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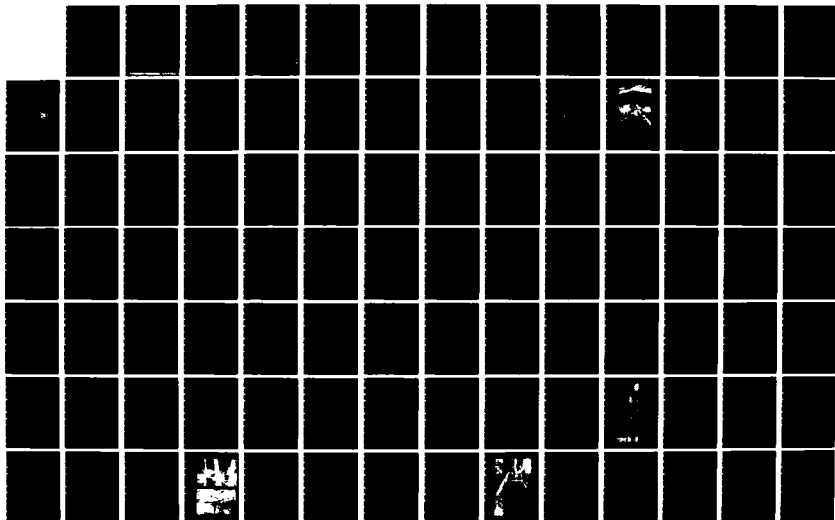
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INC STILLWATER MN G J HUDAK 01 APR 81 DACW37-80-D-0045

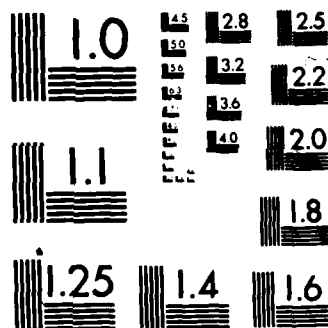
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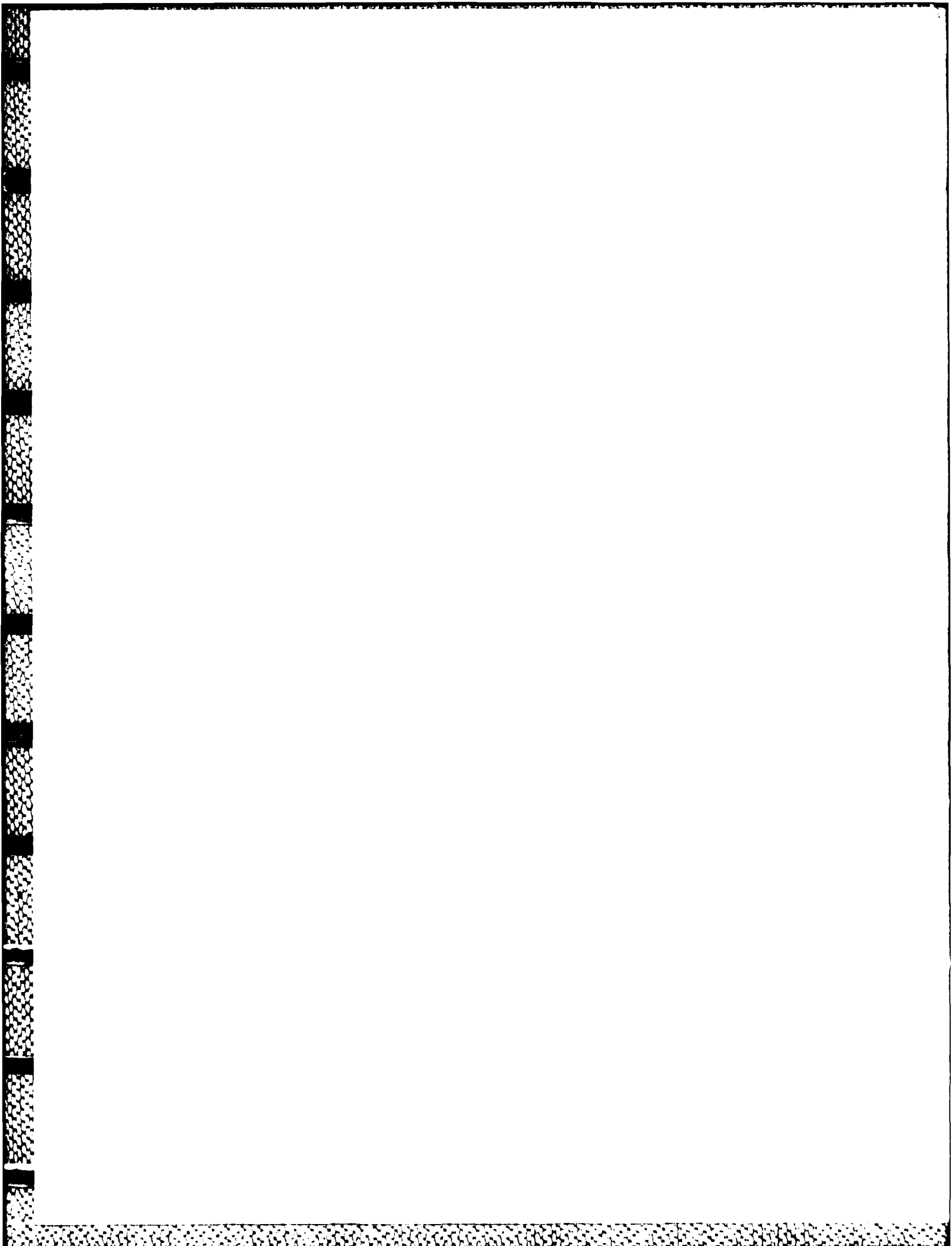
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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF
THE GRAND FORKS/EAST GRAND FORKS
URBAN STUDY AND THE EAST GRAND FORKS
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE
GRAND FORKS/EAST GRAND FORKS URBAN STUDY AND THE
EAST GRAND FORKS FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Submitted To:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. PAUL DISTRICT
1135 U.S. Post Office & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

by
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Submitted: 1 April 1981
Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has proposed flood control and flood plain management alternatives for the Grand Forks, North Dakota/East Grand Forks, Minnesota area. The purpose of this investigation is to compile all known cultural resource data within the study area. The reconnaissance investigation will serve the Corps as a planning tool in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Thirty-three sites were located in the study area. ←		

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ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

This report details the results of a cultural resource literature search, records review, and reconnaissance level field investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and the Grand Forks, North Dakota/East Grand Forks, Minnesota Flood Control Project. The Study Area includes the cities of Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota and portions of East Grand Forks, Rhinehart, Sullivan, and Huntville townships in Polk County, Minnesota and Grand Forks, Brenna, Rye, and Falconer townships in Grand Forks County, North Dakota.

A reconnaissance level field investigation (employing visual, surface examination and subsurface testing) was conducted by a two to three person field crew along English Coulee in Grand Forks, North Dakota and its two (2) major tributaries and the proposed Mill Road Closure area sufficient to determine the number and extent of cultural resources present and their relationship to the Project Area as per the Scope of Work.

Thirty-three (33) prehistoric and historic sites were recorded in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study Area. The majority of these sites are standing structures in the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks.

The public and private institution and agency files which were reviewed and searched for this report are listed in the Methodology section of this document. They include local informants and institutions in North Dakota and Minnesota.

The entire Grand Forks Project Area has been heavily disturbed and now lies within urban and suburban Grand Forks boundaries. All of the areas in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Project Area designated for flood proofing by the Corps of Engineers, have been heavily disturbed by residential, commercial, and industrial construction. Neither North Dakota nor Minnesota State Historic Preserva-

tion Offices have as yet conducted intensive archaeological and historic surveys in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Project Areas.

The literature search found one possible site, a crossing of one of the Red River trails, at English Coulee in the Grand Forks Project Area. There are no visible remains of the trail and the site is not, in itself significant. The investigators recommend no additional work and no mitigation. A windshield survey of the East Grand Forks Project Area found one house foundation and associated historic rubble. Research on this site was inconclusive. The investigators recommend additional research and subsurface testing to determine the possible historical significance of this site. Until this is accomplished, no mitigation is recommended.

The other thirty-three sites are not in the Project Areas and will not be impacted directly or indirectly by proposed Corps projects. The investigators recommend no further action on these sites.

National Register sites for the Study Area were determined by consulting The Federal Register (4426), February 6, 1979, Part II, and the Supplement (4554), Part II, March 18, 1980.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Project

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District has proposed flood control and flood plain management alternatives by means of the Grand Forks, North Dakota/East Grand Forks, Minnesota Urban Water Resources Study and the East Grand Forks, Minnesota Flood Control Project. This study is part of an overall Red River of the North Basin study authorized by Congress in 1974. The cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks are located along the Red River of the North. English Coulee flows into the Red River immediately north of the city of Grand Forks. The confluence of the Red Lake River with the Red River is located in the city of East Grand Forks. The Corps of Engineers has undertaken a water resources study in preparation for flood control and flood plain management of these three major drainage sources, which experience frequent and coincidental flooding in the valley of the Red River of the North between North Dakota and Minnesota.

The purpose of this investigation was to compile all known cultural resource data within the Study Area; i.e., the entire cities of Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota and the lower stretch of the Red Lake River at its confluence with the Red River at East Grand Forks.

For the purposes of this report, "Project Area" refers to the area along the banks of English Coulee in Grand Forks including the area of the Corps of Engineers "closure structure" (Figures 1 and 2), and the direct right-of-way of Levees A, B, and C (Figure 4) in East Grand Forks along the Red River of the North.

This cultural resources investigation and archaeological field reconnaissance investigation will serve the Corps of Engineers as a planning tool in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic cultural resources. From the data base herein compiled, the Corps will be able to design a flood

control project while protecting and preserving valuable cultural resources for present and future generations.

In addition to aiding present planners, this report will serve as a scientific reference for future professional investigations and studies.

B. Project Description

The Scope of Work for this project as stated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, appears in Appendix A. The field investigation was done prior to actual in-field development, construction, or alteration proposed by the Corps of Engineers in flood control projects.

The Phase I field work was accomplished employing visual, surface, and subsurface testing techniques as determined necessary in the English Coulee Project Area by the investigating archaeologist. This field work was conducted by a two to three person field crew on October 15-19, 1980. This was done before the literature search and records review was completed owing to time limitations and the lateness of the field season. The levee areas in East Grand Forks were subjected to a windshield survey at that time to determine sites of obvious historic or architectural significance (Figures 2 and 3). Subsequently, Archaeological Field Services, Inc. received a new project map from the Corps (Figure 4). The East Grand Forks levee areas were revisited on October 27-28, 1980 by the field crew to determine additional possible impacts on cultural resources of the levee Project Area.

Thirty-three (33) cultural resource sites were located in the Study Area. Of these, the investigators determined that there was a high probability that one site (the "Plantation") would be impacted by additional construction to Levee A in the East Grand Forks Project Area. The investigators recommend additional research and field work on this site. One other possible site was

located in the Grand Forks, North Dakota Project Area. It is a possible crossing of one of the Red River trails, dating from the middle of the nineteenth century, which, according to the sources consulted, crossed English Coulee in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 T151N R50W. The Phase I field reconnaissance revealed no evidence of this trail, and no mitigation is recommended.

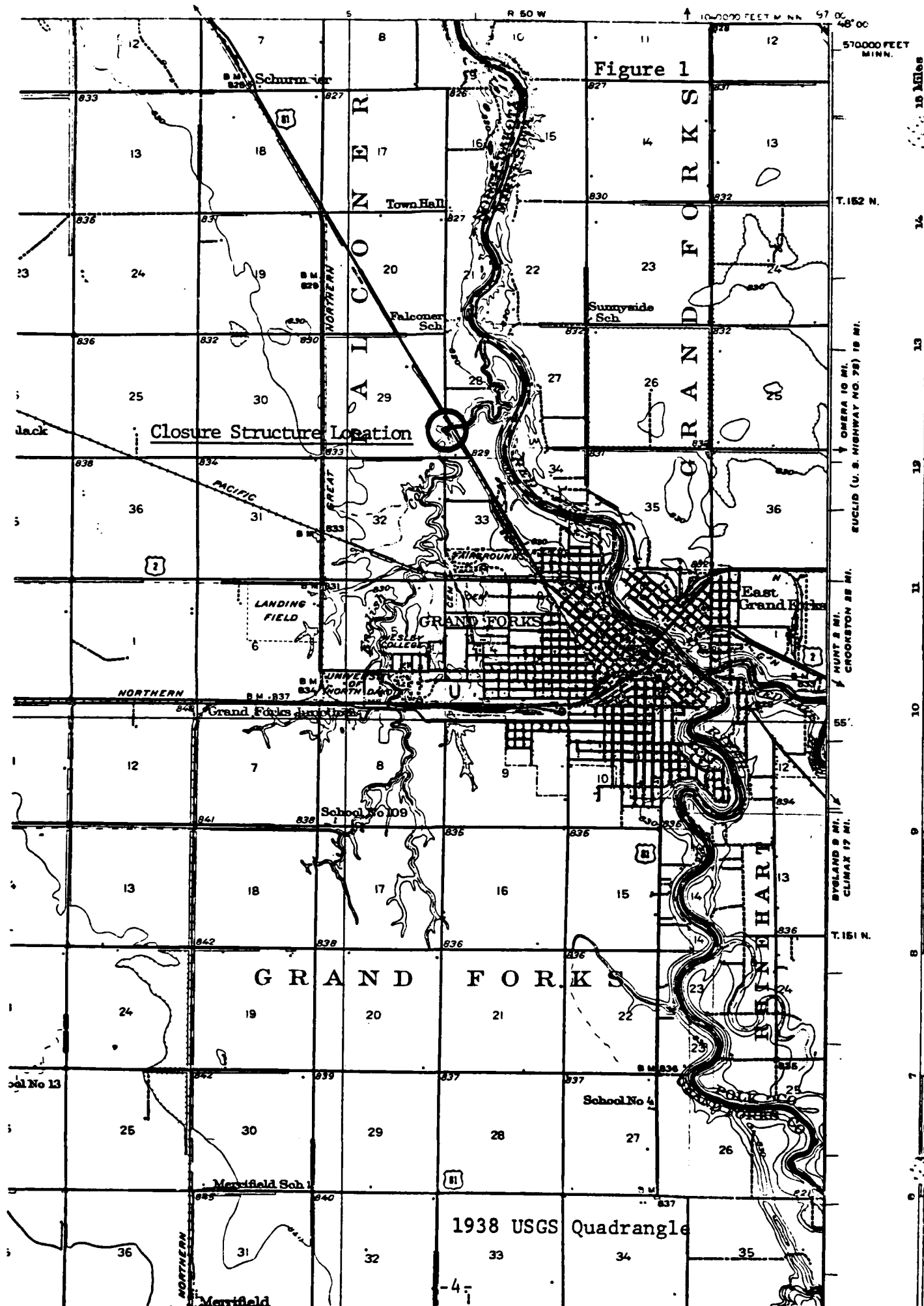
Field work and the records and literature search revealed that the English Coulee area has been thoroughly disturbed by man-made activities. There is a low potential for locating new sites in this Project Area. No new sites were located during the investigation. No previously known sites exist in this Project Area; hence, no cultural materials are curated. If undiscovered sites exist in this area, they are probably disturbed or deeply buried.

In the East Grand Forks Project Area, the windshield survey conducted was not sufficient to make predictive statements about the potential for cultural resources. There are no standing structures of architectural merit in the Project Area. Because no previous cultural resource investigations have occurred in the Project Area, we recommend that field work similar to the Phase I at English Coulee be conducted in order to obtain a better idea and access of the potential of this area.

C. Project Location

The Study Area was defined by the Corps as designated in Figure 1 and a blueline and originals of two U.S.G.S. Quadrangle maps which were provided to the investigators: 1) the Mallory, Minnesota quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series, 1963), and 2) the Grand Forks, North Dakota-Minnesota Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series, 1963 photorevised 1979).

The Grand Forks Project Area was the banks of English Coulee in Grand Forks, North Dakota and the proposed Mill Road closure structure (Figures 1 and 2). The East Grand Forks Project Area was the direct right-of-way of Levees A, B, and C (Figures 3 and 4).



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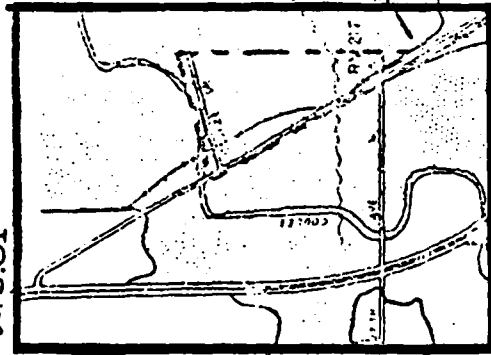


Figure 2

GRAND FORKS USGS GAGE
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RM 373

RM 337

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RM 393

RM 215

RM 302

RM 409

RM 237

RM 246

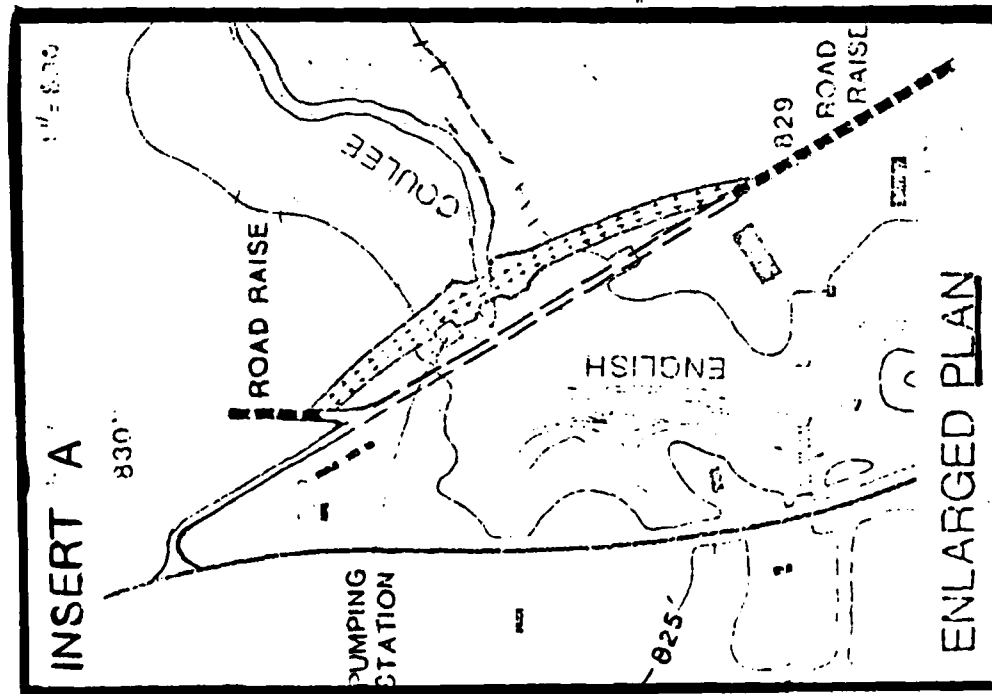
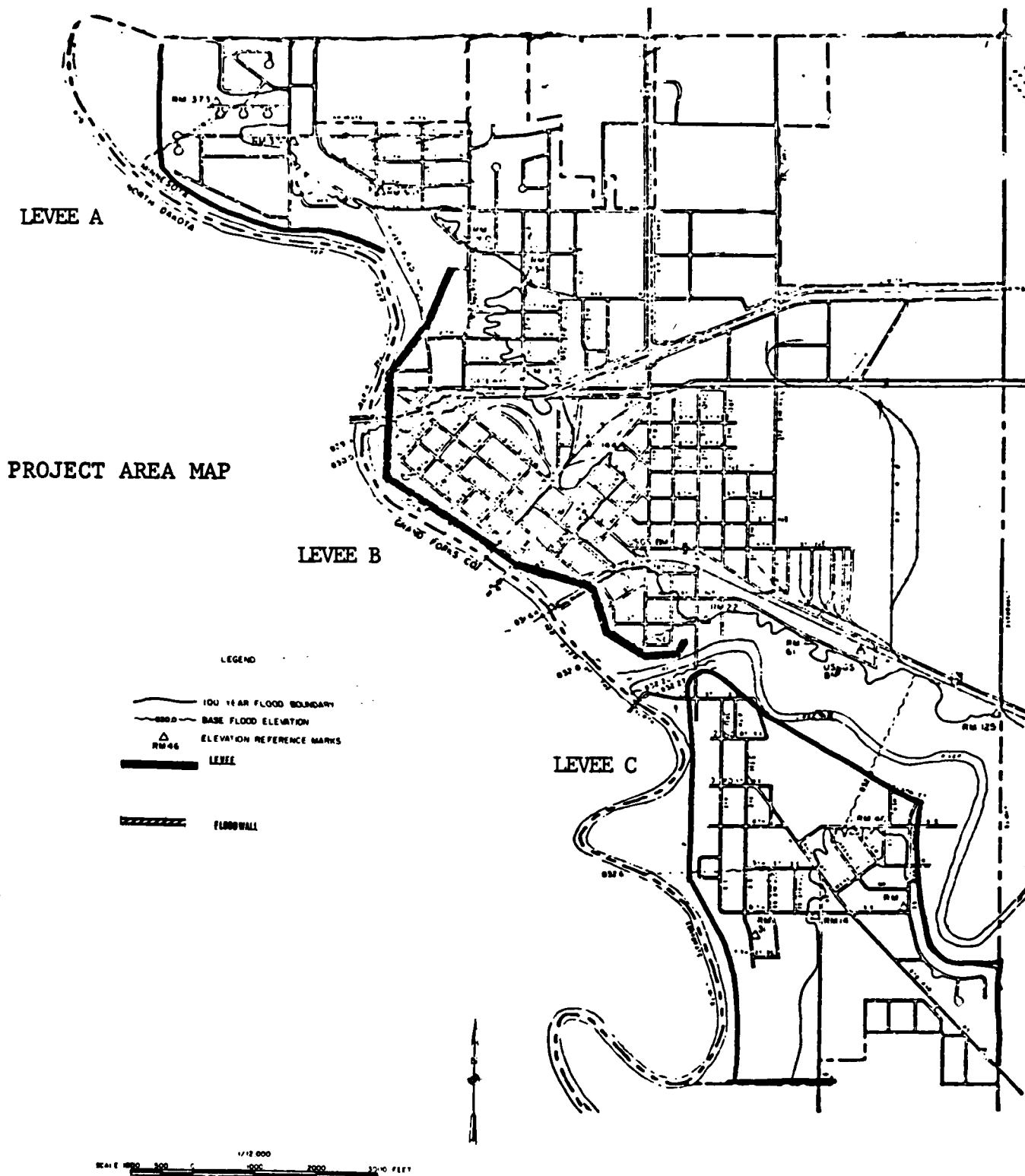


Figure 3

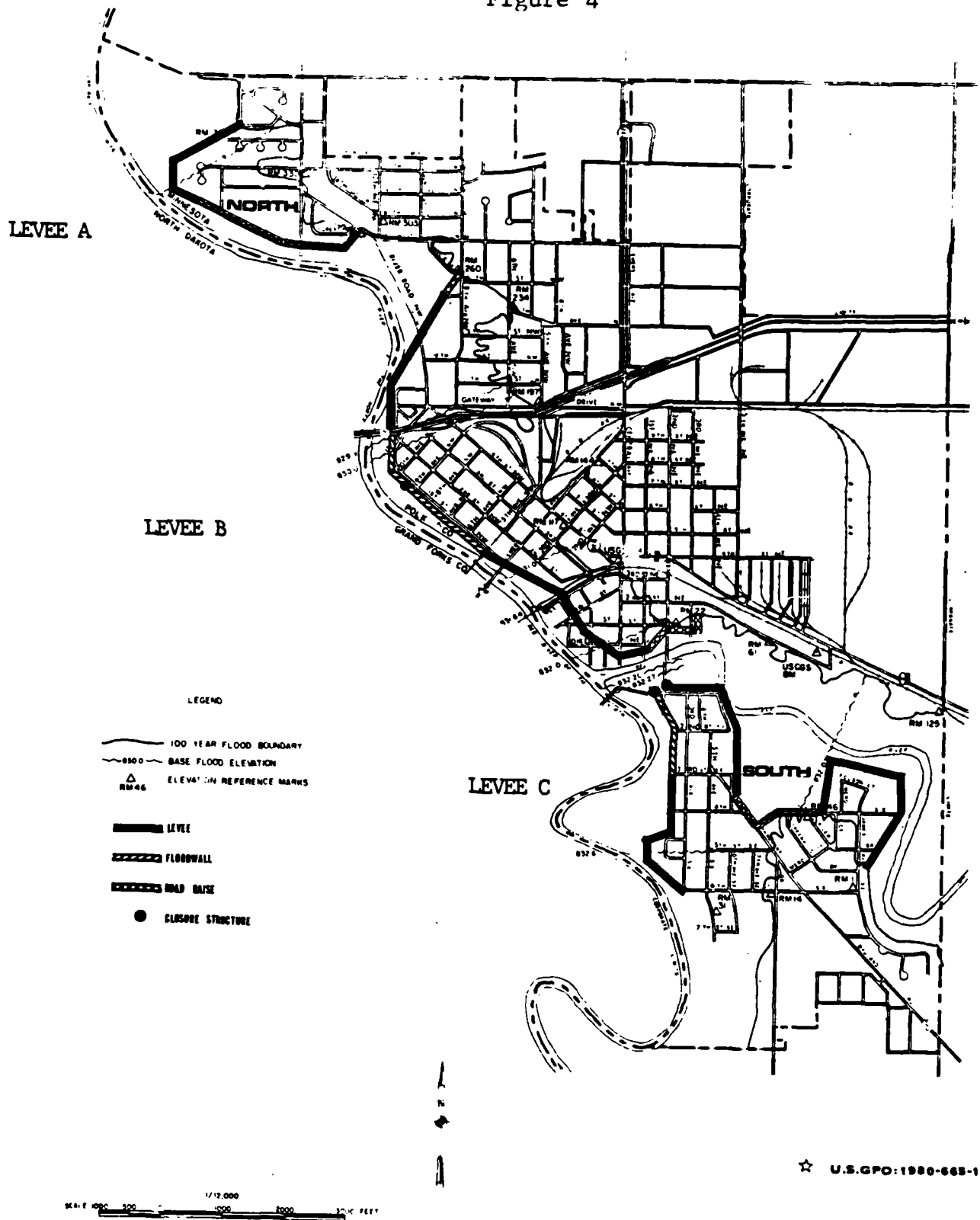


Flood Control

East Grand Forks

Minnesota

Figure 4



II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The study area lies on both sides of the Red River of the North at the cities of Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota in the Lake Agassiz Plain. This natural region encompasses parts of eastern North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, and extends into Canada (Figures 5, 6, & 7).

The environmental setting of the study area is discussed without regard to man-made political boundaries, such as incorporated municipal limits, county boundaries, or state boundaries.

The Lake Agassiz Plain, known also as the Red River Valley district after the river which bisects the region, is marked to the east and west by various strandlines of the former glacial Lake Agassiz. On the west, the Pembina Escarpment marks the division between the Lake Agassiz Plain and the Drift Plains.

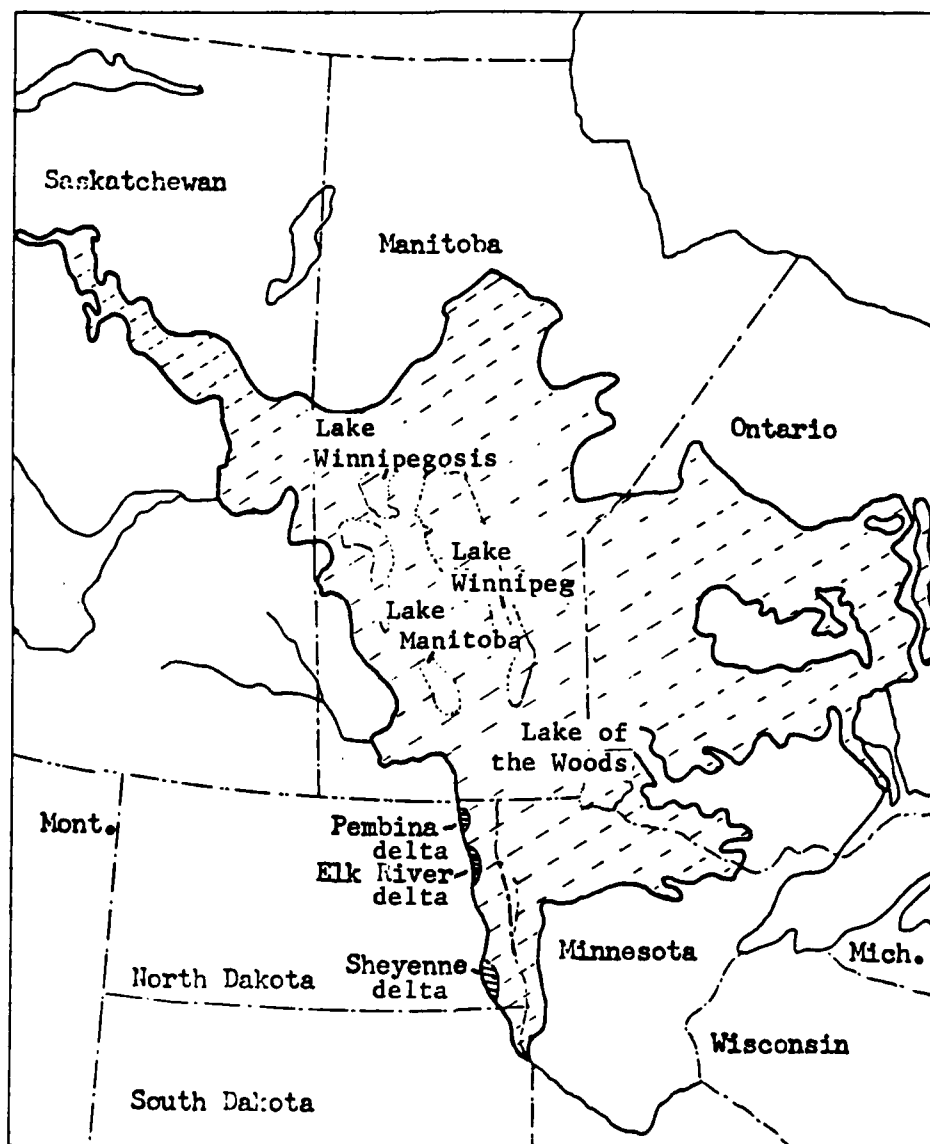
The study area is located in the drainage system of the Red River of the North, part of the Hudson Bay system. The Red Lake River empties into the Red River at East Grand Forks from the east. English Coulee enters the Red River from the west just north and downstream of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota. It is one of numerous small streams which drain into the Red River or its tributaries in the Lake Agassiz Plain (Kelly and Paulson:1970:4-5).

The Red River valley is the broad lake bed of former glacial Lake Agassiz, rather than a true river valley. The former lake bed, which is very flat, slopes gently toward the Red River at approximately three to ten feet per mile. It was formed as a result of sedimentation on the floor of glacial Lake Agassiz. The Red River itself meanders along the flat former glacial lake bed, flowing northward. The river gradient between Grand Forks/East Grand Forks and Pembina at the Canadian border downstream is less than one-half foot a mile (Harrison and Bluemle 1980:7-9). This low gradient means that erosion is a negligible factor; the Red River exhibits little erosion damage.

Figure 5

GLACIAL LAKE AGASSIZ EXTENT AND PEMBINA ESCARPMENT DELTAS

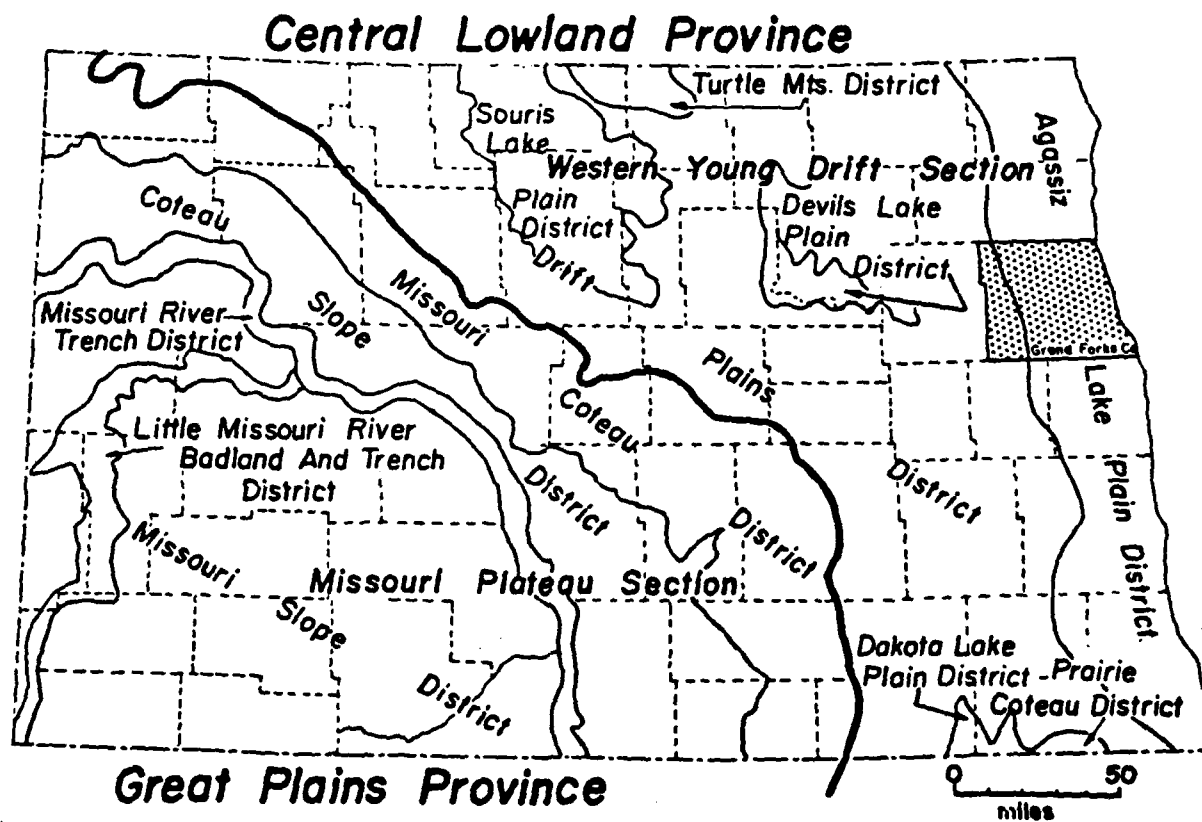
A Generalized Map



Pederson, Darryll T. and John R. Reid, Geology of Northeastern North Dakota, Miscellaneous Series No. 39, North Dakota Geological Survey, 1969, p. 4.

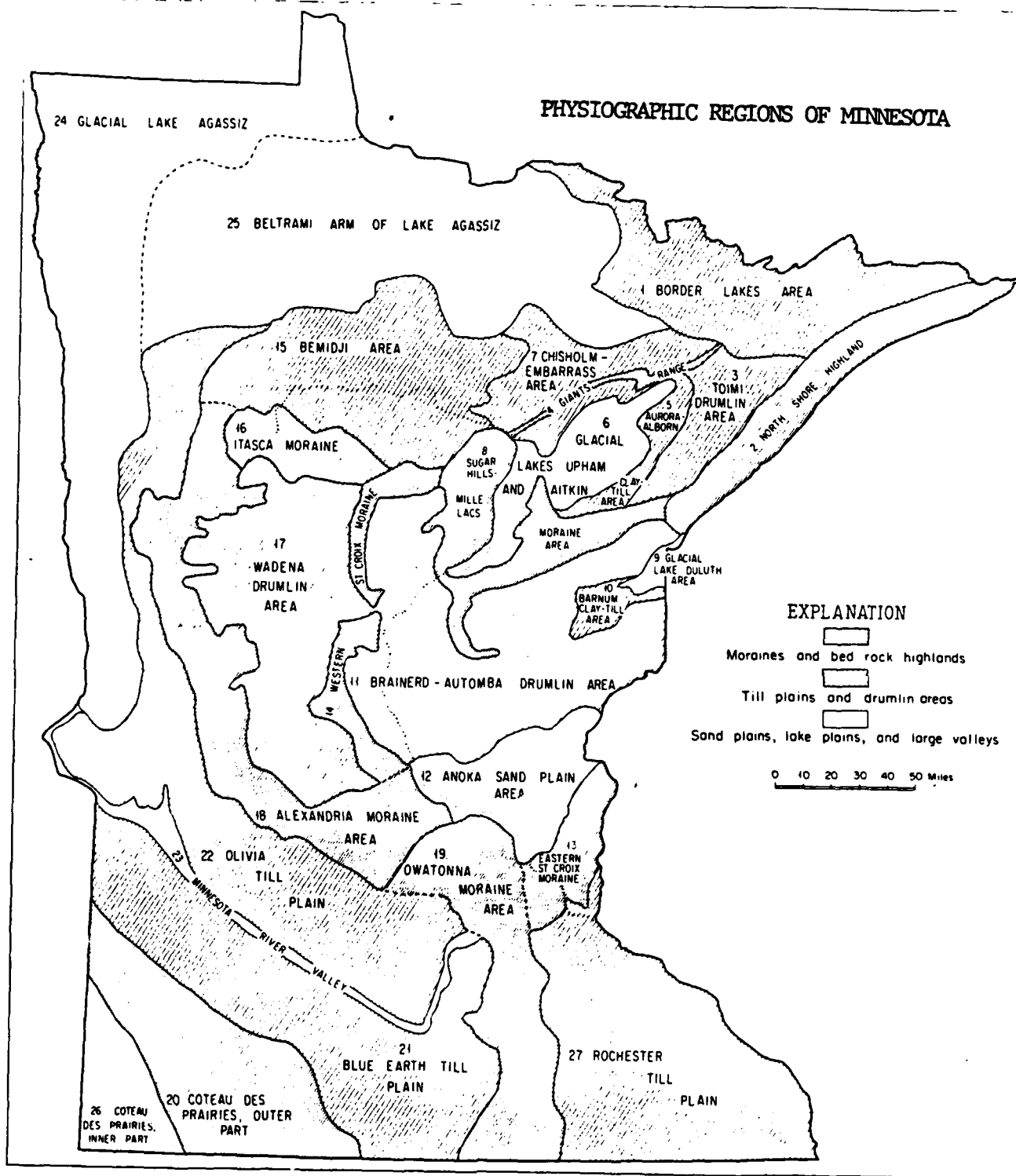
Figure 6

PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA



Unidentified map on file with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Figure 7



Sims, P.K. and G.D. Morey, Geology of Minnesota: A Centennial Volume, Minnesota Geological Survey, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, 1972, p. 564.

According to Harrison and Bluemle (1980), the Red River at Grand Forks/East Grand Forks "is about 200 feet wide and perhaps eight to ten feet deep during normal summer flow with banks about 30 feet above the bottom of the channel" (page 9). However, when the river overflows its banks, it rapidly spreads out on the flood plain: "During severe floods," says Harrison and Bluemle, "the river can be as much as several miles wide just north of the two-city area." (Ibid.)

At Grand Forks/East Grand Forks, the drainage basin amounts to 30,100 square miles (Figure 8). Within the basin, one inch of rainfall produces about 70 billion cubic feet of water that could flow past Grand Forks/East Grand Forks, although only about ten percent of the total annual precipitation in this drainage basin ever reaches the Red River (Ibid.).

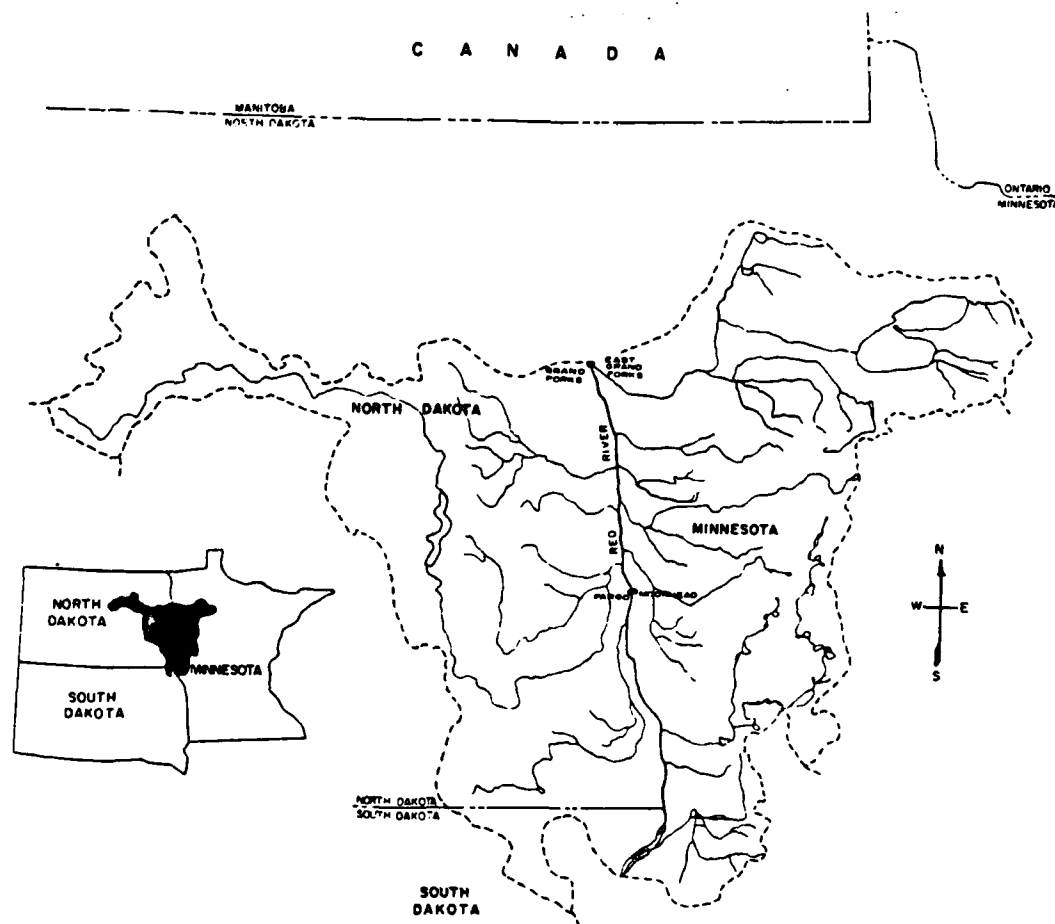
The bedrock of the Project Area within the Red River valley is separated into three major divisions: 1) the oldest, predominantly crystalline rocks of the Precambrian Era; 2) the younger Cambrian and Ordovician rocks of the Paleozoic Era; and 3) the youngest Jurassic and Cretaceous sedimentary rocks of the Mesozoic Era (Figure 9).

The Precambrian granitic rocks underlie the eastern part of the study area at depths of only a few hundred feet and surface further east in Minnesota, as opposed to a rapid increase in depth to about 2,000 feet at the western edge of Grand Forks County, North Dakota.

The sandstones and limestones of the Paleozoic Era are all of Ordovician age on the North Dakota side of the Red River. East of the river, soft cretaceous shale, sandstone, and clay from the Mesozoic Era overlie the Precambrian bedrock. These Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks range from about 200 feet to 2100 feet in thickness. As Pederson and Reid (1969:10) point out:

Figure 8

DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE RED RIVER AT GRAND FORKS/EAST GRAND FORKS

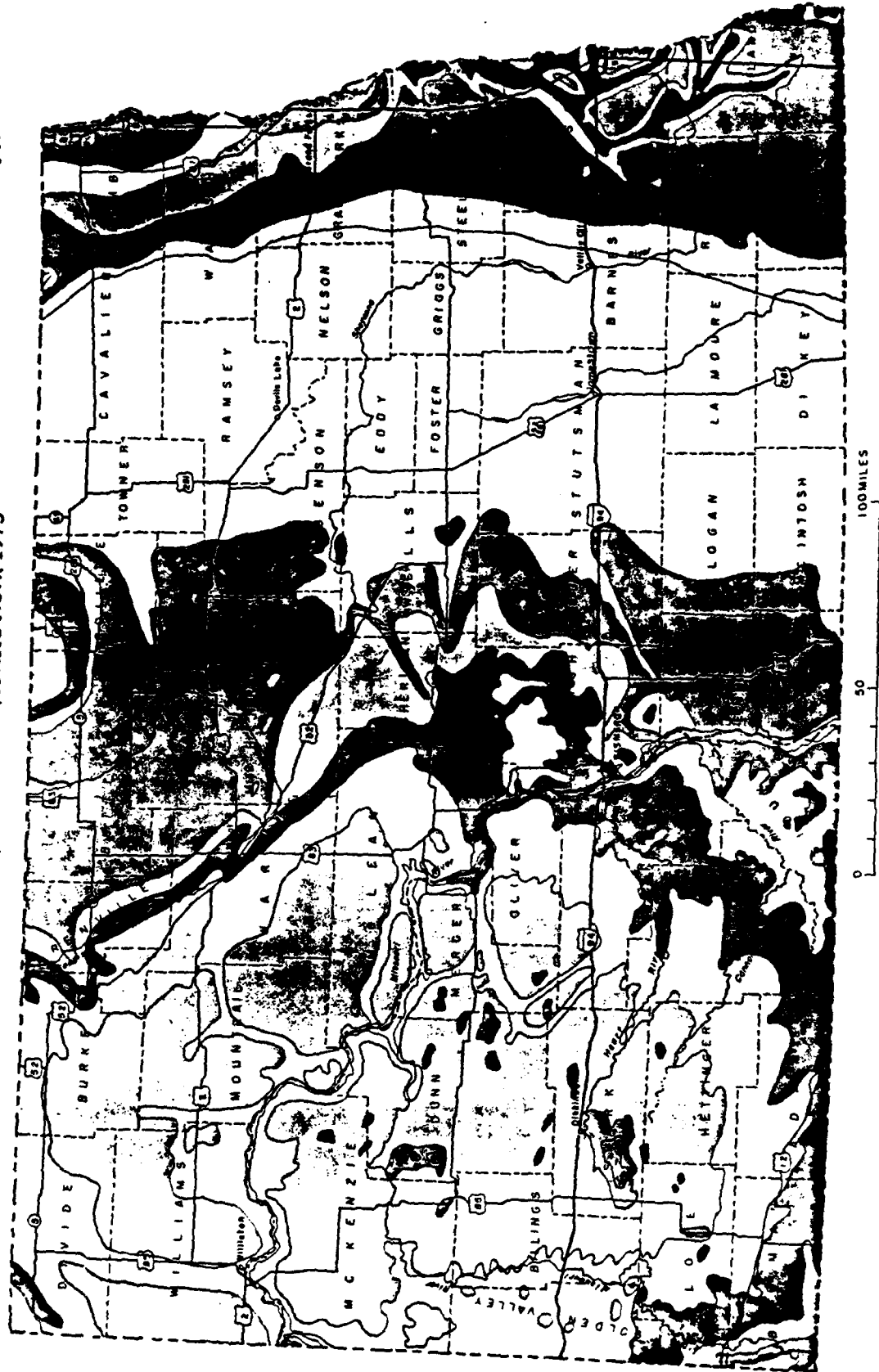


Harrison, Samuel S. and John P. Bluemle, Flooding in the Grand Forks - East Grand Forks Area, Educational Series No. 12, North Dakota Geological Survey, 1980, p. 10.

Figure 9

GENERALIZED BEDROCK GEOLOGIC MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA
by C. G. Carlson, revised Nov., 1973

Miscellaneous Map 18



- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| TERTIARY SYSTEM | CRETACEOUS SYSTEM | JURASSIC ROCKS |
| White River Group | Hell Creek Formation | |
| Golden Valley Formation | Fox Hills Formation | |
| Sentinel Butte Formation | Pierre Formation | |
| Tongue River Formation | Niobrara Formation | |
| | | ORDOVICIAN ROCKS |
| | | |
| | | PRECAMBRIAN ROCKS |

"There is an angular unconformity between the Mesozoic and the underlying Paleozoic rocks; Paleozoic rocks dip about 25 feet per mile to the west while the Mesozoic rocks average only about eight feet per mile" (Figure 10).

Near Grand Forks/East Grand Forks the overburden is up to 220 feet thick. These Pleistocene deposits consist of glacial lake sediments such as poorly-drained clay-rich till (Kelley and Paulson: 1970:23), with silt and sand. This silty, clayey pebble-loam contains localized beds of sand or gravel which occur at the margins of former advances and retreats of glacial Lake Agassiz. In the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks area the Falconer Formation, dating from Wisconsin time about 12,800 B.P., consists of about 15%-20% sand, 35%-45% silt, and 35%-45% clay (Harris, Moran, and Clayton: 1974:18-20).

Overlying the Falconer Formation is the Brenna Formation consisting of lighter grey clay with a higher sand and pebble content, and greater hardness and strength than the Falconer. This clay was deposited in deep water in Lake Agassiz during the latest Wisconsin time, between 13,000 and 11,000 B.P.

Overlying Brenna is the thin Sherack Formation consisting of laminated clay, silty clay, silt, and minor amounts of sand. This formation, thickest in Grand Forks County, is between 15 and 30 feet thick. Sherack was deposited in Lake Agassiz from about 9,900 to 9,500 B.P. (Harris, et al:1974:22-26). See Figure 11.

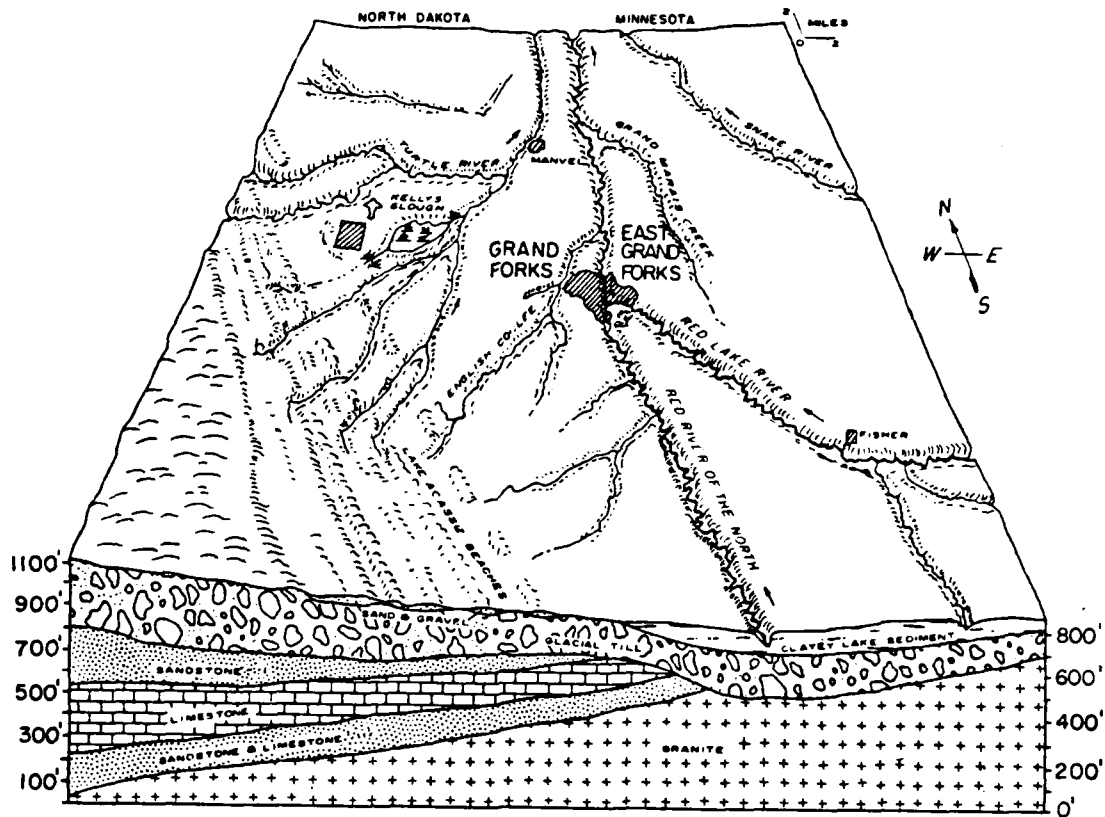
The Falconer, Brenna, and Sherack are glacial deposits laid down during the last stage of glacial advance, known as the Wisconsin stage, which lasted from about 100,000 to 10,000 B.P. (Bray:1977:37).

As the Wisconsin glaciation retreated from the Study Area during the Wisconsin stage, it acted as a dam for the Red River and its

Figure 10

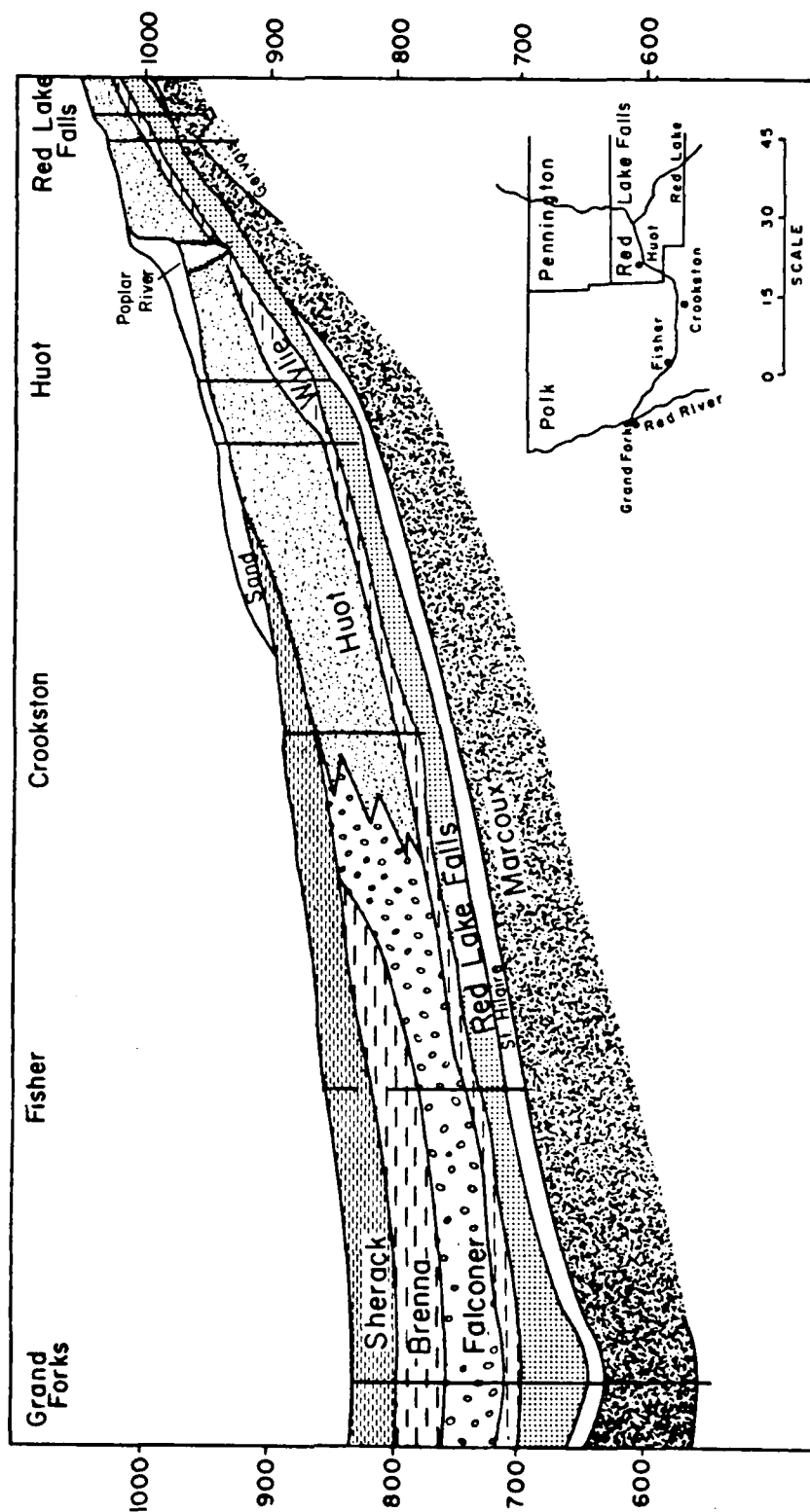
PHYSIOGRAPHIC MAP OF GRAND FORKS - EAST GRAND FORKS

Subsurface Stratigraphy



Harrison, Samuel S. and John P. Bluemle, Flooding in the Grand Forks - East Grand Forks Area, Educational Series No. 12, North Dakota Geological Survey, 1980, p. 7.

Figure 11
GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC CROSS SECTION (GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA TO RED LAKE FALLS, MINNESOTA)



Harris, Kenneth L. Stephen R. Moran and Lee Clayton, Late Quaternary Stratigraphic Nomenclature: Red River Valley, North Dakota and Minnesota, Miscellaneous Series No. 52, North Dakota Geological Survey, 1974, p. 15.

tributaries, which followed the regional slope to the north. The resulting impounding of melt water resulted in the formation of glacial Lake Agassiz (Figure 12).

At its highest level, about 12,500 years ago, Lake Agassiz was about 340 feet deep at Grand Forks/East Grand Forks. The Herman beach marks this stage when the direction of drainage was southward into what is now the Minnesota River valley. As the ice retreated, lower drainage channels opened to the east. Lake Agassiz then drained into Lake Superior, leaving behind deposits of glacial till at the present two-city area. The time during which Lake Agassiz waned is known as the Twocreekan substage and dates from about 12,500-11,000 B.P.

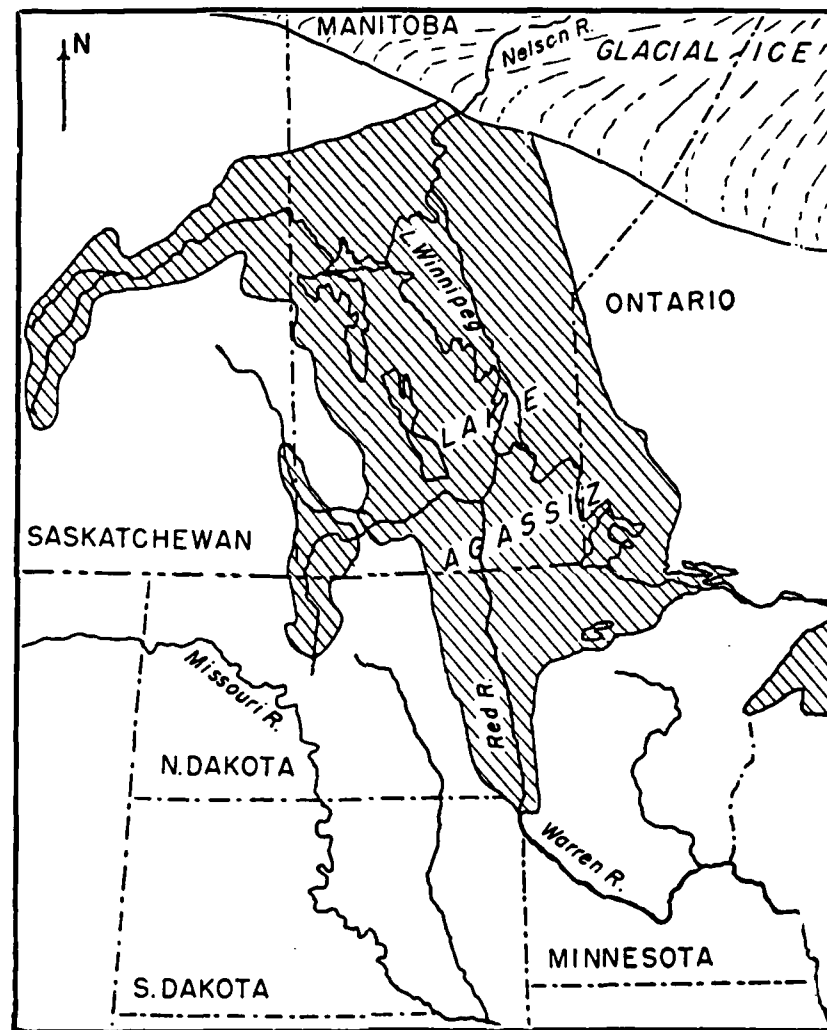
Approximately 10,000 years ago glacial advance again blocked the eastern outlet of Lake Agassiz. It rose to a level once again sufficient to drain southward into the Minnesota River valley. About 9,300 years ago the eastern outlet reopened for the final time and Lake Agassiz drained from the Project Area.

Standlines of the old beaches mark the retreats and advances of glacial Lake Agassiz, all of which fall outside the Project Area. The Herman beach level was abandoned about 11,740 B.P. The Campbell beach marks the level when the glacial lake began to withdraw approximately 9,200 years ago. Dates of 10,000 B.P. and 10,960 B.P. are from the Ojata beach in Grand Forks County (Pederson and Reid:1961:3-6; Kelly and Paulson:1970:41; Clayton:1966). Figure 13 shows the location of these beaches.

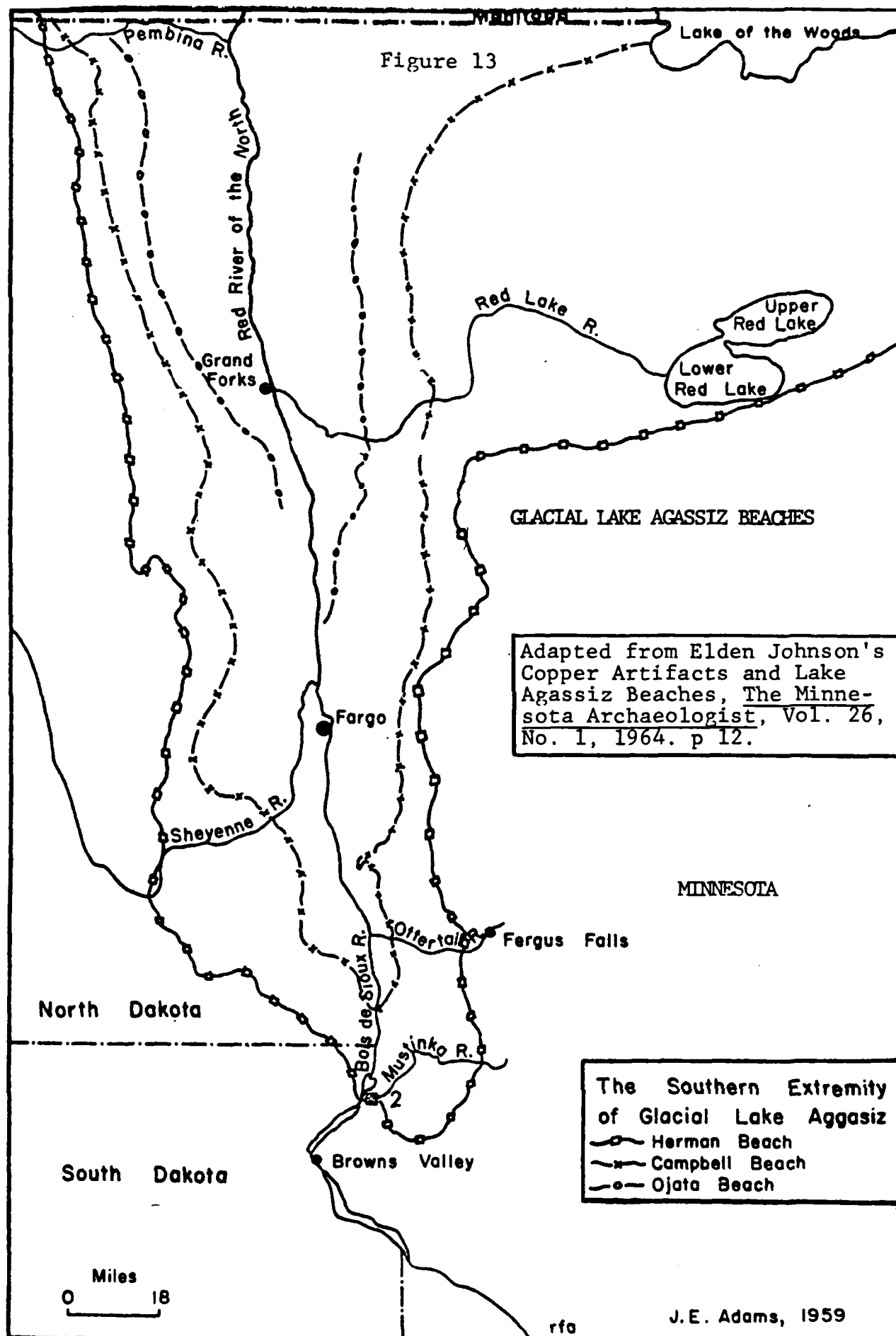
The study area lies in a belt of prevailing westerly winds. The mean annual temperature is about 40 degrees F. The average monthly winter temperature (November through March) is 15 degrees F. This results in a thick ice buildup on the Red River of the North and its tributaries, which can be an important factor in flooding. The average winter snowfall totals 34.6 inches, another major factor in causing floods in this area.

Figure 12

MANITOBA GLACIAL ICECAP BLOCKING LAKE AGASSIZ DRAINAGE



Schwartz, George M. and George A. Thiel, Minnesota's Rocks and Waters, The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1976, p. 253.



Grand Forks/East Grand Forks receives an average of 21.27 inches of precipitation annually, more than 75% of this falling between April and September (Harrison and Bluemle:1980:8). If early spring rains occur when the ground is frozen or saturated, flooding often results.

Although the Study Area is confined to the Lake Agassiz basin or lowland, the basin itself lies in a transitional area between the grassland Plains to the west and forests of northern Minnesota to the east. As Shay (1967:231) notes, the basin is the boundary of three floristic provinces: to the east -- the Eastern Deciduous Forest and Northern Coniferous Forest, to the west -- the Grassland Province.

In discussing changes in prehistoric vegetation in the Lake Agassiz Basin, Shay (1967:241) cautions that, "complete post-glacial sequences are lacking for the center of the basin", which includes the Study Area of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks. Nonetheless, Shay summarizes the vegetational history of the basin during the past 12,000 years into four time intervals, each dominated by one or more distinct combinations of pollen types. They are:

- I. 12,000 to 10-11,000 B.P. -- assemblage dominated by spruce
- II. 10-11,000 to 9,000-8,500 B.P. -- assemblages dominated by pine and deciduous trees
- III. 9,000-8,500 to 4,000 B.P. -- assemblages dominated by oak and herbaceous pollen
- IV. 4,000 B.P. to the present -- assemblages dominated by various pollen taxa including herbs, deciduous trees and pine (Ibid.)

During Interval I, Lake Agassiz I formed (about 12,000 B.P.). It covered the Study Area, although it receded to low levels at least once between 11,000 and 10,000 B.P. Pollen analysis at several Minnesota sites east of the Study Area and south of the Red Lake River indicate spruce dominance (60% to 80%), with herbs (20%), and varying amounts of other trees and shrubs. McAndrews (1967:

253-270) indicates that analysis of a peat bog at Moorhead in the center of the basin yielded plant remains which had washed in from the lake margin at about 10,000 B.P. They contained white spruce, larch, balsam, poplar, and ash. Poorly drained sites during this period at depressions and along water courses would have contained larch, ash, black spruce, and white cedar (Shay:1967:244).

During Interval II, Lake Agassiz rose to the Campbell beach line (10,000 to 9,000 B.P.). The Study Area was under water. Prior to 10,500 B.P. the upland areas were boreal forest (Bryson and Wendland:1967:287). In the area east of the Lake Agassiz region, pine expansion appears to have concentrated in its present-day range by about 10,500 B.P. In the Lake Agassiz region, however, this expansion was probably jack pine. Birch and other deciduous trees appear to have been widely, though unevenly distributed in the basin area around the lake. The retreat of Lake Agassiz began about 9,000 B.P. The southern end of the basin began to be occupied by marshes and meadows (McAndrews:1967:268). By the latter part of this period, prairie openings had invaded the area between the Lake Agassiz basin and the pine forests, expanding rapidly on the lowlands adjacent to the lake (Shay:1967:246).

During Interval III, beginning around 8,500 B.P., the climate became increasingly warm and dry, reaching a peak between about 8,000 and 7,000 B.P. Lake Agassiz continued to recede, completely draining by 7,200 B.P. (Elson:1967:94). The climate then cooled slightly, but was essentially dry and warm until about 5,000 B.P.

By 7-8,000 B.P. the Study Area had developed marsh vegetation in less well-drained areas on the lake plain, while tall grass prairie subsequently spread over the better drained areas (Shay:1967:247).

During Interval IV, after 5,000 B.P., the climate became similar to that today -- slightly cooler and moister. In the Lake Agassiz basin, the vegetation became essentially modern. Away from the

rivers, tall grass prairie established itself as the typical vegetation. These tall grasses included species of cordgrass, blue-stem, switchgrass, and Indian grass. The composition and structure of communities varied, depending on latitude, longitude, distance from forests, and local soil moisture. The Drift Plains to the west of the Study Area were short grass prairie.

Beginning about 4,000 B.P., the area east of the Study Area gradually changed from oak savanna to closed forest. Pollen analysis indicates mixtures of paper birch, oak, elm, basswood, ash, sugar maple, and ironwood. Conifers, chiefly pine, again expanded in the eastern area of northern Minnesota. The white pine appeared about 2,700 B.P. and dominated the eastern forests by about 2,000 B.P. By 1,700 B.P., jack and red pine expanded into the eastern forests (Shay:1967:248).

In the Lake Agassiz basin water courses were the location of mesic and bottomland forests. The moist bottomland supported elm, ash, cottonwood, boxelder, oaks, soft maple, willow, aspen, and hackberry (Shay:1967:237-251). Prior to modern drainage and tiling, the Study Area was dotted with wet prairies, marshes, and sloughs in the low depressions of the poorly drained former lake bed. The Project Area around English Coulee was a cattail slough until the mid-1970s. Such seasonally inundated and wet areas support big bluestem, common reed, cattails, bulrushes, iris, willows, and bog birch. Presettlement vegetation in the better drained areas away from water courses contained small stands of bur oak.

Before settlement, the Red River Valley was a tall grass prairie upon which grazed bison, elk, and deer. Isolated stands of mesic forest broke the landscape around wet depressions and along the Red River and its tributaries (Shay:1967:231). Sportsmen were attached to the Study Area after settlement just as historic Indians and fur traders had been earlier by the game found in this rich forest-prairie transition zone. In the Minnesota forests to the

east hunting was good for elk, moose, and deer. Around the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks area could be found prairie chicken, pheasant, and duck (Kelsey:1951:269). Wood (1971:6) also mentions bear, wolf, fox, otter, beaver, racoon, swan, heron, and eagles, and, of course, herds of buffalo which darkened the prairies to the west before settlement as far as the eye could see.

III. SUMMARY OF REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

The literature search and records review identified thirty-three (33) sites in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study Area. Of these, only three (3) are prehistoric archaeological sites; the remaining thirty (30) are historic sites or standing structures.

Previous Investigations

There are very few past archaeological and historical investigations involving the specific Study Area. Henry Montgomery of the University of Toronto Museum conducted archaeological investigations in eastern North Dakota during the 1880s, 1890s, and 1900s. He identified two (2) prehistoric sites at Grand Forks in 1884. One was reported by Montgomery at the confluence of English Coulee and the Red River of the North (formerly 32-GF-9); the other was the so-called "Montgomery Mound" (formerly 32-GF-12) along the left bank of the Red River of the North in the city of Grand Forks. The latter was destroyed during the process of excavation. In the mounds, Montgomery found scattered bones of twelve (12) skeletons (human) but reported no diagnostic artifacts in his 1906 report. Neither site has been relocated. The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office has downgraded both sites from Verified Sites to Site Leads. Both are presumed destroyed.

On the Minnesota side of the Red River, T. H. Lewis identified Red River antiquities, mostly mounds, during the late 1800s and early 1890s. He identified a single mound three miles southeast of East Grand Forks, Minnesota on the Red Lake River in Polk County (21-PL-12). N. H. Winchell reported this site in his 1911 Aborigines of Minnesota. Lloyd Wilford of the University of Minnesota relocated this mound in 1939, but reported it destroyed by road construction in 1945. In 1978 Budak and Graves of the Statewide Archaeological Survey, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office failed to relocate the mound during a visual inspection and interview with local residents. The mound is presumed destroyed.

Between 1946-48, Gordon W. Hewes of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of North Dakota conducted a site survey along the Turtle River in western Grand Forks County, North Dakota. A colleague of Hewes', Kenneth W. Cole, reported the results of Hewes' investigations in Field Reports in Archaeology #5. Cole included Montgomery's site 32-GF-9 and the location of 32-GF-12. Cole's 1967 Field Reports in Archaeology #1 covered only a portion of southwest Grand Forks County well outside the present Study Area.

In 1973 David Nystuen conducted a field reconnaissance along the proposed route of Trunk Highway #2 for the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Minnesota Historical Society. He identified three (3) historic sites: a town hall site and two twentieth-century house sites. None were deemed significant by Nystuen (1973). In Grand Forks, L. L. Loendorf (1980) conducted a systematic detailed field inspection of parts of English Coulee for sewage projects. His field notes and maps are on file in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. His findings were negative, and he believes that the Coulee in this area does not have a high potential for prehistoric sites (Personal Communication, 1980).

Elden Johnson, University of Minnesota, spent the years 1959-64 investigating Archaic sites in association with Lake Agassiz beaches. He was interested in Archaic Old Copper manifestations in the Lake Agassiz Basin of North Dakota and Minnesota. Johnson's work occurred outside the Study Area.

Formal interest in standing structures within the Study Area begins with Elsie Danielson's attempt to identify historic sites for the Works Progress Administration's Polk County, Minnesota Historic Sites study in 1941. The Nash Cabin site and the John Griggs Homestead site were identified in this 1941 study. The city of East Grand Forks, Minnesota has not yet been inventoried by the State-

wide Archaeological Survey nor by the Standing Structure Survey of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office. Additional site information for this area was taken from the J. W. Trygg Composite Maps based on the original general land surveyor's plats and field notes or from contacted local informants.

The city of Grand Forks has received only a little more attention. Like East Grand Forks, it has not been subject to a comprehensive standing structure survey. According to personal communication, Mr. Louis Hafermehl, Director of the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, standing structures are surveyed in response to public demand or in the course of preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations. (The Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division is the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.) The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office identified St. Anne's Guest House in 1978. Dr. Lawrence Loendorf nominated the Oxford House (32-GF-17) to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (32-GF-18) was placed on the National Register in 1974. The Campbell House National Register nomination is currently being rewritten for resubmission.

Ten of the historic sites and standing structures in the Study Area in Grand Forks were identified through the state-wide literature search conducted for the North Dakota Research Council's Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP) by Professor D. J. Tweton of the University of North Dakota Department of History in 1978.

The only exhaustive research in the Study Area is that of Rhoda Gilman in relocating the Red River oxcart trails in Minnesota and North Dakota (1979). This study, The Red River Trails, is the most thoroughly researched source of site-specific information about the Study Area.

Paleo-Indian

There are no known Paleo-Indian sites within the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study and Project Areas. In general there is little evidence for the presence of Paleo-Indian Big Game Hunters in the Lake Agassiz region. Johnson (1962) identified the earliest representatives of this culture by isolated finds of Folsom-like fluted projectile points which have been dated elsewhere on the Plains between 8000 and 6000 B.C. The closest evidence of these bison hunters to the Study Area occurs in North Dakota along the James River and on the Upper Sheyenne, and around the Sheyenne delta east of Libson, North Dakota. Bison were hunted here after the maximum Herman Lake stage of glacial Lake Agassiz. A date of 11,740 B.P. is given by Clayton (1966) as the time the Herman beach level was abandoned. No Folsom points have been discovered along the eastern shores of Lake Agassiz. However, Saylor (1975) identified a Paleo-Indian site dated from 10,250 to 9525 B.P. along a beach of Lake Agassiz in Manitoba.

Of the Plano culture, no sites or isolated finds have been located in the Study Area or the immediate vicinity. Early Plano was contemporaneous with and succeeded the Folsom culture, and may have lasted until around 6000 B.P. It is believed that Plano groups were largely bison hunters. During early Plano times the climate was cooler and more moist than today, but became increasingly warmer. The first Plano point in Minnesota was found at the Brown's Valley site at the southern end of Lake Traverse in 1933. Johnson (1962) has tentatively dated this site at 6000 B.C. A lanceolate parallel-flaked Plano point was found at Brown's Valley in association with a burial in a gravel pit laid down the Tintah beach stage of Lake Agassiz (Ibid.).

Saylor (1975) reported Plano finds in southwest Manitoba around the shores of glacial Lake Agassiz before it finally drained to the east.

Michlovic, in an unpublished 1978 archaeological survey report on Clay County, Minnesota, noted a finely-made chalcedony lanceolate Plano point type known as Agate Basin (Clay County, Minnesota, south of Polk County) which he tentatively dated between 9000-8000 B.P. Michlovic posits the presence of Plano peoples in the Lake Agassiz basin of former glacial Lake Agassiz by about 9000 B.P, as well as in Manitoba to the north.

Generally, Johnson (1962) believes that if other Paleo-Indian sites exist in the Lake Agassiz basin, they are probably deeply buried. Their discovery is likely to be accidental, he believes, as in the case of Brown's Valley find (Ibid.).

Archaic

There are no known Archaic sites within the Study Area. In fact, Plains Archaic sites are not well known in either the Lake Agassiz Basin or the Northeastern Plains Periphery largely because few archaeological investigations have occurred. In the upper midwest the Archaic cultures are best understood in Wisconsin where the Archaic pattern indicates adaptation to a post-glacial environment. It has been suggested that the Eastern Archaic can be divided into Early, Middle and Late Archaic, with the Early Archaic least different from Paleo-Indian. As yet, no such division is possible in the Lake Agassiz Basin, nor is it possible in the region of eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota.

According to Streiff's Roster of Excavated Prehistoric Sites in Minnesota (1972), the Archaic Tradition in Minnesota lasted from approximately 6000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.

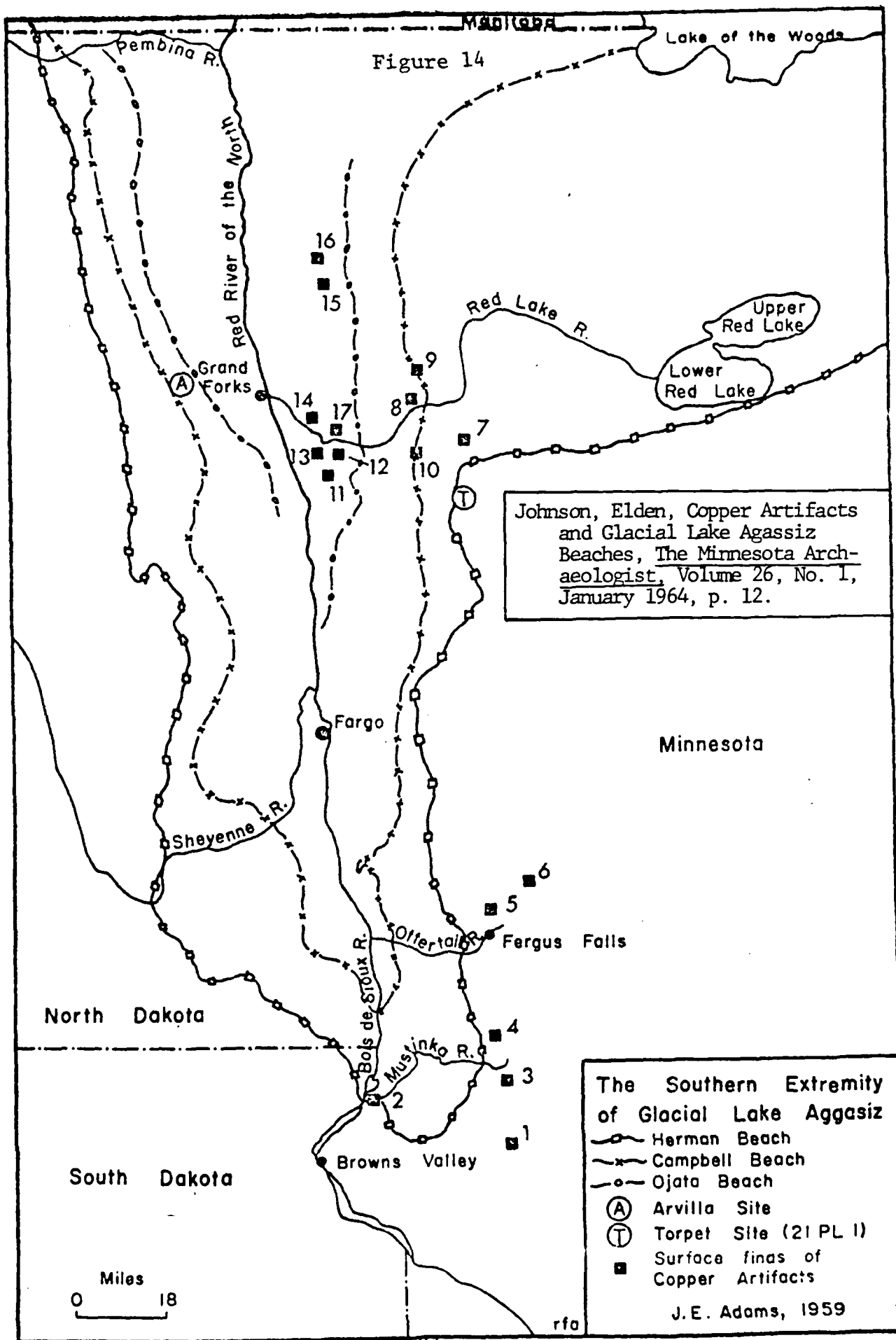
The Archaic peoples began a greater exploitative adaptation to their environment which included a hunting, gathering, fishing economy. Their geographical movements were somewhat more circumscribed than their Paleo-Indian predecessors and may have been more seasonal and repetitious. Hunting may have included both

large and small animals supplemented by the use of wild plants in the diet. In general, Archaic lithics are not as finely made as the Folsom and Plano points of the Paleo-Indians.

The earliest recorded Archaic site proximate to the Study Area is the "Minnesota Man" site in Otter Tail County, Minnesota (21-OT-3). A skeleton was found there deeply buried in the bed of former glacial Lake Pelican and may date from around 4000 B.C. (Streiff, 1972). Archaic sites in Manitoba date from around 5000-3500 B.P. (Mayer-Oakes, 1967). Archaic-type points have been found in western Grand Forks County (32-GF-36 and 32-GF-37) which are similar to Oxbow points, dated at 4643-150 B.P. and 4613-151 B.P. in Saskatchewan and to Parkdale Eared points of the Larter sub-phase of the Pelican Lake Phase dated at about 3000 to 2500 B.P. in Manitoba (Hlady, 1970; and Reeves in Hlady, 1970).

The Old Copper culture was a flowering of the Archaic Period farther east, principally in Wisconsin, between 3000 and 1000 B.C. Evidences of the Old Copper culture can be found in portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, upper Michigan, northern Illinois, Iowa, and southern Ontario. The earliest site in southern Illinois at the Modoc Rock Shelter has been dated at 3650 B.C. It is now generally assumed that Old Copper is a late Archaic phenomenon although there is no clear stratigraphy for this conclusion in the Lake Agassiz Basin. To the east, in Wisconsin, the Old Copper manifestations seem to be associated with spruce-pine forests and later pine or deciduous forests. Johnson (1964) notes, however, that the western areas of Minnesota were prairie grassland. The Study Area is also prairie grassland, although deciduous forests lay to the east during Archaic times.

Figure 14, taken from Johnson (1964), shows Old Copper sites in association with three Lake Agassiz beaches. Localities 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Figure 14 were all isolated finds of copper tanged projectile points discovered inside the Ojata Beach of glacial



Lake Agassiz. Locality 17 marks a copper tanged projectile point in association with two crescent knives and a copper crescent. All artifacts from these localities are curated in the Minnesota Science Museum's Norman Collection in St. Paul. All of them were found in Polk County, Minnesota within the Ojata Beach. The artifacts from locality 17 were found immediately south of a small, intermittent natural drainage channel and may represent a small campsite, although the evidence is inconclusive.

Johnson (1964) believed that the sites depicted in Figure 15 correlate well with the thermal maxim and the maximum eastern extension of grassland during the period when the climate was warmer and drier than today.

Johnson's 1964 findings suggest that Old Copper artifacts are not necessarily likely to be associated with Lake Agassiz beaches. Burials in Lake Agassiz beach strands may indicate that sand and gravel beaches offered better conditions for digging burial pits than did the heavy clay and silt deposits of the lake bottom (Johnson:1964:16). Currently, Old Copper artifacts in the Lake Agassiz Basin occur more frequently on the Minnesota side of the Red River of the North, but none of the North Dakota specimens had valid provenience except at the Arvilla site in western Grand Forks County.

Woodland

The introduction of burial mounds and ceramics mark the Woodland cultures, which date from about 1000 B.C. to 1700 A.D. in the upper midwest (Johnson, 1969). Woodland cultures are not well defined in northwestern Minnesota and the Northeastern Plains Periphery. It is not possible at this time given the available data, to piece together a Woodland culture history in the Red River Valley.

Earthen burial mounds are represented by two reported sites in the Study Area, the Montgomery Mound in Grand Forks and 21-PL-12 in Polk County, Minnesota. Both have been destroyed since the Study Area was settled in historic Euro-American times. The third site, reported by Montgomery in 1906 without a site type description, may have been a mound.

The fact that only mounds are represented in the Study Area is not hard to understand. In the nineteenth century, earthen mounds were of great interest to early investigators. They were easy to find, unlike prehistoric campsites or habitation sites, which were often buried. Before Montgomery investigated mounds in the Red River Valley, Warren Upham identified mounds during his 1879-1889 investigations of glacial Lake Agassiz for the Minnesota Geological Survey. Theodore Lewis' work in the region in the 1880s and 1890s was largely confined to earthworks (mounds, etc.) as reported in Winchell (1911). Both Montgomery and Lewis identified mound locations prior to intensive Euro-American immigration and settlement and prior to the introduction of extensive agricultural practices which destroyed these antiquities.

East of the Red River Valley, ceramics appeared in the forest-lake region of Minnesota around 2500 B.P. But archaeologists' emphasis on ceramics tends to overshadow the trend toward local exploitation of the environment and toward cultural regionalization. The use of wild rice, for example, provided prehistoric populations with a more abundant food supply. This development occurred by 800 A.D. or earlier (Johnson, 1969). Wild ricing contributed to a more stable subsistence base, thereby contributing to an increase in Woodland populations and the eventual establishment of permanent villages.

Although later mound building peoples in the study region may have been ancestral to the historic Cheyenne and Blackfoot, it is clear that mound building was common to many Woodland groups.

Despite the fact that it is impossible to assign a cultural affiliation to the two destroyed mounds in the Study Area, it is worth noting that the Arvilla burial complex takes its site type from a group of mounds found at nearby Arvilla, in Grand Forks County, North Dakota.

In 1933 and 1935, Albert E. Jenks initiated study of the Lake Woodland Arvilla Complex through his excavations of mounds at the Arvilla site (32-GF-1) near the Turtle River. Like the Arvilla mounds, most of the excavated mounds of the Arvilla Complex north of Lake Traverse were built on the Campbell beach of glacial Lake Agassiz (Figure 15). Given this locational association, it is unlikely that Arvilla sites would be found within the Grand Forks/ East Grand Forks Study Area.

Arvilla is now known to have overlapped the general distribution of linear mounds across central Minnesota by 600 A.D. (Figure 16). It reached its greatest elaboration, however, in the Red River Valley (Johnson, 1973). Johnson defines Arvilla as being "characterized by linear and circular mounds underlaid by deep pits with complete and disarticulated primary burials, secondary burials, and a variety of associated grave goods", including shell ornaments, bone, antler and teeth, and pottery elbow pipes (1973). Utilitarian objects include projectile points, side-scrappers, and bone awls (Johnson, 1973).

The Arvilla were not the only Woodland groups to construct linear or circular burial mounds in northern Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. The Laurel Culture in northern Minnesota persisted until about 500 A.D. Laurel materials have been found in Minnesota on the Snake River, but not as far south as the Project Area (Johnson, 1973). Based on internal evidence from Arvilla Complex sites, Laurel predates Arvilla (Ibid.). Direct evidence of Laurel has not yet been discovered in the mid-Red River Valley.

The Blasky Mound Group (or Fordville Mounds), 32-WA-1, is located on the east side of the Forest River in Walsh County, North Dakota, northwest of the Study Area. Jenks and Wilford excavated this group in 1935. Scattered secondary burials were uncovered, but the Blasky burials lacked the shell and bone ornaments which are common to Arvilla. Secondary burials of the Mille Lacs Aspect are found across a wide band of north central Minnesota. Wilford (1970) believes the Blasky Mounds are related to the Mille Lacs Aspect, but it is not certain whether this site is from the Malmo Focus (1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.) or the Kathio Focus (1000 B.C. to 900 A.D.) (Streiff, 1972), since ceramics were not found.

Mississippian or Plains Village

There is little recorded evidence of the Mississippian or Plains Village cultures in the Red River Valley. This last prehistoric tradition is believed to have begun about 1000-1300 A.D. in southwestern Minnesota and to have traveled up the Minnesota River from centers farther south on the Mississippi River. Within the Red River Valley the only evidence of Plains Village agricultural peoples are the Biesterfeldt site, (Wood, 1971) in Ransome County, North Dakota and burial mounds in Wilkin, Traverse, and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota (21-WL-1, 21-WL-2, 21-BS-3, 21-TR-1), which have been tentatively dated at about 1300 A.D.-1600 A.D. (Johnson, 1970).

Until further evidence of Mississippian or Plains Village peoples is discovered, our knowledge of the late prehistoric period will remain sketchy.

Historic Indian

The transition period from late prehistoric to early historic is more problematical for the Study Area than for adjacent areas of North Dakota and Minnesota. The Red River region was located in a remote area of North America. Robinson (1966:58) has noted that the "fur companies were slow in building trading posts on the Red

River of the North". The first white outposts in the lower Red River Valley date from the late eighteenth century.

In the Red River region the Cheyenne are known to have inhabited the Sheyenne River Valley by about 1700, after having been pushed out of Minnesota as the Teton Sioux moved westward. The Cheyenne ranged as far north as the Turtle River area. There, they established an economy based on hunting in the woods east of the Red River and farming. By 1800, the Cheyenne were located in the Black Hills of South Dakota and had adapted to a subsistence pattern focused on the buffalo hunt.

By about 1750 the Cree, who lived in Canada, were hunting in the northeastern corner of North Dakota. The Teton and Yanktonai Dakotas or Sioux moved west after 1642 from the Minnesota woods to the prairies of North Dakota. The Tetons moved farther west toward the Missouri River while the Yanktonai remained in eastern North Dakota (Figure 17).

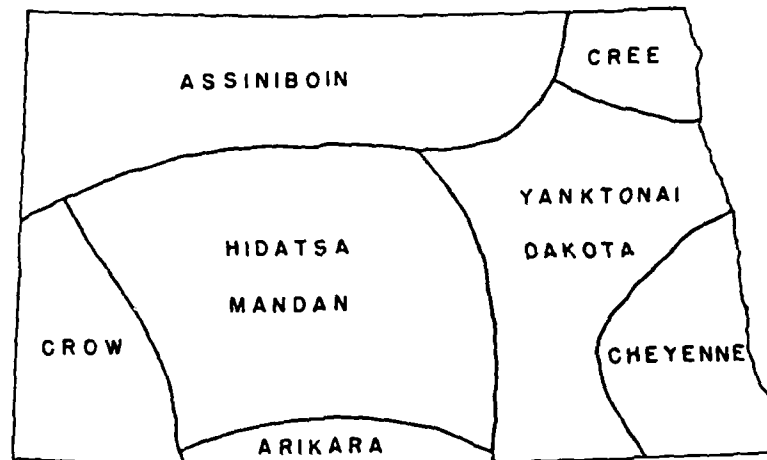
These two Siouian tribes shifted west in response to pressure from the Chippewa or Ojibway who had migrated into Minnesota in response to tribal displacement farther east caused by the French, British, and Americans.

- The displacement west brought about a forced plains adaptation on the Dakota as they left the forests of northern Minnesota, for the prairie to the south and west. In similar fashion, the Ojibway became allied with the Cree, who shared their Algonquian roots. The Cree passed the Plains culture on to some of the Ojibway. These Plains Chippewa (Ojibway) became a distinct tribe and later moved to the Turtle Mountains, North Dakota, northeastern Montana, and eastern Saskatchewan (Robinson:1966:23-27).

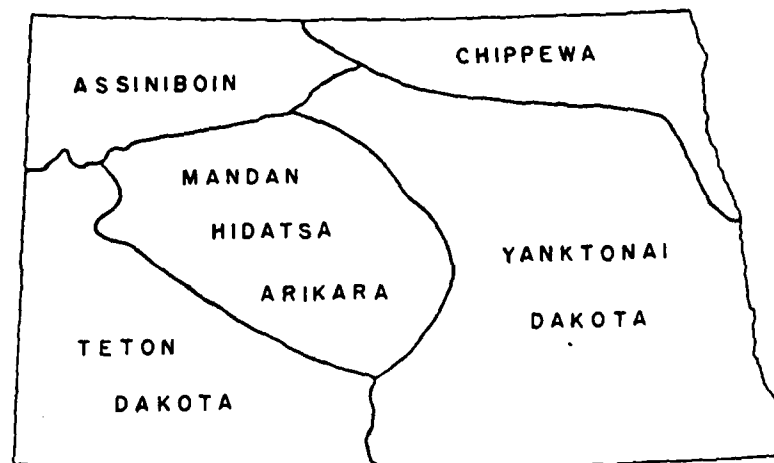
Conflicts between the Dakota and Chippewa were prevalent from the 1600s until the 1860s in Minnesota. The Study Area was part of a

Figure 17

GEOGRAPHICAL PLACEMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA HISTORIC INDIAN TRIBES
(1750 and 1850)



INDIAN TRIBES IN 1750



INDIAN TRIBES IN 1850

Robinson, Elwyn B., History of North Dakota, University of Nebraska Press, 1966, p. 24.

large region contested by these two tribes during the nineteenth century.

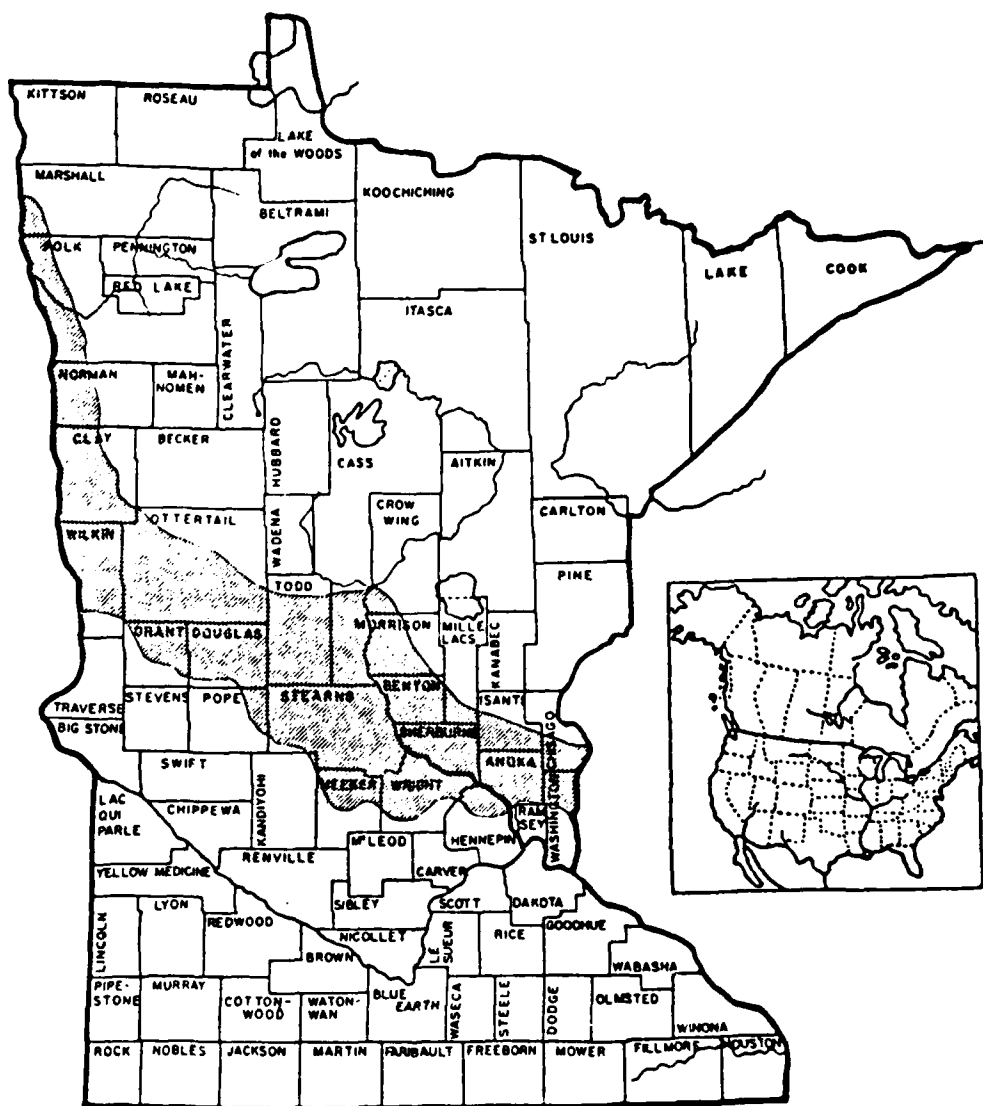
There are no sites connected with these two groups in the Study Area or in the immediate Red River Valley vicinity. Charles Watrall (1968) suggested one possible explanation for this in an article in Plains Anthropologist, "Virginia Deer and the Buffer Zone in the Late Prehistoric-Early Protohistoric Periods in Minnesota" (40[13]:81-86). According to Watrall, the Study Area was in a "tension zone" between patches of oak-hickory forest, prairie grasses, and forest. The transitional zone between these biotic provinces ran diagonally from southeastern to northwestern Minnesota (Figure 18). Populations of Virginia white-tailed deer thrived in this buffer zone. This valuable hunting zone was contested by the Chippewa and Dakota from 1780 until the 1850s. Neither tribe would venture here except as a large hunting party prepared to fight. The zone certainly would not have been safe as a location for permanent villages.

Watrall has hypothesized that if the zone was uninhabited in early historic times because of its nature as a buffer between conflicting cultures and its value as a potentially rich food resource, then the same situation might have applied to late prehistoric times, from about 1200 A.D. to 1800 A.D. Climate and vegetational changes would have had relatively little effect on the buffer zone since it was culturally oriented and not designated by environmental restrictions. It may have been an "unoccupied zone of conflict" for several centuries (Watrall, 1968).

Watralls' hypothesis is mentioned here because it is one explanation for the apparent lack of both historic Indian and prehistoric habitation sites in the Study Area and immediate Red River Valley region.

Figure 18

EASTERN DAKOTA AND CHIPPEWA INDIAN "BUFFER ZONE" (1780 to the 1850's)



Watrall, Charles, Virginia Deer and the Buffer Zone in the Late Prehistoric - Early Protohistoric Periods in Minnesota, Plains Anthropologist, 40:13:84.

The Red River Valley began to play a part in the fur trade before actual white presence in the area. The Hudson's Bay Company was granted a monopoly on all trade in the area draining into Hudson's Bay in 1670 (Robinson:1966:56). Indians in adjacent regions to the Study Area carried their pelts to company forts at the Bay. Not until 1783 did Montrals traders begin to infiltrate the lands west of Lake Superior (Ibid.).

Historic Euro-American

Various European powers contested the North American continent during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries. An understanding of this struggle helps to place the early explorers and fur traders who operated in the Red River Valley in context. France claimed the Study Area between 1671 and 1763. Without permanent French settlers, however, the region passed to British control between 1763 and 1818. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 placed the lands between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in American hands. But the British still maintained control over the Red River Valley. Not until the War of 1812 was the American possession of the Red River Valley assured. Between 1812 and 1821, the Red River Valley was part of the Missouri Territory.

Prior to Minnesota statehood, the Red River region shifted several times: it was unorganized from 1821 to 1834; part of Michigan Territory from 1834 to 1836; Wisconsin Territory, 1836 to 1838; Iowa Territory, 1838 to 1846; unorganized territory, 1846 to 1849; and Minnesota Territory in 1849. The state boundary of Minnesota was set at the Red River of the North in 1858. At that time, the west side of the river became Dakota Territory and the present boundaries of Minnesota were defined by statehood. Then in 1889 the Red River of the North became the boundary between the states of North Dakota and Minnesota.

Early explorers did not leave permanent marks on their passage through the Red River Valley. They did, however, leave valuable

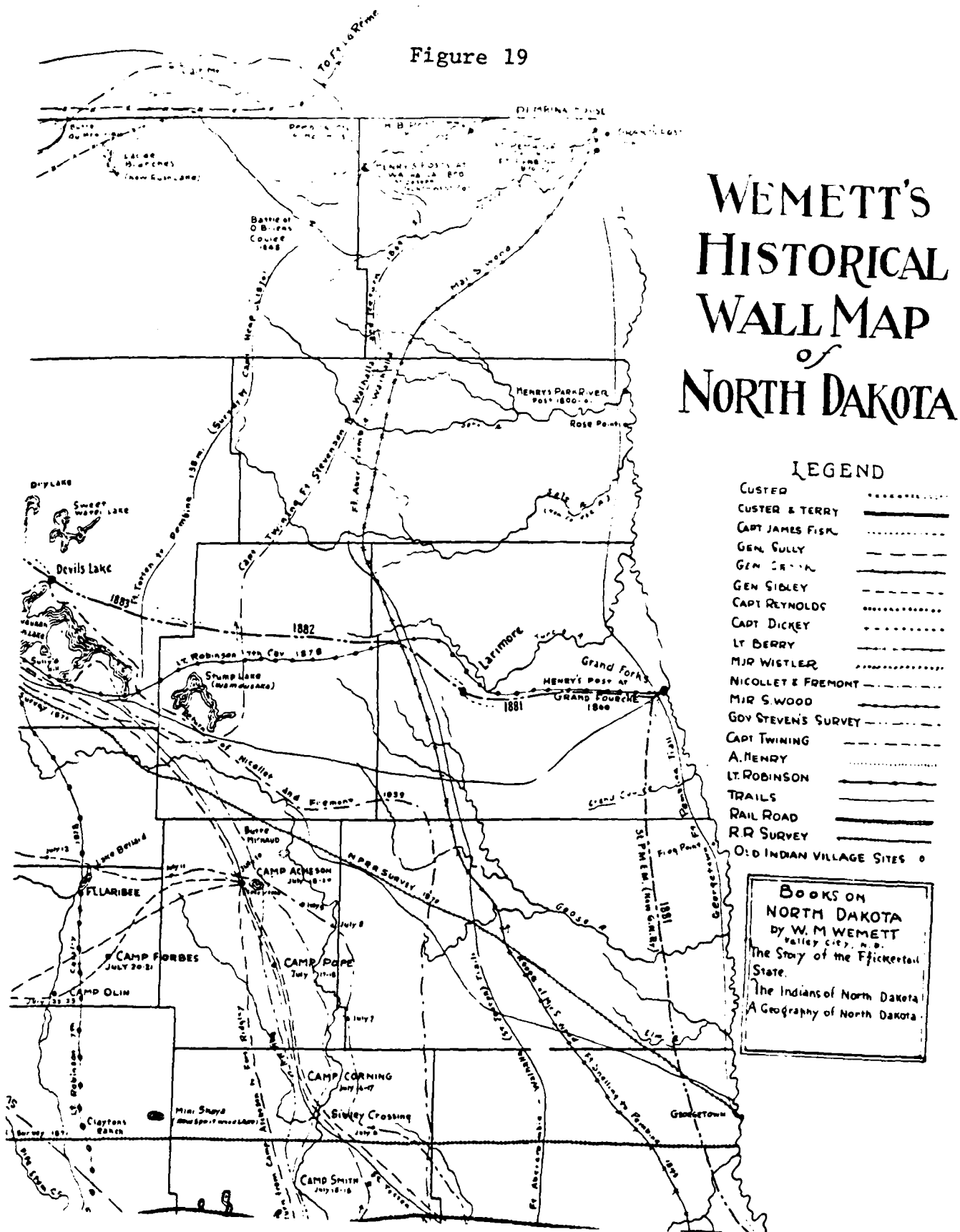
documentary evidence which recorded their observations on the Indian tribes and geography of the region. Among the more well-known explorers are: LaVerendrye (1738), his sons (1742), Jonathan Carver (1768), Zebulon Pike (1805), and Stephen Long (1817).

Fur-trading was initiated by French Canadians during the time of French control of the Red River Valley (1671-1763). The French were slow to yield control of the British. In 1797, Charles Chaboillez established a fur post at Pembina for the North West Company, which had been organized in 1783-4 (Kelsey, 1951). The Red River became a valuable highway in a transportation network from the forests to the east, down tributaries of the Red River to Pembina.

In a move to monopolize trade in the Red River Valley, the North West Company sent several young men there to set up trading posts. Alexander Henry, Jr. established one post on the Park River at its confluence with the Red River in 1800-01, and another at "Grand Fourche" in 1800 at the junction of the Red Lake and Red Rivers in the present-day city of Grand Forks (Figure 19). The site of Henry's post has not been relocated. Henry's trappers worked the rivers tributary to the Red from the west, but apparently did not establish a permanent post for fear of the Chippewa in the area (Kelsey, 1951).

The North West Company traders at the beginning of the nineteenth century brought with them great quantities of liquor (Robinson: 1966:57). The forts at Pembina and upstream at the Park River and at Grand Forks served as a base of operations when fur traders hunted the plains to the west of the Red River for buffalo to dry into pemmican to supply the canoe brigades which carried furs to market (Robinson:1966:58). Indians were often employed to supply the buffalo meat for men like Alexander Henry, Jr.

Figure 19



Wemett's Map on file with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Alexander Henry traded mostly with the Chippewa, but also with the Cree and Assiniboin in the lower Red River Valley region in the opening decades of the nineteenth century. Robinson (1966: 62) notes that many of the Chippewa died of coughs and pulmonary consumption around the posts. Henry treated his Indian customers to liquor, and noted in his diary that they would drink and fight for days (Ibid.). He recognized, as well, that the Indians had come to rely on trade goods and had neglected their native customs.

The beginnings of the Red River trails date from 1817, five years after Lord Selkirk attempted to establish a permanent settlement of Scots families in the lower Red River Valley.

Selkirk's movements in the upper Red River Valley and his friendship with traders of the British Hudson's Bay Company caused disquiet among Americans in the Mississippi Valley (Gilman, 1979). Fort Snelling was begun in 1819 to guard American interests in the upper Mississippi Valley from the British. It was located at the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers. When a small group of independent fur traders established a post at Lake Traverse in 1823 under their newly formed Columbia Fur Company, a water route became firmly established, between the Mississippi River and the Red River of the North along the Minnesota River (Gilman, 1979).

The Red River trails were blazed by fur traders between Pembina and Mendota, across from Fort Snelling, after the expanding of the American Fur Company absorbed the Columbia Fur Company in 1827. As Gilman (1979) explains:

To supplement the undependable water route up the Minnesota River and hasten the movement of goods and furs, the American Company introduced two-wheeled carts drawn by horses and oxen. The carts could move easily across the open plains, avoiding delays caused by shallow water and rapids on the upper Minnesota (p. 5).

Gilman notes that between 1844 and 1870, "experience and ingenuity" led to short cuts and alternative routes between Mendota and Pembina in the lower Red River Valley.

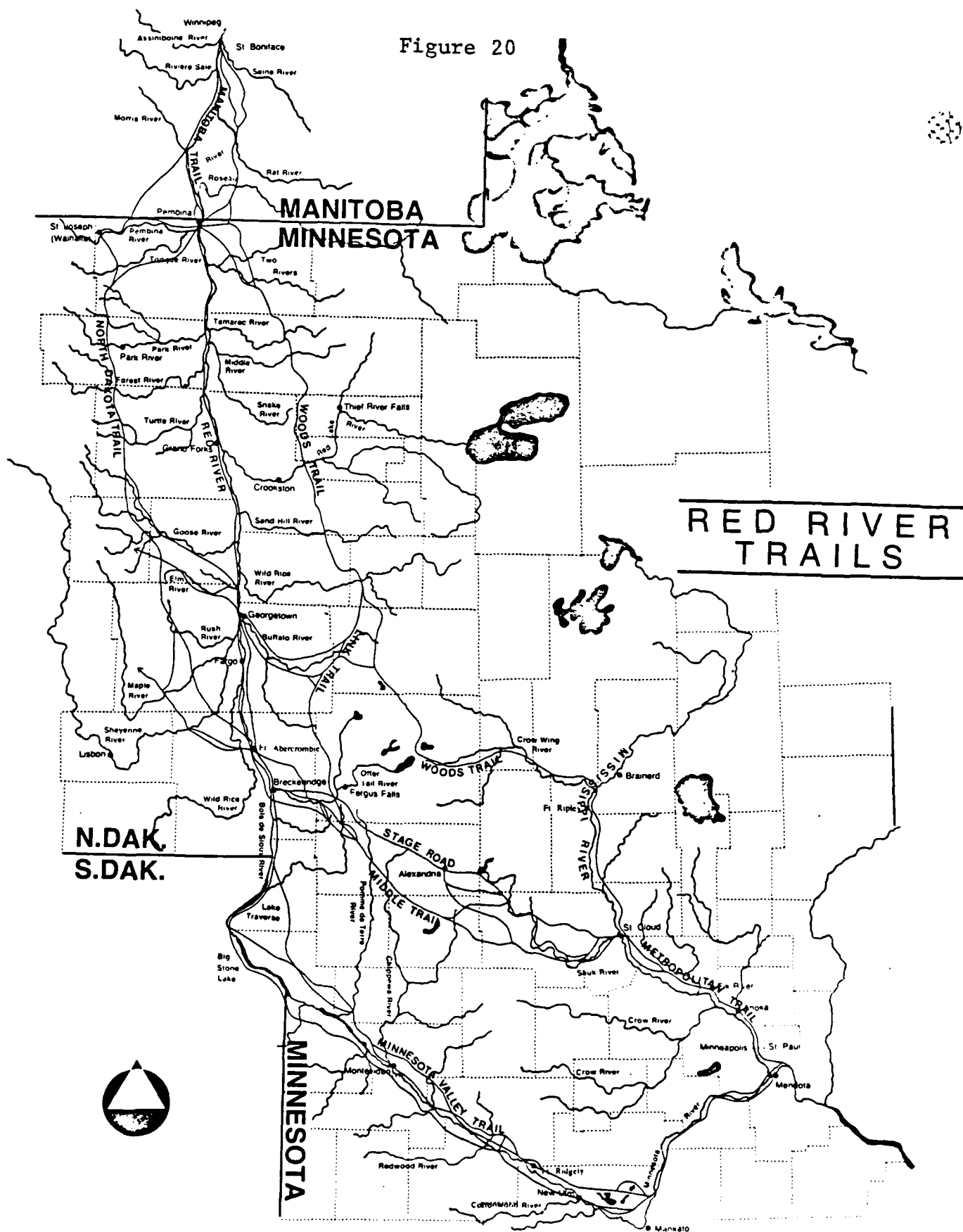
Part of the Red River trail runs through the Study Area. Figure 20 shows this trail as the Georgetown-Fort Pembina trail running along the west bank of the Red River. As Gilman indicates in Figure 20, a ridge trail (North Dakota Trail) ran further west on higher ground away from the flood plain. The Red River trail which ran through present-day Grand Forks was "subject to inundations that at periods of years turn nearly the whole valley for hundreds of miles...into an inland sea", according to one early observer (Gilman, 1979). The Georgetown-Fort Pembina section of the Red River Trail is thought to have come into being after 1836 (Ibid.).

One of the men who popularized the Red River trails was Norman Kittson. Beginning as a clerk for Hudson's Bay Company, Kittson eventually established a trading post at Pembina, which he operated until 1845. Kittson pioneered in the development of commercial trade between Pembina and St. Paul by means of oxcart.

The steamboat, however, could carry much more than a two-wheeled cart. This mode of transportation was introduced on the Red River in 1859. It became the chief mode of transportation for the next 20 years. Kittson, in partnership with the Hudson's Bay Company, maintained a monopoly on steamboating on the Red River from 1864-70. They discouraged commerce and settlement to maintain their control over this lucrative transportation route.

In late 1870, James J. Hill, with Alexander Griggs and associates from St. Paul, launched the steamboat "Selkirk" at McCauleyville. Kittson merged with Hill and Griggs in a venture which they called the Red River Transportation Company. In the winter of 1873-74, they built the "Cheyenne" at Grand Forks. According to Fred Bill

Figure 20



Gilman, Rhoda R., Carolyn Gilman and Deborah M. Stultz, The Red River Trails: Oxcart Routes Between St. Paul and the Selkirk Settlement (1820-1870), Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, x.

(1947) in Life on the Red River of the North, the "Cheyenne" was the first of several boats to be built at Grand Forks/East Grand Forks between 1873 and 1895 (pp. 14-16).

One story of the settlement of Grand Forks may be apocryphal but is nonetheless interesting. Captain Alexander Griggs (goes the story) challenged a riverboat captain named Winship at McCauleyville to a race between steamboats to Pembina. The bet was accepted. Winship, Griggs' associate and rival in the race, had his craft in the lead when several kegs of beer fell overboard. The kegs were grappled aboard Griggs' boat, and it was no time before the crew could scarcely handle their boat. When Griggs' boat reached the confluence of the Red Lake River, he decided to lay over until his crew was sober again. It being late fall, the river froze in the night and captured the boat for the winter (Bladow, 1974). Griggs thereupon decided that Grand Forks would be a find spot for a town.

Griggs called the place to the attention of "Commodore" Kittson, who in 1871 and 1872 built a boatyard and sawmill there. In 1873 Grand Forks became the upper Red River headquarters for the Red River Transportation Company (History of the Red River Valley, 1909, Volume 2).

- On the eastern bank of the Red River, Mr. W. C. Nash is credited with constructing the first home in 1869. He called the village "Nashville". In 1873 John Griggs, brother of Captain Alexander Griggs, settled on 80 acres on what is now the business district of East Grand Forks. Griggs worked for his brother across the river. When the first school in East Grand Forks was organized in 1876, Carrie Griggs, John Griggs' daughter, taught school in the Nash home.

The village of Grand Forks, North Dakota was organized in 1879 and later became a county seat. East Grand Forks was known as

Nashville until 1883 (History of the Red River Valley, 1909, Volume 2). Both towns grew slowly at first. Steamboats carried pioneers and supplies to Grand Forks until the turn of the century, and Grand Forks boasted its own steamboat-building industry from 1874 to 1895. By 1911, however, the last steamboat passed from the area.

In the 1870s, the Red River Valley boomed as a result of railroad construction. The first railroad to reach the Valley was the Northern Pacific, which reached Moorhead, Minnesota in 1871 and crossed the Red River in 1872. The rails reached on to Bismarck in 1873, when construction was halted by the Panic of 1873, a depression precipitated by Northern Pacific's financial overextension in building a line to the Pacific Ocean. After the economy recovered, the Northern Pacific ran branch lines from Moorhead, reaching Grand Forks in the 1880s. By 1887, a branch line to East Grand Forks was completed by the Northern Pacific which had built west from Red Lake Falls and a turntable three-span truss railroad bridge lay across the Red River.

The Northern Pacific was not the first railroad line to reach Grand Forks/East Grand Forks. James J. Hill of St. Paul had already invested heavily in steamboats when he became interested in railroads. Hill acquired the old St. Paul and Pacific railroad land grant which Minnesota investors had received from the federal government in 1857. The line which had prompted the grants had not been built into western Minnesota when Hill and his associates took control in 1878. The old company was renamed the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba, and later became the Great Northern (Figure 21).

The St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba reached Grand Forks in 1880-81 through East Grand Forks to Crookston. It also connected towns up and down the Red River Valley. The Valley became "Hill Country", and the gateway to new lands west and north into Canada.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT



-49-

The boom was on. As Figure 22 indicates, railroad construction accelerated the pace of settlement. The population of Grand Forks was about 450 in 1878. By 1880 the town had grown to 1,705.

The two cities sported depots, switching yards, water towers, and other railroad structures from the 1880s onward, as Grand Forks and East Grand Forks became a junction for both the Northern Pacific and Hill's road.

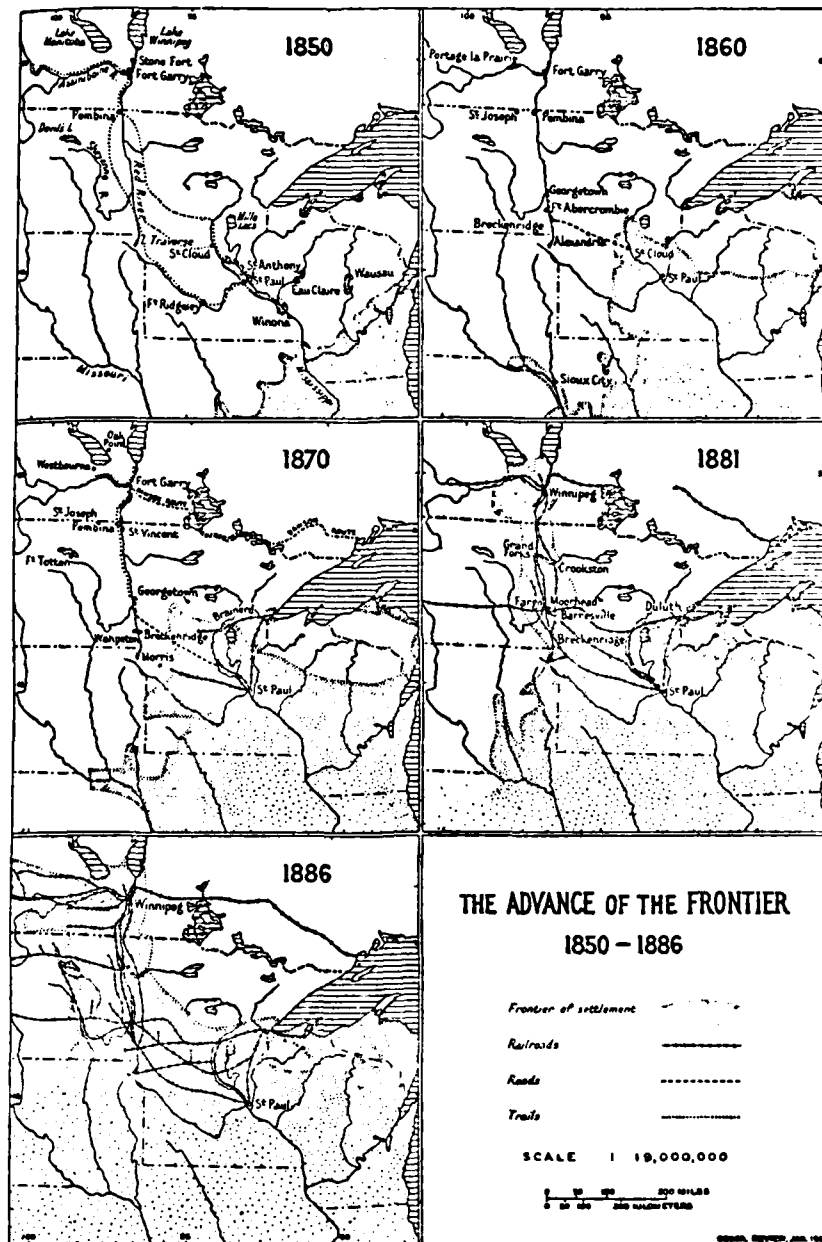
By the 1890s, Grand Forks, always ahead of its sister city across the river in population and number of businesses, was a city of some pretensions. East Grand Forks was little more than a second rate neighborhood across the river. The University of North Dakota had been located in Grand Forks in 1883. The famous architect Cass Gilbert was hired to build the original Great Northern station in Grand Forks. The city became a business center during the 1880s and 1890s for the huge bonanza wheat farms on the prairies west of the river valley.

Many buildings in Grand Forks were destroyed by a tornado which struck the city in 1887. By virtue of a flood in 1890, frame structures along the river flats floated away or were completely submerged (Bladow, 1974). New brick and stone structures were constructed in the business area which befitted a city of growing importance.

Between 1880 and 1890 Grand Forks' business district developed almost to its present size. In 1890 the city population was 4,979. In the next decade the population swelled 66% to 7,652. Grand Forks drew commercial, industrial, and agricultural investment, and people from all classes (Bladow, 1974). Before 1910 there were nine agricultural implement dealers, nine auto dealers, 30 grocery stores, and at least eight large department stores (Ibid.).

Figure 22

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT AND THE ADVANCE OF THE FRONTIER



Reprinted from the Geographical Review, Vol. 25, 1935. By permission.

Martin, Albrow, James J. Hill and the Opening of the Northwest,
Oxford University Press, New York, 1976, p. 77.

Hill's "Manitoba Road" had played no small part in populating the Red River Valley. The railroad aggressively solicited homesteaders among the Swedes, Norwegians, Germans, and other Europeans in their native countries (Martin, 1976). Structures connected with these and other ethnic groups which settled in the Red River Valley have not been studied. To do so is not an easy matter. It touches on issues of folk housing and building techniques, affluence, mass production, and acculturation. Churches are easier to study in this connection than private dwellings, for they often reflect their ethnic roots whereas private residences usually reflect the common vernacular.

The city of Grand Forks displays many good examples of Richardsonian Romanesque and Classical Revival architecture. Both styles gained popularity during the late 1870s and lasted into the twentieth century. As a city of some financial substance, Grand Forks was graced by many examples of the Richardsonian style, which is characterized by contrasting colors or materials in the arches, lintels, windows, and string courses detailing the structure. The rounded, low arch or voussoir tying a band of windows together or used around a door or entrance is a characteristic detail of the Romanesque style. Stone or brick mullions, colonettes, or transoms are common window treatments. The overall feeling is one of mass and weight.

Bladow's 1974 centennial history They Came to Stay, shows several historical pictures of Richardsonian Romanesque buildings in Grand Forks; the old Great Northern depot, the Security Building, the Metropolitan Opera House, and Bartholomew Block, the Hotel Dakotah, and the Gotzian Block.

Grand Forks also contains three good examples of the classicism in architecture common at the end of the nineteenth century; the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, the Grand Forks County Courthouse, and the Grand Forks City Hall. They are all of the second Renais-

sance Revival style, popular between 1885 and 1930. The style is characterized by two-story plain or fluted pilasters, triangular, segmented, or corniced lintels, and a balanced, formal, dignified mass. These buildings are usually of dressed stone or masonry construction. Renaissance Revival was commonly used in public buildings.

East Grand Forks, Minnesota had a very different history from its sister city across the river. The history of East Grand Forks was tied to the politics of the liquor question between 1890 and 1920. This, in turn, influenced the built environment in the Corps Project along the Red River of the North. Because of strong temperance sentiment, North Dakota became a "dry" state in 1889. As a result, the Red River of the North became the boundary between "dry" towns in North Dakota and "wet" towns in Minnesota between 1890 and 1920 (until Prohibition was written into the U.S. Constitution). A booming liquor business developed immediately in Hallock, Warren, East Grand Forks, Crookston, Moorhead, Breckenridge, and the smaller Minnesota border towns to accomodate lumberjacks, gamblers, field hands, railroad workers, and other transients.

Moorhead and East Grand Forks shared a reputation for being the most "wide open" of all the Minnesota towns in the Red River Valley (Drache:1970:288). By 1890, East Grand Forks had a population of 200 with 20 saloons. This quickly grew to 42 saloons to accomodate the traffic which crossed the first DeMers Avenue bridge. According to Kelsey (1951:268), many of these businesses were clustered wall-to-wall within a two block area of the bridge. Associated establishments included gambling houses, dives, and bordellos. Kelsey (1951:269) notes that, "At a discreet distance, on the 'Point' between the forks of Red and Red Lake Rivers, rose the five sprawling mansions, also bedecked with wooden lace, pillared porches, flowered carpets, velvet draperies, known as the 'Houses in the Hollow'." These bordellos may once have stood at the end of what is today Levee B in the Project Area or across the confluence just north of Levee C.

A windshield survey of the levee areas in East Grand Forks shows no apparent sign of the woolly and wild days of this era of the city's history.

In a social and civic sense, East Grand Forks was the "wrong side of the tracks". As a result, the civic pride of Grand Forks which gave rise to stately mansions and respectable business buildings had no clear counterpart in East Grand Forks between 1890 and 1920. This may account for the apparent lack of architecturally significant buildings in downtown East Grand Forks dating from the three decades between 1890 and 1920. East Grand Forks began to settle down with the coming of Prohibition. The hastily-erected pleasure palaces of its roustabout days began to disappear. The focus of East Grand Forks turned to agriculture. By 1910, the first sugar beet acreage in Polk County, Minnesota was put in production. In 1926, the American Crystal Sugar Company opened a large processing plant in East Grand Forks with a capacity of 2400 tons a day (McCall:1961:n.p.). Since the 1920s, sugar beets have become an important cash crop in the Red River Valley. Located on good rail connections, East Grand Forks was also the site of numerous potato warehouses in the 1930s. Like beets, potatoes constitute an important cash crop in the Red River Valley.

With the advent of the automobile and the construction of highways in the early twentieth century, East Grand Forks, like many river towns in Minnesota, turned its back to the river. New urban development has, according to the 1963 U.S.G.S. quadrangle map (7.5 minute Series, photorevised 1979) been occurring to the east of Levee C in the Study Area and northeast of Levee A well away from the Project Area.

IV. LITERATURE SEARCH AND RECORDS REVIEW METHODOLOGY

A. Study Methods

The cultural resources literature search and records review was conducted according to the "definitions" presented in Sections 3.01 to 3.04 of the Scope of Work (Appendix A) by a qualified historian/architectural historian between October 7 and November 26, 1980. A list of the institutions and agencies contacted is presented in "B." of this chapter, entitled "General Sources".

In conducting the literature search, county and town histories and compendium histories of the Red River Valley were consulted. We reviewed such periodicals as Minnesota History, The Plains Anthropologist, The Minnesota Archaeologist, North Dakota History, and North Dakota Historical Quarterly. A variety of monographs on North Dakota and Minnesota prehistory, history, geology, geography, and botany were checked as were unpublished reports in the departments of Anthropology at the University of North Dakota and Minnesota and archival holdings in both states.

One resource was not available to us on our trip to North Dakota November 11-14, 1980. The State Historical Society of North Dakota recently moved to a new building. The State Historic Preservation Office was installed in their new quarters in the North Dakota Heritage Center, but the reference library and bookstore were packed in boxes and in transit during our visit. We were able to talk to Frank Vizralek, the Society Archivist, but were not able to use the Society's library resources. We did, however, learn from Kurt Schweigert, former architectural historian in the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, that much of the Society's holdings are duplicated in the Chester Fritz Library at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. These records were reviewed.

November 26, 1980 has been established as the cut-off date for compiling cultural resource site information. Cultural data re-

corded prior to this date at the sources indicated, are incorporated herein.

B. General Sources

Prehistoric and historic site information has been compiled within the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study Area. Public and private sources which have been contacted, reviewed, and searched during the course of data compilation are as follows:

GRAND FORKS PROJECT AREA (NORTH DAKOTA)

State Historic Preservation Office

- 1) Master Site Location Card File
- 2) Architectural Files
- 3) North Dakota State Register Files
- 4) Chief Archaeologist, Mr. Chris L. Dill
- 5) REAP Files (Regional Environmental Assessment Program)
- 6) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Files
- 7) National Register Potential Files
- 8) Site Leads File
- 9) Site Forms File (For Verified Sites)

Office of the State Water Commissioner, Bismarck, North Dakota
(re: original plat maps showing roads and trails)

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

- 1) Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
Personal Communication
Reports of Investigations
- 2) North Dakota Room, Chester Fritz Library
- 3) North Dakota Geological Survey

Myra Museum, Grand Forks County Historical Society

Local informants in Grand Forks, Bismarck and Fargo, North Dakota

EAST GRAND FORKS PROJECT AREA (MINNESOTA)

State Archaeologist's Files

- Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeological Site Files
- Isolated Find Files
- Archaeological Survey Report Files

Minnesota Historical Society

- 1) State Historic Preservation Office Files
 - County Site Files
 - Standing Structure Files (this file includes the National Register Sites)
 - Archaeological and Historic Survey Report Files

- 2) Historic Fort Snelling
 - Abandoned Fur Trade Files
 - Abandoned Townsite Files
 - Trygg Maps (Composite Maps of the Original Land Survey Notes)
 - Original Plat Maps (Microfilm)
 - State and Municipal Highway Files
- 3) Division of Archives and Manuscripts
- 4) Reference Library
- 5) Map Room
- 6) Newspaper - Microfilm Room

University of Minnesota

- 1) Department of Anthropology, Laboratory
 - County Memo Files
 - Survey Report Files
- 2) O. M. Wilson Library
 - Map Room
 - Reference Room
 - Periodical Room
 - Stacks
- 3) Minnesota Geological Survey Maps and Publications
- 4) Northwest Architectural Archives

Polk County Historical Society, Crookston, Minnesota

Red River Valley Historical Society, Moorhead, Minnesota

Local Informants in East Grand Forks, Morris, Moorhead, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota

V. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

By itself, the raw cultural resource data is not particularly useful to the planning needs of the Corps of Engineers. We have standardized the format of this data. There is a site sheet for each of the thirty-three (33) sites located in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study Area. Each site sheet is designed to present as much information as possible about the site, often drawn from several sources. These sources include information from state, county and municipal agencies, educational institutions, libraries and archives, and local informants. Where justified by the available information, the site sheets contain recommendations regarding site significance and future research needs within the context of site preservation and/or protection.

November 26, 1980 was used as the cut-off date for compiling cultural resource site information.

As requested by the Corps of Engineers, the site inventory sheets have been grouped into two project areas: 1) the Grand Forks (North Dakota) Project Area; and 2) the East Grand Forks (Minnesota) Project Area. Within each project area, prehistoric site sheets, precede historic site sheets. Historic sites are presented in alphabetical order.

Each site sheet presents the following data (where known) after proper site identification:

- 1) State Site Numbers and additional Site Numbers (if any)
- 2) Quadrangle Map Reference
- 3) Legal Description - some standing structures have street addresses within Grand Forks and East Grand Forks only
- 4) Verbal Description - describing the locale
- 5) Investigators/Years - recorder, excavator, and/or researcher

- 6) Reports/References - pertinent document(s) such as field notes, site reports, monographs, historic map references, articles, books, journals and memos specifically about the site or information relating to the site
- 7) Accession Numbers - artifact catalog numbers which have been assigned by an institution which is curating that material
- 8) Cultural Affiliation - the specific cultural period, focus or component in which a site was originally occupied or fabricated
- 9) Present Site Condition - whether the site physically exists and whether it is in a stable condition and/or protected
- 10) Site Description - a narrative of a length commensurate with the amount of available data regarding the site; its components; its surroundings; research methods and findings (note: some sites have been identified only and no additional information is given other than their existence)
- 11) Evaluation and Recommendations - an evaluation of the site with regard to previously conducted research; the amount of available information; the site's significance and its present condition; recommendations for further research and/or investigation and the need for preservation/protection with regard to development and/or construction plans
- 12) Remarks - Anything which is pertinent to the site but has no specific categorical affiliation, is presented here

- The cultural resource information presented in this report for prehistoric and historic sites can be divided into three (3) levels of completeness. Each site sheet identifies the level under the "remarks" category. The levels are:

Level I: Site information consists solely of information on the presence of a site at some time in the past. The investigator, if any, is unknown. The site may or may not be on file in a State Historic Preservation Office site inventory. An example of this is the three sites found on the J. W. Trygg maps in the East Grand Forks area. Information on standing structures may have been derived from local informants.

Level II: Early archaeological investigations may have recorded sites which have since been destroyed or have not been relocated in recent field checks. Sites of this type carry an investigator's name(s), and often a date or a brief site description. There is usually no designated cultural affiliation accompanying these sites. An example of this is the Montgomery mound in Grand Forks, North Dakota. This site is recorded in the site inventory in North Dakota in the "Site Leads" file. Historic sites have been subject to a literature search or windshield survey.

Level III: Cultural resources in this category have received intensive investigation. This does not necessarily mean, however, that site information is complete. For example, areal extent of a prehistoric site may be unknown. Prehistoric sites which have been excavated and prehistoric and historic sites which have been entered on the National Register of Historic Places or subjected to intensive surveys fall into this category.

Sites of this type in the present study include the Oxford House and the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Both of these sites are on the National Register in North Dakota. They are considered "Verified Sites" and have been assigned site numbers by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office.

Where information for a particular site is not available in the literature and records, categories have been deleted from the site sheets. For example, none of the prehistoric and historic site sheets in this report contain the category "accession numbers", because no artifacts have been collected by public or private institutions from these sites.

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle maps are included for only those sites which had accompanying site maps on file in the agencies listed in section "A." of this chapter.

Several sites in the Grand Forks Study Area were identified during the Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP) during the late 1970s. REAP was a state-wide cultural resource literature search conducted in cooperation with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office by the North Dakota Legislative Research

Council as additional information to physical, air quality, and water resources data in the state. Professor D. Jerome Tweton, History, University of North Dakota, searched the literature for historic sites. No field work was involved in the REAP study. Investigators used three categories in assigning site significance: "local", "state", and "national". Sites assigned a "local" level of significance are sites of least significance in the REAP study or sites whose significance the investigators thought did not extend beyond the county level. No data is available on whether the REAP significance levels pertain to architectural, associational, or historic significance.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

MONTGOMERY MOUND - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: T151N R50W

Verbal Description: "in the city of Grand Forks", on the immediate left bank of the Red River of the North (no section number available) Montgomery (1906:649)

Investigator/Year: Henry Montgomery, 1884, University of Toronto

Reports/References: Cole, Kenneth W.
1968 The Turtle River Survey,
Field Reports in Archaeology,
No. 5, on file in Department
of Anthropology, University
of North Dakota, Grand Forks,
page 10.

Montgomery, Henry
1906 *American Anthropologist*,
8(4):650.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card
and Site Leads File, Grand Forks
County in State Historic Preser-
vation Office/State Historical
Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description: "75' diameter mound, no pit or wood found but had scattered bones of 12 humans" UND Survey Sheet, in North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office

Evaluation and Recommendations:

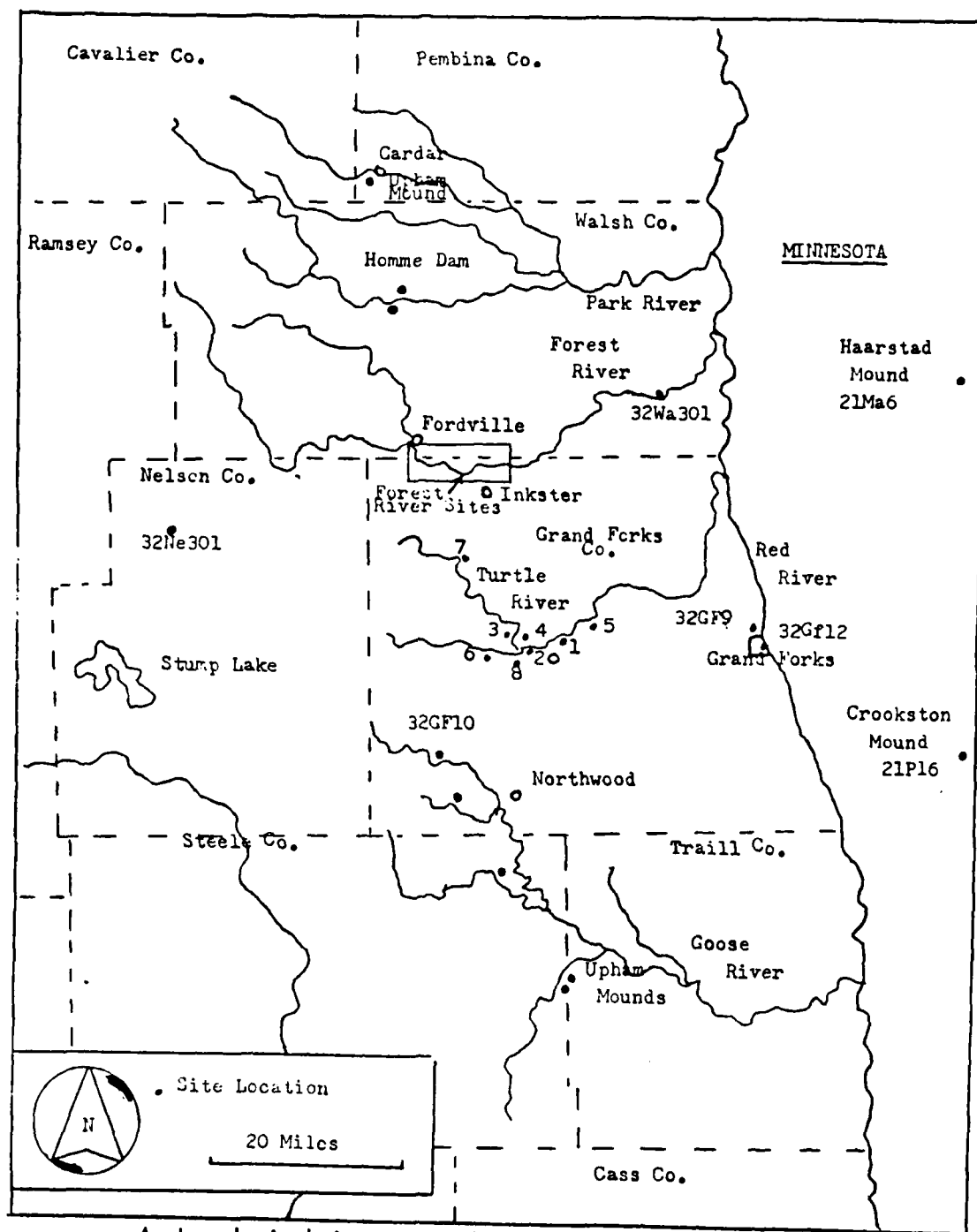
This site has not been relocated. From Montgomery's verbal description, this site is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. Montgomery excavated this site in 1888. Cole (1968) referenced the site on page 10 on the map in his Turtle River Survey report. This site was formerly listed as Site No. 32-GF-12 in the North Dakota Cultural Resource Inventory Card File. The State Historic Preservation Office in North Dakota has downgraded this site from a "Verified Site" to their "Site Leads" file (see Figure 23).

Figure 23

MONTGOMERY MOUND (formerly 32-GF-12)
FORMER SITE NO. 32-GF-9



Archaeological sites reported for the eastern riverine systems of North Dakota

Cole, Kenneth W., The Turtle River Survey, Field Reports in Archaeology No. 5, on file in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, p. 10.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

UNNAMED SITE (undetermined site type)

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 T152N R50W

Investigators/Years: Hewes, 1947
Cole, 1968

Reports/References: Cole, Kenneth W.
1968 The Turtle River Survey,
Field Reports in Archaeology,
No. 5, on file in Department
of Sociology and Anthropology,
University of North Dakota,
Grand Forks, pages 5, 11.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card
and Site Leads File, Grand Forks
County in State Historic Preser-
vation Office/State Historical
Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: "This site is located at the confluence of the English Coulee and the Red River of the North, at the old Falconer Schoolhouse. The nature of the site is unknown, but its legal location is NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28, T152N R50W". Cole, page 5. (Note: no indication is given as to what may have been found to warrant his conclusion)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The nature, extent, condition and possible significance of this site are unknown at this time. It may be necessary to verify the existence of the site before any additional recommendations are made. However, the site location suggests that this site will not be impacted by Corps construction at the Coulee.

Remarks:

Level I. This site was formerly listed as site no. 32-GF-9 in the North Dakota Cultural Resource Inventory Card file. It was so listed in Cole's 1968 report (see Figure 23). The State Historic Preservation Office in North Dakota has down-graded this site from a "Verified Site" to their "Site Leads" file.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

CAMPBELL HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

Nominated to the National Register of Historic Places,
June 18, 1979

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 15 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: the north two hundred feet of Lot One
(1) in Section 15, containing 3 acres,
more or less

Investigators/Years: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Kurt Schweigert, Architectural Histor-
ian, State Historical Society of North
Dakota, 1979 (National Register Nomina-
tion Form)

Reports/References: Drache, Hiram

1976 *Beyond The Furrow*, The Inter-
state Printers & Publishers,
Inc., Danville, Illinois, pp.
95-166.

Regional Environmental Assessment Pro-
gram (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey
of 32 Eastern North Dakota Coun-
ties*, in State Historic Preser-
vation Office, Bismarck, North
Dakota, p. 67.

Robinson, Elwyn B.

1966 *History of North Dakota*, Uni-
versity of Nebraska Press, Lincoln,
pp. 313, 561.

White, James T. and Co.

1973 *The National Cyclopeda of
American Biography*, Clifton, New
Jersey, 54:86-88.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card, State
Historic Preservation Office/State
Historical Society of North Dakota,
Bismarck, North Dakota.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1879)

Site Condition: Standing Structure (see Figures 24 & 25)

Site Description:

"The Campbell House and Grounds is a 3.76 acre tract
near the banks of the Red River that was the pioneer
settlement site in 1879 of Thomas and Almira Campbell,

and the birthplace and home of their son, General Thomas D. Campbell. General Campbell was a prominent early business leader, farmer, military leader, and diplomatic advisor.

The Campbell House is a Gothic Revival structure of wood frame and log construction in an L-shaped plan. The one and a half story building has gabled roofs and is sheathed in clapboard. The exterior of the building is distinguished by lace bargeboards on the major facade gable and the south end gable, and by a dramatic secondary facade gable that contains a pointed arch window. A porch extends across the lower bentwood arches. Bay arrangement is irregular in spacing due to the evolution of the building, but generally is four bays wide and two bays deep. Fenestration is two-over-two double hung windows with simple surrounds. Each of the gables also has a window, with the exception of the south gable which has a double window. Doors exist at the center of the facade and through the summer kitchen, a small wood frame addition on the rear facade. The summer kitchen was moved to the site in 1971 to replace another summer kitchen that had been removed at an unknown earlier date.

The interior of the house is museum finished as a turn-of-the century family residence, including sitting room, dining-kitchen area, and bedrooms. The original log portion which is the foot of the L plan, has exposed interior log walls and hand-hewn loft joists. The building was extensively refurbished in 1971 without reference to an actual known historic setting of the Campbell House, and the interior retains little historical integrity in materials or treatment. Alterations or non-historic treatments include the present stairway, wall-paper and furnishings throughout the structure. The present porch is also a facsimile of the somewhat more massive original porch.

The grounds of the Campbell House also contain a hewn log building and a wood frame museum building. The gable-roofed log structure is one and a half stories tall, and is believed to have served as the original post office of the Grand Forks townsite. The building was moved from a distant location in 1971 to its present location to the northwest of the Campbell House, and has been extensively altered by replacement of original doors, windows, and roof. The museum building was designed and built to reflect and enhance the Gothic Revival features of the Campbell House, including dramatic gables, lace bargeboards, pointed arch windows, and clapboards, pointed arch windows, and clapboard exterior treatment. Constructed in 1976, the building houses

historical collections and displays, and the meeting rooms of the Grand Forks County Historical Society. The log structure and the museum building are not of historical significance or integrity to the Campbell House and Grounds, and are therefore, non-contributing intrusions to the property". (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form)

Significance:

"The Campbell House and Grounds were a part of the 1879 pioneer farmstead of Thomas D. and Almira Campbell, immigrants from Scotland and Canada. The Campbell's began their residence here with a small farm, but by 1898 the farm operation included 4,000 acres of prime Red River Valley crop land and Thomas Campbell had become prominent in the real estate trade in nearby Grand Forks. The log cabin built in 1879 was enlarged by 1881 in a frame addition with Gothic Revival features, and the Campbell House became one of the finer homes of the Grand Forks area.

Thomas D. Campbell, Jr. was born in this house February 19, 1881, and resided there during his childhood and early adult years. Campbell received his education at a country school near his home, and later received undergraduate and graduate degrees in engineering from the University of North Dakota. In 1906 he became manager of the Grand Forks Street Car Company, which he led through a period of expansion. In 1907 he became president of the Northern Dakota Railroad Company, which was organized to haul concrete from the mine at Concrete, North Dakota, to nearby Edinburg. In 1910 Campbell joined the firm of Torrance-Marshall Company of Pasadena, California and engaged in farming and large-scale land development, including the city of Torrance, California.

Campbell is best known as the largest wheat farmer in the world. At the age of 17 years, he was managing his father's 4,000 acre farm near Grand Forks. In 1917 the younger Campbell conceived of a plan to alleviate the then world wheat shortage by developing large mechanized wheat farms on idle lands of Indian reservations. He obtained a five-year lease on 150,000 acres on the Crow Reservation and at Fort Peck, in Montana, and by the close of the second year he had 45,000 acres under cultivation. When the lease expired in 1923, Campbell's financiers withdrew from the venture, and Campbell was forced to limit his operation to 95,000 acres of cropland on the Crow Reservation. He then organized the Campbell Farming Corporation, with headquarters in Hardin, Montana, and continued as president of the firm until his death.

'He applied methods which had proven successful in the development of American industry, including mass production, specialized machinery, employment of highly-paid skilled mechanics, and detailed cost accounting. Scientific farming methods were utilized for the conservation of moisture and soil fertility and erosion control. Other improvements in methods and machinery included his invention of the Campbell Grain Dryer, and the utilization of furrow dammers on grain drills to conserve moisture. Although the acreage was reduced to 65,000 during the 1930s and 1940s...a record crop of 500,000 bushels was harvested in 1947, making use of completely self-propelled combines for cutting and threshing operations. The world's largest privately operated farm, it was generally regarded as a model for efficient wheat production. Campbell acquired an international reputation as a champion of industrialized agriculture. In addition to the large Montana farm, he was interested in 400,000 acres of ranching land near Albuquerque, New Mexico.'

'Recognized as an authority on mechanized farming, Campbell was invited by the Soviet Union in 1929 to advise on the development of an agricultural program in the first five year plan. He returned there in 1931, and Russian agricultural delegations frequently visited his Montana farm. As a result of his trips there, he wrote a book, "Russia, Market or Menace" (1932). In early 1941 he was in England advising on the mechanization of agriculture and means of increasing production during the Second World War. In 1945 he went to South Africa to advise on agricultural problems. At the request of the French government, he traveled to Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco in 1947 to advise farmers...'

"During the Second World War Campbell served in the U.S. Army. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1942, he advanced through grades to brigadier general in 1945 and was appointed to permanent status in that rank in the Honorary Reserves of the U.S. Army in 1946. His first assignment was with the Corps of Engineers in North Africa. Later he served as liaison officer for the Air Service Command in the North African, European, China-Burma-India, Middle East and South Pacific theaters of operation. He was a consultant in the construction of the Burma Road in 1943. Credited for proposing the dropping of destructive petroleum products from airplanes, he was instrumental in the development of the first fire bomb in North Africa. He was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1945 for his contributions to the development of the fire bomb. For his work in North Africa, the French government awarded him the rank of commander in the Legion of Honor. Thomas D. Campbell died in Pasadena, California, March 18, 1966."

The Campbell property in Grand Forks was deeded by the Campbell family to the Grand Forks County Historical Society in 1971, on the condition that it be developed as a memorial to all pioneer women. The Myra Museum building was constructed in 1976 with Gothic Revival features like those of the Campbell House, and was funded by a foundation established by another prominent North Dakota farmer, John E. Myra. The log building now on the grounds was moved to the site in 1971 from an urban renewal area of Grand Forks, and is believed to have been the original post office building of the city and Grand Forks County." (National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form)

Remarks:

Level III. The State Historic Preservation Office in Bismarck, North Dakota submitted a National Register nomination of the Campbell grounds and house on June 18, 1979. The nomination was returned by Washington with a request to strengthen the association of the property with Campbell's life and to delete the log structure from the nomination. The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office anticipates resubmitting the nomination later in 1981.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

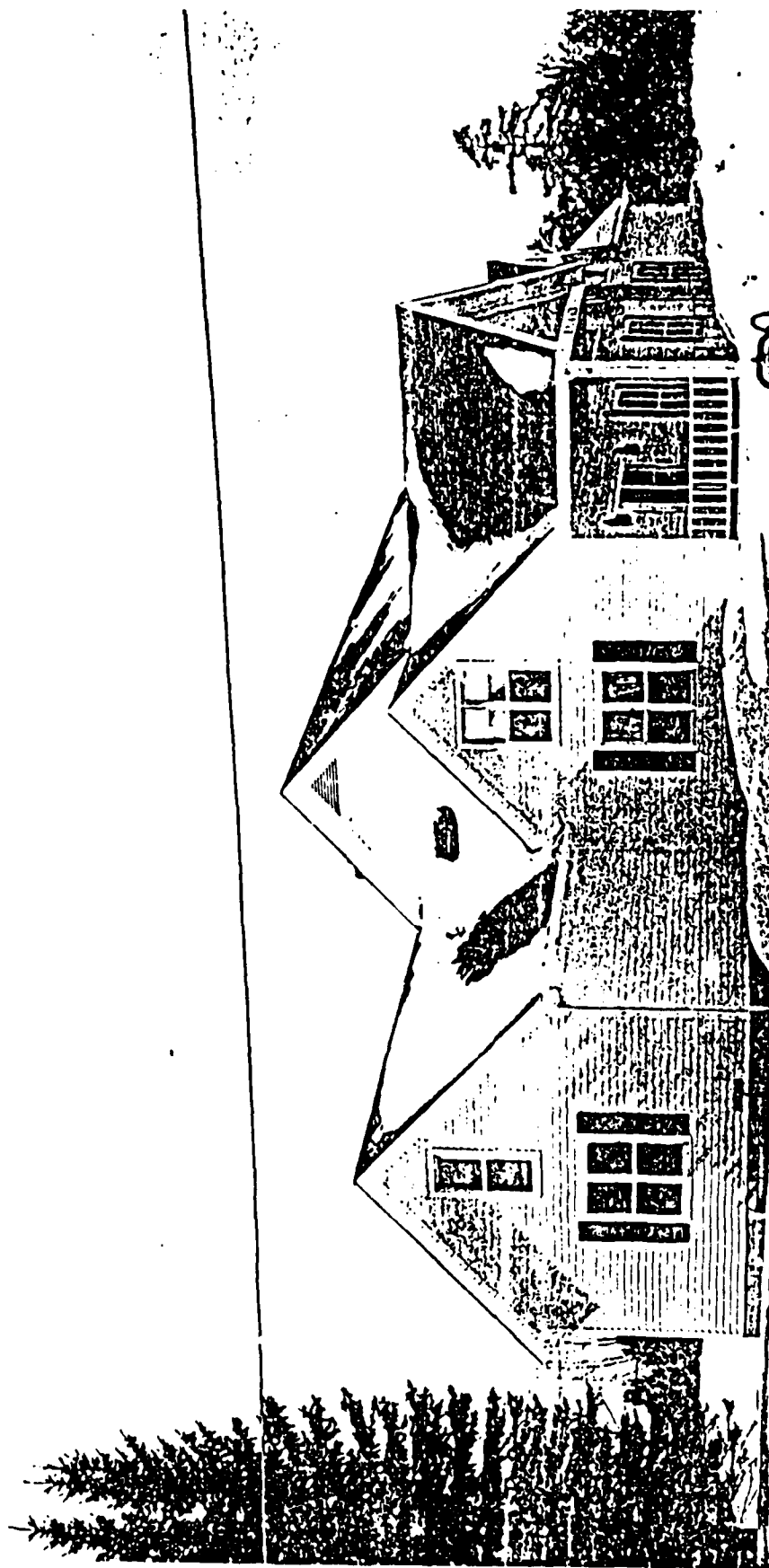
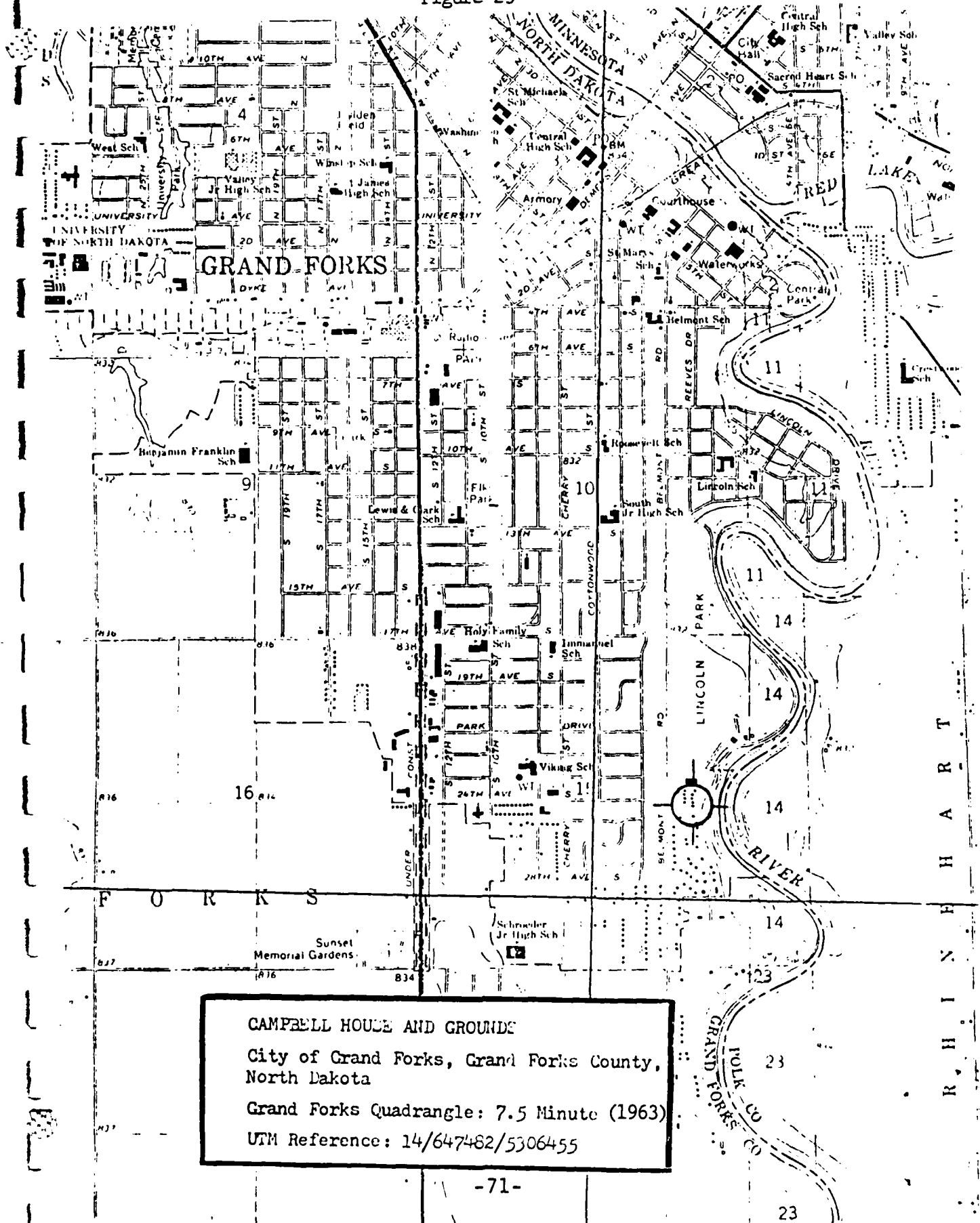


Figure 24 Campbell House and Grounds, Grand Forks, North Dakota (Myra Museum building from the northeast, March, 1979)

Figure 25



Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, page 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
State Historic Preservation Office/
State Historical Society of North
Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1930s)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "WPA Project; Art Deco design, especially lobby" (REAP:1978:67)

Significance: The Regional Environmental Assessment Program has determined this site to be of local significance. (REAP:1978:67)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is currently in use. The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted to determine the significance of the auditorium's associated structure(s) and their specific recommendations. This site is not in the Corps Project Area.

Remarks: Level II.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

CAPTAIN REEVES HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 423 Reeves Drive (on Reeves Court)
Grand Forks, North Dakota

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Report/Reference: Bladow, Eldon

1980 Myra Museum, Grand Forks County
Historical Society, *Personal Communication*, November 21.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (early settlement)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site was identified by Mr. Bladow, a local informant. It has not been evaluated for significance because it is not in the Project Area.

Remarks:

Level I. According to Mr. Bladow, Captain Reeves was a riverboat pilot. The house has been redone many times, but the original house is underneath the remodeling. Mr. Bladow says the house has historic value.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, page 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card, State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (date unknown)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "Large brick structure" (REAP:1978:67)

Significance: The Regional Environmental Assessment Program has listed this church as being of local significance. (REAP:1978:67)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The First Presbyterian Church is being preserved by the community it serves. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level II.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

GREAT NORTHERN DEPOT - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, page 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card, State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1929-later alterations)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "Brick, now remodeled" (REAP:1978:67)

Significance: The Great Northern Depot (Burlington Northern, Inc.) is considered to be of local significance by the Regional Environmental Assessment Program. (REAP:1978:67)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The depot is currently occupied by the Burlington Northern, Inc. Railroad and is being preserved by that company.

Remarks:

Level II.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

HISTORIC STEAMBOAT WRECK - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: steamboat wreck on the banks of the Red River in Grand Forks

Investigator/Year: Lowell Thompson, 1978

Reports/Reference: Cultural Resource Inventory Card and Site Leads form, Grand Forks County Site Leads file, by Thompson, State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American

Present Site Condition: "poor, site endangered by stream action" Thompson, 1978

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted to determine the site's condition, its possible significance and specific recommendations. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level I. (see Figure 26)

Figure 26

Historic steamboat wreck- SHPO files, North Dakota



Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 2 or 3 (?) T151N R50W

Verbal Description: South Third Street
Grand Forks, North Dakota

Investigators/Years: T. C. Lamb, 1974
Kelsey, 1951

Reports/References: Bladow, Eldon, ed.
1974 *They Came to Stay*, Grand
Forks, North Dakota: Private-
ly published, 17, 18 ("Fea-
turing the Metropolitan Opera
House" by T. C. Lamb).
1980 Myra Museum, Grand Forks
County Historical Society,
North Dakota, *Personal Com-
munication*, November 21.

Kelsey, Vera

1951 *Red River Runs North!* Har-
per, New York, pp. 272-275.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1890)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description:

This is a Romanesque opera house with arched win-
dows, voussiors, and stone lintels. With reference
to a 1932 photo (Page 17, They Came to Stay) it is
clear that the cornice has been removed since that
date. The original fenestration has been altered
on the ground floor.

The following has been taken from page 17 in They
Came to Stay:

In October 1890, an elegant brownstone building
stood erect on S. Third Street. The structure cost
\$150,000 and at that time only \$16,000 had been
subscribed toward the fabulous new opera house. As
organizer, George Matchelder said, "But she's there.
No matter what happens, they won't pull her down."
Batchelder recruited George Broadhurst, a noteworthy
man from the Hennepin Avenue Theatre in Minneapolis,
to manage the palace.

"The interior was a gem of ivory, blue and gold baro-
que decor. With its well-proportioned auditorium,
two curving balconies, luxurious draperies, uphol-

stered seats, especially designed loge chairs, spacious and well-equipped stage." It was practically a replica of Chicago's famous Auditorium.

By opening night, Grand Forks residents themselves purchased every seat in the house at a grand total of \$7,000! Broadhurst was somewhat amazed.

Emma Abbott, nationally-known singer, was to be on hand for the first performances. She alone carried widespread publicity. People came from as far as Manitoba, Minnesota, South Dakota and all parts of the state, to witness this spectacle.

Then the big night arrived on November 10, 1890. Grand Forksians were to see a live stage show in the already famous Metropolitan Opera House.

The following years called for the best talent available to entertain countrymen in this house. Such attractions as Theodore Thomas with his orchestra, John Phillip Sousa, and Dan Godfrey with their bands all appeared here. "Schumann-Heink and May Robson both made their appearances and won the hearts of the Metropolitan audience." De Wolfe Hopper recited "Casey at the Bat". Richard Mansfield was another; he made his showing in a play during the nineties. It is written that he had "delicacy of touch and exquisiteness of finish" while his voice rang through the aisles of the "Met".

By 1907 the renowned "flicks" made their debut in the city; the Met was then used as a movie house. It was one of the biggest places in town for such events. The inside was not as lavish as when the opera house was staging socials, which catered to city elites. Now men, women and children of all classes could enter the Metropolitan.

In 1935 the interior was completely redecorated. After the work was finished a grand opening was held, and motion pictures were continued.

(Note: The remainder of this entry states in essence that the "Met" was remodeled for use as a bowling alley with a restaurant and bar attached in 1940.)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Level I. The State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted in Bismarck, North Dakota to determine the site's present condition and its significance. It is not located in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

NORTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: REAP, 1978

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment
Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, p. 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of
North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1929)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "Built in the English cottage style
235' x 32' at the passenger end, 30'
at the freight end; exterior is faced
with dark red brick with gables, half-
timbered and stuccoed; roof is asbestos
slate." (REAP:1978:67)

Significance: The Regional Environmental Assessment Program has determined this site to be of
state significance. (REAP:1978:67)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site is currently standing and the State Historic Preservation Office Standing Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contacted for exact recommendations if required. It is not located in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. There are several articles on this depot taken from the Grand Forks Herald. They are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck. This site was on the North Dakota State Register until ca. 1976-78 when the State Review Board removed all sites from the State Register which were within incorporated limits.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

"OLD GRAND FORKS POST OFFICE" - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Verbal Description: on Myra Museum Grounds, Grand Forks
County Historical Society

Reports/References: Bladow, Eldon
1974 *They Came to Stay*, Grand
Forks, North Dakota: Private-
ly printed, p. 54.
1980 Myra Museum, Grand Forks
County Historical Society,
Personal Communication, Novem-
ber 21.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (early
settlement)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "A log cabin served as the first post
office in Grand Forks. It stood on the
site of 711 Reeves Drive." (*They Came
to Stay*, p. 54). (see Figure 25 & 27)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office has been un-
able to document that this log structure on the
Campbell property was, in fact, the old post office.
It is being deleted from the Campbell property Na-
tional Register nomination. It is not in the Pro-
ject Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I.

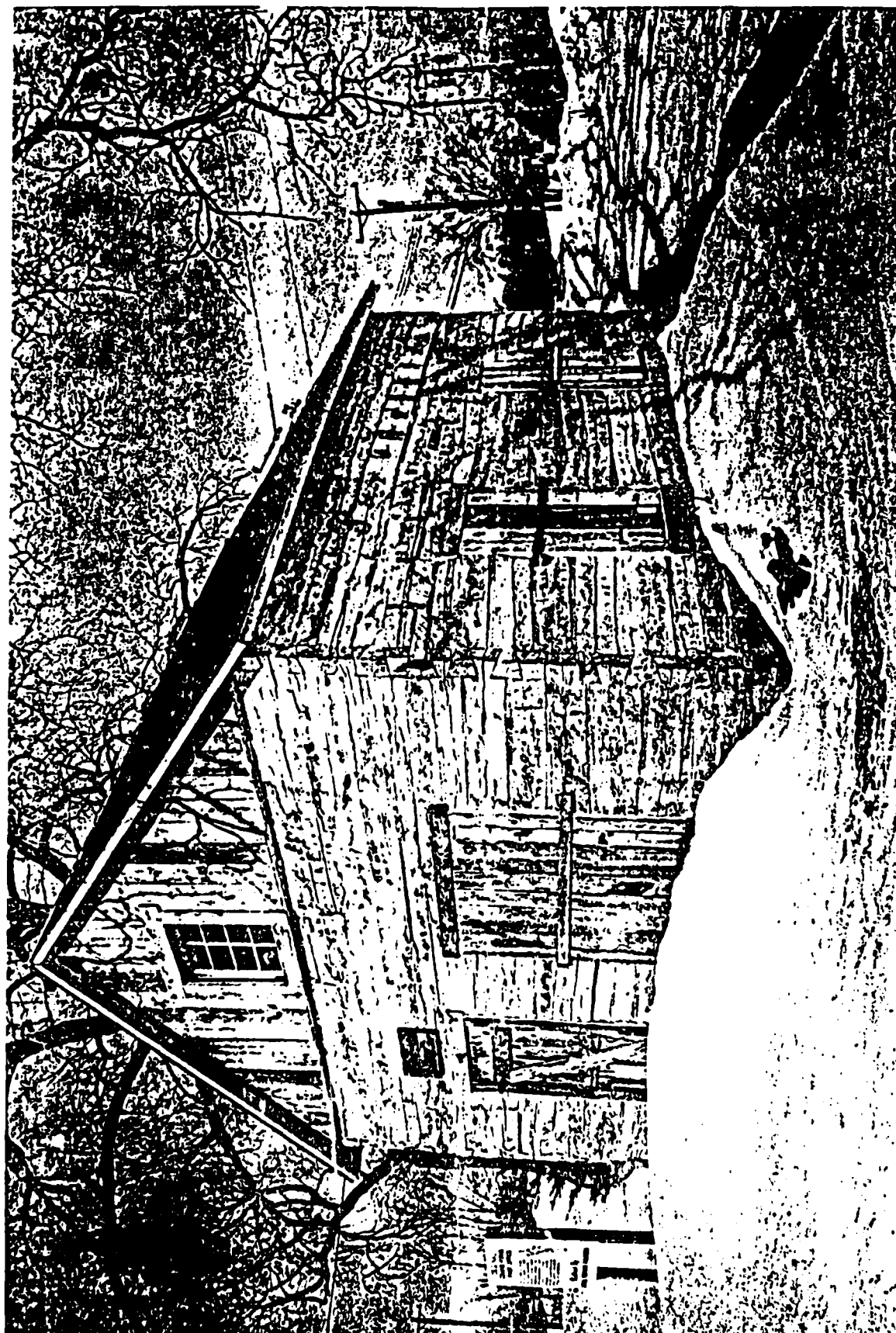


Figure 27 Log structure to the northwest of the Campbell House, from the southeast, March, 1979
This structure is reputed to be the Old Grand Forks Post Office, moved to its present location.

32-GF-17 OXFORD HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

National Register of Historic Places

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 5 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: on University of North Dakota campus, east of English Coulee

Investigator/Year: Lawrence Loendorf, 1973 (National Register Nomination Form)

Reports/References: Geiger, Louis G.
1958 *University of Northern Plains*, University of North Dakota Press, Grand Forks.

National Register Nomination Form,
State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of North Dakota, 1973.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1902)

Present Site Condition:

The present condition of the exterior of the building is good, but the interior is in need of extensive work. (National Register Nomination Form)

According to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, this building is presently being restored and rehabilitated by the University of North Dakota with technical assistance from the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, for use as offices by the University of North Dakota Alumni Association.

Site Description:

When Oxford House was built in 1902, it was considered one of the most fashionable and modern buildings in the Northwest. Oxford House was the first house in Grand Forks to be wired for electricity. It contained the most modern conveniences of the time, such as: speaking tubes; a dumbwaiter; and three bathrooms of the best in modern sanitary construction. Some of the aesthetic features included three fireplaces, one with a mantel made of imported Italian marble, and an art glass window overlooking the stair landing.

The building is of colonial type design covering a ground area of 40 x 50 feet. Comprised of two stories and an attic, it is built of granite and gray

granite pressed brick. The exterior woodwork was painted gloss white to give the illusion of marble, particularly effective on the columns in the front of the house which are treated in Roman Ionic design and extend above the second story. The portico is surmounted by a balcony, enclosed with wrought iron railings.

The main floor of Oxford House consisted of a large parlor, president's study, living room, reflectory, kitchen, pantries, refrigerators, and spacious hallways. The second floor was divided into a large hall and six bedrooms. The attic contained a large ballroom and the full basement was finished off for servant quarters. (National Register Nomination Form)

Significance:

Oxford House was the President's House for the newly married Dr. & Mrs. Webster Merrifield, fourth president of the University of North Dakota. The building was used as the president's home until 1954, serving four presidents: Webster Merrifield, Frank McVey, Thomas Kane, and John C. West.

Mr. Joseph Bell DeRemer, the architect for Oxford House, graduated from Columbia University in 1896. Named as the official University architect during McVey's reign, he designed many buildings on campus, among them the Administration Building and Merrifield Hall. The State of North Dakota contains many churches, business buildings, and homes which had designs conceived by him. One of his most notable achievements would be the North Dakota State Capitol building. Active in Grand Forks civic affairs, he also served as president of the North Dakota State Board of Architecture for three years. The President's House, however, was one of his first, and most frequently publicized designs.

Oxford House over the years has been the setting for much entertaining. Besides the President's social gatherings of students and alumni, the house on one occasion was the scene of a reception attended by the Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway. Every governor of North Dakota from 1902 through 1954 was a guest in the residence. (National Register Nomination form)

Remarks:

Level III. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

JOSEPH BELL DE REMER HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Center of NE¼ Section 10 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: 625 Belmont Drive
Grand Forks, North Dakota

Investigator/Year: Schweigert, Architectural Historian,
North Dakota State Historic Preserva-
tion Office, 1980

Reports/References: "Site Leads Form" and "Potential
nominations files" in State Historic
Preservation Office/State Historical
Society of North Dakota

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1906)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure
"unknown - may be excellent"
Schweigert, 1980

Site Description: "Three story residence with ballroom
on the 3rd floor." The exterior nor
the interior have been changed since
their construction in 1906."
Schweigert, 1980

Significance:

An article on Mr. DeRemer, a prominent North Dakota architect who designed the state capitol building in Bismarck, can be found in the Grand Forks Herald, Silver Anniversary Edition of June 26, 1904. Mr. DeRemer constructed several houses which retain his name as the architect. The house may be significant for both its architecture and its association with Mr. DeRemer.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted to determine the site's exact condition and its possible significance. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

JOSEPH BELL DE REMER HOUSE - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Verbal Description: 610 Veits Avenue, Grand Forks

Investigator/Year: Lathrop, 1980

Report/Reference: Lathrop, Alan

1980 Curator, Northwest Architectural Archives, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, *Personal Communication*, November 17 & 20.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American, possibly 20th century

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Significance:

According to Mr. Lathrop, Joseph Bell DeRemer, a prominent North Dakota architect and architect of the North Dakota State Capitol in Bismarck, was listed on the Minnesota State Registration List of practicing architects as having lived at this address in 1940 and 1941.

An article on Mr. DeRemer can be found in the Grand Forks Herald, Silver Anniversary Edition of June 26, 1904.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office should be contacted to determine the site's condition and its significance in association with DeRemer. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

RED RIVER STEAMBOAT DOCKS - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ T151N R50W

Verbal Description: along the west bank of the Red River of the North, parallel to the Red River

Investigator/Year: Unknown

Reports/References: Site Inventory Card, State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of North Dakota

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (early settlement)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office of North Dakota should be contacted to determine if the site exists, condition, and its possible significance. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I. A letter of January 11, 1974, from Mr. Dan Rylance, Curator at the Chester Fritz Library, University of North Dakota to Mr. Walt Bailey, Historic Preservation Planner at the State Historical Society of North Dakota mentions the steamboat docks. Rylance mentions the following.

"A citizens group is seeking to establish a park in Grand Forks. The property is currently owned by the Burlington Northern Railroad. The site runs parallel to the Red River, directly south of St. Anne's Rest Home. The area originally contained the docks for all steamboat activity in the Grand Forks area. The site also includes a railway depot.

Although the committee is very recent in origin, it does have the support of the city park board, the Grand Forks Centennial Corporation, and the city council."

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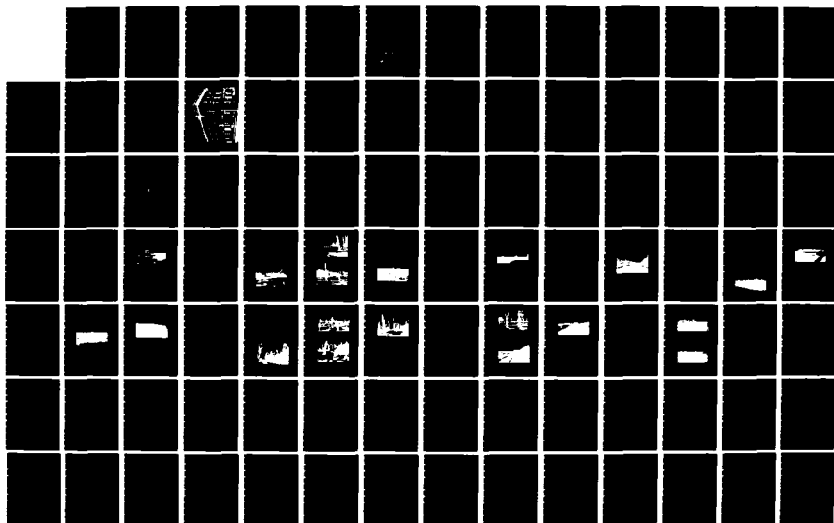
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE GRAND FORKS/EAST
GRAND FORKS URBAN (U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SERVICES
INC STILLWATER MN G J HUDAK 81 APR 81 DACW37-80-D-0045

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Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

RED RIVER STEAMBOAT LANDING - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 4 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment
Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, p. 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society of
North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1884)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Significance: The Regional Environmental Assessment Program has listed this site as having state-wide significance (REAP:1978:67).

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This steamboat landing should be preserved by the community based upon its determined significance. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

"RIVER TRAIL" OF RED RIVER TRAILS - Falconer and Grand
Forks Townships

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: From north to south in the study area the "River Trail", which went from Pembina to Georgetown (in Clay County at the confluence of the Buffalo River and Red River of the North), traversed the following:

(Falconer Township) T152N R50W:
Sections 20, NE corner of 29, forded
English Coulee in 28, 33

(Grand Forks Township) T151N R50W:
Sections 3, 10, 15, 22

Investigator/Year: R. R. Gilman, 1979

Reports/References: Gilman, Rhoda R., Carolyn Gilman,
and Deborah M. Stultz
1979 *The Red River Trails: Ox-
cart Routes Between St. Paul
and the Selkirk Settlement,
1820-1870*, Minnesota Histori-
cal Society, St. Paul, pp. x,
36, & 42.

Libby, Orin G.

n.d. Grand Forks County, un-
dated map, Miscellaneous
Folder, State Historical So-
ciety of North Dakota, Bis-
marck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (ca. 1832)

Present Site Condition: Destroyed; unable to relocate
original crossing at English
Coulee

Site Description:

"In 1832 when Robert Campbell traveled south from the Red River Settlement, he stated that no River Trail existed south of Pembina, but that his party 'followed the course of the river from point to point'. By 1836 a trail had come into being, for in that year a trader going north struck a well-defined path along the river. During the next year the Red River school teacher Peter Marrioch recorded a trip south over the route with a brigade of carts. The journey was punctuated by laborious crossings of the tributaries of the Red, each accom-

plished by constructing a temporary bridge. The landmarks on this trail were the loops or 'points' of the winding Red, many of which had names."

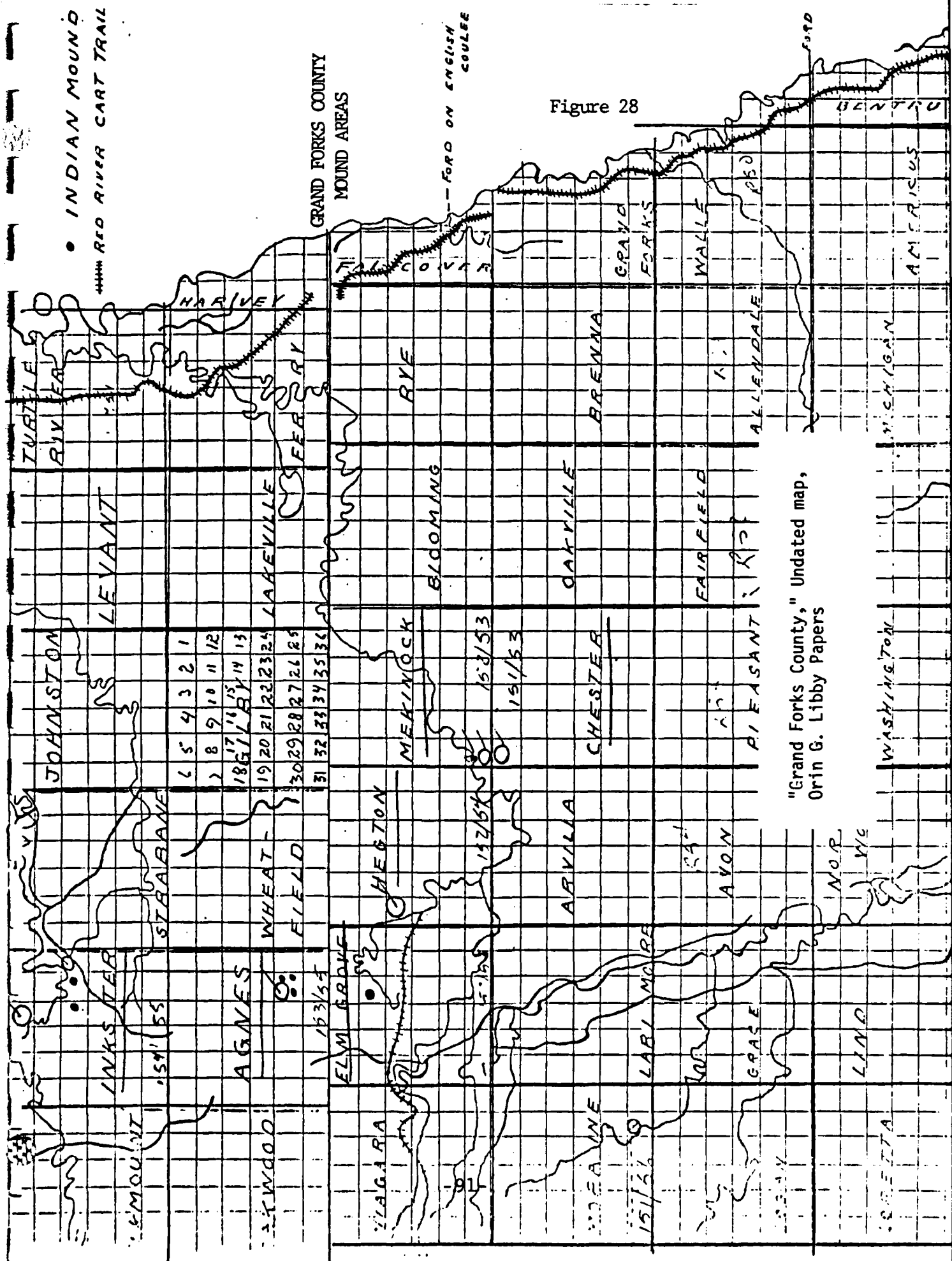
"After leaving Pembina experienced travelers hurried past the first two tributaries of the Red--the Park and Forest Rivers--because their waters were so heavily impregnated with salt they could not be used for cooking or drinking. Drawing south past the Turtle River, the cart trains reached English Coulee, a landmark near present Grand Forks. This dry ravine was then known as Tully's Creek for David Tully, the Red River blacksmith who met his death there about 1823. Soon after crossing Tully's Creek, the cart trains passed the Grand Forks, where the Red and Red Lake rivers meet."

"The River Trail re-emerged as a major route with the beginning of steamboat navigation on the Red in 1859. After regular postal service was inaugurated between Fort Abercrombie and St. Paul in 1859, mail was carried over the River Trail all the way to the Canadian settlements. In 1871...Russell Blakeley's Minnesota Stage Company received a contract to carry the mail to Winnepeg. Improvements were forthwith made in the road, bridges were built and the new stage route was opened in September, 1871." Gilman, p. 42.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

According to Figures 28 and 29, the Red River trail appears to have crossed English Coulee in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28. Although the trail is significant to the history of the Red River Valley, its crossing at the Coulee is not, in itself, significant. The Phase I field investigation showed no visible evidence of the trail in the Project Area. In addition, Red River trail crossings varied from year to year in the lowlands. As a result, there is probably not one location for the crossing, but a general vicinity for the crossing. Without visible evidence, it is impossible to locate precisely where the trail crossed the Coulee. Had there been visible evidence of the trail, we would have recommended its preservation. Without such evidence, we feel that further research and field work would yield no new information. Therefore, we recommend no further research, no additional field work and no mitigation by the Corps.

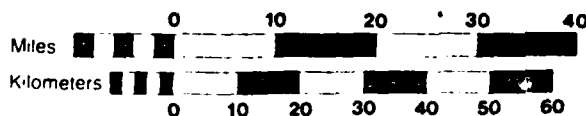
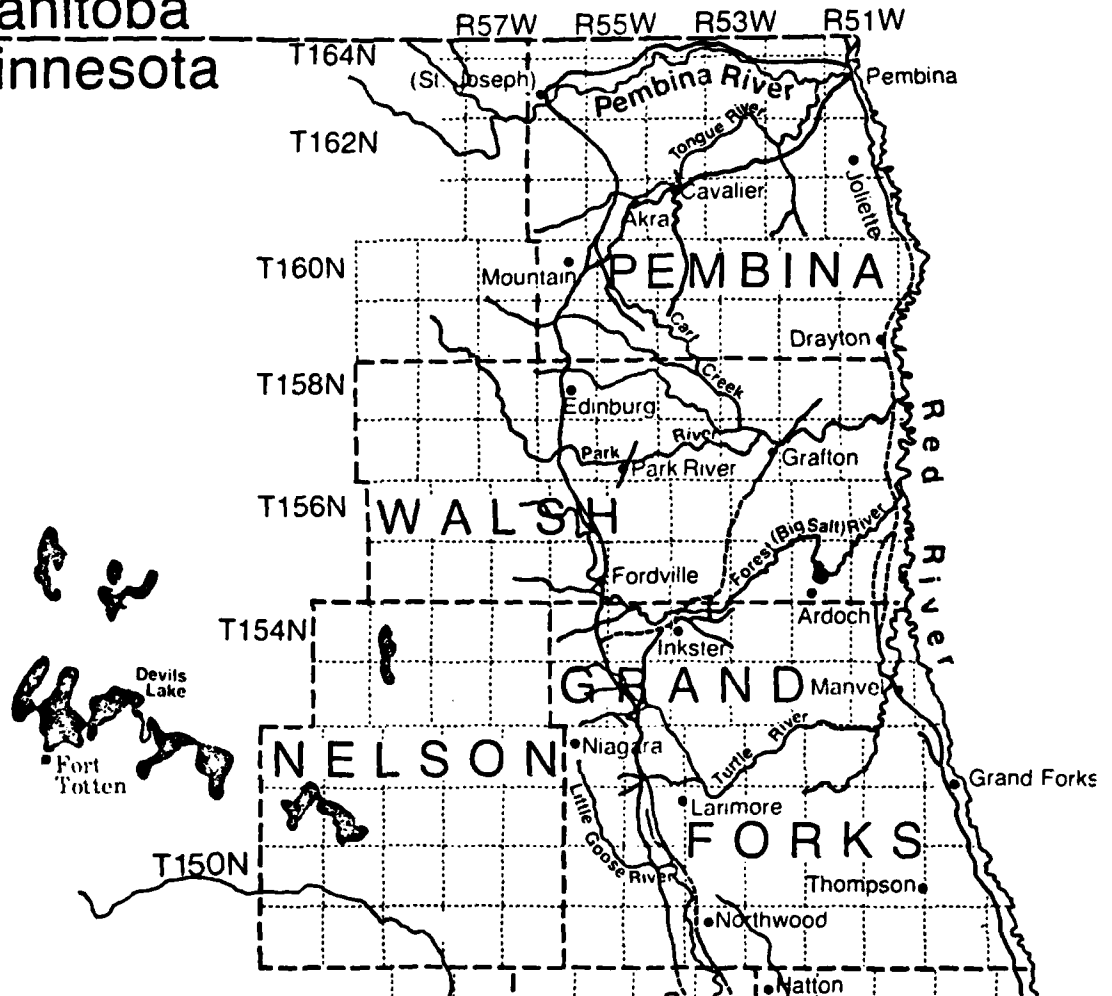
Remarks: Level III. See Figures 28 and 29.



"Grand Forks County," Undated map,
Orin G. Libby Papers

Figure 29

Manitoba
Minnesota



NORTH DAKOTA
TRAILS

Gilman, Rhoda R., Carolyn Gilman and Deborah M. Stultz, The Red River Trails, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, 1979, p.36.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

RURAL SCHOOL - Falconer Township (?)

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32 T152N R50W

Investigator/Year: Raab, 1976 (for N.D. SHPO)

Reports/References: Andreas, Alfred T.

1884 *Historical Atlas of Dakota*,
R. R. Donnelly and Sons,
Chicago.

Inventory Card File, State Historic
Preservation Office/State Historical
Society of North Dakota

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American - late 19th
century

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This area has now been developed commercially.

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing
Structure Supervisor should be contacted to deter-
if this site exists. According to the legal des-
cription, this site is not in the Project Area and
will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level II.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

32-GF-14 ST. ANNE'S GUEST HOME - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Block 40, Section 3 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: 813 Lewis Boulevard (Michael's Drive on 1927 map)

Investigators/Years: Connie Fukuda, 1978 and
Jackie Sluss, 1978 (N.D. SHPO)

Reports/References: Rylance, Dan
1974 Letter of January 11,
1974 to Mr. Walt Bailey,
Historic Preservation Plan-
ner, on file State Historic
Preservation Office/State
Historical Society of North
Dakota, Bismarck.

Standard Atlas, Grand Forks County,
North Dakota, 1927

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
and Data Base, State Historic
Preservation Office/State His-
torical Society of North Dako-
ta, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1907-08
and 1913)

Present Site Condition: Excellent

Site Description:

"Complex of original and new buildings. Contains 2 large renaissance revival buildings, root cellar, power plant (all original) caretakers residence and cafeteria (new). Main buildings face river from well-kept grounds." Base data from North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, 1978.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The structures are currently standing and being well preserved. The State Historic Preservation Office recommended nomination to the State and National Registers in July, 1978. It has not been nominated. This site is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. The Base Data Form in the State Historic Preservation Office contains the following additional information: The building is 3½ stories high, with a

foundation of sandstone, brick walls, and hip roof. Pilasters adorn the interior walls. Two outbuildings are of the same era and built of matching materials.

The building was originally a hospital and is now a rest home owned by the Sisters of Saint Francis.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment
Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, p. 68.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1909)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "Romanesque style church of pressed brick trimmed with granite." (REAP: 1978:68)

Significance: The Regional Environmental Assessment Program has listed this site as having statewide significance. (REAP:1978:68)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This church is being preserved by the community it serves. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. Father William Sherman, Pastor of St. Michael's Church can be reached at St. Michael's Church, 520 North 6th Street, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201.

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

GRAND FORKS

SECURITY BUILDING - City of Grand Forks

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 3 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment
Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, p. 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society
of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1890s)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure

Site Description: "Large five-story brick building"
(REAP:1978:67)

Significance: The Security Building has been assigned a "local" significance according to the Regional Environmental Assessment Program. (REAP:1978:67)

Evaluation and Recommendations:

An attempt should be made to preserve this structure within the community. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level II.

32-GF-18 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE - City of Grand Forks

National Register of Historic Places

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 3 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: 102 North Fourth Street
Grand Forks, North Dakota (Figure 30)

Investigator/Year: Tweton, 1978 (REAP)

Reports/References: Regional Environmental Assessment
Program (REAP)

1978 *Known Historic Site Survey of 32 Eastern North Dakota Counties*, in State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck, North Dakota, p. 67.

Cultural Resource Inventory Card,
State Historic Preservation Office/State Historical Society
of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (1906)

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure (Figure 31)

Site Description:

The United States Federal Building, originally the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, was completed in 1906, and was designed during the tenure of James Knox Taylor as Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The building occupies the northern corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue North, which like all the original streets in Grand Forks were platted in alignment with the Red River of the North, and so are 45° off the cardinal directions.

The building is three stories above grade over a full basement, and has a flat parapeted roof. The principal facade has five bays and measures 98' along Fourth Street. Originally the First Avenue facade had three bays and extended 51'. On the rear facade there was a 15' deep extension to the central three bays, reverberating the pavilion on the principal facade. A 1937 addition extended the northwest and southeast facades now measure 120', 4". In 1964 a small three story enclosed fire escape was constructed on the northwest side of the building.

The building is faced with cream yellow brick and cut limestone; the basement is sheathed in granite ashlar. The building is constructed of wall bearing masonry with reinforced concrete beams and floor slabs. The roof is built-up composite roofing.

The building is composed of three horizontal zones. The first story walls surmounting the limestone sill course are rusticated in alternating bands of brick and stone and form a visual basement. The second zone is articulated by the second and third story windows and is emphasized by the colossal pilasters of the pavilion on the principal facade. The third zone is defined by the projecting cornice and balustraded parapet. The entablature of the building incorporates Doric and Tuscan elements. The Tuscan blank frieze is surmounted by a Doric cornice with mutules. The cornice is surmounted by a balustraded parapet, composed of alternating balusters and piers with raised panels, which continues vertically the pattern of alternating solids and voids.

The principal (Fourth Street) facade has a three bay central pavilion. The central entrance projects slightly beyond the pavilion. On the first story, the fenestration is composed of pairs of double-hung one over one sash windows in segmentally arched openings with cut stone quoins and projecting faceted keystones. The first and second stories are separated by a stone cornice surmounted by a projecting stone sill course. Surmounting the sill course is a stone belt course. The window enframements begin immediately above the cornice. The belt and sill courses project to form compound plinth blocks for the window's architrave. The windows contain a pair of one over one double-hung sash units, and are surmounted by a transom of bronze anodized aluminum which replaces the original two light transoms. The window architrave is surmounted by a frieze and cornice.

The third story apertures are glazed with paired small one over one double-hung sash windows. The window enframements abut the entablature of the building.

The central pavilion is defined by compound projections on the first story, one of which becomes the base of the two story engaged unfluted brick Tuscan pilasters defining the bays on the second and third stories. The central entrance bay is marked by a staircase flanked by plinths with

raised panels. Cast iron post lamps formerly surmounted the plinths. The modern door with a four light ransom is enframed by heavily rusticated projecting piers. The segmentally arched doorway is surmounted by festoons and an elaborately molded keystone. Fluted and scrolled consoles support the cornice which is surmounted by an audience balcony with a balustrade matching the parapet. In the central bay, the building's frieze is inscribed "Federal Building". The parapet has a large manteled and festooned cartouche the width of the bay, completing the vertical axis and ornamental articulation of the central entrance bay. A flagpole formerly rose behind the cartouche.

The original First Street (southeast) facade contains three bays identical to the outer ones of the principal facade, with the exception of the middle first story aperture. It contains a staircase leading to a double door with four vertical transom lights. The scrolled keystone and festoon reverberate those over the main entrance. Except for a slight change in brick color, the four bays added in 1937 are identical to the original. The addition has a light well; a railing with paired colonettes with finials sets off the basement from the sidewalk. On the first story is a small window between the two southernmost bays of the addition. At the eastern end of the facade is a setback. Here the architectural ornament becomes greatly simplified; the rustication ends; the second story sill and belt courses terminate; only a suggestion of the building's architrave and cornice continue; the frieze is brick; the balustraded parapet terminates -- it is brick with limestone coping.

The original northwest facade was identical to the southeast facade, except for the absence of an entrance. The northwest facade of the 1937 addition was identical to the southeast facade, except for the first story which functioned as a loading dock. The four simple square apertures were covered by a marquee suspended from five rods. As a result of the 1967 addition, the two northernmost bays of the northwest facade are now no longer visible on all three stories. On the first story the visible bays are bricked up half way and set with louvres above. On the second story, paterae from the marquee rods remain on the belt courses.

The rear elevation faces a public alley. The two outer bays correspond to those of the principal facade, but are completely without ornamentation. The center three bays contain recessed windows with pairs of flat-arched one over one double-hung sash units.

Because the building no longer functions as a post office, the present interior bears little resemblance to the original. The lobby once extended across the ground floor of the Fourth Street side of the building, turning right at the First Avenue auxiliary entrance leading to the stair and public elevator. The 1937 extension creates a light court in conjunction with the original northwest facade. A skylight beneath this court once provided light for the postal workroom. The courtroom and related offices occupied the second story and other Federal agencies the third. Recent remodeling has eliminated most original interior detailing and replaced the wood window sash with bronze anodized aluminum and bronze tinted glass. (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form)

Significance:

The Federal Building reflects James Knox Taylor's mannered use of the classical vocabulary to create an imposing architectural statement of the Federal Government's presence in Grand Forks. Taylor used the classical vocabulary to create a building of undulating textures that is nonetheless in repose. Because few of the older buildings in the central business district have survived unmodified, the Federal Building stands as an unusual example in Grand Forks of a monumental structure essentially unaltered. The building has become a landmark in Grand Forks both as the site of Federal activity for over 60 years and as the architectural inspiration for an enclave of Classical Revival buildings. The Central High School across Fourth Street and the City Hall diagonally to the northwest conform in both style and material to the earlier Federal Building. Thus, the building today stands as a visual focus as well as historic antecedent for this part of the city. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level III. Also known as Federal Building (see Site Inventory Card, State Historic Preservation Office, State Historical Society of North Dakota).

Figure 30

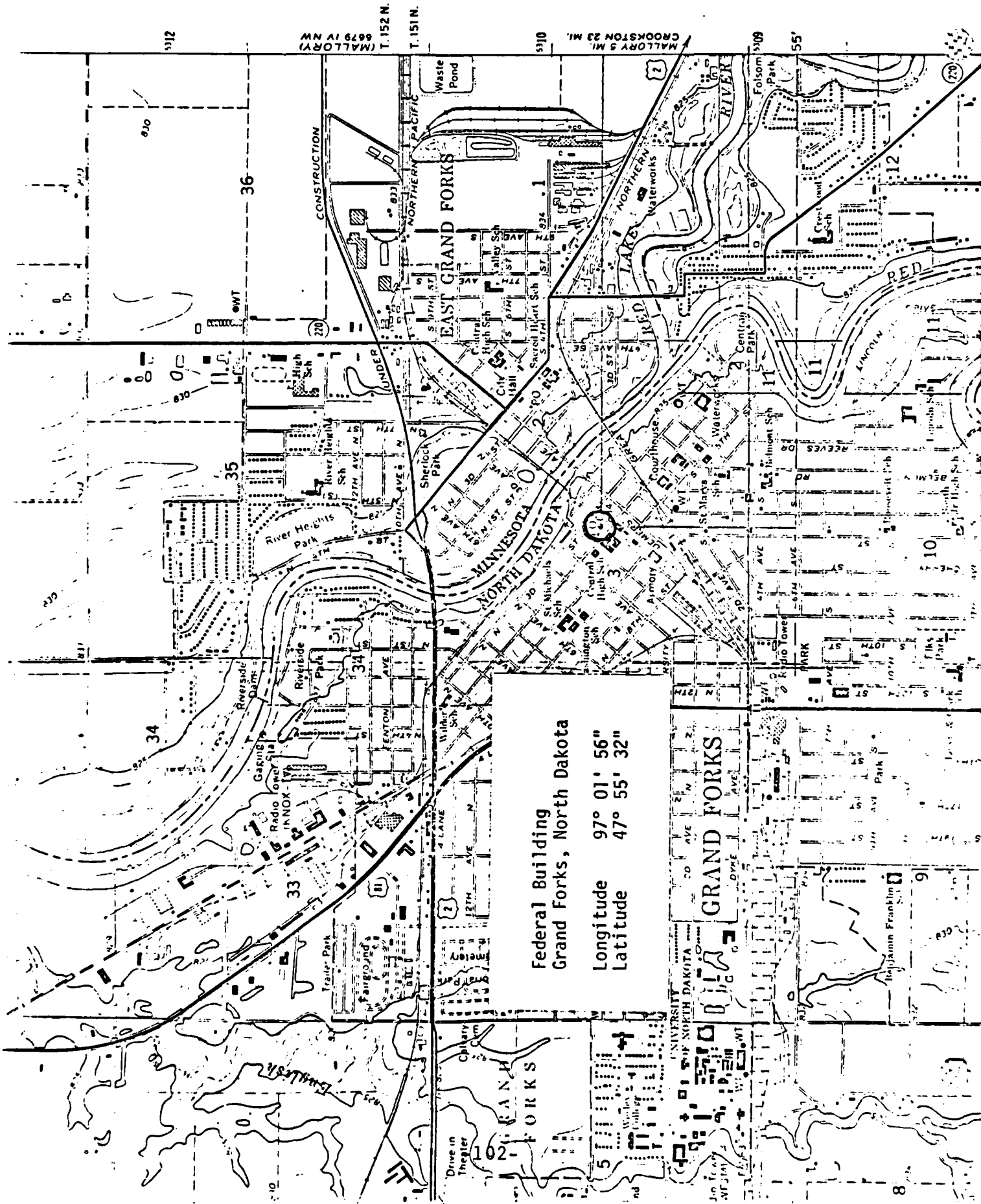
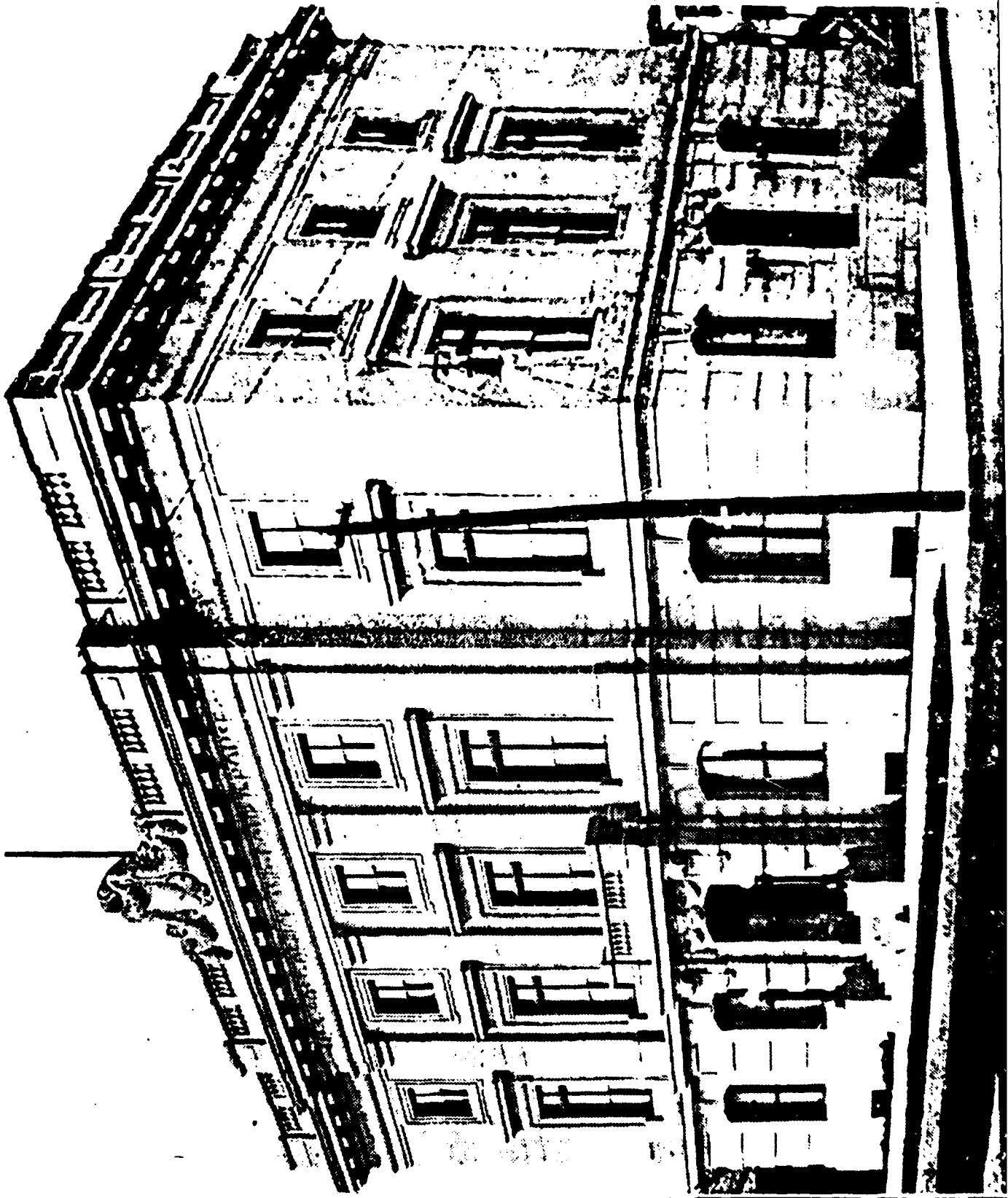


Figure 31



Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

21-PL-12 Unnamed Mound

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: E½ SW¼ Section 7 T151N R49W

Verbal Description: three miles southeast of East Grand Forks (Figure 32)

Investigators/Years: Lloyd A. Wilford, 1939, 1945
M. Budak, M. Graves, 1978

Reports/References: Budak, M. and M. Graves
1978 *Statewide Archaeological Survey*, State Historic Preservation Office Archaeology Files, Minnesota Historical Society.

Lewis, T. H.
n.d. *Notebook No. 9*, page 24 is on file in the Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Winchell, N. H.
1911 *The Aborigines of Minnesota*, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul.

Cultural Affiliation: Prehistoric

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description:

"The mound described by Winchell, page 362, as in the SE½ of the SW¼ Section 7, T. 151-49, is 3 miles SE of East Grand Forks, along the road running diagonally to the SE nearest the Red Lake River on the south side of the river. This mound is actually on the south end of this 40 where it is partly in section 7 and part in section 18." (Wilford, 1939)

"Mound is 3 miles SE of East Grand Forks was reported in my memo of 1939 as being on a section line. Since then a road has been constructed on this line, and the mound buried beneath so even the owner can no longer give the exact location of the mound." (Wilford, 1945)

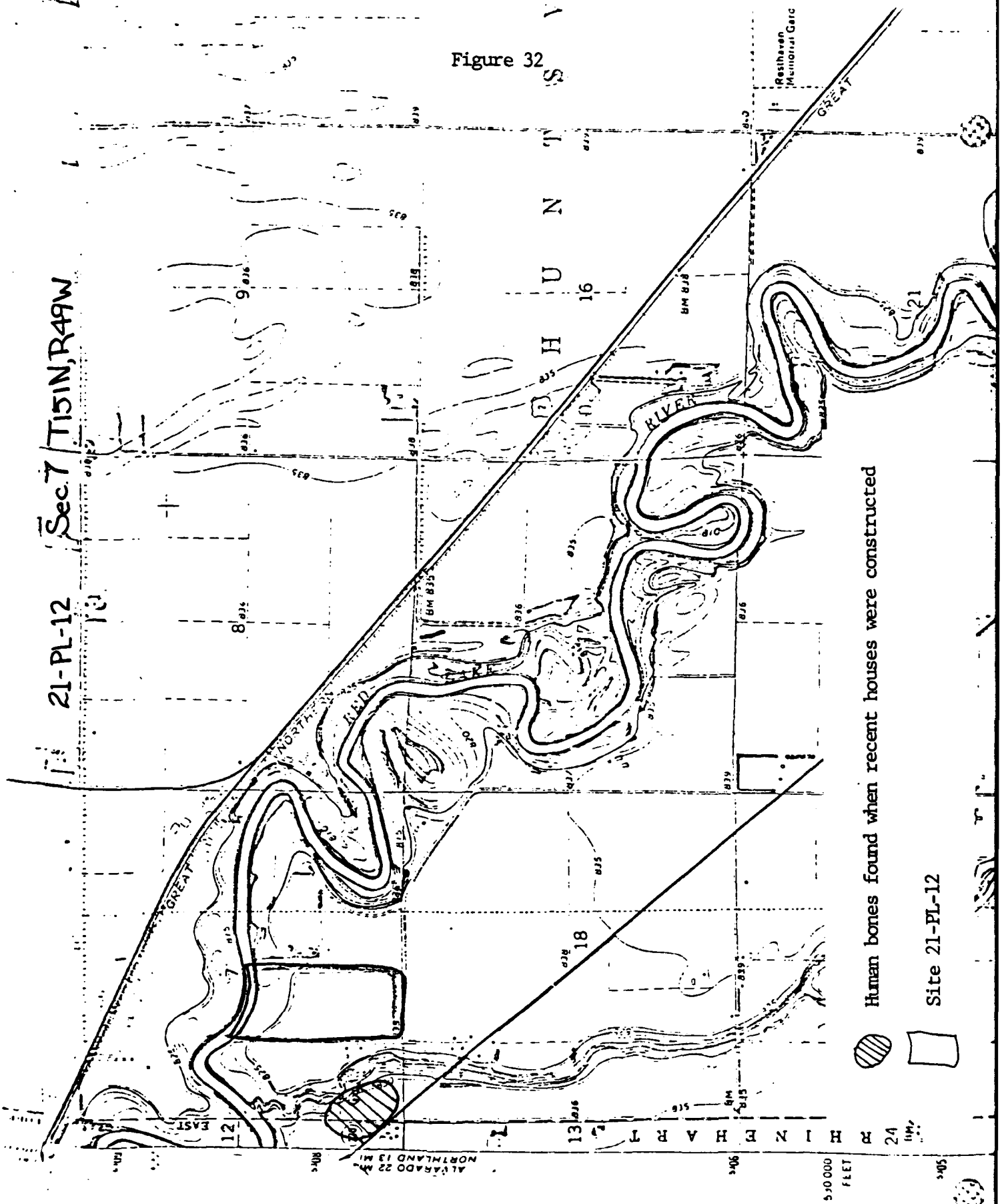
Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site was visually inspected by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office state-wide archaeology survey in 1978, however, no mound was lo-

cated. Informants stated that bones had been found during construction. According to Wilford (1945) this site has been destroyed and required no further investigation. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level II.

Figure 32



Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

DRISCOLL SITE - Huntsville Township

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: NW¼ SE¼ Section 16 T151N R49W

Investigator/Year: David W. Nystuen, 1973

Reports/References: Nystuen, David W.
1973 *Minnesota Trunk Highway
Reconnaissance Survey: An-
nual Report, 1972*; Minnesota
Department of Highways and
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul (Project #6001).

Minnesota Historical Society
Field Forms, Highway Ar-
chaeology Files, Historic
Fort Snelling.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (post 1900?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: "The Driscoll Site, also dates to re-
cent times."

Nystuen, 1973, page 14.

Evluation and Recommendations:

"This rubble from a 20th century house has no sig-
nificance." Nystuen, 1973, page 14. This site is
not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. This site lies in the projected right-of-
way of Trunk Highway #2 as of 1972. There is a pos-
sibility that construction of Highway #2 has destroy-
this site. Because the Nystuen report was done 9
years ago, the Corps should reevaluate this site if
they conduct a future project in this area.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

JOHN GRIGGS HOMESTEAD CABIN - East Grand Forks Township

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Lots 1-5, Block 6, Grand Forks East Addition to East Grand Forks at the SW corner of De Mers and South Third Sts. where the Minnesota National Bank now stands.

Investigator/Year: Elsie Danielson, 1941

Reports/References: Minnesota Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Office, Historic Site Survey Files.

Mr. Stuart Griggs, 416 So. Third St., East Grand Forks, son of John Griggs, interviewed 10-08-41.

The Weekly Record
1939 East Grand Forks, Minnesota, Industrial Section, page 1, columns 2 & 3.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1873)

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Evaluation and Recommendations:

This was the past site of John Griggs' homestead which was destroyed during the construction of the Minnesota National Bank. It is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

NASH CABIN - Rhinehart Township

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: The Nash farm was located on the banks of Red Lake River at the entrance to East Grand Forks.

Investigator/Year: Elsie Danielson, 1941

Reports/References: Alden, Ogle and Company
1889 *Album of Biography of the Famous Valley of the Red River of the North and the Park Regions*, Chicago, p. 224.

Griggs, Stuart
1941 416 So. Third Street, East Grand Forks, interviewed October 8.

Maps of East Grand Forks and Polk County.

Minnesota Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office Historic Site Survey Files.

Neighbors of Mrs. Ashley, she being absent from home, interviewed October 8, 1941.

The Weekly Record
1939 East Grand Forks, pages 1, 8, columns 1 & 3.

Trygg, J. William
1967 *Composite Map of the United States Land Surveyors' Original Plats and Field Notes*, Minnesota Series, Sheet 20, Ely, Minnesota.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic

Present Site Condition: Destroyed

Site Description:

Faces the Great Northern Railroad and U.S.H. No. 2, a few feet to the south of the railroad crossing and the highway, a few rods southeast of the City Water Plant and west of the American Beet & Sugar Plant where the S. H. Ashley residence, 1005 State Road E. G. now stands.

Significance:

"Mr. W. C. Nash is said to be the founder of East Grand Forks as he was the first white man to build a home there in 1869 and the village at first called Nashville began to develop in 1871 around his home when he was permanently located here. The first P.O. of E.G.F. was located at Nashville.

In his home the first term of school was taught by Carrie Griggs in 1876 and Mr. Nash was one of the first school board. The old cabin was for many years a pioneer land mark. It was used as kitchen in the farm home for some time and was later torn down when the house was remodeled. Mr. Nash died here February 3, 1917.

Mrs. Josephine Ashley now owns and resides on this historical site." Historic Site Form, Danielson, 1941.

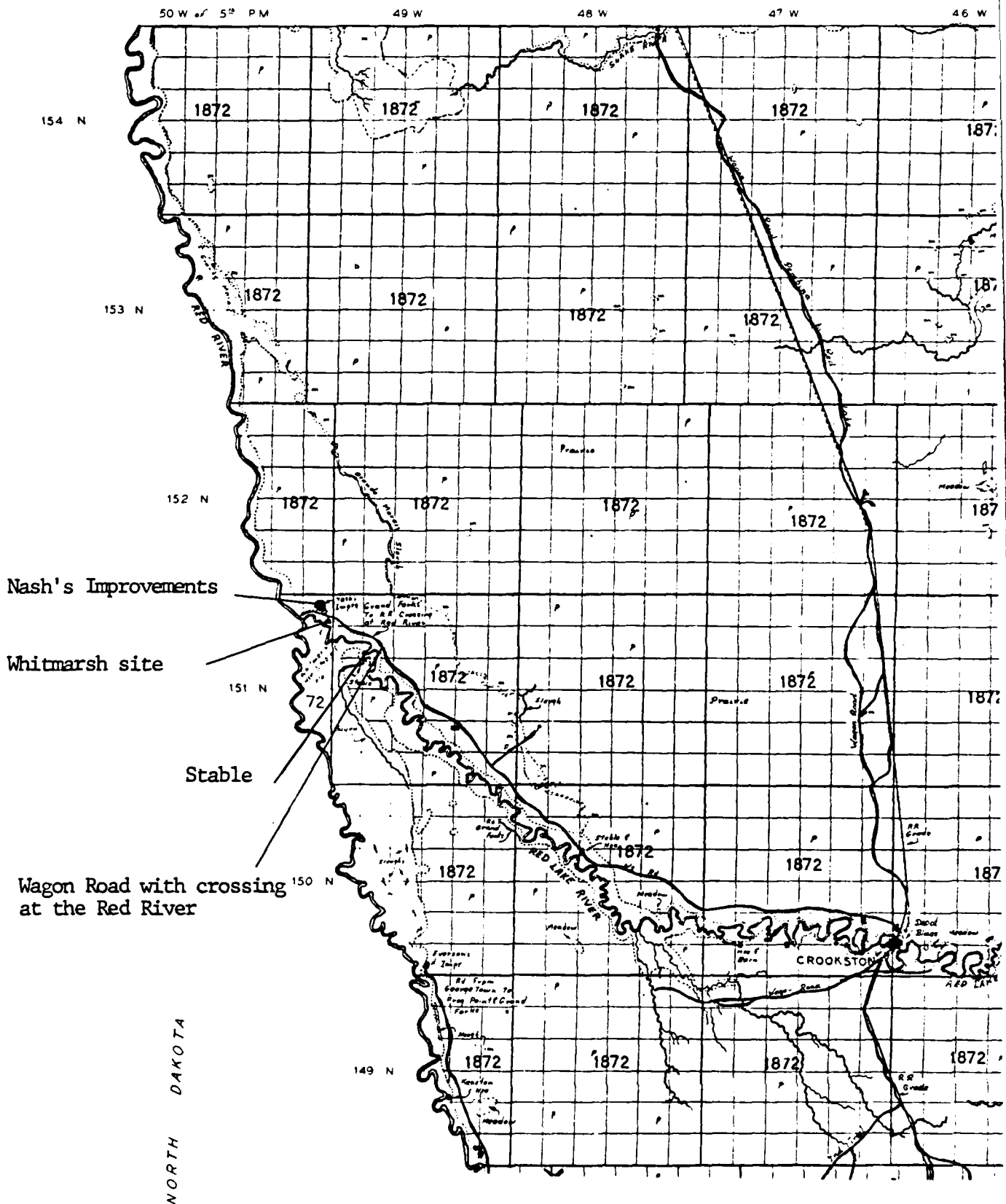
Evaluation and Recommendations:

This site has been destroyed.

Remarks:

Level I. The Trygg map, Sheet 20, Minnesota Series, shows Nash's improvements in N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 1 T151N R50W, north of the Red Lake River (see Figure 33).

Figure 33



Trygg, J. W., Composite Maps of the Original General Land Survey
Plats and Notes, Ely, Minnesota, 1964, Sheet No. 20.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: Section 2 T151N R50W

Verbal Description: This bridge spans the Red River of the North between Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota.

Investigators/Years: Unknown

Reports/References: Grand Forks Herald
1974 in Minnesota Historical
Society/State Historic Pre-
servation Office, Polk County
File.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American

Present Site Condition: Standing Structure, tracks have
been removed

Site Description: This bridge is the turntable style
railroad bridge (single track) with
a steel trestle.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office Standing
Structure Site Survey Supervisor should be contact-
ed in North Dakota and Minnesota to determine the
present condition of the bridge and its possible
significance to both states. It is not in the Pro-
ject Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks: Level I.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

"THE PLANTATION" - Grand Forks Township

Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34 T152N R50W

Verbal Description: at the 810' contour on east side
of Red River of the North at River-
side Dam (see Figure 35)

Reports/References: Brock and Company
1930 *Standard Atlas of Polk
County, Minnesota.*

Keller, Jerry
1980 Water and Light Depart-
ment, East Grand Forks, Min-
nesota, *Personal Communica-
tion*, November 20.

Mack, David
1980 City Clerk, East Grand
Forks, Minnesota, *Personal
Communication*, November 20.

Minnesota Historical Society
Sanborn Insurance Maps,
East Grand Forks, Minnesota,
for 1882, 1897, 1904, 1909,
1914, 1926, Map Room.

Northwest Publishing Company
1902 *Plat Book of Polk County,*
Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Webb Publishing Company
1915 *Atlas and Farmers Direc-
tory for Polk County, St.*
Paul.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (ca. 1915-1930)

Present Site Condition: foundations, no standing struc-
tures remain

Site Description:

The site contains a house cellar hole, evidences
of fire, trash in the cellar, rubble and trash
everywhere, a felled chimney and two standing
chimneys; a slab stone with the name "DeRemer" on
the face, granite stone with drill holes along the
sides (possibly part of a family plot).

At the entrance road leading to the site from the
east are two fluted cement columns (felled) with
Doric capitals. The entrance stairway to the house
also contains fluted iron posts approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '
high which are cement filled along with wrought
iron work.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

As Figure 4 indicates, this site has a high probability of being impacted by the proposed alterations to Levee A. Although the house is gone, the site contains foundations and scattered stones which may or may not be a family plot or rubble from other buildings which once stood on the site.

We therefore recommend additional research to attempt to determine historic significance, including a reconstruction of past ownership in the Polk County courthouse in Crookston. Tax records, deeds, and newspapers should be consulted as well as local informants and the Polk County Historical Society. In addition, we recommend a Phase I field reconnaissance of the property by a professional archaeologist accompanied by a historian/architectural historian. (A Phase I investigation should settle the question of a possible cemetery and may yield historical artifacts useful to determining the site's historical significance. Cost estimates on further work appears in Appendix B of this report.)

We found no explanation for the presence of the DeRemer stone on the property. It does not appear to be a gravestone, but it may have been a building stone from a demolished building. If so, it may have been moved from a previous location in the Study Area to its present location. We found no evidence that Joseph Bell DeRemer had ever lived in East Grand Forks.

Remarks:

Level II. A telephone call on November 20, 1980 to Dr. David Mack, City Clerk for East Grand Forks, and Mr. Jerry Keller at the Water and Light Department, City of East Grand Forks yielded the following information:

This property belonged to Mr. D. J. ("Johnnie") McDonald. It was known locally as "The Plantation" in the 1940s. Mr. McDonald owned the States Theatre in East Grand Forks in the 1940s. This theatre burned down in 1950. Mr. McDonald had a zoo under the DeMers Avenue bridge. During the winter he kept the animals, bears and monkeys, on "The Plantation" where there were barns and feed houses for the animals. He kept several fine horses there, too. Mr. McDonald also had a caliope. Mr. Keller never saw the house. It was outside the city limits. (This information was confirmed by examining Sanborn Insurance maps of East Grand Forks from 1892 through 1926.) The house burned down long ago.

Neither informant recalls the name "DeRemer" as a family living in town. Neither could explain the presence of the DeRemer stone found on the property, nor could they recall burials or a family plot on the property.

On November 19, 1980, the plat books of Polk County, Grand Forks Township were consulted for information on ownership. The 1902 and 1915 plats showed no McDonald family at this legal description. However, the 1930 plat book showed "McDonald" on that property. It appears that McDonald purchased the property between 1951 and 1930. The 1902 and 1915 plat books do not show a house structure where the foundations are now located.

There are no relatives of D. J. McDonald now living in town.

The 1902 and 1915 plat books indicate that this property was owned by an "O.J.". This name does not appear in the Polk County histories which were consulted. There are two possible explanations: 1) An Iver M. Johnson appears on the 1902 and 1915 plat maps as the owner of property west of the Plantation site near the river in Section 24. "O.J." could be Iver Johnson's wife or a son or daughter; 2) given the history of East Grand Forks, the house whose foundations remain may have been a bordello. This is suggested by the general lay-out of the property and the fluted columns (which suggest either an owner of pretensions or of means). Such an owner and enterprise would have been carefully excluded from such county histories as were written at the turn of the century.

Photographs of the Plantation taken during the wind-shield survey of the levees in East Grand Forks are Plate Numbers 53-57. A sketch map of the site (not to scale) is reproduced as Figure 34. The site location is plotted on a U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map as Figure 35. (See pages 146 and 147)

Figure 34

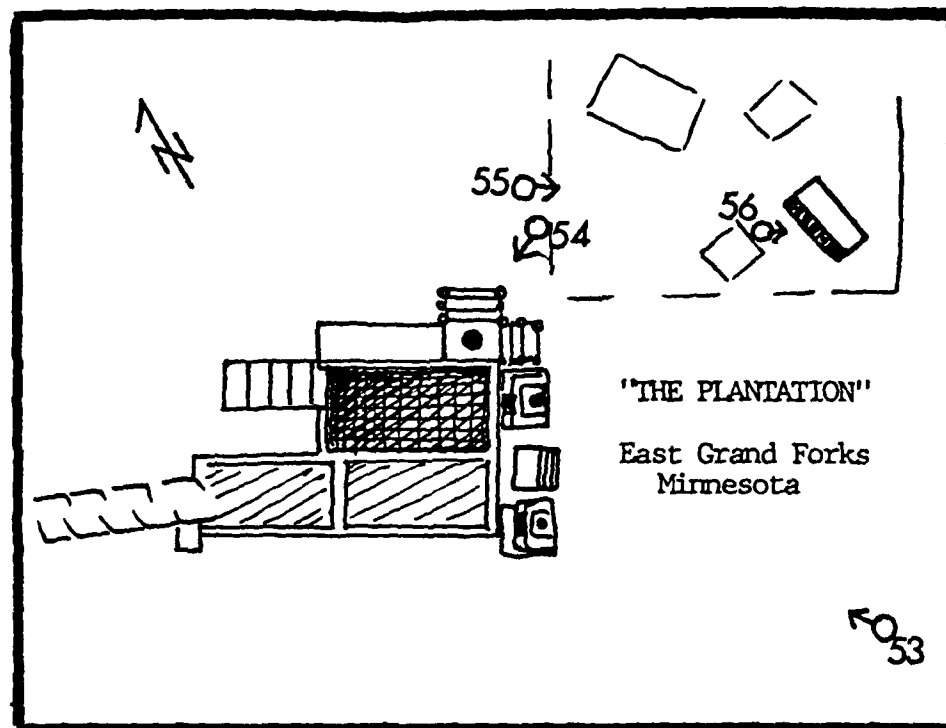
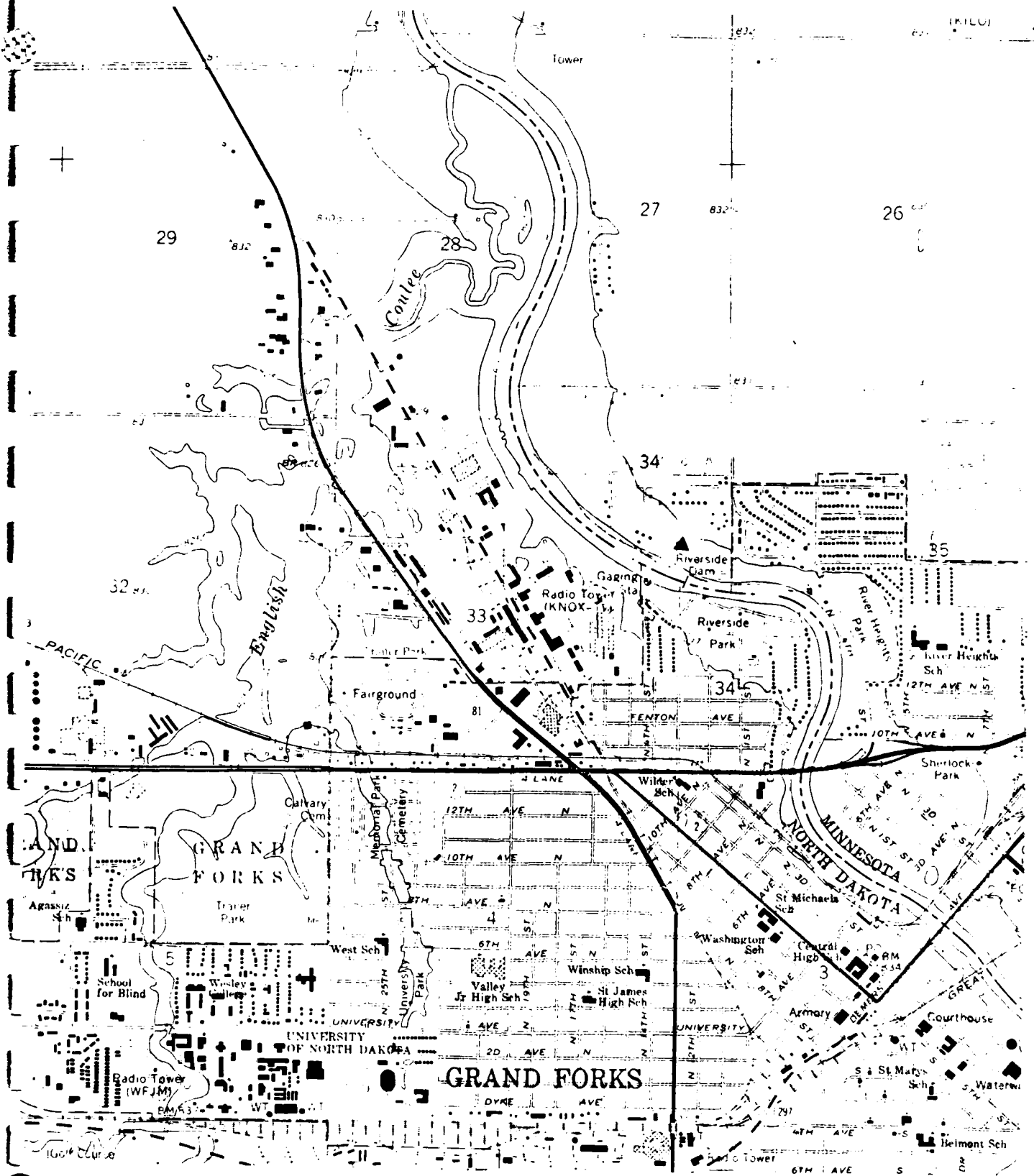


Figure 35



▲ Location of the Plantation site

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

THORSON SITE - Huntsville Township

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33 T151N R49W

Investigator/Year: David W. Nystuen, 1973

Reports/References: Nystuen, David W.

1973 *Minnesota Trunk Highway
Reconnaissance Survey: An-
nual Report, 1972*; Minnesota
Department of Highways and
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul (Project #6001).

Minnesota Historical Society
Field Forms, Highway Ar-
chaeology Files, Historic
Fort Snelling.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (post 1900?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: "The Thorson Site is the remnants of
a 20th century house."
Nystuen, 1973, page 14.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

"It has no significance and requires no further
consideration". Nystuen, 1973, page 14. This site
is not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. This site lies in projected right-of-way
of Trunk Highway #2 as of 1972. There is a possibi-
lity that construction of Highway #2 has destroyed
this site. Because the Nystuen report was done 9
years ago, the Corps should reevaluate this site if
they conduct a future project in this area.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

TOWN HALL SITE - Huntsville Township

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: N½ Section 22 T151N R49W

Investigator/Year: David W. Nystuen, 1973

Reports/References: Nystuen, David W.

1973 *Minnesota Trunk Highway
Reconnaissance Survey: An-
nual Report, 1972*, Minnesota
Department of Highways and
Minnesota Historical Society,
St. Paul (Project #6001).

Minnesota Historical Society
Field Forms, Highway Ar-
chaeology Files, Historic
Fort Snelling.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (post 1850?)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: "The Town Hall Site, as with the others
lies within the projected right-of-way
of Highway #2".

Nystuen, 1973, page 14.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

"It has no significance and will require no further
action." Nystuen, 1973, page 14. This site is not
in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level II. This site lies in projected rights-of-
way of Trunk Highway #2 as of 1972. There is a pos-
sibility that construction of Highway #2 has des-
troyed this site. Because the Nystuen report was
done 9 years ago, the Corps should reevaluate this
site if they conduct a future project in this area.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

STABLE - Huntsville Township

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: on the section line where Sections
7, 8, 17 and 18 meet, T151N R49W

Investigators/Years: Surveyors' Original Plats and Notes,
1872

Report/Reference: Trygg, J. William
1967 *Composite Map of United
States Surveyors' Original
Plats and Field Notes, Min-
nesota Series, Sheet 20, Ely,
Minnesota.*

Cultural Affiliation: Historic (early settlement)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: According to the Trygg maps, a stable
was located on the south side of the
Red Lake River in 1872. No further in-
formation was found.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office should be
contacted to determine if the site exists, its con-
dition and its possible significance. This site is
not in the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I. See Figure 33. This site was located dur-
ing the literature search and Trygg is the only
source.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

WAGON ROAD AND RED RIVER CROSSING - City of Grand Forks
and Huntville Town-
ship

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2 T151N R50W and Section
1; Sections 36, 26, 22, 21, 17, 16,
8, 7, 6, of T151N R49W (continuing
eastward) Figure 33

Verbal Description: along the north side of Red Lake
River crossing the Red River of the
North in Section 2 T151N R50W

Investigators/Years: Surveyors' original plats and field
notes, 1872

Report/Reference: Trygg, J. William
1967 *Composite Map of United
States Surveyors' Original
Plats and Field Notes, Min-
nesota Series, Sheet 20, Ely,
Minnesota.*

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (Early
settlement)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: On the Trygg maps, based on 1872 ori-
ginal land survey, this wagon road
went between Crookston, Minnesota and
the Red River of the North, and follow-
ed along the north side of the Red Lake
River.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office should be
contacted to determine if any portion of the wagon
road has been identified, its condition, and pos-
sible historic significance. This site is not in
the Project Area and will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I. See Figure 33. This site was located dur-
ing the literature search and Trygg is the only
source.

Polk County, Minnesota

EAST GRAND FORKS

WHITMARSH HOUSE, STABLE AND FIELD - City of East Grand
Forks

Mallory Quadrangle

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 1 T151N R50W

Investigator/Year: Surveyors' original plats and field
notes, 1872

Report/Reference: Trygg, J. William
1967 *Composite Map of United
States Surveyors' Original
Plats and Field Notes, Min-
nesota Series, Sheet 20, Ely,
Minnesota.*

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Euro-American (early
settlement)

Present Site Condition: Unknown

Site Description: A house, stable and field were locat-
ed here in 1872, south of the trail
from Crookston to the Red River; one
mile east and north of the confluence
of Red Lake River and the Red River.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The State Historic Preservation Office should be
contacted to determine if Whitmarsh Site exists,
its present condition and possible historic signi-
ficance. This site is not in the Project Area and
will not be impacted.

Remarks:

Level I. See Figure 33. This site was located dur-
ing the literature search and Trygg is the only
source.

VI. FIELD METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY RESULTS

A. Field Methodology

1. Grand Forks, North Dakota Project Area

The field work has been conducted according to the "definitions" presented in the Scope of Work (see Appendix A):

3.05 "Phase I cultural resources survey" is defined as an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present and their relationship to project features. A Phase I cultural resources survey will result in data adequate to assess the general nature of the sites present; a recommendation for additional testing of these resources which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor, may provide important cultural and scientific information; and detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II testing.

The archaeological survey was a reconnaissance level field investigation of English Coulee and its two (2) major tributaries. The field work was accomplished employing visual, surface, and subsurface testing techniques as were determined necessary by the investigating archaeologist, as set forth in the Scope of Work (Appendix A, Section 4.00 - subsection 4.02). The field work was conducted with a two to three person field crew on October 15-19, 1980 and October 27-28, 1980. Standard archaeological field equipment and a four-wheel drive vehicle were employed. An analysis of the current physical condition of the coulee and its immediate surroundings in relationship to maps of the Project Area from 1918, 1938, 1963, 1980 government issue maps and 1980 city maps which combine geographical, civil, and cadastral elements and boundaries was conducted as part of the pedestrian survey and as an aid to selecting potential archaeologically important areas.

Archaeological techniques and methods used for this pedestrian survey to identify and locate previously unknown cultural resources (prehistoric, proto-historic, and historic) were as follows:

a. Surface Examination

1. Traditional pedestrian survey or surface collection employed wherever adequately exposed surface areas or vertical stratigraphy exist. Erosional cuts, bare ground, shorelines and banks, cut faces and disturbed areas were carefully examined for the presence of cultural materials and/or archaeological features. This locational technique is adequate only in areas which exhibit the above characteristics.

Varying surface transect intervals employed as dictated by the available exposed soils present on a tract-to-tract basis and as determined necessary by the investigating archaeologist. Intervals vary between fifteen (15) and twenty (20) meters under normal survey conditions. In areas of extremely high potential, more stringent intervals may be employed. In areas with extensively disturbed soils or where physical obstacles are present, deviation from the above intervals may be unavoidable. Visual examination alone may be sufficient where there has been past soil disturbance. In areas where natural or the possibility of partially intact cultural resources, subsoil testing in the form of shovel tests and, if warranted, formal test excavations were implemented as described below.

b. Subsurface Testing

1. In areas lacking exposed or disturbed soils, inventory data was collected through the use of shovel testing. These tests were designed to vary among fifteen (15), thirty (30), and fifty (50) meter intervals.

2. Shovel testing is a technique which employs small excavation units approximately 35 to 45 centimeters in diameter. These units are excavated to a depth sufficient to allow examination of the soils below the modern plow zone or surface humus layer. Notations of the geologic materials content are noted. Following the notation of stratigraphy and careful examination of the contents (via $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen), all shovel tests are immediately back-filled.

3. Formal test units are normally employed where shovel tests produced positive cultural resource results. They are generally more carefully excavated with control being of paramount importance in the documenting of artifact/feature provenience. Like the shovel testing, these units are excavated to a depth sufficient to allow examination of the soils below the modern plow zone or surface humus layer. Notations of the geologic materials content are noted. Following the notation of stratigraphy and careful examination of the contents (via $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen) and usually excavated and screened by horizontal levels, all formal test units are immediately back-filled.

4. Hand soil probes were employed to detect strata which may contain cultural material, to verify continuing soil stratigraphy or confirm disturbed soils, and to detect possible buried soil horizons which might contain cultural bearing soils.

c. Archaeological Potentiality

The tracts inventoried during the course of this investigation were selected from each designated stratum. During selection,

a preliminary and superficial analysis of the possible archaeological potential of each tract was undertaken in an effort to better prepare the investigators prior to the actual field investigation. Some of the criteria which were used in determining archaeological potentiality are:

1. Hydrology

- a. Examination of rivers, streams, and creeks which might contain water hole formation, possible permanent water sources;
- b. Examination of areas at the confluence of streams where water holes form upstream on the confluent stream with the highest velocity;
- c. Examination of the study area surroundings - flood plains, terraces, and meandering channels - to determine whether the valley could support horticultural/agricultural communities and their associated sites;
- d. Examination of the channel for size, elevation, condition, topographic, relation to other land forms and geological origin;
- e. Examination for steep gradients, rapids or waterfalls and their possible associated cultural resources;
- f. Evidence of seasonal water level fluctuation and their affects.

2. Physiographic, Vegetational, and Cultural Resources

- a. Regional topography, glacial deposits and formation;
- b. Soil types (fertility and drainage) and water tables;
- c. Availability of raw lithic materials for utilization by prehistoric and historic peoples;
- d. Present vegetational cover;
- e. Past vegetational cover (employment of knowledge regarding paleo-environmental factors);
- f. Proximity to known or suspected cultural resources.

3. Indications of Destruction of Strata Which Might Contain Cultural Data

- a. Extensive and deep cultivation (recent);
- b. Heavily eroded areas (water and wind);
- c. Seasonal flooding and erosion;
- d. Water scoured areas;
- e. Historic buildings and ruins such as foundations (of all descriptions);
- f. Roads, paths, and trails;
- g. Ditches, irrigation, tiling;
- h. Stream/channel alteration (of any description);
- i. Extensive dredging (destruction in some instances and deeply burying of possible cultural resources in others).

Determination of archaeological potential may be derived from an analysis of, but are not limited to, the above criteria. This analysis may provide some indication as to the possibility of the presence of cultural material when examined in light of the material culture characteristics and environmental factors of known sites.

This process is a tool used by the investigating archaeologist in his endeavors to extract as much background data as possible from a given locale so as to spend his in-field time most efficiently and productively. It is not a "pattern" or "model" by which sites are found.

2. East Grand Forks, Minnesota Project Area

A windshield survey of the proposed and existing levees east of the Red River of the North, in East Grand Forks, Minnesota was conducted to determine the possible existence of any historic structures which a). might have significant historical value and b). may possibly be affected by the proposed construction and/or alteration of the levees. A windshield survey is defined below and in this study has been photographically documented for further

out-field review by the Architectural Historian on this project. The photographs and reference map are on file with the St. Paul District Army Corps of Engineers. Selected photographs are provided in this report for visual reference to the test. For ease in discussion, these levees have been designated, from north to south, Levees A, B, and C.

A windshield survey, also known as a reconnaissance survey, was defined for the purposes of this report as a preliminary visual survey sufficient to identify either obvious or well-known historic cultural resources, to check their condition, to identify areas where there appear to be no historic resources, and to check for possible historic resources which might lie in the direct Corps Project Area (Levees, A, B, and C). A windshield survey is a useful preliminary step to a more thorough survey, but is not sufficient to determine historic significance.

B. Survey Results

1. English Coulee and the Proposed Mill Road Closure (Grand Forks, North Dakota)

The field investigation was begun at the southern end of English Coulee, inspecting the smaller tributaries to the main channel. The crew then worked northward towards the proposed control structure to be constructed at Mill Road in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

In general, the entire coulee area has received extensive man-made disturbance as well as natural channel meandering, heavy erosion and redeposition, over the years. The full length and breadth of the coulee lies within the Grand Forks area and the most recent disturbances have been private housing and public commercial construction along with continued extensive and deep cultivation on the outermost limits. The survey crew noted twenty-seven (27) distinct types of disturbance which have affected the coulee. Each quarter section which contains a portion of the Project Area will

be discussed separately, with an accounting of its present condition and disturbances.

Listed below are the specific testing and survey methods rationale and findings for specific one-quarter one-quarter sections along the English Coulee and also the Proposed Mill Road Closure structure. The coulee survey method was a pedestrian reconnaissance investigation as described in the field methodology. Both subsurface shovel testing and soil probe determinations were used, as previously noted, in areas lacking obvious soil disturbances, in areas of exposed soils, or in high probability areas. The rationale for eliminating certain areas and the testing method are described below using the criteria stated in the field methodology. The Proposed Mill Road Closure received selected formal test units, soil probe tests, and a complete visual pedestrian survey, to determine the presence or absence of cultural material. Selected photographs are included here to provide a visual example of the survey project area. Additional photographs are on file with the St. Paul District Army Corps of Engineers.

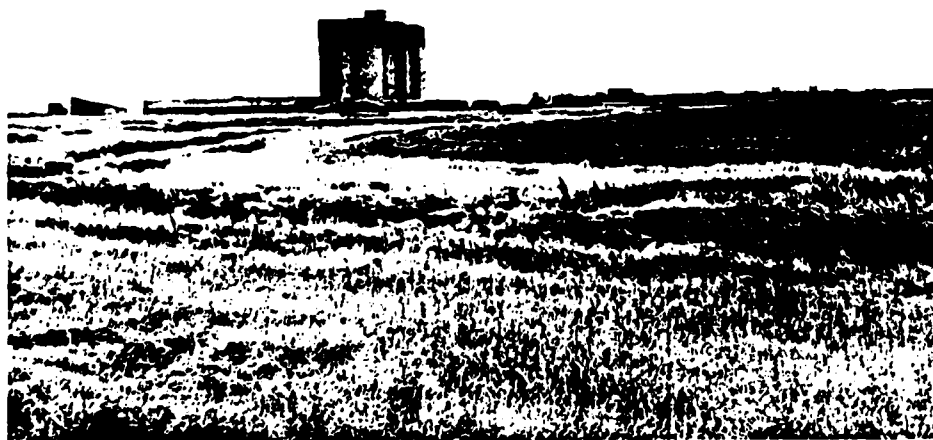
Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17 T151N R50W

Representative Photograph: Plate No. 1

- Two (2) tributary fingers formerly occupied this area. Presently, the Columbia Mall (a shopping center) exists here. The majority of the one hundred and sixty (160) acres of the $\frac{1}{4}$ section has been filled, blacktopped, and heavily constructed upon. The first evidence of the coulee appears at the 825' contour at the far north end of the $\frac{1}{4}$ section. The remainder of this $\frac{1}{4}$ section consists of cultivated fields, powerline construction, and bulldozed areas with fill. These areas were surface examined and no cultural materials were located.

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17 T151N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 2-8



Photographic Plate No. 6: Taken in Columbia Park Addition/plowed through field on right and disturbed area on left and foreground from utility construction

This $\frac{1}{4}$ section has received extensive cultivation and the majority of it is currently under cultivation. These cultivated fields were surface examined using fifteen (15) meter transect intervals and the area was noted to be cultivated through to subsoil, and informants reported yearly water inundation causing erosion of the cultivated fields. The minor tributaries have been plowed through and only visible depressions exist. Cultivation has been extended as close to the water as possible, leaving only a very few feet of slopes with wet grasses in some places, visible erosion and periodic minimal rip-rapping. The erosional cuts show 7-15 cm. of black humus over light brown calcareous clay. The north one-third and southern one-third of the coulee, on the east side is presently under construction. The Columbia Park Tower Apartments

occupy the southern one-third and the Columbia Park housing addition occupies the northern one-third. Both of these areas have been extensively disturbed by previous cultivation, bulldozing, fill, underground utility construction, road and parking lot and housing construction. Landscaping up to the coulee's edge exists presently and is being done as construction continues.

Surface visibility was good to excellent and the coulee area was examined and continuous soil probes were conducted at twenty-five to fifty (25-50) meter intervals to check for buried soil horizons. The soils were that of inundating 7-15 cm. of black humus over light brown calcareous clay subsoil. No cultural materials were found.

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17 T151N R50W
Representative Photographs: Plate No. 9-15

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ has been totally cultivated through, with only a slight depression indicating the former intermittent tributary channel.

The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ has also been previously cultivated and portions of the area are currently farm fields; however, nearly half of the quarter section is new housing development (the Birkholz Addition).

All of the intermittent tributaries have been cultivated and the coulee itself appears as a distinguishable, water filled feature at the 825' contour. In this portion of the section, a few trees and shrubs are present, intermittently, along the coulee. The majority of the trees appear to have been deliberately planted.

The housing is of very recent construction (late 1970s...continuing) with the notable exception of one old farmstead in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17 (T151N R50W). This farmstead is shown on the 1938 U.S.G.S. quadrangle map and presently appears to date

from at least the turn of the century. There are at least seven (7) associated outbuildings on the east bank of the coulee and the farmstead, in general, is excellently maintained.

The farm house is a frame $1\frac{1}{2}$ story structure, rectangular in outline. It appears to have most of the original millwork. The windows are two-over-two, with one side window gable. The gable end of the house faces the front of the building. Attached to the house is one long one-story wing of more recent vintage. The farm house falls into the category of the vernacular farm houses popular in Minnesota and North Dakota from the 1800s to just after the turn of the century. It may be a pattern book house. The property lies two sections south of the Burlington Northern line (originally the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railroad) which was completed west of Grand Forks in 1881. The farm house could well date from 1881. The barn is gambrel-roofed and appears to date from some time after the farm house was constructed.



Photographic Plate No. 11: Disturbed housing fill in foreground/ landscaping and barn middlegrounds and farmstead in background



Photographic Plate No. 13: Farmhouse/late 1800s/see report for details/coulee to right



Photographic Plate No. 14: Farmhouse and a few of the associated buildings

Major and minor channel alterations and erosion control are present in the form of ditching (as shown on the Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota 1963 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Map, 7.5 Minute Series, Scale 1:24,000), boulder, and rock rip-rapping.

Cultivation and landscaping occur right up to the edge of the coulee (825' contour) and in some areas, landscaping occurs up to the water's edge. The slopes are steep (but not high) along most of the channel in this quarter section.

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 8 T151N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate No. 16-19



Photographic Plate No. 19: Northwest end of Kuster Addition looking northeast (note exposed pipeline)

This quarter section consists of cultivated fields, the Kuster housing addition (currently under construction) and an older farmstead. Again, the cultivated fields occur up to the 825' contour

and in some areas, down the slopes. The disturbance in the Kuster Addition consists of oil pipeline (William Petroleum Co., Tulsa, Oklahoma), sewer and water mains, fill, powerline and buried cable, roads and a few houses. Periodic areas of erosion along the coulee are present and disturbance is evident up to the water's edge.

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 8 T151N R50W
Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 20-25

The area surrounding English Coulee in this quarter section is now totally residential, consisting of the Medvue Estates (1st and 2nd Additions) and a portion of the Prairie Gardens Subdivision. This area was previously cultivated along with adjacent areas to the west. Immediately east of this area the terrain is under extensive alteration by construction activities. Additionally, it has been disturbed by above and below ground utility construction, extensive earthmoving and construction. There is also evidence of intermittent dredging and rip-rapping toward the northern end where the coulee is still present (in an altered form as indicated).

The intermittent tributary which was located in the western one-half of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ has been filled in for home construction, up to the 825' contour. There is no stratigraphic integrity left in this area due to the aforementioned construction consisting of landfilling, powerline, utility, road, and housing construction. Soil profiles taken at fifty (50) meter intervals indicated recent landfill in this area.

From this location on downstream, the amount of disturbance of English Coulee increases from years of construction, reconstruction, channel alteration, and landfill areas.

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 8 T151N R50W
Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 26-28



Photographic Plate No. 27: Area of coulee rechanneling immediately south of DeMers Avenue/note extensive alteration and filling

Medvue Estates and Prairie Gardens Subdivision continue into this one-quarter section with all of their associated constructional disturbances. In addition to these disturbances, a small waste treatment facility lies to the west of a new apartment complex.

The northern one-third of the coulee (from the new apartment complex, north), in this area has been rechannelled and now flows west of its former location. The former channel area has been filled and roadway and railroad yard (Burlington Northern Incorporated) occupy the area.

A small cement chunk dam is directly in front of the apartment complex, slowing the flow of water which goes under the DeMers Avenue

bridge and the BNI railroad yard. There is considerable dredge still evident from the rechannelling. The increased velocity and volume of water as one travels downstream is evident from the broadening channel and increase in erosional cuts present.

Legal Description: E½ NE¼ Section 7 T151N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate No. 29

The only evidence of these intermittent tributaries are grassy depressions in cultivated fields. The soils have been cultivated through and subsoils are visible. The northern finger of the tributary in this area has been filled during the construction of a Standard Oil Station.

The construction of Interstate 29 and South 42nd Street has also added to the extreme disturbance of this portion of the Project Area due to cultivation into subsoils. No cultural materials were found in the disturbed soils.

Legal Description: NW¼ Section 8 T151N R50W

Representative Photograph: Plate No. 30

The NW¼ of Section 8 is occupied by cultivated fields, which have been completely plowed through and show no sign of finger tributaries, and the Ray Richards Golf Course. A gentlemen at the clubhouse (who declined to give his name) informed the crew that this portion of English Coulee, through the golf course, has been tiled, graded, and totally landscaped throughout. He also informed the crew that water was present only during heavy rains or over long rainy periods.

Upon inspection, the information was found to be accurate. The coulee depression was very evident and totally landscaped with

small culverts and walking bridges over the depressions. The fields immediately to the south of the golf course were surface examined and were noted to be totally cultivated through to subsoils. No cultural material was found.

Legal Description: S½ Section 5 T151N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 31-33



Photographic Plate No. 32: Coulee channel through University of North Dakota campus/note all types of disturbance

The Burlington Northern Incorporated Railroad Yards mark intensified building, transportation, and utility construction around the coulee from that location on toward the north. Landscaping, landfill, erosion, rip-rapping, and minimal retaining walls are found intermittently along the coulee to assist in erosion control. Construction oriented-disturbances increase, leaving virtually no area of the coulee untouched.

English Coulee in the southern one-half of Section 5 meanders back and forth between the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sections. The coulee flows through the University of North Dakota campus and between the campus of Wesley College and the School for the Blind.

There is a small dam (control structure) immediately south of University Avenue and several foot bridges over the coulee. The coulee is totally landscaped through the University campus.

On the north side of University Avenue (east bank) there is a retaining wall behind the residences on Princeton Avenue. Periodic rip-rapping and landscaping continue towards the north.

At the beginning of the property of the School for the Blind, a high chainlink fence has been constructed at the edge of the coulee on the west bank. A parking lot occupies the high ground up to the coulee edge on the east bank. Virtually no undisturbed ground exists in this area and no cultural materials were found.

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 5 T151N R50W
Representative Photograph: Plate No. 34

The west bank is occupied by residences to the east of Boyd Road. Along the coulee banks there are signs of heavy erosion. The flood plain is riddled with 4 wheel and 2 wheel vehicle cut roadways and paths, dumping, evidence of periodic recreational use during the dry months, and powerline construction. The area was surface examined and continuous soil probes verified subsurface disturbance. Soil profiles showed heavily eroded silty black, brown, topsoils over a mixed sand and clay (calcareous) silt subsoil which also appeared to be redeposited.

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 5 T151N R50W
Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 35-36

The flood plain disturbances indicated as being present in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ continue into the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and intensify. There is a trailer park on the east bank and to the north of that there has been considerable dumping and landfill. Bulldozing is quite evident. There is also the possibility of minimal dredging to deepen the channel along this portion of the coulee on the south side of U.S. Highway 2 as sandy subsoils and silty dark humus soils appear mixed on areas adjacent to the coulee. The area also has been dumped on and bulldozing is a common form of soil disturbance in this area. The coulee banks were surface examined using fifteen (15) meter pedestrian surface intervals and soil probes verified the continuing subsurface disturbances as core samples produced mixed humus and sandy subsoils to a depth of one (1) meter. Due to the condition of the area, it was determined that shovel testing was not warranted.

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32 T152N R50W
Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 37-44



Photographic Plate No. 39: Valley Contracting Company/coulee winds through here



Photographic Plate No. 43: Channel alteration and erosion/note windrow/lift station to left and out of photograph/Campbell property pasture

The southern portion of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ section is occupied by smaller commercial businesses, Burlington Northern Railroad and bridge and the Valley Contracting Company. The northern portion is farm pasture.

The coulee has been totally disturbed by previous construction, continued and extensive commercial use. The contracting company has apparently dumped material farther north of their gravel piles. This area is now grass covered and the tracts directly north of the Valley Contracting Company are currently pasture. The only area left along the coulee which would appear to have a moderate potential for the recovery of archaeological materials

is in the S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 32 T152N R50W. This is a piece of land which protrudes from the east bank with the coulee surrounding it on three sides.

Permission to conduct surface and subsurface testing of this knoll was obtained from Mr. John Campbell (Columbia Road and Bacon Road, Grand Forks, North Dakota [701] 772-9482). Upon inquiry it was learned that Mr. Campbell had been living there for thirty (30) years. He states that the English Coulee valley floods every year (apparently up to and including the 825' contour) and that the area we were interested in is always totally underwater at that time. Mr. Campbell stated that the coulee in this location has been known to flood twice in a year. However, he could remember this occurring only once in the 30 years he had lived there.

When asked if he had found anything unusual he stated that he had never found any "Indian things" and that "everything gets washed away every year by the water anyway".

A powerline has been constructed across the top of this knoll limiting testing to a ten (10) meter north/south interval perpendicular to the powerline across the highest point on the knoll. The banks are eroding rapidly and considerable slumpage is visible. The soil stratigraphy exhibits 5-20 cm. of black/brown humus over light buff calcareous clay and silt increasing in gravel content with depth across the knoll. Cut banks, surface examination, and subsurface testing produced no evidence of cultural materials. This was confirmed in talking to the landowner, who stated that this pasture area is scoured every year and subject to heavy soil erosion.

Upon inspection of this portion of the coulee, it is apparent that the valley does receive scouring annually before deposition of new silts occur.

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 33 T152N R50W
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 29 T152N R50W
W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 T152N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 45-51



Photographic Plate No. 49: Coulee as it flows through industrial subdivision/dredged, landfilled and heavily disturbed by construction/no archaeological potential/landfill and dump as yet is not covered with soil and grasses as upstream/Mill Road looking west



Photographic Plate No. 50: English Coulee east of Mill Road in area of Proposed Closure Structure/testing showed area disturbed by road, underground cable, bridge, cultivated and dumping

This area lies to the east of U.S. Highway 81 and to the west of Mill Road. It is the last leg of the English Coulee Project Area (before the proposed Mill Road closure structure), which lies amidst several commercial/industrial complexes (Bushaw's Subdivision, Lockwood Potatoe Grader Machine, Inc., and AGSCO Seeds and Chemical Company).

The coulee banks are very steep in this area and apparently, this has been used as a landfill/dumping ground for years. Every conceivable type of refuse is present and the coulee has been totally disturbed. There also appears to be minor channel changes as a result of the dumping and landfill.

The significant resource potential for English Coulee is very low to none. It is most probable that the entire study area was cultivated at one time, prior to the modern construction which has taken place. Construction continues on a large scale today and Grand Forks is expanding rapidly. Virtually all of English Coulee is urban or suburban. Man-made disturbances occur up to the water's edge in most cases and erosion and man-made alterations have disturbed the channels. No cultural materials of any significance were found during the survey of English Coulee, either during the surface and cut bank examination or the subsurface testing.

Proposed Closure Structure Survey

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 28 T152N R50W

The Corps of Engineers propose to erect a control structure immediately east of, and at the junction of Mill Road over English Coulee. It is proposed that bridge #14017 be razed. The proposed control structure and new road will cross the Northern States Power Company Industrial Park on the south side of the coulee (the coulee at this juncture flows generally west to east) and across a minimal portion of currently cultivated fields on the north side.

This area has been disturbed by previous bridge and road construction, underground cable construction (Nodak Company), previous and current cultivation, landscaping and construction of an NSP tank and its associated above and below ground facilities.

The uplands have been totally disturbed by the aforementioned and subsurface testing was selected based upon the presence of underground cables, bridge construction, cultivated fields, and trash dumping within the Project Area. Subsurface testing was conducted on the slopes within the right-of-way of the proposed control structure. Two (2) 50 x 50 cm. formal test units (one on each

bank) were excavated along with numerous soil probes and surface examination. The soils exhibited 0-30 cm. of silty humus over silty brown calcareous clay. Surface examination showed evidence of trash dumping. No cultural materials of any significance were found during either the surface examination or the subsurface testing of the right-of-way of the proposed control structure as designated by the Corps of Engineers.

2. Windshield Survey of Levees A, B, and C (East Grand Forks, Minnesota)

As stated in the field methodology, a windshield survey was conducted of the proposed and existing levees in East Grand Forks, Minnesota, to determine the presence of any structures which might prove to have significant historical value and which might be affected during levee construction and/or alteration.

Levee A:

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34 and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 35
T152N R50W (Grand Forks Township)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 52-59



Photographic Plate No. 53: "The Plantation" foundation/two standing chimneys and one felled



Photographic Plate No. 54: Field assistant making notes on
"The Plantation" foundation/note
columns and wrought iron



Photographic Plate No. 55: View of scattered granite stones
to northwest of foundation



Photographic Plate No. 57: View of heavy construction going on at Riverside Dam Site/heavily disturbed area

Findings:

The area affected by levee construction here currently contains several roads, heavily used, and tree cutting and stumping activity. There are many trash and dump areas along the river. Five houses shown on the map just north of the proposed levee in Section 34, have been razed. Work is currently being done on the Riverside Dam in Section 34. When this location was field checked in October, 1980, there was a great deal of heavy machinery actively working on the dam site, tree cutting and clearing being accomplished concurrently. The flood plain is heavily littered with recent debris.

In the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34, we came upon a historic house foundation and possible family plot. Information on this site is pre-

sented under the name "The Plantation" on a site inventory sheet in the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Inventory section of this document (page 113).

To recap briefly, the house does not appear on the 1915 plat map of Grand Forks Township, Polk County. According to local informants a D. J. McDonald owned the house whose foundations are extant at the site. The information was confirmed on the 1930 plat map of Grand Forks Township which shows D. J. McDonald as the owner of this property. Mr. McDonald was owner of the States Theatre in East Grand Forks and proprietor of a collection of zoo animals which were wintered on "The Plantation" property. Because this site may be impacted by proposed Corps levee construction, we recommend a Phase I field reconnaissance and further research to reconstruct the history of the property in order to determine its historical significance.

The Grand Forks, North Dakota - Minnesota Quadrangle Map (1963, photorevised 1979) indicates extensive recent urban construction since 1978 in Sections 34 and 35 to the north and west of Riverside Heights Park and to the north and east of "The Plantation" site. These new neighborhoods are not in the Corps Project Area and will not be impacted by Corps construction.

. Levee B:

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 2 T152N R50W
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 35 T152N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 60-68



Photographic Plate No. 60: River Heights Park City Park/evidence of clearing and landscaping/
embankment in background



Photographic Plate No. 62: Existing levee as it swings south
and continues under U.S. Highway
#2



Photographic Plate No. 65: Existing levee/BNI railroad bridge in background over flood plain and river/downtown East Grand Forks on left and out of photograph

Findings:

The flood plain area consists of a levee maintenance, an access road, powerlines, bridge supports, and a few unauthorized camping areas. The banks along the Red River of the North are periodically rip-rapped with rock, cement chunks, asphalt, and cinders. The flood plain appears to be used as a park during the warm dry season.

Standing structures east of the levee range from buildings which date from the 1940s to the present. There are a few brick houses which date from the 1950s and many small houses dating from the 1940s, 1960s, and early 1970s. Construction is on-going in the area of DeMer's bridge. In concentric rings radiating out from

the railroad yards at the Red River, residential construction becomes more recent. The houses appears from their architectural style to date from the 1940s to the present. They are not located in the Corps Project Area and it does not appear that they will be impacted by Corps construction.

Small brick structures, sewage treatment related, dot the existing levee. These sewage-related structures are not significant cultural resources.

East of Levee B in Section 2 T151N R50W there are several log houses located south of Highway 2 at the bend in No. 1st Street. According to a local informant, these structures may have been part of a resort (or seasonal homes). They were not photodocumented during the windshield survey because they did not appear to be in the impact of Levee B. Judging from their architectural style, they may date from after 1920. The literature search revealed no information on resorts in East Grand Forks. Since they may be locally significant, we recommend further research to determine their ownership and history only if the Corps constructs east of Levee B.

Levee C:

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sections 1 and 12 T151N R50W

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 69-80



Photographic Plate No. 69: North end of proposed Levee C, looking west where houses have been razed



Photographic Plate No. 73: Proposed levee to run towards trees in center of this photograph/cultivated fields

Findings:

The houses on the extreme north end of the proposed levee at the confluence of the Red Lake River and Red River of the North have been razed. From the north end of the Project Area to the south, the age of homes range from the 1940s to the present.

The southwest end of the proposed levee area is a cultivated field. There is a new housing division on the southeast side.

There do not appear to be any historically significant sites within the Project Area as designated.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

A. Literature and Records Review

The following is a broad numerical breakdown of the types of pre-historic and historic sites which are found within the Study Area. Each site description, in the previous section, more clearly defines the exact nature and function of specific sites. The quantitative breakdown is separated into the Grand Forks Study Area and the East Grand Forks Study Area.

Thirty-three (33) sites were found in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Study Area. Of these, "The Plantation" site was the only site found in the East Grand Forks Project Area. There is a high probability that this site will be impacted by alterations to Levee A (the northernmost levee in the Project Area). One possible site in the English Coulee Project Area was located during the literature search. It is the crossing at English Coulee of one of the Red River trails. Recommendations on these sites can be found in Chapter VIII. and on the site sheets.

Quantative Summary

A. Grand Forks Study Area (North Dakota)

Prehistoric

mound	1
unknown	<u>1</u>
Total prehistoric sites	2

Historic

residences	5
public buildings (post offices, courthouses, depots)	4
steamboats (wrecks, landings, docks)	3
private commercial (businesses, halls, rest homes)	3
schools	2
churches	2
trails (Red River, crossing at English Coulee)	<u>1</u>
Total historic sites	20

Total number of sites in study area 22

Two sites, the Oxford House and the U.S. Post Office/Courthouse are on the National Register of Historic Places in the Study Area. The Campbell House has been nominated and will be resubmitted to the National Register later in 1981.

B. East Grand Forks Study Area (Minnesota)

Prehistoric	
mound	<u>1</u>
Total prehistoric sites	1
Historic	
early homestead sites	3
house sites	2
outbuildings	1
foundations	1
town hall	1
railroad bridge	1
roads/trails	<u>1</u>
Total historic sites	10
Total number of sites in study area	11

All prehistoric and historic sites have been presented in the Sites Inventory section of this report with recommendations, where appropriate.

Information on cultural resources in the present study contain many gaps. This is true for prehistoric sites and historic sites alike. Some of the reasons for these gaps follows:

In the Grand Forks Study area: 1) the State Historic Preservation Office has not conducted extensive surveys to identify prehistoric or historic sites. A preliminary literature search was conducted in 1976-78 under the Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP) in North Dakota. Many of the Grand Forks sites were identified during this program, but no documentary research was conducted on the identified sites; 2) the State Historic Preservation Office does not conduct intensive county-wide surveys in North

Dakota; 3) the Grand Forks County Historical Society has no formal list of significant cultural resource sites in the City of Grand Forks; 4) as to significant standing structures within the City of Grand Forks, Mr. Bruce Gjovig (past president of the Grand Forks County Historical Society) informs us that the Grand Forks Board of Realtors has organized a committee of fifteen (15) citizens to identify significant standing structures in the city. Research is now underway on a variety of sites by the members of this committee. Results will be published in mid-summer of 1981 in a booklet whose working title is "A Guide to Historically Significant Real Estate". This publication will provide a much fuller picture of cultural resource sites in the City of Grand Forks than is currently available. Mr. Gjovig can be reached by telephone (701) 775-4231 or by mail Box 1371, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201.

In the East Grand Forks Study Area: the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office has not as yet conducted county-wide archaeological or standing structure surveys of Polk County and the City of East Grand Forks. According to Mr. Dennis Gimmestad, Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, the surveys of Polk County are scheduled to be done by the State Historic Preservation Office in the 1981 field season.

There are no sites currently on the National Register for the East Grand Forks Project Area. Because the old Northern Pacific bridge across the Red River of the North is closest to the Levee B Project Area, we have included this site in the East Grand Forks Study Area, although it is outside the Corps Project Area.

The literature search was hampered by the current moves to a new building of the State Historical Society of North Dakota reference library. As a result, the North Dakota W.P.A files were not searched.

Other sources such as Minnesota W.P.A. papers, compilations of information on historical markers, abandoned townsites, and regional historical societies, yielded nothing which was not on file in the State Historic Preservation Offices of North Dakota and Minnesota.

The following agencies and institutions do not maintain formal site lists of prehistoric and historic sites: Grand Forks County Historical Society (North Dakota), North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies (Fargo, North Dakota), Red River Valley Historical Society, Polk County Historical Society (Minnesota).

In compiling the site records for the Study Areas, local informants were useful in providing leads on the presence of sites not listed with the state preservation offices. This was particularly so given the fact that neither North Dakota nor Minnesota have yet conducted comprehensive surveys in the Study Area.

Local informants were able to give us some general information on sites in the Study Area:

- 1) Very little archaeological work has been done in the Study Areas in the twentieth century. The Montgomery mound site is Grand Forks, North Dakota was excavated and destroyed by Henry Montgomery in 1888. In Minnesota during the 1880s, Theodore Lewis recorded a single mound in East Grand Forks (21-PL-12). However, subsequent field checks by University of Minnesota archaeologists Lloyd Wilford, Alfred Jenks, and Elden Johnson and by the Minnesota Historical Society state-wide archaeology program have failed to relocate this site. Urban development and modern plowing techniques have heavily disturbed the Project Areas.

- 2) Because of the crucial role played by railroads in the Red River Valley, we expected to uncover a great deal of site information on the Burlington Northern and Northern Pacific bridges across the Red River. It is not clear whether North Dakota or Minnesota State Historic Preservation Offices have jurisdiction

over these sites. However, there are no railroad structures in the Project Area.

The old Northern Pacific bridge is, according to a Grand Forks Herald article (09/22/80), the only bridge between the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks which can still be rotated. It is a turntable bridge. A center pylon contains the rotation mechanism to turn the center span. The bridge appears to be a Pratt metal truss type.

3) Mr. Jerry Walezko, a local realtor for Century 21 in Valley Park, Grand Forks, North Dakota has provided the following information: he is interested in saving the Northern Pacific bridge, now owned by the Burlington Northern railroad. To that end, he has collected 250 names on a petition. He said that the City Engineer for the City of Grand Forks has looked at the bridge and says it is in sound condition. He has not yet contacted the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Dakota and Minnesota, but feels the bridge is imminently threatened by Burlington Northern's plans to tear down the bridge as soon as the river freezes this winter (1980-81). Burlington Northern has offered the bridge to the city, but Grand Forks declined.

Our visual inspection revealed that the railroad tracks had already been removed in October, 1980. However, this bridge is not in the impact area of Levee B.

Dr. Lawrence Loendorf, Professor of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of North Dakota, felt that there may be unknown archaeological sites along the Red River of the North in the Study Area.

Dr. Loendorf conducted a Class III (systematic, detailed field inspection) intensive inventory for cultural resources in Grand Forks County in April, 1980 for proposed sewage facilities for

Richmond Engineering, Inc., in Grand Forks. He found no prehistoric or historic cultural resources in the Study Area. Part of his study area is located within the Grand Forks Project Area for the Corps of Engineers: Section 16 T152N R50W, and Sections 8, 16, 21, and 22 of T151N R50W. Project documentation on Loendorf's study is on file in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, Babcock Hall, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

Dr. Loendorf's lack of findings squares with our field work findings in the sections around English Coulee.

Several sites were located in the East Grand Forks Study Area by consulting the Trygg composite maps (based on Original Land Surveyors' notes). Since these sites are not within the Corps Project Area, no further work is necessary to determine their condition and possible significance. The same is true for all sites which were identified in the Study Area which are not located in the Corps Project Area.

The majority of the sites found by searching the literature and records are located in the central business districts of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks Study Area. These sites are not in the Corps Project Area and will not be impacted by Corps projects.

The literature search yielded no additional information on the farmstead in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 17 T151N R50W. This farmstead is being maintained by the current owner and will not be impacted. The older farmstead in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 8 T151N R50W was not photographically documented, because it is outside the English Coulee Project Area. This structure was visible, however, to the field crew during the Phase I investigation on English Coulee. The literature search and records review yielded no additional information on this structure. It will not be impacted.

B. Field Investigation

The Grand Forks Project Area (the designated portion of English Coulee and the proposed Mill Road control structure) has been heavily disturbed and now lies within urban and suburban Grand Forks.

The areas designated for flood proofing by the Corps of Engineers are within new residential areas (existing and under construction) and in industrial areas. All of these areas have been extensively disturbed.

No cultural materials of any prehistoric significance were found during the course of the reconnaissance level Phase I field investigation of the Grand Forks English Coulee and proposed Mill Road control structure, as designated on the Project Area Maps (Figures 1 and 2) by the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers.

A windshield survey was conducted on the East Grand Forks Project Area to identify obvious cultural resources that might be impacted by proposed Corps alterations to Levees A, B, and C (see Figure 4). "The Plantation" site was the only cultural resource located in the East Grand Forks Project Area. The investigating archaeologist documented the site with a sketch map and photographs, but was unable to draw conclusions about the site's possible significance from the visual inspection.

The windshield survey of East Grand Forks was not sufficient to justify predictive statements about the probability of finding previously undiscovered prehistoric archaeological sites in the levee areas.

Early buildings from the historic period were probably erected close to the river at one time. Therefore, we feel that early structures in East Grand Forks were probably located in the present levee areas. A Phase I field investigation of the Project

Area with subsurface testing could be expected to yield historical artifacts possibly dating from the nineteenth century to the present. Given the relative lack of previous archaeological or historical cultural resource investigations in the East Grand Forks Project Area, we recommend a Phase I field investigation with subsurface testing of the levee areas.

In the past 100 years, the Project Areas have been intensively cultivated because of the fertility of the land. Cultivation has undoubtedly destroyed early evidences of the historic periods as well as evidences of early settlement, particularly of settlements and activities before 1800. Low Indian mounds, early sod houses, and root cellars seldom survive the plow. Early frame homes and commercial buildings in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks were replaced with more permanent brick, concrete, and stone structures as the downtown areas developed.

If there are any prehistoric sites as yet unknown along the Red River of the North in the Project Areas, they are undoubtedly deeply buried or disturbed by urban construction and channel alteration. Deeply buried sites would result from periodic silting and flooding in the Red River flood plain.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

There will be no direct or indirect impacts on standing structures in the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Project Areas, based on the investigations. No buildings of architectural merit or National Register potential will be impacted in the Project Areas.

This investigation found one possible significant site in the Grand Forks Project Area. An archival map (Figure 28) and Gilman et. al. (1979) indicate that one of the Red River trails appears to have crossed English Coulee in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28 T151N R50W. The crossing of English Coulee is not, in itself, significant. Such crossings often varied slightly from year to year in the lowlands, due to such factors as water levels and impassable sections near swamps and marshes. Consequently, it is likely that this particular crossing was approximate rather than exact. Without visible evidence, it is impossible to locate precisely where the Coulee was crossed. Although the Corps intends to build a control structure in this section, it is impossible to determine whether the crossing was located at the site of the proposed closure structure. Faint visible traces of the Red River trails exist in remote parts of Minnesota and are marked. Land uses in the English Coulee Project Area (Section 28) have not been conducive to preservation of such visible traces. Previous road, bridge, and industrial construction, cultivation and trash dumping have radically altered the landscape. In addition, the Phase I test units on each bank of the Coulee yielded no cultural materials of any significance. We recommend no further research and no field work, because such work would yield no new information on the location of the crossing. No mitigation is recommended on this possible site.

In the East Grand Forks Project Area one house site was found in the direct right-of-way of proposed Corps modifications to Levee A. Known as "The Plantation" by locals (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 34 T152N R50W), it is associated locally with an owner named D. J. McDonald, an East Grand Forks businessman and owner of a zoo. McDonald is

reputed to have kept exotic animals at the Plantation during the winter. Plat maps indicate that McDonald owned the property in 1930, but not in 1915. A literature search and conversations with local informants was inconclusive in determining whether "The Plantation" site would be eligible for nomination to the National Register based on association with D. J. McDonald. Because the house burned down many years ago, the site has no potential for nomination to the National Register based on architectural significance.

A visual inspection of the property was conducted by the field crew, and the site was photodocumented and sketched. A possible family plot (or outbuilding rubble) was observed, but visual inspection was insufficient to determine whether or not the site contained a family plot. Research and conversations with local informants produced no explanation of the DeRemer stone found on the property. Its presence could not be connected with the North Dakota architect, Joseph Bell DeRemer who lived in Grand Forks. The stone does not appear to be a gravestone. It may, however, have been part of a building stone from a demolished business block in the area that was moved to its present location.

The investigating historian attempted to tie the property to a well-to-do businessman or Red River Valley farmer, because of the general lay-out of the site and the presence of several fluted columns of posts. This particular line of investigation yielded nothing.

If this site has National Register potential, it could only be eligible based on its historical significance. One other historical possibility exists. The 1902 and 1915 plat books indicate a structure on the property, but it does not appear to be located where the present house foundation sits. If, however, the plat maps are approximate, the foundations may be those of the structure on the 1902 and 1915 plats. The Plantation is located along

the Red River just north and outside the City of East Grand Forks. During the wild days of that city (1890-1920), bordellos were common. Several were located along the Red Lake River away from the downtown area. If the Plantation had been a bordello around the turn of the century, no mention would have been made of this in the county histories, which would account for why we could not locate specific site information on this property prior to McDonald's tenure. In addition, the fluted Doric columns might have been in keeping with a fancy cathouse.

The literature search, records review, and field work have produced more questions about this site than they have answered. We, therefore, recommend a field investigation with subsurface testing sufficient to answer the question of the possible burial plot. We believe it would be useful to have an architectural historian accompany the archaeologist to conduct additional field work. We recommend that a historian search the records of primary documents in East Grand Forks and the Polk County Courthouse (in Crookston) to construct a detailed ownership history of the property. Such a search might involve deeds, records, tax rolls, title search, and newspapers. This should be followed by additional work to construct some biographical background data on all previous owners. This type of search should be adequate to accurately date the house foundation and access the possible historical significance of the site. Until further research is conducted we are unable to access the need for mitigation.

In the Project Area at Levees A, B, and C, a windshield survey was insufficient to determine the potential for finding previously undiscovered sites. Given the early development of East Grand Forks at the river's edge, these areas have probably been the site of historic activities for over 100 years. Such historical use of the land would reduce the chances of finding significant prehistoric sites. Periodic flooding, historic settlement, and previous levee construction would all militate against finding prehistoric

sites. Such sites, however, could be deeply buried or located in relatively undisturbed soils.

Because of the lack of historical and archaeological investigations in the East Grand Forks Project Area, no assessment of cultural resource potential can be made at this time. We, therefore, recommend a field investigation with subsurface testing similar to that conducted on English Coulee to better determine the cultural resource potential of the area. Such a field investigation would undoubtedly yield post-settlement historical artifacts and may shed additional light on the prehistory of the area. For time and cost estimates on the above work, see Appendix B.

If the Corps conducts additional work east of Levee B, the lot structures south of Highway 2 at the bend in N. 1st Street in East Grand Forks may need additional investigation to determine their possible significance. At present, however, they are not in the Project Area.

We recommend no further work on any of the other sites discovered in the Study Area during the course of this investigation. These other sites will not be impacted directly or indirectly by Corps projects currently under consideration and are outside the Project Area. The Corps should know that many of the sites in the Study Area have had only a very cursory investigation. With the exception of the National Register sites, it is clear that the Study Area needs more intensive cultural resource investigation by the State Historic Preservation Offices.

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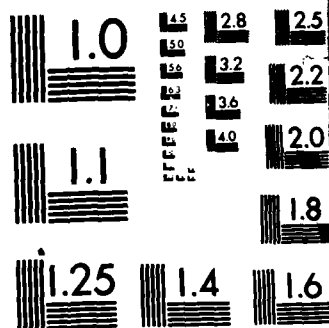
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Appendix A

SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
OF THE GRAND FORKS/EAST GRAND FORKS
URBAN STUDY AND THE EAST GRAND
FORKS FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
APPENDIX A

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake a cultural resources inventory of lands to be altered or affected by a proposed Corps of Engineers flood control project in the cities of Grand Forks, North Dakota and East Grand Forks, Minnesota. This cultural resources inventory is in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), Executive Order 11593 for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (13 May 1971, 36 C.F.R. 8921), The Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800), the Department of the Interior's guidelines concerning cultural resources (36 C.F.R. Part 60), and Corps of Engineers Regulations (ER 1105-2-460) "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources" (Federal Register 3 April 1978).

1.02 The above mentioned laws establish the importance of Federal leadership, by the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in P.L. 93-291 and E.O. 11593, are being taken by the Corps "...to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.03 The Executive Order further directs Federal agencies "...to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer its policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally and non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural or archaeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.04 This cultural resources investigation will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only partially fulfills federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify sites which may require additional investigations and which may have potential for public-use development. Thus, the report's content must be analytical in nature, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Water Resources Study is part of an overall Red River of the North Basin Study authorized by Congress in 1974. Grand Forks and East Grand Forks are located along the Red River of the North approximately 298 miles above the river mouth. The Red Lake River joins the Red River of the North at East Grand Forks. Another drainage source, English Coulee, flows into the Red River of the North and adjoins Grand Forks on the northwest corner of the city. The floodplains of these three major drainage sources experience frequent and coincidental flooding in the area.

2.02 The Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Water Resources study is concerned with flood control, floodplain management, wastewater treatment, and water supply in the Red River Valley. This cultural resource investigation will be primarily concerned with the flood control and floodplain management alternatives of the water resources study.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 For the purpose of this study, the cultural resources investigation will include a literature and records review, and a Phase I on-the-ground reconnaissance level survey. Phase II testing will not be conducted at this time.

3.02 "Cultural resources" are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of an area.

3.03 "Literature search" is defined as an examination and review of written reports, books, articles, etc., published and unpublished, which are pertinent to the cultural resources investigation to be carried out for a particular project. The purpose of the literature search is to familiarize the Contractor with the cultural history of the study area and past investigations which have been carried out in the area, and to provide this information in a summarized form to the agency requesting the search. While the existing data could be extensive, the literature search should be as comprehensive as possible in providing a usable body of data for the purposes outlined above.

3.04 "Records review" is defined as the examination and review of records, files, etc., which are maintained by various local and State agencies. The purpose of the records review is to document the location of known sites which may exist within the project area, their condition, the extent of past work undertaken at the site, and any other information which may be relevant in assessing the significance of the site.

3.05 "Phase I cultural resources survey" is defined as an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present and their relationship to project features. A Phase I cultural resources survey will result in data adequate to assess the general nature of the sites present; a recommendation for additional testing of those resources which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor, may provide important cultural and scientific information; and detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II testing.

3.06 "Phase II testing" is defined as the intensive testing of those sites which may provide important cultural and scientific information. Phase II testing will result in data adequate to determine the eligibility of the resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a plan for the satisfactory mitigation of eligible sites which will be directly or indirectly impacted, and detailed time and cost estimates for mitigation.

4.00 STUDY AREA

4.01 The literature search and records review will be concerned with the prehistoric and historic resources within the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks as outlined on the map. Special attention will be given to those areas that will be impacted by the proposed project alternatives as shown on the map. (Map to be provided.)

4.02 The Phase I survey will be conducted along English Coulee in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Subsurface testing will be undertaken in the area of the closure structure in Sec. 28, T152N, R50W and in those areas along English Coulee that contain, in the Contractor's opinion, high potential for previous human occupation.

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study, to include expertise in archaeology and other social and natural sciences as required. Personnel involved with the work under this contract must meet the minimum professional qualifications outlined in Appendix B.

5.02 The extent and character of the work to be accomplished will be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

5.03 Techniques and methodologies used during the investigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

5.04 The Contractor shall keep standard field records which shall include, but not be limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

5.05 The tested areas will be returned as closely as practical to presurvey conditions.

5.06 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report. The Contractor will be responsible for making curatorial arrangements for any collections which are obtained. Such arrangements must be coordinated with the appropriate officials of North Dakota and Minnesota and approved by the Contracting Officer.

5.07 Should it become necessary in the performance of the work and services, the Contractor shall, at no cost to the Government, secure the rights of ingress and egress on properties not owned or controlled by the Government. The Contractor shall secure the consent of the owner, his representative, or agent, in writing prior to effecting entry on such property. If requested, a letter of introduction, signed by the District Engineer, can be provided to explain the project purposes and request the cooperation of landowners. Where a landowner denies permission for survey, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer and shall describe the extent of the property to be excluded from the survey.

5.08 When sites are not wholly contained within the right-of-way limits, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This procedure shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

5.09 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment as may be necessary to expeditiously perform those services required of the study.

Literature Search

5.10 Information and data for the literature search and records review will be obtained from, but not limited to, the following sources:

a. Published and unpublished reports and documents such as books, journals, theses, dissertations, manuscripts, newspapers, W.P.A. reports, surveyors' maps and notes, early atlases, and missionary records.

b. Site files and other information held at the Minnesota Historical Society and the State Historical Society of North Dakota; the State Archaeologist's Offices; the University of Minnesota and the University of North Dakota Departments of Anthropology and libraries; and materials available from the the Grand Forks and Polk County Historical Societies and other local historical societies.

c. The Contractor will obtain from the State Historic Preservation Office information regarding any cultural resources in the project area that have been nominated or are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

d. Consultation with other professionals familiar with cultural resources in the area.

e. Consultations with amateur archaeologists and individuals concerned with local history in order to locate sites and to identify and define local interests and resources perceived to be locally significant.

5.11 A study and evaluation of previous archaeological and historical studies of the region, including the date, extent, and adequacy of the past work as it reflects on the interpretation of what has been done in the area should be undertaken and summarized in the report.

5.12 The literature search should include a listing of all sites (historic and prehistoric) identified during the course of the study and an evaluation of the impact upon them of the proposed project.

Phase I Survey

5.13 The on-the-ground examination will be a reconnaissance level survey and shovel testing of the area of sufficient intensity to determine the number and extent of cultural resources present. This includes standing structures as well as historical and prehistorical archaeological sites.

5.14 An attempt will be made to locate in the field all resources previously recorded or noted in the literature that are located in the project area, as described in Section 4.01, and that may be impacted by the proposed project and to report their condition.

5.15 The survey shall include surface inspection in areas where surface visibility permits adequate recovery of cultural materials and subsurface testing where surface visibility is limited. Subsurface investigation may include test pits, corings, or cut bank profiles where appropriate.

5.16 The recommended grid or transect interval is 15 meters (50 feet). However, this interval may vary depending upon field conditions. If the recommended interval is not used, justification should be presented for selection of an alternate interval. All tests will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh.

5.17 As part of the Phase I survey, any potentially significant structures that are to be floodproofed along English Coulee in Grand Forks or impacted by levee construction in East Grand Forks are to be photographically documented. Any potentially significant structures that are located during the literature search and that may be impacted by the proposed projects will also be photographically documented. These photographs will be included as an appendix to the report.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 Upon completion of field work, the Contractor will submit to the Contracting Officer a brief report detailing the work accomplished. Upon completion of all field investigations and research, the Contractor shall prepare a technical report detailing the work done, the results, and the recommendations for testing and associated time and cost estimates for those resources found to have potential for the National Register. A popular report, written in layman's terms and suitable for release to the public shall also be submitted with the final technical report.

6.02 The technical report shall include, but not be limited to, the following sections. These sections do not necessarily need to be discrete sections; however, they should be readily discernable to the reader.

a. Title page: The title page should provide the following information: the type of survey undertaken (reconnaissance, intensive); the cultural resources assessed (archaeological, historical, architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator; the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Administrative Summary: The summary will be a synopsis of the report, defining the project area and the level of the cultural resources investigation. It shall summarize the research objectives and problems, methods, numbers, and types of resources identified, the significant recommendations, and any unusual or innovative findings or techniques developed during the course of the investigation. Because this information will serve both as an administrative summary and as a portion of that information required by the Department of the Interior for its annual report to Congress (pursuant to Section 5.c. of the Reservoir Salvage Act as amended), the summary should be as detailed and succinct as possible. Normally, the summary will not exceed one typewritten page.

c. Table of Contents.

d. Introduction: This section should include the purpose of the report; a description of the proposed project; the location of the proposed project, including a map of the general area; and a project map (a list of USGS quadrangle maps which cover the project area should also be included); and the dates during which the field survey was conducted. The introduction shall also contain the name of the institution where recovered materials will be curated.

e. Environmental Setting: This section should contain a brief description of the environment of the study area, both present and past conditions, and it should be of a length commensurate with other sections of supporting type information.

f. Literature Search: This section should detail the sources used for the literature search and records review as well as a description of all information encountered. Bibliographic information should also be included at the end of the report.

g. Field Methods: This section should give an explicit statement of testing and survey methods and rationale. It should describe the areas that were surveyed (types of ground cover, degree of surface visibility, etc.) whether or not the survey resulted in the location of any cultural resources, the methods used to survey the area (pedestrian reconnaissance, subsurface test, etc.), the rationale for eliminating uninvestigated areas, the estimated size of the investigated sample and its relationship to the sample universe (e.g., 100 acres representing 15 percent percent of the project impact area), and the grid of transect interval used. Testing methods should include descriptions of test units (size, intervals, depth) and the rationale for their placement.

h. Laboratory Methods: This section should explain in detail the laboratory methods employed and the rationale for the method selected. This section should also contain references to accession numbers used for all collections, photographs and field notes obtained during the study, and the location where they are permanently housed.

i. Summary of Regional Prehistory and History: This section should discuss the regional cultural developments in their spatial and chronological position.

j. Investigation Results: This section should describe the historical as well as the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources encountered in the literature search and survey, with each site discussed as a separate unit. The site description should include the size of the site, type of site (i.e., historic dwelling, prehistoric village, mound group, etc.); the cultural component(s) of the site (if discernable); and the general nature of the site as it existed at the time of the survey. An inventory of cultural material recovered from sites may be included in this section or added to the site survey forms. Accession numbers for collected cultural material should be included as a part of the inventory. Inventoried sites shall include a site number. Official site designations assigned by an appropriate State agency are preferred. However, if temporary site numbers will be used in either the draft or final reports, they shall be substantially different from the official site designations to avoid confusion or duplication of site numbers.

k. Recommendations: This section should discuss the direct and indirect impacts that the proposed project will have on cultural resources. For those sites encountered, the Contractor shall make recommendations for the adequate assessments of those sites considered to have potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment will not proceed to the level described in paragraph 3.06. These recommendations shall include a time and cost estimate. If it is the Contractor's assessment that no significant resources exist in the project areas, the methods of investigation and reasoning which support that conclusion will be presented. If certain areas are not accessible, recommendations will be made for future consideration. If it is found that significant resources do exist in the area, the report will describe the information recovered and where the results were located, and will assess the extent and potential of the recovered information. Any evidence of cultural resources or materials which have been previously disturbed or destroyed will be presented and explained.

1. References: All references must follow American Antiquity format.

m. Appendix: This section should contain the Scope of Work and the resumes of the Principal Investigator and crew along with all photographs. State site forms shall also be included as an appendix.

n. All sites identified in the course of the study, including find spots and known sites, will be presented on State site forms as an appendix to the report. Data should also be provided about the present condition of the sites (disturbance by natural or manmade processes) and content of any collections from the sites. Known sites shall have their State site forms updated as necessary. All State site forms will be submitted to the State Archaeologist.

o. The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on 8½ X 11 inch legibly photocopied USGS map sections and will be bound into the report. Project maps shall also be included as part of contract correspondence showing the relationship of sites to the project areas. Maps should also show the type of survey method employed for each area surveyed (example, pedestrian walkover, shovel tests) and formal test pits, if applicable. All maps will be labeled with a description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township and range (on USGS maps only), and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source).

p. Failure to fulfill these report requirements will result in the rejection of the report by the Contracting Officer.

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 Text materials will be typed (single-spaced or space-and-a-half) on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches, with a 1.5-inch binding margin on the left, 1-inch margins on the top and right, and a 1.5-inch margin at the bottom. The report will be printed on both sides of the paper

7.02 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic form, whichever is most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.03 All figures must be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment.

7.04 Negatives of all black and white photographs contained in the final report must be included so that copies for distribution can be made.

8.00 SUBMITTALS

8.01 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. Brief Field Report: The original and one copy will be submitted upon completion of field work.

b. Draft Final Report: The original and six copies will be submitted 76 calendar days after contract award. The Contracting Officer will provide the Contractor with comments on this draft report.

c. Revised Final Report: The original and 15 copies will be submitted 30 calendar days after receipt of comments by the Contractor. This final report will include appropriate revisions in response to the Contracting Officer's comments.

8.02 The Contractor shall not release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under this contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government.

APPENDIX B

TIME AND COST ESTIMATES FOR
ADDITIONAL WORK

Time and cost estimates for additional work:

The following time and cost estimates are based on current costs for the additional work recommended in Chapter VIII. The work would involve the Plantation site and a field investigation on Levees A, B, and C in the East Grand Forks Project Area.

- 1) Additional records search in Grand Forks and Crookston and field investigation by a qualified historian/ architectural historian:
4 weeks \$7800.00
- 2) Field reconnaissance similar to that conducted on English Coulee on the Plantation site and the Levee Project Area by a qualified archaeologist:
1.5 weeks \$5,000.00

Appendix C

CORRESPONDENCE

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 8, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Mr. Clement P. Kachelmyer, Supervisor
Preliminary Design Unit
Room 604
Transportation Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Mr. Kachelmyer:

Historical Research, Inc., under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc., is conducting a literature search and records review on the above-referenced project, and I am writing to request your assistance.

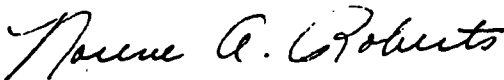
Would you please inform Historical Research, Inc. if you have cultural resource information on Polk County or the Grand Forks area in the Minnesota Trunk Highway or County Archaeological Survey Files?

As time is of the essence on this project, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. If I can provide additional information or be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E



Minnesota
Department of Transportation
Transportation Building
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Phone 296-3276

November 17, 1980

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President
Historical Research, Inc.
5535 Richmond Curve
Minneapolis, Mn. 55410

Re: Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Area
Polk County
HRI File 1011E

Dear Dr. Roberts:

I have reviewed our files for cultural resource information on the East Grand Forks area in response to your letter of November 8, 1980. I have enclosed a copy of page #14 from the 1972 Annual Report of the Trunk Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey describing 5 sites which the survey reported in this area, together with a copy of a portion of the 1979 survey map showing the location of those sites.

Other reported sites in Polk County are near Oslo and Erskine. For further information on any of those sites you may wish to contact Leslie D. Peterson, Highway Archaeologist, Minnesota Historical Society, Bldg. 27, Fort Snelling, Tel. 726-1630.

This Department is currently investigating the history, significance and condition of a log cabin located approximately 0.4 mile north of TH 2 in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, T151N, R48W, about 4 miles northwest of Fisher. If this is within your study area, please contact me for further location information.

No sites have been reported in Polk County under the Municipal-County Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance Study.

Sincerely,

C. P. Kachelmyer
Preliminary Design Engineer

Enclosure

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 22, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Mr. C.P. Kachelmyer
Preliminary Design Engineer
MHI Dept of Transportation
Transportation Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers, St. Paul District, under subcontract to Archaeological Field
Services, Inc.: Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045

Dear Mr. Kachelmyer:

Thank you for the information of cultural resource sites in Polk County, taken
from the 1972 Annual Report of the Trunk Highway Archaeological Reconnaissance
Survey.

Three of the sites you gave us were in our study area.

We will be calling Mr. Leslie Peterson for additional information on these sites.

Thank you for your prompt and generous assistance.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E ✓

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 8, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Professor Elden Johnson, Chairman
Department of Anthropology
University of Minnesota
215 Ford Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Professor Johnson:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc. to conduct a literature search and records review on the above-referenced project, and I am writing to request your assistance.

I would like to make an appointment with you to see:

1. The Minnesota County Site File for Polk County
2. Professor Wilford's notes on the Grand Forks area
3. Any other information you may have on the Grand Forks area.

As time is of the essence on this project, I would appreciate a call from you as soon as possible to arrange a meeting.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter. If I can provide additional information of be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: NRI File No. 1011E

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 8, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Mr. Charles Skrief, Supervisor
State Historic Preservation Office
Minnesota Historical Society
240 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55101

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District (Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045)
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Charles:

In carrying out the work for the above referenced contract, I
was in your office October 28 to compile records from the archaeology and
standing structure inventories.

Please thank Ted Lofstrom and Dennis Gimmestad and the rest of the
staff for the courteous and most helpful assistance extended to me, to our
prime contractor, Archaeological Field Services, Inc., and to our contract-
ing agency, the Corps of Engineers.

We will be consulting the inventories again in the future, and look
forward to working with you and your staff.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Joe Roberts, Ph.D.
Vice President

cc: Mr. Russell Fridley, Director
Minnesota Historical Society
HRI File No. 1011E

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 8, 1980

(612) 929-499

Mr. Bruno Jurchen, President
Polk County Historical Society
Box 214
Crookston, MN 56716

Re: Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District (Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045)
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Mr. Jurchen:

With regard to the above referenced project, I am writing to inquire if you have any significant historic or prehistoric site data on file in your society records, which are not on file in the State Historic Preservation Office.

We have found valuable invormation on sites of historic and prehistoric significance in Polk County on file in the State Historic Preservation Office. If you know of any additional significant sites which have come to your attention recently which you feel would not be recorded with the State Historic Preservation Office as yet, please contact me at the above address or telephone number.

I appreciate your cooperation and if I can be of assistance in this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Joe Roberts, Ph.D.
Vice President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

(612) 929-4996

10 November 1980

Ms. Christy A.H. Caine
State Archaeologist
c/o Chippewa National Forest
Supervisor's Headquarters
Cass Lake, Minnesota 56633

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/ East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District under subcontract to Archaeological
Field Services, Inc.; Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Ms. Caine:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological Field
Services, Inc. for a records review and literature search on the above-
referenced project.

I understand that the State Archaeologist's files are still housed at Hamline
University in St. Paul. I would like to check the correspondence, records,
and reports you may have on Polk County, Minnesota and specifically on the city
of East Grand Forks. I am particularly interested in written materials which
are not contained in the files of the Minnesota State Historic Preservation
Office and in any recent reports by Mr. Mike Michlovic on that area of the
Red River Valley which your office may have recently reviewed.

Could you please send me the name of the contact person at Hamline University
whom I should contact to set up an appointment and inform our office of any
reports we should check during our visit to your Hamline office?

I am also interested in obtaining a copy of the listing of government regulations
pertaining to mitigation, disposal, and impact on federal lands. I understand
that you developed a list of this sort at the Cultural Resource Awareness
Training Session on the Superior National Forest meeting in Duluth of March
1, 1979. You may have a similar list on state regulations. If so, I would
like a copy of that too.

Thank you for your assistance in these matters. I am looking forward to
meeting you at the next Council meeting.

Caine, Christy A.H.
November 10, 1980

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President

HRI File No. 1011E

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

(612) 929.4996

10 November 1980

Dr. Mike Michlovic
Department of Anthropology
Moorhead State University
1013 7th Avenue South
Moorhead, Minnesota 56560

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/ East Grand
Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project;
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District under subcontract
to Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Contract No. DACW-37-80-
D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Dr. Michlovic:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological Field
Services, Inc. for a records review and literature search on the above-
referenced project.

It has come to my attention that you have been working in the Red River
Valley on archaeological projects recently.

I am herein requesting your assistance by providing HRI with any unrecorded
information you may have gathered recently in the course of your work in
Polk County, Minnesota and specifically at the city of East Grand Forks. I
would appreciate any information regarding little known research sources of
which you have knowledge.

Because of our time restrictions, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon
as possible. I have only been able to locate the reconnaissance report you did
at Climax for the bikeways project so far. This is outside our study area.
If you have published or unpublished work in East Grand Forks, I would be
happy to reimburse you for copying and postage if you could make them available
to us.

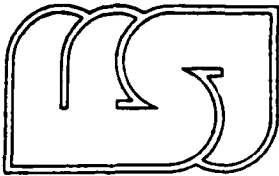
Thank you for your time and assistance. Please do not hesitate to call me
collect if I can provide you with additional information.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President



moorhead state university
moorhead, minnesota 56560

November 12, 1980

Dr. Norene A. Roberts
Historical Research, Inc.
5535 Richmond Curve
Minneapolis, MN 55410

Dear Dr. Roberts,

The only work I've done in Polk Co., MN has been the Climax Bikeway survey. People at UND Grand Forks may know of some local, unpublished, reports on the East Grand Forks area, but I don't. My own work along the Red River in Clay and Norman Counties makes it clear that any locality along the Red should be considered high in archaeological potential. Just about every river loop we looked at had a site (unless visibility during survey was poor.) We also ran into some historic sites along the river dating to the 19th century.

Sorry I can't be of more direct help. I'm sending along a 2 year old unpublished preliminary report on the Clay County Survey which you may wish to use sometime or another.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Michlovic
Anthropology

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 22, 1980

(612) 929.4996

Professor Mike Michlovic
Department of Anthropology
Moorhead State University
1013 7th Avenue South
Moorhead, MN 56560

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban
Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project (U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers St. Paul District Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045)
Prime Contractor: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Subcontractor: Historical Research, Inc.

Dear Professor Michlovic:

Thank you for your generous assistance on the above-referenced project.

It is our understanding that you have not done any work in the study area of this
project.

Thank you for sending your report on Clay County, MN. We found it very interesting.

Thanks again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E ✓

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

(612) 929-4996

12 November 1980

Mr. Gary Phillips, Director
Red River Valley Historical Society
P.O. Box 733
Moorhead, Minnesota 56560

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/ East
Grand Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control
Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District under
subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Contract NO.
DACW-37-80-D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological
Field Services, Inc. for a records review and literature search on
the above-referenced project.

We are interested in any recent published or unpublished papers or
books on the history of the City of East Grand Forks which would not
be on file at the Minnesota Historical Society's Reference Library.
I am thinking particularly of recent bicentennial community histories,
however short in length.

In addition, our study involves archaeological sites and significant
buildings in the history of East Grand Forks of which you may have
information. We have checked the State Historic Preservation Office
at the Historical Society in St. Paul. As you may know, the National
Register survey of archaeology and standing structures has not yet been
done in Polk County. As a result, we have found very little in the way
of historic sites in the city of East Grand Forks.

I am herein requesting your assistance by providing HRI with any unrecorded
or archival information you may have on file which specifically relates
to East Grand Forks. I would appreciate any information regarding little
known research sources of which you have knowledge.

I am particularly interested in a De Remer family in East Grand Forks.
The foundation of a large home is located in the city, but no buildings
are left standing. The De Remer name has been taken from a family
grave stone near the old house foundation. The site is mapped on the

Phillips, Gary
page 2
12 November 1980

accompanying map.

I am also interested in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific bridges and roundhouse on the Grand Forks side of the river.

If your organization has compiled a list of holdings or knows of other local informants with whom we should correspond, I would greatly appreciate that information.

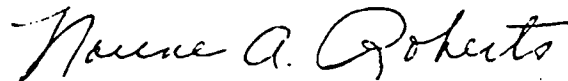
I would be more than happy to pay for any photocopying you may have to do in connection with this request. Please invoice my company.

Because of our time restrictions, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time and assistance. Please do not hesitate to call me if I can provide you with additional information.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Norene A. Roberts".

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E



RED RIVER VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BOX 733 MOORHEAD, MN 56560

218 236-9140

200-3074 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3K 0Y2

204 885-335

November 26, 1980

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President
Historical Research, Inc.
5535 Richmond Curve
Minneapolis, MN 55410

Dear Dr. Roberts:

RE: Your request for information from Grand Forks/East
Grand Forks:

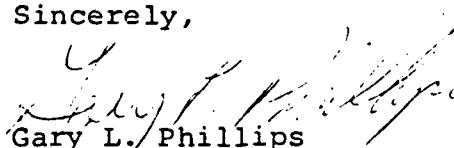
I'm sorry, I do not believe we have any information that
you would not find at Minnesota Historical Society.

The only thing that I could suggest is that you contact
Elsie Miller, Executive Vice-president of the East
Grand Forks Chamber of Commerce. She is very active
in historical matters and may be able to give you some
unpublished information.

Also, Dr. Stan Murray at the University of North Dakota,
Department of History has done quite a bit of local historical
research and may be able to give you further information.

I hope this is of some help.

Sincerely,


Gary L. Phillips
Director

GLP/dw

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

(612) 929-4996

17 November 1980

Dr. and Mrs. Philip Furman
625 Belmont Road
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

Re: Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/ East Grand
Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project;
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, under subcontract
to Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Contract No. DACW-37-80-
D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Furman:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc. for a records review and literature search on the above-referenced project. Essentially, we are looking for archaeological sites and important historic buildings in the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks.

We learned in the State Historic Preservation Office in Bismarck that you are interested in Joseph Bell De Remer, the North Dakota architect, and in his home in Grand Forks.

We have found an old foundation and associated outbuildings on the East Grand Forks side of the Red River. The house and buildings are gone, but there is a marking stone or a grave stone in what looks like a family plot with the name De Remer on it, carved in stone near the house foundation. I am enclosing a map which pinpoints the location of the site.

Would you happen to know whether part of the DeRemer family lived on the Minnesota side of the Red River in East Grand Forks? Do you have any idea whether J.B. DeRemer built any houses in East Grand Forks? The ruins appear to have been fairly palatial. There are cast iron fluted columns which appear to have been porch supports, and the property seems to have had an elaborate gate at one time.

Any information you have may be helpful. Because of our time restrictions, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time and assistance. Please do not hesitate to call me collect if I can provide you with additional information.

Sincerely,


Dr. Morene A. Roberts, President

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

(612) 929.4996

17 November 1980

Father William Sherman
Pastor, St. Michael's Church
520 North 6th Street
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grnad Forks/ East Grand
Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project;
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District under subcontract
to Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Contract No. DACW-37-80-
D-0045
HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Father Sherman:

Historical Research, Inc. is under subcontract to Archaeological Field
Services, Inc. of Stillwater, Minnesota for a records review and literature
search on the above-referenced project.

In essence, we are looking for significant archaeological sites and
buildings associated with the histories of Grand Forks and Polk
Counties, specifically in the cities of Grnad Forks and East Grand
Forks.

Dr. Fred Peterson at the University of Minnesota, Morris and the staff
of the State Historic Preservation Office in Bismarck have given us your
name as someone who is doing work in the history of Blacks, Germans,
Scandinavians, and Ukrainians.

We are herein requesting your assistance by providing us with any
significant structures or sites associated with ethnic groups or their
history in our study area. These sites or buildings may be social halls,
churches, stores, neighborhoods, or houses. We are also interested in
little known research sources on social or ethnic history, including
local informants, of which you have knowledge. I am thinking particularly
of buildings which have social or ethnic significance rather than
architectural merit. In Grand Forks, we are particularly interested in
buildings around English Coulee. We have checked the files in the
State Historic Preservation Offices in Bismark and St. Paul. We have
buildings which are on the National Register or in the state files in
both North Dakota and Minnesota.

Any assistance you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

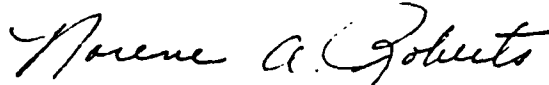
Page 2
Father William Sherman
17 November 1980

Thank you for your time and consideration. Because of our time restrictions, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

If I can provide you with additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Norene A. Roberts". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, Presidnet

cc: HRI File No. 1011E

St. Michael's Church

520 N. 6th St.
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

November 25, 1980

Dr. Norene A. Roberts, President
Historical Research, Inc.
5535 Richmond Curve
Minneapolis, MN 55410

Re: HRI File No. 1011E

Dear Dr. Roberts:

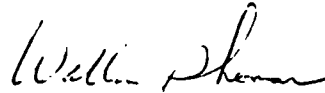
In response to your request on information concerning the significant sites and buildings in the Grand Forks and Polk County areas, I can't be of much help. My special areas of study are concerned with the more central and western part of the State. I am sure you are in contact with the county historical societies and the people in both the History and Archaeological Departments at UND.

I would, however, suggest another name: Mr. Ronald Ramsey, Assistant Professor, Architecture Department (Room #107), North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND 58102.

Ron is an architectural historian and has studied structures throughout the eastern part of North Dakota. He published one small volume on Fargo houses and perhaps has done something on Grand Forks. He has also done some work on small towns in our region.

I am sorry to be of such limited assistance.

Sincerely,



(Rev.) William Sherman

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

December 3, 1980

(612) 929-4996

The Rev. William Sherman
St. Michael's Church
520 No. Sixth St.
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand
Forks Flood Control Project (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St.
Paul District Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045)
Prime Contractor: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Subcontractor: Historical Research, Inc.

Dear Father Sherman:

Thank you for your response to our request for information on the
above-referenced project.

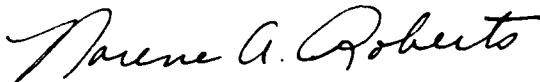
We have, indeed, consulted with Professor Ramsey and the people at
the Grand Forks Historical Society. We have as well contacted the
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at U.N.D.

We received the name of Dr. Stan Murray in history at U.N.D. this
week, too late for this project but in time to contact him on a
similar project that will be coming up in Walsh County.

Again, thank you for your prompt and generous assistance.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: File No. 1011E

NORTH DAKOTA INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

November 20, 1980

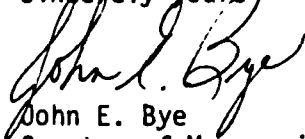
Dr. Norine Roberts
5535 Richmond Curve
Minneapolis, MN 55410

Dear Dr. Roberts

Enclosed is a copy of the short item we have concerning the Institute. Hopefully, it will provide some idea about the Institute and its holdings. The only published finding aid we have is Guide to the Small Collection Manuscripts of the North Dakota Insitute for Regional Studies compiled by myself in 1978.

If I can be of further help concerning our collection, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



John E. Bye
Curator of Manuscript

JEB/tp

Enclosure

NORTH DAKOTA INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES
NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

The Manuscript Holdings of
The North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies

The North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies was founded in March of 1950 by the faculty and dean of the School of Applied Arts and Sciences and the librarian of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The original purpose of the Institute was to promote and stimulate the study of the history and environment of the Northern Great Plains. Very early it was decided that the core of the program would be the acquisition of original manuscripts, photographic materials, and oral history information.

Professor Leonard Sackett of the North Dakota Agricultural College, English Department set out to acquire the materials necessary for the program. Concentrating upon North Dakota and the Red River Valley, Professor Sackett collected letters, diaries, business records, and family and personal material, as well as photographs and a large number of oral interviews. He was especially interested in agriculture and land development matters, business activities, the Non-Partisan League, plus literary affairs, family events and histories and oral reminiscences. The net result of Professor Sackett's activities was nearly 2,000 separate acquisitions, ranging in size from one-page interview transcripts to records contained in hundreds of boxes.

If it was necessary to acquire the materials, it was also of prime importance to house and preserve them. The North Dakota Agricultural College Library provided the housing, and the original archivist, Dr. William C. Hunter, worked parttime, without pay, developing indexes, boxing and shelving materials, and providing the

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 22, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Professor Elden Johnson, Chairman
Department of Anthropology
University of Minnesota
205 Ford Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55455

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban
Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project (U.S. Army Corps of
Engineers St. Paul District Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045)
Prime Contractor: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Subcontractor: Historical Research, Inc.

Dear Professor Johnson:

Our thanks to you and your staff for your generous assistance on the above-
referenced project.

Thank you for the use of the Polk County files and field notes and for the
courtesies which you and Jan extended to me on November 18.

We look forward to working with you again.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: HRI File No. 1011E ✓
Ms. Jan Streiff

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 22, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Professor Lawrence L. Loendorf
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, N.D. 58201

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks
Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers, St. Paul District, under subcontract to Archaeological Field
Services, Inc.; Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045

Dear Professor Loendorf:

Thank you for your generous assistance with the above-referenced project.

We have received your April 15, 1980 report prepared for Richmond Engineering, Inc.
and incorporated its results into our project.

Thanks for the information on Montgomery mound in Grand Forks. We had also come
across it through other channels.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: HRI File No. 1011EV ✓

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 22, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Ms. Coleen Oihus
North Dakota Room
Chester Fritz Library
University of N.D.
Grand Forks, N.D. 58202

Dear Ms. Oihus:

Thank you for the bibliographies you sent. We received them last Saturday, a mere two days after I spoke with you on the phone.

Thank you for your prompt, generous assistance. It was a pleasure talking to you about Walsh County and N.D. history.

The Fritz Library is fortunate to have so knowledgeable and helpful a staff member.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D., President

cc: Mr. Dan Rylance

HRI File No. 1011 ✓

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

November 30, 1980

(612) 929-4996

Professor Frederick W. Peterson
Art History Department
University of Minnesota/Morris
Morris, MN 56267

Re: A Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand
Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project
(U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District Contract No.
DACW-37-80-D-0045)
Prime Contractor: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Subcontractor: Historical Research, Inc.

Dear Professor Peterson:

Thank you for your assistance on the above-referenced project. I appreciate
your willingness to share your paper on vernacular farm buildings, and
enjoyed swapping information on the subject.

For your information I am enclosing a few pages from the Radford pattern
book and a picture of a pre-fab house from Farm, Stock, and Home.

Thanks again for your help.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

Enclosure

cc: File No. 1011E

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5535 RICHMOND CURVE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55410

December 3, 1980

(612) 929.4996

Mr. Alan K. Lathrop, Curator
Northwest Architectural Archives
University of Minnesota
826 Berry Street
St. Paul, MN 55104

Dear Mr. Lathrop:

Thank you for your prompt and generous assistance on our project in Grand Forks/East Grand Forks for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Your information on Joseph Bell DeRemer's whereabouts in 1940-41 was very useful. For your information, I am enclosing an article on DeRemer.

I am not sure that you are aware of the good will and intense interest created by your tour of Prairie School houses in the Twin Cities at the national American Studies Association Biennial Meeting in September 1979. Although credit was given to my Local Arrangements Committee, I know that you arranged and conducted the tour on your own time. The demand for your tour was such that I had to stand at the bus door and turn away the hopefuls. I had eight requests for your tour guide booklet after the Meeting, and sent copies all over the nation. From the reports I got from those on the tour, it was clear that the tour was excellent, and that it provided the best possible PR for the University of Minnesota as well. My special thanks for a particularly fine piece of work.

Please let me know if I can return the favors you have so kindly extended.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

Norene A. Roberts

Norene A. Roberts, Ph.D.
President

cc: Ms. Andrea E. Hinding
Director, Walter Library
117 Pleasant Street SE
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, MN 55405
File No. 1011E

Enclosure

Appendix D

PERSONNEL VITAE

VITA

G. Joseph Hudak, President
Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
421 South Main Street - Suite 421F
Stillwater, Minnesota 55082
Telephone: (612) 439-6782

Education:

- 1971 B.A. Degree
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
- 1974 M.A. Degree
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Teaching Assistantships:

- 1970, University of Minnesota, under Dr. Elden Johnson
1971 (undergraduate)
- 1972, University of Nebraska, under Dr. Warren Caldwell
1973 (graduate)

Teaching Positions:

- 1973 The Pedersen Site (21-LN-2), taught University of Minnesota
Archaeological Field School.
- 1974 The Pedersen Site (21-LN-2), taught Macalester College and
Hamline University combined Field School.
- 1973- Taught internship students from Macalester College and Hamline
1975 University, while employed at The Science Museum of Minnesota.
- 1977 Taught Southwest State Field School at a salvage site near
Granite Falls, Minnesota (project done under the auspices of
the Minnesota Department of Transportation, The Science Museum
of Minnesota and Southwest State University at Marshall, MN).

Professional Organizations:

Society for American Archaeology
Society of Professional Archaeologists
Plains Anthropological Association
American Anthropological Association
Council for Minnesota Archaeology
Minnesota Archaeological Society

Archaeological Field Experience:

- 1969 Prairie Island Village Site - University of Minnesota;
Field crew member.
- 1969 Gull Lake Mound and Village Site - University of Minnesota;
Field assistant.
- 1970 Smith and McKinstry Mounds - University of Minnesota;
Field teaching assistant.
- 1970 Northeastern Minnesota Wild Rice Archaeological Survey and
Transect - University of Minnesota;
Survey specialist.
- 1971 Southwestern Minnesota Archaeological Survey - University of
Minnesota;
Survey specialist.
- 1971 Thompson and Nelson Village Sites - University of Minnesota
and University of Nebraska;
Field assistant.
- 1972 Mille Lacs Lake & Kathio and Anderson Village Sites - State
Parks Archaeologist for the Department of Natural Resources
- 1972 Big Stone State Park Archaeological Survey - University of
Minnesota;
Survey specialist.
- 1972 Blue Mounds Archaeological Site - University of Minnesota;
Survey specialist.
- 1973 The Pedersen Site - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field Director.
- 1974 The Pedersen Site - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field Director.

- 1974 Wild River Archaeological Survey - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Survey Director.
- 1974 South Zumbro Watershed District Archaeological Survey - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Survey Director.
- 1974 Lake Hanska Archaeological Survey - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Survey Director.
- 1975 Southern Minnesota Archaeological Survey and Transect - The Science Museum of Minnesota (William F. McKnight Foundation);
Field Director.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Winona Levee Flood Control Project Stage II - The Science Museum of Minnesota (St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers);
Project Director.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey of the 1975 Season Dredge Spoil Deposit Sites in Mississippi River Pools USAF-5 - The Science Museum of Minnesota (St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers);
Field Director.
- 1975 Pike Island Survey - The Science Museum of Minnesota (St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers);
Project Director.
- 1976 The Mountain Lake Site - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Project Director.
- 1976 Wright County Salvage Excavation - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Project Director
- 1977 Archaeological Survey of the Isanti County Rum River Bridge Project No. 30508 - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey of the Talcott Lake County Park - The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey and Salvage of Sites near Granite Falls, Minnesota - The Science Museum of Minnesota (Minnesota Department of Transportation);
Project Director.

- 1977 Archaeological Survey of Lands Adjacent to the Big Sandy Lake Reservoir - The Science Museum of Minnesota (St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers);
Project Director.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the Snake River Footbridge Crossing Site - Archaeological Field Services, Inc. (Minnesota Department of Natural Resources);
Field Director.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Lands Adjacent to the Pine River Reservoir - Archaeological Field Services, (University of Minnesota and Corps of Engineers project);
Project Director.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the City of Brainerd - Water and Light Department, Mississippi River Powerline Crossing; Crow Wing County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Subdivision No. 3672, Creekwood Estates, Coon Rapids, Anoka County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Sunny Acres Estates, Anoka County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey within Garvin Park, Lyon County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the 90 Acre Dam Construction Site in the Sartell Wildlife Management Area on Little Rock Creek, Benton County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Wildlife Refuge, Jackson County and the Fergus Falls Refuge, Ottertail County; for the U.S. Department of Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of approximately 10 Acres for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities at Fountain, Fillmore County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Water Control Structures Planned for 1978 - 1979; Dikes, Ditches and Borrow Pits, Sherburne County, for the U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1978 Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Maka-Oicu County Park, Nobles County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Earthen Dike and Water Control Structure in Blakesley Slough Waterfowl Production Area on the Pomm De Terre River, Grant County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Records Search of the Proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 169 Corridors, Anoka and Hennepin Counties; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis and Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Department of Natural Resources' Trails at Wasburn Lake, Spider Lake and Fond du Lac, Cass and Carlton Counties; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Undertakings within the Chippewa National Forest in Beltrami, Cass and Itasca Counties, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Upland Disposal Area, Golf Course Improvement Areas and Additional Real Estate Development Areas for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mille Lacs County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Cultural Resource Awareness Training Session on the Superior National Forest in Duluth, Minnesota, for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check of the Rum River; Anoka, Isanti, Mille Lacs and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota, for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources; Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Portion of the Benson Wetlands (Edwards Site), Stevens County, Minnesota, for the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Echo, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota; Rieke, Carroll, Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Lester Prairie, McLeod County, Minnesota; Rieke, Carroll, Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Perch Lake Park, Martin County, Minnesota; The County of Martin; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System at Granada, Martin County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota; Rieke, Carroll, Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Reconnaissance Survey of the Archaeologically Sensitive Zones Within the Proposed Mora Airport Expansion Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota; The City of Mora; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wet Bark Trail in the Memorial Hardwood Forest, Houston County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Development of the Fritz Loven Park in Lake Shore, Cass County, Minnesota; The City of Lake Shore; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Gaylord, Sibley County, Minnesota; Rieke, Carroll, Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 252 Corridors: Anoka and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ash River Trail System, St. Louis County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Laddie Lake Park in Blaine, Anoka County, Minnesota; The City of Blaine; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
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Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Sample Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of BLM Island and Upland Holdings in Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Transmission Line #131 From Arrowhead to Gary, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota; Minnesota Power and Light Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ortonville Wastewater Treatment Facility, Big Stone County, Minnesota; Ellerbe Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Stabilization Pond (et. al.) for a Wastewater Treatment System at Battle Lake, Ottertail County, Minnesota; Rieke, Carroll, Miller Associates, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Site at Madison, Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
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Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Cultural Resources Studies of the Northern Border Pipeline Project; Literature/Records Search and Proposed Field Methodology Plan; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Pool #3 Facilities and Five (5) Building Construction Areas; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Ponds at Blackduck, Beltrami County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc. Principal Investigator.
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- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Upper Minnesota River Sub-basin, Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota; Department of the Army, St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Northern Border Pipeline for the Northern Plains Natural Gas Company - Phase I - Selected River/Stream Crossings, Preliminary Site Selection; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bass Lake Ridge in Hennepin County, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Harrison Hills Project, Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Hewitt Peterson & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Development Area in Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Lyon County Park Commissioners; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Albany, Stearns County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 434 Acres of the UNIMIN Corporation's Proposed Silica Sand Mining and Processing Facility Located Near Kasota, Le Sueur County, Minnesota; Bolton & Menk, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Cyrus, Pope County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Located at Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Foxborough Subdivision, Dakota County, Minnesota; Northland Mortgage Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of HTI Pipeline Nos. 101 & 102 Relocation at the West Fork of the Nodaway River (Crossing) in Adair County, Minnesota; Hydrocarbon Transportation, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of A Proposed Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System For The City of Donnelly, Stevens County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Incorporated; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Appleton, Swift County, Minnesota; Kirkham, Michael & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of A Proposed Absorption Bed Site at the City of Avoca, Murray County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of A Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Gaylord, Sibley County, Minnesota: Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Stabilization Pond Site at Belgrade, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Ripple River Townhomes Site in Aitkin, Aitkin County, Minnesota; Orville E. Madsen & Son, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of 3.9 Acres South of the Fish and Wildlife Service Waterfowl Area Six Miles East of Dormelly, Stevens County, Minnesota; United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Aitkin County, Minnesota; United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District, Dahl Waterfowl Production Area, Clay County, Minnesota; United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed 8 Acre Wastewater Treatment Plant and One-Half Mile Forcemain at Iona, Murray County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of French Lake Terrace, Champlin, Minnesota; Hakanson Anderson Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of 579 Acres in Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Sherburne County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Savanna Development, Located on Flowage Lake, Aitkin County, Minnesota; Heartland Development Consultants, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Site at Steward, McLeod County, Minnesota; Comstock & Davis, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Two Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Sites Outside of the City of Storden, Cottonwood County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Three Acres on the Robinson Waterfowl Production Area, Near Howard Lake, Wright County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities for the City of Osakis, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; Department of the Army, St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Grain Alcohol Production Facility at Edgerton, Pipestone County, Minnesota; Agri-Fuels, Inc.; Wells Engineers, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

Publications:

- 1972 "Boulder Outlines in Southwestern Minnesota", Plains Anthropologist, Volume 17-58, Pt. 1.
- 1975 "The First Pottery Makers of Southwestern Minnesota", The Explorer Magazine, Volume 17, Number 2.
- 1975 "An Early Woodland Pottery Vessel from Minnesota", joint publication with Elden Johnson, Scientific Publications of the Science Museum of Minnesota, New Series, Volume 3, Number 2.
- 1976 "Woodland Ceramics from the Pedersen Site", Scientific Publications of the Science Museum of Minnesota, New Series, Volume 3, Number 2.

Occupational References:

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Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
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Education:

- 1974 B.A. Degree (Anthropology, Art and Education)
Hamline University
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104
- 1980 M.S. Degree summa cum laude (Archaeology/Geography)
Mankato State University
Mankato, Minnesota 56001

Professional Organizations:

Council for Minnesota Archaeology
Society for American Archaeology
Plains Anthropological Association
Minnesota Archaeological Society

Archaeological Field and Laboratory Experience:

- 1971 Kelly Farm Site; excavation done by the Minnesota Historical Society;
Field crew member.
- 1971- Hamline University; Anthropology Laboratory - Data Analysis and
1973 Ethnographic work;
Laboratory Assistant.
- 1974- The Silvernale Site (21-GD-3); excavation done by the Minnesota His-
1977 torical Society;
Field Assistant.
- 1975 Baskerville Site; excavation conducted by Normandale Community College;
Field crew/Surveyor.
- 1976 Laboratory analysis and ethnographic work, miscellaneous; The Science
Museum of Minnesota.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey and Salvage of Sites Near Granite Falls, Minne-
sota; excavation conducted by The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field crew member.
- 1977 Mitigation of Sites Near Granite Falls, Minnesota, (Phase II of a
survey/mitigation project); The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field Assistant.

- 1977 The Silvernale Site (21-GD-3); Mankato State University Anthropology Laboratory;
Laboratory Analysis.
- 1978 Maka-Oicu County Park, Nobles County, Minnesota; The Nobles County Park Commission; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Field Assistant.
- 1978 Pine River Reservoir Project, Crow Wing County, Minnesota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Laboratory Cartographer.
- 1978 Sherburne Wildlife Refuge Project; Sherburne County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Laboratory Cartographer.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Undertakings Within the Chipewewa National Forest, Cass and Itasca County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Portion of the Benson Wetlands (Edwards Site), Stevens County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check of the Rum River: Anoka, Isanti, Mille Lacs and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/ Project Director.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Echo, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Lester Prairie, McLeod County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Perch Lake Park, Martin County, Minnesota; The County of Martin; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.

- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facility System at Granada, Martin County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc. - Design Consultants; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 A Reconnaissance Survey of the Archaeologically Sensitive Zones Within The Proposed Mora Airport Expansion Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota; The City of Mora; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wet Bark Trail in the Memorial Hardwood Forest, Houston County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Development of the Fritz Loven Park in Lake Shore, Cass County, Minnesota; The City of Lake Shore; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Gaylord, Sibley County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 252 Corridors: Anoka and Hennepin County, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ash River Trail, St. Louis County, Minnesota; The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Laddie Lake Park in Blaine, Anoka County, Minnesota; Community Services, City of Blaine, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.

- 1979 A Sample Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of BLM Island and Upland Holdings in Minnesota; for the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Transmission Line #131 From Arrowhead to Gary, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota; Minnesota Power and Light Company, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ortonville Wastewater Treatment Facility, Big Stone County, Minnesota; Ellerbe Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of A Proposed Stabilization Pond (et. al.) for a Wastewater Treatment System at Battle Lake, Ottertail County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Site at Madison, Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check and Archaeological Investigation of The Minnesota River Valley Refuge Lands; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/ Project Director.
- 1979 Cultural Resources Studies of the Northern Border Pipeline Project; Literature/Records Search and Proposed Field Methodology Plan; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/ Project Director.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Pool #3 Facilities and Five (5) Building Construction Areas; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist/Field Director (1980).
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Ponds at Blackduck, Beltrami County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Staff Archaeologist.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Pond at Belgrade, Stearns County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Upper Minnesota River Sub-basin, Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota, Department of the Army, St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist / Project Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Northern Border Pipeline for the Northern Plains Natural Gas Company - Phase I - Selected River/Stream Crossings, Preliminary Site Selection; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bass Lake Ridge in Hennepin County, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Harrison Hills Project, Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Hewitt Peterson & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Development Area in Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Lyon County Park Commissioners; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Albany, Stearns County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 434 Acres of the UNIMIN Corporation's Proposed Silica Sand Mining and Processing Facility Located Near Kasota, Le Sueur County, Minnesota; Bolton & Menk, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Cyrus, Pope County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates,; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Located at Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Foxborough Subdivision, Dakota County, Minnesota; Northland Mortgage Company, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of HTI Pipeline Nos. 101 & 102 Relocation at the West Fork of the Nodaway River (Crossing) in Adair County, Minnesota; Hydrocarbon Transportation, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of A Proposed Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System for the City of Dormelly, Stevens County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Appleton, Swift County, Minnesota; Kirkham, Michael & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Absorption Bed Site at the City of Avoca, Murray County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
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- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Stabilization Pond Site at Belgrade, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
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- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District, Dahl Waterfowl Production Area, Clay County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed 8 Acre Wastewater Treatment Plant and One-Half Mile Forcemain at Iona, Murray County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of French Lake Terrace, Champlin, Minnesota; Hakanson Anderson Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of 579 Acres in Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Sherburne County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist/Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Savanna Development, Located on Flowage Lake, Aitkin County, Minnesota; Heartland Development Consultants, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Site at Steward, McLeod County, Minnesota; Comstock & Davis, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Project and Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Two Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Sites Outside of the City of Storden, Cottonwood County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Project and Field Director.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Three Acres on the Robinson Waterfowl Production Area, Near Howard Lake, Wright County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Project and Field Director.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities for the City of Osakis, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.
- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; Department of the Army, St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Grain Alcohol Production Facility at Edgerton, Pipestone County, Minnesota; Agri-Fuels, Inc., Wells Engineers, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Staff Archaeologist.

References:

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EDUCATION:

Ph.D., American Studies, University of Minnesota	1978
Minor: historical geography, Minnesota history	
M.A., American Studies, University of Minnesota	1972
Minor: art history, architectural history	
B.A., <u>cum laude</u> , English, University of Massachusetts, Amherst	1968
Graduate work in English literature, Oxford University, G.B.	1968

Dissertation: "An Early Political and Administrative History of the University of Minnesota, 1851-1884"

TEACHING, RESEARCH, AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS:

1968-75	Instructor and teaching assistant, English, American Studies, Continuing Education, University of Minnesota
1976	Instructor, Minnesota History, Honors Program, College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota
1975-77	Administrative and Research Fellow, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of Minnesota
1977-78	Undergraduate Advisor, American Studies, University of Minnesota

OTHER EMPLOYMENT:

1978-79	Historian, surveyor, architectural historian, State Historic Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society
1979	Freelance editor, Control Data Corporation Education Division

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

American Association of State and Local History
American Institute of Historic Preservationists
American Studies Association
Council of Minnesota Archaeologists (Associate Member)
Hennepin County Historical Society
Minnesota Historical Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Society for the History of Technology
Phi Kappa Phi
Women Historians of the Midwest
Society of Architectural Historians
North Dakota Archaeological Society

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

RECENT HISTORICAL REPORTS AND PROJECTS:

- 1978 Historical surveys of Cass and Crow Wing counties, Minnesota; for the National Register of Historic Places; Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office
- 1979 First draft, Historic Preservation for Minnesota Communities; Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota State Planning Agency (1980)
- 1979 Researcher, writer, for Seward Neighborhood History Committee; and two articles in Seward Profile, September, 1979, on the history and development of Seward Neighborhood, Minneapolis
- 1979 National Register Evaluation, Historic Survey of the Cedar-Riverside Commercial Area, for Cedar-Riverside Project Area Committee Minneapolis, Minnesota; HUD funded; Historical Research, Inc. and Lynne Spaeth
Principal Investigator
- 1979 Forthcoming: "King's Fairs and other Minneapolis Expositions," Hennepin County History, Hennepin County Historical Society, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 1979 A Cultural Resource Records Check and Archaeological Investigation of the Minnesota River Valley Refuge Lands; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Contract no. 14-14-003-79-0199; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Norene Roberts, Historian
- 1980 Feasibility study for a book-length history of the Blandin Foundation, Blandin Paper Company, and C.K. Blandin; Historical Research, Inc. and Lynne Spaeth for the Minnesota Historical Society
Norene Roberts, Historian and co-researcher
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of the Upper Minnesota River Basin-- Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Contract no. DAWC-79-C-0199; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Norene Roberts, Historian
- 1980 Author, forthcoming issue of Roots on Minnesota women; Education Division, Minnesota Historical Society
- 1980 Master Plan for an Interpretive Exhibit, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; Jeffrey A. Hess;
Norene Roberts, Research historian

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

- 1980 A Research, Planning, Evaluation and Design Study Regarding the Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of the Northern States Power Company, Main Street Hydro-Electric Station, St. Anthony Falls; A joint venture with Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Norene Davis Roberts, historian, History/Industrial Archeology Component
- 1980 "Historical Perspectives on People Connected with National Register Sites in Dakota County"; Dakota County Museum; a National Endowment for the Humanities Youth Project. Norene Davis Roberts, Consulting Humanist Scholar

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

RECENT HISTORICAL LECTURES AND PAPERS:

- 1979 "Resort Development in Northern Minnesota," paper delivered
at the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society 10/27
- 1979 "Minnesota Lumbering," lecture to the Minnesota History Work-
shop, Minnesota Historical Society 7/24
- 1979 "Franklin Steele: Entrepreneur and Suttler," slide/lecture at
Ft. Snelling, Minnesota Historical Society 7/19
- 1979 "Minnesota Architectural Development," slide/lecture at the
Annual Meeting of the Crow Wing County Historical Society
- 1979 "The Architecture of River Towns in Southeastern Minnesota,"
slide/lecture to the Annual Meeting of the Winona County Historical
Society 11/20
- 1979 Industrial archaeology and development of St. Anthony Falls,
tour for Folwell Jr. High School, Minneapolis, Mn 9/19
- 1979 Walking tour of historic buildings for "Minneapolis: Portrait
of a Life Style," National Endowment for the Humanities Learning
Library Program and the Minneapolis Public Library 9/15
- 1980 "William Watts Folwell," lecture to Folwell Jr. High School,
Minneapolis, Mn 2/20
- 1980 "Early Entrepreneurs in Minnesota"; Have Lunch with a Historian
Program, Educational Division, Minnesota Historical Society and
Ramsey County Historical Society 11/4

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

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EDUCATION:

Ph.D., American Studies, University of Minnesota	1976
M.A., English, University of Oklahoma	1964
B.A., English, Central State University (Oklahoma)	1962

Dissertation: "An Economic and Geographic History of Cushing, Oklahoma from its Origins Through the Oil Boom Years 1912-1917"

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS:

Communications Instructor, Dakota County Vo-Tech, 1976-80

Coordinator, Prison Project, University Without Walls, University of Minnesota, 1973-75

Instructor, University of Minnesota Department of English, 1970-1973;
1965-68

Instructor, Department of English, Central College, Pella, IA, 1964-65

Instructor, Department of English, University of Oklahoma, 1962-64

PUBLICATIONS:

Script, "The Omnia Story" promotional film, 1978

The materials listed below were published as video cassettes with interactive programmed text. Each title represents a set of fourteen cassettes with texts, for which I provided script and text.

Basic Machine Technology, Cambridge Book Company, 1978

Basic Engine Lathe, Cambridge Book Company, 1978

Oxyacetylene Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1978

Electric Arc Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1979

Advanced Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1979

Intermediate Engine Lathe, Cambridge Book Company, 1979

Sportsmedicine, McGraw-Hill Publications, 1979

Advanced Machine Technology, Cambridge Book Company, 1980

Blueprint Reading, Omnia Corporation, 1980

The Band Saw, DoAll Corporation, 1980

"Machinist/Tool and Die Program" (slide show). Dakota County Vo-Tech, 1980

"Maintain Electric Motors" (slide show with programmed text). 916 Vo-Tech, White Bear Lake, MN, 1980

Joe D. Roberts (continued)

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Minnesota Historical Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Studies Association
Hennepin County Historical Society
American Association of State and Local History
American Institute of Historic Preservationists
Society for the History of Technology
Society of Industrial Archeologists
Council of Minnesota Archaeologists (Associate Member)
North Dakota Archaeological Society

RECENT REPORTS AND PROJECTS:

- 1976 Writer, social impact section of Minnesota's bid for the
 Solar Energy Research Institute
- 1977 Designer, leader of seminar series on the history of the
 Twin Cities for senior citizens, sponsored by the National Council
 on Aging and the National American Studies Faculty
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of the
 Upper Minnesota River Basin--Southwestern Minnesota and North-
 eastern South Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul
 District Contract No. DAWC-79-C-0199; Archaeological Field Services,
 Inc. Joe Roberts, editor
- 1980 Master Plan for an Interpretive Exhibit, Hubert H. Humphrey
 Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; Jeffrey
 A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Joe Roberts, Audiovisual
 consultant
- 1980 Rewrite editor, These United States (Two Volumes) by Irwin Unger;
 for Little, Brown and Company, Boston
- 1980 A Research, Planning, Evaluation and Design Study Regarding the
 Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of the Northern States Power Company,
 Main Street Hydro-Electric Station, St. Anthony Falls; Riverfront
 Development Coordination Board, Minneapolis; A joint venture with
 Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Joe Roberts, Principal
 Investigator, History/Industrial Archeology Component
- 1980 Forthcoming: "Ten-Barrel Whodunit: The Red Fork Oil Boom of 1901,"
 Oklahoma Chronicles

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