

ARCHAEOLOGY IN MINNESOTA: 1998 Project Report Summaries



Bruce Koenen, Research Assistant
Office of the State Archaeologist, St. Paul
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*Cover photo: Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel excavating at the Donarski site (21MA0033) in Marshall County.
Photo courtesy of Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program.*

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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 1998 calendar year.

The majority of these reports were written in 1998 about projects completed 1998, 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 a summary is included.

Annual statewide programmatic reports are listed in a separate section at the end of the document, 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.

OSA's intention is that this summary volume be made available annually. All 1999 reports of investigations have been received; the second annual summary volume is in preparation and should be released shortly.

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

Bruce Koenen, Research Assistant
Office of the State Archaeologist

January 2000

Aitkin

Florin, Frank (1998)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Floodwood Replacement Project, Cultural Resource Investigation of Three Extra Workspaces In Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota

Natural Resource Group, Inc., Great Lakes environmental consultant, contracted with IMA Consulting to conduct a cultural resource investigation of three extra workspaces that may be used during hydrostatic testing of the pipeline for the Floodwood Replacement Project. This report documents the results and recommendations of the extra workspace survey. Fieldwork was conducted October 28 and 29, 1998. The survey area comprised less than one acre of land. All three of the extra workspaces are located outside of Great Lakes' right-of-way. No cultural resources were identified at the Highway 200 and Savanna River extra workspaces, and no additional work is recommended. A historic bridge foundation and adjoining section of abandoned road was identified during the survey of the Swan River extra workspace. Because of a lack of integrity and lack of association with significant historical events or people, the structure is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

Lindbeck, James, John Cater and Monika Hagenbak (1998)

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Corridor in Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

Natural Resources Group, Inc., the principal environmental consultant for Great Lakes, contracted with IMA Consulting, Inc. to conduct a Phase I archaeological inventory of 16 segments of pipeline corridor beginning in 1997. Six segments are located in the state of Minnesota, two in Wisconsin and eight in Michigan. This report will focus on the Survey Segments located in Minnesota, and on the proposed expansion of Compressor Station 4 located at milepost 201.2. Due to the aggressive nature of the project scheduling, IMAC retained the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program and Gray & Pape Inc. as subcontractors. These groups were responsible for field operation in Segments 2, 3, 5, and 6. The results of their surveys are included in this report. A total of 113.9 miles were surveyed in the Minnesota Portion of the project, and 47 shovel test areas were investigated. Six prehistoric and 15 historic sites were identified during the 1997 survey. This report fulfills two functions. First, it documents the methods and results of the 1997 fieldwork conducted for Great Lakes in Minnesota. Second, it is designed to serve as a comprehensive summary of all cultural resource inventory work associated with the pipeline route conducted for Great Lakes in Minnesota. A complete compilation of all survey work conducted since 1990 is incorporated in Volume I. Volume II contains the Appendices and Survey Segment location maps.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Public Water Access Cedar Lake, Aitkin County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing were completed during May 1998. These reviews have indicated that the completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to Cedar Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

Anoka

Kluth, Rose A. (1998)

Addendum Report - A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Cheney Property (S.P. 0206-49) Anoka and Isanti Counties, Minnesota

From November 23-25, 1998, Leech lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey for the Minnesota Department of Transportation on the Cheney property. The Cheney property was encompassed within the original 1998 project area, but was not surveyed, because the landowner denied permission. However, Roger Risser, MnDOT District 3 Preliminary Design Engineer, obtained permission for survey in November, 1998. Prehistoric site 211A0043 was relocated during the survey. The site was recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

Kluth, Rose A., David W. Kluth, David M. Ernest and Barbara Henning (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I Standing Structure Survey of Trunk Highway 47 (S.P. 0206-49), Anoka and Isanti Counties, Minnesota

From June 15 - July 1, 1998, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey in association with the proposed reconstruction of TH 47, Anoka and Isanti Counties, Minnesota. Ms. Barbara Henning of Rivercrest Associates, Inc. completed an abbreviated standing structure survey as requested by the MnDOT. The results of the surveys are as follows. During the archaeological survey, three sites (211A0061, 211A0062 and 211A0063) were located. These sites consist of a prehistoric site (211A0061) recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP, a prehistoric isolated find (211A0063) recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP, and a historic site (211A0062) also recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Sites 211A0040 and 211A0043 were not relocated, although both were previously located within the boundaries of our survey area. It appears that site 211A0040 is located outside of the project area. However, site 211A0043 was not relocated, because access was denied by the current landowner. This site is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, and avoidance is recommended. However, if avoidance is not possible, access must be obtained from the current landowner so that the area can be evaluated. During the Standing structure survey, 29 properties greater than 50 years of age were photographed. Three properties had resources that were out of the ordinary. Property #21 included an unaltered, vacant shed that could possibly be associated with ethnic settlement in the area. The associated dwelling has been altered. Property #22 included a relatively unaltered farmhouse and also a log building, probably an uncommon property type in Anoka County. Property #29 is an interesting farmstead containing a relatively unaltered brick farmhouse and a large, also relatively unaltered barn. Both appear to date from the late 19th century. The farmstead, which is situated very near the road, shares a highway location with recent commercial buildings from the St. Francis community. The brick farmhouse and large barn may be excellent examples of uncommon building types in the area.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Rum River/North Rum River County Park, Anoka County

The cultural resource studies for this project have indicated that the installation of the formal Public Shorefishing Platform to the Rum River in the City of St. Francis, would not affect any known archeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it was recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Martin Lake Aeration System, Anoka County

Based upon the recommendations of the SHPO, the required cultural resource field investigations for this project were completed during August 1997. These studies, which included a preliminary field assessment, pedestrian examinations, and limited subsurface testing have indicated that completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Becker

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Little Toad Lake, Becker County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Little Toad Lake were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Beltrami

Hohman-Caine, Christy A., Leslie D. Peterson and Grant E. Goltz (1998)

Preliminary Report, City of Bemidji Cemetery Records Research Project

Several major construction and development projects are currently being considered in the vicinity of the Mississippi River between Lakes Irving and Bemidji in the city of Bemidji. The remains of numerous American Indian people have been unearthed during previous construction and excavation in the area west of the Mississippi. Federal and State laws require that such properties be identified and efforts made to avoid adverse disturbances or destruction. The archival information gathered during this phase of the project contains considerably more information than just the horizontal locations of the locations of human remains. In order to use this information to determine where more burials are or are not likely to be found, natural landforms and past lake levels must be reconstructed, the amount of fill in various locations should be determined and areas of known disturbance should be delineated. This work can be accomplished using existing data, either already gathered during the initial phase of the project, or existing in other files. No additional field investigations will be necessary. The Tribal Roads Program will retain the services of a state licensed geoscientist as part of the research team to implement any such work authorized by the City of Bemidji. It is recommended that the full extent of research included in the original project proposal be completed to generate the level of understanding of the nature, condition and history of the study area to make enlightened decisions regarding future project planning.

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 22 from CR 307 to CSAH 39 (S.A.P. 04-622-16), Beltrami County, Minnesota

From November 17-26, 1997, personnel from the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed an archaeological survey prior to the proposed improvement of CSAH22 from CR 307 to CSAH 39 in Beltrami county. The survey was completed for the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Beltrami County Highway Department. Six prehistoric sites were located as a result of the survey. Site 21BL0058 was relocated and it is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21BL0181 and 21BL0182, new sites, were determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP. New site 21BL0183 was determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21BL0184 another new site was recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. And finally new site 21BL0185 was determined potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Kluth, Rose A., David W. Kluth and Barbara Henning (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I and II Standing Structure Survey of TH 197 in the City of Bemidji (S.P. 0416-19), Beltrami County, Minnesota

In the fall of 1997, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Ms. Barbara Henning of Rivercrest Associates, Inc. completed a Phase I and II standing structure survey in association with the proposed reconstruction of TH 197 and Old Midway Drive in the city of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The surveys were completed for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. The results of the survey are as follows: Prehistoric site 21BL0037, the Midway Site was relocated and the Nymore Bridge, a National Register property was recommended for preservation in place. We recommend that site 21BL0037 be avoided during construction activities if at all possible. However, if avoidance is impossible, we recommend that Phase II evaluation of the site take place prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities in the site area. We recommend that the Nymore Bridge be preserved if at all possible and that no further work be conducted on the other properties in the project area.

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Report - Waskish Gravel Pit, Red Lake State Forest

The area to be leased (one acre) was clearly marked, but as future leases and pit expansion are likely, approximately four acres were encompassed in the survey. The survey was initiated with a walkover of the area north and east of the active pit. To search for sub-surface artifact deposits, the pedestrian survey was augmented with shovel testing. No significant cultural materials or features were identified in the project area. It is recommended that the lease be granted without further heritage resource considerations.

Peterson, Leslie D., Christy A. Hohman-Caine and Grant E. Goltz (1998)

City of Bemidji, American Indian Cemetery Records Research Project

Several major construction and development projects are currently being considered in the vicinity of the Mississippi River between Lakes Irving and Bemidji in the City of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minnesota. The remains of numerous

American Indian people have been unearthed during previous construction and excavation in the area west of the Mississippi. In order to gather information, which will assist in satisfying both legal and ethical obligations, the City of Bemidji entered into a contract with the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Tribal Roads Program. The purpose of the work is to gather existing information about the human remains discovered in the past. This report presents the results of this study. In the first part, we discuss the American Indian burials that have been found within the City. In the second part, we place this information within the context of American Indian cultures and their changing environments. In the third part, we discuss the impact of the construction and expansion of the City of Bemidji on these American Indian cemeteries and habitations. In the last section we discuss the probabilities of encountering more burials during future construction. Although the emphasis is on the area west of the Mississippi, south of 1st Street, information from adjacent areas is included where necessary. *(This report includes some plates of artifacts and information about the Pamida Burial Salvage Project in 1988 not previously published.)*

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Paul Bunyan State Trail, Lake Bemidji Rest Area and Canoe WAS, Beltrami County

Preliminary archaeological field investigations conducted during 1997 in association with the proposed acquisition of a 13.1 acre parcel situated on the eastern shoreline of Lake Bemidji, immediately north of the Mississippi River outlet, resulted in confirmation of the presence of a Pre-Contact American Indian heritage site originally identified during the late 19th Century. This site, which appears to contain cultural material representative of two distinct occupations during the Woodland Period, has been assigned Minnesota State Archeological Site Number 21BL0180. Based upon the results of these preliminary investigations, this site appears to exhibit sufficient integrity and research potential to potentially satisfy the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore it is recommended that formal evaluation studies be completed in an effort to fully define the nature, condition and significance of this cultural resource property should the MnDNR acquire the 13.1 acre parcel.

Big Stone

Johnson, Zakariah and Elizabeth Abel (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Big Stone County/Odesa Flood Project, Big Stone County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the area which potentially may be affected by the Big Stone County/Odesa Flood Project near the city of Odesa in Big Stone County, Minnesota. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and previous surveys within one mile of the project, and a Phase I reconnaissance survey to identify archaeological sites within the project's area of potential effect. The records review and field survey, which included shovel test excavation and systematic pedestrian (surface) reconnaissance in areas assessed as having a high probability of containing archaeological resources, did not identify archaeological sites within the project area. The 106 Group Ltd. recommends that no additional archaeological investigation is warranted within the limits of the project area.

Blue Earth

Johnson, Zakariah (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Victory Drive Extension/TH14 Interchange, City of Mankato Blue Earth County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the area of potential effect for the Victory Drive Extension/Trunk Highway 14 Interchange project on September 14, 1998. The reconnaissance survey identified Site 21BE0261 within the NW-NW-SW 1/4 of section 9, T108N, R26W. The site consists of an isolated Madison/Mississippian triangular point recovered from the surface of an agricultural field near the upper margins of Thompson Ravine. Intensive surface reconnaissance in the vicinity of the find spot did not identify associate cultural material or features. Shovel test excavation at the field margin indicates that the area has been extensively disturbed. The 106 Group therefore recommends that no further investigation of the site is warranted.

Carlton

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp, Jr. (1998)

Archaeological Survey on Knife Island, Carlton County, Minnesota

Standard Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted on existing shorelines of Knife Island on the St. Louis River. Survey was requested by Minnesota Power personnel in conjunction with a possible land sale. This parcel was considered to have high potential for historic properties. Three specific properties were reported: a rock cut, a standing cabin and a Native American battleground. Survey was conducted to test whether any physical evidence of reported or unreported properties could be documented. Thirteen shovel tests were placed on Knife Island and the adjacent mainland. The interior of the island and areas away from shoreline were not tested, but surface features were mapped. Testing of sediments in the rock-cut failed to locate any evidence of non-modern use. Drill holes in the back wall indicated modern machinery was used to remove rock. One prehistoric site was discovered (21CL0028); two standing and three destroyed structures were documented. Additional work is recommended to determine if any of these properties are eligible for the NRHP.

Carver

Gillen, Timothy V., R. Peter Winham, and L. Adrien Hannus (1998)

Addendum 2 to An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Portions of Northern Natural Gas Company's Proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota. Archaeological Contract Series No. 115-B

An addendum to previous reports by Winham et al. and Winham and Strait on the cultural resources survey of Northern Natural Gas Company's proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota. The current report documents additional intensive, 100 percent pedestrian surveys and evaluations of portions of the Farmington-North Branch C-Line. These surveys were requested due to the additions of access roads and the realignment of the pipeline corridor. On-ground surveys undertaken on May 27-28, 1998 encompassed approximately 88 acres. No cultural resources were identified during the surveys. Cultural resources clearance is recommended for the project areas as proposed and surveyed.

Ketz, K. Anne, Michelle T. Kullen & Alison Hruby (1997)

Phase I Archaeological Survey For the Replacement of Bridge No. 5364 and Reconstruction of Approaches, CSAH 9 and CSAH 45, Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

Site 21SC0032, the Thompson Ferry site, is located within the project boundaries on the south bank of the river crossing. The results of the survey done on the north side of the bridge were negative. Shovel tests on both sides of Carver CSAH 45 produced no artifacts or features. Bridge 5364 has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP by the recent statewide historic bridge survey contracted by MnDOT. Due to the absence of diagnostic artifacts, feature, and sites, the area north of Bridge 5364 that will be affected by the proposed undertaking, does not contain sites eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended on the north side of the Minnesota River.

Malmquist, Chandra & Craig M. Johnson (1998)

Archaeological Survey of the Cheri Ponds Project, Carver County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with MnDOT to complete Phase I archaeological investigations of the Cheri Ponds project, Carver County, Minnesota. The project area consists of approximately 171 acres on which two earth berms will be constructed to impound two water basins. Pedestrian survey was conducted in agricultural fields about 930 feet above sea level and higher. Shovel testing was conducted in grassy or wooded areas with low ground visibility. Two sites, 21CR0128 and 21CR0129 were located on a peninsula in the southeastern portion of the project area. Site 21CR0128 is a single piece of chipped stone debitage located about 300 feet north of and about ten feet lower than Site 21CR0129. Site 21CR0129 consists of two pieces of chipped stone debitage, one perforating tool and one ceramic sherd. The ceramic sherd is probably Woodland but could not be absolutely identified. Due to the paucity of artifacts and their lack of diagnostic features, neither site is recommended as eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for the Cheri Ponds project area.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Public Fishing Pier Lake Minnewashta, Carver County*

The surveys have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Cass

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 13 (S.P. 11-613), Cass County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Cass County Highway Department by the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program. The survey was conducted in association with the reconstruction of CSAH 13 from T.H. 200 to CSAH 72 in Cass County, Minnesota. Ten archaeological sites were located during this survey. They are as follows - a possible burial site (21CA0516), a historical site (21CA0509), two prehistoric isolated finds (21CA0510 & 21CA0511), three prehistoric sites (21CA0508, 21CA0512 & 21CA0513), one multi-component site (21CA0514) and two relocated historic sites (21CA0187 & 21CA0515).

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 36 From the Northern Junction With the Pacific
Railroad Tracks Southeast to the Gull River (S.A.P. 11-636-04), Cass County, Minnesota*

From October 30-31, 1997, personnel from the Leech Lakes Heritage Sites Program completed a Phase I archaeological survey in relation to the reconstruction of CSAH 36 from its northern junction with the Pacific Railroad tracks southeast to the Gull River, located in Cass county, Minnesota (S.A.P. 11-636-04). The survey was completed for the Cass County Highway Department. During our Phase I investigations, a prehistoric site, 21CA0504 was located, and the northern boundary of multi-component site 21CA0055 was relocated.

Kluth, Rose A., David M. Ernest and David W. Kluth (1998)

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of CSAH 8 from Bena to Federal Dam, Cass County,
Minnesota*

From November 4-16, 1998 the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archeological survey in association with the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 8 from Bena to Federal Dam in Cass county, Minnesota. A total of 168 shovel probes were excavated. The entire project area was located within the current right-of-way. Because of this, much of the project area consisted of ditch profile and was highly disturbed. During the survey, no sites were located.

Peterson, Leslie, Christy A.H. Caine and Grant E Goltz (1998)

Thunder Lake Cemetery Rescue Project, Cass County, Minnesota

The project was carried out under the direction and authorization of the MIAC through a work order with the Red Lake Band of Chippewa, Tribal Roads Program. The purpose of the project was to investigate, document and rescue human remains reported from the Thunder Lake gravel pit, Cass County, Minnesota, site number 21CA0506. Remains of a minimum of three individuals, as well as a Sandy Lake rim sherd, were recovered from the slumpage at the north end of the pit. Because additional human remains may be present in the rest of the slumpage, and because other burials could still exist at the top of the slope, alternatives for the long-term protection of these burials are presented.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Goose Lake Public Water Access, Cass County*

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Goose Lake were completed during July 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historic sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Mud Lake (North) Public Water Access, Cass County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during July 1998. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR "Boom Site" Public Water Access to Mud Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access Big Rice Lake State WMA, Cass County*

Based upon data generated during initial phase of the reviews for this project, the existing (East) Public Water Access to Big Rice Lake is located within the boundaries of site 21CA0032, an apparent American Indian heritage site. The results of the initial field investigations have, however, determined that due to the extent of previous development and the apparent lacustrine origin of the potentially unaltered Holocene sediments within the project's APE, it does not appear that this cultural resource property will be affected by the upgrading of this facility as currently proposed and further intensive archaeological field investigations are not considered warranted. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Spire Valley State Fish Hatchery, Cass County*

In furtherance of the required cultural resource investigations for this project, preliminary archaeological field studies were completed on 25 September 1997. These reviews consisted of a review of the extant hatchery facility and a pedestrian examination and visual assessment of the terrain within and adjacent to the defined development areas. The initial review and assessment confirmed that the original development of the extant improvements during the 1940's, in addition to the subsequent utilization, modification and maintenance of the facility has resulted in the complete alteration of all natural Holocene terrain within the limits of the existing hatchery complex. The initial field assessment and review of the proposed fresh water pipeline distribution corridors, located immediately north of the existing hatchery complex confirmed that this portion of the proposed development is to be confined primarily to the unaltered, densely wooded and steeply sloping margins of the narrow, immediate post glacial valley through which Spring Branch Creek currently flows. Given the steep gradient of the terrain along these segments of the proposed pipeline installation corridors, it was determined that the potential for the presence of significant cultural resource sites or data was limited, and additional archaeological field studies did not appear warranted. Based upon the results of the completed field investigations, it does not appear that any intact cultural resource sites or data will be affected by the upgrading of a portion of the fresh water distribution system within the Spire Valley Fish Hatchery as currently proposed.

Chippewa

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Public Water Access, Minnesota River/Priens Landing,
Chippewa County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during June 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that the stabilization of the actively eroding river bank as currently proposed will be confined to a narrow corridor within the boundaries of the extant minimally developed Priens Landing / Public Water Access. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed development should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Public Water Access, Minnesota River/Englebretzen WMA,
Chippewa County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during June 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that the development as currently proposed is to consist of the upgrading and formalization of extant improvements which are confined entirely to terrain altered as a result of the apparent demolition of a farmstead which previously occupied this parcel and the subsequent development of the extant access facility. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Englebretzen

Public Water Access to Lac Qui Parle Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Clay

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Public Water Access, Lee Lake, Clay County

Based upon the results of the preliminary investigations it appears that the original development of the former Elgon Township roadway corridor and the existing Public Water Access resulted in the significant alteration of the natural Holocene sediments throughout much of the 3+ acre parcel. However, these reviews also have determined that remnants of apparently natural unaltered terrain appear to remain immediately north and south of the extant improvements and adjacent to the current Lee Lake shoreline. Given the potential for the presence of undocumented American Indian heritage sites within this area, it is recommended that additional intensive archaeological field investigations be completed should future expansion proposals require terrain alteration beyond the limits of previous development.

Cook

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Otter Lake Forest Road, Grand Portage State Forest

Archaeological reconnaissance identified the remains of two historic properties in or near the project corridor: the dam spillway and a logging camp. It appears that only the dam remnant will be impacted by the proposed construction. The SHPO has determined previously that the dam remnant, in and of itself, is not eligible for the NRHP. Regardless, the DNR Forestry Heritage Resources Program documented the visible portions of the spillway. The purpose of these investigations was to recover data concerning the means and material of construction that may aid in the identification and evaluation of similar structures throughout Northern Minnesota. In addition, the 1998 investigations indicated that the dam was part of a log-procurement complex, with the remains of a small logging camp located nearby. Although the dam remains are situated under a road bed and a portion of one of the structural remnants has been obliterated, the Swamp River Logging complex (21CK0373) continues to possess integrity. The setting of the complex is essentially unchanged, and evidence of material and workmanship persist. It does not appear, however, that the site meets the criteria for inclusion on the NRHP. Therefore, the inclusion of the dam remnant into a larger logging property should not alter the recommendation provided by the SHPO; there are no eligible properties within the project's area of potential effect. It is recommended that the project be constructed as proposed without further heritage resource considerations.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Lake Superior/Tofte, Cook County

Field investigations for this project were completed 7 October 1997. The preliminary assessment and review confirmed that the existing Public Water Access and Recreational Park are located within a narrow segment of level to gently sloping upland lakeshore terrain, situated between the in place County Road 24 roadway corridor and the steep bank of the Lake Superior shoreline. This initial review also confirmed that the construction of the extant improvements associated within the public access and park had resulted in the complete alteration of the majority of the natural Holocene sediments present within the municipally owned property. Based upon the shallow nature of the Holocene sediments throughout the region and the extent of previous terrain alteration within the existing Public Park and Water Access, it appears that the potential for the proposed upgrading of this existing facility to affect any significant archaeological sites or data is very limited. Therefore, intensive archaeological field investigations are not considered warranted.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit Protected Public Water Access, Lake Superior/Taconite Harbor, Cook County

The required cultural resource field investigations for the proposed development of a new Protected Public Water Access to Lake Superior at Taconite Harbor were originally completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and

Waterway's Unit's Cultural Resources Program during 1997. The results of these investigations were submitted to SHPO, OSA and MIAC for review during January 1998. Based upon a review of the submitted documentation the SHPO concurred with the project recommendations and assigned the project reference number: 98-1499. During 1998 in response to a request by MnDOT, the development plans have been revised and expanded in order to facilitate the upgrading of the proposed facility to also operate as a Class II Rest Area. These revisions resulted in the substantial expansion of the proposed development area. Based upon the results of the 1997 field investigations it has been determined that the proposed development will be confined entirely to terrain completely altered as a result of previous improvements. Therefore, it is recommended that there are no properties located within the proposed project's broadly defined APE and the project should proceed as planned.

Cottonwood

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Bingham Lake Public Water Access, Cottonwood County

The cultural resource field investigations for the proposed development of a new formal Public Water Access to Bingham Lake were completed between June and October 1997. These reviews resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded American Indian heritage site located in-part within this projects APE. This site has been assigned Minnesota State Archaeological Site Number 21CO0039 and designated the Bingham Lake Access Site. Based upon the results of intensive reconnaissance and formal evaluation studies, 21CO0039 appears to consist of a sparse scatter of American Indian cultural materials representing occupations throughout the Middle and Late Prehistoric Periods. The results of these investigations have also determined that significant portions of this cultural resource property appear to retain sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Following consultation of the MnDNR Trails and Waterway Area Supervisor, the proposed project design was modified in an effort to eliminate the potential effects of the proposed development and avoid the apparently unaltered, intact portions of this significant American Indian heritage site. Therefore, as currently defined the proposed development of the formal Public Water Access facility to Bingham Lake should have No Effect on site 21CO0039 and it recommended that the project development proceed as planned, and no further cultural resource investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to further revision.

Crow Wing

Harrison, Christina (1998)

Report on Partial Data Recovery Conducted at Archaeological Site 21 CW 97 (Dr. Camp), Crow Wing County, Minnesota

In consultation with the Office of the State Archaeologist and the State Historic Preservation Office, it was decided that the County could go ahead with the proposed alignment shift of CSAH 19, provided that archaeological data recovery within the proposed area of impact had been completed. Most of the field investigation was conducted during the month of July, with supplementary data recovery completed during early October. The effort succeeded in defining the north/northwest extent of the cultural deposit in this mid-section of the 21CW0097 site. It also established that the proposed undertaking, as presently delineated, will impact a fairly small segment of the more productive portion of the habitation component. At this point, that segment appears to have been quite well sampled through a scatter of units encompassing slightly more than ten percent of the area. There is still no indication of late Woodland use of the site but it has all the more potential for yielding significant information regarding the earlier Woodland traditions, specifically those associated with the St. Croix, Onamia and Brainerd ceramics.

Kluth, David W., Rose A. Kluth and Barbara Henning (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I Standing Structure Survey of TH 6 (S.P. 1802-44), Crow Wing County, Minnesota

A Phase I archaeological survey and Phase I standing structure survey were conducted for MnDOT along TH 6 in Crow Wing county, Minnesota in May and June of 1998. Two prehistoric sites, 21CW0224, the Indian Jack Creek Site and 21CW0225, the Eastham Lake Bay Site were identified, both sites were recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The standing structure survey identified the Perry lake Town Hall as essentially unaltered and a good example of an increasingly rare property type in northern Minnesota, the town hall. All three sites were recommended for avoidance.

Lyon, Mollie M. (1998)

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Necessity Hill Site (21CW187) For Brainerd-Crow Wing County Regional Airport Expansion, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

A Phase II archaeological evaluation of the Necessity Hill Site (21CW0187) was conducted by The 106 Group Ltd. between October 27 and October 29, 1998. The Phase II evaluation consisted of 42 shovel test excavations and one 1 x 2 meter test unit. The Phase II evaluation of the Necessity Hill Site indicates that the site is a modest lithic scatter of undetermined tradition. The vertical limits of the site fall within the first 25 centimeters below the surface. The horizontal limits of the site are approximately 25 meters north-south by approximately 15 meters east-west, encompassing approximately 0.1 acres. The site is confined to the eastern edge of Necessity Hill, overlooking Horseshoe Lake to the east. No cultural features or diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the 1994 Phase I survey or the present Phase II investigation. The low artifact density, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and the lack of integrity of site deposits lead to the recommendation that the Necessity Hill Site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Little Pine Lake Timber Sale, Crow Wing State Forest

Archaeological reconnaissance survey conducted in the vicinity of the proposed timber sale identified a small Native American heritage site, designated 21CW0222. The site consists of a single, corded, grit-tempered ceramic sherd recovered from a shovel test at between 20 and 30 cm below the surface. It is not known at this time whether the identified site area is within the area to be harvested. Regardless, it is recommended that no ground-disturbing activities, including harvesting, skidding, and timber transporting, be conducted in the area of the archaeological site.

The 106 Group Ltd. (1994)

Reconnaissance Level Cultural Resources Survey For Brainerd-Crow Wing County Regional Airport, Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota

A reconnaissance level survey was conducted by The 106 Group between September 13 and 16, 1994 for the proposed expansion of the Brainerd-Crow Wing Regional Airport. The proposed project involves the construction of a new primary runway, taxiway, navigational aides and associated improvements on the existing airport. The construction limits of the project were used as the APE for evaluating archaeological sites. An area measuring 262 acres (156 hectares), which comprised the construction limits for the four alternative runways, was surveyed for this project. The entire project area was visually surveyed, while an intensive survey measuring 25 acres (15 hectares) was conducted on areas of high archaeological potential. A 0.5 mile boundary surround the project's construction limits was used for the standing structures APE. The survey located two sites within the project area, 21CW0187 and 21CW0188. each site is thought to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. At the Necessity Hill Site (21CW0187) a total of 12 chipped stone artifacts were recovered from 6 positive shovel tests. It appears the site is in primary context within the top 20 cm of sediment below ground surface. The Toolmaster Site (21CW0188) is located on a long esker. This site was located by a pedestrian survey using 10 meter intervals. The site consists of two find locations located within 5 meters of each other. Three chipped stone artifacts were recovered from this site. This site also appears to be in primary context on the present ground surface. This report recommends that additional archaeological investigations be conducted at both sites to determine eligibility and potential adverse effects.

Dakota

Arnott, Sigrid (1998)

Archaeological Data Recovery at the LeDuc-Simmons Historic Site (21DK62) Carriage Barn/Worker's Quarter's, Hastings, Dakota County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Historical Society proposes to rehabilitate the 1861 carriage barn at the LeDuc-Simmons historic site in Hastings, Minnesota (21DK0062). The property was placed on the NRHP in 1970. Excavation of three test units around the perimeter of the structure in 1996 established that the site retains excellent material integrity and preserves materials dating from the period of the LeDuc family ownership (1865-1919). In 1997, 157 archaeologically-distinct proveniences were excavated from 18 square meters recovering 18,799 artifacts, mitigating anticipated adverse effects of the proposed project and answering research questions regarding the daily life of site worker/residents, construction processes at the site, and use of the carriage barn. In 1998 shovel tests were excavated around the ice house and garage to guide construction and demolition aspects of the projects. These tests show that nineteenth century levels are intact surrounding the ice house - and presumably throughout the site. No further work is recommended within the 15' area of potential effect surrounding the barn. The excavations and tests did establish that the archaeological resources associated with the LeDuc-Simmons estate are contributing resources to the NRHP site.

Sluss, Jackie and Chandra Malmquist (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Future County Road 46 (CSAH 46) and Phase II Evaluation of the Gopher Ordnance Works, Dakota County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with MnDOT to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the future County Road 46 project in Dakota County. MnDOT cultural resources staff and SHPO staff visited the project corridor to identify areas of potential for prehistoric archaeology and for potentially eligible standing structures. An area of prehistoric potential was identified east of the intersection of Biscayne Avenue and existing CSAH 46. The remains of the Gopher Ordnance Works were identified as having National Register potential. The University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station did not appear to meet the 50-year age criteria for National Register eligibility. Phase I investigations for significant prehistoric cultural remains were negative. In addition, evaluations of two historic properties, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station and Gopher Ordnance Works, found that neither property meets National Register Criteria. The Experiment Station dates predominantly from the second half of the 20th century, and the Gopher Ordnance Works does not meet integrity requirements. Therefore, the MnDOT has made a determination of no properties for this project.

Douglas

Nicholas, Sarah (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ida Township Sanitary Sewer Collection System Around Lake Ida, Douglas County, Minnesota

In May 1998, Loucks & Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed Ida township sanitary sewer collection system around Lake Ida, Douglas County, Minnesota. The project is located in Ida Township and Leaf Valley Township. Construction is planned for 1999. The project review has been assigned SHPO file number 98-3277. Investigative methods included background archival-documentary research and records review, pedestrian reconnaissance, and informal subsurface testing. Although several known archaeological sites are near the project area, none are within the proposed area of potential effect. It was determined that no archaeological sites will be affected by the construction of the project. No further archaeological work is recommended for the currently proposed sewer line construction areas.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Lake Agnes, Douglas County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a formal Public Fishing Pier to Lake Agnes were completed during May 1998. These investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed development should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Little Chippewa Lake, Douglas County

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed rehabilitation and expansion of the existing MnDNR Public Water Access to Little Chippewa Lake were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that it does not appear that the completion of this project as currently designed should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Lake Victoria, Douglas County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during September 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Fillmore

Holtz, Wendy K. (1998)

Literature Review and Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Parsley Bridge Rest Area TH 52, Fillmore County, Minnesota

In June of 1998 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center undertook a Phase I cultural resource investigation of S.P. 2311-25, the Parsley Bridge Rest Area in Fillmore county, Minnesota. The rest area is adjacent to Bridge #3707 on the Root River near Chatfield. Proposed improvements to the rest area will impact the current rest area and the area between the rest area and the Root River. A pre-field literature review found that two previous archaeological surveys had passed though the project area or the area surrounding it. Neither had located any cultural materials. The archaeological survey of the project area found that most of the area had been disturbed by the current rest area and landscaping around it. Ten shovel test holes were excavated. The shovel tests revealed a disturbed soil horizon over layered flood plain soils. No cultural resources were encountered and the potential for any is low. Further archaeological investigations are not recommended.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Shorefishing Site, Root River / Preston, Fillmore County

Based upon the cumulative results of the cultural resource investigations conducted in association with proposed development of the existing Blufflands State Trail corridor during 1995, it appears the proposed development of a new formal shorefishing site adjacent to the in place trail should not affect any known archaeological or historic sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Freeborn

Bielefeldt, Barbara (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Olson Pit in Hayward Township, Freeborn County, Minnesota

In May of 1998 the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center, Inc. at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, under contract with Ulland Bros., Inc., Albert Lea, Minnesota, conducted a Phase I survey of a proposed sand and gravel pit for the Minnesota Department of Transportation projects. Survey consisted of a systematic pedestrian sweep of the cultivated parcels, containing about 45 acres. No prehistoric material was found within the project limits. A small scatter of recent historic debris occurred near the north end of one of the fields, west-northwest of the existing sand and gravel pit. No features were found. Based on these findings no further investigation is recommended.

Goodhue

Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland, E.A. Dunn, Z. Jing, G. Rapp, Jr. and J.R.F. Bower (1998)

Red Wing North: Survey and Evaluation of T.H. 58 From CSAH 5 to Bush St. (S.P. 2510-30), Goodhue County, Minnesota

Phase I survey was conducted on T.H. 58 in Goodhue County, Minnesota, from 0.75 mile south of CSAH 5 to Bush Street in Red Wing (S.P. 2510-30). Results of the archaeological component are reported here; standing structures are reported separately. Six post-contact sites were recorded, three outside the proposed right-of-way. Phase II evaluation was conducted on two sites, 21GD0237 and 21GD0238. Both are stone foundations from building apparently associated with limestone quarries and lime kilns. A search of tax and title records indicates the original buildings were constructed between 1876 and 1878. Both have little integrity now. The last site is the remnants of a lime kiln and is totally lacking integrity. A No Properties Finding is therefore recommended for this project.

Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland, J.R.F. Bower, Z. Jing, and G. Rapp, Jr. (1998)

Red Wing South: Survey and Evaluation of T.H. 58 From CSAH 5 To CSAH 3 (S.P. 2510-35), Goodhue County, Minnesota

A Phase I survey was conducted on both sides of T.H. 58 in Goodhue County, Minnesota, from 0.75 miles south of CSAH 5 to 0.1 mile north of CSAH 3 south of the city of Red Wing. The survey incorporated a geomorphic study as well as surface and subsurface search for historic and prehistoric sites. Twenty-two sites were recorded. Eight sites are limited lithic scatters and or extensively disturbed, so do not require additional consideration (21GD0220, 21GD0221, 21GD0222, 21GD0226, 21GD0228, 21GD0231, 21GD0232, & 21GD0234). Fourteen however would require more consideration if the project would produce impacts (21GD0215, 21GD0216, 21GD0217, 21GD0218, 21GD0219, 21GD0223, 21GD0224, 21GD0225, 21GD0227, 21GD0229, 21GD0230, 21GD0233, 21GD0235, 21GD0236). At a field meeting with MnDOT district personnel, it was decided that five sites could receive impacts. These five sites (21GD0215, 21GD0216, 21GD0217, 21GD0218, & 21GD0219) were therefore recommended for Phase II evaluation to determine NRHP eligibility. Phase II evaluation was conducted on four of the five sites. The landowner withdrew permission to excavate site 21GD0217 and no evaluation of this site area was conducted. Three of the sites yielded additional information but from disturbed contexts (21GD0215, 21GD0216, 21GD0218). All three were in plowed fields. Only one site, 21GD0219, contained intact deposits and is considered eligible for the National Register. Cord-marked body sherds indicate a Woodland affiliation. It is recommended that site 21GD0219 be avoided during construction. If avoidance is not possible, then mitigation of the portion to receive impacts is recommended.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Mississippi River / Hok Si La Municipal Park, Goodhue County

Preliminary archaeological field assessment was completed on 1 October, 1997 in a effort to fully define the relationship of the proposed expansion to the limits of previous development and the areas apparently subject to intensive archaeological field investigations during 1980. A pedestrian review and visual examination of the existing facility confirmed that the proposed development is to be confined to terrain located immediately east of the in place Public Water Access facility. Based on the results of previous investigations, additional subsurface testing was not considered warranted.

Stewart, R. Patrick (1998)

Archaeological Investigations at the Temporary Bypass for Replacement of Bridge #6773, Goodhue County, Minnesota

A Phase I level archaeological survey was carried out at the proposed location of a temporary bridge structure to carry TH 61 over Gilbert Creek in the NW-NE-SE-NE of Section 31, T112N, R12W. Excavation of nine shovel tests within an approximate 0.5 acre parcel failed to identify archaeological artifacts, deposits or properties. No adverse effects to the archaeological record are anticipated. The project should proceed as planned.

Grant

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Pelican Lake, Grant County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Pelican Lake were completed during July 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Pomme De Terre Lake, Grant County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing were initiated during July 1997 and completed during August 1997. These reviews have indicated that the proposed development of a new formal Public Water Access to Pomme De Terre Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Hennepin

Clouse, Robert A. and Elizabeth Knudson Steiner (1998)

An Archaeological Assessment of proposed ISTE A-funded Development at Fort Snelling, Minnesota (S.P. 94-100-17)

The Minnesota Historical Society has proposed a series of improvements at Historic Fort Snelling partially funded through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act. These improvements consist of parking lot construction, a storm sewer, bicycle and walking trails and landscaping. These proposed undertakings have the potential to adversely effect elements of a number of historically recorded structures that were built before, during and after the Civil War as well as previously undefined activity areas associated with all periods of the fort's significance. This research report provides a historical background and an archaeological evaluation of the potential effect of the proposed undertaking on archaeological resources that are contributing elements to the National Historic Landmark. Ten 1x1 meter excavation units were excavated as a part of the evaluation of the proposed construction. One feature was recorded that is believed to be an element of the Civil War period officer's quarters. Another extensive limestone feature was documented and is likely associated with an 1850s stables. Material culture was recovered that is likely associated with Civil War and postbellum enlisted men's barracks and mess buildings. Deposits were uncovered and documented that are interpreted as resulting from the repair of the Round Tower after the 1869 fire that damaged the structure. Archaeological investigations in the area of the proposed development clearly document well-preserved stratigraphic layers that relate to the period of significance of the site.

Dudzik, Mark J. (1998)

Report of Burial Site Authentication Investigations At 21-HE-0019 (South Sub-Group), Eden Prairie, Minnesota

In late fall of 1997, the OSA conducted burial site authentication investigations of mound 1 through 11 (the southern sub-group) of mound site 21HE0019. These investigations were conducted in response to a request by a firm planning initial residential development of the parcel on which the earthworks are located. The originally reported locations of mounds 1-11 were accurately determined by using Lewis' original field notes, computer-corrected magnetic bearings and a tape measure. The visually discernible, but diminished remnants of mound 8, 9 and 11 were relocated using the compensated bearings. Soil coring confirmed the relatively intact condition of these mound remnants as well as that of relocated mound 10. However, no direct evidence of intact, extant human burials was identified for any of these remnant mound features. Although the locations of mound 1-7 were reestablished, no at-surface visual components were discernible. Soil coring results were similarly negative for evidence of remnant mounds/burials. Therefore, a definitive assessment technique, controlled mechanical stripping, was implemented to assess for potential burial features not identified by the rather more subjective coring technique. No burials or related features were identified at loci 1-7 using this technique, and the mound features identified by Lewis have evidently been destroyed.

Kolb, Michael F. (1998)

Geoarchaeological Investigations at the Southern Subgroup of 21-HE-19

The purpose of this investigation at the south subgroup of 21HE0019 (mounds 2-7) is to determine if the mound forms mapped by Lewis can be relocated using subsurface data from core samples. Discrete mound forms are no longer visible on the surface. Using Lewis' measurements taken from a sketch map and descriptions, the mound centers were relocated by professional surveyors. Cores taken from on and off mound loci are compared to determine the presence or absence of mound fill, and/or other soil anomalies, that may have resulted from mound construction. The geoarchaeological investigations focused on the identification of mounds, not burials. No evidence of mound fill was found at the mound loci by comparing on-mound and off-mound soils. Soil anomalies that may have resulted from mound construction are also lacking. Lewis' map remains the only evidence for mounds at this site. It is possible the very low mound-like landforms observed and mapped by Lewis were natural features, part of the surface morphology of the meltwater stream terrace. If they were mounds constructed by Native Americans, the alternative hypothesis may explain the apparent natural soil patterning at the site. The mounds were low and if they were constructed with soil from local borrow pits, the mound fill may not be distinguishable from the surrounding natural soils. This assumes there was no surface preparation prior to mound construction. Bioturbation and other pedogenic processes would weld the soils creating an overthickened A horizon. If the mounds had not been impacted by recent land use the overthickened A horizon could be documented. The geoarchaeological investigation described in the study did not confirm the presence of mounds. Historical and archaeological evidence, perhaps in concert with the data presented in this investigation, may better determine the presence of mounds.

Madigan, Thomas (1998)

Burial Site Authentication Investigations at 21-HE-0019 (South Sub-Group), Eden Prairie, Minnesota

In July 1998, IMA Consulting, Inc. was contacted by the OSA to monitor mechanical stripping of a previously recorded mound group (21HE0019: South Sub-Group) located in southwestern Eden Prairie, Minnesota. Recent investigations conducted at the site failed to determine whether the mounds were constructed earthworks or a natural part of the landscape. As a result, mechanical stripping of the mounds was initiated to determine their origin and whether any intact, extant human burial features were present at the site. Based on the results of this investigation, no evidence of intact mound fill or mortuary features associated with mound building activities were observed in any of the mound loci. Based on soils information obtained during the course of this investigation the mound loci are interpreted to be a natural part of the landscape modified to some degree by historic anthropogenic alteration of the land surface. However, there is no evidence that these features were or are related to prehistoric mortuary activities.

Madigan, Thomas, Antone J. Mathys, Matthew L. Murray and Bradley E. Perkl (1998)

Mound Verification At 21HE21 (Fieldmann Mound Group), Settler's Ridge Residential Development, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

In May 1998, IMA Consulting, Inc. was contracted by the Pentom Land Company to field verify if any remnants of the west sub-group of 21HE0021 are present at the site. Mound verification investigations conducted by IMAC at the west sub-group of 21HE0021 involved geomorphological testing, geophysical survey and archaeological fieldwork at reported Mounds 12-17. This multi-disciplinary investigation was not intended to be exhaustive and included only preliminary testing to verify the presence or absence of intact mound features within the project area at 21HE0021. As part of the archaeological fieldwork test trenches were hand excavated into Mounds 12, 14 and 16 in May 1998 and Mounds 15 and 17 in September 1998 in order to provide supplemental information regarding subsurface stratigraphy at these locations. Based on recommendations made after conducting the initial field investigation in May 1998, the entire area was mechanically stripped to determine if any remnants of the mounds still exist at the site. No evidence of intact mound remnants or other cultural features were discovered at Mounds 13, 15, 16 and 17. No human remains, and no evidence of mortuary activity or intact mound fill were observed during field investigations. A subsoil stain was noted at Mound 12 and at least one intact cultural feature was noted at Mound 14. However, the results are ambiguous as to whether the subsoil stain or cultural feature represents earlier habitation or mortuary activity associated with the reported mounds. The general vicinity of 21HE0021 contains evidence of at least one pre-mound Archaic Period occupation, and the anomalies at reported Mounds 12 and 14 may be related to habitation activity prior to construction of the mounds. Based on the results of these investigations no evidence of mound remnants was found at the west sub-group of 21HE0021 and no further work regarding mound verification is recommended at this location.

Malmquist, Chandra (1998)

Phase II Pre-Contact Archaeological Investigations at Sites - 21HE197, 21HE198, and 21HE206 - Along Proposed Trunk Highway 212, Hennepin County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. was contracted by MnDOT to complete Phase II archaeological investigations at three sites in Hennepin County along the proposed Trunk Highway 212 corridor. Site 21HE0197 is a lithic scatter at which previous investigations defined Area A through D. Areas A and B were found to be disturbed. Areas C and D yielded distinct clusters of artifactual material. Phase II investigations of Areas C and D yielded no artifacts. Site 21HE0198 is an artifact scatter outside the proposed construction limits. Areas A and B were defined at this site during previous investigations. Area A is outside of the current proposed construction limits. Phase II investigations at Area B were negative. Site 21HE0206 is a lithic scatter that has been severely disturbed and mostly destroyed. Current investigations found one piece of chipped stone debitage among modern debris. No further work is recommended at sites 21HE0197, 21HE0198, and 21HE0206, given current construction limits for proposed Trunk Highway 212. Sites 21HE0197 and 21HE0206 are not recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 21HE0198 may be eligible, but not the portion included within the current construction limits.

Ollendorf, Amy L. (1998)

Cultural Resource Management Investigation: Construction Monitoring for a Proposed Parking Lot, Elm Creek Park Reserve, Hennepin County, Minnesota

In the summer of 1997 Phase I cultural resource investigation was conducted for the proposed parking lot in association with a new bicycle trail in Elm Creek Park Reserve. The Hayden Lake / Elm Creek site (21HE0270) was identified and was subsequently evaluated for eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. On the basis of scant artifact recovery it was recommended that the southern component of Site 21HE0270 does not meet the NRHP criteria of eligibility. However, because the stratigraphy appears to be undisturbed in the project area and the site represents one of only a few known prehistoric habitation sites remaining in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, it was recommended that monitoring be conducted during stripping and clearing for the parking lot. Monitoring was conducted on May 12 and 14, 1998. Most stains or irregularly colored surfaces were interpreted as natural features, most likely associated with burrowing rodent and/or fluvial deposition. One stain was interpreted as a possible posthole but more likely a rodent burrow. No artifacts were associated with any of the stained or irregularly colored surfaces. The only artifacts encountered were a clear window glass fragment, a greenish bottle glass fragment, and very minute ceramic fragments (likely pre-contact).

The sparse ceramic fragments were less than one square centimeter in diameter and very friable. No other cultural materials were encountered. Because of the extreme infrequency of the ceramic fragments and the lack of intact archaeological features it appears that construction was outside the boundaries of site 21HE0270.

Rickers, Christy S. (1998)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the ADC Corporate Campus Project Area, Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted by Archaeological Services, Illinois State Museum Society on May 8-9, 1998 for the ADC Corporate Campus project in Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota. The survey was sponsored by Landform Engineering Company, Minneapolis and performed in order to determine if any cultural properties would be affected by the proposed development of the area. One prehistoric Native American lithic scatter, Site 21HE0289, was located during the survey. Due to lack of contextual integrity and potential for producing valuable information on prehistory, it has been recommended that the site is not eligible for listing on the NRHP and that the current project development plans may proceed.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Medicine Lake, Hennepin County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed installation of a new Public Fishing Pier were completed during April 1998. These investigations which included records reviews and archaeological field studies have indicated that completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is substantially modified.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Mitchell Lake/Miller Park, Hennepin County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archeological and historical field assessments and initial reconnaissance studies were completed during May 1998. The results of these reviews have indicated that the installation of a formal Public Fishing Pier to Mitchell Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Shorefishing Facility, Lake Minnetonka/St. Albans Bay, Hennepin County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Houston

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - R-2 Road Reconstruction, Richard J. Dorer Memorial State Forest

Visual overview and surface reconnaissance did not identify standing structures, structural remnants, or significant cultural materials in the project's area of potential effect. The heritage resource review revealed that the R-2 road is situated on an approximately 40 foot wide fill prism, which was later learned to have been constructed in the late 1970's with excess fill material from a nearby road reconstruction project. No cultural material or features were identified in the project area. Because the road will be constructed on an existing fill prism, it appears that the project will not affect previously unaltered terrain. It is recommended that the project be constructed as proposed without further heritage resource considerations.

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Knudson Easement Road Construction, Richard J. Dorer Memorial State Forest

The heritage resource review revealed that the proposed Knudson Easement is situated on a moderately inclining valley footslope. The sloping land form appeared to have limited archaeological potential when compared to the riverine landforms located in the valley floor. Approximately 20 percent of the surface reconnaissance corridor was field road (fair visibility), 15 percent was 8-10' high corn (excellent visibility), and the remaining 65 percent was closely cropped alfalfa (good visibility). The area reviewed encompassed approximately one acre. Visual overview and surface reconnaissance did not identify standing structures, structural remnants or significant cultural materials in the project's area of potential effect.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Root River Trail, Rushford to Houston Extension Contractors Borrow Pit, Houston County

The cultural resource investigations for a small temporary contractors borrow pit to be utilized in association with the development of the 6.5 mile extension of the Root River State Trail into the City of Houston was completed on 2 December 1998. These investigations, which included initial records reviews and preliminary archaeological field studies, have determined that it does not appear that the extraction of the required material for the 1+ acre parcel as currently defined should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the boundaries of the borrow pit are expanded.

Tumberg, Timothy and Joseph McFarlane (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program - Cultural Resources Reconnaissance and Property Evaluation Study - 1997 Root River State Trail / Rushford to Houston, Houston County

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed Houston Extension of the Root River State Trail were completed between July and November 1997. These reviews determined that one previously recorded archaeological site 21HU0051, the Cherry I site, is located within this project's Area of Potential Effect. The required archaeological field investigations also resulted in the identification of five previously unrecorded American Indian heritage sites which would be potentially affected by the proposed trail development. These sites are designated: Site 21HU0166, the Vix Site; Site 21HU0167, the Belongie Site; Site 21HU0168, the Skree I Site; Site 21HU0169, the Cushings Peak Site; and Site 21HU0170, the Skree II Site. Based upon the results of evaluation testing, Site 21HU0169 appears to represent a sparse scatter of cultural debris contained entirely within altered sediments. The other five sites all appear to retain sufficient integrity and research potential to satisfy the criteria of eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. Based upon this data, the proposed project design was modified in each of the five locations to avoid the apparently unaltered, intact portions of the five potentially eligible American Indian heritage sites. Therefore, it does not appear that the proposed development of the Houston Extension of the Root River State Trail will affect any significant archaeological or historical sites or data and it is recommended that the project development proceed as planned, and no further cultural resource investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is subject to further revision.

Hubbard

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Forest Road Reconstruction, Crow Wing Chain WMA

Archaeological investigations conducted along the corridors of two proposed road maintenance projects in the Crow Wing Chain Wildlife Management Area identified one possible cultural heritage site. The site consists of two small depressions. A nearby shovel test yielded historic debris (glass fragments and round-shank nails) that can not be associated with the surface features with certainty. Inasmuch as it is not possible at this time to demonstrate that the features possess sufficient antiquity to meet the current definition of an archaeological site, the features will not be registered with the Office of the State Archaeologist. Regardless, as the potential significance of the features is not known, it is recommended that these small depressions be avoided during road reconstruction/maintenance activities. As the features lie outside of the project corridor, avoidance should require no change in the project design. No additional heritage resource considerations are necessary prior to undertaking the proposed improvements.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, 8th Crow Wing Lake, Hubbard County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing were completed during September 1997. These reviews have indicated that the completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to 8th Crow Wing Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is significantly altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Lake Plantagenet, Hubbard County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Lake Plantagenet were completed during September 1997. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Benedict River, Hubbard County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing were completed during July 1997. These reviews have indicated that the completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to the Benedict River should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Isanti

Kluth, Rose A. (1998)

Addendum Report - A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Cheney Property (S.P. 0206-49), Anoka and Isanti Counties, Minnesota

See Anoka County

Kluth, Rose A., David W. Kluth, David M. Ernest and Barbara Henning (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I Standing Structure Survey of Trunk Highway 47 (S.P. 0206-49), Anoka and Isanti Counties, Minnesota

See Anoka County

Nelson, Gretchen A. and David Mather (1998)

Burial Authentication Investigation of the Proposed Lindquist Shores 2 Development, a Potential Location of the Green Lake Mounds (21 IA 0009), Isanti county, Minnesota

This report presents the results of burial authentication investigations at the recorded location of 21IA0009, possibly the location of the Green Lake Mounds as surveyed by T.H. Lewis in 1890. The investigation was conducted by Loucks & Associates, Inc., under the auspices of the OSA. The project area, proposed for the development is located in the S ½, NE ¼, Section 27, T36N, R25W, Isanti County, Minnesota. The project area was recorded as the location of 21IA0009 during the Minnesota Statewide Archaeological Survey in 1977, although the legal description does not match that given by Lewis for the Green Lake Mounds. A possible mound was noted at that time, but it was not definitively correlated with the Green Lake Mounds as described by Lewis. Archival research suggests that the north shoreline of Green Lake may be the true location of the mounds mapped by Lewis. Field survey of that area was beyond the scope of the present study. Field survey of the proposed development found the reported possible mound areas to be extremely eroded. Exposed soil profiles indicated that the surface irregularities in these areas are sand dunes or erosional remnants. No earthworks were found in the project area during the present investigation. However, it was recommended that the development be noted as an area of concern and that monitoring of the initial grading in the vicinity of the "Point" be conducted as a precautionary measure.

Itasca

Florin, Frank (1998)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Floodwood Replacement Project, Cultural Resource Investigation of Three Extra Workspaces In Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota

See Aitkin County

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey - Hammerlund Construction, Itasca County, Minnesota

From August 25-26, 1997 personnel from the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed an archaeological survey for the Leech Lake Tribal Council with the permission of the Hammerlund Construction Company on private lands within the boundaries of the Leech Lake Reservation. As a result of the archaeological survey, five prehistoric sites (211C0295, 211C0296, 211C0297, 211C0298 and 211C0299) were located, and one prehistoric site (211C0221) was relocated.

Kluth, Rose A., David W. Kluth and Barbara Henning (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I and II Standing Structure Survey of T.H. 6 (S.P. 3107-37), Itasca County, Minnesota

In the fall of 1997, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey and Ms. Barbara Henning of Rivercrest Associates, Inc. completed a Phase I and II standing structure survey in association with the proposed reconstruction of TH 6 in Itasca County, Minnesota. The surveys were completed for MnDOT. During the survey four prehistoric sites (211C0290, 211C0291, 211C0292 & 211C0293) were located and one historic site (211C0294 - FS# 09-03-04-098) was relocated. During the standing structure survey, eight properties in the APE were examined. Field numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 did not merit formal inventorying and evaluation. Because Field Numbers 5-7 functioned as a unit, the cabin complex is considered one property, and one survey form was prepared for them. However it was recommended that the cabin group is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. The units have received alterations, they are of undistinguished design, and the complex is not known to be strongly associated with significant historic events or persons.

Kluth, Rose A., David W. Kluth and David M. Ernest (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase I Standing Structure Survey of Trunk Highway 169 (S.P. 3115-55 & 3115-56), Itasca County, Minnesota

From July 7-23, 1998, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey in association with the proposed reconstruction of TH 169, Itasca County, Minnesota. Ms. Barbara Henning of Rivercrest Associates, Inc. completed an abbreviated standing structure survey as requested by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT). During the archaeological survey, two prehistoric sites (211Cah and 211C0301) were relocated and two modern sites (Field Site #1 - turtle shell fragment located during shovel testing and Field Site #2 - an abandoned house site) were located. During the standing structures survey, eight properties greater than 50 years of age were noted. However, none of the properties merits further investigation or evaluation, primarily because they have been altered.

Lindbeck, James et al. (1998)

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Corridor in Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

See Aitkin County

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Valley River Bridge, Holmstrom Spur Forest Road, George Washington State Forest

The heritage resource review identified one heritage resource in the project area - the Holmstrom Spur logging railroad. While the recovery of a railroad spike is evidence of the road corridor's initial use as a logging railroad, alteration of the grade for vehicle use in the early 1940s, road reconstruction in the 1960s, and one or more culvert/bridge replacements at the Valley River crossing has in all likelihood significantly altered the appearance and feel of the original grade. The segment of the Holmstrom Spur logging railroad in the project area, therefore, does not appear to

be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP or warrant preservation as a state historical site. It is recommended that the project be constructed as proposed without further heritage resource considerations.

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Deer Lake Farm Road Gravel Lease, Koochiching State Forest

The purpose of the 1998 investigations was to establish whether any known structural features were within the area of the gravel lease, and to search for additional cultural features and/or materials within the area of proposed effect. Visual overview of the project area indicated that the eastern boundary of the proposed gravel lease is located within a few meters of the remains of the patrol cabin (part of 21IC0287). No artifacts associated with the habitation and use of the adjacent property were noted. The dry pothole to the south of the patrol cabin was thought to be the logical place for the disposal of trash, but no cultural materials were noted in this feature. Although the potential significance of the Deer Lake Subsistence Farm is not known, it is nevertheless recommended that care be taken not to impact any of the structural remains. The proposed eastern boundary of the gravel lease, which is within five meters of the remains of the patrol cabin, should be adjusted westward. An alternative boundary, which would allow for a buffer of approximately 15 meters in the area of the patrol cabin, was established during the May 1998 field visit. It is recommended that all gravel extraction activities be confined to areas west of the alternative boundary. As no other cultural materials or features were identified within or near the project area, no additional heritage resource concerns need be addressed prior to proceeding with the development.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Decker Lake, Itasca County

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing user created Public Water Access to Decker Lake were completed during July 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that it does not appear that the completion of the proposed project should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Stingy Lake, Itasca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Stingy Lake were completed during September 1997. These investigations, which included preliminary archaeological and historical records reviews and field studies have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Section of Wildlife Trout Lake WMA, Itasca County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new formal gravel surfaced access roadway within the Trout Lake WMA, including archaeological records review and surface reconnaissance were completed during July 1997. These investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it has been recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Holman Lake/Gibbs Park, Itasca County

The formal cultural resource investigations for this project, including archaeological and historical records reviews and reconnaissance field studies, have indicated that completion of the installation of the proposed Public Fishing Pier to Holman Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Jackson

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Des Moines River / Christina Bridge, Jackson County

Field review of this project, which was completed in June of 1997, consisted of surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing. No cultural materials were recovered as a result of these investigations. Based upon the results of the completed field studies it appears unlikely that any archaeological sites or data will be affected by the proposed access development. Therefore, additional archaeological field investigations did not appear warranted. Completion of the proposed backslipping of the existing County Road 30 roadway margins, within the MnDNR Public Water Access parcel to the Des Moines River should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data.

Kanabec

Abel, Elizabeth and Gabrielle Bourgerie (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Mora Industrial Park Expansion, Phase I and Phase II, City of Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the area of potential effect for the proposed expansion of Mora Industrial Park in the City of Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota. The investigation consisted of a review of previously recorded sites and previous survey within one mile of the project, and a Phase I reconnaissance survey to identify archaeological sites within the project's area of potential effect. The records review and field survey, which included shovel test excavation and systematic pedestrian (surface) reconnaissance in areas assessed as having a high probability of containing archaeological resources, did not identify archaeological sites within the project area. The 106 Group Ltd. recommends that no additional archaeological investigation is warranted within the limits of the proposed industrial park expansion.

Kandiyohi

Kluth, Rose A. (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Indian Beach Road/County Road 95

This report presents the results of a Phase I archaeological survey conducted for the Kandiyohi County Public Works Department by Foth & Van Dyke. The survey was conducted in association with the proposed improvement of Indian Beach Road/County Road 95 along the east side of Green Lake in Kandiyohi County, Minnesota. Four prehistoric sites (21KH0123, 21KH0124, 21KH0125, and 21KH0126) were located and one prehistoric site (21KH0008) was relocated as a result of this survey.

Malmquist, Chandra, Jackie Sluss and Holly Halverson (1998)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of CSAH 30 North of Green Lake, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota

BRW Inc. contracted with the Kandiyohi County Public Works Department to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of a portion of County State Aid Highway 30 north of Green Lake. Eighty-one shovel tests were excavated along the corridor, 55 on the north side and 26 on the south side of existing CSAH 30. Seven new sites were found. Three sites, 21KH0116, 21KH0118 and 21KH0122, are isolated pieces of chipped stone debitage. Two sites 21KH0117 and 21KH0120, are lithic scatters consisting of two and three pieces of chipped stone debitage respectively. The final two sites, 21KH0119 and 21KH0121, are artifact scatters with more than one artifact class represented. Of the seven sites, only Site 21KH0119 is recommended as having NRHP potential. However, Kandiyohi County has altered their construction plans to avoid any earth disturbing activity outside of the existing ditch and road cut.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Green Lake, Kandiyohi County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during August 1997. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to Green Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Shorefishing Site, Ringo Lake, Kandiyohi County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Shorefishing Site to Ringo Lake were completed during September 1997. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed rehabilitation and upgrading of this extant user created facility should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Kittson

Lindbeck, James et al. (1998)

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Corridor in Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

See Aitkin County

Koochiching

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - New Electric Line, Franz Jevne State Park

Previous investigations have indicated that the Long Sault Rapids site (21KC0028) is a discontinuous and disperse, albeit relatively undisturbed, Native American heritage site. The installation of the proposed electric line at Franz Jevne State Park will affect the site area. However, inasmuch as the bulk of the project will involve only minimal sub-surface disturbance, impacts to the cultural deposit should be minimal. More substantial disturbance may occur at the western terminus of the line, where an electric meter and transfer box will be installed. A shovel test and 1x1 meter unit excavated at the western terminus of the proposed electric line indicate that this area of the site appears to be relatively rich and, due to clear stratigraphic separation of cultural horizons, has considerable research potential. It is recommended that any excavation necessary for installation of the electric meter/transfer box be confined as much as possible to the one meter square excavated area. Consultation with personnel from the area forestry office and the electric cooperative indicate that this small adjustment of the electric meter location is feasible. It is also recommended that any artifacts turned up by the cable plow be mapped and collected by the DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program. It does not appear that further heritage resource considerations are practical, and the project should proceed as proposed.

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Ben Linn Landing Forest Road Bank Stabilization, Pine Island State Forest

Surface investigations, shovel testing, and intensive testing indicate that the Ben Linn Landing Site (21KC0058) appears to be a thin artifact scatter, with a typical artifact density of less than eight artifacts per square meter. The presence of ceramics demonstrates that the 2.5 acre site was occupied during the Woodland period, although earlier occupations are also a possibility. While portions of the site have been subjected to recreational development, logging activities and possibly erosion, much of the cultural deposit appears to be relatively undisturbed. It does not appear that the proposed erosion control measures will affect the 21KC0058 cultural deposit, being confined to areas already subjected to grading. It is recommended that the road bed alterations and retaining wall construction be undertaken without further heritage resource concerns.

Status Report: Evaluation of 21KC0028 and 21KC0057 Franz Jevne State Park Koochiching County, Minnesota, Phase I: Surface Reconnaissance and Shovel Testing

In October of 1998, surface reconnaissance and shovel testing was conducted at two sites (21KC0028 and 21KC0057) in Franz Jevne State Park, Koochiching County, Minnesota. The investigations were designed to establish the boundaries and gather data concerning the distribution of cultural materials within the sites. The 1998 investigations constitute the first phase of an evaluation plan that includes formal testing and data recovery and should ultimately result in a determination of NRHP eligibility for each site.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - Public Water Access, Big Fork River / T.H. 11, Koochiching County

The preliminary cultural resource investigations of this project were completed during September 1996. These studies which included records review and a preliminary field assessment and review, confirmed that the existing Public Water Access facility to the Big Fork River at T.H. 11 is contained within the boundaries of site 21KC0025. Based upon the results of earlier investigators, site 21KC0025 is a significant American Indian Heritage site, comprised of multiple horizontally discrete and vertically stratified cultural components representing occupation during the Transitional and Terminal Woodland Periods contained in-part within disturbed alluvial sediments. Preliminary archaeological field reviews conducted by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit during 1997 within the boundaries of site 21KC0025, determined that all development associated with the proposed removal and replacement of the existing concrete plank launch ramp will be confined to sediments completely altered as a result of the development and utilization of the extant access facility. It is therefore recommended that the proposed development proceed as planned. However, should the proposed development proposal be subject to any modification, additional archaeological reviews, including formal test excavation may be required.

Lac Qui Parle

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Minnesota River/Boyd Landing, Lac Qui Parle County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during June 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that the development as currently proposed is to consist principally of upgrading and formalization of an extant minimally developed Public Water Access. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Boyd Landing Public Water Access to Lac Qui Parle Lake will be confined entirely to previously altered lakeshore terrain and should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Lake

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - National Forest Highway 11 Gravel Pits, Finland State Forest

Field review was completed in early June, 1998. Pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted in the area of each proposed gravel pit. The visual overview and surface reconnaissance did not identify standing structures, structural remnants or historic cultural features in the projects' areas of potential effect. No cultural materials or features were identified in the project areas. It is recommended that the gravel mining proposed on DNR Forestry administered lands proceed without further heritage resource considerations.

Lake of the Woods

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Hogsback Gravel Pit Expansion, Beltrami Island State Forest

The DNR Division of Forestry has proposed expanding the existing Hogsback gravel pit. The proposal calls for expanding the pit to the southwest and northeast, covering an additional 35 acres. Field review of this project was initiated in 1993, with additional survey in 1995. The 1998 investigations involved shovel testing to the northeast of the pit, as well as surface reconnaissance both northeast and southwest of the existing pit. Approximately 35 acres were surveyed with pedestrian transects and a total of 57 shovel tests were excavated. No cultural materials were identified in the project area. It is recommended that the project be constructed as proposed without further heritage resource considerations.

Le Sueur

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Waterville State Fish Hatchery, Le Sueur County*

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including a preliminary field assessment and pedestrian reconnaissance surveys were completed during May 1998. These reviews have indicated that the utilization of the approximately 4 acre contractor's borrow pit in association with the rehabilitation of the MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Waterville Fish Hatchery should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, West Jefferson Lake, Le Sueur County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Lincoln

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Hendricks Public Water Access, Lake Hendricks, Lincoln
County*

The preliminary cultural resource archival and field investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Hendricks Municipal Public Water Access to Lake Hendricks were completed during September 1997. These initial investigations concluded that the proposed upgrading of this extant facility could potentially affect site 21LN0010, a previously recorded American Indian heritage site. However, due to the preliminary nature of the development proposal, a formal project design has not yet been completed. Therefore, the MnDNR project staff were informed of limits of Site 21LN0010 and it was recommended that consideration be made to the avoidance of the American Indian heritage site as currently defined. Given the proximity of this cultural resource property, it was further recommended that additional archaeological field investigations be completed within the boundaries of proposed development following completion of a formal concept design. The required field investigations will be completed under the auspices of the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit's Cultural Resources Program during 1998 as statewide project priorities permit.

Mahnomen

Michlovic, Michael G. (1998)

*Phase I Archaeological Survey In The Marsh Creek Dam Floodpool Area, Mahnomen County,
Minnesota*

The Marsh Creek archaeological survey was conducted in western Mahnomen County, Minnesota, to determine whether archaeological sites were present in an area to be affected by the floodpool of a proposed dam on Marsh Creek. Several hundred acres in and adjacent to the impact area were surveyed. Recent period debris was observed at several locations, but no prehistoric or historic period sites were discovered. Since no significant cultural materials were encountered, it is recommended that this project not be further delayed out of consideration for historic properties.

Marshall

Emerson, Patricia M. (1998)

Archaeological Investigations at 21MA0032, the State School Site, Marshall County, Minnesota

This report was prepared in order to provide the Marshall County Highway Department with information relevant to a proposed county road re-alignment and bridge replacement on CR #114 in Section 36, Township 157N, Range 46W (Wright Township), Marshall County, Minnesota. Field work for this study was conducted during spring, summer and fall of 1997. The recovered materials clearly indicate occupation of this locality from at least the Middle Archaic into the Woodland Period. It is the opinion of the researchers that this complex of sites is eligible to be nominated to the NRHP under Criterion "D".

MnDNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program, Archaeological Investigations at Middle River, Marshall County, Minnesota

This report presents the results of an archaeological study conducted on State School Trust Fund lands in Section 36, Township 157N, Range 46W (Wright Township), Marshall County, Minnesota. These lands are, by statute, administered by the MnDNR Division of Forestry. Presently, they are under the day-to-day management of MnDNR Section of Wildlife as part of the Karlstad Wildlife Management Area. Archaeological investigations undertaken by the Forestry Heritage Resources Program in 1997 resulted in definition of site boundaries, current condition and tentative temporal affiliations for one previously recorded archaeological property: 21MA0032. An additional six areas containing archaeological deposits were identified during field investigations; these are now designated 21MA0059 through 21MA0064. Field work for this study was conducted during the spring, summer and fall of 1997; it consisted of intensive controlled surface collection and limited subsurface investigations. Material recovered from the seven sites included a number of finished tools, among them five Oxbow projectile points, one partial tool tentatively identified as a Hanna point, the base of a small lanceolate-form point and a number of scrapers and bifaces. Ceramics were recovered from only two of the sites, the lone diagnostic ceramic artifact being a small Brainerd Horizontally Corded rim sherd. Surface artifact distributions exhibit a certain degree of horizontal patterning that provides opportunities to define activity areas within the broader occupation zones. Due to the retention of spatial patterning of cultural materials, and the rarity of preservation of such deposits on the Campbell Beach, it is the opinion of the researchers that this complex of sites is eligible to be nominated to the NRHP as a district, under Criterion "D". However, long-term cultivation of this parcel has resulted in degradation of a large portion of the original deposits. Field investigations indicate that a total of about 15 acres within the broadly-defined site boundaries retain sufficient integrity to be set aside for long-term preservation. It has been recommended that these areas be removed from further agricultural use, and be excluded from further gravel mining operations or other management activities that might further degrade their research potential.

Kinney, W. Jeffery (1998)

Reconnaissance Survey of Five Proposed Rural Water Pipeline Crossings Over the Snake, Tamarac, South Branch of the Snake, and The Middle Rivers in Marshall County, Minnesota

On August 15 - 16, 1998 a reconnaissance survey was conducted for the Marshall & Polk Rural Water System of Warren, Minnesota. The survey was conducted at the locations of five proposed pipeline river crossings in Marshall County, Minnesota. The area surveyed was 30 meters (100 feet) wide and extended for approximately 402 meters (1320 feet) on either side of the rivers. Most of the survey areas were in cultivated fields with very good surface visibility although there were areas of riverine forest environment adjacent to the rivers and CRP (grassland). Randomly placed shovel tests were excavated and screened in the low visibility areas. All shovel tests were negative and no prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within any of the five survey areas. Cultural resource clearance is therefore recommended for this project.

Lindbeck, James et al. (1998)

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Corridor in Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

See Aitkin County

Meeker

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resource Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, North Fork Crow River/Kingston, Meeker County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during July 1997. These investigations have indicated that completion of the proposed development of this new formal Public Water Canoe Access to the North Fork Crow River should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Mille Lacs

Nelson, Gretchen and David Mather (1998)

Cultural Resource Investigation of the Princeton Pioneer Cemetery for the Proposed 12th Street Extension, City of Princeton, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota

This report presented the results of the archaeological investigations for and adjacent to the Pioneer Cemetery in Section 28, T36N, R26W, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota. The study area measured approximately 400 ft. x 100 ft., bounded by the cemetery to the south and prairie to the north. The project area includes the northeastern section of the Pioneer Cemetery. Investigative methods inclusive of archival and land records research, informant interviews, surface reconnaissance, shovel testing and mechanical stripping were utilized in an attempt to determine the location and boundaries of the historic cemetery. These methods produced evidence for two possible grave shafts and the recovery of disturbed human and non-human remains, historic artifacts, headstones and other possible cemetery artifacts. A fence line, which postdates the establishment of the cemetery, was also discovered.

Westover, Allan R. (1998)

Phase II Archaeological Testing at 21ML68, The Shah-Bush-Kung Bay Site, On The Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Reservation at Vineland, Minnesota

Phase II evaluation level archaeological testing at 21ML0068, the Shah-Bush-Kung Bay site near Vineland, Minnesota and on the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indian Reservation, resulted from positive identification of an intact archaeological site in December of 1996. Phase II consisted of the excavation of 16 formal 1m by 1m units in those areas of artifact concentrations and the placement of fifteen additional shovel tests to re-examine the boundaries of the site within the median. Although specific activity areas were identified during Phase II Evaluation, lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, numerous lithic tools and grit-tempered pottery both with decorations and smooth surfaces were noted throughout the site. Two projectile points recovered during this phase of archaeological investigation appear to represent Middle Woodland types, which coincides with the pottery assemblages. Phase II Evaluation studies provided further proof of the intact nature of site 21ML0068, provided an indicator of several specific activity-related segments of the site and provided further cultural materials which may be used to clarify the temporal placement of the site within the broader cultural view of the region. Based on these facts, Phase III Data Recovery is recommended for 21ML0068 if construction plans cannot be altered.

Morrison

Kluth, David W., Rose A. Kluth and David M. Ernest (1998)

A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Five Sites (21-MO-36, 21-MO-147, 21-MO-148, 21-MO-149, 21-MO-150), (S.P. 49-600-18), Morrison County, Minnesota

From May-June 1998, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase II archaeological evaluation of five sites in association with the proposed reconstruction of CSAH 213 in Morrison County, Minnesota. The evaluations were completed for the MnDOT. The results are as follows. Site 21MO0036 - Previous work at this site determined it as eligible for listing on the NRHP. The current excavations demonstrated that the areas located within the APE are contributing elements to the site's eligibility. The area will be avoided. Site 21MO0147 - This area has been plowed and all artifacts recovered were in plowzone. Because the entire site was not tested no determination regarding NRHP eligibility was made. However, that portion of the site which was tested is considered non-contributing to the NRHP eligibility, because it lacks integrity. Sites 21MO0148 and 21MO0149 - although neither site was ever

plowed evidence for bioturbation was abundant. Since the entire site was not tested no determination regarding eligibility for listing the sites on the NRHP was made. However those portions of the sites that were tested were determined to be non-contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the sites due to lack of integrity. Site 21MO0150 - No features were located during the evaluation. Again, as the entire site was not tested no determination as to NRHP eligibility was made for the entire site. However that portion of the site within the APE is non-contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the site, as it lacks integrity.

Malmquist, Chandra and Craig M. Johnson (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Three Areas at Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with the State of Minnesota, Department of Military Affairs to conduct Phase I archaeological investigations on three properties within Camp Ripley, Morrison County, Minnesota. The goal of these investigations was to determine if archaeological materials were present in any of the three areas. Archaeological materials were found in only one of the areas investigated. Two pieces of chipped stone debitage were recovered from site 21MO0155, a small light density lithic scatter. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore none of the three areas is recommended for further archaeological work.

Mower

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Cedar River/Austin Mill Pond, Mower County

The cultural resource investigations of this project, including archaeological and historical records reviews and reconnaissance field studies, were completed during July 1998. The investigations indicated that the completion of the proposed Public Fishing Pier installation by the MnDNR, within the boundaries of a small Austin Municipal Park, should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Murray

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Big Slough, Murray County

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new MnDNR Public Water Access to Big Slough were completed during June 1997. These investigations have determined that it does not appear that the completion of this project as currently designed should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Nicollet

Forsberg, Drew M. and Thomas Madigan (1998)

A Geoarchaeological Reconnaissance Investigation of the Alliance Pipeline Right-of-Way in Seven Mile Creek County Park (Mileposts 497.26 to 497.59), Nicollet County, Minnesota

This report documents the results of a geoarchaeological reconnaissance investigation undertaken on an 8 acre area of the Minnesota River flood plain in Seven Mile Creek County Park in Belgrade Township, Nicollet County, Minnesota. The results of the investigation indicate that the flood plain has been a highly dynamic environment subject to frequent flooding accompanied by the erosion and deposition of sediment. This sediment is composed of post-settlement alluvium deposited since the beginning of extensive agriculture by Euro-Americans in the 19th century. Therefore, there is no potential for buried cultural materials that predate Euro-American settlement. The presence in two locations of weakly developed soils buried by recent deposition indicates that there is some potential for the

preservation of cultural material that post-date Euro-American settlement. However, because archival research reveals no record of settlement within or near the study area, the presence of significant post-settlement cultural properties is unlikely. Moreover, these soils are probably relatively recent in origin. Therefore, the authors conclude that construction of the Alliance Pipeline along the proposed alignment will not affect significant cultural resources.

Radford, David S. (1998)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Preliminary Project Report - Electric Line, Fort Ridgely State Park, Nicollet County, Minnesota.

This project was modified to minimize potential damage to cultural resources in the sensitive setting of Fort Ridgely State Park. It does not seem worthwhile to shovel test the electric line corridor, nor to do archaeological testing along the corridor since these actions would probably do more damage to cultural deposits than the cable plowing. It is recommended, however, that there is a need for having an archaeologist monitor the field installation of the electric line, especially where any digging will be done for crossing other utilities. If significant cultural deposits or features are encountered during construction monitoring, they must be recorded and the finding reviewed for additional recovery measures.

Stewart, R. Patrick (1998)

Archaeological Investigations at the Minnesota River Sedimentation Reduction Project, Nicollet County, Minnesota. (S.P.) 8809-190 (TH169)

A Phase I level archaeological survey, inclusive of two separate parcels, was carried out in northeastern Nicollet County, Minnesota. No archaeological material, deposits or properties were identified during the course of the survey. The Minnesota River Sedimentation Reduction Project should be allowed to proceed as designed, without further archaeological investigations.

Norman

Michlovic, Michael G. (1998)

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey in the Vicinity of the Twin Valley Outlet Structure, Norman County, Minnesota

An archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted in the far northwest 1/4 of section 27, Township 144N, Range 44W, Norman County, Minnesota. Approximately 20 acres were surveyed in a plowed field and in woods along the river breaks. Historic debris was found in part of the field and on the slope descending to the river. This debris is considered to be recent to early 20th century dump and was not recorded as a site. The recommendation made was for "no effect."

Otter Tail

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Boedigheimer Lake, Otter Tail County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Boedigheimer Lake were completed between June and July 1997. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed rehabilitation and upgrading of this extant facility should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the project design is altered.

Pennington

Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland and G. Rapp, Jr. (1998)

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

A standard Phase II archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted August 4-8, 1997 on behalf of the Thief River Falls Utilities Department. Phase I survey located cultural material in 18 localities; only 6 were recommended for additional consideration. This report evaluates two of these localities, 21PE0013 and 21PE0019. Site 21PE0013 is a small site containing sparse material. Only a single occupation zone, perhaps representing a short or one-time use, is indicated. The potential for information is relatively low, particularly given the disturbance by rodents. Therefore this site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Site 21PE0019, however, contains more significant deposits. Two possible occupation zones were noted; a Late/Terminal Woodland context(s) is indicated by ceramics. The site is also fairly extensive, indicating multiple occupations and/or longer term visits. It is recommended as eligible for the NRHP and protection from erosion is recommended.

Pine

Magner, Michael (1998)

DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report - Tamarack River Horse Campground, St. Croix State Forest

Archaeological investigations conducted within the proposed Tamarack River Horse Campground expansion area in 1997 identified no cultural materials or features in the area of potential effect. Additional survey of areas not investigated in 1997 found the previously unassessed development areas to be disturbed by grading. It is recommended that the development be undertaken as proposed without further heritage considerations.

Pipestone

McFarlane, Joseph and Sarah Nicholas (1998)

Lake Benton II 103.5 MW Large Wind Energy Conversion System Pipestone County, Minnesota, Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations

Loucks & Associates, Inc. was commissioned by Enron Wind Development Corporation through their consultant HDR Engineering, Inc. to complete a cultural resource survey of 167 Lake Benton II wind turbine generator locations and the approximately 20 noncontiguous miles of corresponding access roads and underground electrical line corridors. These investigations identified 17 archaeological properties within the area of potential effect. Of the 17 sites identified, three archaeological properties (21PP0025, 21PP0026 and 21PP0029) were previously recorded in the SHPO site files and 14 new archaeological properties were identified during field survey. Of the 17 sites identified, eight were judged to be isolated finds that did not meet the criteria for the NRHP and did not warrant any further investigations. (21PP0033, 21PP0036, 21PP0037, 21PP0039, 21PP0040, 21PP0041, 21PP0043, & 21PP0044) Two of the sites (21PP0032 & 21PP0035) were within locations that were abandoned before evaluation survey had started. Six sites (21PP0025, 21PP0026, 21PP0034, 21PP0038, & 21PP0040, 21PP0042) required testing to evaluate eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. The investigations concluded that the six sites do not meet the criteria for NRHP nomination. Site 21PP0029 is located 275 meters outside of the APE and was not evaluated for NRHP nomination.

Polk

Florin, Frank, Jeanne A. Ward and Mike McFaul (1998)

Grand Forks/East Grand Forks General Reevaluation: Cultural Resources

During the fall of 1997, IMA Consulting, Inc. as sub-consultants to Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. conducted a literature search, records review and Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed diversion channel west of Grand Forks, North Dakota, including the tie back levees in Polk County, Minnesota. The investigation documented previously recorded cultural properties, identified cultural resources within a portion of the upstream end of the project area through archaeological field survey, and provided background data on the environment and cultural history in the project area. Survey identified three new sites in North Dakota (32GF3080, 32GF3081, 32GF3082), no testing was conducted on the Minnesota side of the river.

Kluth, Rose A., David M. Ernest and David W. Kluth (1998)

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Vesladahl Wetland Mitigation Area (S.P. 6000-07), Polk County, Minnesota

From September 21 - October 9, 1998, Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program personnel completed a Phase I archaeological survey in association with the proposed mitigation of wetlands on the Vesladahl property in Polk County, Minnesota. During the survey, four archaeological sites were located: 21PL0042, a historic farmstead; 21PL0043, 21PL0044 and 21PL0045, all prehistoric findspots.

Ramsey

Abel, Elizabeth J. and Andrew J. Schmidt (1998)

Phase II Archaeological Investigation For Proposed Improvements to the Chestnut Street-Shepard Road Interchange, City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

During November 1997, The 106 Group Ltd. completed a Phase II archaeological investigation at the site of the former Chicago, Milwaukee, and the St. Paul Railroad freight house for the City of St. Paul Department of Public Works. Fieldwork was carried out from November 17-19, 1997. Testing was conducted within a 1-acre area that included five machine-excavated trenches reaching a maximum depth of 7 feet below the present surface, and totaling 450 square feet in area. The investigation identified no deposits or features associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad freight house, however, concrete aggregate footings and brick pavement associated with the later St. Paul Glass Company paint warehouse were exposed. The archaeological resources associated with the paint warehouse, constructed between 1903 and 1926, are not considered to possess the potential for addressing significant questions concerning S. Paul history, or are they associated with significant historic persons or events. The 106 Group Ltd. recommended that the St. Paul Glass Company paint warehouse site (21RA0035) is not eligible for the NRHP and no further study of the site is warranted.

Abel, Elizabeth J., Andre J. Schmidt, K. Anne Ketz and Gabrielle Bourgerie (1998)

Washington Street Residential District (21RA32) Data Recovery Investigation for the Science Museum Relocation/Expansion Project City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, Vol. I-III

During April 1997, The 106 Group Ltd., completed data recovery excavations at the Washington Street Residential District (21RA0032) in the historic Uppertown neighborhood of St. Paul, Minnesota. The investigation identified the remains and associated archaeological deposits of six brothels fronting South Washington Street as well as the neighborhood saloon at the corner of Washington and Eagle. Excavations addressed three of the brothels in addition to the saloon, resulting in the recovery of 13,565 artifacts. The archaeological and historical data collected during the investigation have shed important light on this part of St. Paul history. Vessel types and frequencies, along with faunal evidence and other materials from the site, point to a marked dichotomy between the private/domestic reality of life in a turn-of-the-century brothel and the public/commercial image of the "sporting life" within bordellos. Further, Washington Street data differ in many respects from those recovered at similar sites in other parts of the country, suggesting regional differences.

Abel, Elizabeth J., Andre Schmidt and Jeff Anderson (1998)

Cultural Resource Investigations, Preliminary Design Phase, Harriet Island Regional Park, City of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

During May and June 1998, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted cultural resources investigations for the preliminary design phase of the Harriet Island Regional Park redevelopment project, St. Paul, Minnesota. The first stage of the cultural resources investigations included evaluation of architectural resources in the park, including the park itself, and the identification of potential for intact archaeological resources of potential significance. Based on the result of the present investigation, the 106 Group Ltd. recommends that, other than the Harriet Island Pavilion and the Minnesota Boat Club, which are both currently listed on the NRHP, the project's area of potential effect contains no building or other structure eligible for the NRHP. The Minnesota Boat Club is a privately owned facility and is located outside of the boundaries of the park, on Raspberry (Navy) Island. Furthermore, the landscape lacks historical integrity for association with historic period events, persons, or design. The 106 Group recommends that a Phase II evaluation investigation be completed to determine if the park contains archaeological resources eligible for listing on the NRHP. Discussions with elders of the Prairie Island Dakota community, and an historian from the Lower Sioux Community, indicate that Harriet Island is considered a significant place.

Johnson, Craig M. and Holly P. Halverson (1998)

Phase I Pre-Contact and Historical Archaeological Investigations at the WISPARK-Shoreview Development, City of Shoreview, Ramsey County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the WISPARK-Shoreview Mixed-Use project

area for the City of Shoreview state level EIS. Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey of exposed ground surfaces and shovel testing in areas obscured by surface vegetation. Two archaeological sites, one each dating to the pre-contact and historic periods, were located. The pre-contact site consists of a single piece of chipped stone flaking debris (21RA0042). It is situated in the southeast portion of the project area near the edge of a Holocene (recent) terrace overlooking Rice Creek. Since the site consists of a single artifact, it is not recommended for listing on the NRHP. The historic archaeological site (21RA0043) consists of a light scatter of glass, metal and ceramics around an abandoned farmstead identified from historic maps and the field identification of foundations, cement pads and a silo. This archaeological site is also not recommended for listing on the NRHP. No additional archaeological investigations are recommended for this project.

Ketz, K. Anne (1998)

Archaeological Monitoring For The Science Museum Relocation/Expansion Project, City of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

In compliance with the Research Design and Monitoring Plan, archaeological monitoring of excavation activities began in two locations on Monday, March 17, 1997. During the monitoring of Parcel 1, foundation walls and artifacts associated with the bordello of Nina Clifford, the infamous 19th-century St. Paul madam at 147 South Washington and the adjacent brothel at 149 South Washington were exposed. The magnitude of the discovery led to a four week long data recovery of the city's 19th century red light district (21RA0032). The results of that investigation are discussed in a separate data recovery report. During the excavation of Parcel 2b for the sewer utility a brick wall/platform associated with the E. F. Osborn Foundry was uncovered (21RA0037). Artifacts associated with the foundry include bricks stamped "Evens & Howard St. Louis", coal slag and clinker, fragments of iron tools, and nails. Monitoring of Parcel 2c concluded that the area that was once the site of an early planing mill was destroyed. Artifactual evidence indicated a 20th century dump site. The existence of a dump site on this parcel was confirmed through two separate conversations with a representative of the City of St. Paul and a foreman for Bolander Inc.

Nelson, Gretchen A. (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed East Oaks Project Development, North Oaks, Ramsey County, Minnesota

During April and May of 1998, Loucks & Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archeological reconnaissance survey for the proposed 1650 acre East Oaks Project development within the City of North Oaks, Ramsey County, Minnesota. The survey included documentary-archival background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, shovel test excavation, and consultation with North Oaks Company members. The Phase I investigation resulted in the identification of two isolated artifact finds (21RA0040, 21RA0041). Loucks & Associates, Inc., recommends that the proposed East Oaks Project development proceed without further cultural resource review.

Ollendorf, Amy L. (Editor) (1998)

Archaeological Monitoring, Emergency Salvage Excavations, and Data Recovery Excavations at the Department of Revenue Construction Site, St. Paul, Minnesota

The Minnesota Department of Administration planned to develop Block 1 of Randall's Addition (between 12th and 14th Streets and between Jackson and Robert Streets) in the Lowertown area of St. Paul for a new Minnesota Department of Revenue Facility. Two areas within the construction boundaries comprised the APE as defined by the SHPO. These areas were thought to possess a moderate to high probability of encountering archaeological deposits dating to the initial urbanization of St. Paul. (1850-1875). The first area comprised the backs of lots formerly occupied by a line of row houses facing Jackson Street. The second area encompassed the historic William Dahl House property. The entire APE was the focus of monitoring and salvage activities, although allowances were made by the contractor for the documentation of archaeological features encountered outside of the APE, and the Dahl House property underwent Phase III data recovery. Three new archaeological sites were defined within the project area during construction monitoring and salvage excavations. The William Dahl House site (21RA0036) was the subject of an intensive data recovery investigation. The Lot 5 site (21RA0038) and the Lowertown Neighborhood site (21RA0039) were defined on the basis of temporal and spatial relationships of 39 features found in the remaining area of Block 1. Data recovery at the William Dahl House site (21RA0036) indicated that no substantial amount of fill was deposited on the site until the 20th century, and that the dark, loamy paleosol thought to be the yard surface until ca.1886 was exposed until the late 19th or early 20th century. Because there was no vertical patterning within the yard's sheet refuse, and because fill was not added until later than at first believed, the investigation recovered artifacts from the period of significance as well as from the period following 1886.

The 106 Group Ltd. (1998)

Archaeological Monitoring Report for the Wabasha Street Bridge Replacement, City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted archaeological monitoring for the Wabasha Street Bridge replacement project. The work was completed under contract with the City of St. Paul Department of Public Works, which is reconstructing the Wabasha Street Bridge (No. 6524) over the Mississippi River in downtown St. Paul. Monitoring activities occurred between April 1996 and September 1997. Monitoring identified archaeological remains at the north and south abutments that were impacted by the bridge construction. At the north abutment remains of the Empire Theatre and Clifton Hotel were uncovered. No artifacts were associated with the structural remains, so archaeologists were able to rapidly photograph and sketch the remains and therefore minimize construction delays. At the south abutment remnants of the South Wabasha Street Commercial District were identified, but impact was minimal. Therefore, larger portions of the site probably remain intact for future investigation if development plans require evaluation and mitigation.

Redwood

Arnott, Sigrid (1998)

Archaeological Mitigation of Trail Development at the Lower Sioux Agency (21-RW-11) Blacksmithing Area, Redwood County, Minnesota

In 1995, the Minnesota Historical Society proposed the development of a trail system at the Lower Sioux Agency NRHP Site (21RW0011) in Redwood County, Minnesota. A cultural resources survey was conducted by the MHS, in 1995. The authors recommended mitigation of the effects of bridge construction through archeological evaluation. In 1997, the original location of the bridge crossing was moved, necessitating that the new trail alignment be tested and any significant deposits be mitigated prior to construction. Shovel tests in the western bridge abutment area contained historic materials that dated to the site's period of significance (1854-1862). On August 11, 1997 a 1 x 1 meter unit was excavated covering about one-half of the anticipated impact area to mitigate effects of the construction, and provide data to evaluate the significance of the archaeological resources in this area. The artifacts recovered established that the area was used for blacksmithing and domestic activities during the agency period. The archaeological information shows that the blacksmithing area retains its material integrity and is a contributing feature of the National Register Site.

1994 and 1997 Historical Archaeological Investigations at the Stone Warehouse, Lower Sioux Agency (21-RW-11), Redwood County, Minnesota

The Minnesota Historical Society proposed to restore the warehouse to its original condition for interpretive uses including historical exhibition space. Restoration efforts that will disturb the ground in and around the building include : excavation around the building prior to rebuilding failed portions of the foundation, tuck point and waterproofing the exterior of the basement walls, removal of a ca. 1910 cistern and installation of a sump in the basement. In anticipation of the restoration, archaeological excavations were conducted in 1994 and 1997 to assess the impact of restoration activities on the archaeological materials adjacent to and within the building and to mitigate effects through data recovery. Excavations demonstrated that there are numerous intact archaeological features dating to the 1861 construction, 1862 burning, and ca. 1869 reconstruction of the building surrounding and within the stone warehouse. In addition, there is an immigrant farmstead component that dates from reconstruction in 1869 into the twentieth century. Hand excavation, which clearly differentiated between nineteenth and twentieth century features, recovered a substantial sample of historic materials and documented historically significant features.

Pedersen, Pete and Teresa Halloran (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Investigation of a Proposed 18-Hole Golf Course Site, NE1/4 of Section 21, T112N R34W and South 50 Rods of SE 1/4 of Section 16, T112N R34W, Redwood County, Minnesota

The Lower Sioux Indian Community in Minnesota has proposed to construct an 18-hole golf course on a 221 acre site in Redwood County, Minnesota. Loucks and Associates, Inc. was contracted to conduct a Phase I archaeological investigation of the site. The investigations were carried out during the days of May 15, 27 and 28, 1998. A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated in the areas determined to have potential for cultural resources. Shovel tests were excavated to a depth where sterile glacial drift was encountered, with maximum depths ranging between 35 and 90 cm. All shovel tests were void of cultural material. No cultural material was identified during the surface examination of burrowing animal mounds, erosion cuts and exposed soils in the farm fields. No cultural resources were found to be present within the project boundaries and no further archaeological work is recommended.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Minnesota River/Morton Landing, Redwood County

Based on the cumulative results of the cultural resource investigations and the associated geologic context study conducted in association with realignment and reconstruction of the T.H. 19/71 approaches to the Minnesota River crossing at the Village of Morton, it appears the proposed development should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Renville

Arnott, Sigrid (1998)

Birch Coulee Battle Field (21RN18), Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation Study for LCMR-Funded Site Redevelopment

The results of this investigation show that the site's ability to yield archaeological information important to history under criterion D has been destroyed by agricultural cultivation, site development and amateur collecting. Commemorative tablets placed around the site in the 1890's are eligible to the NRHP as objects under Criterion A. The landscape development as executed by the DNR in 1958 only vaguely followed Nichols' 1953 plan and does not reflect the work of that master. The site is still eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A because of its association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The rehabilitation of the battle field will improve the setting and feeling of the site - those qualities of the battle field that communicate its association to the historic September 2-3, 1862 military encounter.

Rice

Gillen, Timothy V. et al. (1998)

Addendum 2 to An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Portions of Northern Natural Gas Company's Proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota.

See Carver County

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Section of Wildlife, Boyd-Sartell WMA, Rainbow Island Unit, Rice County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new formal parking area and the demolition and disposal of an extant standing structure within the boundaries of the Rainbow Island Unit of the Boyd-Sartell State WMA were completed during September 1998. These investigations, which included preliminary records reviews and formal field investigations have indicated that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Section of Wildlife, Boyd-Sartell WMA, Krocak Wetland Restoration, Rice County

Based upon the recommendations of the SHPO, the required cultural resource field investigations for this project were completed during September 1998. These studies which included pedestrian field assessment and limited subsurface archaeological testing have determined that completion of the proposed restoration of the four small wetland basins within the Boyd-Sartell WMA as currently defined should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Based upon this data it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Fox Lake, Rice County

Based upon the cumulative results of the cultural resource investigations conducted in association with proposed development within the limits of the MnDNR Public Water Access property it appears that the proposed installation of a floating fishing pier should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Roseau

Magner, Michael A. (1998)

Report of Heritage Resource Investigations, Bednar Forest Road Reconstruction Project, Beltrami Island State Forest, Roseau County, Minnesota

Phase I reconnaissance survey of the Bednar Forest Road reconstruction in Beltrami Island State Forest identified four post-contact heritage sites. All four sites appear to date to the turn of the twentieth century--the era of initial settlement in the area. Two of the sites 21RO0030 and 21RO0032 are located well outside of the projects APE and will not be affected by the construction as proposed. Components of 21RO0031 and 21RO0033, however, are situated within three meters of the existing road. These two sites have therefore been determined to be within the APE. Although construction activities in the areas of these homesteads will likely involve only the spreading of gravel, the potential exists that the sites will be impacted by the proposed work. However both sites lack integrity. The removal of the structures at these sites and the addition of the existing road had altered the setting and feeling of the sites. Only the integrity of location persists, and this aspect of integrity should not be affected by the proposed construction. Therefore, although sites 21RO0031 and 21RO0033 may be affected by the project as proposed, it does not appear that either site warrants preservation. It is recommended that the project commence as proposed without further heritage resource considerations.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Lake of the Woods/Warroad, Roseau County

The cultural resources investigations for the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing informal Public Water Access to Lake of the Woods, located on the west/north bank of the Warroad River at the rivers outlet within the City of Warroad's Lakeview Municipal Park were initiated during 1994 and completed during 1998. These investigations have determined that, based upon the results of intensive archaeological field studies completed by Bemidji State University in 1977, the proposed development is to be confined entirely to artificial, completely altered terrain. Based on these data the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical properties. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as currently planned and no further cultural resource field investigations are considered warranted unless the project development plans are significantly modified. However given the apparent presence of a historic Ojibwe cemetery within the general project area it is recommended that during the subgrade excavations along the southern and western margins of the development that the DNR Trails and Waterways Archaeologist be present during all phases of the subgrade excavation and the OSA, MIAC and Red Lake Nation all be contacted and provided with the opportunity to have representatives present during these activities.

Saint Louis

Florin, Frank (1998)

Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership Floodwood Replacement Project, Cultural Resource Investigation of Three Extra Workspaces In Itasca, Aitkin, and St. Louis Counties, Minnesota

See Aitkin County

Lindbeck, James et al. (1998)

A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Corridor in Minnesota (Vols. I and II)

See Aitkin County

Magner, Michael (1998)

*DNR Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program Interim Project Review Report -
Woodenfrog Campground Pine Harvest, Kabetogama State Forest*

The harvest had been completed and all slash removed a few days before the field review. No rutting was noted, and the thin topsoil was minimally disturbed. Visual overview of the project area did not identify earthworks, structural remnants, or ruins in the area of the project. Despite recent rains, no cultural materials were noted on exposed soil surfaces. The interpretive center, a large stone and timber lodge, and a cut stone storage building, are located within the logged area. The buildings, constructed by the CCC in the mid 1930's, were not impacted by the timber harvesting.

Mulholland, Susan C., Jennifer R. Shafer and George Rapp, Jr. (1998)

Whiteface East: Phase II Evaluation of Four Sites

Standard archaeological evaluation was conducted on aerial (existing or highwater) shorelines adjacent to submerged sites on Whiteface Reservoir during the 1997 field season. The four Whiteface East Sites (#2 - 21SL0266, #4 - 21SL0268, #5 - 21SL0269, and #6 - 21SL0270) were discovered during pedestrian survey of submerged beaches in 1990. The project was designed to test for site integrity as these sites are located in areas of planned future development. A total of six, square meter units were placed on the Whiteface East Sites (two each on Whiteface East 2 and 4 ; one each on Whiteface East 5 and 6) adjacent to the areas where materials were found on submerged surfaces. No cultural materials were recovered from any of the units, although additional material were found on the surface of two sites. Erosion appears to have removed most, if not all, of Site 6. The other sites may also have been eroded completely or could represent material moved from different locations. None of these sites is considered eligible for the NRHP. No further work is recommended for these sites.

Mulholland, Susan C., Stephen L. Mulholland and George Rapp, Jr. (1998)

The Fish Lake Dam Site (21-SL-15): Evaluation of Pre-Context Contexts

Recent construction on the Fish Lake Dam Road in St. Louis County, Minnesota, has provided the impetus for renewed investigation of the Fish Lake Dam site, 21SL0015. The site is included in the FERC license boundary for Fish Lake Reservoir, a part of the St. Louis River Project. The specific undertaking is realignment of a section of the road around a parking lot for a DNR boat launch. Content and integrity of the site were unknown for the portion to receive impacts from the road realignment. Survey indicated that cultural deposits were present in the construction zone but not whether the sediments were intact or significant. Evaluation was conducted by excavation of six 1x1 meter units within the construction zone. Significant cultural materials were recovered in two areas, on the top of the hill and the base of the slope. The top of the hill correlates to Fish Lake Dam #1 as defined by Neumann while the base of the slope is the main part of the site (Neumann's Fish Lake Dam #2, Steinbring's Fish Lake Dam East). The slope between these areas is both sterile and disturbed, providing a clear separation between the loci. An island in the existing parking lot also shows extensive disturbance from repeated construction activities. St. Louis County Department of Public Works has modified the engineering designs to avoid or minimize impact to the site at the base of the slope. However, the hill top must be graded to accommodate the road. Mitigation of this portion of the site by 10-15 units is therefore recommended. SHPO has recommended a minimum of 7 units with a maximum of 15 units after field consultation. The DNR will prepare a research design and organize the mitigation excavation.

Mulholland, Susan C., Walter A. Okstad, Stephen L. Mulholland, and George Rapp, Jr. (1998)

The Fish Lake Dam Site (21-SL-15): Evaluation of Post-Contact Contexts

This report evaluates the Post-Contact component of the Fish Lake Dam site, 21SL0015. Site evaluation was required in advance of construction for the realignment of the Fish Lake Dam Road around and improved DNR parking lot. The Post-Contact remains would receive impacts from this project, since a well-defined berm is within the original construction limits. However, the historic materials were evaluated as a whole. Little archival material was found that pertains directly to the construction of the Fish Lake Dam in 1911. However, the historic site materials (both surface and subsurface) appear to be from the construction camp associated with the dam construction. The relevant historic context is therefore Hydroelectric Power in Minnesota, 1880-1940. Very little information is available about the construction camps associated with hydroelectric facilities. The multiple property document for Hydroelectric Generating Facilities (1881-1928) does not mention this property type. The site has received impacts from vehicular and pedestrian traffic, although many of the surface features on the east bank remain intact. However, the revised construction limits will avoid the Post-Contact features.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Vermilion Lake / Fernlund Creek,
St. Louis County*

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Vermilion Lake at Fernlund Creek were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, have indicated the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Strand Lake, St. Louis County

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Public Water Access to Strand Lake were completed during May 1997. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations, it had been determined that all the construction will be confined to a previously developed roadway corridor or unaltered lakeshore wetland terrain. It is therefore recommended that completion of this proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data and no further field reviews should be required unless the proposed project design is revised significantly.

Scott

Gillen, Timothy V. et al. (1998)

Addendum 2 to An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Portions of Northern Natural Gas Company's Proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota.

See Carver County

Ketz, K. Anne et al. (1997)

Phase I Archaeological Survey For the Replacement of Bridge No. 5364 and Reconstruction of Approaches, CSAH 9 and CSAH 45, Scott and Carver Counties, Minnesota

See Carver County

Malmquist, Chandra (1998)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Two Bridge Crossings in Eagle Creek Business Park, Savage, Minnesota

In compliance with the City of Savage's Alternative Urban Areawide Review Mitigation Plan, the City contracted BRW, Inc. to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of two bridge crossings in Eagle Creek Business Park, the City of Savage, Scott County, Minnesota. No artifacts were recovered from archaeological investigations at either bridge crossing within the Eagle Creek Business Park. No further archaeological investigations are recommended within the 80 by 200 foot designated crossings. Special attention was given to the northern crossing for any evidence of mounds near the current project area. The natural topography in this area has been largely obliterated by construction activities and no above-ground evidence for mounds at Site 21SC0018 remains. A small portion of the northwestern-most corner of Site 21SC0018 is not as disturbed as the remainder. This portion is between an access road to the industrial park and the creek and is about 200 feet long and 30 feet wide. This area was outside of the current project locations.

Malmquist, Chandra, Jackie Sluss and Holly Halverson (1998)

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the C.S.A.H. 27 Realignment, Scott County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with Mn/Dot to complete Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed C.S.A.H. 27 realignment, Scott County, Minnesota. Archaeological investigations concentrated on six elevated areas near water. One historic farmstead, designated 21SC0053, was identified. One-hundred and twenty-seven artifacts were recovered from a general sheet midden deposit. None of the artifacts are datable to a specific time period. Plat map research shows that a house was built on the property after 1913 and before 1944. The 1944 plat lists the property as a farm. No other information was obtained about previous owners of the farmstead. The site does not hold the potential to yield important information at the local, state or national level and is not recommended as eligible for listing to the NRHP. Architectural survey included seven buildings within the project's APE. None of the buildings meet the 50 year or older criteria for consideration for listing on the NRHP. No further archaeological or architectural history survey is recommended before construction activities commence.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Lake O'Dowd, Scott County

The cultural resource investigations for this project, including archaeological and historical records reviews and reconnaissance field studies were completed during May 1998. The investigations indicated that the completion of the proposed Public Fishing Pier installation by the MnDNR and the associated upgrading of an existing pedestrian trail corridor by the City of Shakopee within the boundaries of O'Dowd Lake Park should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Sherburne

Bourgerie, Gabrielle (1998)

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Lake Orono Improvement Project, City of Elk River, Sherburne County, Minnesota

The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey within the Orono Cemetery Property of the proposed Lake Orono Improvement Project on a promontory along the southern edge of Lake Orono in Elk River, Minnesota, on May 6, 1998. The investigation consisted of a review of previous surveys within one mile of the proposed project, consultation with the OSA regarding the proximity of the Lake Orono Cemetery and a Phase I survey for archaeological resources, which included shovel testing of the survey area judged to have a higher potential for the presence of archaeological sites. The archeological survey did not locate any sites within the archaeological survey area. This report recommends that no additional archaeological investigations are necessary within the limits of this area.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Briggs Lake, Sherburne County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during July 1997. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed MnDNR Public Water Access to Briggs Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Stearns

Malmquist, Chandra (1998)

Archaeological Survey of the T.H. 71 Bridge Crossing Over Sauk Lake, Stearns County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with Mn/DOT to complete Phase I archaeological investigations of the T.H. 71 bridge crossing over Sauk Lake, Stearns County, Minnesota. Much of the project area was previously disturbed by road construction activities. A portion of the project area was too low and wet for shovel testing. Shovel tests on the south side of the existing bridge were negative and revealed glacial till ten centimeters below the surface. A shovel test on the only portion north of the bridge that appeared undisturbed yielded modern debris, indicating it was also disturbed. The entire project area yielded negative results for the presence of Pre-Contact cultural materials. No further work is recommended in the project area before construction activities begin.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Lower Spunk Lake, Stearns County

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed development of a new Public Water Access to Lower Spunk Lake, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field investigations, were completed during May 1998. The archaeological investigations concluded that the proposed development is to be confined entirely to completely altered terrain and therefore should not affect any known archaeological sites or data. The initial historical investigations did, however, reveal the proposed development would result in limited modification to the grade of the former Great Northern Railroad, a property previously determined eligible for inclusion on the

NRHP. However, due to the limited scope of the proposed development, it does not appear that the project as defined will adversely affect this significant historic property. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Public Water Access, Cedar Island Lake, Stearns County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during July 1997. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Public Water Access to Cedar Island Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Steele

Halverson, Holly P., Scott O'Mack and Jackie Sluss (1998)

*Phase I-II Architectural History and Historical Archaeology Along Trunk Highway 14 Between
Owatonna and Waseca, Steele and Waseca Counties, Minnesota*

BRW, Inc. performed historical archaeological and architectural history investigations of a proposed realignment corridor for Trunk Highway 14 between Waseca and Owatonna, Minnesota. Phase I archaeological survey identified seven new historical archaeological sites: six farmsteads (21ST0009, 21ST0010, 21ST0012, 21ST0013, 21ST0014, & 21ST0015) and one school (21ST0011). The Norman S. Horton (21ST0009) and John O. Waumett (21ST0013) Farmsteads were recommended for Phase II testing. Excavations at the Horton farmstead found no significant features; no further work is recommended. Test excavations at the Waumett farmstead found three intact features dating to discrete periods. Because of the archaeological research potential of deposits at the farmstead, the site is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. An avoidance or mitigation strategy is recommended for this site.

Stevens

Kluth, Rose A. and David W. Kluth (1998)

*A Phase I Archaeological Survey of TH 59 (S.P. 7506-16) from TH 28 to the North Stevens
County Line, Stevens County, Minnesota*

On October 20-29, 1997, personnel for the Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program completed a Phase I archaeological survey in relation to the proposed reconstruction of TH 59 in Stevens County. The survey was completed for the Minnesota Department of Transportation. During the survey ten prehistoric sites were located. 21SE0024 consisted of eight lithic flakes recovered from two positive shovel tests on the east side of TH 59. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. 21SE0025 had grit tempered ceramics, lithic debitage, and a clam shell fragment, in both shovel tests and on the surface of plowed fields. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. 21SE0026 consists of lithic debitage and faunal material recovered from six positive shovel tests, just southeast of Wintermute Lake. This site is also considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Four lithic flakes located during surface reconnaissance on the west side of TH59 make up site 21SE0027. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. Surface reconnaissance recovered six lithic flakes from site 21SE0028. The site was recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. 21SE0029 contained projectile points, lithic debitage and faunal material recovered during pedestrian survey, just north of the Pomme de Terre Lakes. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. 21SE0030 contained projectile points, lithic debitage and faunal material. The artifacts were recovered during surface reconnaissance of plowed fields west of TH 59. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Eight lithic flakes recovered during surface survey and shovel testing east of TH 59 constitute site 21SE0031. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP, but the site was outside of the construction limits. Site 21SE0032 consisted of ten lithic flakes recovered on the surface of cultivated fields. The site was recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. 21SE0033, recommended as not eligible for the NRHP, consisted of two flakes recovered during shovel testing west of TH 59.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Public Water Access, Lake Hattie, Stevens County*

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing were completed during July

1997. These reviews have indicated that the completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to Lake Hattie should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Todd

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Rice Lake, Todd County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were initiated during 1996 and completed during 1997. These studies, which included records reviews, pedestrian examinations, subsurface shovel testing and formal test excavation, resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded American Indian Heritage site, 21TO0021, the Rice Lake Access Site, whose currently defined limits are contained within the boundaries of the existing MnDNR access parcel. Subsequent formal evaluation studies, however, have determined that this American Indian heritage site is comprised of an extremely sparse scatter of cultural materials which are contained within sediments substantially altered by the development and utilization of the in-place access facility, in addition to extensive bioturbation. Therefore it does not appear that the portion of the Rice Lake Access Site located within the proposed project's APE retains sufficient research potential or integrity to satisfy the criteria for nomination to the NRHP. It is therefore recommended that further consideration of this site does not appear warranted and the proposed access development should proceed as planned. However, should proposed development be expanded substantially beyond the currently defined boundaries, additional archaeological field studies may be required.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Public Water Access, Big Swan Lake, Todd County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project, including preliminary archaeological and historical field assessments, pedestrian reconnaissance surveys and subsurface archaeological shovel testing, were completed during August 1997. These reviews have indicated that the completion of the proposed upgrading and expansion of the existing Public Water Access to Big Swan Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Wabasha

Boszhardt, Robert F. and Constance Arzigian (1998)

Report of Final Archaeological Investigations to Authenticate Burials at Mound Group (21-Wb-0035), Lake City, Minnesota

As of 1997, only a small 100 x 120 meter parcel of 21WB0035 remained in a condition that could harbor subsurface remnants of the mounds. Local developer Hans Peters has requested permission to develop this parcel, which prompted an assessment of the mounds' current status. The project was done on behalf of and under the auspices of the OSA, per MN Stat 307.08. Initial data collection in support of authentication was undertaken in the spring of 1997, and included a thorough review of historic maps and aerial photographs, attempted coring, and controlled removal of the plowzone from a series of trenches. The records review verified that some Lake City Mounds were within this parcel. Coring was determined to be unfeasible because of the high incidence of gravel, which blocked nearly half the probes. Trench excavations offered not only a larger exposure of sub-plowzone soils, but also better opportunity to assess any soil anomalies; they resulted in the identification of at least one possible burial pit and a nearby subsurface feature that might be a remnant of a mound. A combination of shovel testing and probing was conducted in September and November 1997 to determine if other sub-mound features still exist beneath 23 mounds in the portions of the mounds not examined by the trenches. No additional features were identified. The two cultural subsurface features identified in the trenching were both within a 10 x 20 meter area in the south central portion of the parcel. This area should be fenced off and avoided during future development. The remainder of the parcel revealed no subsurface soil anomalies or other indicators of potential burials or mound remnants despite extensive sampling and no additional work is recommended there.

Mulholland, Susan C., S.L. Mulholland, E.A. Dunn, Z. Jing and G. Rapp, Jr. (1998)

Survey of T.H. 60 In The Township of West Albany (S.P. 7903-37) Wabasha County, Minnesota

A short segment of T.H. 60 in the village of West Albany was surveyed for archaeological sites and standing structures.

Inventory forms were completed for six structures, three associated with farmsteads and three with St. Patrick's Church. None are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Phase I archaeological survey discovered three sites north of T.H. 60. One site (Site B, 21WB0103) appears disturbed but the other two may have intact portions. Site A (21WB0102) is a scatter in a plowed field; site C (21WB0104) is a deeply buried deposit. Both require Phase II evaluation to determine eligibility to the NRHP. However, the District personnel have determined that both sites are outside the proposed construction zone. Therefore, a No Property finding was recommended for this project.

Nienow, Jeremy L. (1998)

Continuing Public Archaeology at Whitewater: 1998 Archaeological Survey of Portions of The Whitewater River Valley, Winona and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota

In May and June of 1998, a public field survey of the Whitewater River Valley was conducted by the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center with cooperation from the local DNR and several volunteers from the surrounding area. Based upon surveys conducted in 1997, 1998 work focused primarily on a group of terraces near Weaver, Minnesota. Several fields were found to contain Native American cultural material, and a previously recorded mound group was re-surveyed. One new site was reported, 21WB0106, a hunting/camping/butchering locale composed of several terrace fields containing lithic debris, a knife, and three projectile points. Two site updates were also reported 21WN0060, a butchering/processing site with lithic debris, scrapers, and utilized flakes; and 21WB0004, a village site from which lithic debris, four projectile points and pottery were recovered.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Mississippi River / Wilcox Landing, Wabasha County

The required cultural resource investigations for this project were completed by the MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit during October 1997. These studies, which included archaeological and historical records reviews, field assessment, pedestrian examination, and limited subsurface archaeological testing resulted in the identification of one previously undocumented American Indian Heritage Site, 21WB0105, the Wilcox Landing Access Site, within the originally defined limits for the proposed rehabilitation and expansion of the existing MnDNR Wilcox Landing Public Water Access to the Mississippi River. The preliminary historical investigations determined that there are no standing structures or potentially significant historic sites located within the project's defined APE and further historical field studies do not therefore appear warranted. Based upon the results of these investigations, it was recommended that efforts be made to avoid or reduce the extent of the effect of the proposed project on this cultural resource property. Based upon these recommendations, the project design was revised and the proposed roadway realignment was eliminated from consideration. Therefore, it does not appear that the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of this existing Public Water Access facility should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data as currently defined and no field investigations should be required unless the proposed development plans are further modified.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Whitewater River Channel Restoration Project, Wabasha and Winona Counties

Based upon the recommendations of the SHPO, the required cultural resource field investigations for this project were completed during July 1998. These studies, which included preliminary records reviews, and a field assessment, pedestrian examinations and limited subsurface testing, have determined that the development of a disposal area for the placement of sediments extracted within the Whitewater River floodplain during the course of the channel restoration will be confined entirely to terrain which has been completely altered as a result of previous sediment extraction. Therefore it is recommended that the completion of the proposed project should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data and the required development should proceed as planned and no further field investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Wadena

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resource Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterway Unit, Public Water Access, Blueberry Lake, Wadena County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed between July and September 1997. These studies, which included records reviews, a field assessment, pedestrian examinations, and limited subsurface shovel testing, have determined that the in-place MnDNR Public Water Access facility to Blueberry Lake is located in-part within the defined boundaries of Site 21WD0006, the Blueberry Lake Village Site, an American Indian Heritage site currently listed

on the NRHP. These investigations have, however, also determined that the portion of this site contained within the defined access development boundaries is comprised of an extremely sparse scatter of cultural materials which have been completely altered by previous access and county road construction. Therefore it does not appear that the portion of site 21WD0006 located within the proposed project's APE retains sufficient integrity or research potential to warrant further consideration and the proposed access development should proceed as planned. No further archeological field investigations should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Waseca

Halverson, Holly P. et al. (1998)

Phase I-II Architectural History and Historical Archaeology Along Trunk Highway 14 Between Owatonna and Waseca, Steele and Waseca Counties, Minnesota

See Steele County

Washington

Gillen, Timothy V. et al. (1998)

Addendum 2 to An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Portions of Northern Natural Gas Company's Proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota.

See Carver County

Johnson, Zakariah (1998)

Phase I Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey For Proposed Improvements to Washington CSAH 21 (St. Croix Trail), City of Afton and Denmark Township, Washington County, Minnesota

During November 1998, The 106 Group Ltd. conducted a Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey within the APE for proposed improvements to Washington CSAH 21, within the City of Afton and Denmark Township, Minnesota. The survey was completed for the Washington County Department of Public Works. The planned improvements include replacement of Bridge #4611 over Trout Brook and reconstruction of Dodge's Corner located south of the bridge, to conform to higher safety standards. The cultural resources investigation included archival-documentary background research, a visual reconnaissance of the entire project corridor, surface (pedestrian) reconnaissance of the project corridor, and shovel test excavations in areas assessed as having moderate or better potential for containing intact archaeological sites. The Phase I survey identified no archaeological sites or historic architectural properties within the APE. The 106 Group Ltd. recommends that no further cultural resources investigation is warranted in association with the proposed improvements to Washington CSAH 21.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Lost Lake/Wildwood Park Washington County

The cultural resource investigations for this project, including archaeological and historical records reviews and reconnaissance field studies, have indicated that completion of the proposed installation of the proposed Public Fishing Pier to Lost Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Fishing Pier, Square Lake/Square Lake County Park, Washington County

The cultural resource investigations for this project, including archaeological and historical records reviews and reconnaissance field studies, have indicated that completion of the proposed installation of the proposed Public Fishing Pier to Square Lake and the associated pathway construction should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resource Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Public Water Access, Bone Lake, Washington County*

The required cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access facility to Bone Lake were completed during October 1997. Based upon the results of these investigations and the data generated during the course of field studies conducted during 1986, it does not appear that the completion of the current project proposal should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resource Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterway Unit, Lake Demontreville Public Water Access, Washington County*

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during May 1998. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing MnDNR Public Water Access to Lake Demontreville should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Watonwan

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Watonwan County / Kansas Lake County Park Public
Water Access, Watonwan County*

The cultural resource investigations for the proposed upgrading of the existing Public Water Access to Kansas Lake were completed during July 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, determined that the development as currently proposed will be confined entirely to terrain previously altered as a result of the construction and maintenance of the existing public park and water access facility. Based upon the data generated as a result of these investigations, it does not appear that the completion of this project as currently designed should affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Winona

Nienow, Jeremy L. (1998)

*Continuing Public Archaeology at Whitewater: 1998 Archaeological Survey of Portions of The
Whitewater River Valley, Winona and Wabasha Counties, Minnesota*

See Wabasha County

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

*MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report -
MnDNR Section of Fisheries, Whitewater River Channel Restoration Project, Wabasha and
Winona Counties*

See Wabasha County

Wright

Gillen, Timothy V. et al. (1998)

Addendum 2 to An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for Portions of Northern Natural Gas Company's Proposed Peak Day 2000 Expansion in Carver, Rice, Scott, Washington and Wright Counties, Minnesota.

See Carver County

Malmquist, Chandra (1998)

Archaeological Survey of Six Areas Along T.H. 12, Wright County, Minnesota

BRW, Inc. contracted with the Minnesota Department of Transportation to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of six of eleven areas along T.H. 12. The five areas not investigated were disturbed or in wetland. Of the six areas included in this study, current investigations found Areas 1, 3, and 4 to also be disturbed and/or in wetland. Areas 2, 5, and 6 were subject to visual survey and archaeological testing. Areas 5 and 6 were negative while Area 2 contained historical site 21WR0118 (the former location of a two story wood frame, brick building used for a combination of residential and commercial uses). No diagnostic or datable artifacts were recovered from the site. The archaeological material does not yield significant information and is not recommended as eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological investigations are recommended for any of the eleven areas.

Skaar, Kent A. (1998)

MnDNR Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Preliminary Project Report - MnDNR Trails and Waterways Unit, Public Water Access, Pleasant Lake, Wright County

The cultural resource investigations for this project were completed during May 1998. These investigations, which included archaeological and historical records reviews and preliminary field studies, have determined that the development as currently proposed is to consist of the upgrading of extant improvements which are confined entirely to terrain altered as a result of the construction and maintenance of the existing Annandale Municipal Park, Public Water Access and the adjacent CSAH 5 roadway corridor. Based upon the data generated as the result of these investigations, it appears that the completion of the proposed upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing Public Water Access to Pleasant Lake should not affect any known archaeological or historical sites or data. Therefore, it is recommended that the project proceed as planned and no further field review should be required unless the proposed project design is altered.

Yellow Medicine

Berg, Richard E. (1998)

An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a House Lot (Alex Blue) on the Upper Sioux Reservation in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

An archaeological reconnaissance of approximately 1 acre was conducted in Granite Falls Township on the Upper Sioux Reservation in Yellow Medicine County. The area will be leased to a tenant who plans to build a house on the site. No cultural materials were observed on the lot. The BIA recommends that the project proceed as planned.

A Supplemental Report of a 1997 Archaeological Survey For a Proposed Water Tower and Water Lines on the Upper Sioux Reservation in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota

The Upper Sioux Community, with the assistance of the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, plans to construct a water delivery system for tribal members. An archaeological survey was conducted along the initial route of the water line totaling about 4.3 acres. The line would have crossed three archaeological sites (21YM3/15, 21YM4, and 21YMm). The line was later changed due to problems in obtaining right-of-way across private land. The new alignment was not surveyed. It will cross a badly disturbed historic mission site (21YMg), 21YM4, and pass near a prehistoric lithic scatter (21YM86) and a reported mound site (21YMe). An archaeologist will monitor portions of the line when the waterline trench excavation is on/near sites 21YM4, 21YM86 and 21YMe.

Statewide Programmatic Reports

Emerson, Patricia M. and Michael A. Magner (1998)

*Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry
Forestry Heritage Resources Program Annual Report 1997*

This report describes cultural resource management activities undertaken during 1997 by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources - Division of Forestry Heritage Resources Program. During 1997, the Heritage Resources Program conducted reviews of forest management, road and recreational development projects proposed by the Division of Forestry, as well as engaging in verification of probable site locations reported by Forestry Staff. Twenty-two timber management, road and recreation projects were field reviewed during the year; five reported resources were field-verified, and one special project was conducted that involved survey of 150 acres of State School Trust Fund land. These field investigations resulted in identification of 15 heritage resources not previously documented. Research was also conducted at an additional 8 archaeological sites that had been previously documented either by this program or by other researchers.

Projects reviewed are located in the following counties: Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Olmsted, Pine, Saint Louis, and Sherburne.

Radford, David S. and Douglas C. George (1991)

Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report 1990

This report presents the results of cultural resource review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 1990 field season. Cultural resource reviews were completed for development related to construction for trails, parking lots, buildings, utilities, wetland restorations, erosion control and campsites. In addition, surveys were undertaken for documentation of poorly identified (but known) cultural resource sites, natural resource management projects, initial assessment of new state park properties and documentation of historic structures. While most of the work under this contract involved reconnaissance level survey, occasionally, it became necessary to complete a more comprehensive evaluation of cultural resources. Review of the development projects at Itasca State Park lead to intensive archaeological testing and mitigation. The program also assisted the OSA and the MIAC with reburial of human remains. During the 1990 field season, the program completed a total of 43 cultural resource reviews. Forty of the projects were located in 26 state parks/state park waysides. Three projects were completed for other DNR Divisions, two projects were completed for DNR, Division of Forestry and a single project was completed for DNR, Division of Fish and Wildlife. Fourteen cultural resources sites were discovered during the field season and, of the 43 projects total, 22 of the projects had cultural resources identified within project limits.

Project survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Brown, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hubbard, Itasca, Kittson, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Mille Lacs, Murray, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pine, Pipestone, Steele, Wright, Saint Louis, and Washington

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Project survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Chisago, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Fillmore, Goodhue, Hennepin, Hubbard, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Murray, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pine, Renville, Roseau, Scott, Washington, and Yellow Medicine

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Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program Annual Report 1992

This report presents the results of cultural resource review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 1992 field season. Cultural resource reviews were completed for development and maintenance activities that would result in soil disturbance or some how represent a threat to cultural resources. Typical review projects were related to construction for roads, parking lots, utilities, trails, dams, building sites, vegetation management, dump clean ups, farmstead removals, water accesses, picnic areas, beach areas and campground projects. During the 1992 field season, 98 cultural resource reviews were completed. Seventy-two of the projects involved field review, the remaining 26 projects did not require field examination. Projects were reviewed in 42 of the 66 state park holdings. Seven pre-Euroamerican contact and seven post-Euroamerican contact sites were identified in 1992. With some projects, the limits of known cultural resource sites were refined. A single American Indian traditional use area was also identified and a reburial of American Indian human remains was conducted at one park. The 26 projects not requiring field examination had little potential for damaging cultural resource sites. The projects were limited in size, were located in previously surveyed areas that yielded negative findings or were located in areas with disturbed soils.

Survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Aitkin, Beltrami, Big Stone, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Fillmore, Hubbard, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lac Qui Parle, Lake, Le Sueur, Lyon, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Murray, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Rice, Roseau, Saint Louis, Scott, Washington, and Yellow Medicine

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This report presents the results of cultural resource review projects undertaken by the Minnesota State Park Cultural Resource Management Program during the 1993 field season. Cultural resource reviews were completed for development and maintenance activities that would result in soil disturbance or some how represented a threat to cultural resources. Typical review projects were related to construction for roads, parking lots, utilities, trails, dams, building sites, vegetation management, water accesses, picnic areas and campground projects. During the 1993 field season, 64 cultural resource field reviews were completed. Fifty-three of the projects involved field review, the remaining 11 projects did not require field examination. Projects were reviewed in 32 of the 66 state park holdings. One project was completed on DNR Forestry land. The 11 projects not requiring field examination appeared to have little potential for damaging cultural resource sites, they were limited in size, were located in previously surveyed areas that yielded negative finds, or were located in areas with disturbed soils.

Survey results from state parks in the following counties are included: Big Stone, Carlton, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Cook, Crow Wing, Dakota, Douglas, Fillmore, Freeborn, Hennepin, Hubbard, Itasca, Kandiyohi, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Lyon, Mille Lacs, Mower, Murray, Otter Tail, Pine, Pipestone, Rice, Saint Louis, Scott, Washington, Wright, and Yellow Medicine

Skaar, Kent A., Timothy Tumberg and Joseph McFarlane (1998)

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program Annual Report - 1997

This report describes the results of the third year of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterway Cultural Resources Program as currently defined and the twelfth year of continued sponsorship through the Water Recreation Program. During 1997, the Trails and Waterways Cultural Resources Program completed cultural resource reviews of proposed development or property acquisition projects located in 40 counties. A total of 61 projects were subjected to field investigations, resulting in the identification of a total of 7 archaeological sites and 6 cultural resource sites. Formal evaluation studies were completed at 14 of the defined properties to fully define the nature, condition and significance of the potentially affected sites. Of the 72 projects subjected to cultural resource field investigations during 1997, 2 will require additional study during 1998.

Reviews in this report include projects in the following Counties: Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Cass, Chisago, Clay, Cook, Cottonwood, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Itasca, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Koochiching, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Lyon, Meeker, Murray, Nobles, Otter Tail, Roseau, Saint Louis, Scott, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Todd, Wabasha, Wadena, Washington, and Watonwan.