The precontact period occupation of the area where Fort Ridgely was constructed is attested to by a single lithic flake recovered from atop the B horizon. The A horizon of the natural soil profile contains materials relating to the fort's period of military occupation, however no ballistics or other evidence directly related to the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862 were encountered. Adjacent to the Commissary, the natural soil profile is capped by a horizon of material deposited during the 1930s when the Civilian Conservation Corps' reconstructed the building. That layer is in turn covered by fill most likely introduced during the 1970s when MHS prepared the building for use as a museum. A modern topsoil is present atop these horizons. The original builder's trench and a related posthole and postmold were also documented. Based on the presence of intact cultural layers and features adjacent to the Fort Ridgely Commissary, it is recommended that any subsurface work in the vicinity of the building that is planned for areas that have not previously undergone archaeological survey be subject to archeological investigation prior to ground disturbing activities.

## Nobles

Blondo, Steven J. (2012)

*An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Community Wind South LWECS Project, Nobles County, Minnesota*

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained to conduct archaeological field testing within the proposed Community Wind South LWECS project area. The 30 MW Project is located within Nobles County, Minnesota. Portions of the project were determined to have moderate potential for archaeological resources. Testing was conducted in anticipation of possible Section 106 involvement and in preparation of a Minnesota Public Utilities Commission site permit. Fieldwork was conducted with in the APE. Pedestrian survey of a meteorological tower and turbine locations and associated access roads and cable routes were supplemented by a windshield survey of the proposed transmission line. One small lithic scatter site (21NO0071) was identified during the course of the project. The site does not appear to be National Register eligible. No further archaeological work is recommended.

## Olmsted

Madson, Michael and Erin Salisbury (2012)

*A Phase I Archaeological Resources Inventory of the Rochester Trail Project, Olmstead County, Minnesota*

SWCA Environmental Consultants archaeologists conducted archaeological inventory of a proposed 2.5-mile corridor for the Rochester Trail project in Olmsted County, Minnesota. The inventory was comprised of a 50-foot-wide conceptual corridor, at the edge of the adjacent road and railway public right-of-way. Pedestrian reconnaissance was the primary method along the 50-foot-wide corridor. Shovel test supplemented the pedestrian survey in one area. Archaeologists inventoried approximately 15.5 acres. Three cultural resources are located within the Project area: one previously recorded segment of the Dakota, Minnesota and Eastern Railroad (OL-ROC-359), the existing Silver Creek Trail bridge (OL-HVH-005), and a newly recorded historic demolition and dump site (21OL0056). 21OL0056 likely represents the remains of demolished structures utilized by the Rochester State Hospital between approximately 1938 and 1971. The site may also have been utilized as a dump during or after that period. 21OL0056 was not evaluated as a whole for this investigation since Project plans do not call for alterations to the alignment of the existing trail approach to the Silver Creek crossing, and the Project will not impact the site outside previously disturbed areas. The Silver Creek Trail Bridge (OL-HVH-005) has been determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The project corridor crosses the DM&E Railroad, which is eligible for listing on the NRHP. While it is unlikely that the project would adversely affect the DM&E Railroad, Project Engineering review should include

proposed plans to the MnDOT CRU so they can determine the effects to the integrity and significance of the DM&E Railroad alignment.

## Otter Tail

Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford and Douglas C. George (2012)

*Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program, Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Testing of Thirteen Archaeological Sites along the Proposed Glendalough State Park Bike Trail, Glendalough State Park, Otter Tail County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey, intensive archaeological testing, and architecture/history review of the 2.7 miles long Glendalough Bike Trail project at Glendalough State Park. While the present report is considered preliminary, it is not anticipated there will be changes in management recommendations or NRHP eligibility recommendations for the archaeological sites discussed in this report. The final report will be submitted in the he summer of 2012 and will contain results of specialized studies, more thorough discussion of site testing results, and additional artifact photographs and descriptions. Sixteen newly identified archaeological sites were recorded during the archaeological reconnaissance survey and 13 of them were evaluated for the NRHP. Sites determined not eligible for the National Register include 21OT0183, 21OT0184, 21OT0187, 21OT0188, 21OT0189, 21OT0190, 21OTO192, 21OT0193, 21OT0194, 21OT0195, 21OT0196 and 21OT0197. Three sites were avoided and not evaluated including 21OT0182, 21OT0185 and 21OT0186. One site was evaluated and determined eligible for the National Register and that was 21OT0191. All of the sites have Precontact period components and most of these components are Plains Village or Woodland. Two sites have earlier components: Late Archaeic (Pelican Lake) is present at 21OT0195 and a Late Paleoindian lanceolate point base was recovered from site 21OT0185. Two sites have historic components; 21OT0183 has a former farmstead occupation and 21OT0189 has a former cabin location. The architecture/history review identified no significant architecture/history properties in the project's APE. A no properties finding is recommended for the architecture/history review.

## Pine

Mulholland, Stephen and Susan Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey Letter Report on Bridge 58533 on CSAH 40, S.A.P. 058-640-011, Pine County, MN: Final Report*

The Pine county Public Works: Highway Department contracted with the Duluth Archeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey for the replacement of Bridge 58533 and the approaches on CSAH 40 in Bremen Township of Pine County, Minnesota. The APE for the Phase I survey corridor is approximately 1500 feet of roadway along CSAH 40 and varies in width up to 100 feet to either side of the centerline. The Phase I walkover and shovel test survey of the project APE was conducted on June 18, 2012, by personnel from the Duluth Archaeology Center. Much of the APE falls within previously disturbed or water saturated areas, with the exception of the southeast quadrant. The disturbances in these areas are associated with past road and bridge construction activities and the placement of buried utilities. The result of the shovel testing was negative. No cultural artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing. The walkover examination of the exposed surface areas within the APE was also negative. No archaeological sites were identified or observed within or near the project APE. Based on the absence of archaeological sites and historic structures within or near the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

## Pipestone

Knudsen, Garrett (2011)

*Phase IA Archaeological Literature Review Survey, Stoneray Wind Project, Pipestone and Murray Counties, Minnesota*

See Murray County.

## Polk

Finney, Fred A. (2011)

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 10139771 NDGF Fosston Telecommunications Tower, Section 1, T147N R40W, Polk County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted for an existing cell tower east of Fosston in Polk County, Minnesota. This investigation is for a submittal to the Wyandotte THPO. The Principal Investigator is Fred Finney for Upper Midwest Archeology. The surveyed project area measures ca 140 meters east-west by ca 25 meters north-south for an existing telecommunication compound. Thus the total area surveyed is 0.35 ha. There are no standing buildings in the project area. The field investigations involved pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and photographic documentation. The results were negative for prehistoric or historic cultural remains. Based on background research and survey results, it is recommended that the proposed project area be cleared from an archeological perspective.

Haas, Jennifer R. and Rhiannon M. Jones (2011)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Sand Hill River Ecosystem Restoration Project Area, Polk County, Minnesota*

This document provides the results of cultural resources investigations conducted in April and May 2011 relative to the Sand Hill River Ecosystem Restoration project areas in Polk County, Minnesota. The total project area encompassed approximately 75 acres and included four disparate locations for proposed rock fill rapids at existing drop structures and nine proposed vortex rock weirs. Investigations of the project area were

conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of a comprehensive archival and literature review to identify and document previously reported architecture-historical properties, archaeological sites, and burial sites/cemeteries near to or within the project area. The second stage of investigations consisted of archaeological survey of those portions of the project area potentially affected by ground disturbing activities. Archeological survey consisted of visual inspection, close interval surface collection, soil coring and systematic shovel testing of the project areas. No archeological sites or structures of architectural/historical significance were identified within the project areas.

Jackson, Michael A. and Dennis L. Toom (2011)

*County State Aid Highway 61, 2011 Phase I Archaeological Survey, Polk County, Minnesota*

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted for a proposed road re-alignment project located in western Polk County, MN. The survey work was completed by personnel of UNDAR-West, Anthropology Research, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks (UND), on behalf of the Polk County Highway Department, Crookston, MN. The county is planning a road re-alignment project for a segment of CSAH 61. The proposed re-alignment has been necessitated by recent erosional bank collapses along the Red Lake River. The survey area encompassed a 0.5-mile long by 200-foot wide corridor. A single survey transect was walked on both the north and south sides of the new, staked road alignment. No prehistoric or historic cultural resources or artifacts were observed during the course of the survey. Construction of the proposed road re-alignment , within the limits of the surveyed area, will not impact any significant cultural resource sites. No further cultural resources work is recommended for the project area.

Toom, Dennis L., Madison L. Whitman and Megan L. Lonski (2011)

*Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Sanitary Sewer Interconnect Project: Partial, Selected Cultural Resources Survey in Polk County, Minnesota*

The city of East Grand Forks, MN, is planning to construct a pumping station and forcemain pipeline to connect their sanitary sewer system with that of Grand Forks, ND. The only part of the sewer system interconnect construction area on the Minnesota side of the Red River that had not been previously surveyed for cultural resources was a 0.08 mile long segment of forcemain pipeline and the location of the pumping station, located directly south of the existing EGF sewage disposal ponds. The MN SHPO requested that the previously unsurveyed part of the project be subjected to an intensive, pedestrian survey for cultural resources, particularly prehistoric archaeological sites. This report presents the methodology and findings of the requested cultural resources survey. No cultural sites or artifacts were identified within the surveyed portions of the APE for the previously unsurveyed part of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Sanitary Sewer Interconnect Project. It is therefore recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without the need for further cultural resources investigations. A finding of no historic properties affected is also recommended.

## Ramsey

Gronhovd, Amanda (2011)

*Phase I Archeological Investigation for the Proposed Lower Afton Trail, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

In the spring of 2011 MnDOT contracted with 10,000 Lakes Archeology to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed trail planned for north of Lower Afton Road in Ramsey County, Minnesota. The purpose of this work was to determine whether archeological sites were present within the proposed project area and, if so, were these resources potentially eligible for the NRHP. Phase I archaeological survey consisted of background research and field work. Amanda Gronhovd served as Principal Investigator and Timothy A. Tumberg assisted with the field work. The survey was conducted between June 20 and 30, 2011. The background research revealed that three archeological sites are located within one mile of the proposed project area. Two of these sites included human remains. The field work included an initial pedestrian survey of the project area followed by the excavation of 37 shovel tests. The field investigations located no previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Based on the results of the background research and fieldwork, 10,000 Lakes Archeology recommends that the project will impact no historic properties, and that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

Hutter, Renée L. and Laurie S.H. Ollila (2011)

*Diamond Products Site Historical Review*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a historic resources review and assessment for the former Diamond Products building for the Saint Paul Port Authority. Because the former Diamond Products building is located directly east of the district boundaries of the NRHP listed Lowertown Historic District, a visual assessment survey of the site in relation to the buildings within the boundaries was conducted. Summit also completed an assessment of the Project area for its potential to contain intact archaeological deposits, based on a literature search and visual assessment. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. Based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential precontact archaeological resources would remain intact. The project area is considered to have high potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. An existing historical foundation is present within the APE for direct effects, and there is potential for additional subsurface historical-archaeological resources to be present within the project area. For these reasons, if actions are proposed that will have a potential effect on the foundation, or if excavation or building demolition will take place within the project area, Summit recommends further archeological investigation of the APE for direct effects. The Lowertown Historic District is located within the APE for indirect effects. From several potential viewing locations in the district, the existing Diamond Products building is already a visual intrusion on the Lowertown Historic District, and future construction would not visually diminish the Lowertown Historic District's historic integrity. It is recommended that once conceptual designs are brought forward, studies regarding traffic, noise and lighting should be conducted to determine the effect on the Lowertown Historic District.

Jerve, Joelle and Laurie Ollila (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review Amendment for T-Mobile Project No. A1N0617 (2008 T-Mobile Project No.*

*A1N0617), Maplewood, Ramsey County, Minnesota - T 29N, R 22W, S 8*

In June of 2008, Summit Envirosolutions, Inc conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Maplewood, Minnesota. In 2011, the project plans were slightly altered and Summit conducted an additional cultural resources review for the newly proposed tower site. The project will consist of the construction of a 75-foot-high monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets and five steel bollards within a 20-by-35-foot lease area approximately 50 feet north of Trinity Baptist Church. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archaeological resources and low potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. Based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects.

Justin, Michael (2012)

*Mitigation Data Recovery Report for the University Avenue Tunnel Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

The State of Minnesota is constructing an underground service and pedestrian tunnel under University Avenue to connect the State Capitol and the north side of University Avenue. Previous construction work at the Capitol in 1999 uncovered the remains of what was then interpreted as a derrick footing used during the construction of the Minnesota State Capitol Building. This footing will be affected by the placement of the new University Avenue Tunnel. SHPO indicated they consider the derrick footing an important engineering artifact closely associated with the design and construction the National and State Register-listed Capitol building. As the current University Avenue tunnel project alignment is the only feasible option, the SHPO suggested that an archaeological data recovery to document the feature before its removal would be an appropriate measure to mitigate the effects of the proposed project upon this historically important resource. On June 25-26, archaeologists from The 106 Group Ltd. visited the project location and documented the feature (21RA0069) prior to removal. During the investigation, stone, brick, and concrete foundations for a historic structure that was located northwest of the State Capitol were documented. Additional information gathered by means of historical photographs, newspaper accounts, and observations of the remaining stone structure led the 106 Group archaeologists to re-interpret the feature. It was determined that the structure being documented was not the footing for a derrick, but actually the foundations for the machines used for cutting and shaping the marble used to build the Capitol, and a boiler housed within a shed built at that location. Photographs and measurements were taken before the stone, brick and concrete foundations were removed.

Ladwig, Jammi L., Michelle M. Terrell and Andrea C. Vermeer (2012)

*Phase I Archeological Investigations and Archaeological Monitoring for the South St. Paul Forcemain Improvement Project, Ramsey County, Minnesota*

In June and July of 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a literature search and Phase I archaeological investigations for the South St. Paul Forcemain Improvements Project in Ramsey County, Minnesota. During December of 2011, archaeological monitoring of trench excavation and construction activities also took place. The proposed project included the construction of a sewer forcemain from South St. Paul to the Metropolitan Council's Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant at Pig's Eye. According to earlier geomorphological testing conducted in the area, any archaeological resources within the APE are likely to be buried more than three feet deep and not identifiable through standard shovel testing methods. Given these constraints on traditional archaeological survey methods, 6-inch flight augers were used to sample for cultural deposits to the depth of the vertical APE (a maximum of 15 feet below surface). Subsequent to the auger testing archaeological monitoring of trench excavation and construction activities took place in the vicinity of the city of St. Paul's former Pest House. Dr. Michelle Terrell and Dr. Andrea Vermeer served as co-Principal Investigators. During the archeological investigations and monitoring for the South St. Paul forcemain Improvements project, no intact archaeological resources were identified. No additional archaeological testing is recommended.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota White Bear Lake Survey Report*

Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) conducted a side and down-imaging sonar survey of White Bear Lake in August 2012 as part of the White Bear Lake and Lake Waconia Survey (WBLLWS) Project. With the completion of the WBLLWS Project, White Bear Lake (WBL) is the third of three bodies of water within the borders of Minnesota to have been completely surveyed for submerged archaeological resources. Prior to this survey, no nautical archaeological sites or shipwrecks had been identified in White Bear Lake. This report presents the finding of the White Bear Lake portion of the WBLLWS Project and includes a maritime history of the lake. MHM noted 57 anomalies during the WBL Survey. Of these, 3 are wrecks and 21 appear to be human-made objects that warrant further investigation. The results of the Lake Waconia portion of the project can be found in MHM's Lake Waconia Survey Report.

O'Brien, Mollie (2011)

*Literature Review/archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Bruce Vento Regional Trail Bridge Construction, St. Paul, Minnesota*

Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. conducted a cultural resources literature assessment for the proposed Bruce Vento Regional Trail Bridge Construction project being proposed by the city of St. Paul. The purpose of this assessment is to describe the APE, identify previously recorded cultural resources or cultural resource surveys in proximity to the project area, and summarize the potential for undiscovered cultural resources to be present within the APE. Based on a review of available literature and borings for the proposed project, it appears that there is low to moderate potential for significant intact historical and Pre-Contact period archaeological resources to be present within the Project APE. We recommend meeting with SHPO staff to determine if archeological monitoring during sub-surface construction will provide an appropriate method for moving forward with this project. In addition, because Carver's Cave was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 2003, potential impacts to the viewshed of this historic resource should be considered through appropriate consultation with the SHPO and relevant tribal communities. No architectural history properties were

recorded in proximity to the project area, so no further work is recommended with respect to standing structures for this project.

Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells and Amanda Gronhovd (2012)

*Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21RA0062-21RA0065 within the Arden Hills Army Training Site in Ramsey County, Minnesota*

At the request of the Minnesota Army National Guard, the Heritage Sites Program, with Thor Olmanson as Principal Investigator, subcontracting with 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc., conducted Phase II testing of four archaeological sites within the Arden Hills Army Training Site in Ramsey County, Minnesota. The Arden Hills Army Training Site consists of a combination of woods and open grasslands with gently rolling hills, lakes and wetlands. Site 21RA0062 is a Pre-contact artifact scatted, and 21RA0063, 21RA0064 and 21RA0065 are historic farmsteads. All of these sites were identified during a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey in 2008 by 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. and recommended to be potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Through a combination of additional shovel testing, formal test excavation, additional research, magnetometer and metal detector testing, it was determined that 21RA0062, 21RA0063, 21RA0064 and 21RA0065 do not meet the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Aside from an open cistern at 21RA0063 and a filled cistern at 21RA00065, there are no intact buildings or structures remaining at the historic sites and the historic context has been altered with the establishment of a munitions facility in the compound and the subsequent development of the property as an Army training area. It was initially felt that site 21RA0063 may meet the eligibility requirements under Criterion A, association with a significant person (Dr. J. J. Christensen), however, the site itself does not appear to warrant preservation in place, due to a lack of intact structures at the site, a paucity of subsurface cultural materials, and the fact that the structures and former buildings at the site appear to have already been in place at the time the Christensen family occupied the premises. Documentation of the physical remnants of the site therefore appears to have exhausted its research potential. Some further potential may exist for botanical studies of the plant life that may have adapted to the area from Dr. Christensen's plants, but such research is beyond the purview of this evaluation.

## Renville

Blondo, Steven J. (2012)

*An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Expansion of Beaver Falls County, Park, Renville County, Minnesota*

Blondo Consulting, LLC was retained in March 2012 to conduct archaeological field testing within the proposed Expansion of the Renville County Beaver Falls County Park project area. The proposed expansion includes 56.22 acres within Renville County, Minnesota. Portions of the project were determined to have moderate potential for archaeological resources. Testing was conducted as requested by the Minnesota SHPO as a condition to a Minnesota Clean Water, Land and Legacy Act grant, administered by the DNR. Fieldwork was conducted within the APE. Pedestrian survey of the parcel was supplemented by subsurface testing. No cultural materials were identified during the course of the project. No further archaeological work is recommended.

## Rice

Jerve, Joelle and Laurie Ollila (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for whip Communications, LLC Project No. Mn003, Faribault, Rice County, Minnesota*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for a proposed telecommunications tower near Faribault, Minnesota. The project consists of the construction of a 195-foot-tall monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets, a generator, and utility rack within a 60-by-60 foot lease area. In additional, the project will include the creation of a 16-foot-wide access road that will extend approximately 220 feet west from Ingham Avenue to the east side of the lease area. The field survey was conducted on April 11, 2011. No new cultural resources were identified with the APE as a result of the archaeological survey. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project.

Terrell, Michelle M. (2011)

*Phase I Archeological Survey of Two Park Replacement Parcels, Northfield, Rice County, Minnesota*

In April of 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey of two parcels intended for use as replacement parkland. This work was performed under contract with the city of Northfield. The City is planning to convert portions of Sechler Park to other uses. The Phase I archeological survey consisted of background research at the SHPO; a thorough walkover of the entire project area in order to identify areas of moderate to high potential for containing intact archeological sites; and systematic shovel testing of those areas. Background research was conducted on March 30, 2011, and fieldwork was performed on April 14, 2011. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey of the parkland replacement parcels, no archeological sites were identified within the project area. No additional archeological work is recommended.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Greenway Corridor East Cannon River Trail, Northfield to Dundas, Rice County, Minnesota*

In April of 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the construction of a trail along the east side of the Cannon River from Northfield to Dundas, Rice County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with the city of Northfield. Background research was conducted on March 30, 2011, and fieldwork was performed on April 13-14, 2011. Dr. Michelle Terrell served as the Principal Investigator. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the East Cannon River Trail, no archaeological sites were identified within the project area. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

## Rock

Knudsen, Garrett (2012)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Prairie Rose Wind Project*

Prairie Rose Transmission, LLC (PRT) is proposing to develop a wind energy project consisting of turbines, associated access roads, collector lines, transmission line, sub-stations, lay-down, and operations and maintenance areas in Rock County, Minnesota, known as the Prairie Rose project. The current investigation was undertaken to meet the permit requirements of the Minnesota Department of Commerce Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Facility Permitting Staff. Although this project does not fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, archaeological investigations were requested as part of the energy permitting process. PRT retained EVS, Inc. to complete the Phase I archaeological survey of the project area. Although the transmission line continues into South Dakota, only the MN segment is considered in this report. The APE for archaeology at this level of investigation includes 2-acre areas centered on each turbine and a 100-foot buffer surrounding linear structures and areas. The archaeological field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing in those portions of the archaeology APE considered to have medium to high archaeological potential. Garrett Knudsen served as Principal Investigator for the cultural resources survey. Two archaeological sites were discovered in the course of pedestrian survey. These sites, 21RK0070 and 21RK0071, were defined by surface finds consisting of multiple lithic debitage, or non-utilized flakes. In each case, a grid of shovel tests was executed in order to determine the presence or absence of intact cultural strata. None were observed, despite the observance of periglacial soils, as those areas had been subject to modern agriculture for at least several decades and soil accumulation the area is slow. However, it is the investigator's recommendation that both sites should be avoided by the proposed construction. As a result of this recommendation, PRT has altered turbine layouts to avoid both sites. Therefore it is recommended that the proposed project be allowed to proceed as currently planned.

McClelland, Bruce R., Nathan E. Fleming and James A. Lowe (2012)

*Results of a Phase I Survey for the Lewis and Clark Regional Water System, Inc. Proposed Treated Water Pipeline Segment MN-2 and Luverne Service Line Project, Rock County, Minnesota*

TRC Environmental Corporation conducted a Phase I survey on behalf of the Lewis and Clark Regional Water System, Inc. proposed Treated Water Pipeline Segment MN-2 and Luverne Service Line project in Rock County, Minnesota. The Treated Water Pipeline Segment MN-2 and Luverne Service Line will eventually be part of the lager water distribution conduit that will provide water to towns in southwest Minnesota and northwest Iowa. James Lowe served as Principal Investigator. The fieldwork was conducted by four qualified TRC archaeologists between April 29 and May 6, 2010. The proposed project area consists of 19.2 miles of pipeline easement, a reservoir tower, and a booster station. The project area was inventoried by pairs of archaeologist walking parallel zigzag transects spaced no wider that 15 meters. The transect widths were narrowed in areas that had good potential for archeological deposits and/or less than 25% ground surface visibility. Shovel tests were excavated to 1.0 meter depths in areas that had potential to contain buried cultural deposits and/or poor ground surface visibility. Overall, 213.23 acres of private land were inventoried during the project. No new or previously recorded archeological sites or historic architectural properties were identified during the Phase I cultural resource inventory. Three geomorphological investigations were conducted in association with the current project. Cultural resource clearance is recommended for Lewis and Clark Regional Water System, Inc.'s proposed Treated Water Pipeline Segment MN-2 and Luverne Service Line project subject to stipulations. No further work is recommended.

## St. Louis

Gronhovd, Amanda (2012)

*Phase I Archeological Survey of the Potential Maturi, Nokomis and Birch Lake Shaft Sites for Twin Metals Minnesota Inc., Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota*

See Lake County.

Jerve, Joelle, Laurie Ollila and Renee L. Hutter (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1N0360, Proctor, St. Louis County, Minnesota - T 49N, R 15W, S 10*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Proctor, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 100-foot-tall monopole telecommunications tower and the installment of flex modules, a fiber interface panel, and cable ladder upon a 7-by-12-foot concrete slab located within a 50-by-50-foot lease area. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are located within the APE for direct effects. Although the APE is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archaeological sites, based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the project area. Three NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties or archaeological sites are located within the APE for visual effects. From these potential viewing locations, the proposed telecommunications tower would not be visible or blend in with existing towers within the vicinity. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, USS Essex Shipwreck Assessment 2011*

The USS Essex is the last vessel, military or commercial, that was built by the master shipbuilder Donald McKay. Essex belonged to the last class of wooden hull sail and auxiliary steam engine warships ordered by the Navy and the wreck is the only fragment of a Donald McKay-built vessel

known to exist. Maritime Heritage Minnesota (MHM) has been conducting assessment of the NRHP wreck since 2007. The amount of nautical archaeological and maritime historical information already accumulated about the site is significant, but continual monitoring of the wreck is necessary due to on-going damage that is being incurred. In September 2011, MHM spent a day taking photographs and video, and recording noticeable damage to the wreck. With this data, MHM made comparisons to older photographs of wreck sections and noted significant damage to certain areas.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider & Stephen L. Mulholland (2012)

*Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Management of the cultural resources on the St. Louis River Hydroelectric project includes monitoring of historic properties; the primary focus has been on archaeological sites on the exiting shorelines since they are most accessible and have the greatest potential for impacts. The annual site monitoring in 2011 was to have been to 34 sites total, 29 prehistoric and 5 historic. Twenty-eight sites were actually monitored. Most (26) were annual sites (22 prehistoric, 4 historic) but 2 sites were 3-year monitors (both prehistoric). One new historic site was identified in 2010 and added to the annual monitor list, but it was missed in 2011; it will be monitored in 2012. Seven additional annual sites (all prehistoric) were not monitored for various reasons. A total of 57 sites are on the monitoring list. There are 34 sites requiring annual monitors (29 prehistoric, 5 historic), 21 site requiring 3-year monitors (12 prehistoric, 9 historic) plus historic components on 2 prehistoric sites, and 2 sites requiring 5-year review (1 prehistoric, 2 historic). In 2012, all sites on the annual monitoring list need to be monitored, as well as two historic sites in category D. In addition, all sites on the 3-year monitor will need to be monitored. Other archaeological investigations are also recommended. Many sites still require evaluations to determine eligibility to the National Register. Several sites need mitigation activities to reduce current impacts. Some sites require additional survey to relocate site deposits or site boundaries. Access and land ownership issues also exist for a few sites.

Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider & Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season*

See Lake County.

Mulholland, Stephen L. (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological survey Letter Report on the Phase 4 and 5 Sections of the Lakewalk, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

The city of Duluth contracted with the Duluth Archaeology Center (DAC) to conduct a Phase I Archaeological survey for the Proposed Phase 4 and 5 segments of the Lakewalk Trail in Duluth, St. Lois County, Minnesota. On February 14, 2012, personnel from the DAC conducted the Phase I archaeological survey of the project APE. The entire APE was examined by walkover transects spaced approximately 3 meters apart. The almost total absence of snow in the APE, including the wooded areas allowed for easy access and good ground visibility. No archaeological sites were identified or observed within or near the project APE. In addition, no undisturbed ground or testable sediment was identified during the pedestrian survey. Based on the absence of archaeological sites within the project APE, no additional archaeological work is needed for this project and a determination of No Historic Properties Affected is recommended.

Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland (2012)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Granite Ridge Parcel on Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

A Phase I Reconnaissance survey was requested by Northern Lights Surveying out of Virginia, Minnesota and the Bois Forte Tribal Historic Preservation Office for the proposed Granite Ridge Development on the Pike Bay of Lake Vermilion, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The survey parcel is privately owned with private funding for the project. An initial consultation with the Bois Forte Reservation through the Tribal Historic Preservation Office was conducted prior to the survey. Pedestrian walkover survey was conducted over the project area with shovel testing at locations deemed appropriate along the shoreline. The upper benches had been disturbed by previous activities that included the construction, operation and eventual removal of a resort prior to the Phase I survey. Cultural materials were recovered from one site, 21SL1153, on lot 2 (as platted) comprising 18 artifacts from 7 positive shovel test. The positive shovel tests were located along the shoreline and on a lower bench above the shoreline on the southern shore of Pike Bay. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, therefore no determination of age or cultural affiliation can be made at this time. The area has received some disturbance from use by resort patrons. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is not possible, a Phase II evaluation consisting of a formal excavation is recommended to determine if the site is significant and eligible for the NRHP. The remaining areas of the two parcels were negative for pre-Contact materials. No indication of burials was observed in either parcel.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Restoration of a Section of Miller Creek in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed restoration of a section of Miller Creek to its original channel in Duluth, St. Louis County and the city of Duluth. The project APE consists of approximately 0.75 miles of channel restoration and associated adjacent terrain. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological or historic sites. Based on the results of the Phase I shovel testing it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination is warranted for the project and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

*Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Reconstruction of a Section of the Chester Park Ski Trail in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the proposed reconstruction of a section of the Chester Park Ski Trail in Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The project area is on property owned by the city of Duluth. The Project APE consists of a parcel approximately 150 feet by 100 feet in which the proposed trail realignment will be placed. No previously reported sites were recorded within or near the project area. Walkover and shovel testing of the project APE did not identify any archaeological or historic sites. Based on the results of the Phase I shovel testing it is recommended that a No Historic Properties Affected determination is warranted for the project and that no additional archaeological work is needed.

Mulholland, Stephen R., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland (2011)

*Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season*

See Lake County.

Mulholland, Susan C. (2012)

*Archaeological Survey of the Buzz Ryan Primitive Campsites, Boulder Lake Reservoir St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Development of a primitive campsite recreational facility was proposed by Minnesota Power for a parcel on the northeast side of Boulder Lake Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. Prehistoric materials were previously recorded in the general vicinity of this area on original waterways, particularly Boulder Creek. Although survey had previously been conducted with negative results, additional survey was conducted as per the CRM Plan for the St. Louis River Hydroelectric Project. The individual parts of the facility (five campsites, two latrines, a picnic area, and parking lot) were situated in areas that were recently logged; the surface had extensive disturbance. However, a 50 foot buffer zone from the reservoir shoreline was undisturbed and adjacent to four campsites and the picnic area. Three prehistoric sites were recorded in this buffer zone (21SL1154, 21SL1155 and 21SL1161), adjacent to three campsites. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered, two artifacts (a blade and a broken biface) suggest association with the Paleoindian historic context. It is recommended that the buffer zone in the vicinity of the three sites be avoided by any additional ground disturbing activities associated with the recreational facility. In addition, shovel testing survey on close intervals is recommended for the remainder of this portion of the reservoir existing shoreline. Additional survey of the submerged beach portion of this area should also be conducted as possible.

*Letter Report: Bear Paw Ski Trail Campsite Construction, Boulder Lake Reservoir, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Minnesota Power (MP) proposed construction of 10 campsites and 1 latrine on the Bear Paw Ski Trail on Boulder Lake Reservoir in St. Louis County, Minnesota. The locations are adjacent to the previous Bear Paw Ski Trail off the Boulder Lake Dam Road on the south side of the reservoir. Each of the campsites requires ground disturbance for installation of new facilities (fire grate, picnic table). In addition, the latrine location will receive deeper ground disturbance for installation of the latrine. DAC personnel surveyed the proposed campsite and latrine areas at Boulder Lake Reservoir on November 1, 2012. One proposed location did have a small surface can dump of modern items, including metal cans, a ceramic bowl, and a glass bottle. Several boards and plywood sheets were in a pile at the edge of the ski trail. These materials are representative of materials from a hunting shack or other intermittently used structure. All of the items in the can dump appear to be from the 1960s or early 1970s. The general legibility of the paper labels on the cans also suggest a modern age. A finding of No Historic Properties affected is recommended for the construction of 10 campsites and 1 latrine on the Bear Paw Ski Trail at Boulder Lake Reservoir. No evidence of cultural materials was observed at nine of the campsites and the latrine area. The items recorded at the Camp 5 location are considered to be modern and representative of a hunting shack or other intermittently used structure. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for these 11 recreational locations.

Mulholland, Susan C. and Stephen L. Mulholland (2012)

*Archaeological Assessment (Phase IA) and Survey (Phase I) for the Duluth Traverse Connector Trail, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Cultural resource investigations were conducted for the Duluth Connector Traverse Trail in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. The investigation included two levels, a Phase IA assessment of maps for the entire trail route and a Phase I field survey of selected areas of the trail. The Phase IA portion of the project was done under contract with Barr Engineering. The Phase I portion of the project was done under contract with the city of Duluth Department of Parks and Recreation. Phase IA office review of maps was done on the portions of the proposed route that required new construction. It compared topography and water features to identify areas of high potential for unreported archaeological sites. As a result of the IA review, 12 areas were identified as having potential for buried pre-Contact archaeological sites. Phase I field survey was conducted on the areas selected in the Phase IA review. The areas were surveyed by shovel testing in the vegetated terrain with supplementary pedestrian walkover on eroded areas. Four archaeological sites, three prehistoric and one historic, were recorded during this project. The three prehistoric sites (21SL1158, 21SL1159 and 21SL1160) are located in the Brewer park area of the trail; one is in the proposed trail route and two are on the Superior Hiking Trail (which was used as access). Although outside the specific trail segment, these two sites indicate the potential of the general area for prehistoric sites. The historic site (21SL1162) is in the Chambers Grove Park area of the trail. It is a brownstone quarry and associated surface features on the St. Louis River. Both areas of the trail where archaeological sites were located have been shifted to avoid the sites. In additional, the trail segment in the vicinity of the Roussain Cemetery has been moved to increase he distance between the cemetery and the trail.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland (2011)

*Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

Management of the cultural resources on the St. Louis River Hydroelectric project includes monitoring of historic properties; the primary focus has been on archaeological sites on the exiting shorelines since they are most accessible and have the greatest potential for impacts. The annual site

monitoring in 2010 was to have been to 34 sites total, 30 prehistoric and 4 historic. Thirty sites were actually monitored. Most (27) were annual sites (23 prehistoric, 4 historic) but 2 sites were 3-year monitors (1 prehistoric, 1 historic). One new historic site was identified and added to the annual list. Status of one prehistoric site was changed, from annual to 3-year. Seven additional annual sites (all prehistoric) were not monitored for various reasons. A total of 57 sites are on the monitoring list. There are 34 sites requiring annual monitors (29 prehistoric, 5 historic), 21 sites requiring 3-year monitors (12 prehistoric, 9 historic) plus historic components on 2 prehistoric sites, and 2 sites requiring 5-year review (prehistoric, 1 historic). In 2011, all sites on the annual monitoring list need to be monitored, as well as two historic sites (3-year) under category D. Two prehistoric sites on the 3-year list should be visited as time permits to review potential impacts from increased human traffic. Other archaeological investigations are also recommended. Many sites still require evaluations to determine eligibility to the National Register. Several sites need mitigation activities to reduce current impact. Some sites require additional survey to relocate site deposits or site boundaries. Access and land ownership issues also exist for a few sites.

Mulholland, Susan C., Lawrence J. Sommer, Julie Kloss and Randolph Beebe (2011)

*Archaeological Reconnaissance and Evaluation for Marine Debris Removal/Habitat Restoration Project, Radio Tower Bay, St. Louis River, Minnesota*

Cultural resource investigations were conducted at Radio Tower Bay on the St. Louis River in Gary-New Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota. Historic documentation research identified three types of historic properties that may have physical remnants: a railroad trestle/bridge, a radio station tower complex, and sawmills. Phase I field survey included both pedestrian walkover of the terrestrial part of the APE (no shovel testing was conducted) and underwater survey (remote sensing and visual components) in the aquatic part. Physical remnants of historic properties include piling from the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad bridge/trestle (early 1890s to 1898), six of seven tower bases and a ground plane antenna system from the WREX AM radio station (1949-1953), and two sets of features from the Becklinger & Bowman and Richards & Pool (later Clark & Jackson) sawmills (1891-1899). The historic properties were considered for evaluation in terms of both structures and archaeological sites. The trestle/bridge pilings are considered not eligible for the NRHP from both perspectives; there is no structural integrity (superstructure components area gone) or archaeological deposits associated with this property. The two sawmill properties are considered not eligible as structures (all superstructure components are gone) but are considered potentially eligible as archaeological sites, although not evaluated by formal excavation. The radio tower complex is considered not eligible as a structure; none of the original radio towers are present and one of the seven original tower bases had been removed (a more recent FM radio tower in its location is still active). However, this property may be eligible as an archaeological site. The seven tower configuration at WREX was one of the first in the world. In addition, the ground plane antenna system and linear areas of gravel between the towers are still present on the bottom of the bay. However the lack of a historic context for radio broadcasting prevents a definite determination at this time. The habitat restoration plan will cause immediate impact to the railroad trestle/bridge pilings and several of the radio tower bases. Removal of the railroad pilings and four of the six remaining radio tower bases is scheduled for winter 2012. The ground plane antenna system and gravel areas between the towers, as well as two other bases will be left in place. Lumber and slab wood across the bay floor will be removed later (summer 2012 or 2013), although details of amounts, location, and methods are not yet available. Impacts to the two sawmill archaeological sites can be avoided if removal of lumber is done in a manner to avoid impact to the pilings. The railroad bridge/trestle pilings are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP; therefore removal of these structural remnants is not considered an adverse impact. The two sawmill archaeological sites will be avoided during the restoration plan, so no impact are expected. However, the radio tower complex cannot be evaluated without a relevant historic context; it is uncertain at this time whether the property is eligible and therefore whether removal of four of the remaining six tower bases is an adverse impact. It is recommended that either the removal of the tower bases be dropped from the restoration plan or a historic context of the radio broadcasting industry in Minnesota be developed in order to complete evaluation of this property. If the latter is chose, then it is likely that Section 106 process will not be completed prior to the scheduled activities in winter 2012. Therefore, a Programmatic Agreement is also recommended to guide the completion of the cultural resource activities for compliance with Section 106.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2012)

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 53 Relocation Project, Virginia to Eveleth, St. Louis County, Minnesota*

The Minnesota Department of Transportation is proposing to relocate Trunk Highway 53 between Virginia and Eveleth due to a termination of their easement rights by Cliffs Natural Resources Inc. and RGGS Land & Minerals. The Mn/DOT Cultural Resources Unit therefore contracted with Two Pines Resource Group, LLC to complete archaeological investigations within the project APE. Dr. Andrea Vermeer served as Principal Investigator for the investigations. The Phase I investigation included literature review and field survey components. The field survey included pedestrian survey and shovel testing within portions of the APE considered to have moderate to high potential for containing archaeological resources. One historical-archaeological site, 21SL1135 (Rouchleau Shops) was identified through the Phase I investigation. The site was assessed as being potentially eligible for listing the NRHP, based on its age and excellent integrity. Because 21SL1135 is a mid twentieth-century railroad shops site, it was not expected to contain substantial artifact deposits. For this reason, and because the site had already been determined during the Phase I survey to have excellent integrity, the Phase II investigation of 21SL1135 consisted of in-depth research to evaluate the historical significance of the site and thereby its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Site 21SL1135 is not associated with the pattern of conversion in mining transportation resulting from pressures precipitated by World War II; rather, it represents a common outgrowth of that pattern after the war, and one that is not historically significant. It therefore does not meet NRHP Criterion A. No evidence could be found to associate the Rouchleau shops with a specific individual, much less one who is historically significant. For this reason, 21SL1135 does not satisfy NRHP Criterion B. The features present would not address historically important research questions, including those pertaining to shifts in railroad technology. Given, therefore, the low information potential of 21SL1135, the site does not meet NRHP Criterion D. Site 21SL1135 is therefore recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

## Scott

Knudsen, Garrett L. (2012)

*Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Merriam Junction Sands Project, Scott County, Minnesota*

A Phase I cultural resources survey has been completed of the proposed Merriam Junction Sands Project in Scott County. In addition, visual assessments of known cultural resources and delineation of known mound complexes were completed as part of this study. Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. was retained in June 2011, to assist Sunde Engineering, PLLC in evaluating know cultural resources on site in preparation for proposed mining activities. Hunt Global Resources, Inc. and the site's property owners, are proposing to develop approximately 954acres of land for non-metallic mineral mining and processing operations. In September of 2011 and March of 2012, Summit Principal Investigator of Cultural Resources, Garrett Knudsen, and staff performed pedestrian surveys and shovel test transects of the project area. Five archaeological sites and one historical site were identified in the project area. Summit visually assessed each of these, and has worked with the project proposer to avoid them during mining operations. No additional information was available from those assessments. Known burial mound complexes in the project area have been delineated for avoidance. No archaeological sites were identified during the archaeological survey or shovel testing for the Project. Due to survey and research documenting and delineating ground-disturbing activities and existing cultural resources in the area, Summit recommends that the Project proceed while adhering to boundaries previously offered for avoidance.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

See Carver County.

## Sherburne

Varilek, Tylia, Laurie Ollila, and Renee L. Hutter (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project no. A1O0171, Becker, Sherburne County, Minnesota - T 33N, R 28W, S 6*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed cellular antenna collocation in Becker, Minnesota. The project will consist of the collocation of antennae upon a water tower and the installment of ground-level equipment cabinets, which will be constructed on a concrete slab, within a 15-by-20-foot lease area located approximately 20 feet southeast of the existing water tower. The APE for direct effects is located in an area with low potential for containing archaeological resources, and it does not contain any architectural history properties; therefore, cultural resources surveys of the APE for direct effects were not conducted. During a site visit, the Summit architectural historian viewed the proposed project location from historic properties within the APE for indirect effects in order to assess potential changes to their historic setting. One NRHP-eligible architectural history property is located within the APE for visual effects. From this potential viewing location, the proposed collocation would blend in with existing collocations upon the water tower within the vicinity. For this reason, Summit recommends a finding of no visual effect for this project.

## Sibley

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report*

See Carver County.

## Stearns

Gold, Debra (2012)

*Excavation at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164), Summer 2010, Interim Report*

From June 7 to July 8, 2010 St. Cloud State University field school students completed the fourth field season at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164), a 19th century home site on the SCSU campus. As in previous years, excavations were directed by Debra Gold, SCSU Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The same field school students were also involved in the lab processing of the artifacts found at the site and completed research projects based on the artifacts, several of which were presented at the 2011 Council for Minnesota Archaeology Meetings at Inver Hills Community College. Background historical information about the site is available in the 2004 and 2006 interim reports submitted to the OSA and will be provided in more detail in the final site report. This interim report provides an initial excavation narrative for the 2010 field season as well as a report of the preliminary artifact analysis for the artifacts recovered during 2010.

## Wabasha

Arzigian, Constance and Jean Dowiasch (2011)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey, West Indian Creek, Wabasha County, for Trout Unlimited Sponsored Habitat Improvements; MVAC short Report Number 2011-30*

This letter reports on Phase I archeological surface survey along West Indian Creek, Wabasha County, Minnesota, for habitat improvements sponsored by Trout Unlimited. The work was done for McGhie and Betts, Inc., Rochester, Minnesota, by Jean Dowiasch and Constance Arzigian, research archaeologists with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will include a stretch approximately 4250 feet long along both sides of West Indian Creek, Wabasha County. Work to be done includes shaping the banks, removing tree stumps and adding rock and soil along the slopes to stabilize them. Field survey was conducted on November 15, 2011 by Dowiasch and Michael Straskowski. Dowiasch and Straskowski walked the length of both side of the project area to see if any cultural material was exposed on the

cutbanks and to verify the absence of earthworks, including possible mounds or other features. Visual inspection of the eroded banks confirmed that the whole length of the project area has recent alluvium deposits. No cultural material was observed along the project area, and no mounds or earthworks were observed on the low terraces adjacent to the streambanks. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. The proposed work will impact only recent alluvial deposits. The nature of the deposits and the evidence of stream migration and continual erosion suggest that no cultural resources would have survived if they had ever been present. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Dowiasch, Jean and Constance Arzigian (2011)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Field Investigations for the Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild Project in Wabasha and Winona Counties, Minnesota*

This letter Reports on archaeological field investigations for the Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild Project in Wabasha and Winona counties, Minnesota. The project has two segments, one from the Altura to Weaver substations, and the other from Weaver to the Alma river crossing. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing of four locations for Dairyland Power's N-340 Rebuild Project monitoring recovered no cultural materials. Shovel tests excavated at each pole location were excavated to the subsoil. Installation of new power poles at the locations surveyed will not impact any cultural materials. Survey at the location for an access road bridge indicated recent alluvial deposits. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

## Wadena

Olmanson, Thor (2012)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed City of Menahga Walking Path, Wadena County, Minnesota*

The city of Menahga proposes to establish a one mile walking path in the downtown district. The potential ground disturbing activities for this project are minimal. Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on May 29 and June 26, 2012. During the fieldwork a pedestrian survey was conducted over all of the near-lake area, with a 15-meter transect intervals. No archaeological artifacts or features were identified during the pedestrian survey. Shovel testing was also used to sample subsurface for archaeological materials. A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated, all of which were negative. Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing within the project area did not identify any archaeological artifacts or features. It is our recommendations that there will be No Effect to cultural resources as a result of the proposed undertaking and it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed as planned.

## Washington

Harrison, Christina (2010)

*Report on Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the Proposed Expansion of Aggregate Industries Nelson Plant, Grey Cloud Island Township, Washington County, Minnesota*

Aggregate Industries is currently proposing a westward expansion of its Nelson Mine on Lower Grey Cloud Island in Washington County, Minnesota. In 2008, as part of the planning process, archaeological surveys were completed by 10,000 Lakes Archaeology, Inc. within approximately 15 acres of the affected area. In the fall of 2009, Archaeological Research Services -- at the time already involved with the nearby Nelson Mine Expansion EIS project --was asked to also conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of an additional segment of the western expansion area. Although the survey area had not yet been subject to more than a cursory review for archaeological evidence, it has been assumed to be part of the already recorded Grey Cloud Townsite (21WA0048) and is also immediately adjacent to a documented group of burial mounds (21WA0009). The field inspection, which involved both surface inspection and shovel testing, was completed by ARS staff between November 27 and December 2, 2009, under the direction of Christina Harrison. Results were largely negative and no precontact/contact period Native American evidence was found. Some of the ARS tests produced a sparse scatter of historic evidence that appears to have been associated with the abandoned farmstead that is located adjacent to/partly within the study area. As the results of this archaeological review proved largely negative, we conclude that the proposed expansion can be allowed to proceed without any danger to significant archaeological resources.

Jerve, Joelle and Laurie Ollila (2011)

*Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review Amendment for T-Mobile Project no. A1N0777 West Lakeland Township, Washington County, Minnesota - T 29N, R 20W, S 21*

In December of 2010, Summit Envirosolutions Inc. conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in West Lakeland Township, Washington County, Minnesota. In late December of 2010, the Wyandotte Nations requested an archaeological survey of the tower site. Per their request, Summit has conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation of the project area. The project will consist of the construction of a 125-foot-high self-supporting telecommunications tower, upon which a four-foot-high lightning rod will be mounted, and the installation of a 10-by-12-foot ground-level equipment building within a 60-by-60-foot lease area. Two shovel tests were placed within the lease area and nine additional shovel tests were situated along the access road/utility easement at 15-meter intervals. A portion of the project area was located within a fallow agricultural field that afforded up to 90 percent visibility and was therefore surveyed through pedestrian reconnaissance. No new cultural resources were identified within the APE for direct effects as a result of the archaeological study. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties and no archaeological sites are located within the APE for direct effects. Summit therefore recommends a finding of no direct effect for this project.

Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson (2012)

*Maritime Heritage Minnesota White Bear Lake Survey Report*

See Ramsey County.

Vermeer, Andrea C. (2012)

*Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 8 Improvement Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota*

See Chisago County.

## Winona

Arzigian, Constance (2011)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey conducted on the Gregory and Karen Fellman Property, Winona County, Minnesota*

This letter report is in regards to the Phase I archaeological survey conducted on the Gregory and Karen Fellman property located in Winona County, Minnesota for compliance with Winona County ordinance. The landowners propose to construct a garage on their property, near the Village of Pickwick. On August 4, 2011 MVAC archaeologist Dean Dowiasch conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of the Fellman project area. Two shovel test pits were dug within the project area, to an average depth of 45 cm below ground surface. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended.

Arzigian, Constance and Jean Dowiasch (2011)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Pine Creek, Winona County, for Trout Unlimited Sponsored Habit Improvements*

This letter reports on archaeological investigations along Pine Creek, Winona County, Minnesota, for habitat improvements, sponsored by Trout Unlimited. The work was done for McGhie and Betts, Inc., Rochester, Minnesota by Jean Dowiasch and Constance Arzigian, research archaeologists with the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. The work will include a 2.2 mile long stretch of Pine Creek. Work to be done includes shaping the banks, removing tree stumps, and adding rock and soil along the slopes to stabilize them. Field investigation was conducted on September 8, 2011 by Dowiasch. Dowiasch walked the length of both sides of the project area to see if any cultural material was exposed on the surface by plowing, and to verify the absence of earthworks including possible mounds or other features. Visibility in the cornfields was excellent. Periodic checks of the eroded banks confirmed that the whole length of the project area has recent alluvium that extends from the current bank back into the pasture or cornfields. No cultural material was observed along the project area except a concrete foundation block, which is not in situ. No cultural resources will be adversely affected by the project. The proposed work will impact only recent alluvial deposits. The nature of the deposits and the evidence of stream migration and continual erosion suggest that no cultural resources would be likely to have survived if they had ever been present. No additional archaeological work is recommended.

Dowiasch, Jean (2011)

*Letter Report: Phase I Survey on the Papenfuss Property North of East Garvin Height Road in Winona, Minnesota*

This letter reports on archeological field investigations in response to a request for work on the Papenfuss property north of East Garvin Heights Road in Winona, Minnesota. The project is located on the blufftop immediately south of Lake Winona. The former KWNO radio station and radio tower are located in the project area, although the radio tower had been taken down at the time of the survey. In August of 2011, the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center was contracted to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the Papenfuss Development site in Winona. On September 1, MVAC staff and field crew met with Mr. Papenfuss' representative at the former radio station. Shovel testing was conducted on the level to gently sloping areas within the Papenfuss Development project. Shovel tests were dug at 15 meter intervals to the subsoil. No cultural materials were recovered. Walkover survey conducted on areas with steep slope, to ensure no evidence of burial mounds or earthworks were encountered. As no cultural materials were recovered, no additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Papenfuss Development project in Winona County, Minnesota

Dowiasch, Jean and Constance Arzigian (2011)

*Letter Report: Archaeological Field Investigations for the Dairyland Power N-340 Rebuild Project in Wabasha and Winona Counties, Minnesota*

See Wabasha County.

Stevenson, Katherine P. (2011)

*Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey conducted on the Chickanowski Property in Winona County, Minnesota*

This letter report is in regards to the Phase I archaeological survey conducted on the Chickanowski property located in Winona County, Minnesota for compliance with the Winona County ordinance. The landowner proposed to construct a shed with access road on his property south of Winona. On October 4, 2011 MVAC archaeologists Jean Dowiasch and Mike Straskowski conducted a Phase I reconnaissance survey of the Chickanowski's proposed shed and access road project. Two shovel test pits were dug within the project area, to an average depth of 30 cm below the ground surface. Shovel tests were dug through gray silty soil to the bedrock. In addition to the project area, the Winona County ordinance requires a survey of a 150' diameter surrounding the proposed work area. A total of 17 shovel test pits were excavated on the Chickanowski property. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Chickanowski

project area.

### *Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey Conducted on the Ready Property in Section 20 of T105N R4W in Winona County, Minnesota*

This letter report is in regards to the Phase I archaeological survey conducted on the Ready property located in Section 20 of T105N, R4W in Winona County, Minnesota for compliance with Winona County ordinance. The landowner proposes to construct a 40' x 30' shed with slab on grade concrete pad on his property south of the village of Dresbach. On April 30, 2012 MVAC archaeologist Jean Dowiasch conducted Phase I reconnaissance survey of the proposed shed project. Four shovel test pits were dug within the project area, to an average depth of 45 cm below ground surface. All shovel tests were dug to the subsoil, and all soil was screened through 1/4" mesh. Pedestrian survey was conducted in the hayfield surrounding the project area. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Ready project area.

### *Letter Report: Phase I Archaeological Survey Conducted at 43819 Twin Bluffs Drive in Winona County*

This letter report is in regards to the Phase I archeological survey conducted at 43819 Twin Bluffs Drive in Winona County for compliance with county ordinance. The landowner proposes to add onto his house and construct a 40' x 30' shed with a floating slab on his property. The Mississippi River is approximately 107 meters north of the project area. A literature search was conducted within one mile of the project area. One previously reported site, a mound group, 21WN0009, is located in the same section. On July 20, 2012, MVAC archaeologist Jean Dowiasch completed a Phase I reconnaissance survey. Two shovel test pits were dug within the shed project area, to an average depth of 17 cm below ground surface. One shovel test pit was dug for the proposed house additional, to a depth of 25 cm below ground surface. All shovel tests were dug to the bedrock, and all soil was screened through 1/4" mesh. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of the survey. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the project area located at 43819 Twin Bluffs Drive in Winona, Minnesota.

## Wright

Jerve, Joelle and Laurie Ollila (2011)

### *Letter Report: Cultural Resources Review for T-Mobile Project No. A1O730, Delano, Wright County, Minnesota - T 118N, R 25W, S 12*

Summit Envirosolutions Inc. has conducted a cultural resources review for the proposed telecommunications tower in Delano, Minnesota. The project will consist of the construction of a 160-foot-tall monopole telecommunications tower, with antennae not to exceed 165 feet above grade and the installation of ground-level equipment cabinets and a waveguide bridge within a 15-by-30 foot lease area. No NRHP-eligible or -listed architectural history properties are listed within the APE for direct effects. The project area is considered to have moderate potential for containing precontact archaeological resources and low potential for containing historical-archaeological resources. However, based on the level of disturbance that has occurred in the project area, it is unlikely that any potential archaeological resources would remain intact. For these reasons, Summit recommends that no further cultural resources work is necessary for the APE for direct effects.

## Yellow Medicine

Terrell, Michelle M. (2011)

### *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Granite Falls Area Waterline Expansion Project, Minnesota Falls Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota*

In May 2011, Two Pines Resource Group, LLC completed a Phase I archaeological survey in anticipation of the construction of a rural water distribution system in Minnesota Falls Township, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. This work was performed under contract with Lincoln Pipestone Rural Water. The proposed project entails the installation of approximately five miles of water line primarily within the right-of-way of existing roadway. A portion of the project is located in right-of-way within the boundaries of the Upper Sioux Indian Community. The Phase I investigation consisted of a literature review and field survey. During the Phase I archaeological survey for the Granite Falls area water line expansion project, no archaeological sites were identified within the project area. Based on the results of this survey, no additional archaeological work is recommended. However, due to landowner concerns, a segment of the project along 266th Avenue with moderate to high archaeological potential was omitted from survey. Should that portion of the project be developed it is recommended for survey. Also, due to the presence of previously identified archaeological sites proximate the project area, should project plans change, or should work become necessary beyond the road right-of-way, archaeological survey of project revisions is recommended.

## Statewide

Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan (2012)

### *MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011*

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during the calendar year 2011 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Forestry. The program began in 1994 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 2011, the Program conducted reviews of timber sales and other Division activities at which cultural resources were know to exist, or in locations considered to have good potential to contain previously undocumented resources. Archival and field research was conducted for twenty Division of Forestry undertakings in eleven counties; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at 13 project locations. In additional, the Program conducted investigations to verify the presence of suspected heritage sites at two locations. Other activities conducted by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program include cultural resource training sessions for foresters and loggers and work with private consulting foresters and industry to promote consideration of cultural resources during timber management planning. Descriptions of project reviews and field verifications conducted during 2011 are presented in the second chapter of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2011 and in most cases do not include all text and images from the original report. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Fillmore, Goodhue, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Sherburne, and St. Louis.

### *MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011*

This report describes cultural resource investigations undertaken during calendar year 2011 on behalf of the MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife. The program began in April of 2001, and is intended to conduct cultural resource reviews for the Division that address the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Minnesota Statute 138. 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 2011, the Program conducted reviews of facility improvement project and habitat improvement projects involving State lands in 31 counties. Initial assessments of project information submitted by the DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife Central Office staff identified 36 projects that appeared to have sufficient potential to affect historic properties to warrant further review. Archival research and field research were conducted for each of these projects; archaeological sites or other potentially significant properties were identified at nine project areas. Descriptions of project reviews conducted during 2011 are presented in the second, third, and fourth chapters of this report. These are slightly edited versions of reports prepared and submitted to regulatory agencies during 2011, and in most cases do not include all the text and images found in the original reports. Copies of individual project reports can be obtained from the SHPO or directly from Program staff.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Big Stone, Brown, Chippewa, Cook, Cottonwood, Dakota, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Itasca, Jackson, Marshall, Martin, Morrison, Norman, Polk, Roseau, Scott, Wilkin, Winona, and Wright.

Tumberg, Timothy A., Jennifer L.H. Tworzyanski and Miranda Van Vleet (2012)

### *MnDNR Parks and Trails Cultural Resources Program, Trails and Waterways Section Annual Report 2008*

This report describes the results of the thirteenth year of the MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program as currently defined, and the twenty-third year of continued sponsorship through the Water Recreation Program. The purpose of the Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program is to meet and address the statutory obligations and the goals of resource preservation as part of the Trails and Waterways Unit's normal operations. This report includes the goals and objective of the program and the survey design and research methods used to conduct cultural resource related activities. During 2008, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of 12 proposed water recreation developments in 10 counties and five trail development projects in 5 counties.

Projects were reviewed in the following counties: Beltrami, Cass, Clay, Kanabec, Lake, Marshall, Meeker, Mower, Olmsted, Ramsey, Otter Tail, St. Louis, and Wabasha.

## Appendix A.

Archaeological Sites Discussed in Reports
(arranged by site number)

# Sites Discussed in Reports Listed - 2012

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Aitkin** | 21AK0109 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Andy Gibson Starboard Gunwale and Deck Excavation |
| | 21AK0120 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011 |
| **Becker** | 21BK0035 | Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton | Phase I Archaeological Survey on Portions of the Proposed North County National Scenic Trail, Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Becker County, Minnesota |
| | 21BK0036 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0119 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0121 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0122 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0123 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0124 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0126 | Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton | Phase I Archaeological Survey on Portions of the Proposed North County National Scenic Trail, Becker County, Minnesota |
| | 21BK0127 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BK0128 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BKL0120 | Mulholland, Susan C. and Jennifer R. Hamilton | Phase I Archaeological Survey on Portions of the Proposed North County National Scenic Trail, Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge, Becker County, Minnesota |
| **Beltrami** | 21BL0068 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011 |
| | 21BL0084 | Henderson, Kimberly and Stephen Sabatke | Phase I Archaeological Testing of Two Sites, 21BL0307 and 21BL0084, within the Bemidji to Grand Rapids 230 kV line ROW, Beltrami County, MN |
| | 21BL0307 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BL0315 | Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21BL0316 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21BL0317 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21BL0318 | *ibid.* | |
| **Cass** | 21CA0341 | Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21CA0734 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21CA0736 | *ibid.* | |
| **Chippewa** | 21CP0068 | Hass, J., J. Picard, C. Friewald and W. Eichmann | Phase II Evaluation of 21CP68, Alternative Gatewell 2 Outlet Alignment at the City of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minnesota |
| **Chisago** | 21CH0121 | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 8 Improvement Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21CH0122 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0123 | *ibid.* | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21CH0124 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0125 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0126 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0127 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0128 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0129 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0130 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0131 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CH0132 | *ibid.* | |
| **Clay** | 21CY0089 | Tucker, Gordon C. Jr., Marcia Meier, Brian Shaw, Melissa Dolin, Julie M. Gallagher, Juston Fariello, Kenneth Bedingfield, Joshua McNutt, Kim Zielinski and Joe Rigley | The Fargo-Moorhead Flood Risk Management Project, Cass County, North Dakota and Clay county Minnesota: Results of Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, 2010-2011 |
| | 21CY0090 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CY0091 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CY0092 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CY0093 | *ibid.* | |
| **Clearwater** | 21CE0072 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21CE0074 | Ladwig, Jammi | Archaeological Survey for the Itasca Biological Station and Laboratories Expansion Project, Clearwater County, Minnesota |
| **Cottonwood** | 21CO0051 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011 |
| | 21CO0052 | *ibid.* | |
| **Crow Wing** | 21CS0330 | Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland | Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 3 (S.A.P. 018-603-022), Crow Wing County, Minnesota |
| | 21CW0288 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21CW0331 | *ibid.* | |
| **Dakota** | 21DK0006 | Fleming, Edward | Letter Report: 2011 Joint Science Museum of Minnesota/University of Minnesota Investigation of the Bremer Habitation Site (21DK06) in the Spring Lake Park Reserve, Dakota County |
| | 21DK0062 | Nienow, Jeremy | Letter Report: Limited Shovel Testing at the LeDuc Property (21DK62), Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota |
| | 21DK0077 | Doperalski, Mark, Saleh Van Erem, Greg Mathis & Katie Ohland | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the North Lights Ventura III (VN3) Project, Rosemount Junction to Cedar Avenue Loop (Rosemount Junction) Dakota County, Minnesota |
| | 21DK0079 | *ibid.* | |
| **Dakota** | 21DK0085 | Schoen, Christopher M. | Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Site 21DK85 for the Proposed Rosemount Park and Ride Facility, Dakota County, Minnesota |
| | 21DK0086 | Doperalski, Mark, Saleh Van Erem, Greg Mathis & Katie Ohland | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the North Lights Ventura III (VN3) Project, Rosemount Junction to Cedar Avenue Loop (Rosemount Junction) Dakota County, Minnesota |
| **Douglas** | 21DL0149 | Mulholland, Stephen L. and Susan C. Mulholland | Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Brophy and Rune Stone Parks Expansion Project, Douglas County, Minnesota |
| | 21DL0150 | *ibid.* | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21DL0151 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21DL0152 | *ibid.* | |
| **Fillmore** | 21FL0134 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21FL0135 | *ibid.* | |
| **Goodhue** | 21GD0015 | Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer | Pre-Evaluation Study for Archaeological Potential for the Trunk Highway 63 Red Wing Bridge Project, Goodhue County, Minnesota, and Pierce County, Wisconsin |
| | 21GD0072 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21GD0096 | Schirmer, Ronald C. | Draft Report of Activities Conducted Under Minnesota Archaeological Survey License 10-46, Summer, 2010 |
| | 21GD0162 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21GD0166 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21GD0258 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21GDbi | Terrell, Michelle M. and Andrea C. Vermeer | Pre-Evaluation Study for Archaeological Potential for the Trunk Highway 63 Red Wing Bridge Project, Goodhue County, Minnesota, and Pierce County, Wisconsin |
| | 21GDbj | *ibid.* | |
| | 21GDbk | *ibid.* | |
| **Hennepin** | 21HE0281 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, lake Minnetonka Survey 1 Report |
| | 21HE0318 | Terrell, Michelle M. | Archaeological Investigation of the John Orth Brewing Company (21HE318), City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| | 21HE0367 | Gronhovd, Amanda and Kent Bakken | Dig In! at Mill Ruins Park, 2006 and 2007 Public Archaeology Program at Mill Ruins Park, Minneapolis, Minnesota |
| | 21HE0394 | Doperalski, Mark | Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Harriet Regional Parks Improvements Project, William Berry Park and Beard's Plaisance, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| | 21HE0395 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0396 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, lake Minnetonka Survey 1 Report |
| | 21HE0397 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0398 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0399 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, lake Minnetonka Survey 1 Report |
| | 21HE0400 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0401 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0402 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0403 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0404 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0405 | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Wirth Lake Area Improvements Project, Golden Valley, Hennepin County, Minnesota |
| | 21HE0406 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21HE0407 | *ibid.* | |
| **Houston** | 21HU0187 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011 |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Itasca** | 21IC0213 | Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21IC0232 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0385 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0386 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0388 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0389 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0390 | Wells, Colleen R. | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of Eight Sanitation and Facilities Construction Applicant Lots in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21IC0391 | Wells, Colleen R. and Thor A. Olmanson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Investigations of Leech Lake Forestry Parcels in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota |
| | 21IC0392 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0393 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0394 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21IC0397 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21IC0398 | *ibid.* | |
| **Jackson** | 21JK0043 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report – 2011 |
| | 21JK0044 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21JK0045 | *ibid.* | |
| **Koochiching** | 21KC0121 | Mulholland, Stephen and Susan Mulholland | Phase I Archaeological Investigations of T.H. 11 and Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Sites 21KC0122 and 21KC0124, Koochiching County, Minnesota |
| | 21KC0122 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21KC0123 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21KC0124 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21KC0126 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| **Lake** | 21LA0495 | Mulholland, Stephen R., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21LA0495 | Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21LA0496 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21LA0496 | Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21LA0530 | Mulholland, Stephen R., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21LA0530 | Mulholland, Stephen L, Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21LA0531 | *ibid.* | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21LA0532 | Mulholland, Stephen R., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21LA0533 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21LA0534 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21LA0556 | George, Douglas C. and David S. Radford | Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for a Ski Trail Bridge Replacement Project, Split Rock Lighthouse State Park, Lake County, Minnesota |
| **Mille Lacs** | 21SL0081 | Florin, Frank | Phase I, II, and III Archaeological Investigations at Site 21ML81 for the Garrison Kathio West Mille Lacs Lake Sanitary Sewer District Collection and Transmission System in Mille Lacs County, Minnesota (Volume I and II) |
| **Morrison** | 21MO0019 | Hamilton, Jennifer R. Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21MO0021 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0064 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0159 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0160 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0161 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0170 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0174 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0177 | Hamilton, Jennifer R. Stephen L. Mulholland and Susan C. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines, Blanchard Hydroelectric Project (FERC No. 346), Morrison County, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21MO0178 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0180 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0184 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0186 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0189 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0190 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0328 | Foss, Jacob, Thor Olmanson and Matt Mattson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance survey of the DeParcq Woods and the Eastern Cantonment Area within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota |
| | 21MO0329 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0339 | Foss, Jacob and Thor Olmanson | 2011 Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Portions of Training Areas K1, D, B, and Miscellaneous Additional Parcels within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota, Addendum I |
| | 21MO0340 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0341 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0342 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0343 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0344 | *ibid.* | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21MO0345 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0346 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0347 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0348 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0349 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0350 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0351 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0352 | Foss, Jacob, Thor Olmanson and Matt Mattson | Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance survey of the DeParcq Woods and the Eastern Cantonment Area within the Camp Ripley Military Reservation, Morrison County, Minnesota |
| | 21MO0353 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0354 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0355 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0356 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0357 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0358 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0359 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0360 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0361 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0362 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21MO0363 | *ibid.*a | |
| | 21MO0364 | *ibid.* | |
| **Nicollet** | 21NL0008 | Terrell, Michelle M. and Jammi L. Ladwig | Archaeological Investigation for the Fort Ridgely Commissary Foundation Stabilization Project, Nicollet County, Minnesota |
| **Nobles** | 21NO0071 | Blondo, Steven J. | An Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Community Wind South LWECS Project, Nobles County, Minnesota |
| **Olmsted** | 21OL0056 | Madson, Michael and Erin Salisbury | A Phase I Archaeological Resources Inventory of the Rochester Trail Project, Olmstead County, Minnesota |
| **Otter Tail** | 21OT0174 | Tumberg, Timothy A., Jennifer L.H. Tworzyanski and Miranda Van Vleet | MnDNR Parks and Trails Cultural Resources Program, Trails and Waterways Section Annual Report 2008 |
| | 21OT0178 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0182 | Gonsior, LeRoy, David S. Radford and Douglas C. George | Minnesota State Parks and Trails Cultural Resource Management Program, Preliminary Report on the Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Intensive Testing of Thirteen Archaeological Sites along the Proposed Glendalough State Park Bike Trail, Glendalough State Park, Otter Tail County, Minnesota |
| | 21OT0183 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0184 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0185 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0186 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0187 | *ibid.* | |

| County | Site Numbers | Author | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21OT0188 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0189 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0190 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0191 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0192 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0193 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0194 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0195 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0196 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21OT0197 | *ibid.* | |
| **Ramsey** | 21RA0062 | Olmanson, Thor A., Colleen R. Wells & Amanda Gronhovd | Phase II Archaeological Testing of Sites 21RA0062-21RA0065 within the Arden Hills Army Training Site in Ramsey County, Minnesota |
| | 21RA0063 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21RA0064 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21RA0065 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21RA0069 | Justin, Michael | Mitigation Data Recovery Report for the University Avenue Tunnel Project, St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota |
| **Rock** | 21RK0070 | Knudsen, Garrett | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Prairie Rose Wind Project |
| | 21RK0071 | *ibid.* | |
| **St. Louis** | 21SL0015 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0015 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0016 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0016 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0262 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0262 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0263 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0263 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0265 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0265 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | 21SL0278 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0279 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0280 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0280 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0281 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0281 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0282 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0282 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0283 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0283 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0284 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0284 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SLO337 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0337 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0366 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0366 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0384 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0384 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0389 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0389 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0391 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0391 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | 21SL0406 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0406 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0407 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0407 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0419 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0419 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0420 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0420 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0422 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0422 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0423 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0423 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0434 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0434 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0471 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0471 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0531 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21SL0531 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21SL0540 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21SL0540 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21SL0830 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0830 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |

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|---|---|---|---|
| | 21SL0988 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0988 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0997 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0998 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0998 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0999 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2011 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL0999 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL1011 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2010 Season |
| | 21SL1011 | Mulholland, Stephen L., Jennifer R. Hamilton, Kevin J. Schneider and Susan C. Mulholland | Annual Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites, Winton Hydroelectric Project (FERC License No. 469), Lake and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota: 2011 Season |
| | 21SL1030 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, USS Essex Shipwreck Assessment 2011 |
| | 21SL1125 | Mulholland, Susan C., Lawrence J. Sommer, Julie Kloss and Randolph Beebe | Archaeological Reconnaissance and Evaluation for Marine Debris Removal/Habitat Restoration Project, Radio Tower Bay, St. Louis River, Minnesota |
| | 21SL1126 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21SL1127 | Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer Hamilton and Stephen L. Mulholland | Monitoring Visits to Archaeological Sites on Existing Shorelines of the Reservoir Lakes, 2010 Season, St. Louis River Hydroelectric FERC Project No. 2360, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| | 21SL1129 | Mulholland, Susan C., Lawrence J. Sommer, Julie Kloss and Randolph Beebe | Archaeological Reconnaissance and Evaluation for Marine Debris Removal/Habitat Restoration Project, Radio Tower Bay, St. Louis River, Minnesota |
| | 21SL1135 | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 53 Relocation Project, Virginia to Eveleth, St. Louis County, Minnesota |
| **Scott** | 21SC0021 | Knudsen, Garrett L. | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Merriam Junction Sands Project, Scott County, Minnesota |
| | 21SC0029 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21SC0030 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21SC0062 | *ibid.* | |
| | 21SC0098 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report |
| | 21SCj | Knudsen, Garrett L. | Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Merriam Junction Sands Project, Scott County, Minnesota |
| **Sherburne** | 21SH0066 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Forestry, Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report, 2011 |
| | 21SH0067 | *ibid.* | |
| **Sibley** | 21SB0027 | Merriman, Ann and Christopher Olson | Maritime Heritage Minnesota, Minnesota River Survey 1 Report |
| **Stearns** | 21SN0164 | Gold, Debra | Excavation at the Shoemaker Site (21SN0164), Summer 2010, Interim Report |
| **Washington** | 21WA0111 | Vermeer, Andrea C. | Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations for the Trunk Highway 8 Improvement Project, Chisago and Washington Counties, Minnesota |
| **Wright** | 21WR0187 | Magner, Michael A. and Stacy Allan | MnDNR Division of Fish & Wildlife, Fish & Wildlife Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 2011 |