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Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Land Alongside Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County, North Dakota

Volume 1: Main Report

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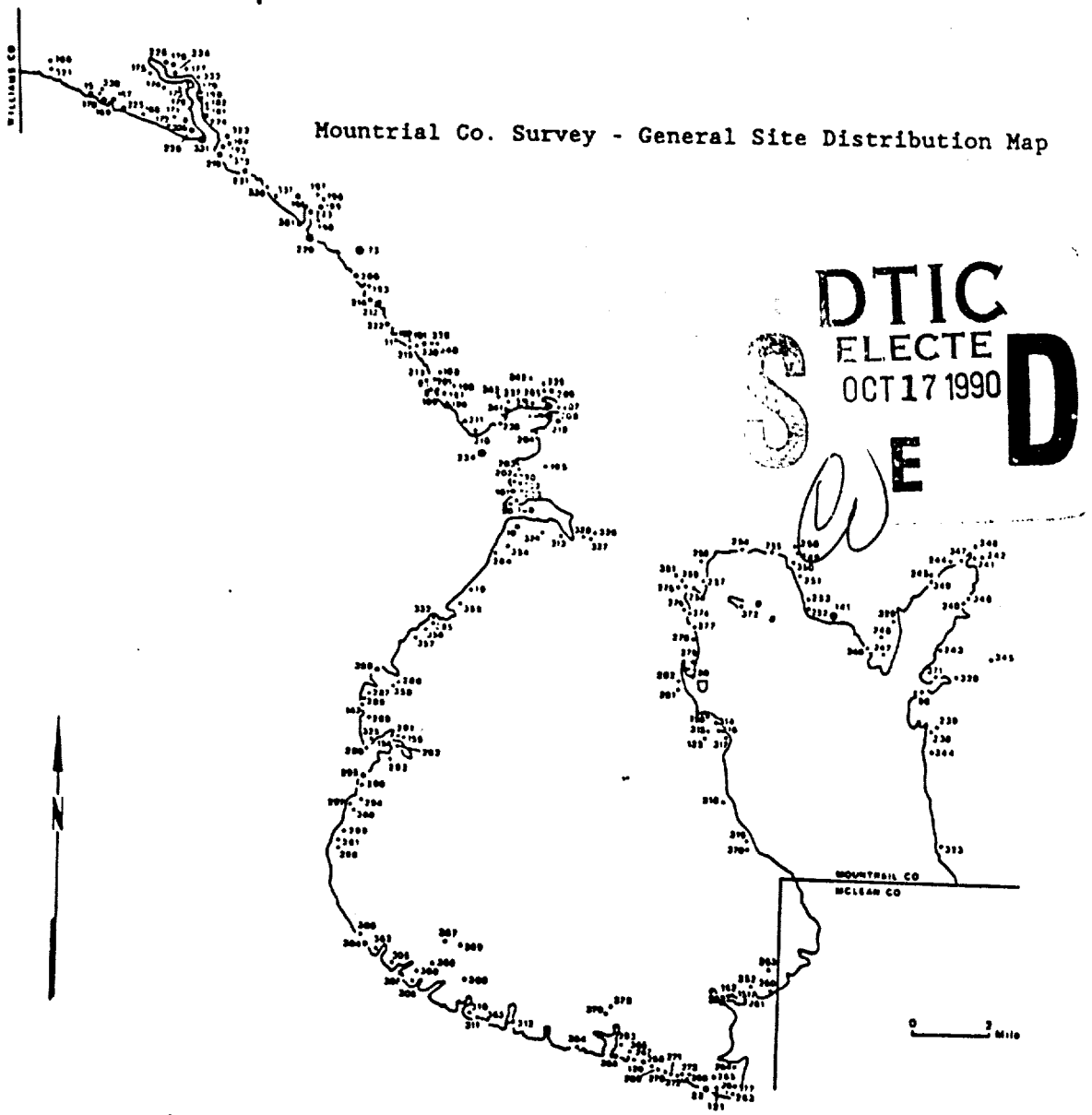

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Mountrail County	Artifact Scatters	Preservation	Late Prehistoric
North Dakota	Cairns	Paleoindian	Campsites

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

A cultural resource reconnaissance of the left (north) bank of Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County, North Dakota was conducted in 1985-1986, by the Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The survey located 176 new sites and evaluated 48 previously recorded sites. The majority of the sites are classified as artifact scatters, stone circle sites and historic Euro-American sites. Twelve depressions are classified as eagle trapping pits. Other site types include stone cairns, stone alignments, circular stone settings and unassigned depressions. CONTINUED

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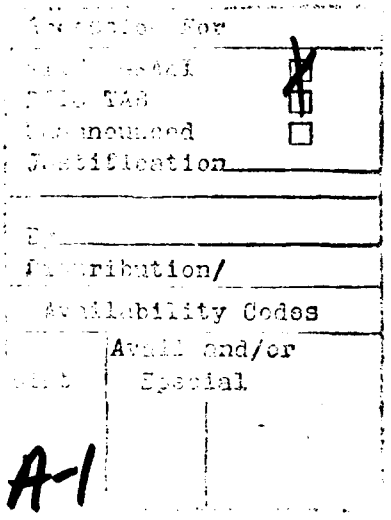
20. Abstract (Continued)

Diagnostic projectile points spanning the Late Paleoindian period through the Late Prehistoric period were recovered, although most were identified as Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric. Sites were analyzed for locational patterns and a management plan was developed in regard to the research potential of the sites and the adverse impacts presently occurring. The most important sites in the survey area are felt to be the multi-component artifact scatters and complex stone circle sites. A number of sites are considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Shoreline erosion is the major adverse effect occurring at a number of sites.



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CULTURAL RESOURCE RECONNAISSANCE

OF

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS LAND

ALONGSIDE LAKE SAKAKAWEA

IN

MOUNTRAIL COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

VOLUME I: MAIN REPORT

by

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FEBRUARY 11, 1987

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ARCHEOLOGY LABORATORY OF THE CENTER FOR WESTERN STUDIES,

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, SIOUX FALLS, SD

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ABSTRACT

A cultural resource reconnaissance of the left (north) bank of Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County, North Dakota, was undertaken by the Archeology Laboratory of the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District (contract no. DACW45-85-C-0285), between July 1985 and June 1986. The area surveyed was approximately 27 square miles, and included over 170 miles of shoreline. The survey located 176 new sites and evaluated 48 previously recorded sites.

The majority of the sites were classified as artifact scatters, stone circle sites and various historic (Euro-American) sites. Twelve depressions are considered eagle trapping pits. Diagnostic projectile points spanning the Late Paleoindian period through the Late Prehistoric period were recovered, the majority being from the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric periods. The most significant site types are considered to be the multi-component artifact scatters and complex stone circle sites.

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

(MAIN REPORT)

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF PLATES	xxix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xxxi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
Type and Purpose of Investigation	1
Study Area	4
Summary of Procedures and Personnel	4
Report Organization	5
2. REGIONAL LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT (with contributions by Dr. Everett White)	6
Physiography	6
Flora and Ecosystems	11
Fauna	14
Soils	15
Climate	16
Field Survey Conditions	16
Human Geography	17
3. RECONSTRUCTING THE PAST ENVIRONMENT (with contributions by Dr. Everett White)	18
Effects of the Garrison Reservoir	24

CONTENTS

		Page
4.	LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH	25
	Literature and Records Search Overview	25
	Previous Investigations	36
	Summary	45
5.	CULTURE HISTORY OVERVIEW	46
	Paleoindian	46
	Plains Archaic	50
	Late Prehistoric/Plains Woodland	53
	Late Prehistoric/Plains Village	55
	Euro-American Period	57
6.	RESEARCH ORIENTATION	61
7.	FIELD METHODOLOGY	62
	Field Survey Methods, Organization and Schedule	62
	Field Conditions - Access, Surface Visibility	62
	Data Recording Procedures and Definitions	63
8.	RESULTS: PART I - SITE INVENTORY	65
	Explanation of Site Inventory Data Categories	67
	Key to Site Maps	71
9.	RESULTS: PART II - LABORATORY ANALYSES	528
	Projectile Points/Chronology	528
	Scrapers	562
	Bifaces and Other Lithic Artifacts	572
	Prehistoric Ceramics	572
	Historic Artifacts	579
	Summary of Occurrence of Knife River Flint	580
	Site Area	583
	Locational Analyses	583

CONTENTS

	Page
10. SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES	594
Summary of Survey Results	594
Analyses of Sites by Type	600
Stone circles	600
Artifact scatters	605
Depressions	616
Rock cairns, alignments and small stone settings	620
Isolated finds	623
Foundations/Other Historic (with contributions by Dr. Loren Horton)	634
Historical Research	637
11. GENERAL DISCUSSION: HUMAN UTILIZATION OF THE STUDY AREA ..	648
12. RECOMMENDATIONS	651
Summary of Site Impacts	651
Management Plan and National Register Evaluations	661
Recommendations and Specific Management Objectives	662
13. REFERENCES CITED	663
14. GLOSSARY	673

CONTENTS

VOLUME 2

(SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION)

APPENDICES

A USGS MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF ALL SITES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

B COMPLETED NORTH DAKOTA SITE FORMS (presented in site number order), WITH KEYS TO CODED SHEETS

C FIELD NOTES (abridged)

D ARTIFACT CATALOG SHEETS

E PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

F RAW DATA FILE FOR COMPUTER ANALYSES

G ARCHIVE DESCRIPTION

H SCOPE-OF-WORK

I TECHNICAL PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY ALCWS

J LETTER FROM TRIBAL COUNCIL

K ISOLATED FIND FORMS

L CORRELATION OF TEMPORARY SITE NUMBERS WITH OFFICIAL SITE NUMBERS

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Information on Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in and near the Mountrail County Study Area	29
2	Small-scale Archeological Reconnaissance Surveys in the Mountrail County Project Area for Which No Sites were Recorded	44
3	Sites and Cultural Affiliation (Based on projectile point types recovered from current survey)	530
4	Summary of Material Type and Form Observations: Projectile Points - Mountrail County, North Dakota	556
5	Summary of Measurements and Cultural/Techno Complex: Projectile Points - Mountrail County, North Dakota	559
6	Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Scrapers - Mountrail County, North Dakota	570
7	Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Bifaces - Mountrail County, North Dakota	577
8	Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Gravers and Drills - Mountrail County, North Dakota	578
9	Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Unifaces - Mountrail County, North Dakota	578
10	Analysis of the Occurrence of Knife River Flint at Sites in the Mountrail County Survey Area	580
11	Relationship of Site Area to Site Type	584

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
12	Relationship of Site Area to Age of Site, for Artifact Scatters	585
13	Site Locational Characteristics	586
14	Relationship of Sites to Landforms	587
15	Relationship of Sites to Exposure	588
16	Relationship of Sites to Degree of Visibility and Distance of View	589
17	Relationship of Sites to Ecosystems	590
18	Relationship of Sites to Elevation	592
19	Relationship of Sites to Distance to Permanent and Seasonal Water	593
20	Summary of Newly Recorded Sites Located During the Survey	594
21	Previously Recorded Sites in Mountrail County Project Area	598
22	Summary of Stone Circle Sites	600
23	Management Priorities for Stone Circle Sites Located within the Mountrail County U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Survey Area	606
24	Summary of Artifact Scatter Sites not Associated with any Surface Features	610

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
25	Summary of Prehistoric "Pits" Located During the Survey	616
26	Summary of Cairns, Rock Alignments and Stone Settings Located During the Survey	620
27	Summary of Isolated Finds	624
28	Previously Recorded Isolated Finds in Mountrail County Survey Area	633
29	Historic Sites Located During the Mountrail County Shoreline Survey	634
30	First Records at the Register of Deeds for Historic Sites Located in the Mountrail County Survey Area	644
31	Results of Map and Records Search for Historic Sites in the Mountrail County Survey Area	645
32	Summary of Site Condition and Site Management Determinations	652
33	Management Summary - Site Significance and Site Impacts	653

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Location of Lake Sakakawea and Mountrail County ...	2
2	Boundaries of survey area, showing areas previously surveyed	3
3	Location of Mountrail County (M) in relation to the section, subsections and districts of the Great Plains Physiographic Province (after Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:Figure 4:11)	7
4	General geologic map of Mountrail County survey area (based on Bluemle 1975)	12
5	Holocene climatic episodes and some Plains climatic/ecological characteristics, from Wendland (1978); dates based on Libby half-life. Oahe Formation paleosols and study region climate from Clayton et al. (1976:11) [From Brown, Hanson and Gregg 1983:Figure 3.9]	19
6	North Dakota climatic history (from Bluemle and Clayton 1982:Figure 8)	22
7	Subareas of the Northern Plains, combining terminology from Griffin (1952), Lehmer (1971: 28-29), Lehmer and Caldwell (1968:512), and Wedel (1961:23) [from Gregg 1983:Figure 6.1]	47
8	Regions of the Middle Missouri Subarea, from Lehmer (1971:29) and the Little Missouri Region of the Northwestern Plains Subarea, from Loendorf et al. (1982) [from Gregg 1983:Figure 6.2]	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
9	Chronological model for the Northern Plains depicting named archeological units with components known or anticipated in western and central North Dakota (from Gregg 1983:Figure 6.4) .	49
10	Map showing the overall distribution of sites within the Mountrail County survey area	66
11	Map accompanying 32MN201 River Basin Survey site form, 1952, showing the location of 32MN8. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	73
12	1974 map of 32MN9, updated in 1985	75
13	1947 River Basin Survey map showing the location of 32MN15. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	77
14	Plan of site 32MN19	79
15	Plan of site 32MN22, reflecting what was defined as 32MN22 during surveys in 1950 and 1974, updated in 1985	81
16	Plan of site 32MN26	83
17	1982 map of site 32MN73, updated in 1985	85
18	1981 map of site 32MN90, confirmed in 1985	87
19	1983 map of site 32MN100, confirmed in 1985	89
20	Plan of site 32MN101 - the Moe site	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
21	Plan of site 32MN120	93
22	1981 HAS, Inc. map of site 32MN121. This site was not relocated in 1985	95
23	1981 map of site 32MN125, updated in 1985	97
24	Overall map of Van Hook Townsite showing areas surveyed intensively in 1983	99
25	1983 map of Van Hook Townsite showing features located, confirmed in 1985	100
26	1983 HAS, Inc. map of site 32MN142, confirmed in 1985	103
27	1983 map of site 32MN151, confirmed in 1985	105
28	Plan of site 32MN152	107
29	1984 map of site 32MN154, confirmed in 1985	109
30	1984 map of site 32MN155, considered by the 1985 survey crew to be a field clearance cairn	111
31	1984 map of site 32MN156, now destroyed	113
32	Plan of site 32MN166	115
33	Plan of site 32MN167	117
34	Plan of site 32MN168	119
35	Plan of site 32MN169	121

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
36	Plan of site 32MN170	123
37	Plan of site 32MN171	125
38	Plan of site 32MN172	127
39	Plan of site 32MN173	129
40	Plan of site 32MN174	131
41	Plan of site 32MN175	133
42	Plan of site 32MN176	135
43	Plan of site 32MN177	137
44	Plan of site 32MN178	139
45	Plan of site 32MN179	141
46	Plan of site 32MN180	143
47	Plan of site 32MN181	145
48	Plan of site 32MN182	147
49	Plan of site 32MN183	149
50	Plan of site 32MN184	151
51	Plan of site 32MN185	153
52	Plan of site 32MN186	155

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
53	Plan of site 32MN187	157
54	Plan of site 32MN188	159
55	Plan and profile of site 32MN189	161
56	Plan of site 32MN190	163
57	Plan of site 32MN191	165
58	Plan of site 32MN192	167
59	Plan of site 32MN193	169
60	Plan of site 32MN194	171
61	Plan of site 32MN195	173
62	Plan of site 32MN196	175
63	Plan of site 32MN197	177
64	Plan of site 32MN198	179
65	Plan of site 32MN199	181
66	Plan of site 32MN200	183
67	1952 River Basin Survey map and plan of site 32MN201, confirmed in 1985	185
68	1974 map of site 32MN202. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	187

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
69	1974 map of site 32MN203. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	189
70	1974 map of site 32MN204. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	191
71	Plan of site 32MN205	193
72	1974 map of site 32MN206, confirmed in 1985	195
73	1974 map of site 32MN207, confirmed in 1985	197
74	1974 map of site 32MN208, updated in 1985	199
75	Plan of site 32MN209, east area	201
76	Plan of site 32MN209, west area	202
77	Plan of site 32MN209, central area	203
78	1974 map of site 32MN210, updated in 1985	205
79	Plan of site 32MN211	207
80	1974 map of site 32MN212, updated in 1985	209
81	1974 map of site 32MN213, updated in 1985	211
82	1974 map of site 32MN215, updated in 1985	213
83	1974 map of site 32MN216, updated in 1985	215

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
84	1974 map of site 32MN218. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey, but an isolated retouched flake was recorded from the area	217
85	Plan of site 32MN219	219
86	Plan of site 32MN220	221
87	1974 map of site 32MN221, updated in 1985	223
88	1974 map of site 32MN222. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	225
89	Plan of site 32MN223	227
90	Detail of Feature 1, site 32MN223	228
91	1974 map of site 32MN224, updated in 1985	231
92	1974 map of site 32MN225, updated in 1985	233
93	Plan of site 32MN226	235
94	Plan of site 32MN228	237
95	1974 map of site 32MN232. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	239
96	1974 map of site 32MN233. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey	241
97	1974 map of site 32MN234, updated in 1985	243

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
98	Plan and profile of site 32MN235	245
99	Plan of site 32MN236	247
100	Plan of site 32MN237	249
101	Plan of site 32MN238	251
102	Plan of site 32MN239	253
103	Plan of site 32MN240	255
104	Plan of site 32MN241	257
105	Plan of site 32MN242	259
106	Plan of site 32MN243	261
107	Plan of site 32MN244	263
108	Plan of site 32MN245	265
109	Plan of site 32MN246	267
110	Plan of site 32MN247	269
111	Plan of site 32MN248	271
112	Plan of site 32MN249	273
113	Plan of site 32MN250	275
114	Plan of site 32MN251	277

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
115	Plan of site 32MN252	279
116	Plan of site 32MN253	281
117	Plan of site 32MN254	283
118	Plan of site 32MN255	285
119	Plan of site 32MN256	287
120	Plan of site 32MN257	289
121	Plan of site 32MN258	291
122	Plan of site 32MN259	293
123	Plan of site 32MN260	295
124	Plan of site 32MN261	297
125	Plan of site 32MN262	299
126	Plan of site 32MN263	301
127	Plan of site 32MN264	303
128	Plan of site 32MN265	305
129	Plan of site 32MN266	307
130	Plan of site 32MN267	309
131	Plan of site 32MN268	311

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
132	Plan of site 32MN269	313
133	Plan of site 32MN270	315
134	Plan of site 32MN271	317
135	Plan of site 32MN272	319
136	Plan of site 32MN273	321
137	Plan of site 32MN274	323
138	Plan of site 32MN275	325
139	Plan of site 32MN276	327
140	Plan of site 32MN277	329
141	Plan of site 32MN278	331
142	Plan of site 32MN279	333
143	Plan of site 32MN280	335
144	Plan of site 32MN281	337
145	Plan of site 32MN282	339
146	Plan of site 32MN283	341
147	Plan of site 32MN284	343
148	Plan of site 32MN285	345

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
149	Plan of site 32MN286	347
150	Plan of site 32MN287	349
151	Plan of site 32MN288	351
152	Plan of site 32MN289	353
153	Plan of site 32MN290	355
154	Plan of site 32MN291	357
155	Plan of site 32MN292	359
156	Plan of site 32MN293	361
157	Plan of site 32MN294	363
158	Plan of site 32MN295	365
159	Plan of site 32MN296	367
160	Plan of site 32MN297	369
161	Plan of site 32MN298	371
162	Plan of site 32MN299	373
163	Plan of site 32MN300	375
164	Plan of site 32MN304	377
165	Plan of site 32MN305	379

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
166	Plan of site 32MN306	381
167	Plan of site 32MN307	383
168	Plan of site 32MN308	385
169	Plan of site 32MN309	387
170	Plan of site 32MN310	389
171	Plan of site 32MN311	391
172	Plan of site 32MN312	393
173	Plan of site 32MN313	395
174	Plan of site 32MN314	397
175	Plan of site 32MN315	399
176	Plan of site 32MN316	401
177	Plan of site 32MN317	403
178	Plan of site 32MN318	405
179	Plan of site 32MN319	407
180	Plan of site 32MN320	409
181	Plan of site 32MN321	411
182	Plan of site 32MN322	413

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
183.	Plan of site 32MN323	415
184	Plan of site 32MN324	417
185	Plan of site 32MN325	419
186	Plan of site 32MN326	421
187	Plan of site 32MN327	423
188	Plan of site 32MN328	425
189	Plan of site 32MN329	427
190	Plan of site 32MN330	429
191	Plan of site 32MN331	431
192	Plan of site 32MN332	433
193	Plan of site 32MN333	435
194	Plan of site 32MN334	437
195	Plan of site 32MN335	439
196	Plan of site 32MN336	441
197	Plan of site 32MN337	443
198	Plan of site 32MN338	445
199	Plan of site 32MN339	447

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
200	Plan of site 32MN340	449
201	Plan of site 32MN341	451
202	Plan of site 32MN342	453
203	Plan of site 32MN343	455
204	Plan of site 32MN344	457
205	Plan of site 32MN345	459
206	Plan of site 32MN346	461
207	Plan of site 32MN347	463
208	Plan of site 32MN348	465
209	Plan of site 32MN349	467
210	Plan of site 32MN350	469
211	Plan of site 32MN351	471
212	Plan of site 32MN352	473
213	Plan of site 32MN353	475
214	Plan of site 32MN354	477
215	Plan of site 32MN355	479
216	Plan of site 32MN356, with detail of Feature A	481

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
217	Plan of site 32MN357	483
218	Plan of site 32MN358	485
219	Plan of site 32MN359	487
220	Plan of site 32MN360	489
221	Plan of site 32MN361	491
222	Plan of site 32MN362	493
223	Plan of site 32MN363	495
224	Plan of site 32MN364	497
225	Plan of site 32MN365	499
226	Plan of site 32MN366	501
227	Plan of site 32MN367	503
228	Plan of site 32MN368	505
229	Plan of site 32MN369	507
230	Plan of site 32MN370	509
231	Plan of site 32MN371	511
232	Plan of site 32MN372	513
233	Plan of site 32MN375	515

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
234	Plan of site 32MN376	517
235	Plan of site 32MN377	519
236	Plan of site 32MN378	521
237	Plan of site 32MN379	523
238	Plan of site 32MN380	525
239	1974 map of site 32MN223 showing area of flakes on shoreline. This artifact scatter has now been assigned site number 32MN381	527
240	Agate Basin projectile point from IF 48	532
241	Late Paleoindian lanceolate point (Type 26 - Travis 2) from site 32MN295	533
242	Yonkee projectile point from site 32MN120	534
243	McKean Complex lanceolate point from IF 96	535
244	Late Plains Archaic projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN285 [2]; (b) 32MN285 [3]; (c) 32MN291 [1]; (d) 32MN295 [3]; (e) 32MN304 [1]	537
245	Pelican Lake projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN90 [1]; (b) 32MN205 [2]; (c) 32MN254 [2]; (d) 32MN285 [1]; (e) 32MN295 [1]; (f) 32MN364 [1]; (g) IF 127	540

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
246	Besant projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [7]; (b) 32MN220 [1]; (c) 32MN332 [1]; (d) 32MN347 [1]; (e) 32MN365 [1]	543
247	Avonlea projectile point from site 32MN269	544
248	Late Prehistoric projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN101 [1]; (b) 32MN120 [4]; (c) 32MN205 [1]; (d) 32MN206 [1]; (e) 32MN220 [2]; (f) 32MN354 [1]; (g) 32MN362 [1]; (h) IF 97; (i) IF 111	547
249	Plains/Prairie Side Notched-Corner Notched projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [2]; (b) 32MN120 [5]; (c) 32MN219 [1]; (d) 32MN351 [1]; (e) 32MN362 [2]; (f) 32MN363 [1]; (g) 32MN372 [1]; (h) IF 45	550
250	Non I.D. projectile point fragments from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN22 [2]; (b) 32MN225 [1]; (c) 32MN295 [4]; (d) 32MN304 [2]; (e) IF 22; (f) IF 36	553
251	Graphic representation of the five nominal observations utilized in the projectile point analysis	554
252	Diagram of two generalized projectile point forms indicating the measurements taken in the projectile point analysis (adapted from Ahler 1971:23)	555

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
253	Diagram of a generalized transverse scraper indicating the five measurements taken (adapted from Lee and Lovick 1979)	563
254	Selected Type A transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [3]; (b) 32MN210 [1]; (c) 32MN219 [3]; (d) 32MN242 [1]; (e) 32MN351 [2]; (f) 32MN362 [3]; (g) IF 81. Not illustrated: IF 134	564
255	Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [6]; (b) 32MN120 [8]; (c) 32MN188 [1]; (d) 32MN209 [1]; (e) 32MN210[2]; (f) 32MN211 [1]	565
256	Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN234 [1]; (b) 32MN240 [1]; (c) 32MN242 [2]; (d) 32MN247 [2]; (e) 32MN254 [1]; (f) 32MN285 [6]. Not illustrated: 32MN267 [1]	566
257	Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN295 [6]; (b) 32MN370 [1]; (c) 32MN370 [2]; (d) 32MN370 [3]; (e) 32MN370 [4] .	567
258	Selected Type C transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN22 [1]; (b) 32MN219 [2]; (c) 32MN220 [4]; (d) 32MN220 [5]; (e) 32MN228 [1]; (f) 32MN242 [3]; (g) 32MN247 [3]; (h) 32MN285 [5]; (i) 32MN364 [2]; (j) IF 63; (k) IF 108. Not illustrated: 32MN219 [6] and 32MN219 [7]	568

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
259	Examples of bifacial knives from the Mountrail County survey: (a) semicircular bifacial knife, 32MN311 [1]; (b) ovate bifacial knife, 32MN359 [1]	573
260	Examples of bifacial knives from Mountrail County survey: (a) ovoid bifacial knife, IF 55; (b) elliptical bifacial knife, 32MN285 [7]; (c) semicircular bifacial knife, 32MN304 [4]	574
261	Examples of preform reduction blanks from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN270 [1]; (b) IF 51; (c) 32MN220 [3]	575
262	Examples of lithic artifacts from Mountrail County survey: (a) prismatic blade with steep unifacial retouch, 32MN295 [5]; (b) side notched drill, 32MN169 [1]; (c) fragment of grooved maul, 32MN247 [1]	576

LIST OF PLATES

Plate		Page
1	View facing W/SW of the upper reaches of White Earth Bay	9
2	View facing S/SW over bay near Little Shell Creek Public Use Area	9
3	View of broken terrain west of Pouch Point, facing W	10
4	View facing N showing panorama of Van Hook Arm	10
5	Stone circle at site 32MN334, facing N	601
6	Arnie Addicott's projectile points, many from 32MN169, Tray 1	615
7	Arnie Addicott's projectile points, many from 32MN169, Tray 2	615
8	View from eagle trapping pit, 32MN356, facing NNW	618
9	One (Feature 4) of six rock cairns at the stone circle complex, site 32MN178, facing S	621
10	One (Feature C) of three, possibly recent rock cairns at stone circle complex, site 32MN335, facing S	621
11	View of part of site 32MN289, facing SSE	635
12	View of large depression at site 32MN333, facing NW	636

LIST OF PLATES

Plate		Page
13	General view of cabin at site 32MN223, facing NW ..	638
14	Detail of S side of cabin at site 32MN223	638
15	View of Feature 3 at site 32MN325, facing NE	639
16	Interior view of NW corner of chicken coop, site 32MN329	640
17	View of Feature 1, site 32MN246, facing W	641
18	Detail of covered cistern at site 32MN248	641
19	View of unmortared field stone wall structure at site 32MN281, facing NW	642
20	Detail of E wall of house foundation, site 32MN282, showing formed concrete over field stones, facing ESE	642
21	View of Feature 1 (barn foundation), site 32MN320, facing S	643

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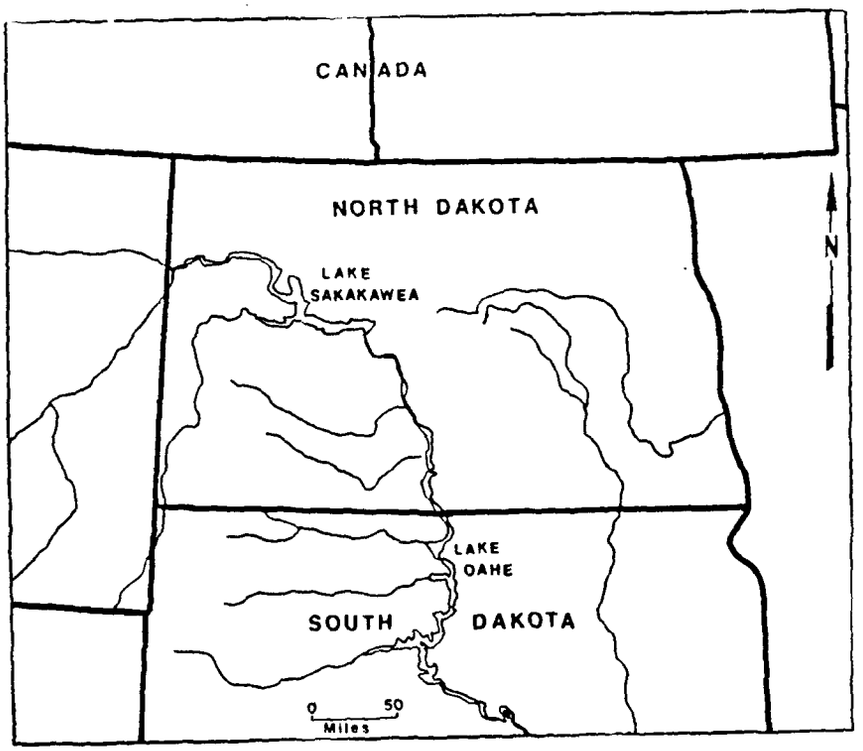
1. INTRODUCTION

Solicitation number DACW45-85-R-0006 was issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, in May 1985. The scope-of-work (Appendix H) defined the work to be undertaken as a "cultural resources reconnaissance (Class II Inventory) of the left (north) bank of Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County, North Dakota" (Figures 1 and 2). The reconnaissance was to consist of a literature search, a 100 percent field examination, data analysis and a comprehensive report. The Archeology Laboratory of the Center for Western Studies (ALCWS) submitted a proposal in response to this solicitation (Appendix I) which outlined a specific research and management plan for the work. The award of this contract (DACW45-85-C-0285) was made on July 16, 1985.

Type and Purpose of Investigation

The type of investigation reported here is a 100 percent field survey reconnaissance of a relatively narrow strip of land that extends along the edge of Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County. The survey undertaken was an intensive pedestrian survey, with crew spacing varying somewhat depending on the terrain, surface visibility and perceived site potential. On terraces, survey transects were no more than 30 meters apart, but in dissected terrain, such as badlands regions, a more judgemental survey approach had to be followed to take account of access and site potential.

The purpose of the investigation is to meet the Omaha District's obligations to Federal Preservation legislation and associated implementing regulations, as outlined in the scope-of-work (Appendix H). Specific to this requirement is the need to determine what cultural resources are present on Federal lands so that those resources can be evaluated for National Register eligibility. Further actions are required to protect, preserve or salvage information from sites which are on the National Register, and to determine the status of sites which are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register.



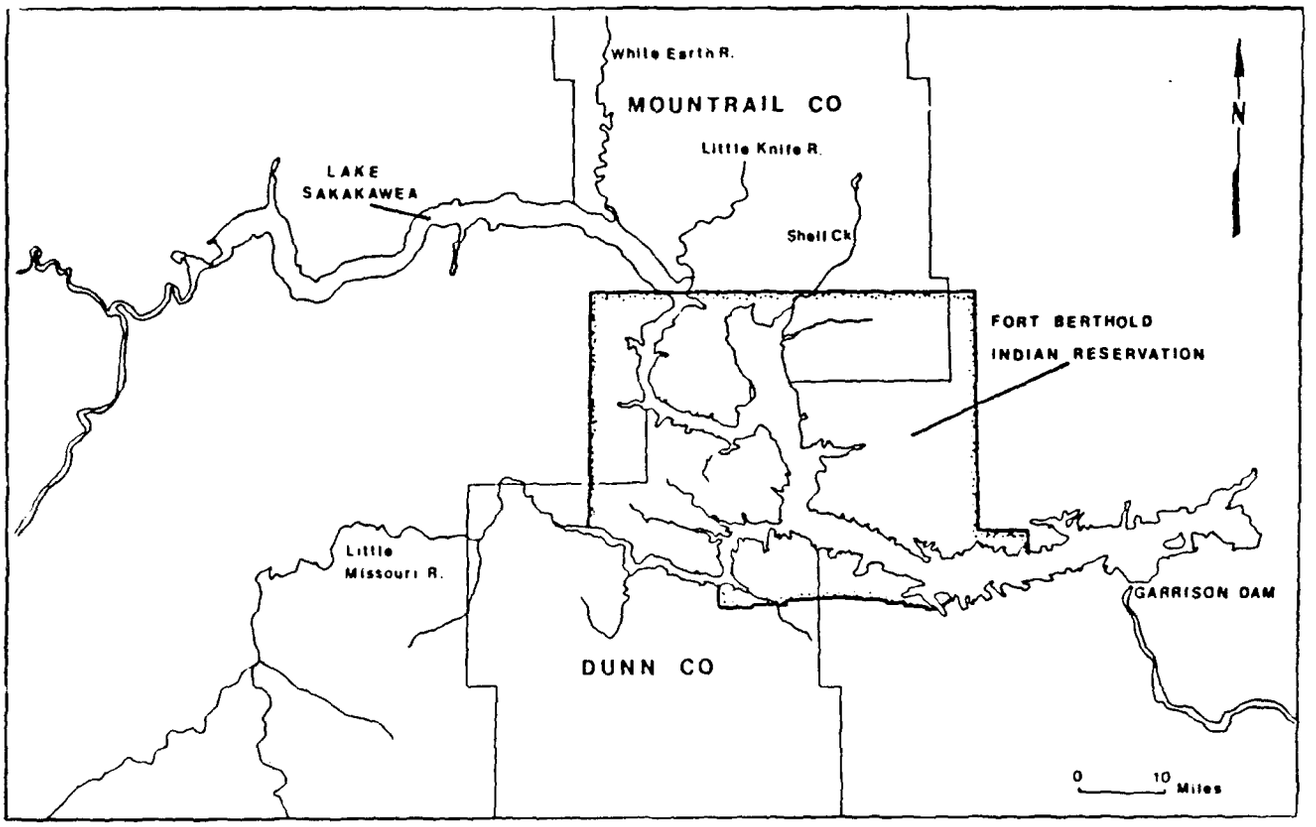


Figure 1. Location of Lake Sakakawea and Mountrail County.

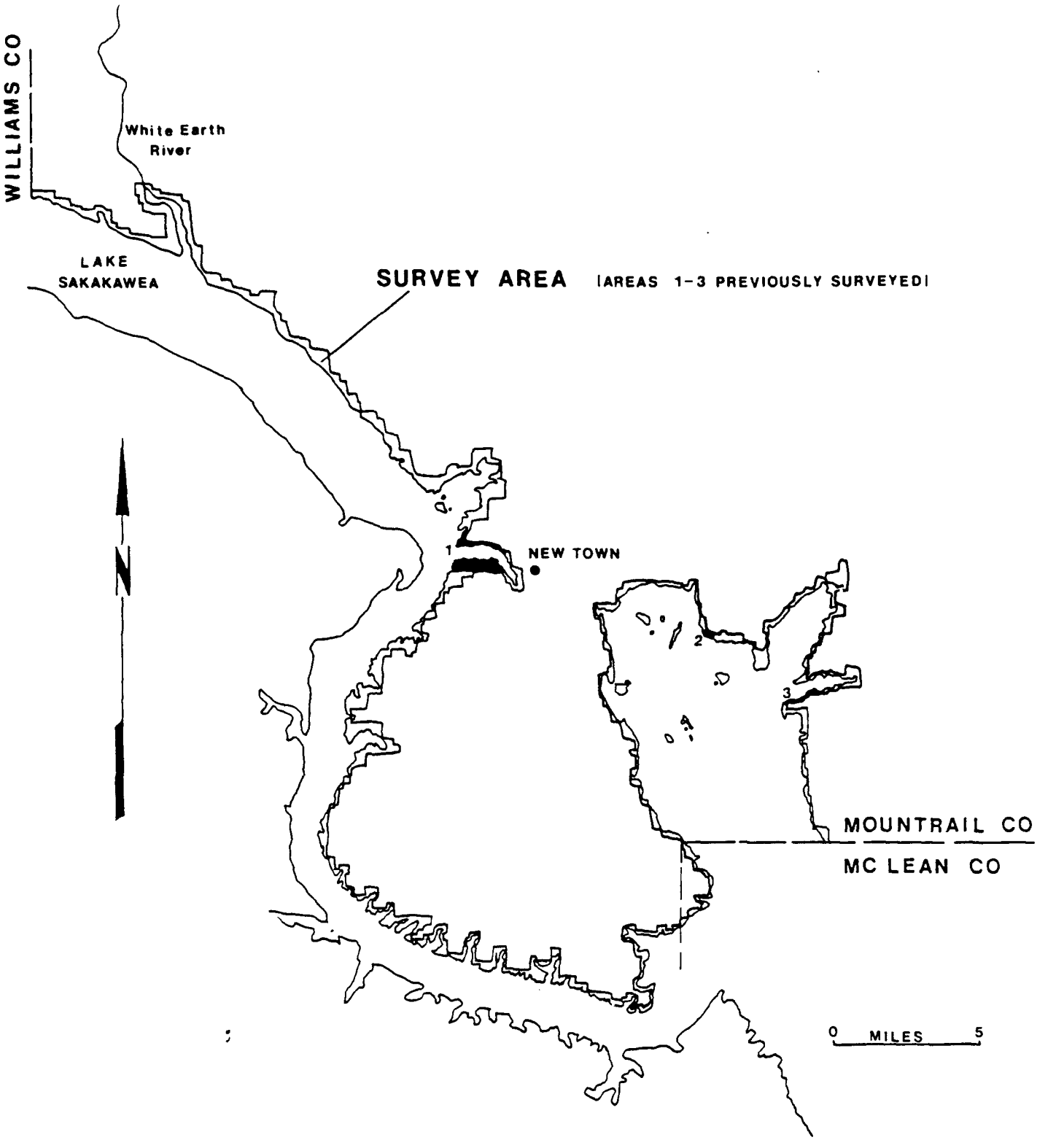


Figure 2. Boundaries of survey area, showing areas previously surveyed.

Study Area

For the purposes of this project, the study area was delineated as follows. First, the specific study area is that which was intensively surveyed. This area incorporates all of the land from the shoreline (1850 ft. amsl) to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers "take-line" along Lake Sakakawea, in Mountrail County (Figure 2 and Appendix A). Excluded from this area are three recreation areas, New Town, Van Hook and Parshall Bay, which had been previously surveyed. This study area is estimated to include 17,200 acres or nearly 27 square miles.

The second division of study area for this project relates to the broader region which was focused on in the literature and background records search - the Middle Missouri subarea. Within this broader area, greatest attention was focused on the Garrison region (Lehmer 1971:Figure 21).

Summary of Procedures and Personnel

A series of activities commenced immediately after the contract was awarded. These activities were designed to most efficiently gain background information on the study area (and specifically on sites known to be within the survey limits) to permit implementation of the survey with as much prior knowledge as possible, yet within a time frame that would allow completion of the project prior to the onset of winter.

Field crews were assembled and background research and correspondence were undertaken. Site specific data were obtained from records held at Lincoln, NE and in Bismarck, ND (see below). Towards the end of August the survey began. Initially the field crew consisted of the Field Director, Kerry Lippincott; Co-director and researcher, Edward J. Lueck; and crew member, Kurt Watzek. Later, two additional crew members, John Butterbrodt and Peter Froelich, joined the crew. The survey was conducted variously with one 3-5 man crew or two crews, one of 3 men and one of 2 men. The crews were based at the Four Bears Lodge in New Town, and traveled to and from the survey areas daily. Access was relatively good throughout the project area, but since it was invariably over private lands, permission had to be obtained from landowners ahead of time. A boat was used to gain access to several islands that were within the project area.

Field surveying and site recording procedures were standardized between crews with the aid of survey forms and nightly discussions. Surface visibility was adequate to evaluate most of the survey area, and only limited shovel testing was carried out.

Report Organization

This report is presented in two volumes. The first volume provides the narrative account of the project and information on each site located, while the second volume presents the official state site forms which include some additional details on each site with specific locational information and various appendices listing the basic data and records derived from the project.

The list of contents provides the reader with a guide to where the different sections of the report are located. Appendix L provides the reader with a correlation of the temporary site numbers and the official site numbers for use with the archival data.

All the collected artifacts are curated at the State Historical Society of North Dakota in Bismarck. The original field notes, records, photographic negatives, slides and additional archival data are stored at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District office, Omaha, Nebraska.

2. REGIONAL LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

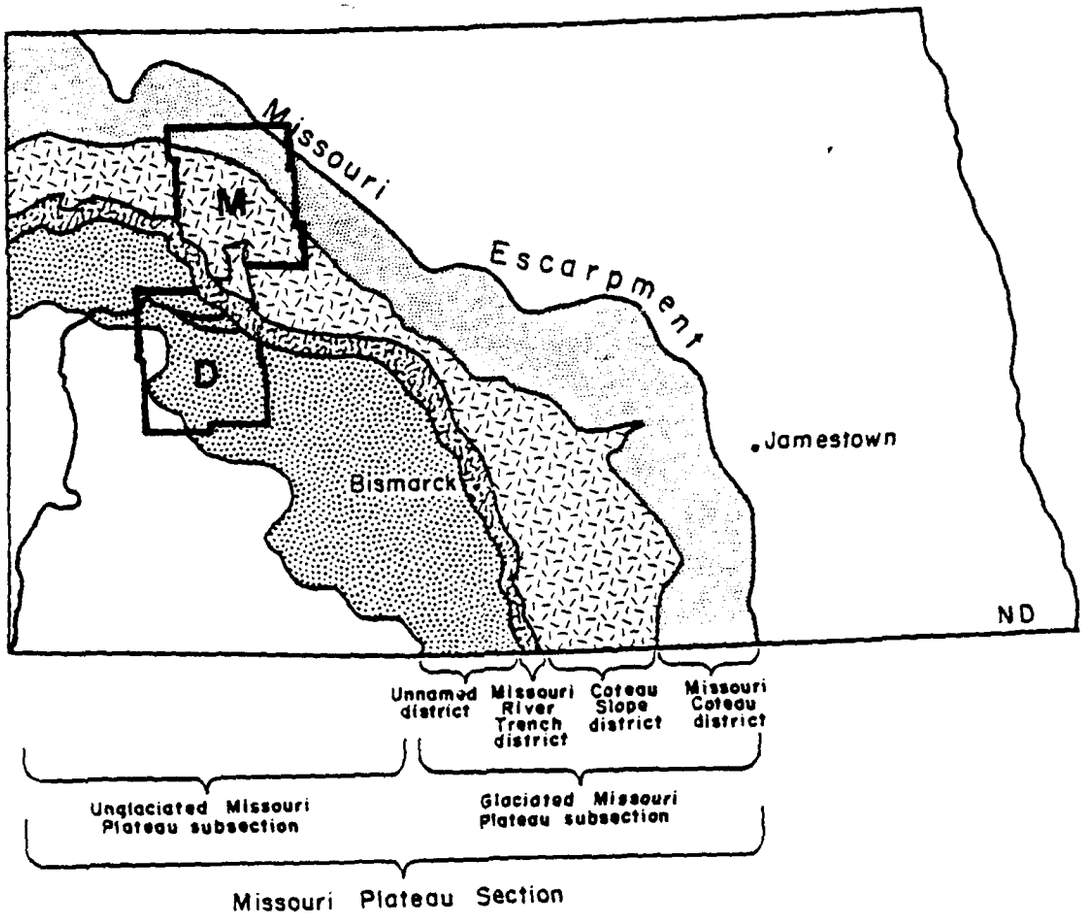
Physiography

The project area extends along some 170 miles of shoreline on the north (left) bank of Lake Sakakawea in Mountrail County, North Dakota. No part of the survey area is more than a half mile from the artificially created high water level of the reservoir, which flooded the Missouri River valley and several tributaries.

Lake Sakakawea was formed by the construction of the Garrison Dam on the Missouri River, near Riverdale, North Dakota. It is situated in western North Dakota, being part of the Great Plains Province (Fenneman 1931), and located within the Williston Basin. Figure 3 illustrates the location of Mountrail County in relation to the section, subsections and districts of the Great Plains physiographic province. The survey area includes portions of the Missouri River District and Coteau Slope District.

All of the major physiographic features which dominate the study area are affected, in part, by the reservoir. There are, from west to east, eight inundated tributaries or valleys - White Earth Bay; Little Knife Bay; Sanish Bay; Reunion Bay; Pouch Point Bay; Van Hook Arm; Shell Creek Bay; and Parshall Bay. The topography includes badlands, glaciated grasslands, loess deposits, residual plains and recent alluvial bottomlands. A typical cross section of the survey area consists of an upland plain that is flat to gently sloping, at an elevation of 2000-2080 feet amsl. This plain is bounded on the west by breaks, classified either as upland or river breaks, while in the east, around the Van Hook Arm, the area is an undulating upland grasslands. In several areas there are pediment slopes/colluvial slopes that gently incline toward the reservoir and give the impression of terraces, while true terraces are present along portions of the major drainages and the Missouri River.

At the Williams/Mountrail County line, the western boundary of the project area, the terrain is rugged badlands, with elevations reaching 2080 ft. amsl. Four miles east is White Earth Bay, a long and narrow inundated valley "originally named 'Maskawapa' by the Sioux Indians, which translated into English means 'white clay'. The presence of white clay is evident all along the sides of the deep valley and its many



M = Mountrail County

D = Dunn County

Figure 3. Location of Mountrail County (M) in relation to the section, subsections and districts of the Great Plains Physiographic Province (after Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:Figure 4:11).

draws" (Mountrail County Historical Society 1974:19). The highest elevation in this area is 2080 ft. amsl (Plate 1). From White Earth Bay the survey area runs southeast approximately ten miles to Little Knife Bay. This area includes a number of smaller, unnamed, intermittent drainages with portions of the survey area reaching 2180 ft. amsl.

Little Knife Bay is a broad, shallower, shorter valley than White Earth, and the reservoir inundation has created one "island" at the mouth of the bay. The highest elevation here is 2050 ft. amsl. Less than a mile south is Sanish Bay, which, except for the southeasternmost portion, had been previously surveyed (Van Hoy and Nathan 1983:117). Extending the ca. eight miles southwest from Sanish Bay to Reunion Bay is an area of extremely steep hills and draws with elevations of up to 2140 ft. amsl. Reunion Bay was originally a shallow, fairly broad valley surrounded by flat to gently-sloping hills.

Moving south and east, the survey area follows a broad sweep in the reservoir and covers an area physiographically dominated by steep hills, frequently dissected by steep-sided draws. This river and upland breaks area includes some flat-topped hills or buttes, but otherwise steep slopes prevail. The highest elevation in this area is 2140 ft. amsl. The steep hills gradually end within a couple of miles of the point where the reservoir again sweeps north to Pouch Point Bay/Little Shell Creek (Plate 2). This area would originally have been some distance from the Missouri River and consists of undulating terrain broken by small intermittent streams (Plate 3). The elevation here rarely exceeds 1900 ft. amsl.

Following a break in the survey area where McLean County intrudes for about 2½ miles, the rest of the survey area extends around Van Hook Arm, formed by the inundation of a broad, shallow valley created by runoff from several south and west flowing creeks (Plate 4). Depending on the elevation of the reservoir, there are several "islands" within Van Hook Arm, only two or three of which have elevations generally above the high water level. The topography of this area is of glacial origin, with scattered glacial till and features such as ground moraines. The landscape is rolling, but contains numerous small, low hills and several sloughs. Several unnamed intermittent streams flow into the "arm," especially at the north end, along with Crane Creek. In the northeast are Shell Creek Bay, formed by the inundation of the valley of the Shell

Plate 1. View facing W/SW of the upper reaches of White Earth Bay.

Plate 2. View facing S/SW over bay near Little Shell Creek Public Use Area.

Plate 3. View of broken terrain west of Pouch Point, facing W.

Plate 4. View facing N showing panorama of Van Hook Arm.

Creek River, and Parshall Bay, formed by the inundation of the East Fork of Shell Creek. The former was a broad, shallow valley, and both drainages exhibit a very meandering course. The topography around the "arm" is a uniform, low relief grassland, with the highest elevation in the survey area being 1960 ft. amsl; however, elevations are generally below 1900 ft. amsl.

While most of the landforms in the survey area were created by materials deposited by the glaciers, in the White Earth valley and some other areas (Figure 4) much of the rock and sediment is of non-glacial origin, consisting of badlands and buttes cut from the Tongue River and Sentinel Butte formations of the Paleocene age (Bluemle 1975:7).

Flora and Ecosystems

In North Dakota, sites are assigned to ecosystems as part of the site form record. Stewart and Stewart (1973) describe ecosystems identified in the southwestern part of North Dakota which have been used to classify site locations in recent studies within the survey area (Van Hoy and Nathan 1983). These same ecosystem classifications are used in this report and are briefly outlined below, following the State Historical Society of North Dakota Training Manual (Snortland-Coles and Perry 1986:22-24) and Van Hoy and Nathan's summary (1983:8-10).

The Bottomland Ecosystem includes all land occupied by rivers and streams and their annual floodplains. Flora includes cottonwoods (Populus deltoides), sandbar willow (Salix interior) and junipers (Juniperus communis), western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii), green needlegrass (Stipa viridula), big bluestem (Andropogen gerardi), needle and thread grass (Stipa comata) and fringed sagewart (Artemisia frigida). Normally this ecosystem is inundated by Lake Sakakawea.

The most widespread ecosystems in the survey area are outlined below.

The Terrace Ecosystem consists of former river bottoms and floodplains that are presently situated adjacent to, but higher than, the present Bottomland Ecosystem. Flora includes a predominance of blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii), needle and thread grass (Stipa comata), and/or prairie sandreed (Calamovilfa longifolia). The major terraces in the survey area are along portions of the Missouri River, White Earth River, Little Knife

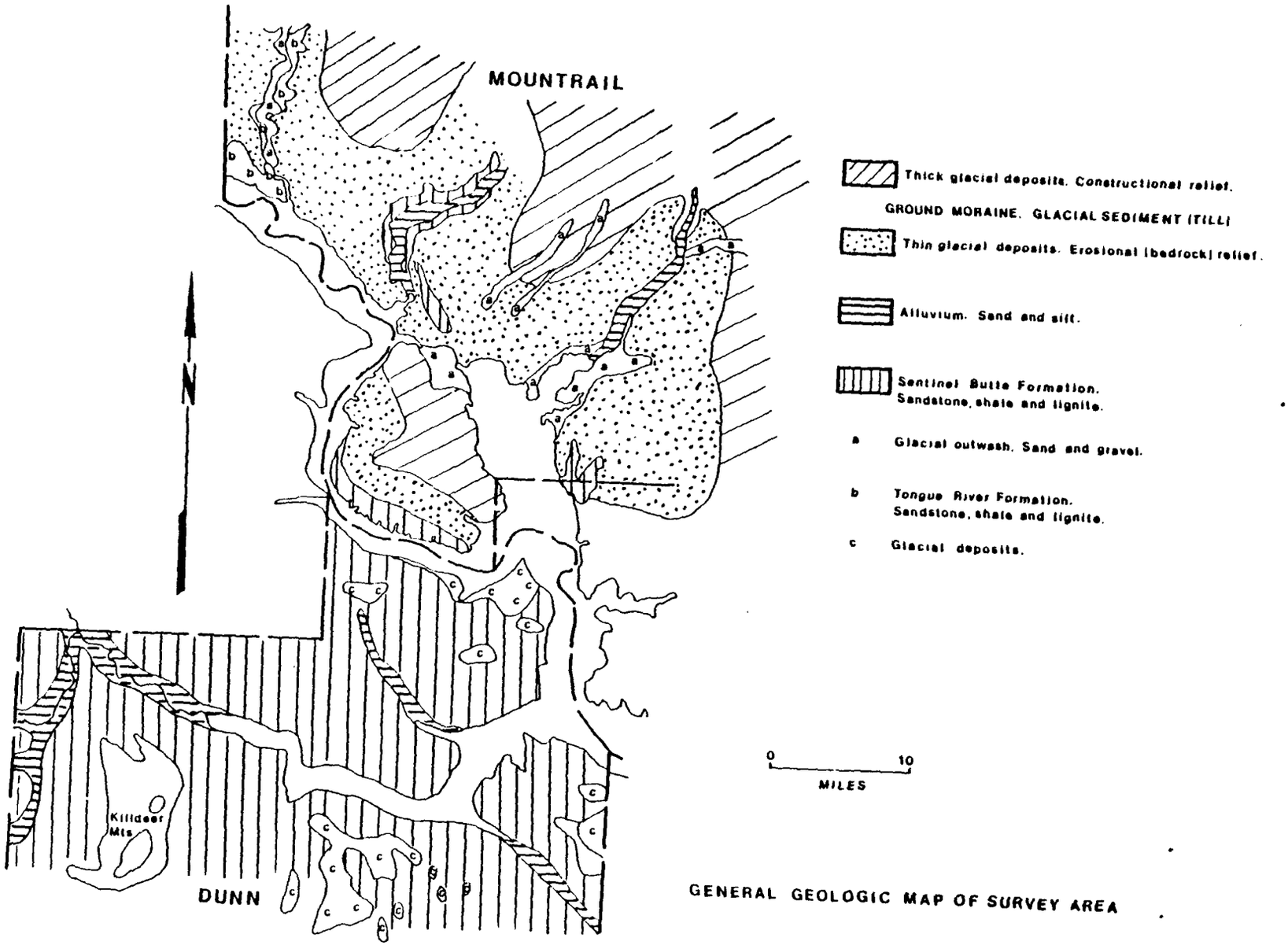


Figure 4. General geologic map of Mountrail County survey area (based on Bluemle 1975).

River and Shell Creek River. A broad, flat to gently-sloping upland plain, at elevations of 2000-2080 ft. amsl, extends inland from much of the survey area boundaries, and is variously referred to as a terrace or upland plain. To distinguish it from the more recent terrace systems, the analysis of the locational data refers to sites on this plain as being on an upland flat.

The Upland Grassland Ecosystem includes "hilly uplands interspersed by rounded hills with steeper-sided knobs of sandstone, siltstone, silty shales, and clay stone bedrock" (Stewart and Stewart 1973). Soils are loamy, clayey and sandy and support a sparse, but varied, vegetative community. Flora includes a predominance of little bluestem (Andropogen scoparius) with needle and thread grass (Stipa comata), prairie sandreed (Calamovilfa longifolia) and, on thicker soils, western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii), blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis), green needlegrass (Stipa viridula), and big bluestem (Andropogen gerardi).

The River Breaks Ecosystem, adjacent to major rivers and streams, is comprised of deeply dissected "badlands" often barren of plant life, but occasionally supporting scattered shrubs, grasses and forbs.

The Upland Breaks Ecosystem is characterized by hilly and steep uplands with bedrock capped, small rounded hills, vegetated primarily by little bluestem (Andropogen scoparius).

Additional ecosystems that are defined and that make up a minor portion of the survey area are described as follows.

The Rolling Grassland Ecosystem is characterized by undulating and long sloping uplands and diverse vegetation changing with the soils, which can be clayey, sandy or glacial. Common plant communities are primarily dominated by wheatgrasses (Agropyron sp.), green needlegrass (Stipa viridula), and big bluestem (Andropogen gerardi). Western wheatgrass (Agropyron smithii) and little bluestem (Andropogen scoparius) may also dominate. Co-dominants with the latter may be prairie sandreed (Calamovilfa longifolia) and threadleaf sedge (Carex filifolia). Blue grama (Bouteloua gracilis) may also be present.

The Badlands Ecosystem is similar to, but lies beyond, the River Breaks. Often barren of plant life, some areas can support grasses, juniper (Juniperus communis) and sagebrush.

The Hardwood Draw Ecosystem occupies narrow drainages and minor draws, with loamy to sandy loam soils. Plant communities include both

overstory and understory complexes or a simple overstory of buffaloberry (Shepherdia sp.) with an understory of shrubs and trees dominated by green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvania lanceolata).

The Fresh Water Marsh Ecosystem is found in large depressions filled with slightly brackish water, or poorly drained soils vegetated with rushes, sedges, and marsh grasses.

The Toe Slope Ecosystem includes areas on gentle, concave lower slopes or in swales, including slumps, earthflows, and soil creep accumulations, vegetated by mixed grasses, threadleaf sedge (Carex filifolia), prairie junegrass (Koeleria cristata), and various forbs.

The Scoria/Hilly Scoria Ecosystem is characterized by moderately steep, rounded hills, capped with old water-deposited, fused clays called "scoria." Flora is primarily limited to grasses.

A Rockland ecosystem is also defined, but is not present in the survey area.

Fauna

Throughout the last 10,000 years a wide variety of wildlife would have been present within the study area. A recent study of faunal use based on the descriptions of selected tribal groups within North Dakota, including this study area (Brown, Hanson and Gregg 1983:102-107), lists the following: large mammals - bison (Bison bison), elk (Cervus elaphus), mule deer (Odocoileus hemionus), white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus), pronghorn antelope (Antilocapra americana), big horn sheep (Ovis canadensis), grizzly bear (Ursus horribilis), mountain lion (Felis concolor), moose (Alces americanus); and small mammals - wolf (Canis lupus), coyote (Canis latrans), fox (Vulpes spp.), kit fox (Vulpes velox), bobcat (Lynx sp.), dog [introduced by man] (Canis familiaris), otter (Mustela lutra canadensis), badger (Taxidea taxus), porcupine (Erethizon epixanthus), beaver (Castor canadensis), racoon (Procyon loter loter), prairie dog (Cynomys ludovicanus), skunk (Mephitis americana), muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), weasel, ermine (Mustela sp.), mink (Mustela vison), cottontail (Sylvilagus sp.), jack rabbit (Lepus sp.), red squirrel (Sciurus hudsonicus), and ground squirrel (Citellus sp.).

In addition to the mammals, numerous birds and fishes were present and hunted by the Native Americans. These included the eagle

(Buteoninae), hawk (Buteo sp.), owl (Tytonidae/Stridaidae), prairie-chicken (Tympanuchus cupido), ducks/geese (Anatidae), Northern pike, jack fish, yellowhead (Esox lucius sp.), walleye (Stizistedion vitreum glaudem) and channel catfish (Ictalurus punctatus).

Soils

Studies within the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation show this area as lying in the Chestnut soil zone.

> A typical profile of the well-drained uplands of moderate relief has a dark greyish-brown topsoil of 3 to 5 inches thick, a well developed prismatic subsoil and a conspicuous accumulation of lime at about 16 inches....As the landscape becomes more rolling and hilly the soils have thinner and more shallowly developed profiles. Dominant soils in the general area include Williams and Zahl, developed on glacial till, Morton and Bainville on the silty residual uplands, Vebar and Flasher on the sandy materials, Arnegard, Grail and Cherry on colluvium and local alluvium....Recent alluvium in most of the bottomlands is too young to have any appreciable profile development...the high salt content of some of the parent material has contributed to the rise of alkali-claypan soils. Large areas of rough broken land with little or no soil development constitute a badlands land type (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1961:4).

Detailed mapping of the soils of the study area is in the process of field survey, and is not yet complete, although preliminary soil maps of parts of the area were made available to us by the Soil Conservation Service. These maps indicate that north of White Earth Bay, the Badland-Cabba complex (9-120 percent slopes), Rhodes loam (1 to 6 percent slopes), and Shambo loam (1 to 6 percent slopes) predominate; around White Earth Bay the soils are of the Cabba-Badland complex (9 to 120 percent slopes), Cabba-Shambo-Arikara complex (6 to 120 percent slopes), Cherry Cabba complex (9 to 60 percent slopes), and Wabek gravelly loam (1 to 35 percent slopes). Along the dissected topography south of New Town and around Pouch Point, Shambo loam (1 to 6 percent slopes), Rhodes loam (1 to 6 percent slopes), Cherry Cabba complex (9 to 60 percent slopes), Shambo loam (6 to 9 percent slopes), Rhoades-Cabba loams (3 to 25 percent slopes), and particularly the Badland-Cabba complex (90-120 percent slopes) are present. Where the land becomes more gently rolling around Pouch Point Bay the soils are Lehr loam (1 to

6 percent slopes), Zahl-Williams loams (9 to 25 percent slopes and 6 to 9 percent slopes), and Williams-Zahl loams (3 to 6 percent slopes). Finally, around the Van Hook Arm soil types include Zahl-Williams loams (9 to 25 percent slopes), Lehr loam (1 to 6 percent slopes), Zahl-Max loams (25 to 60 percent slopes), Ruso-Manning sandy loams (1 to 6 percent slopes), and Wabek gravelly loam (1 to 35 percent slopes).

Climate

The climate of North Dakota is described as a typical "continental climate" (Jensen 1972:1), with weather patterns over a period of time characterized by daily and seasonal extremes in temperature, light to moderate precipitation which tends to be irregular in time and coverage, low relative humidity, plentiful sunshine and nearly continuous air movements. Day lengths vary from less than nine hours in December, to more than 16 hours in June.

The annual mean temperature in the survey area is around 40°F, varying from a January mean of 7°F to a July mean of 70°F. Extreme highs of around 110°F and extreme lows reaching -54°F have been recorded. About 200 days a year temperatures fall below freezing. The mean freeze free period is ca. 120 days, with the last day of the freeze period occurring ca. May 20, and the first day ca. September 18. Annual mean precipitation for the area is 14-15 inches, with 8-8.5 inches falling between April and July. The average annual snowfall is ca. 30 inches (Jensen 1972).

Extremes of weather are not uncommon in North Dakota. Tornadoes, wind storms, hail storms and blizzards generally occur an average of several times a year.

Field Survey Conditions

The 1985 field survey season included a typical variety of late summer/autumn weather patterns - sunshine, rain, sleet, snow and severe storms. On the whole the survey conditions were good, but the latter part of the survey saw numerous cold and wet days. Relatively few calm days were experienced, and strong winds plagued attempts to visit two islands in the last week of the survey; thus, this activity had to be postponed until April 1986. When the islands were visited, the weather was cold and overcast, but calm.

Human Geography

The effects of human impact on the survey area are most obvious for the recent past, beginning with Euro-American exploitation of the area. Prior to that time the area was utilized by nomadic groups and nearby Plains Village settlers.

Prior to railroad construction, the focus of the exploitation of the area was the Missouri River. The establishment of fur trading posts, military posts, farms, ranches, and towns resulted in numerous changes to the environment, including deforestation, increased pressure on the local floral and faunal resources and the breaking of the natural prairie sod cover for agriculture. The earliest pioneer houses in the study area appeared around A.D. 1900.

Undoubtedly the greatest effect on the study area was the construction of the Garrison Dam, begun in 1947, and the subsequent flooding of 383,000 acres, much of it prime farmland, to create what is now Lake Sakakawea.

Present land use in the study area centers on agriculture and recreation. Recreational use is especially prevalent around several of the "bays." The nearest major center of population is New Town (population ca. 1500).

3. RECONSTRUCTING THE PAST ENVIRONMENT

This section focuses on the environmental changes reconstructed for the study area during the post-glacial Holocene period. Climatic changes experienced in a region through time can have a significant effect on the topography, as well as the technological and subsistence resource potentials for cultural groups. It has been the oscillating climate that has "played the most important role in regulating many of the other notable changes that have occurred and has certainly been the primary agent regulating geomorphic processes within the study region" (Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:167).

A series of climatic episodes currently applied in North America is derived from named climatic periods in Europe. While there is some dispute as to whether climatic episodes observed in Europe are similar to those in North America, Figure 5 presents the most recent summary of Holocene climatic episodes and their characteristics as recognized on the Plains. Figure 5 also correlates the named episodes with climatic and sedimentological information in North Dakota presented by Clayton et al. (1976). "Several researchers have noted the chronometric potential of the Oahe formation paleosols depicted in this figure" (Brown, Hanson and Gregg 1983:62).

The Oahe formation consists of four distinct members: the oldest, named the Mallard Island member, is of Late Wisconsin age; the Aggie Brown member is of late Wisconsin/Holocene age; and the Pick City and Riverdale members are of Holocene age.

> Paleosols of the Aggie Brown and Riverdale members represent periods when precipitation was adequate to maintain relatively dense vegetation cover, which in turn would have stabilized slopes, reducing erosion and the supply of sediment. Under these conditions soils would have been able to accumulate organic matter and begin maturing. Intervening sediments of the Pick City member and the lighter submembers of the Riverdale member indicate relatively dry periods. During these drier episodes, vegetation would have been sparser, a condition that would foster slope erosion, providing ample sediments to be wind-borne and deposited on adjacent uplands.... The distribution of these postglacial sediments is quite variable...even within adjacent microtopographic areas. Slight variations in slope and

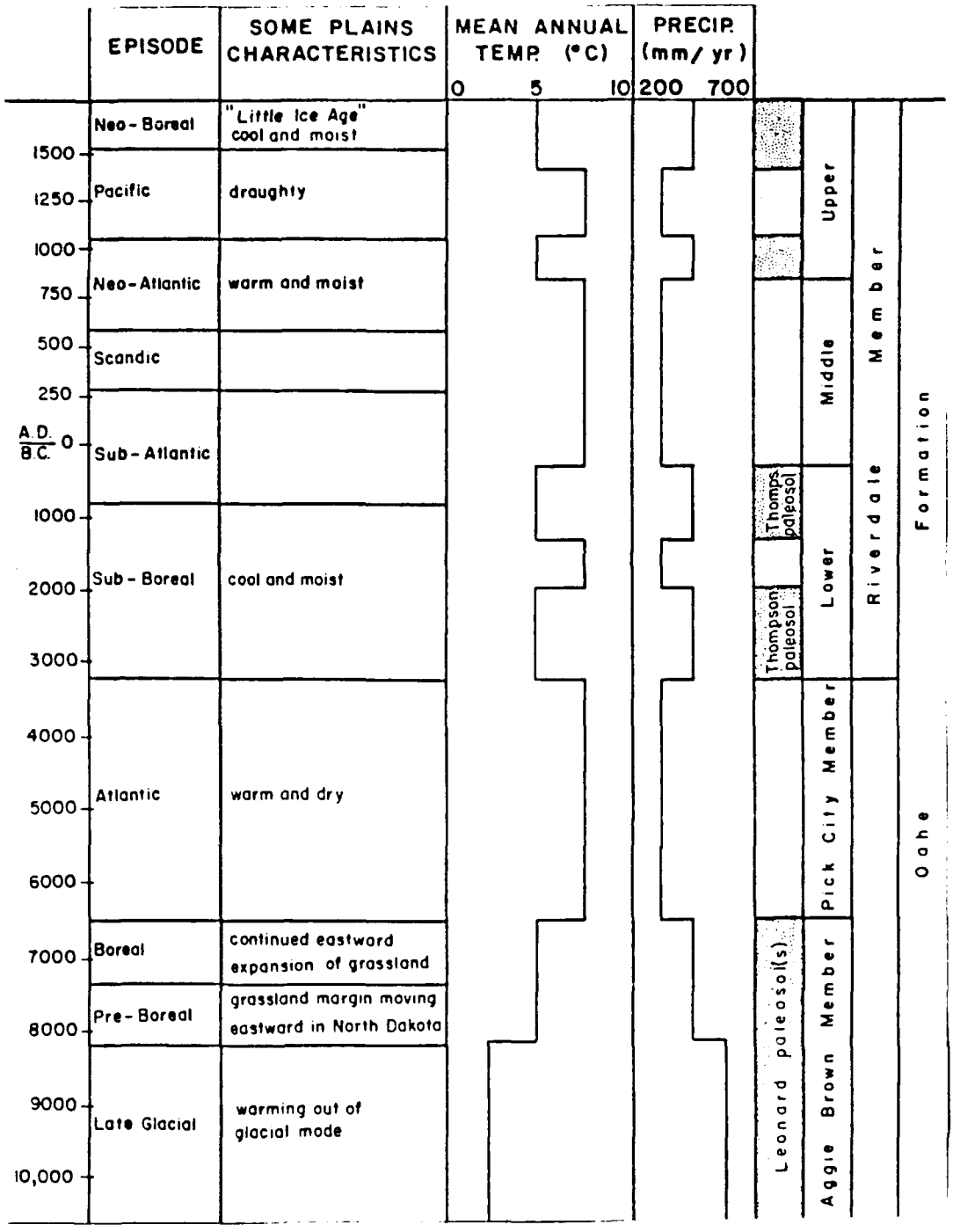


Figure 5. Holocene climatic episodes and some Plains climatic/ ecological characteristics, from Wendland (1978); dates based on Libby half-life. Oahe Formation paleosols and study region climate from Clayton et al. (1976:11) [From Brown, Hanson and Gregg 1983:Figure 3.9].

> topographic position with regard to source material are...important in determining the deposition and preservation of eolian sediments (Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:169).

Clayton and Moran (1979) redefined the Oahe formation by broadening the lithologic definition to include clay, silt, sand and gravel, while maintaining the stratigraphic definition. This means the sediments within the formation need not be windblown, and that differentiation of the four members in the field would be based on color zones, where present and identifiable.

The following summary of the paleoclimate and paleoenvironment of the region is derived largely from Brown, Hanson and Gregg (1983:59-73).

The Late Glacial, Pre-Boreal, and Boreal episodes of the early Holocene together represent a period of warming in the Northern Plains and there is little paleoecological detail yet to differentiate these three episodes. During this period the Laurentide Ice retreated and glacial Lake Souris was present in northcentral North Dakota. The Missouri and Little Missouri rivers should have been established in their essentially modern trenches. Grasslands should have been relatively lush and landforms relatively stable. "A spruce-aspen forest covered much of western North Dakota during the period ca. 12,000-10,000 B.P. (Bluemle 1975; Kehoe and Kehoe 1968; Moran et al. 1976)...and was gradually replaced by tall grass prairie as the climate warmed and dried" (Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:149).

The Cochrane readvance of the Laurentide Ice is dated at ca. 5800 B.C. within the Atlantic period, so there is evidence for some fluctuation in temperature, and aridity probably fluctuated too, although the general pattern of the Atlantic was relative aridity. The thick, windblown sediments of the Atlantic age Pick City member of the Oahe formation have depositional analogs to the period of the "Dirty Thirties."

> The Dirty Thirties was a period of instability on steep hillslopes in the Little Missouri Badlands of western North Dakota; a layer of sediment 1 or 2 m thick was washed from hillslopes into valley bottoms throughout most of the area....Both before and after the 1930's little sediment was deposited in valley bottoms, gullies were cut, steep hillslopes were stable, and soils were formed on hillslopes (Clayton et al. 1976:8).

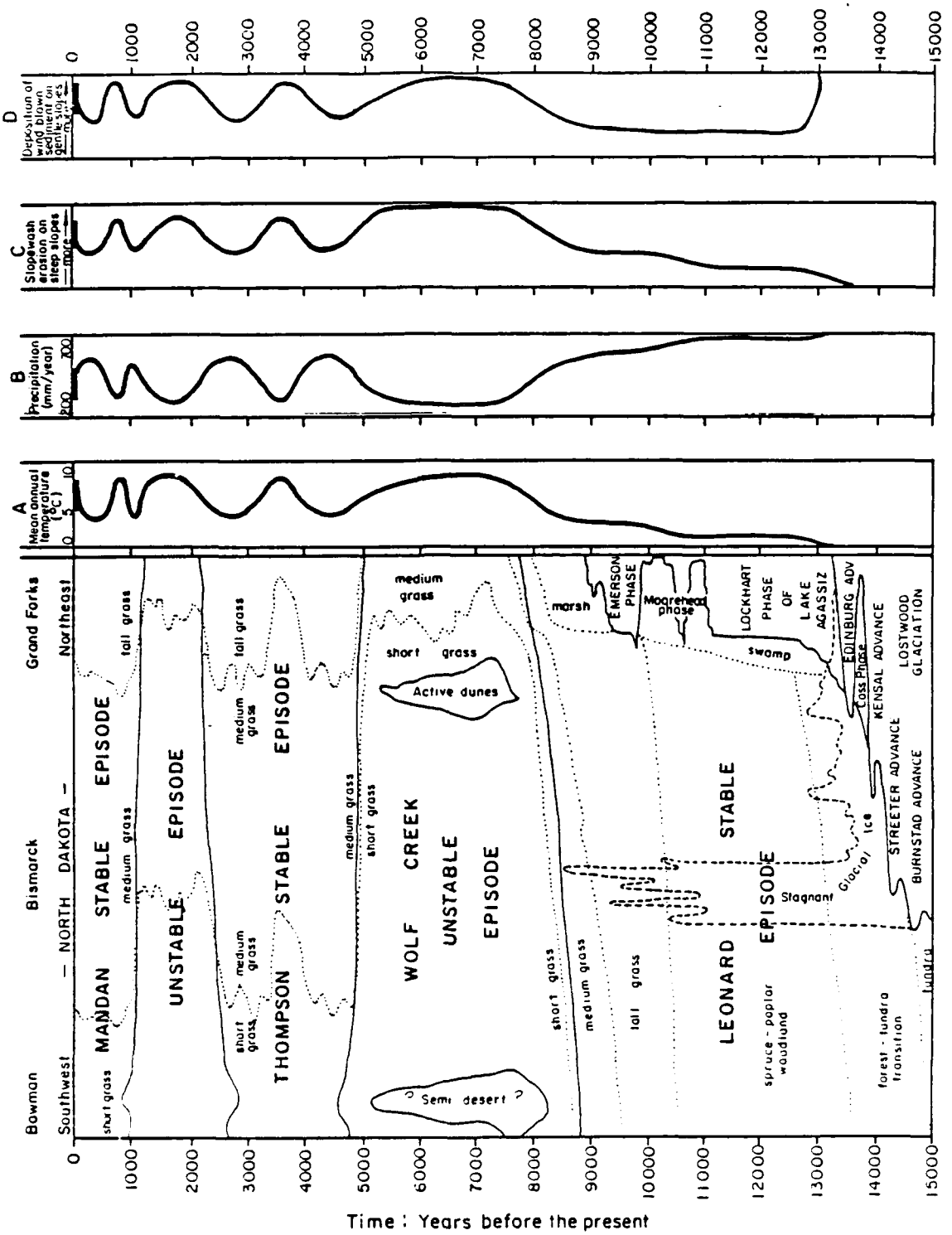
During the Sub-Boreal climatic episode there were periods of significant increases in precipitation and decreases in temperature over the Atlantic. One or both of the Thompson paleosols may correlate with the Sub-Boreal, indicating available moisture and landform stabilization. Very limited information is available for the late Sub-Boreal, Sub-Atlantic and Scandic times; what there is suggests climatic fluctuations and lack of stability.

The Neo-Atlantic episode is generally characterized as warm and moist in the Central and Northern Plains, while the Pacific episode is a time of drought. The subsequent Neo-Boreal was cooler and moister, allowing the Plains grasslands to flourish, and was accompanied by an increase in the size of bison herds. The earliest European observers on the Northern Plains witnessed favorable climatic conditions, peak human population densities, and peak cultural complexity. A general summary of changing conditions over the last 15,000 years is provided by Bluemle and Clayton (1982:Figure 8) in a figure reproduced here (Figure 6). This figure indicates the general changes in temperature, precipitation, slope-wash erosion and wind blown sediment deposition through time, and vegetational changes accompanying the climatic changes across North Dakota.

In general, the areas of the study region covered with relatively thick deposits of glacial sediment have undergone little topographic change since the last major blocks of stagnant ice melted, while the climatic fluctuations indicated above have produced changes in erosional and depositional situations in other areas (see Figure 6).

The Badlands region

> began to form during the Pleistocene as a result of an increase in gradient in the Little Missouri and its tributaries in direct response to glacial advance (Bluemle 1975, 1977; Laird 1950; Leonard 1904, 1916)....In the northern and eastern portions of the Badlands...the Little Missouri has cut a valley approximately 150 m deep, and the area is characterized by high topographic relief (Bluemle 1977). The majority of the presently exposed deposits are fluvial and lacustrine sediments deposited during Paleocene and Eocene epochs (Moran et al. 1976)....Late Pleistocene and Holocene... slope wash and mass-wasting reduced the exposure of the overlying Golden Valley formation and increased the exposure of underlying Fort Union formation members....The Ludlow, Bullion Creek (formerly



North Dakota's climatic history for the last 15,000 years. This is a time-distance diagram, time represented in a vertical direction, and distance, *from southwestern to northeastern North Dakota*, shown from left to right. The diagram illustrates when certain climatic events occurred in various parts of the state. For example, as conditions dried about 9,000 years ago, short-grass prairie first covered southwestern North Dakota (about 8,700 years ago) and advanced northeastward, although not into the easternmost part of the state, before giving way to medium-grass prairie over most of the state about 5,000 years ago as the climate again became more moist.

The Lockhart, Moorhead, and Emerson Phases, shown in eastern North Dakota between about 13,000 and 9,500 years ago, portray the history of Lake Agassiz. The Burnstad advance, and other advances, represent glacial advances of the last glacier that affected North Dakota. The "stagnant glacial ice" occurred mainly on the Missouri Coteau between about 14,000 and 9,000 years ago (it also was widespread over the Turtle Mountains and Prairie Coteau in southeastern North Dakota).

The four columns on the right (A, B, C, and D) represent, in a general sort of way, how various specific conditions changed over the past 15,000 years. Column A shows how the mean annual temperature varied; B shows how precipitation varied; C shows the relative amount of slope-wash erosion from the hillslopes; and D shows the amount of wind-blown sediment being deposited on gentle slopes and in low areas. In all four columns, the increasing amount is to the right, decreasing amount is to the left.

Figure 6. North Dakota climatic history (from Bluemle and Clayton 1982:Figure 8).

> Tongue River), and Sentinel Butte formations comprise the Fort Union Group (see Figure 4) (Wyckoff and Kuehn 1983:144-146).

Wyckoff and Kuehn (1983) report that four terraces of the Little Missouri River have been recognized. Remnant portions of a terrace 85-154m above the present valley floor have been referred to as Little Missouri Terrace No. 4 (Petter 1956; Schmitz 1955). Terrace No. 3 is 37-43m below Terrace No. 4 in the South Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Renewed downcutting through Terrace No. 3 formed Terrace No. 2, presently 3.0-4.6m above the modern river Terrace No. 1 (Petter 1956).

The glaciated Coteau Slope region typically has a drift consisting of a thin veneer of till overlying a bedrock dominated topography. Compared with the Missouri Coteau the drainage is more integrated and the topography more angular.

The Missouri River trench within the study area follows a course basically conforming to the outer limits of glaciation. Terraces are a prominent feature of the river, and terrace sequences can be very complex. Wyckoff and Kuehn record Reiten's (1980) examination of Missouri River and Knife River terraces in the vicinity of the Knife River Indian Villages in west-central North Dakota.

> ...Reiten identified five Pleistocene and two Holocene terraces within his study area. From highest to lowest...the five Pleistocene terraces are (1) the Riverdale terrace...(2) the Sakakawea terrace...(3) the McKenzie terrace...(4) the Hensler terrace...(5) the Stanton terrace. Two Holocene terraces were identified as the A terrace at an elevation of 6-7 m above river level and the B terrace, a composite terrace composed of two fills that range from 0-6 m above river level (1983:166).

In summary, since the retreat of the glaciers the Mountrail County survey area has not seen any major topographic changes other than variable erosion and deposition of individual landforms. The badlands and "breaks" areas have been influenced the most by erosion which has formed, and is continuing to form, the present dissected landscape. Terraces have formed along the Missouri and other major rivers as these drainages intermittently downcut through previous floodplains. The upland plains and grassland areas, with thick deposits of glacial till, have been less altered.

Effects of the Garrison Reservoir

The damming of the Missouri and consequent flooding of the lowlands have made the most marked change in the visual landscape. These actions have resulted in the inundation of the lower terraces/floodplains of the Missouri and other rivers, and created a very different landscape than that which previously existed. Studies undertaken for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation prior to the construction of the Garrison Reservoir highlight the significance of the "bottomlands" for the Indian lifeway at that time:

> The more desirable homesites on the reservation are located along the valley bottoms where the Indians...have sought protection from the winds that sweep the plateaus and bench lands; and where they have cultivated their gardens, sheltered their livestock, and found convenient supplies of domestic water....The existing Indian cattle economy - dependent upon the proximity and balance of range, shelter, water, and feed - will be completely disrupted by the Garrison reservoir....The timber-brush lands along the Missouri will be completely inundated....It provides: (i) shelter for homesites, (ii) shade in summer and shelter for winter livestock..., (iii) source of fuel for domestic heating, (iv) source of fence posts, houselogs, and corral poles, and (v) source of pelts and food for the wildlife acclimated to the area (U.S. Indian Service 1946:26-28).

4. LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH

A literature and records search was conducted in early August, 1985 prior to the field survey. A reexamination of the records and files was completed after the survey, incorporating data gathered from field verification. Materials and literature were further examined in late January and February. This report was prepared from late January through early March, 1986. The section which follows provides an overview of the results of the literature and records search, as modified by field verification. The records search is described and is followed by a summary of previous investigations and an overview of the prehistory and history of the area.

Literature and Records Search Overview

The initial literature and records search was conducted on August 5-7, 1985 and August 13-19, 1985. The initial search focused on identifying the location of previously recorded sites in and near the project area. To meet this objective, efforts were concentrated on examining site records at the Midwest Archeological Center (MAC), Lincoln, NE and conducting a files search at the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND), Bismarck, ND. As a result, the author was able to locate, reasonably well, nearly all previously recorded sites.

The more specific objectives of the initial literature and records search were to determine the following:

1. the location of sites previously recorded in and near the project area;
2. the location of documented structures and activity areas not otherwise recorded as sites;
3. the nature and extent of previous field investigations, including a history of specific site investigations;
4. the nature and extent of previous analyses of archeological data from the project area; and
5. the general prehistory and history of the project area and nearby areas.

Resources used included site files maintained at the MAC and SHSND offices; old maps of the Missouri River and nearby areas (at MAC) which

were produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), the Missouri River Commission and the U.S. War Department; the General Land Office survey maps of the area which were available at the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife Service in Aberdeen, SD; and old road and property atlases which were available at Aberdeen and Bismarck.

Various published and unpublished documents and manuscripts at a number of institutions were examined. In addition to materials on hand at the Archeology Laboratory and the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, sources were examined at the following institutions: Midwest Archeological Center (National Park Service [NPS]), Lincoln; the North Dakota State Library, Bismarck; the municipal library, New Town; the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office, Aberdeen; the South Dakota Archaeological Research Center, Ft. Meade; and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office in Riverdale, ND (site and survey records). Materials available through interlibrary loan from various sources were also examined.

A number of site records did not easily permit site relocation on current maps. In most cases this was because sketch maps were lacking or were largely without scale; because of reference to non-distinctive land features; and because of errors in legal descriptions, whether due to inaccurate determinations or typographical errors. On the other hand, some sketch maps, particularly those on some Smithsonian Institution River Basin Survey (SIRBS) project forms, show structures which have been designated as sites by this survey. Old maps of the Missouri River show a number of structures, one (32MN26) of which was relocated by this survey. Larry Robson and Virginia Gnabasik, former and current Corps' archeologists at the Garrison Dam/Lake Sakakawea Project, have attempted to locate on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps all previously recorded sites and investigations. This provided a useful check of the author's investigations and served as a major source for identifying previous surveys in the project area which did not locate sites. The sites previously recorded in the project area were located during two major investigations and numerous minor investigations.

An attempt was made to identify all previous investigations. By virtue of having access to Gnabasik's record of previous surveys, and in an attempt to expedite the search, the author did not conduct a

comprehensive search of the SHSND's files of previous surveys, per se. It is not known whether Gnabasik's investigations provide a comprehensive record of all small-scale archeological surveys which found no sites. The search identified, or accounted for, all previously recorded sites. The records search identified some 29 separate investigations conducted under the auspices of seven different organizations or sponsoring agencies. The basis for identifying an investigation is a survey or excavation limited by the scope of a project and by a season. Thus, Loendorf's examinations of the Moe site (32MN101) in 1971 and 1972 are considered separate investigations. The 29 investigations are listed below, followed by a more complete description of each in turn. The principal investigator or primary individual is listed first, followed by the name of the sponsor or contractor and the year(s) in which the on-the-ground phase of the investigation was conducted, and finally, the general type of investigation.

Thaddeus C. Hecker and George F. Will--SHSND--c. 1938-1944--archeological

Marvin F. Kivett--SIRBS--1947--archeological

Gordon W. Hewes--SIRBS--1949--archeological

George E. Metcalf--SIRBS--1950--archeological

George E. Metcalf--SIRBS--1951--archeological

Ray H. Mattison--NPS--1951--historic sites

Carling I. Malouf--Montana State University--1952--archeological

Al Bowers, Will Husted, Ruthann Knudson, George Metcalf, Jim Sperry and W. Raymond Wood--NPS?--1970?--archeological

Lawrence L. Loendorf--University of North Dakota (UND)--1971--archeological

Lawrence L. Loendorf--UND--1972--archeological

Fred E. Schneider--UND--1973--archeological

Stanley A. Ahler--NPS?--1973--archeological

Adrienne Anderson--NPS--1973--archeological

Fred E. Schneider and Thomas W. Haberman--UND--1974--archeological

Larry G. Robson--Corps--1980--archeological

Virginia Harris--Corps--1980--archeological

Larry G. Robson--Corps--1980--archeological

Thomas P. Van Hoy and Randy Nathan--UND--1981--archeological

David D. Kuehn--UND--1981--archeological

Ted Krieg--UND--1981--archeological

Gina Highstreet--Historical and Archaeological Surveys, Inc. (HASI)--1981--archeological

John M. Logan--HASI--1981--archeological

John M. Logan--HASI--1982--archeological

Virginia Gnabasik--Corps--1983--archeological

Ted Krieg and S. Daron--HASI--1983--archeological

Virginia Gnabasik--Corps--1983--archeological

Virginia Gnabasik--Corps--1984--archeological

Virginia Gnabasik--Corps--1984--archeological

Virginia Gnabasik--Corps--no date--site records search

In brief, 48 sites were previously recorded in the project area. Three duplicative site numbers are subsumed under this figure (32MN16, 32MN217, 32MN229) (see Table 1). Twelve nearby sites are apparently inundated and 39 sites near, but outside, the project area were also identified (see Table 1). Site 32MN402 apparently lies within the 32MN23 site area. As it represents a different component than that described for 32MN23 it is not considered to be a duplicative number.

Table 1. Information on Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in and near the Mountrail County Study Area.

SITES IN THE PROJECT AREA

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	Primary Reference(s)
32MN8	Unknown Prehistoric	SIRBS Records
32MN9/ 32MN217	Woodland?/ Unknown Prehistoric	SIRBS Records
32MN15	Unknown Prehistoric	SIRBS Records
32MN16 (see 32MN101)		
32MN19	Unknown Prehistoric	SIRBS Records
32MN22/ 32MN229	Archaic/ Late Prehistoric	SIRBS Records/Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN26	Historic Native American	SIRBS Records
32MN73	Unknown Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN90 Freddie's Site	Late Prehistoric	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN100	Unknown Prehistoric	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN101/ 32MN16 Moe Site	Paleoindian/Archaic	Schneider 1975
32MN120 Stake 1001	Late Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN121 Stake 1138	Unknown Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN125 Stake 1184	Euro-American	SHSND Records
32MN141 Van Hook Townsite	Euro-American	Gnabasik 1983a
32MN142 Line 256 Stake 152.5	Unknown Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN151	Unknown Prehistoric	Gnabasik 1983b

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	Primary Reference(s)
32MN152	Unknown Prehistoric	Gnabasik 1983b
32MN154	Unknown Prehistoric	Gnabasik 1984b
32MN155	Euro-American	Gnabasik 1984b
32MN156	Unknown Prehistoric	Gnabasik 1984b
32MN201	Unknown Prehistoric	SIRBS Records
32MN202 Buffalo Head Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN203 Triple Creek Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN204 Swallow Point Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN205 Little Knife River Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN206 Gravel Ridge Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN207 Mighty Fine Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN208 Flake City	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN209 Brew-Ha-Ha Site	Late Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN210 Yellow Bed Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN211 Till Hill Site	Woodland?/Late-Middle Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	Primary Reference(s)
32MN212 Old Log Cabin Site	Middle Prehistoric?	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN213 Tipple Butte Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN215 Two Island Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN216 Pretty Big Beach Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN217 (see 32MN9)		
32MN218 Scatter Bay	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN219 Potter's Pile Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN220 Moo Site	Archaic?	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN221 No Site Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN222 Sunshine Valley	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN223 Ranchstead #1 Site [a scatter of flakes, also recorded under this site number, has now been assigned site number 32MN381]	Euro-American	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN224 White Earth Tipi Ring Site	Late Prehistoric?	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN225 Buzz Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN226 Windy Rings Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	Primary Reference(s)
32MN228 Overgrown Site/ White Earth Cottage Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Haberman & Schneider 1975/Robson 1980a
32MN232	Unknown Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN233	Unknown Prehistoric	SHSND Records
32MN234 Island Site	Folsom/Plano/Middle Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric/Historic	Haberman & Schneider 1975

SITES NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	General Condition	Primary Reference(s)
Chilcot Post Office	Euro-American	Destroyed?	SHSND Records
Welby Post Office	Euro-American	Destroyed?	SHSND Records
32MN1 Kipp's Post	Euro-American	Inundated	Woolworth & Wood 1960
32MN4	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN5	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN6	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN7 La Roque	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN10	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN11	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN12	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN13	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN14 (Same as 32MN375?)	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Metcalf 1963

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	General Condition	Primary Reference(s)
32MN17	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN18	Unknown Prehistoric	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN20	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SIRBS Records
32MN21 Hall's Post	Euro-American	Inundated	SIRBS Records
32MN23/ Edgewater Country Club (32MN402 lies within)	Euro-American	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN25 Fort Maneury	Euro-American	Inundated	Metcalf 1963
32MN45	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN46	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN47	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN48	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN49	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN50	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN51	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN52	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN53	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN54	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN55	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN56	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Robson 1979
32MN72	Archaic-Paleo?	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN91 Pajama Party Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	General Condition	Primary Reference(s)
32MN95 Turn Your Lamp Down	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN96 Decaying Wisdom Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN97 The Last Detail Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN98 Dueling Privie Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Van Hoy & Nathan 1983
32MN99	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN122 Stake 987	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN123 Stake 974	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN124 Stake 980	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN126 Henry Glisar Burial	Euro-American	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN127 The Big One	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN131 Grace Site?	Historic Native American	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN132 Snake Pit Bar-Store	Euro-American	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN133	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN134	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN137 Sanish Ware-house	Euro-American	Intact/Out	SHSND Records

Table 1. (cont.)

Site Number/ Name	Taxonomic Affiliation	General Condition	Primary Reference(s)
32MN153	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN214 SST Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN227 Rising Tipi Ring Site	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	Haberman & Schneider 1975
32MN302	Middle Period	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN303	Middle Period	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
32MN402 Golf Course Site (lies in 32MN23)	Unknown Prehistoric	Intact/Out	SHSND Records
Shell Creek Community Center	Historic Native American	Inundated	Mattison 1955
Lewis & Clark Campsite of April 13, 1805	Euro-American	Inundated	Mattison 1955
Lewis & Clark Campsite of April 14, 1805	Euro-American	Inundated	Mattison 1955
Lewis & Clark Reunion Point of August 12, 1806	Euro-American	Inundated	Mattison 1955
Sanish (townsite)	Euro-American	Inundated	Mattison 1955
Sanish Verendrye Bridge	Euro-American	Intact/Out	Mattison 1955
Verendrye National Monument	Euro-American	Intact/Out	Mattison 1955

Notes: Intact = Some portion of the site remains.
Out = Site lies outside project area.

Previous Investigations

The earliest compilation of sites located within or near the current project boundaries was undertaken by Thad C. Hecker and George Will. In the late 1930s, Hecker conducted a study of the Missouri River in North Dakota for the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Hecker's study area extended northward from the South Dakota line to the south side of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (Metcalf 1963:12). The results of the Hecker study, along with a list of a few sites further up the river recorded on the basis of earlier work (Will 1924), were published in a report by Will and Hecker (1944).

No sites in the project area can be definitely attributed to sites noted by Hecker. Will and Hecker do record Kipp's Post (32MN1), which is now inundated (Will and Hecker 1944:84). Elsewhere (maps on file at the SHSND) Hecker recorded a number of sites in areas included in, or near, the current project area. However, these are not recorded more exactly than by quarter section or quarter-quarter section, and prohibit confirmation. Areas identified as such by Hecker include the following sites:

1. 32MN156 and parts of 32MN314;
2. 32MN317;
3. 32MN318;
4. 32MN196, 32MN197 and 32MN199;
5. 32MN176 (parts of which lie outside of the project), 32MN177 and 32MN334;
6. 32MN181 (parts of which lie outside of the project), and 32MN224 (parts of which lie outside of the project); and
7. 32MN72 (which lies outside, but near, the project).

In summary, Hecker and Will appear to have focused on highly visible, prominent, or well-known earthlodge village sites. The legal descriptions which Hecker has given for sites in the project area are too general to allow confirmation.

Earliest recorded sites in the project area which can be confirmed are those recorded by the SIRBS during a series of reconnaissance surveys and excavations undertaken prior to completion of the Garrison Reservoir. These investigations were conducted from 1947 to 1954. They were part of a larger effort to locate and salvage information from

important archeological sites to be impacted or destroyed by the construction of flood control and electricity-generating reservoir systems.

The SIRBS investigations were carried out with limited time and finances, and perhaps understandably focused on large earthlodge village sites. These were more prominent and likely to produce large amounts of information per effort expended. The SIRBS projects concentrated on sites likely to be impacted by the reservoir, or those located at or below the high flood pool level. One result of the above limitations is that few sites recorded or excavated by the SIRBS lie in the current project area. Nine sites in the project area (32MN8, 32MN9/32MN217, 32MN15, 32MN101/32MN16, 32MN19, 32MN22/32MN229, 32MN26, 32MN141, and 32MN201) were recorded in one form or another by the SIRBS surveys. The SIRBS parties recorded 12 sites which are presently inundated or outwashed near the project area, and three sites which are outside, but near, the project area (see Table 1).

As defined by this report, there were four SIRBS investigations and two associated investigations (Mattison in 1951; Malouf in 1952) in or near the project area. These were headed by Marvin F. Kivett (in 1947), Gordon W. Hewes (in 1949), George E. Metcalf (in 1950 and 1951), Ray H. Mattison (in 1951), and Carling I. Malouf (in 1952).

Kivett conducted an initial reconnaissance survey in 1947, including test excavations at 32MN9. Hewes revisited several sites and dug a 20 foot test trench at 32MN9. Metcalf located several sites in 1950 and revisited several sites in 1951. Also in 1951, Mattison, historian for the Region Two Office, National Park Service, conducted a survey of historic sites in the Garrison Reservoir area for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Mattison reported one historic site which lies in the project area--Van Hook Townsite (32MN141)--and ten historic sites which lie outside of the project area. Seven of these have not been assigned site numbers and are not included in the 50 numbered sites noted above which lie outside of the project area (inundated and not inundated).

The ten sites recorded by Mattison which lie outside of the project include eight inundated sites: Kipp's Post (32MN1); Hall's Post (32MN21); Fort Maneury (32MN25); Shell Creek Community Center; Lewis and Clark's campsites of April 13 and 14, 1805; Lewis and Clark's reunion

point of August 12, 1806; and Sanish (townsite). The location of Lewis and Clark's reunion is more uncertain than their other sites; it may lie on the other bank, or in McKenzie County.

Mattison's other two unnumbered sites which lie outside of the project area are Sanish Verendrye Bridge and Verendrye National Monument.

In 1952 Malouf, under a cooperative agreement between Montana State University (MSU) and the National Park Service, conducted excavations at four sites, including 32MN9. SIRBS records show Metcalf and Stephenson in Sanish in 1953, but their activities are unknown. Robert W. Neuman was in New Town in 1960, but it is not clear whether his activities related to the current project area.

The SIRBS emphasis on large earthlodge village sites is noticeable in the few sites which were extensively excavated. Only two sites near the project had major salvage excavations. Donald J. Lehmer (1971), in a major synthesis of SIRBS work along the Missouri River in North and South Dakota, identified these as Kipp's Post (32MN1) (see Woolworth and Wood 1960) and Crow-Flies-High (32MZ1) (see Malouf 1963).

Kipp's Post was the site of a Columbia Fur Company trading post which was built at the mouth of the White Earth River in the fall and winter of 1826-1827, and abandoned in 1829 or 1830 (Woolworth and Wood 1960:247, 255). The Post was completely excavated by the SIRBS in 1954.

Crow-Flies-High, also inundated, was situated on the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Little Knife River. This site was a late nineteenth century Hidatsa Indian village. Two cabin depressions and four cache pits were excavated in 1952 (see Malouf 1963).

The only other site at which the SIRBS conducted substantial excavations is site 32MN9. This site was found and tested in 1947 by Marvin F. Kivett (SIRBS files), further tested in 1949 by Hewes (SIRBS files) and again in 1951 (Metcalf and White 1953:12). Some of the test pits were still visible in 1985, as they were in 1974 when a duplicate site number (32MN217) was assigned by a University of North Dakota archeological survey party (see Haberman and Schneider 1975:41-50).

Surface and buried materials were found at 32MN9 and tests revealed two buried zones, one from the surface to a depth of 8 inches, and the second from 12 to 16 inches below surface (Kivett 1948:13; Metcalf and

White 1953:12; see also Haberman and Schneider 1975). Materials from the lower zone included coarsely-tempered cord-marked pottery and portions of large notched and stemmed projectile points, which suggested a variant of the Woodland pattern. A small notched projectile point was recovered from the upper zone (Kivett 1948:13).

Summarizing the SIRBS investigations in and near the project area, the focus was on prominent earthlodge village sites which lay at and below the maximum flood pool level. This resulted in cursory--although confirmable in many cases--investigations of the sites which lie in the current project area.

Following the SIRBS surveys, no professional archeological activities are recorded in or near the project area until salvage operations were initiated at the Moe site (32MN101/32MN16) in 1971.

Evidence of a Paleoindian component at the Moe site, near New Town, was brought to the attention of NPS archeologists in 1970(?) by Paul Ewald who reported discoveries of Paleoindian projectile points by Mavis Moe of New Town (Schneider 1975). A number of archeologists, including Al Bowers, Will Husted, Ruthann Knudson, George Metcalf, Jim Sperry and W. Raymond Wood, visited the site in 1970 (Schneider 1975:4).

Mavis Moe began collecting from the site in 1968 and in 1969 found Paleoindian projectile points (Schneider 1975). The site was examined in 1971, 1972 and 1973 by archeologists from the University of North Dakota, Larry Loendorf and Fred Schneider (Schneider 1975). Extensive excavations were conducted by UND in 1973 and 1974 under contract with the National Park Service (Contract Nos. CX-6000-3-0061 and CX-6000-4-0139). The site was visited in 1973 by other archeologists, including Adrienne Anderson and Stanley Ahler.

While Clovis and Folsom projectile points have been collected from the site, excavations indicate that the majority of the artifacts signify a major occupation during the Middle Prehistoric period (projectile points of the Oxbow, Duncan, Hanna, McKean and Besant type) (Schneider 1975:27).

In addition to the work conducted at the Moe site in 1973, two members of the UND crew (Richard Sheldon and Thomas Hruby) recorded two new sites (32MN232, 32MN233) nearby.

The 1974 excavations at the Moe site were incorporated in a contract with the National Park Service which called for archeological

surveys of portions of the Lake Sakakawea shoreline (Contract No. CX-6000-4-0139). The survey was directed at locating and identifying sites previously undiscovered or thought safe from shoreline erosion. This was prompted by exposure of previously undetected sites (or components) such as at 32MN101 and 32MN234.

In the spring of 1974, Schneider directed a four-man crew which carried out the excavations at the Moe site. In the summer, this crew, directed by Thomas W. Haberman, surveyed portions of the Lake Sakakawea shoreline in Mountrail, McKenzie, Dunn and Mercer counties. Twenty-nine sites were recorded in Mountrail County (32MN202-32MN229, 32MN234), two of which are outside of the 1985 project area (32MN214 and 32MN227). Two sites in the current project area had been previously recorded and were thus assigned duplicative numbers (32MN217 is 32MN9; 32MN229 is part of 32MN22) by UND. Three to five other sites (32MN202, 32MN203, 32MN204, 32MN218 and 32MN222) recorded by the UND crew were not relocated in 1985 (no materials were found). The ALCWS crew recovered isolated finds in or near two of the tentatively located sites which might be associated with them. Isolated Find 39 may be associated with 32MN218; Isolated Find 25 and Isolated Find 26 are in or near site 32MN222.

Recapitulating, 22 to 24 of the sites identified by Haberman and Schneider (1975) were relocated. Lack of rediscovery can largely be attributed to outwashing of remains.

Following the surveys and excavations directed by Haberman and Schneider, there is a hiatus of archeological activity in or near the project area until the 1980s. Beginning in 1980 and continuing to the present, 13 small-scale archeological reconnaissance surveys have been carried out which were directed at clearance for proposed pumped water storage facilities, seismic exploration, and development of several recreation areas.

Larry G. Robson and Virginia Harris conducted in-house archeological surveys for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the White Earth Cottage site (32MN228) in 1980 in order to locate cultural resources which might be disturbed by the installation of a boat ramp by the North Dakota Game and Fish Department (Robson 1980a:1). Twenty-nine stone features (27 stone circles and two stone clusters), several flakes of lithic debris, and a 50 caliber bullet were observed (Robson 1980a:4). It was determined that four, and possibly as many as six,

stone circles which were situated in a proposed roadway, would be impacted by the project (Robson 1980a:5). The features in the proposed roadway apparently were not mitigated and/or preserved as recommended.

In 1980, Robson also examined an area in the Van Hook Arm prior to a proposed land exchange and easement acquisition between Edward Evenson and the U.S. Government (Robson 1980b). An isolated, side notched projectile point with Early to Middle Plains Archaic affiliation was found in Section 24, T152N, R91W (Robson 1980b:1). Although within the project area, the description of its location is too general to permit accurate relocation.

One large-scale and four small-scale archeological reconnaissance surveys conducted in 1981 identified five previously unrecorded sites in the project area. In a large-scale survey of ten recreation areas on Lake Sakakawea, reported by Thomas Van Hoy and Randy Nathan, sites 32MN90 and 32MN100 were located near the north shore of the New Town Public Use Area (Van Hoy and Nathan 1983).

The other three new sites found in 1981 were identified by archeological reconnaissance surveys associated with a seismic survey (SEIS-PRO--HASI 8112) by Historical and Archaeological Surveys, Incorporated (HASI). Sites 32MN125, 32MN121 and 32MN120 were recorded, respectively, by John Logan, Gina Highstreet and Ted Krieg. Site 32MN125 is on the west side of the Van Hook Arm. Sites 32MN121 and 32MN120 are located, respectively, approximately three and five miles upriver, or west, of Van Hook Arm.

In 1982 another seismic survey (HAS 8203, Line 49) by HASI recorded site 32MN73. John Logan located this stone circle site about 4.4 miles below White Earth Bay.

Site 32MN142 was also identified during a HASI seismic survey. This site, located about 1.5 miles north of Reunion Bay, was found in 1983 by Ted Krieg while conducting the Columbia Gas Seismic Survey. Two isolated finds--in Sections 7 and 30, T151N, R93W--also were recorded by W. J. Kinney during this survey. Kinney recorded another isolated find in 1983 in Section 26, T150N, R 92W. The project with which the latter find was associated is unknown.

Four in-house U.S. Army Corps of Engineers investigations were conducted in the project area in 1983 and 1984. All were conducted by Virginia Gnabasik.

Gnabasik conducted a Class III Intensive Inventory of site 32MN141--the former Van Hook Townsite--in 1983. Gnabasik's series of three investigations on May 27 and 31 and June 2, were carried out with the purpose of locating any cultural resources which might be impacted by the proposed expansion and development of the Van Hook Recreation Area by Mountrail County (see Gnabasik 1983a). The former townsite lies in the Van Hook Recreation Area, on the north end of the Van Hook Arm.

In another Corps reconnaissance survey in 1983, Gnabasik located sites 32MN151 and 32MN152 in the Pouch Point Recreation Area. These stone circle sites, separated by a drainage, were found while surveying for a proposed access road (Gnabasik 1983b).

In 1984, Gnabasik identified three new sites (32MN154, 32MN155 and 32MN156) in two separate in-house Corps surveys. Sites 32MN154 and 32MN155 are cairns which were located while doing a reconnaissance survey of the Reunion Bay Access Road right-of-way (Gnabasik 1984b). Reexamination of 32MN155 by the ALCWS crew in 1985 suggests that th feature is a historic pile of field stones rather than an aboriginal cairn.

Site 32MN156, a stone circle, was found while surveying the access road right-of-way of Little Field Bay, on the west side of Van Hook Arm. Gnabasik's investigation included testing to determine the site's significance and National Register of Historic Places and North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry eligibility (Gnabasik 1984a).

In an effort unrelated to those already noted, the SHSND office has identified, from old atlases, the general location of the Chilcot and Welby Post Offices (see Table 1). No field evidence of these was found by the ALCWS crew in 1985.

In addition to the archeological reconnaissance surveys noted above, a number of small-scale surveys for which no sites were recorded have been conducted in the project area. These surveys occurred from mid-1979 to the present and have been noted on USGS topographic maps by Gnabasik. The surveys are listed in Table 2 and are ordered by project, township, range, section and date of survey. The specific range and intensity of these surveys are unknown, but it is thought that most included an intensive reconnaissance survey in a relatively small and limited area.

Two other investigations in western North Dakota have produced considerable comparative data. These are a reconnaissance survey by Larry Robson in 1979 and the archeological surveys and excavations of the Northern Border Pipeline Project from 1979 to 1984.

Robson (1979) located 12 sites (ten stone circle and/or stone cairn sites; two lithic scatter sites), most of which are in the uplands along the west side of White Earth River and in uplands along several valleys which are one to two miles west of the river valley. This limited survey was designed to selectively sample areas which might be impacted by the proposed Mountrail County Pumped Storage Facility. Although not a comprehensive survey, this investigation nevertheless provides helpful information on site density and site type in the area.

The Northern Border Pipeline Project survey and excavation reports (Artz, Root and Gregg 1983; Root 1983; Root and Gregg 1983; Toom and Gregg 1983) provide an extensive body of archeological, ethnohistoric and historic information on the western part of North Dakota.

Table 2. Small-Scale Archeological Reconnaissance Surveys in the Mountrail County Project Area for which No Sites were Recorded.

Date	Legal Description	Party	Project
6/26/85	Sec. 2, T151N, R91W	Corps	
11/07/84	Sec. 10, T151N, R91W	Corps	
3/14/85	Sec. 10, T151N, R91W	Corps	
11/19/84	Sec. 11, T151N, R91W	Corps	
1982	Sec. 5, T151N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 36
1982	Sec. 16, T151N, R93W 17, T151N, R93W 18, T151N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 33
1982	Sec. 20, T151N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 32
1981	Sec. 31, T152N, R91N	UND	
6/13/79	Sec. 18, T152N, R92W	Corps	
1982	Sec. 18, T152N, R92W	HASI	Seismic Line 39
3/15/85	Sec. 19, T152N, R92W	Corps	
10/20/83	Sec. 23, T152N, R92W	Corps	
1982	Sec. 22, T152N, R92W 23, T152N, R92W 27, T152N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 35
1982	Sec. 33, T152N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 38
1982	Sec. 5, T153N, R93W 6, T153N, R93W 8, T153N, R93W 9, T153N, R93W 1, T153N, R94W 26, T154N, R94W 27, T154N, R94W 35, T154N, R94W 36, T154N, R94W	HASI	Seismic Line 47

Table 2. (cont.)

Date	Legal Description	Party	Project
1982	Sec. 5, T153N, R93W 8, T153N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 46
1982	Sec. 5, T153N, R93W 8, T153N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 41
1982	Sec. 36, T153N, R93W	HASI	Seismic Line 43
5/09/84	Sec. 36, T153N, R93W	Corps	
9/13/79	Sec. 20, T154N, R94W	Corps	
10/10/84	Sec. 21, T154N, R94W	Corps	
10/26/84	Sec. 21, T154N, R94W	Corps	

Summary

In summary, most of the previously recorded sites in the project area have been defined on the basis of surface manifestations. There are several exceptions, however. Excavations were used to evaluate several sites in the project area, including the Moe site (32MN101/32MN16), 32MN9 and 32MN156. Determinations of cultural affiliations of previously recorded sites are provided in Table 1.

The previous investigations in the project area can be viewed as three general types:

1) Those which were limited to a cursory examination of certain areas; this would refer primarily to the SIRBS investigations which largely focused on areas within the high flood pool area. Thus, their work centered on inundated areas which are outside of the current project area.
2) Those which intensively focused on a site or on a relatively small survey area; this category includes those investigations comprised of intensive excavations and nearly all of the small-scale surveys.
3) A survey of selected areas using wide and irregularly spaced intervals; this includes the survey portion of the investigations directed by Haberman and Schneider in 1974.

5. CULTURE HISTORY OVERVIEW

What follows is an overview of the prehistory and history of the project area, integrating a broad general review, based on such sources as Lehmer (1971) and Gregg (1983), with project specific data based on the results of this survey, on more regionally based studies (e.g. Haberman and Schneider 1975; Lovick and Ahler 1982; Science Applications, Inc. and Overland Archeology, Inc. 1982; Beckes and Keyser 1983; Gregg, Bamat, Hanson and Schneider 1983; Van Hoy and Nathan 1983), and on site specific evaluations (e.g. Schneider 1975; Toom and Gregg 1983). The focus of this overview is the Garrison region of the Middle Missouri subarea of the Northern Plains (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure 9 shows a published chronological model for the region of the Northern Plains (Gregg 1983:Figure 6.4) that is broadly applied in the following discussion of the culture history of the study area. However, this chronology was developed based on data derived from other regions and insufficient data have been generated from the present study area to do more than generally comment on the relevance, or lack of relevance, of the general chronological outline to the study area.

Two more regionally specific chronologies have been developed. The first is for the Little Missouri Grasslands region (Loendorf 1978) in which four general temporal divisions were outlined: the Early Prehistoric period (10,000-6000 B.C); the Middle Prehistoric period (6000 B.C.-A.D. 500); the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 500-1780); and the Historic period (A.D. 1780 to present).

The second has been developed for the Knife-Heart region of the Middle Missouri and is summarized by Lovick and Ahler (1982). This chronology deals with the Plains Village period and will be discussed later.

Paleoindian

The earliest occupation/peopling of the Northern Plains is dated around 9500 B.C. with the beginning of the Paleoindian tradition. This tradition is characterized by a variety of hunting and gathering strategies, but with the emphasis on big game as the staple within the subsistence strategies. Within this tradition, six complexes are recognized - Clovis, Folsom, Hell Gap-Agate Basin, Cody, Plainview, and

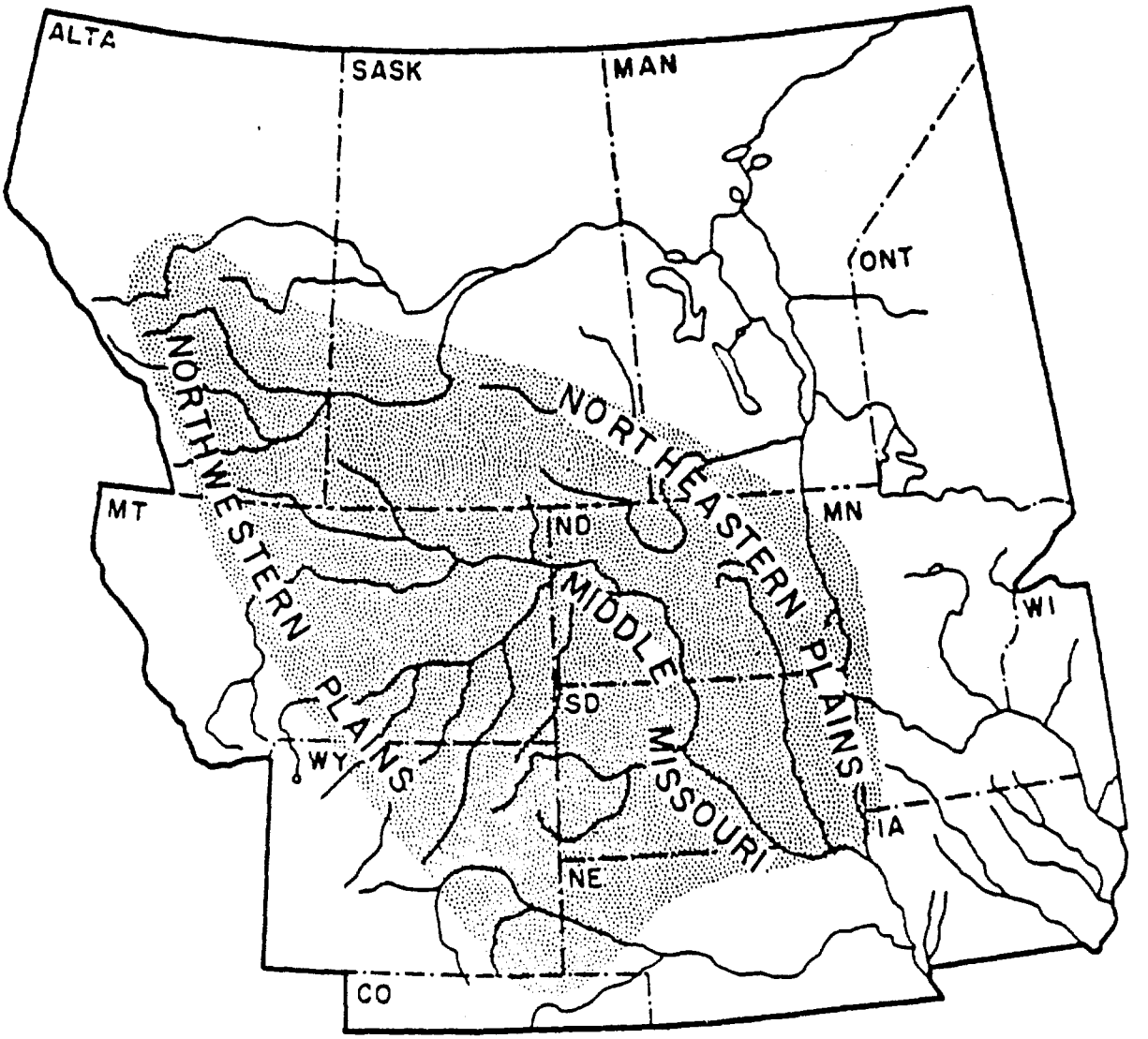


Figure 7. Subareas of the Northern Plains, combining terminology from Griffin (1952), Lehmer (1971:28-29), Lehmer and Caldwell (1968:512), and Wedel (1961:23) [From Gregg 1983:Figure 6.1].

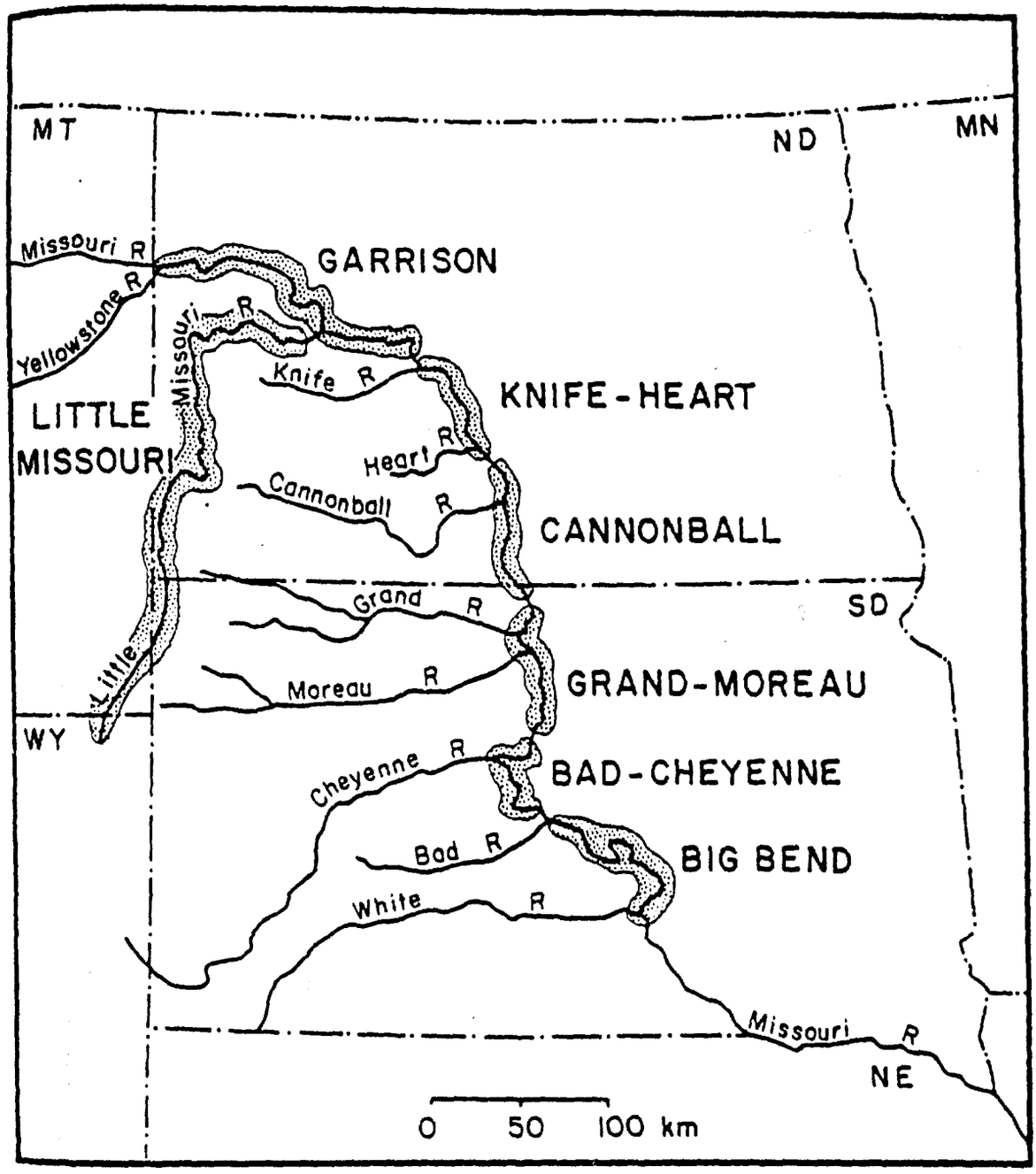


Figure 8. Regions of the Middle Missouri Subarea, from Lehmer (1971:29) and the Little Missouri Region of the Northwestern Plains Subarea, from Loendorf et al. (1982) [From Gregg 1983: Figure 6.2].

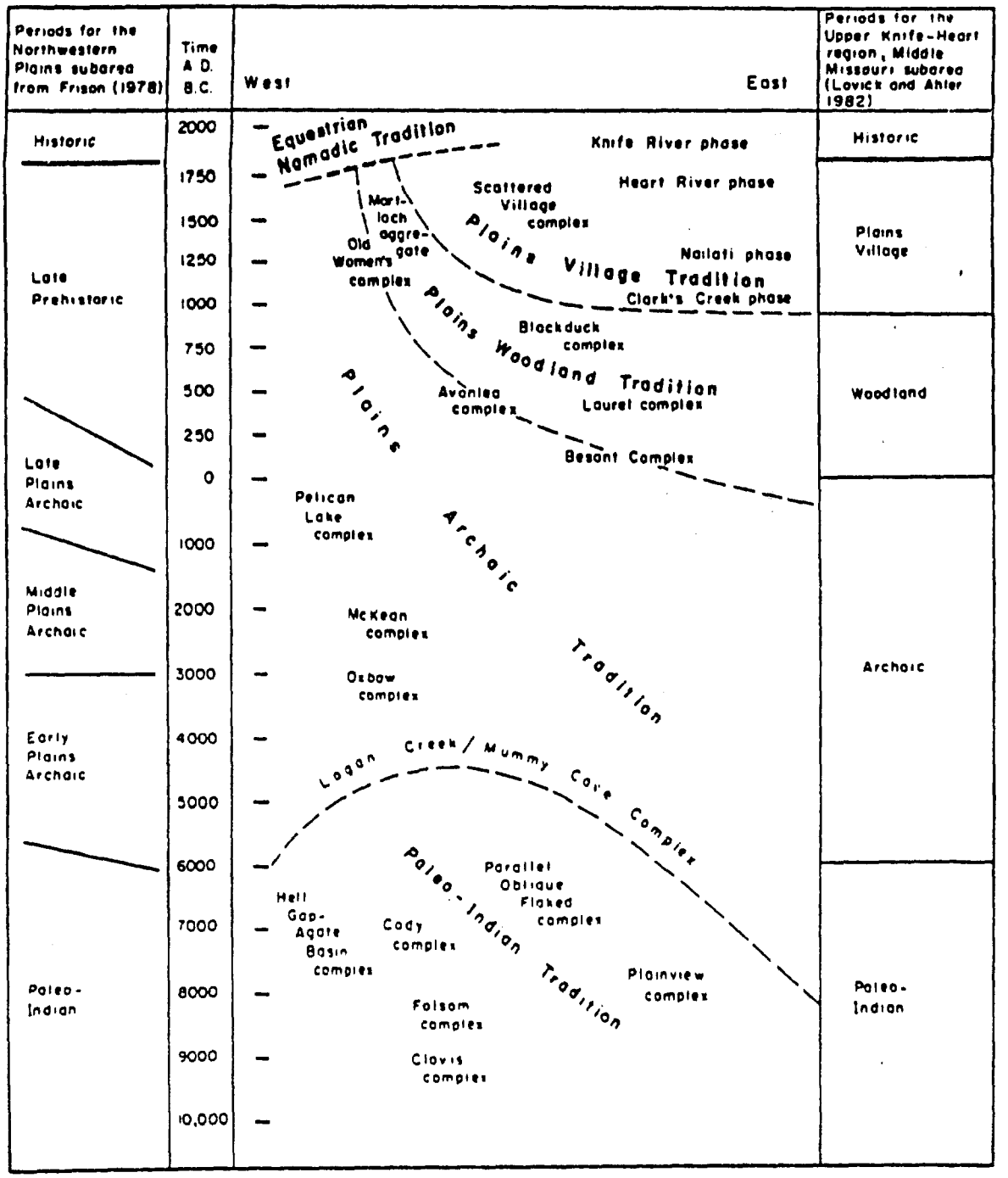


Figure 9. Chronological model for the Northern Plains depicting named archeological units with components known or anticipated in western and central North Dakota (From Gregg 1983:Figure 6.4).

Parallel Oblique Flaked - differing in part with regard to projectile point stylistics.

Of the 212 Paleoindian points recorded in North Dakota by 1982, the most frequent type (23 percent) was Folsom, with 95 percent of all of the specimens coming from localities west of the Missouri Coteau. During the present survey two Paleoindian points were recovered. The basal portion of an Agate Basin point was located at IF 48. The second specimen was collected from site 32MN295; it is a lanceolate point which most closely resembles a point from 39WW15, the Travis 2 site (Type 26), placing it in a temporal span of 7500-8500 B.C. During the survey a local collector reported that a Folsom point produced on Knife River Flint (heavily patinated) was found on the east point of White Earth Bay (John Vachal, personal communication 1985) - in the vicinity of 32MN219.

The most significant Paleoindian site in the project area is the Moe site, 32MN101 (originally designated as 32MN16). A Folsom point was found at this site in 1969, and since then Mavis Moe, a local resident, has collected thousands of projectile points and tools from the site. About 5 percent of the points are probably Paleoindian; Clovis, Folsom and Plano (Milnesand, Plainview, Agate Basin and Angostura) points are all represented (Schneider 1982:126). Excavations at the Moe site in 1973 and 1974 did not recover any Paleoindian points, leading to the conclusion that the Paleoindian occupation "would occur at or below water level" (Schneider 1975:25). "The presence of so many distinct Paleoindian materials at Moe surely indicates a fairly heavy occupation of this portion of the state in early Holocene times" (Beckes and Keyser 1983:174).

Plains Archaic

Around 5500 B.C. a transition in subsistence economies occurs from the Paleoindian big game emphasis to the Plains Archaic emphasis on a more diversified resource exploitation, although there are regional variations in the extent and emphasis of the changes based on the different potentials of the local environments. In general it is the adaptation from Pleistocene to essentially modern flora and fauna that marks the change in subsistence strategies. It has been noted that "the majority of the Pleistocene megafauna living in herds...became extinct about 8000 years ago" (Hester 1960:66).

While present evidence from the study region is very limited it suggests emphasis was still on big game hunting.

> Frison states that human adaptations on the Northwestern Plains during the last 4000 years of prehistory were largely dependent on bison (1971:89)....The termination of the Plains Archaic tradition is also variable. It is likely that some human groups using the study area with this adaptation made a transition to a Woodland adaptation as early as 100 B.C. Other groups, like the Algonkian Blackfeet, developed Equestrian Nomadic tradition adaptations from a Plains Archaic base very late in prehistory (Gregg 1983:256-257).

The named Plains Archaic tradition complexes in or close to the study area are the Logan Creek/Mummy Cave and Oxbow complexes (early), McKean complex (middle), and the Pelican Lake complex (late).

The Logan Creek/Mummy Cave complex includes the earliest side notched points and is considered to be within the temporal range of ca. 5500-3300 B.C. Components near the survey area include finds from the Tysver-Olson site (32DU605) in Dunn County reported by Kuehn (Gregg 1983:260, 262), finds from Billings County (Simon et al. 1982), and "occasional specimens of large side-notched dart points of a generalized Hawken or Bitterroot type" (Beckes and Keyser 1983:176) from the Little Missouri Grasslands. No diagnostic material of this time period was recorded by the present survey, but two cultural zones at the Moe site are radiocarbon dated within this period (Schneider 1975:17, 25).

The Oxbow complex is named from a site in Saskatchewan and has been variously dated to span the period 3500-1000 B.C., although no dates are available for Oxbow components in North Dakota. Based on the presence of Oxbow points, Loendorf et al. (1982:50) suggested that regular utilization of the Little Missouri region was initiated ca. 3050 B.C. Oxbow points were present in the surface finds from the Moe site, 32MN101 (Schneider 1975).

The McKean complex includes McKean Lanceolate points, Mallory points, Duncan points, Hanna points, Yonkee points, and associated remains, including several unnamed point varieties.

> The widespread McKean presence on the Northern Plains has been described as 'explosive' (Wormington and Forbis 1965:190) and 'almost dramatic' (Frison 1978:46). This presence correlates with the beginning of the essentially modern Sub-Boreal climatic episode (cool and moist in comparison with

> the Atlantic). Faunal and floral resource potentials are believed to have been similar to those of the early Historic period (Gregg 1983:270).

McKean complex materials have been recorded from the Moe site, 32MN101 (Schneider 1975), and site 32MN234 (Haberman and Schneider 1975). This survey recovered a Yonkee-like point from site 32MN120 and as an isolate, a McKean complex point (IF 96).

The McKean complex has an extensive distribution and a broad time frame from ca. 3000 B.C. to 510 B.C. The McKean complex may represent the earliest intensive use of the Little Missouri region (Loendorf et al. 1982:51) and the beginnings of a more intensive exploitation of the present study area. Although there has been little detailed evaluation of McKean complex subsistence strategies/adaptations, what evidence there is suggests a heavy reliance on bison hunting. Syms suggests McKean groups may have "lived much of the year in small groups and combined into larger groups during the summer for buffalo hunts" (1969:169). In the Little Missouri Grasslands "one pronounced pattern appears to be a concentration of Middle Archaic sites on many of the extensive linear ridge systems which occur throughout the badlands" (Beckes and Keyser 1983:177).

The Pelican Lake complex components follow those of the McKean complex throughout most of the geographic extent of McKean and the adaptive strategies are similar. "There is considerable taxonomic confusion with the Pelican Lake point type and varieties. Any corner notched or corner removed point dating ca. 1500 B.C. - A.D. 400 is frequently classified as Pelican Lake" (Gregg 1983:273). Points classified as Pelican Lake were recovered during this survey from sites 32MN90, 32MN205, 32MN254, 32MN285, 32MN295, 32MN364 and IF 127. Important Pelican Lake components in the nearby Little Missouri Grasslands regions include the Sunday Sage site (32BI22) (Simon and Borchert 1981a) and the Ice Box Canyon Ridge site (32MZ38) (Simon and Borchert 1981b).

"Most Northern Plains archeologists agree that Pelican Lake developed out of the McKean complex (cf. Joyes 1970:212; Reeves 1970a:167). In the Little Missouri region...'it appears there was a continuous transition, in terms of exploitation of the region,' from McKean to Pelican Lake (Loendorf et al. 1982:52)" (Gregg 1983:273). However, "the

question of whether Pelican Lake cultures represent an in situ development from preceding cultures or a cultural intrusion of Woodland influenced populations" (Beckes and Keyser 1983:185) needs further evaluation.

"Reeves places the 'transition from Hanna to Pelican Lake at ca. 1300 B.C. to 750 B.C.' with regional variations (1970b:330). The temporal range suggested for the Pelican Lake complex in the study area is 1500 B.C. - A.D. 250" (Gregg 1983:273).

A number of unspecified (non-Pelican Lake) Late Plains Archaic points were also recovered during the survey from sites 32MN285, 32MN291, 32MN295 and 32MN304. In addition, records from 32MN22, 32MN101, 32MN212, and 32MN220 indicate the presence of a Late Archaic component. Beckes and Keyser also record "a class of generalized, as yet untyped, side and corner-notched points of probable Late Archaic affiliation is found on the Grasslands" (1983:193). "This point style diversification may be accounted for by relatively high Late Plains Archaic period human population densities and increased regionalism. Lessened post-Sub-Boreal erosional and depositional landscape modification means increased potential for encountering archeological components from this period" (Gregg 1983:278).

Late Prehistoric/Plains Woodland

"The Woodland period...is characterized by the appearance for the first time of distinctively styled pottery vessels (Johnson and Wood 1980)....populations resident in the Plains during the Woodland period appear to have initially maintained the same basic adaptive strategies characteristic of the earlier Archaic populations" (Lovick and Ahler 1982:53). Another distinguishing feature is mound burial which developed where Woodland groups were able to maintain a relatively high population density; "the resulting social organization permitted the construction of numerous linear and conical burial mounds and possibly a greater emphasis on communal bison hunting (Neuman 1975; Chomko and Wood 1973; Wood and Johnson 1973)" (Lovick and Ahler 1982:53).

The Besant complex is the earliest named archeological unit associated with ceramics within the general study region. Often this complex is placed under the label of the Plains Archaic tradition, and there "may or may not be qualitative differences between Woodland and Plains

Archaic lifeways in North Dakota" (Gregg 1983:278). Besant is partially contemporary with late Pelican Lake on the northwestern plains, with Laurel to the east and northeast, and with Avonlea.

> The Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Caldwell 1964) was ongoing during a portion of the Besant temporal range....Reeves suggests that KRF entered the...H.I.S. through Besant and that Besant interaction indicates qualitative differences in transportation systems, communication systems, and social organization in comparison with traditional Northwestern Plains hunter-gatherer societies (1970a:172-173) (Gregg 1983:280-282).

During the current survey, Besant projectile points were recorded at sites 32MN120, 32MN220, 32MN332, 32MN347 and 32MN365. Reeves suggests a Besant temporal range of A.D. 1 to A.D. 700 or 800 in the Northern Plains (Reeves 1970b).

The Besant complex is one of several complexes within the Plains Woodland tradition and is the one represented within the present project boundaries. Wood (1956) reports a Plains Woodland tradition site south of the Missouri River in northern McKenzie County (32MZ2). The Midipadi Butte Site (*Good and Hauff 1977; Kuehn et al. 1982*) is another site along the southern side of the Missouri River which exhibits evidence of Plains Woodland tradition occupation. The Moe site (Schneider 1975) also contains evidence of Plains Woodland tradition occupation.

In the Knife-Heart region "it now appears that the Woodland period in the area can be divided into at least two subparts, Early/Middle Woodland (ca. A.D. 1-500) which is distinguished by the use of dart or spear points, and Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 500-1000) which is characterized by the occurrence of arrowpoints and by inference the introduction of the bow and arrow" (Lovick and Ahler 1982:53).

The Avonlea complex is considered to have developed in place out of Pelican Lake (Reeves 1970a) with a temporal range in the study area of ca. A.D. 450-1000. Avonlea consists of a distinctive projectile point type as well as a number of components (all late) containing ceramics. A single Avonlea point was recognized in the present survey collections from 32MN269, but very few other Avonlea components are reported for North Dakota and none are reported from the Little Missouri region (Gregg 1983:294).

Late Prehistoric/Plains Village

Other than Besant and Avonlea components, which have been classified within the Plains Woodland tradition, no distinctive Plains Woodland material is recorded from the study area. The remaining diagnostic prehistoric material recovered on the survey is referred to here as either "Late Prehistoric Corner/Side Notched," "Plains/Prairie Side/Corner Notched" or "Late Prehistoric unnotched." Points of these classifications were recovered from sites 32MN101, 32MN120, 32MN205, 32MN206, 32MN219, 32MN220, 32MN351, 32MN354, 32MN362, 32MN363, 32MN372 and IFs 45, 97 and 111. Specific dating of these points is lacking and they may range from the Woodland through the Plains Village periods.

The Plains Village tradition in the general study area, which includes the Garrison subarea of the Missouri River and the Little Missouri region, is not well documented. Few earthlodge villages are present, and most of the sites of this period are periodic or seasonal occupation sites. In western North Dakota the Mondrian Tree site (32MZ58), the Dune site (32MZ502), the Flat Top Butte site (32MZ422), the Wilkins site (32SL7) and the Geary Bison Kill (32BI4) are examples of non-earthlodge Plains Village sites. The checked stamped and cord impressed ceramics found during this survey at site 32MN350, along Crane Creek, probably represent a transitory Plains Village site. Ceramic material is also previously recorded from sites 32MN8, 32MN9, 32MN211 and 32MN234.

Stone circle sites or tipi ring sites are most often associated with the Late Prehistoric period, but several have been shown to date to the Middle/Late Archaic periods and some are possibly earlier (Winham 1982:23.2). Another site type associated with the Plains Village period in the study area is the eagle trapping pit. Many examples of these two site types were located during this survey.

Lehmer's synthesis of the Middle Missouri region (1971) still represents the main general framework within which Missouri River archeologists work. He defined three traditions which influenced the development of the Middle Missouri region during the Plains Village period - the Central Plains tradition, the Middle Missouri tradition (including three variants: the Initial, Extended, and Terminal), and the Coalescent tradition (including the Initial, Extended, Post-Contact and Disorganized variants).

"There are no Initial Middle Missouri variant sites presently recognized in North Dakota. However, heavy utilization of KRF at Initial variant villages in the lower Bad-Cheyenne and Big Bend regions (Lehmer 1977:71) indicates interaction with groups in the study area [KRF quarries Dunn County] on this early time level" (Gregg 1983:306).

The Central Plains tradition is not directly represented by any sites in the Middle Missouri area, but its influences are apparent. In the vicinity of Lake Sakakawea, the earliest village sites are of the Extended Middle Missouri variant, appearing ca. A.D. 1000-1050, with one site - Grandmother's Lodge (32ME59) - located just south and east of Mountrail County. The only other known village sites near the survey area are classified as Disorganized Coalescent, and consist of Rock Village (32ME15) and Jacobsen/Nightwalker's Butte (32DU1/18).

> It is generally understood that the prehistoric village cultures eventually developed into the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara tribes who inhabited the Middle Missouri subarea in historic times. The Arikara have oral traditions of having moved into the Missouri valley from areas to the south, in particular from the Central Plains, and the archeological record supports these traditions to a great degree (Deetz 1965:5-7). Likewise, the Mandan have oral traditions in which various parts of the tribe moved to their eventual homeland in South Dakota and particularly North Dakota from somewhere to the east and southeast (Bowers 1948:19-24; 1950:15-18), and to some extent the archeological record also supports these traditions. The Hidatsa have distinct traditions for three different subparts of the tribe, with the Hidatsa Proper and the Awaxawi claiming to have arrived on the Missouri River from the east, and with the third subtribe of the Hidatsa, the Awatixa, claiming to have always lived on the Missouri River in the Knife-Heart region (Wood 1980; Bowers 1948:17-19) (Lovick and Ahler 1982:56).

Lovick and Ahler's recent reassessment of the Plains Village period in the Knife-Heart region (1982:54-84) shows a much more complex set of interactions and processes of coalescence that can be incorporated into either Lehmer's (1971) or Bowers's (1948) classificatory schemes. Six "phases" in the Plains Village prehistoric and historic periods are recognized in the Knife-Heart region, which following Lovick and Ahler (1982:Table 2) are: Clark's Creek phase, A.D. 1000-1200 [within Lehmer's Middle Missouri tradition and Bowers's Cannonball focus];

Nailati phase, A.D. 1200-1400 [within Lehmer's Middle Missouri tradition and Bowers's Painted Woods focus]; Heart River phase, A.D. 1400-1710 [within Lehmer's Coalescent tradition and Bowers's Heart River focus]; Scattered Village complex(es), A.D. 1400-1700 [within Bowers's Upper Grand focus and Painted Woods focus]; Unnamed phase, Protohistoric, A.D. 1710-1750 [within Lehmer's Coalescent tradition and Bowers's Heart River focus]; and the Knife River phase, A.D. 1750-1861 [within Lehmer's Coalescent tradition and Bowers's Heart River focus].

Euro-American Period

The Historic period in the area is focused on the Missouri River which served as a major transportation route utilized by native tribes, fur traders, travelers, gold seekers, soldiers and settlers. Early exploration of the Lake Sakakawea area by Euro-Americans was directed at a search for new markets for the fur trade and included expeditions by the La Verendrye brothers (1730s-1740s), Jean Baptiste Truteau (1790s), Loisel (1800s), Francois-Antoine Larocque (1805) - who recorded seeing many bears and skunks when they crossed the "lesser Missory" on October 7, 1805 (Wood and Thiessen 1985:198) - and Lewis and Clark (1804/1806). The belief that the elder La Verendrye visited the Missouri River at a location several hundred miles upstream from the modern cities of Bismarck and Mandan has been shown to be invalid not only on the basis of the documents themselves, but on the basis of recent archeological findings as well (Smith 1980). In 1807 Manuel Lisa led a party up the Missouri River to the Big Horn River where Lisa had a fort built. Much of the history of this period is concerned with competition among the Missouri Fur Company, the Western Department of the American Fur Company and the Columbia Fur Company, the latter being merged into the American Fur Company in 1827 (Wood and Thiessen 1985:40).

The most disastrous effect of the contact of Native Americans with Europeans was the spread of disease, especially smallpox. Smallpox had reduced the Arikara to three villages by 1795, the Mandan were almost completely wiped out and the Hidatsa were forced to move north into the Lake Sakakawea region, with the Mandan following and subsequently joining the Hidatsa for protection against their mutual enemies, the Sioux. In 1845 the Hidatsa built Like-a-Fishhook Village, and in the

same year James.Kipp of the American Fur Company erected Fort James, renamed Fort Berthold.

The Treaty of Fort Laramie of 1851 defined

> the boundaries of the Gros Ventre (a misnomer for the Hidatsa), Mandan, and Arikara (Indian) Nations, now called the Three Affiliated Tribes. These boundaries established a vast area of land [more than 12½ million acres] vaguely described as the entire right bank of the Missouri from the mouth of the Heart River to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and from the mouth of the Powder River to the headwaters of the Heart River (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1971:7).

The present Fort Berthold Reservation is the residuum of that territory.

In A.D. 1861 the last surviving group of villagers in the Knife-Heart region, the Arikara, emigrated to join the remnants of the Mandan and Hidatsa on what is now the Fort Berthold Reservation, and established Star Village opposite Like-a-Fishhook village (Smith 1972). In 1862 the Arikara were attacked by the Sioux and then joined the Mandan and Hidatsa for protection and the beginning of the merger of what is now referred to as the Three Affiliated Tribes.

> In 1866 another treaty was signed by the Three Tribes (never ratified by the U.S. Senate) which added a large tract on the eastern portion of the reservation. Between 1870 and 1910 a succession of executive orders and congressional acts reduced the [Ft. Berthold] reservation...to a gross area (including white-owned land) of 643,368 acres, just before the building of the Garrison dam (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1971:8).

A series of military posts was established on the Missouri River to give the Indian agents protection and to protect the increasing steamboat traffic resulting from the discovery of gold in Idaho and Montana. One post, Fort Stevenson, was erected 18 miles downstream of Fort Berthold. In 1868 a permanent Indian Agency was established at Like-a-Fishhook Village. In 1874 the old fur trading post burned down and in 1875 the Indian Agency was moved one and a half miles downstream (site 32ML49).

During the 1870s and early 1880s the "frontier" as a distinct zone began to disappear, due to the decrease in threats from the Sioux and the arrival of the railroad. Fort Stevenson was abandoned in 1883 and before the turn of the century the Indian Agency had been moved to

Elbowoods, and Fort Berthold and Like-a-Fishhook Village had been abandoned.

The Three Tribes established relatively permanent settlements along the river bottom and there were no hostile outbreaks against the U.S. Government during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. "Allotment of reservation land to individual Indians began about 1890 with 949 allotments in the Missouri Valley, completed by 1895. Subsequent allotments were made in 1910, 1912, and 1915, while the final allotments in the upland range lands west of the Missouri were made between 1925 and 1929. Agricultural use of the area's lands began as early as 1880" (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1971:8).

Non-Indian settlement of the area began in the 1880s with cattle ranching. Settlement around the perimeter of the reservation proceeded rapidly with the construction of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads in the 1880s.

> Maximum settlement on small farms was realized in 1915, when final sale of former reservation lands was completed. The white settlers were dominated by immigrants and first generation Americans of Scandinavian and German stock....Within the space of a single generation, this stock had changed the basic pattern of most of the reservation from one of extensive livestock operations to one of relatively intensive crop production (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1971:8-9).

Henke (1971) reports that a well-planned campaign for enticing settlers to move to Dakota territory was undertaken by officials. In 1887 Lauren Dunlap, Dakota Territory Commissioner of Immigration, asserted that:

> 'the plans proposed for foreign emigration, in the interest of Dakota, do not stop short of attaining the highest and best results possible. It is not the pauper emigrant, who is a welcome departure from the port where he sails, that is wanted by any means; but the other class, of a well-to-do character, who are to be had by reaching and reasoning with them, with regard to the betterment of their social condition, the larger freedom, and the greater chance for development in this country -- and in Dakota -- to be given their children' (Henke 1971:414).

After statehood was gained in 1889, North Dakota continued its public relations campaign to entice the "well-to-do character." In 1891, Governor Andrew H. Burke told the state legislature that:

> '...we are yet in the formative period of our existence as a state. Our future largely depends upon the character of those who are to make their homes within our borders, and the vigorous development of every industry that will tend to give stability and permanency to our business affairs.'...Burke called upon the legislature to assist those sections of the state campaigning to induce settlement (Henke 1971:415-416).

The second boom began in 1898 and continued through World War I, during which time 250,000 immigrants moved into the state.

As Hammer (1969) records, the railroads were the key to regional commerce, transportation and communication. Ranching communities functioned predominantly as elementary trade centers. The layout of agricultural towns was determined by the railroad, with terrain features contributing to the decision. A pamphlet put out by the Milwaukee Railroad (1913) to attract settlers to land in Montana is equally relevant to North Dakota at this time. The pamphlet advises that "the settler who moves out on the land will find September and October to be the most satisfactory months. He will then be able to get his house built before the winter sets in, and during the winter he can haul the material for his stables, sheds, and fences and have everything ready for an early start at breaking in the spring" (pp.13-14).

In the 1930s the drought underscored the need for a controlled water source and the damming of the river became a priority. Construction of the Garrison Dam began in 1947 and was completed in 1953. From a population peak in the twenties, there has been a continuing decrease brought about by the drougths of the 1930s, increased mechanization, employment opportunities elsewhere and the consolidation of small non-economic farms. The inundation of the Missouri Valley following closure of the Garrison Dam in the early 1950s forced the "relocation of three small towns and over 85 percent of the Indian population plus the geographical separation of the reservation into five segments, created a social dislocation which requires continuing adjustments" (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1971:2).

6. RESEARCH ORIENTATION

The primary purpose and requirement of the current contract was the intensive survey of all project lands (ca. 17,200 acres) to locate and evaluate any and all cultural resources present, and to assess the potential for buried cultural deposits. A geomorphological study of the survey area, while necessary to fully evaluate the cultural resource potential, was beyond the scope-of-work of this project.

Given this non-specific orientation, prior to beginning the survey additional research orientations were formulated in terms of the expected resources likely to be located by the survey and the basic information to be collected from those resources for comparable research purposes (within the limitations of a general reconnaissance survey).

Primary consideration was given to the range of data to be recorded at each site located and the detail of that record. As outlined in the proposal (Appendix I), data recovery focused on site content, site location and research potential. A field data sheet was prepared which was directly compatible with the official North Dakota State Site Form. Proposed analyses included studies of diagnostic materials, lithic resource utilization, and locational data. Management recommendations for each site were also to be prepared.

After the field survey was completed and the specific data collected could be evaluated, the research orientation became more specific. Detailed studies focused on projectile points, stone circle sites, comparative locational analyses, general assemblage comparisons at artifact scatter sites, and broad evaluations of historic sites and potential eagle trapping pits.

It was soon apparent that detailed evaluation of lithic resource utilization would not be profitable given the general nature of the data recovered. The majority of the lithic debitage and tools were of Knife River Flint (KRF), variously patinated and unpatinated. Analysis of the KRF occurrence in the lithic assemblages located during this survey is presented later. Much was clearly derived from tabular cobbles readily available locally. Additionally, the nature of the surface material collected precluded definite association with features or specific components of a site in most cases and is considered an unrepresentative sample of most sites.

7. FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field Survey Methods, Organization and Schedule

The field survey was essentially completed between August 20 and October 4, 1985, with some additional work, including surveying several islands in the Van Hook Arm, at the end of April, 1986. The investigation began at the northwest end of the project area at the boundary of Williams and Mountrail counties, and initially proceeded south and east. At this time a single crew of three persons was in the field. At the end of the first week of September, the field crew was increased by two people. A second, two man crew, then proceeded south from the New Town Bridge towards the McLean/Mountrail County line. When the first crew reached the New Town Bridge it then moved to the east end of the survey area and proceeded north and west, then south and west back towards the second crew, until the entire study area had been surveyed.

Survey methods varied with the terrain from the norm of transect walking at 30m intervals. In river and upland breaks areas field personnel walked the ridges, butte tops and less steep slopes, crossing the region as effectively as possible. In the present reservoir bank area one person inspected the cutbanks and "beach." On river terrace areas closer spacing was maintained. In most cases two sets of transects, out and back, were sufficient to cover the survey area, but on wider plains and terraces additional transects were accomplished. In many cases the location of a site or isolated find prompted a more detailed survey of the surrounding area.

The field survey was organized out of a base at Four Bears Lodge in New Town. Kerry Lippincott directed the survey, with Edward J. Lueck heading the second crew. Crew members consisted of John Butterbrodt, Peter Froelich and Kurt Watzek. Peter Winham, Principal Investigator, who was directing a survey in Dunn County, visited the Mountrail project area and discussed strategy with the crews after a meeting with the Fort Berthold Tribal Council. The Tribal Council issued a letter (Appendix J) supporting the survey efforts.

Field Conditions - Access, Surface Visibility

Generally the field conditions were good for this project. The level of Lake Sakakawea was very low (1840 ft. amsl on August 19, 1985;

1838.3 ft. on October 3, 1985; and 1836.2 ft. on April 26, 1986), allowing better access around the approximately 170 miles of shoreline, and examination of several sites that would otherwise have been inundated. Vehicular access to the survey area was better than expected, but required gaining permission to cross private lands. A boat was required only in a limited capacity. Unfortunately, during the last two weeks of the survey in 1985, whenever an attempt was made to gain access to the islands in the north of the Van Hook Arm, the winds were prohibitive. These islands were surveyed in 1986.

Surface visibility was quite variable. The cutbanks, beach, and river and upland breaks areas had good to excellent visibility. Most of the terraces and upland plain areas had fair surface visibility, having been under pasture. The poorest visibility was in the rolling upland grasslands in the eastern survey area, around the Van Hook Arm. Here several areas of tall grass were encountered with little or no surface visibility. This region is a Game Management Area with an emphasis on upland game birds, so heavy cover is maintained. The lack of generally good visibility in these areas was somewhat compensated for by the presence of some cultivated fields and the location of numerous historic and recent sites which prompted more intensive survey.

Data Recording Procedures and Definitions

Data recording procedures followed those outlined in the proposal (Appendix I), and consisted of completing the categories of data listed on the field data sheet form and on the Official North Dakota State Site Form; definitions outlined in the "manual" for completing the ND site forms were followed.

Initially, all sites located, whether within or outside the actual survey area as defined (i.e., within the Corps take area above 1850 ft. amsl), were fully recorded. At stone circle sites the inside diameter of all stone circles was recorded. Plans were made of each site using a brunton compass and tripod and 100m tape. The compass was placed over a temporary datum and features plotted from that point. In several cases, additional "temporary datum" locations had to be set up.

As the survey progressed and numerous large stone circle sites were located along the White Earth River, it became necessary to restrict recording more closely to that outlined in the proposal (Appendix I,

p. 25) to ensure timely completion of the survey. Some sites located outside the project boundaries were not fully recorded, and some of the mapping of the larger stone circle sites was not accomplished in such detail.

Photographs of all newly recorded sites were taken in black and white and color slide formats, except for a few sites which were recorded in foggy conditions not suitable for photographs, and for some pictures which did not develop properly.

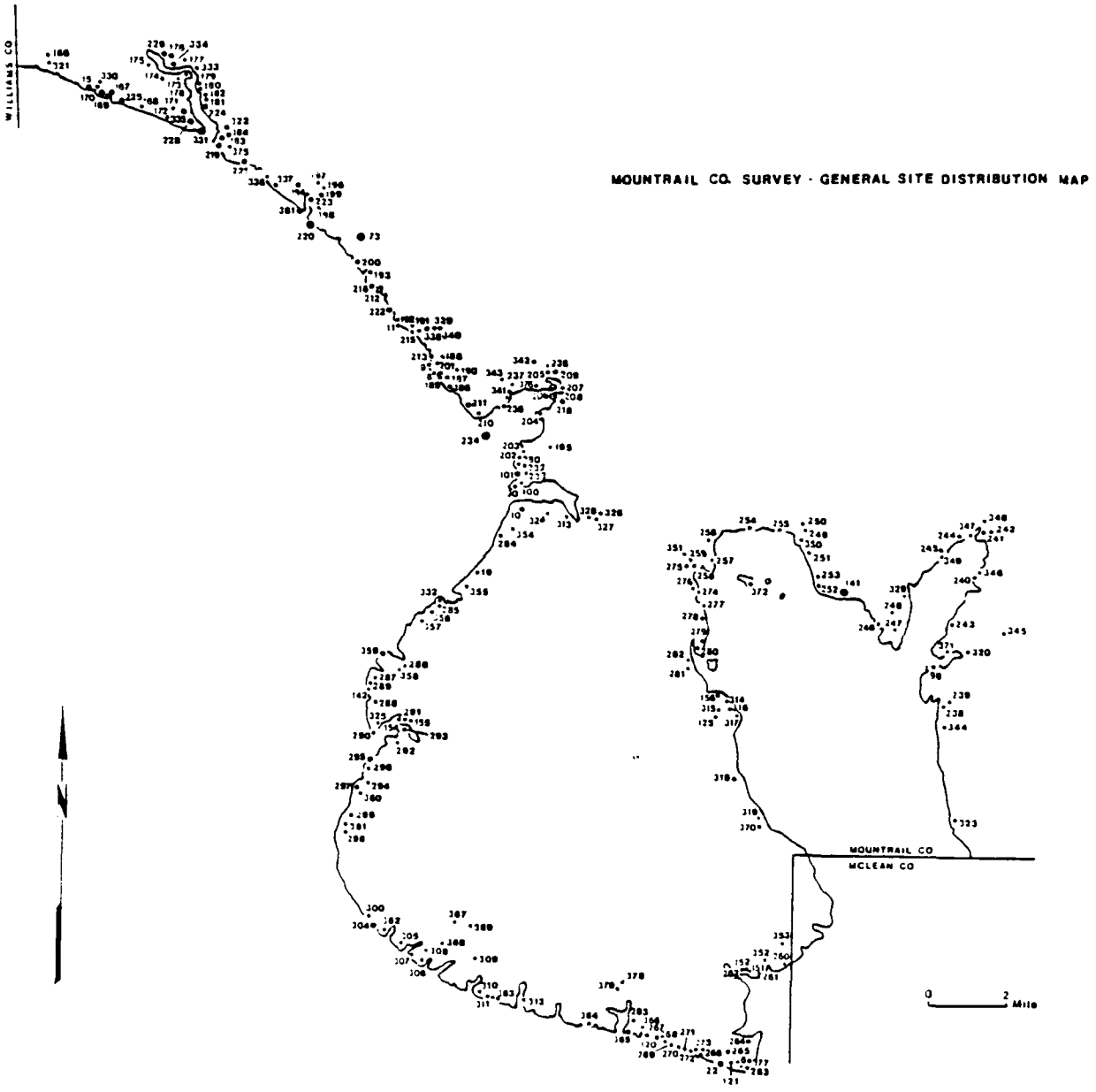
The procedures with previously recorded sites were slightly different. The first priority was to relocate the sites, if possible, and to determine why some previously recorded sites could not be relocated (buried, destroyed, inundated). If relocated, the previously recorded data were compared with the present circumstance of the site and any major deviations noted. If additional features were present, a new or updated site map was made and those new features recorded. Only an update to the existing site information was completed.

8. RESULTS: PART I - SITE INVENTORY

A total of 225 sites (Figure 10), including both newly recorded sites and previously recorded sites, are inventoried below. [Note: previously recorded site 32MN223 was issued two site numbers during the laboratory analysis phase of this project. The cabin retains the 32MN223 number while the artifact scatter is now designated site 32MN381]. The inventory is set out as follows. All sites are presented in site number order. The categories of information required in the main text are listed and addressed on the left hand pages, while the site maps are presented on the right hand pages. In this way the reader can review both the written data and the site map at the same time. Specific locational data and other information not specifically required in the main text are given on the official North Dakota State Site Forms in Appendix B.

Following the inventory, analyses of the data and summaries of the sites by site type are given. The site maps accompanying the site forms are generally self-explanatory. Where additional information is needed to understand the site map, it is listed under the "Data Plotted on Site Map" section of the site data page. A key to the symbols found on the site maps that are not otherwise defined is provided on page 71.

Site boundaries are sometimes defined by a solid or dashed line which enclose the features/cultural material noted on the survey. In other cases just the direct information on cultural features and material is given, without adding such an "interpretive" boundary to it.



* Abbreviated site numbers - e.g., 32MN350 = 350.

Figure 10. Map showing the overall distribution of sites within the Mountrail County survey area.

Explanation of Site Inventory Data Categories

Site number: 32MN Site name: (If given)
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure
Property owner(s) and address(es): Generally the owner is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska, but some sites were located on private land en route to Corps land.
Tenant and address: In almost every case this is "Unknown." Therefore this category is not listed under each individual site description.
Site type: A simple description/site type category is given here. More details of the site are provided in the information below and on the State Site Form in the appendices.

A site is defined here on the basis of spatial association of material/features and/or some topographic linking of components. Proof that there is, indeed, any direct association between the individual given components of a site must await further evaluation. For instance, we do not know whether some single stone circles are part of a much wider site complex - or whether multiple stone circles are really overlapping sites, each of fewer components. Such theoretical considerations, however, are probably more confusing at this stage (Class II Inventory), and are only brought up here to remind the reader that the information presented is basically descriptive and open to other interpretations.

For previously recorded sites a combination of the total information available for the site is presented. If the present 1985 survey did not locate a site, this is stated, and the previously recorded description is given.
Component(s): These are based generally on diagnostic material (projectile points, ceramics) and feature types (stone circles, concrete foundations). Some features - notably depressions and cairns, but also stone circles and artifact scatters - might be prehistoric, historic or recent. Prehistoric is defined here as essentially pre-1800; historic is defined as being post-A.D 1800 and pre-A.D. 1935; and recent is defined here as post-A.D. 1935. In this study the following feature types (as they are defined in this report) are considered prehistoric: stone circles, rock alignments, artifact scatters (unless containing items clearly of Euro-American manufacture) and eagle trapping pits

(noting that these are documented in the historic period as well). Cairns are treated on an individual basis, and are considered prehistoric unless form suggests they are more recent. Depressions not defined as eagle trapping pits are usually considered prehistoric if. found with prehistoric artifact scatters. Depressions are defined as historic if associated with historic artifact scatters, or if the depression is large, deep and not appearing weathered for too long. Direct evidence for the age of all features is lacking on such a survey - and such assumptions must be made to avoid repetitious discussion about the nature of the site.

For previously recorded sites components are listed if previously recorded, even if they were not noted during the 1985 survey.

Elevation (m): One figure is given as the average for the whole site area. In some sites variation of several meters can occur.

Topographic position: Local topography is given. See USGS maps in the appendix for the regional perspective.

Site size: Given as m^2. Approximate dimensions can be measured off the site map, if needed. The site area is only a figure for the area encompassing all the cultural material/features presently recorded as making up that site. It is a general measure of size and cannot, from a surface survey, relate to any clearly stated definition of a site area as there are too many unknowns.

Strata and depth: In this category the depth of an occupation layer is indicated. This can be based on data from profiles, from feature types (the occupation layer associated with a stone circle is approximately at the depth of the base of the stones), or the general depth of soil in the area. It does not include (unless stated) features cut through the living surface - such as cache pits or depressions.

Vegetation: Vegetation is noted or listed as "beach" or "cultivated."

Ground surface visibility (%): This is an approximate figure indicative of the ability to locate cultural material on the site's surface. Generally 20 percent or greater visibility indicates there was good potential for locating surface artifacts. Less than 20 percent visibility suggests ground cover could obscure surface materials, although sporadic eroded areas, animal burrows, etc. might be present.

Nearest water: This refers to the nearest water source shown on the USGS quadrangle maps, unless specified otherwise.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: This information is provided for sites exposed on "beaches" because of the reservoir level fluctuations and is an approximate figure only. During 1985 the lake level varied little from around 1838' amsl (560.2m). In April 1986 the level had dropped to 1836' (559.6m).

Site condition - impacts: Listed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): The Archeology Laboratory of the Center for Western Studies is abbreviated 'ALCWS.' For other abbreviations refer to "Previous Investigations."

Collected artifacts: Brief descriptions of the collected artifacts are given here. Additional details and measurements are given in the appendices. KRF = Knife River Flint. Note: This section is not included if there are no collected artifacts.

Data plotted on site map: This section is completed only if there is information on the site map that is not readily understood and to give specific measurements of plotted features.

Previous investigations: Listed as follows:

ALCWS	= Archeology Laboratory of the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D.
RBS	= Smithsonian Institution, River Basin Surveys.
Haberman 1974	= 1974 Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Garrison Reservoir Shoreline, North Dakota (Haberman and Schneider 1975).
HAS, Inc.	= Historical and Archaeological Services, Inc.
UNDAR-West	= University of North Dakota, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology.
Schneider 1973-1974	= Results of Archaeological Investigations at the Moe Site, 32MN101, North Dakota. For National Parks Service.
Gnabasik	= Virginia Gnabasik, Corps of Engineers archeologist, Riverdale, North Dakota (various small surveys).
Robson 1980	= Class III Intensive Inventory for all Cultural Resources, White Earth Cottage Site, Roadways and Boatramp, Mountrail County, North Dakota. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District.

Sheldon and Hruby 1973 = Form completed by Richard Sheldon and Thomas Hruby, on file at the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Location of artifacts: All artifacts collected on this project are to be curated at the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Information on private collections is given if available. Note: This section is not included if there are no collected artifacts. For previously collected artifacts, if the site form states where the artifacts are, this information is given; however, in some cases the artifacts may have been moved elsewhere. Generally the location is listed as unknown.

Other material reported by owner: Previous collections are recorded above under "Surface Collections." This category would be for miscellaneous information reported by the owner, but not otherwise substantiated. In all cases this is "None," and therefore this category is not listed under the individual site descriptions.

Recommendations: As stated.

Remarks: This section is used to add to the site information provided above and discuss the recommendations.

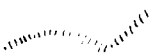
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): In most cases this testing is to further document a site's areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity. Sometimes areal extent, depth and integrity can be inferred from the surface survey to a degree. Occasionally there are specific aspects of a site to be tested, in which case they are defined here.

KEY TO SITE MAPS

North Arrow = True North.

USCE = United States Corps of Engineers boundary.

1839' = Elevation, in feet above mean sea level.

 = Break in slope.

Site number: 32MN8 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 11.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter -- only a biface was noted in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 561.

Topographic position: On a terrace, now below high water level of Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 30m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80%.

Nearest water: 200m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Inundated by reservoir.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85; RBS 1947.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Biface fragment of KRF. RBS - Worked flint, chips, two obsidian flakes, small amount of pottery.

Previous investigations: RBS 7-30-47.

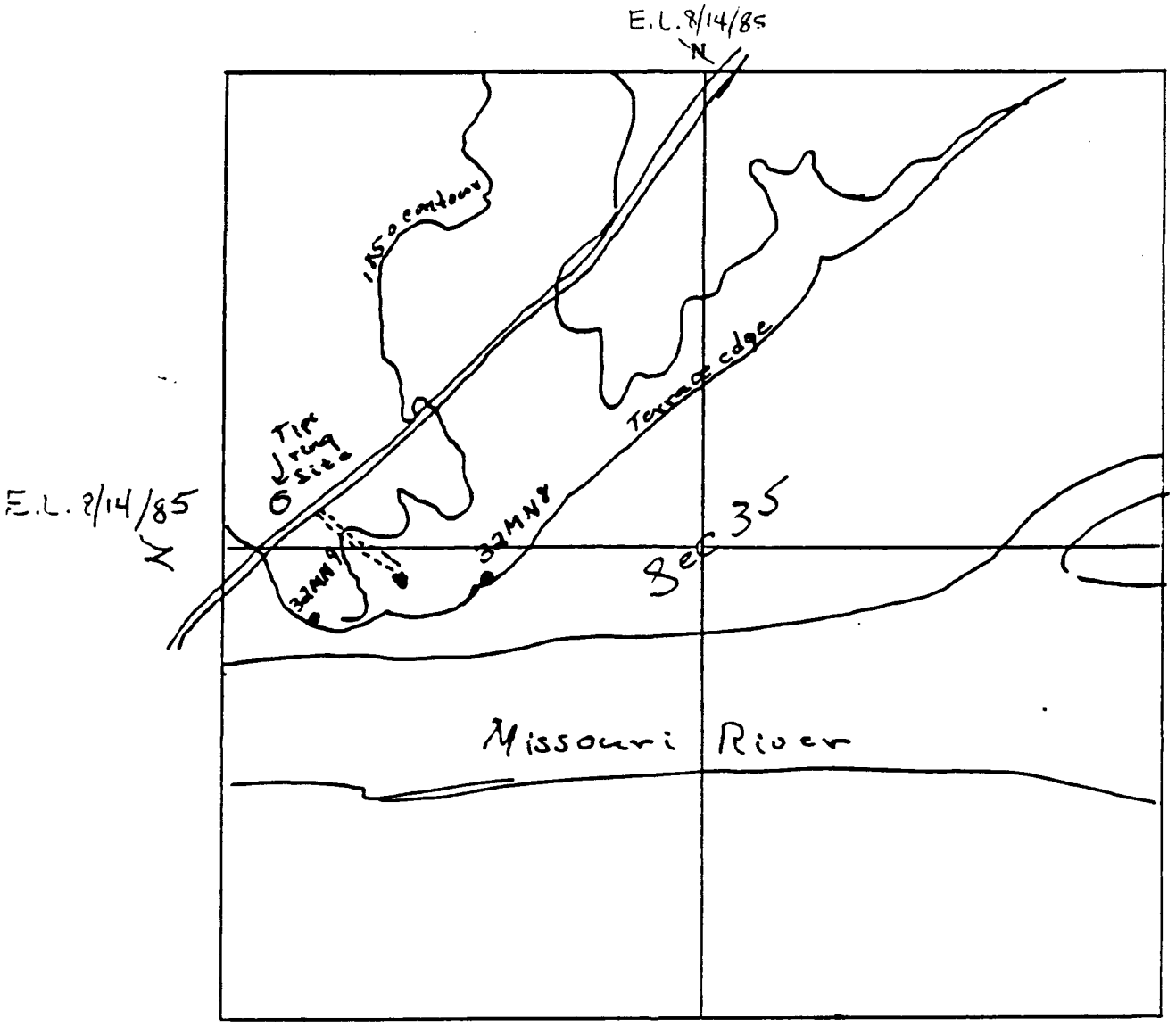
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. RBS - Unknown.

Recommendations: Should the site remain above water, an impact study could be made to determine the effect inundation has had and the current condition of the site.

Remarks: When tested in 1947, the site showed a cultural level 12-16 inches below the surface. In 1985 only a single biface was noted in the supposed site location.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

Site No. 32MN201 R3 Mapped by C. Malouf Date



Scale

When entire square represents a section, 1" = 1000'

Figure 11. Map accompanying 32MN201 River Basin Survey site form, 1952, showing the location of 32MN8. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN9 Site name: Flat Top Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 12.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter -- only two dark soil bands were noted in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a low terrace/base of hill slope.

Site size: $30m^2$.

Strata and depth: Two cultural horizons reported. Cutbank shows Oahe formation (1½-2m) over slough sediment (4m) over glacial till.

Vegetation: Beach/short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30-100%.

Nearest water: 100m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Site impacted by reservoir erosion, but evidence of previous excavations (RBS?) still visible.

Surface collections (by whom and when): RBS 1947; Haberman 1974.

Collected artifacts: RBS - Worked flint, one rim sherd, flint chips. Haberman - KRF flakes, scrapers, flakes of other material. Two large knives on beach.

Previous investigations: RBS 7-30-47; Haberman 6-6-74 (recorded site as 32MN217).

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: Assess the impact that cutbank erosion has had and is having on the site. If intact deposits survive, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: No cultural material was noted by ALCWS in 1985; only two dark soil bands appeared in the cutbank. The "foundations" marked on the 1974 site map appear to be earlier excavations, but no record of these has come to light. Based on the material recovered earlier, the two occupation levels may be Late Prehistoric and Woodland.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

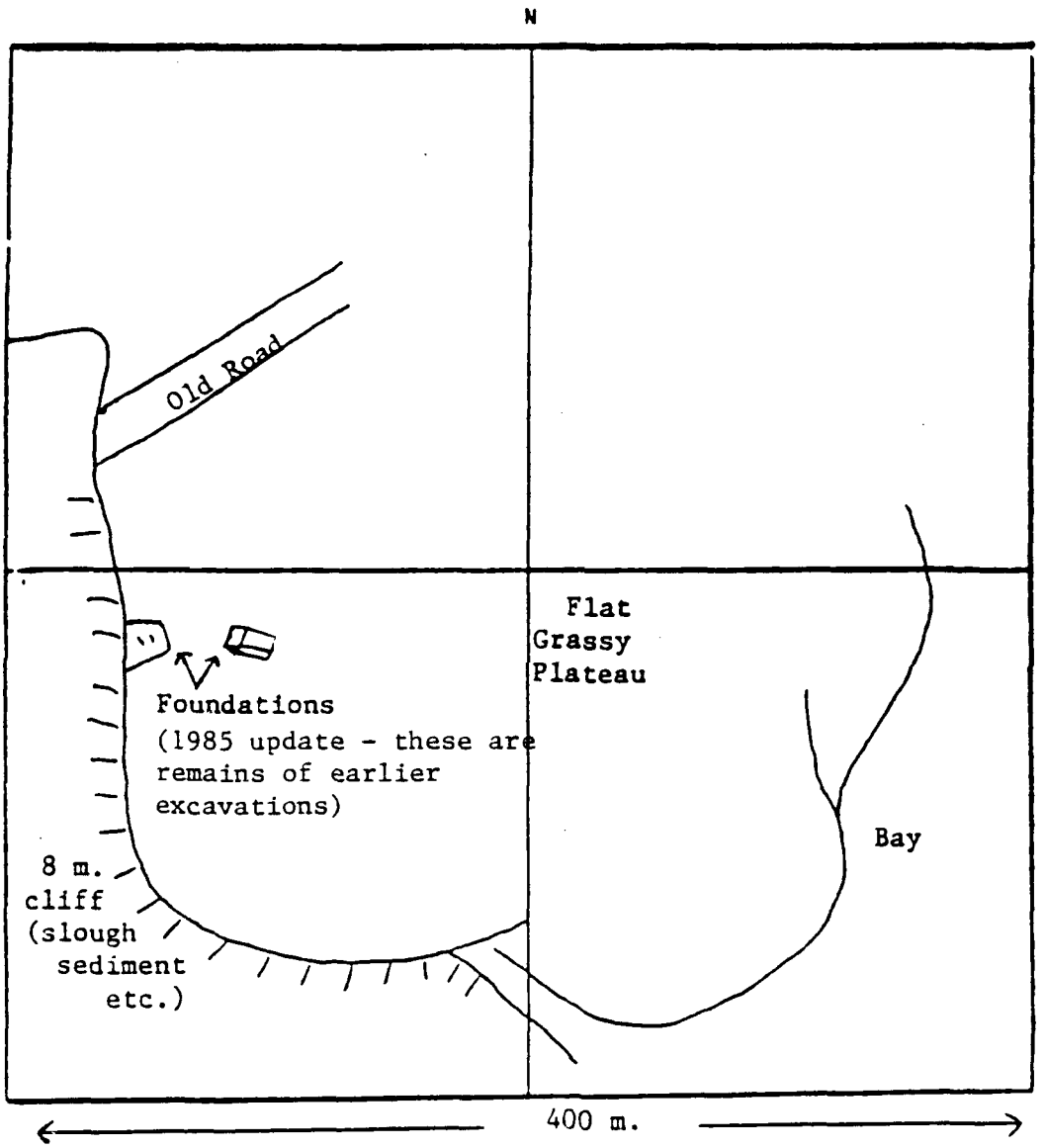


Figure 12. 1974 map of 32MN9, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN15 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 13.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. This was not relocated in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): Below 564?

Topographic position: On a gently sloping hillside.

Site size: "Scattered flint chips for 100 yards" (RBS - 1947).

Strata and depth: Thin horizon, dark soil 6-8" (RBS - 1947).

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80-100%.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Site not relocated by ALCWS survey - eroded away/destroyed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): RBS 1947.

Collected artifacts: Worked flint, raw material.

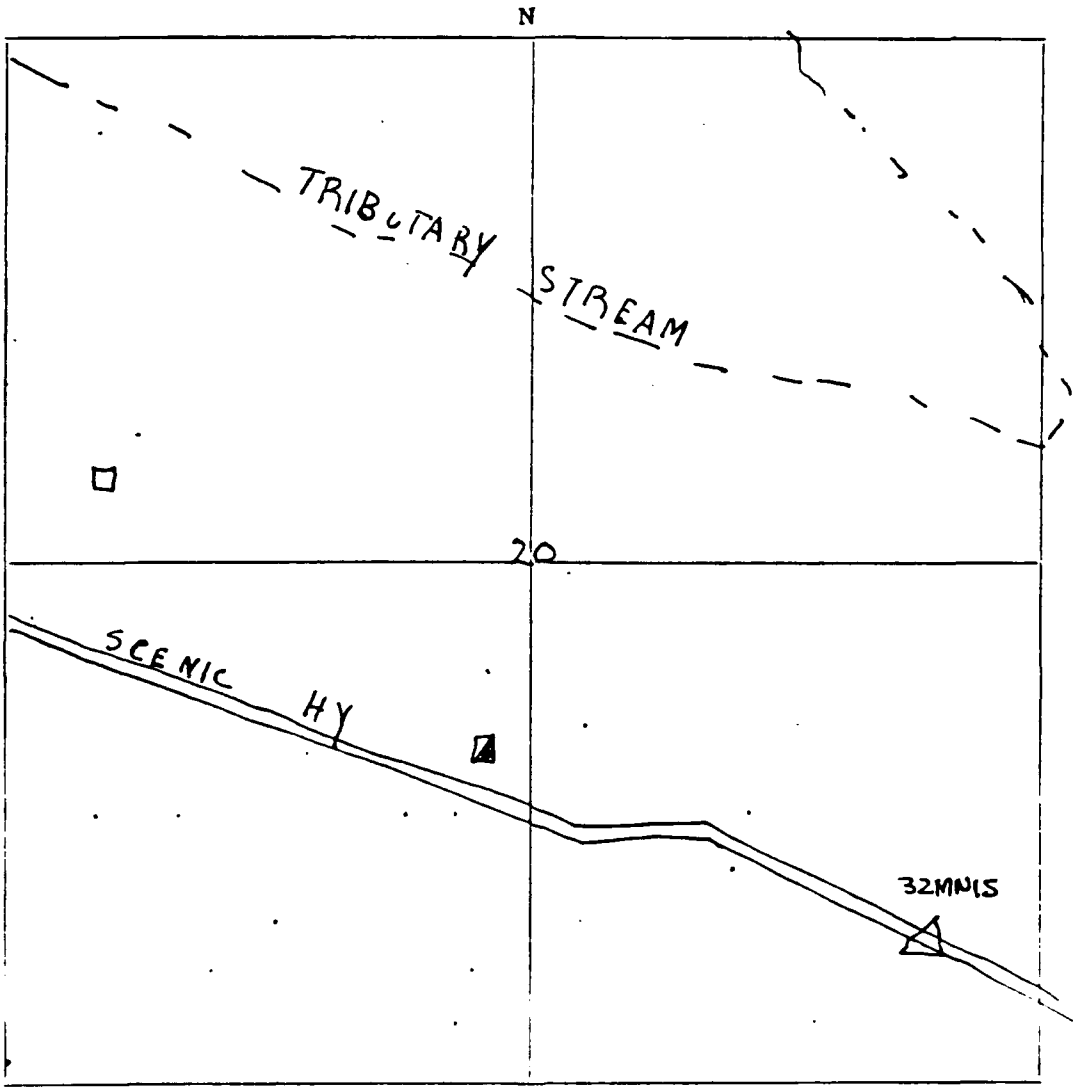
Previous investigations: RBS 8-6-47.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The supposed site area was searched. Good visibility prevailed, but no cultural material was located. The site is considered destroyed.

Site No. 32MN15 Mapped by Kivett Date 8/6/47



Scale

When entire square represents a section, 1" = 1000'

Figure 13. 1947 River Basin Survey map showing the location of 32MN15. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN19 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 14.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter, pits, low mound. Five items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 634.

Topographic position: On the top and edge of a high table/flat.

Site size: 1613m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 15%.

Nearest water: 337m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Generally undisturbed except for erosion along the table edges.

Surface collections (by whom and when): RBS 1947.

Collected artifacts: One projectile point, worked flint, chips.

Data plotted on site map: Four depression as follows: 1=1.95m N-S x 1.5m E-W; 2=1.65m N-S x 1.45m E-W; 3=1.7m diameter; 4=1.75m diameter. Mound, 41m NW-SE x 10.3m NE-SW.

Previous investigations: RBS 8-12-47.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: Test nature of depressions and mound. If associated with burials, protect area from further impacts.

Remarks: Five KRF tertiary flakes observed in 1985. 1947 tests showed material to a depth of 8 in.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential, integrity and nature of features present.

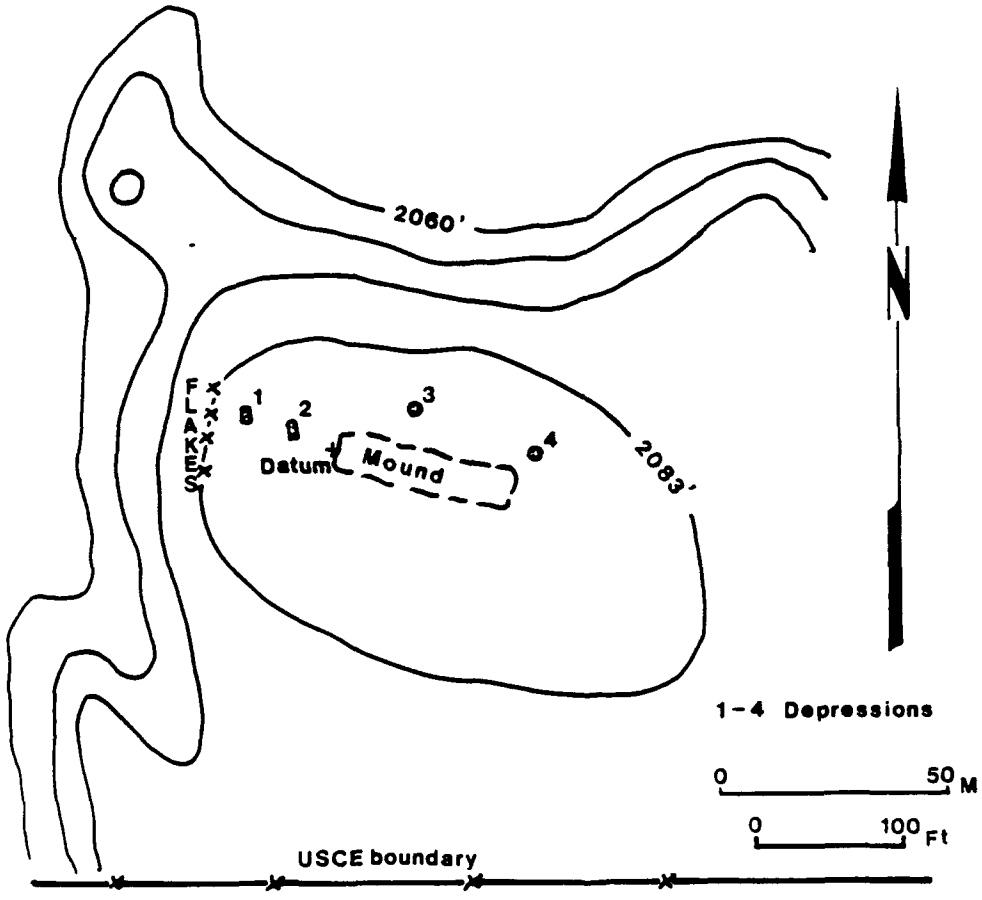


Figure 14. Plan of site 32MN19.

Site number: 32MN22 Site name: Lunch Stop Site.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 15.
Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Site type: Artifact scatter; 477+ items were observed in 1985.
Component(s): Unspecified Archaic and Late Prehistoric.
Elevation (m): 564.
Topographic position: This extensive site is scattered along the edge of a terrace/gradual hill slope on the left bank of the Missouri River.
Site size: 71,810m^2.
Strata and depth: To 80cm, based on material exposed in cutbanks.
Vegetation: Beach/wheatgrass-needlegrass.
Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.
Nearest water: 30m. Intermittent stream.
Pool elevation: 1838' amsl.
Site condition - impacts: Heavily impacted and exposed by reservoir erosion. Inland tracks are exposing material.
Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-2-85; RBS 1950; Haberman 1974 (numbered site 32MN229).
Collected artifacts: ALCWS - All of KRF: Transverse scraper, projectile point with broken base, flake with unifacial marginal retouch, awl/graver, biface, tabular cobble bifacially worked around margins, ovate biface, 200 microflakes, 70 small and 24 large secondary and tertiary flakes. RBS - Chips, broken tools. Haberman - Small lanceolate indented base point, large side notched point of knife, possible side scraper, retouched flake, flakes and core chunks of KRF.
Previous investigations: RBS 10-22-50; Haberman 6-20-74.
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota; RBS/Haberman - Unknown.
Recommendations: Assess impact to site from erosion and test for National Register eligibility.
Remarks: The basis for the site areas shown on the map is the original site form (RBS 1950). Haberman's site 32MN229 is a duplication of the center part of the easternmost area identified by this survey. Undoubtedly the site as defined here includes several different occupation areas, but a major program of testing and evaluation will be needed before a realistic differentiation of the site into more specific occupation areas can be made.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent of different occupations, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

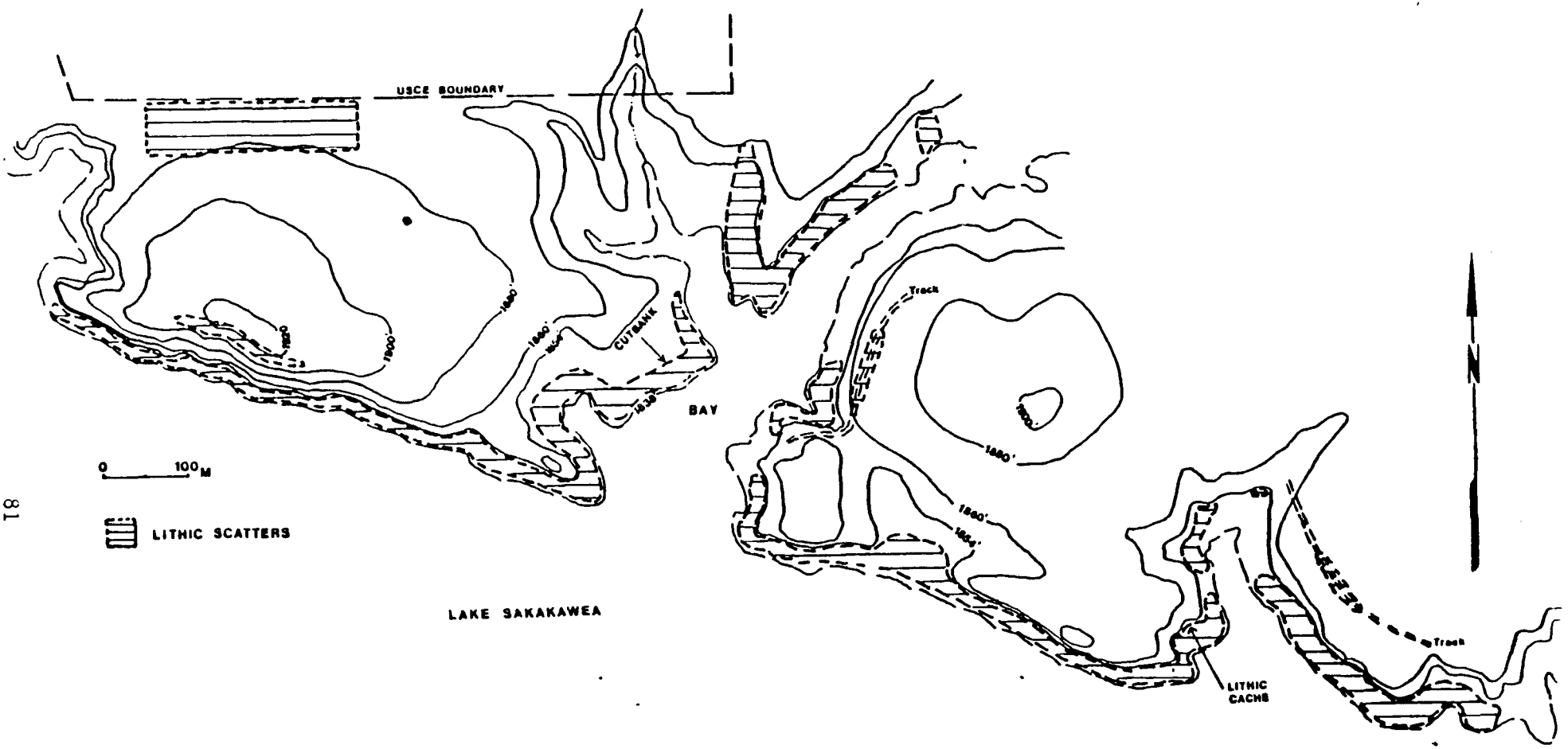


Figure 15. Plan of site 32MN22, reflecting what was defined as 32MN22 during surveys in 1950 and 1974, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN26 Site name: Bird Lies Down Indian Cabin

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 16.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cabin (site of).

Component(s): Hidatsa - late.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On the edge of a broad upland flat/terrace.

Site size: 112m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 15%.

Nearest water: 840m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Site of cabin remains relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): RBS 1952.

Collected artifacts: A brass kettle or bucket, a flint chip, a piece of sheet zinc and a bone fragment.

Data plotted on site map: Slightly mounded soil area relates to previously recorded cabin site, but is less distinct now. In 1951 recorded as "four low earthen walls form a rectangle about 50' E-W x 20' N-S. This is divided into three parts by two N-S walls. Two depressions may indicate caches" (RBS 1951).

Previous investigations: RBS 1951.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Site reported to be the first allotment and cabin in the Shell Creek district. Probably shown on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1891 map (Chart 96) and Missouri River Commission map of 1894 (Chart LV). Although the superstructure is gone, the area is undisturbed and has good potential for further research into the nature of occupation of early allotment sites/effects of acculturation.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present and research potential.

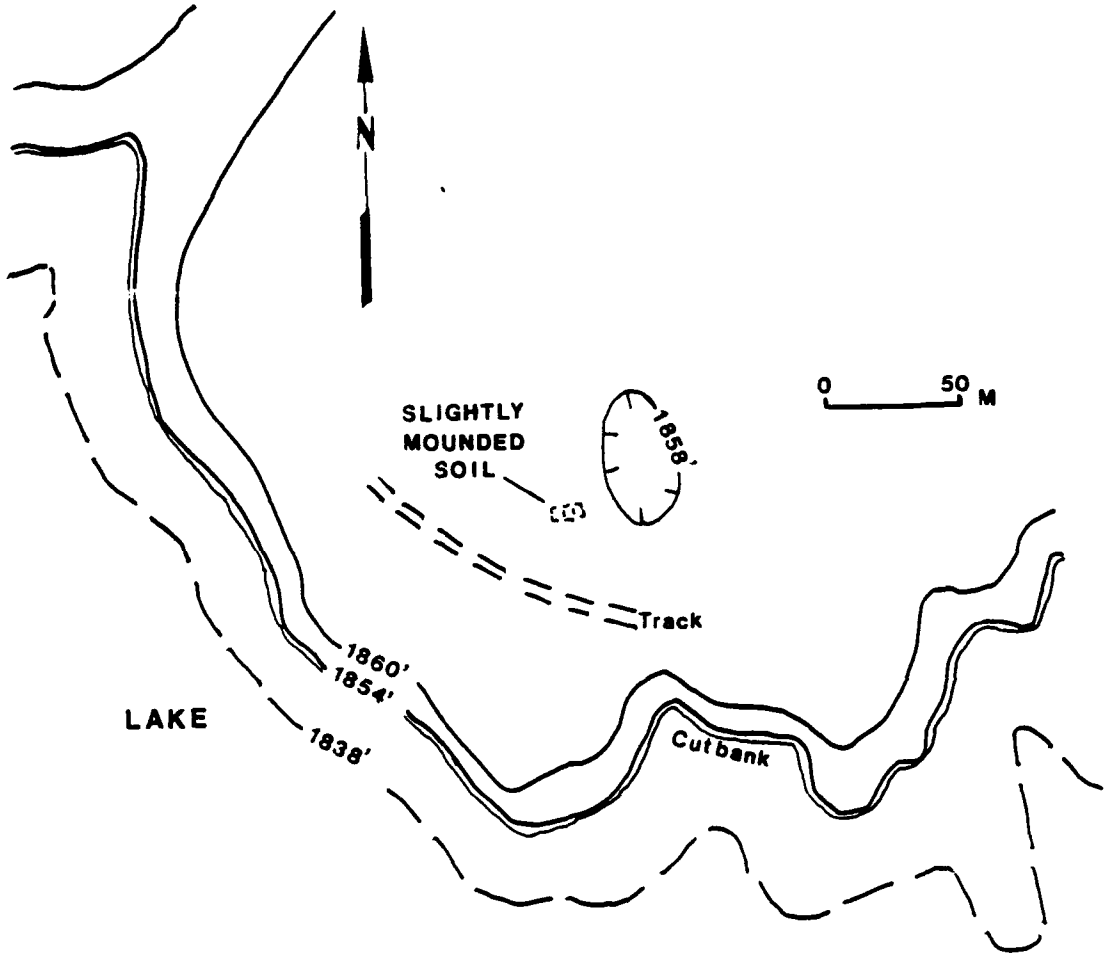


Figure 16. Plan of site 32MN26.

Site number: 32MN73 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 17.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 658.

Topographic position: On top of an upland flat/terrace.

Site size: 140,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 25%.

Nearest water: 427m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Area enclosing 25 stone circles.

Previous investigations: HAS, Inc. 1982.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Most of the site lies on private land.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

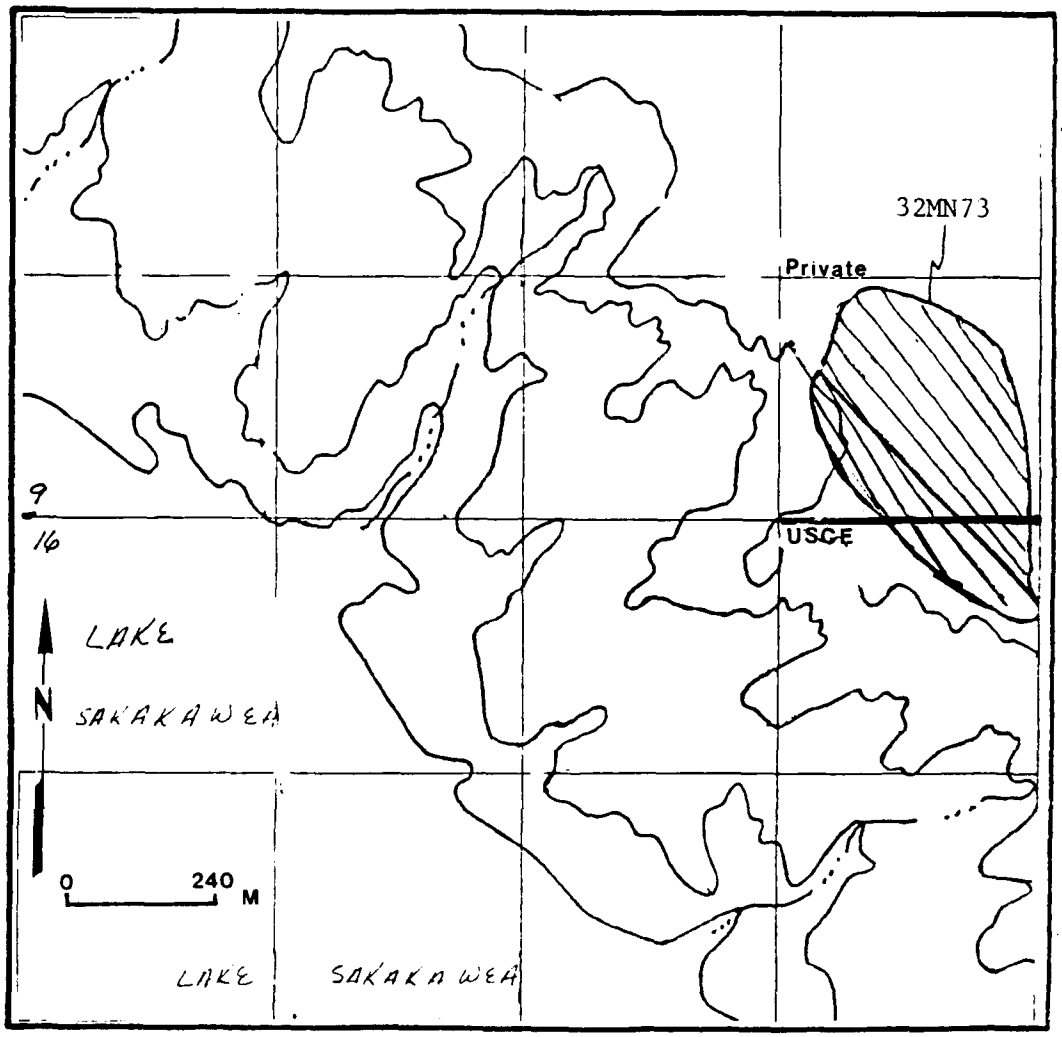


Figure 17. 1982 map of site 32MN73, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN90 Site name: Freddie's Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 18.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 14+ items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant)/ Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top of, and at the end of, a flat topped ridge/terrace.

Site size: 1830m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Mixed short and tall grasses, various forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30-60%.

Nearest water: 152m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Road use and erosion have impacted the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-16-85; UNDAR-West 12-8-81.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - A KRF Pelican Lake corner notched projectile point with tip and base broken and a tertiary flake of KRF. UNDAR-West - KRF items: an end scraper, a crude biface, a biface fragment, a worked flake, five thinning flakes, a secondary flake, three shatter flakes, and a burned flake. Quartzite items: a worked flake, two tertiary flakes. Agate items: a primary chunk, a tertiary flake. Brown chalcedony items: two primary flakes, two tertiary flakes. A white chalcedony tertiary flake and a petrified wood flake were also collected.

Previous investigations: UNDAR-West 12-8-81.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. UNDAR-West - UNDAR-West, Box 669, Belfield, ND 58622.

Recommendations: If impacts to site continue, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The site may be associated with the Moe site (32MN101) and/or other sites in the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

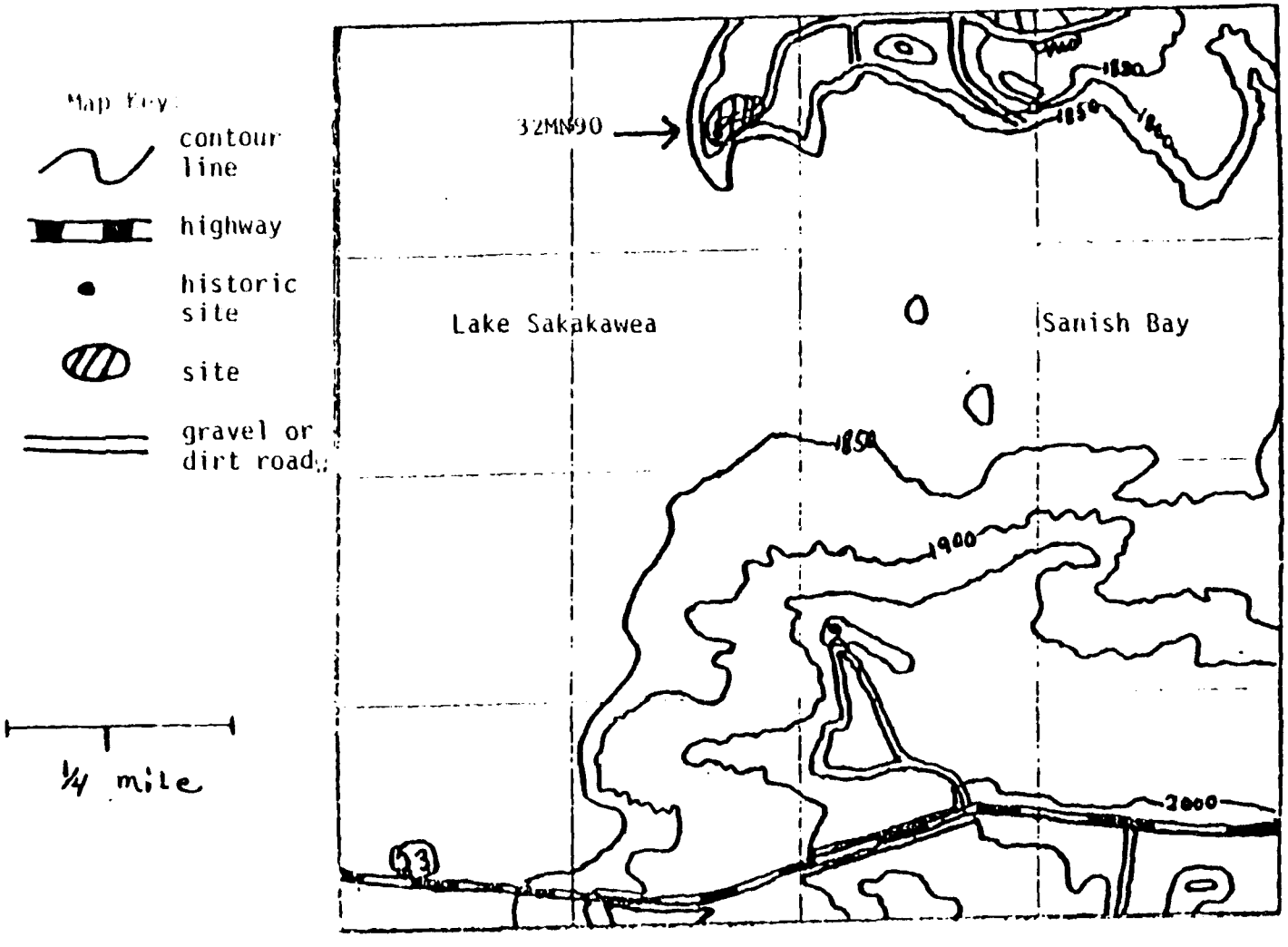


Figure 18. 1981 map of site 32MN90, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN100 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 19.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Three items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On the top and side of a small knoll north of Sanish Bay.

Site size: $105m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown, likely 0-20cm, based on exposures.

Vegetation: Prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40-50%.

Nearest water: 480m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Minor vehicular traffic is the only impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-16-85; UNDAR-West 11-14-83.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Human tooth. UNDAR-West - Two flakes, one shatter and one unifacially retouched tool, all of KRF.

Previous investigations: UNDAR-West 1983.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. UNDAR-West - UNDAR-West, Box 669, Belfield, ND 58622.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: UNDAR-West completely collected the site in 1983. ALCWS located the tooth in a natural depression on the north side of the hill and noted two flakes of KRF on the lower east slope.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential, integrity and whether human burials are present.

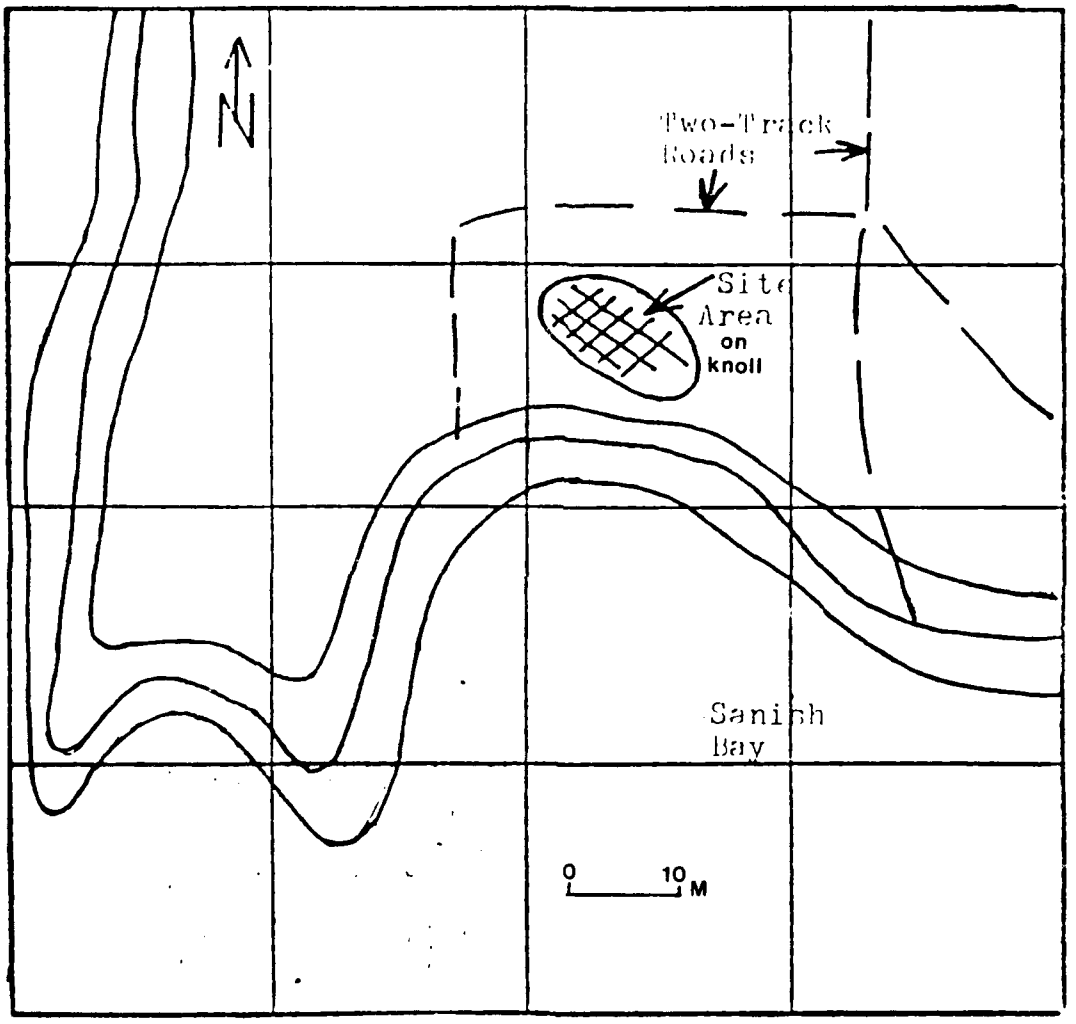


Figure 19. 1983 map of site 32MN100, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN101 Site name: Moe Site.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 20.
Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.
Tenant and address: Unknown.
Site type: Multicomponent occupation/artifact scatter. Fifty+ items were observed in 1985.
Component(s): Unspecified Paleoindian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Historic.
Elevation (m): 565.
Topographic position: Presently the site extends along a beach formed by Lake Sakakawea. An intermittent drainage bisects the site. This area was the lower slopes of knolls and gently sloping hills above the Missouri River floodplain.
Site size: 7200m^2.
Strata and depth: 0-70cm. based on exposures in cutbank.
Vegetation: Beach/short grass.
Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.
Nearest water: Adjacent. Intermittent stream.
Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.
Site condition - impacts: Much of the original site is inundated and reservoir erosion is impacting what remains. The site is accessible to vandalism.
Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 1985; Schneider 1973-1974; RBS 1947.
Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Unnotched projectile point of KRF. Schneider - Various, from excavation (see Schneider 1975); RBS - Flint chips.
Previous investigations: RBS 8-10-47; Schneider 1973-1974.
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota; Schneider and RBS - Unknown.
Recommendations: Assess the impact that erosion is having on the remaining site area, and significance of the remaining area as part of a National Register eligibility determination. If significant deposits remain they should be preserved or salvaged, as appropriate.
Remarks: Included within 32MN101 is previously recorded site 32MN16.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

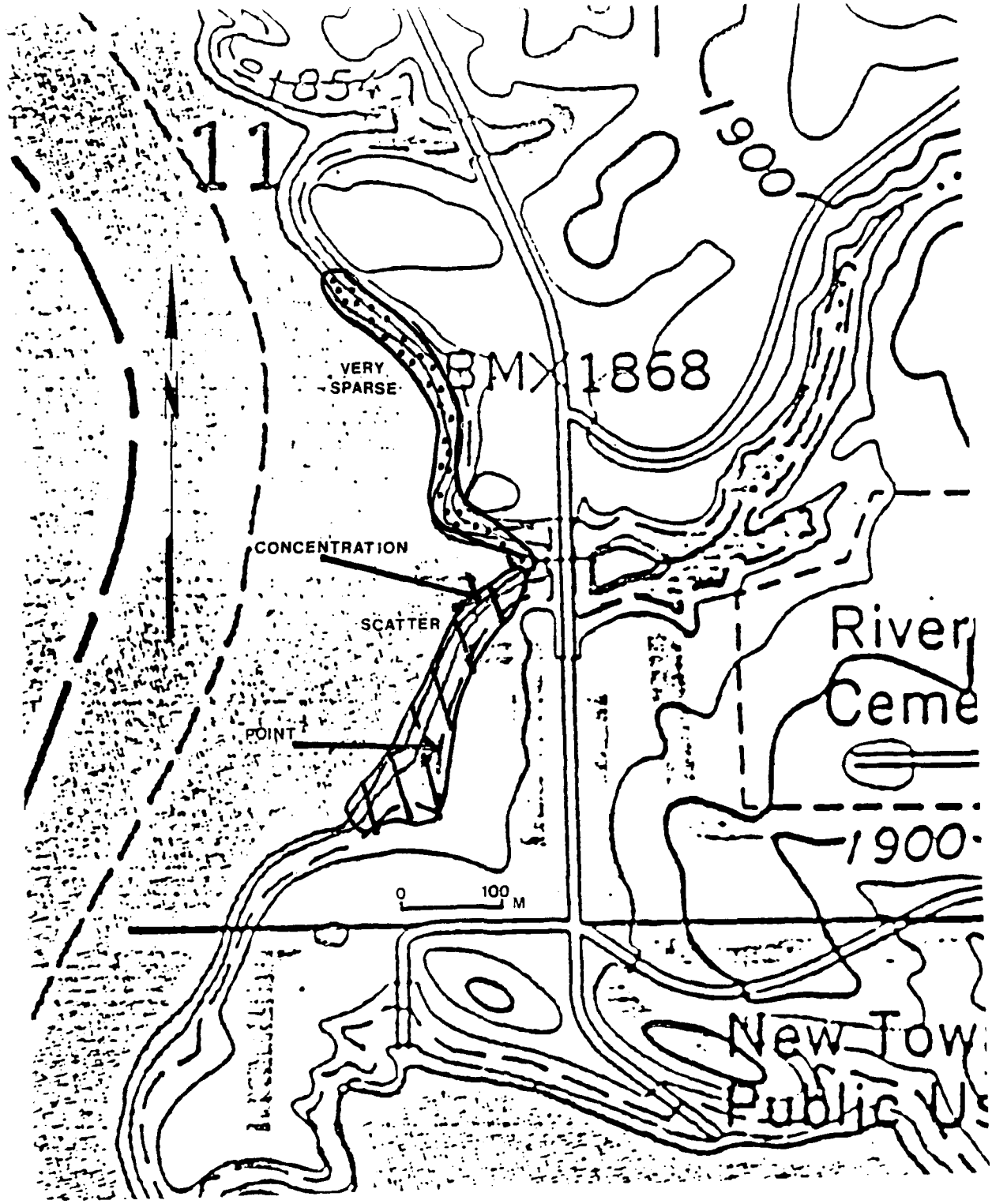


Figure 20. Plan of site 32MN101 - the Moe site.

Site number: 32MN120 Site name: Stake 1001.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 21.
Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private/Reservation.
Site type: Stone circles, artifact scatters; 35+ items were observed in 1985.
Component(s): Archaic (Besant), unspecified Late Prehistoric.
Elevation (m): 564.
Topographic position: On the side of ridge/hill slopes above the Missouri River floodplain.
Site size: 16,221m^2.
Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types present and cutbank exposures.
Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass/sparse forbs.
Ground surface visibility (%): 5-100%.
Nearest water: 1360m. Missouri River.
Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.
Site condition - impacts: Scatters on the beach show reservoir erosion has outwashed a portion of this site. Extant features inland indicate part of the site remains relatively undisturbed.
Surface collections(by whom and when): ALCWS 10-4-85; HAS, Inc. 9-15-85.
Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Yonkee-like side notched projectile point of translucent chalcedony, Plains side notched projectile point base of KRF, Late Prehistoric side notched projectile point base and midsection of KRF, Besant corner notched projectile point of KRF, three transverse scrapers of KRF, graver/awl of KRF, biface tip of chert and one of KRF and a historic lead bullet. HAS, Inc. - Unspecified.
Data plotted on site map: Stone circle diameters: 1=4.65m, 2=3.89m, 3=4.15m, 4=4.1m, 5=5.0m, 6=3.91m.
Previous investigations: HAS, Inc. 9-15-81.
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. HAS, Inc. - HAS, Inc., Grand Forks, ND.
Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.
Remarks: The multi-component nature of this site and the relationship between the various features and scatters need to be further investigated.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

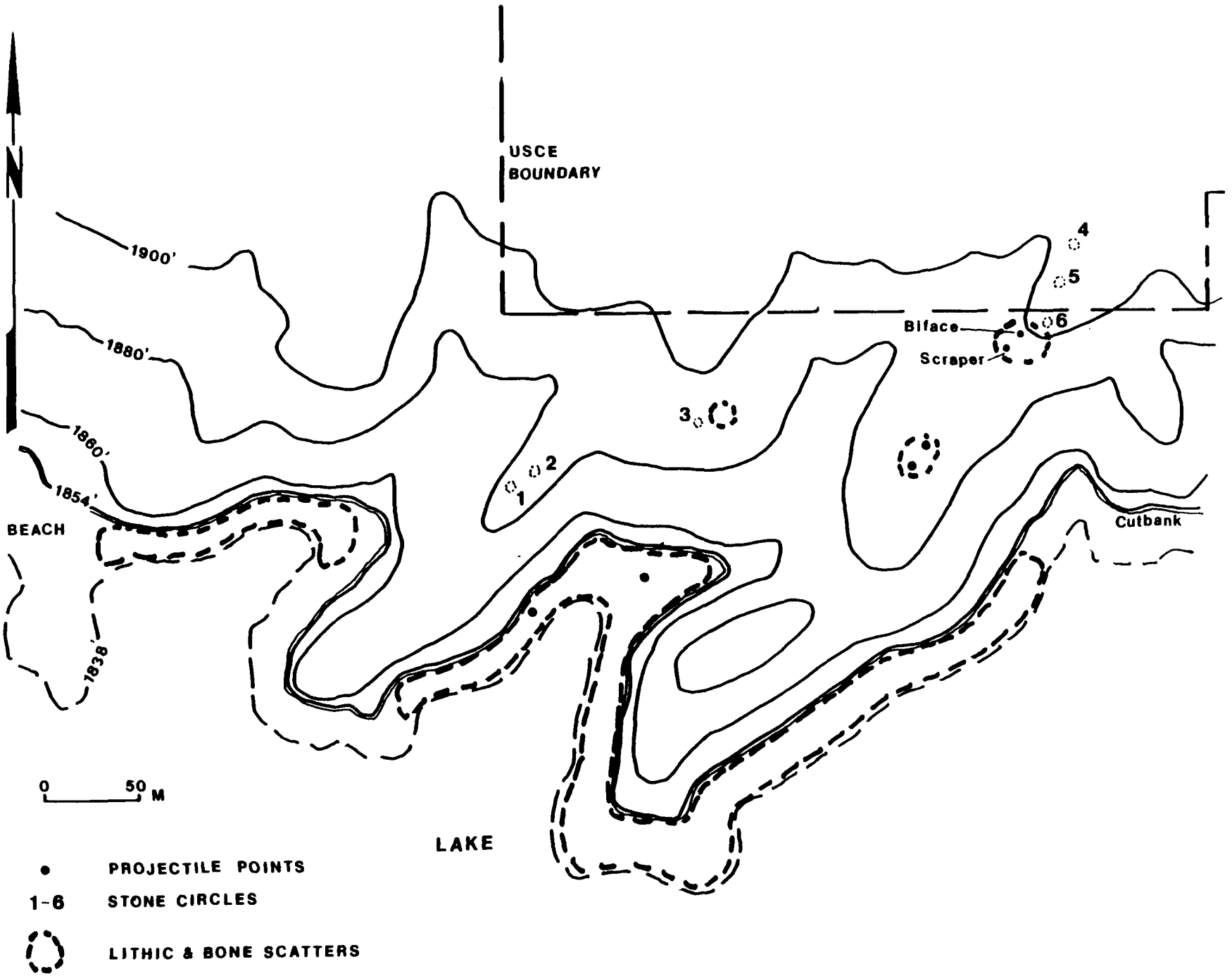


Figure 21. Plan of site 32MN120.

Site number: 32MN121 Site name: Stake 1138.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 22.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. This was not relocated in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: 900m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Prairie grasses and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 400m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Disturbed by cattle grazing activities.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: HAS, Inc. 8-15-81.

Recommendations: No further work - site destroyed.

Remarks: Originally recorded as a sparse scatter of KRF and chert flakes and fragments. No material was located on the knoll in 1986, and two shovel tests to 40cm b.s. proved negative. While there is still the potential for buried deposits, the evidence from the past investigations at this site suggests further work is not warranted.

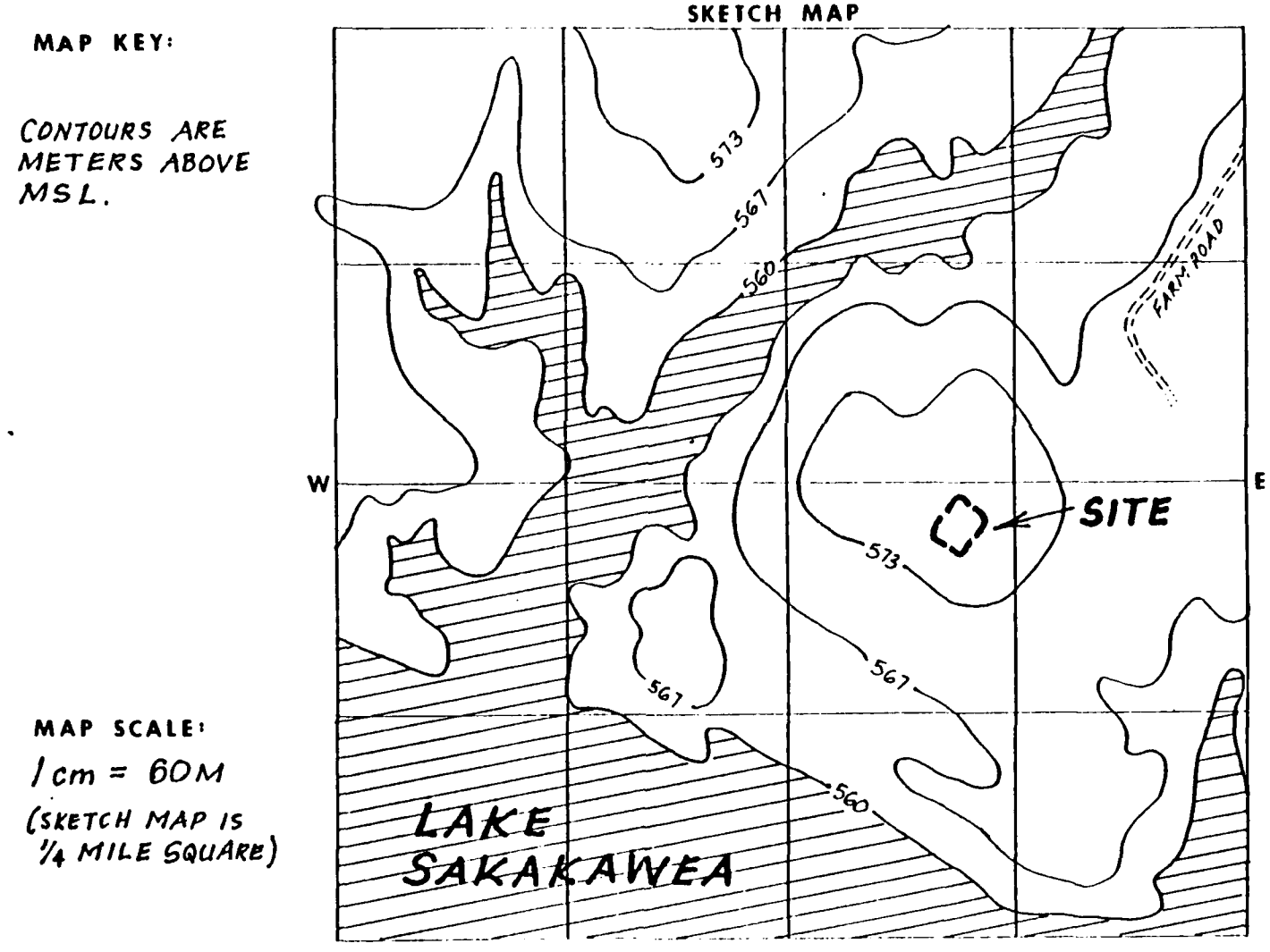


Figure 22. 1981 HAS, Inc. map of site 32MN121. This site was not relocated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN125 Site name: Stake 1184.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 23.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Occupied farmstead and fields.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 588.

Topographic position: On undulating slopes and flats of an upland plain.

Site size: 72,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Farmland.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 800m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Extant.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Extent of farmlands, showing buildings on private lands.

Previous investigations: HAS, Inc. 8-7-85.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: No significant remains on Federal lands, within survey area.

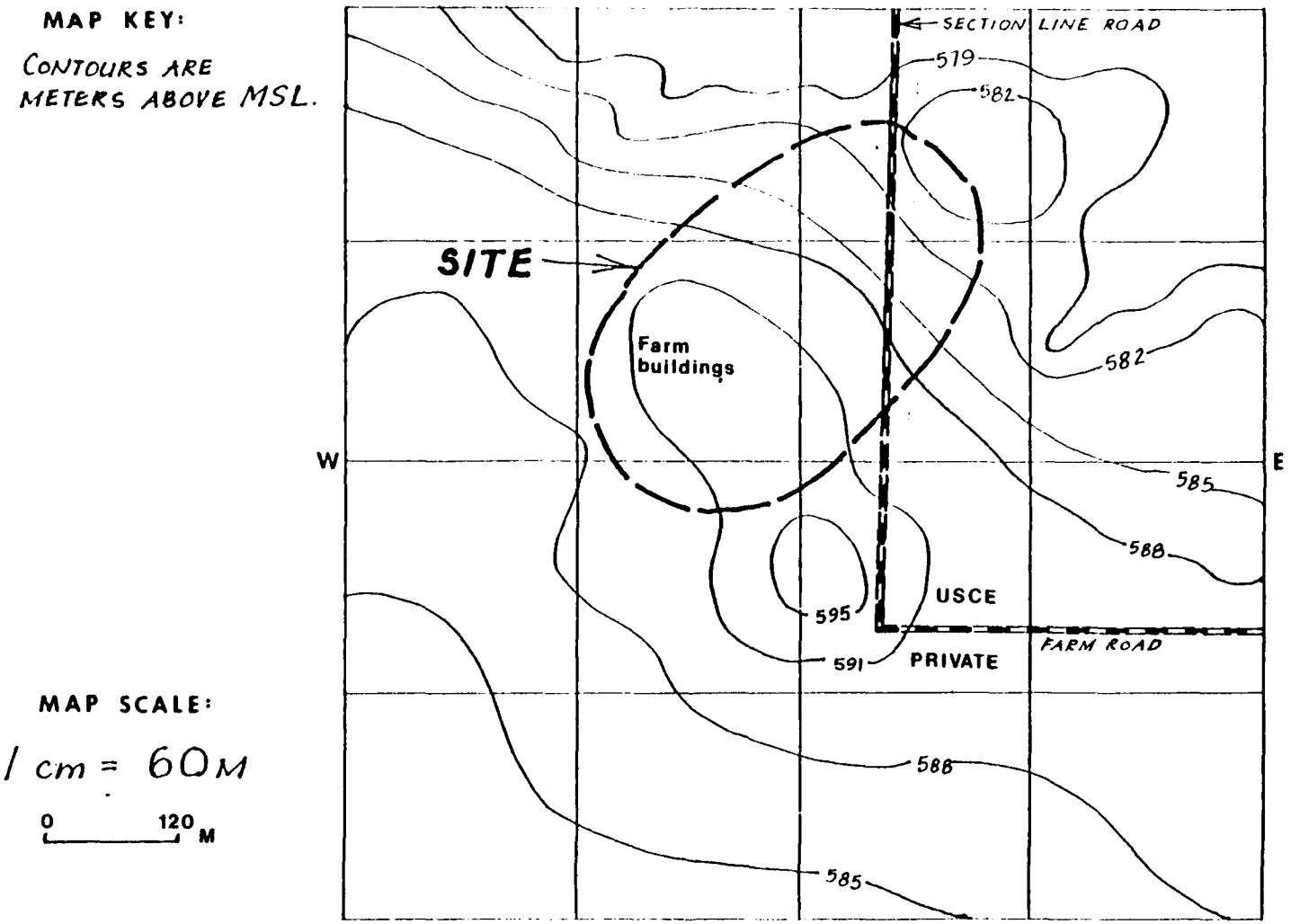


Figure 23. 1981 map of site 32MN125, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN141 Site name: Van Hook Townsite.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figures 24, 25.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and local government.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Townsite (abandoned) - Van Hook Townsite (1915-1954).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 572.

Topographic position: On top and sides of a beach and on flat/gently sloping upland plain.

Site size: 594,100m^2.

Strata and depth: Depressions reach 171cm in depth; general occupation level surficial.

Vegetation: Grasses, weeds, trees, lilacs and other bushes.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 3650m. Shell Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The entire townsite is disturbed to various degrees through inundation, recreational use, removal of superstructures, filling in of depressions, etc. Some of the residences, businesses and churches were moved to New Town by September 1954.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site maps: Overall township boundary and locations of intensive surveys in the Olson Second Addition and 300' setback. Except for a few instances, cultural materials in the Olson's Second Addition and 300' Setback areas are generally confined to the features themselves or their immediate vicinity.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik - May/June 1983. A detailed report of Gnabasik's survey in the Corps-owned lands surveyed is appended to the site form in the Appendices.

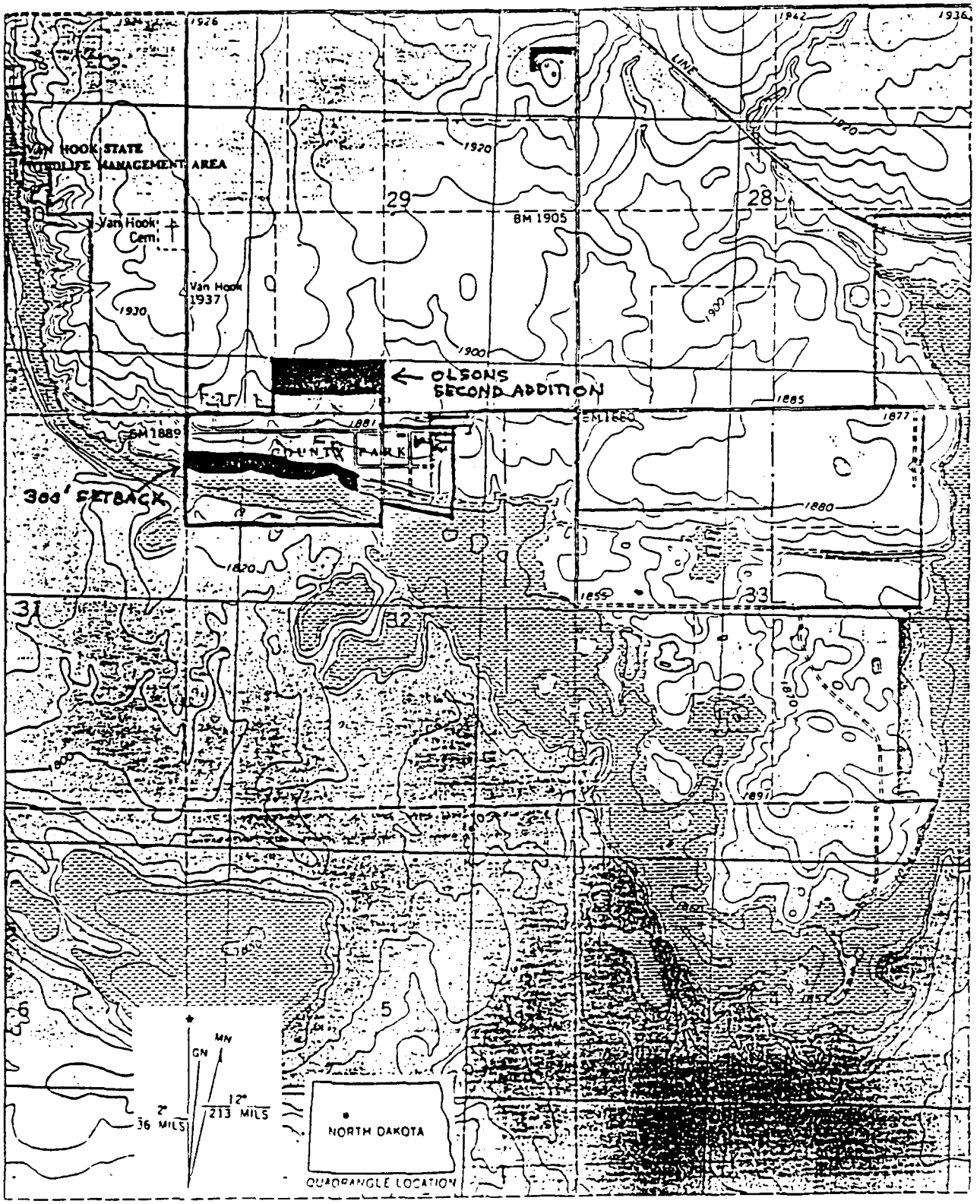


Figure 24. Overall map of Van Hook Townsite showing areas surveyed intensively in 1983.

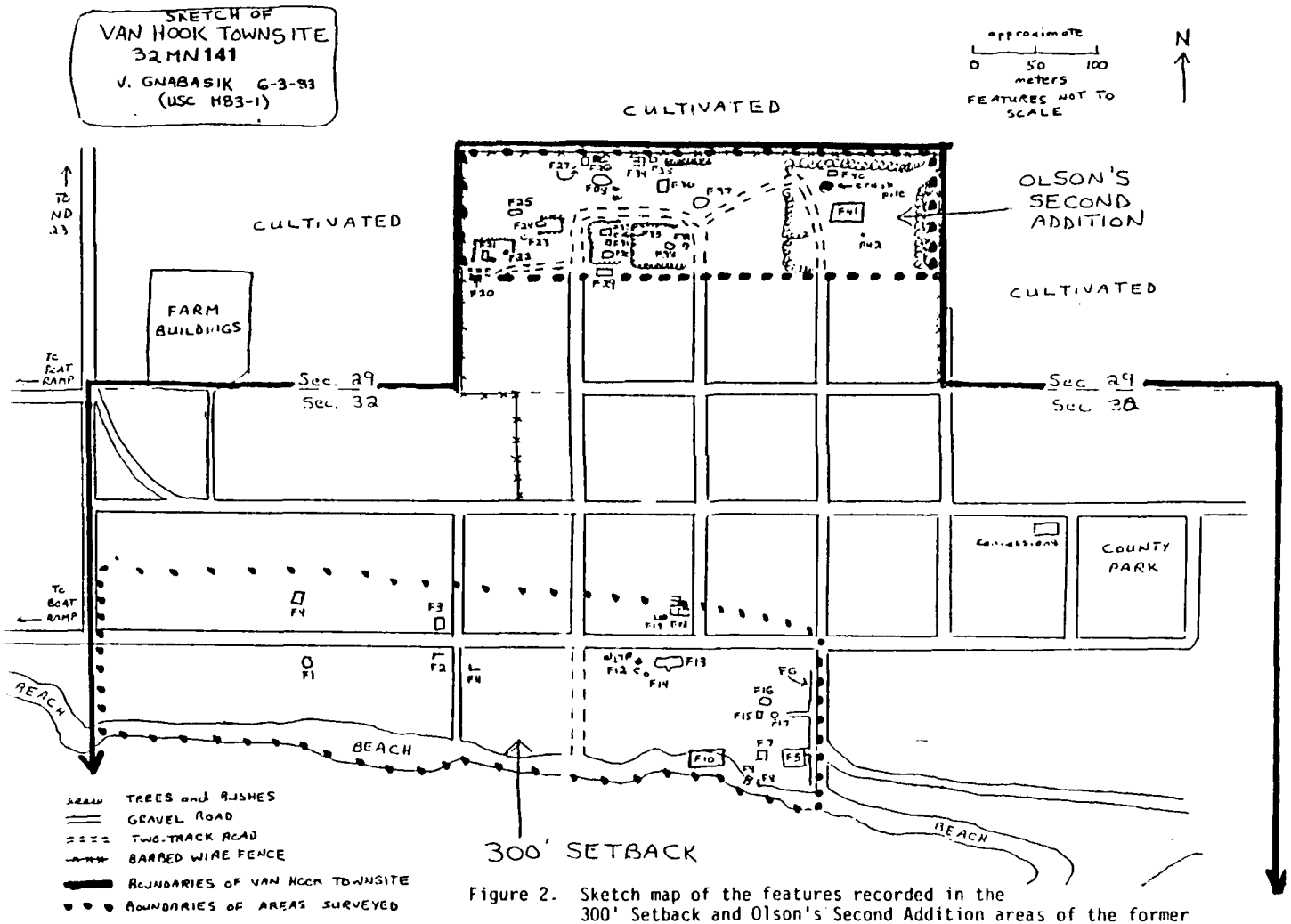


Figure 2. Sketch map of the features recorded in the 300' Setback and Olson's Second Addition areas of the former Van Hook townsite.

Figure 25. 1983 map of Van Hook Townsite showing features located, confirmed in 1985.

Recommendations: The site is locally important in that it represents Euro-American settlement of the last area of North Dakota to be opened for settlement i.e., the non-mineral unallotted lands of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. The fact that the original structures and buildings have been removed, their foundations damaged and the locational integrity destroyed by the encroachment of the reservoir negates the significance in terms of National Register eligibility. A more detailed documentation of the history of the townsite, accompanied by an accurate map of the site would, however, add to the history of the region.

Site number: 32MN142 Site name: Line 256. Stake 152.5.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 26.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Fifteen items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant).

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the eroded shore of Lake Sakakawea, formerly the side of a ridge.

Site size: 2336m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, but appears to be surficial.

Vegetation: Beach and colonizing weeds and grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80-100%.

Nearest water: 803m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Probably completely impacted - eroded by lake and disturbed by cultivation. A small flake pile caused by collectors discarding unwanted material was noted in 1985.

Surface collections (by whom and when): HAS, Inc. 7-19-83.

Collected artifacts: Porcelanite corner notched projectile point.

Previous investigations: HAS, Inc. 1983.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Although the investigations of this site suggest it is not a significant cultural resource, formal testing to determine the presence/absence of subsurface deposits should be undertaken prior to a final determination of the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

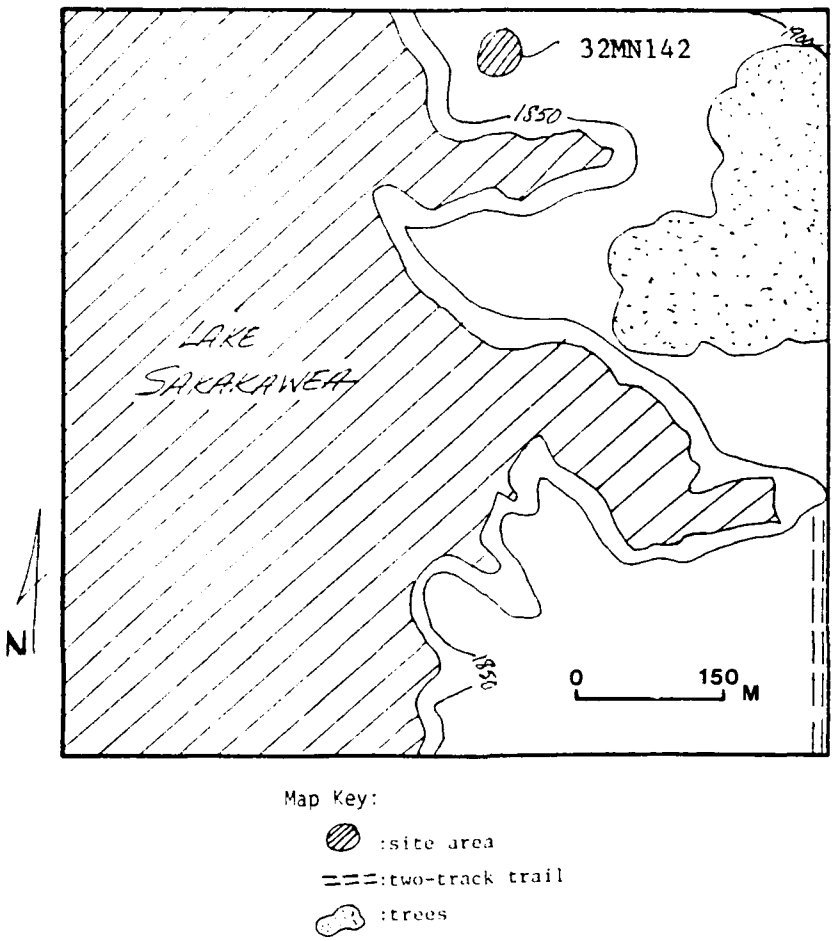


Figure 26. 1983 HAS, Inc. map of site 32MN142, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN151 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 27.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On top of a spur of land.

Site size: 2625m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Native prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 50m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Some downslope erosion and recreational impacts; otherwise in good condition.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Five stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=6.0m; 2=9.0m; 3=5.0m; 4=11.0m; 5=8.0m.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik 10-20-83: Pouch Point Recreation Area Access Road Survey.

Recommendations: Monitor/assess the impacts to the site from the recreation area. If site threatened by these activities, test for National Register eligibility. This site could also be interpreted as part of a public education program.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

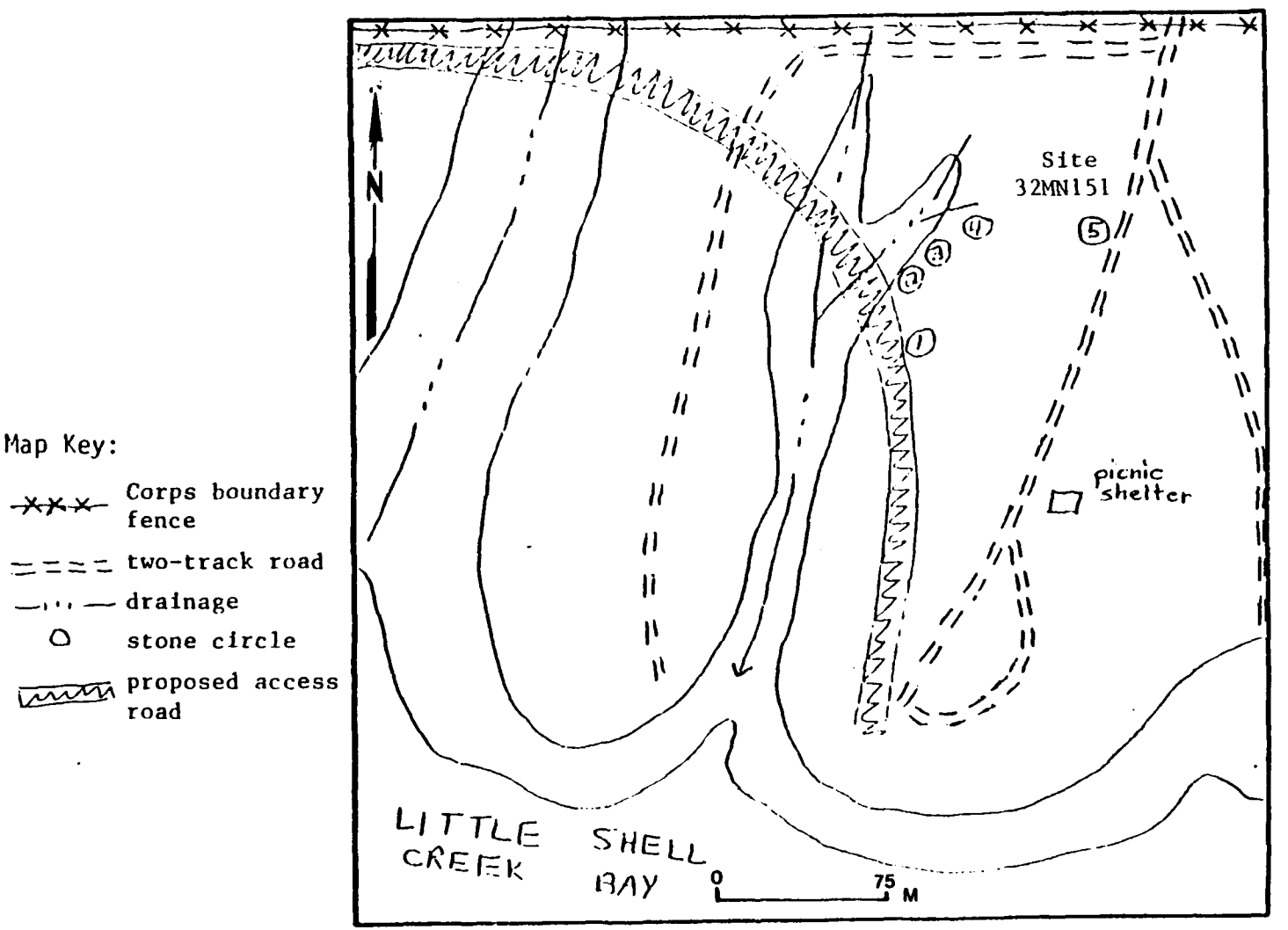


Figure 27. 1983 map of site 32MN151, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN152 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 28.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles with one flake observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On top of a ridge/spur.

Site size: 6600m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types present.

Vegetation: Native prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 40m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik 10-20-83: Pouch Point Recreation Area Access Road Survey.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts from recreation area. If impacting site to any degree, test for National Register eligibility. Could be used as an interpretive site for the public.

Remarks: Only one circle recorded in 1983. A total of five were recorded in 1985. All circles of a similar size, ca. 5.0m diameter.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

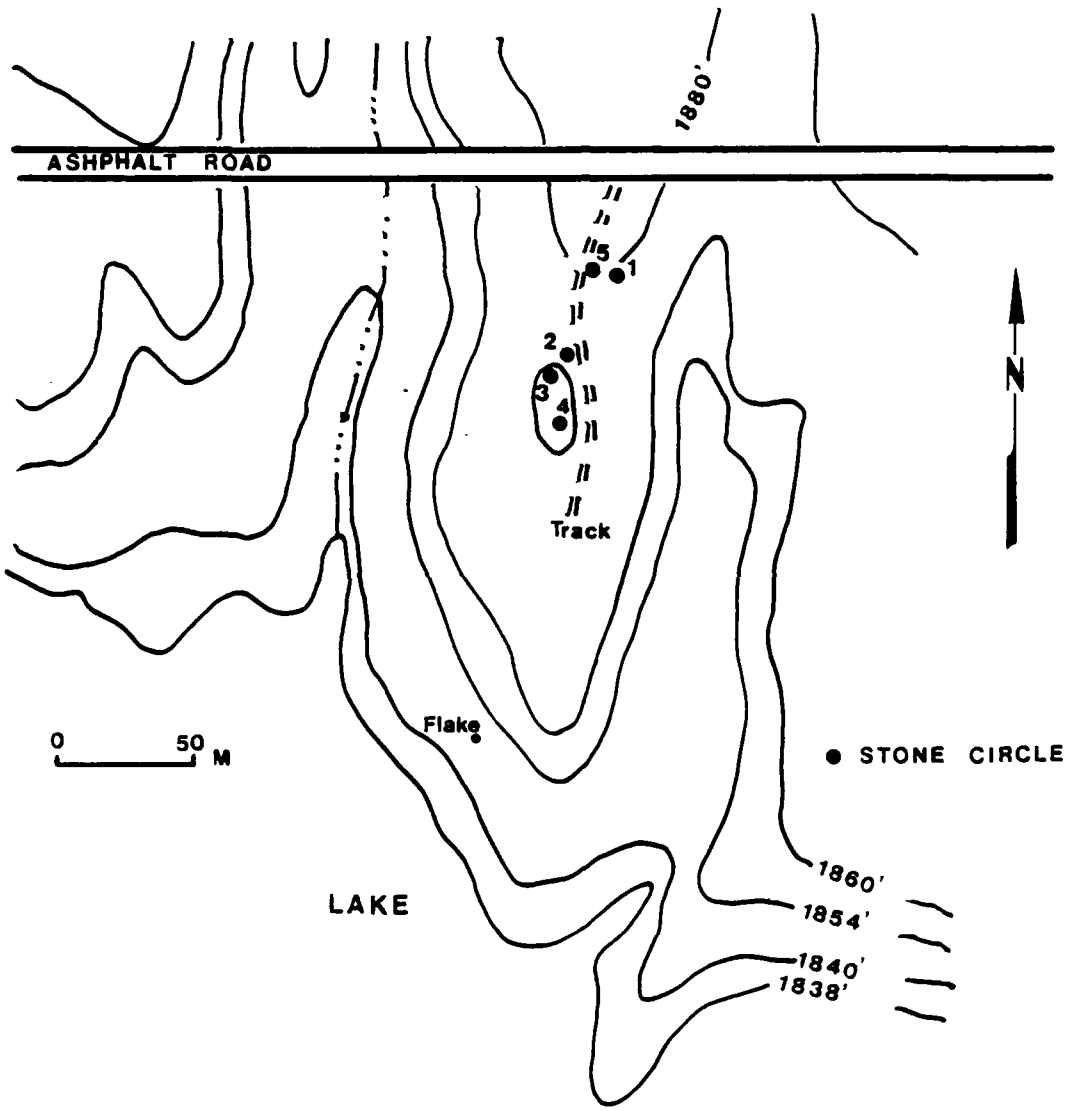


Figure 28. Plan of site 32MN152.

Site number: 32MN154 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 29.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cairn.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the side of a ridge.

Site size: $2m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Native grasses with some crested wheatgrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 125m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

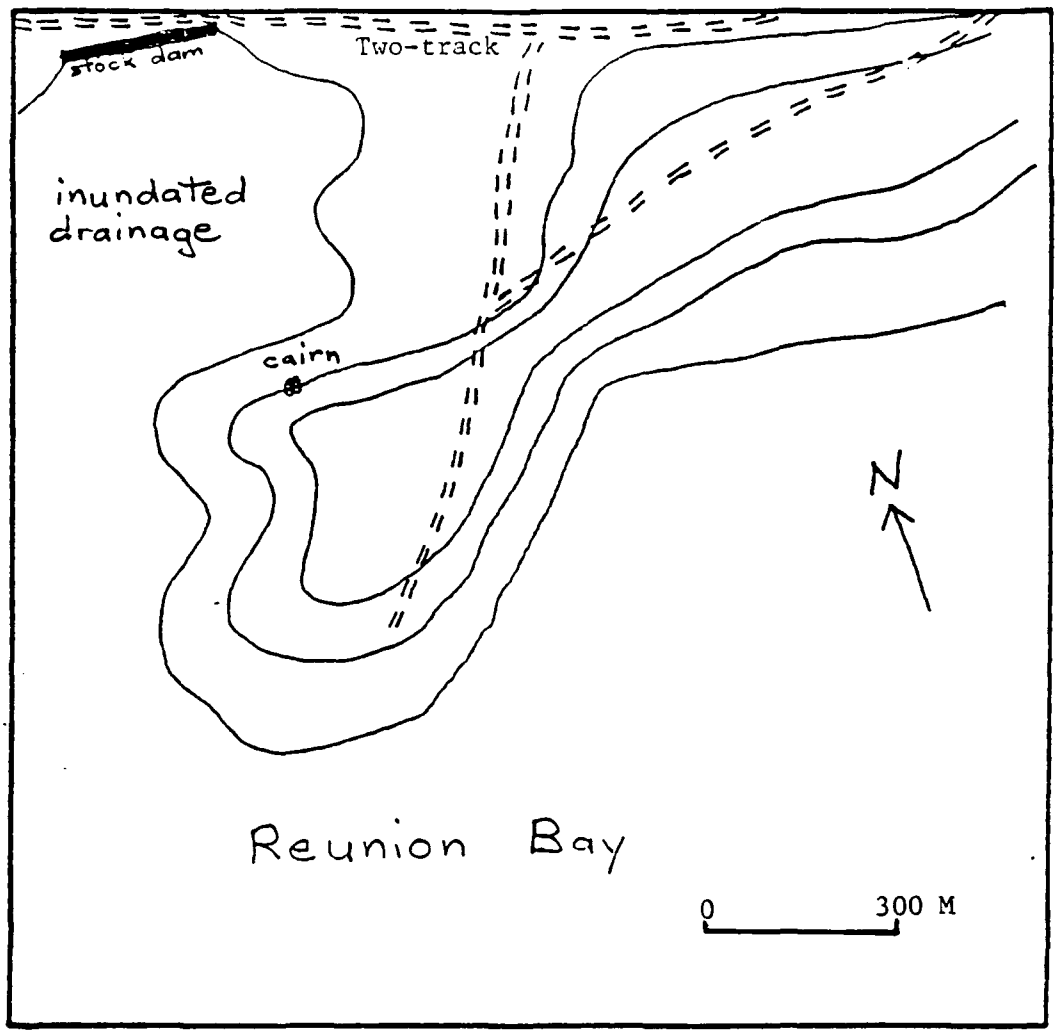
Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Cairn, 1.5m N-S x 1.1m E-W with 21 rocks, each 15-30cm across.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik 6-13-84: Reunion Bay Access Road ROW Survey.

Recommendations: If to be impacted, test for potential burial.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and whether this is a burial site.



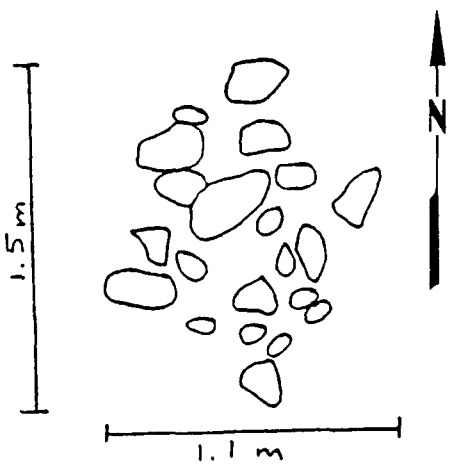


Figure 29. 1984 map of site 32MN154, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN155 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 30.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Originally recorded as a cairn, but now considered to be a "field clearance cairn."

Component(s): Unknown/recent.

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: Side of a ridge.

Site size: $9m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Bunch grass, crested wheatgrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 400m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: "Cow path" reported as running through southern half of feature (but see below).

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik 6-13-84.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: When examined in 1985 the field archeologists discerned an absence of rocks and a more regular surface south of the "cairn." It appeared that the "cow path" was more likely a furrow along the edge of a previously cultivated field, and the "cairn" more likely a disturbed pile of field stones rather than an aboriginal site.

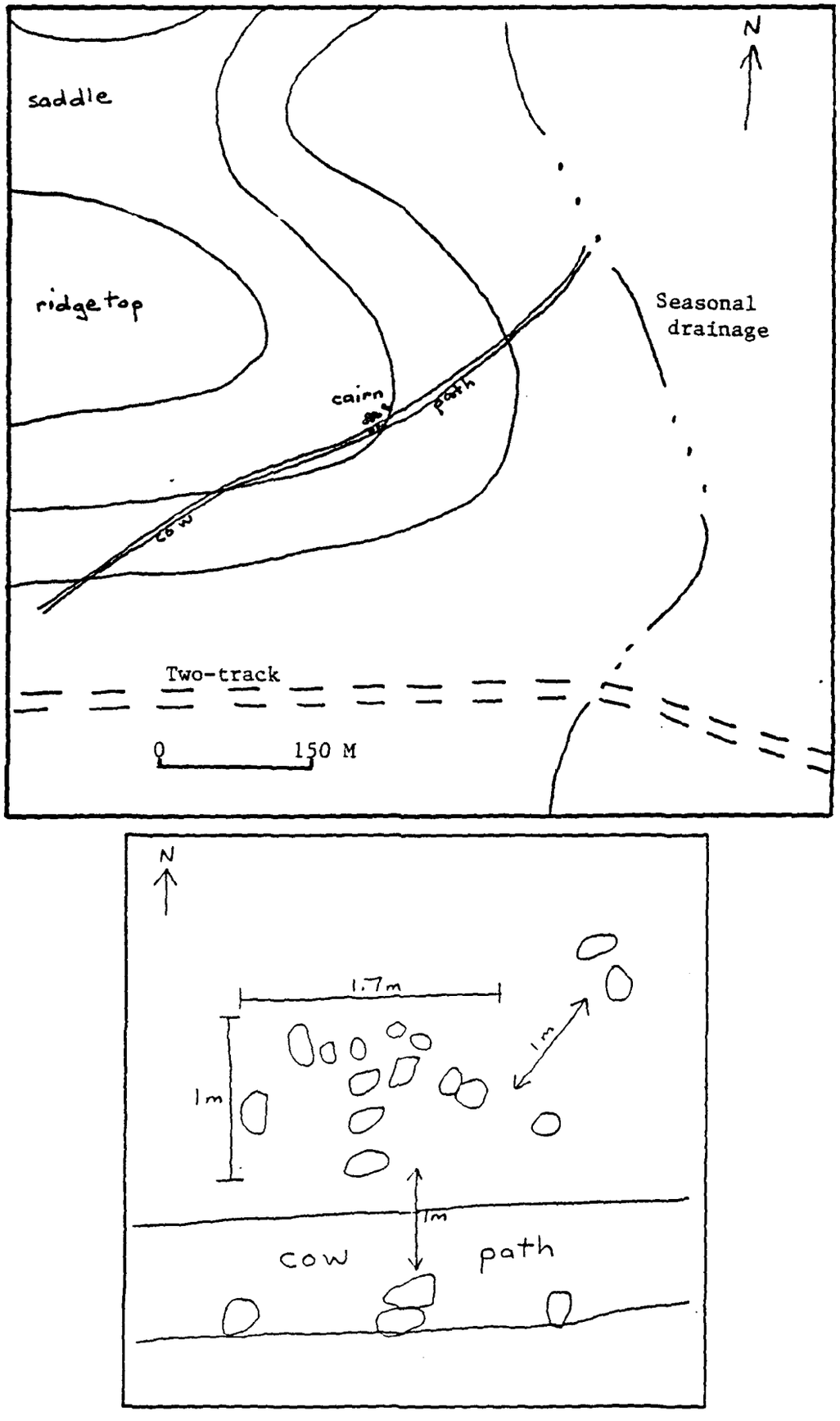


Figure 30. 1984 map of site 32MN155, considered by the 1985 survey crew to be a field clearance cairn.

Site number: 32MN156 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 31.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Previously recorded as a stone circle, artifact scatter - this site has now been destroyed by road construction.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the top and side of a ridge.

Site size: $64m^2$.

Strata and depth: 14cm based on shovel tests.

Vegetation: Crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, fringed sagewort, foxtail barley.

Ground surface visibility (%): 90-100% when originally recorded.

Nearest water: 500m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Site now destroyed by road construction.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Gnabasik 7-2-84/7-13-84.

Collected artifacts: From the surface: two quartzite fire-cracked rocks, two quartzite cobble fragments, three KRF flakes, and one chalcedony flake. From shovel testing: one KRF flake and one quartzite cobble fragment.

Previous investigations: Gnabasik 1984.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site destroyed.

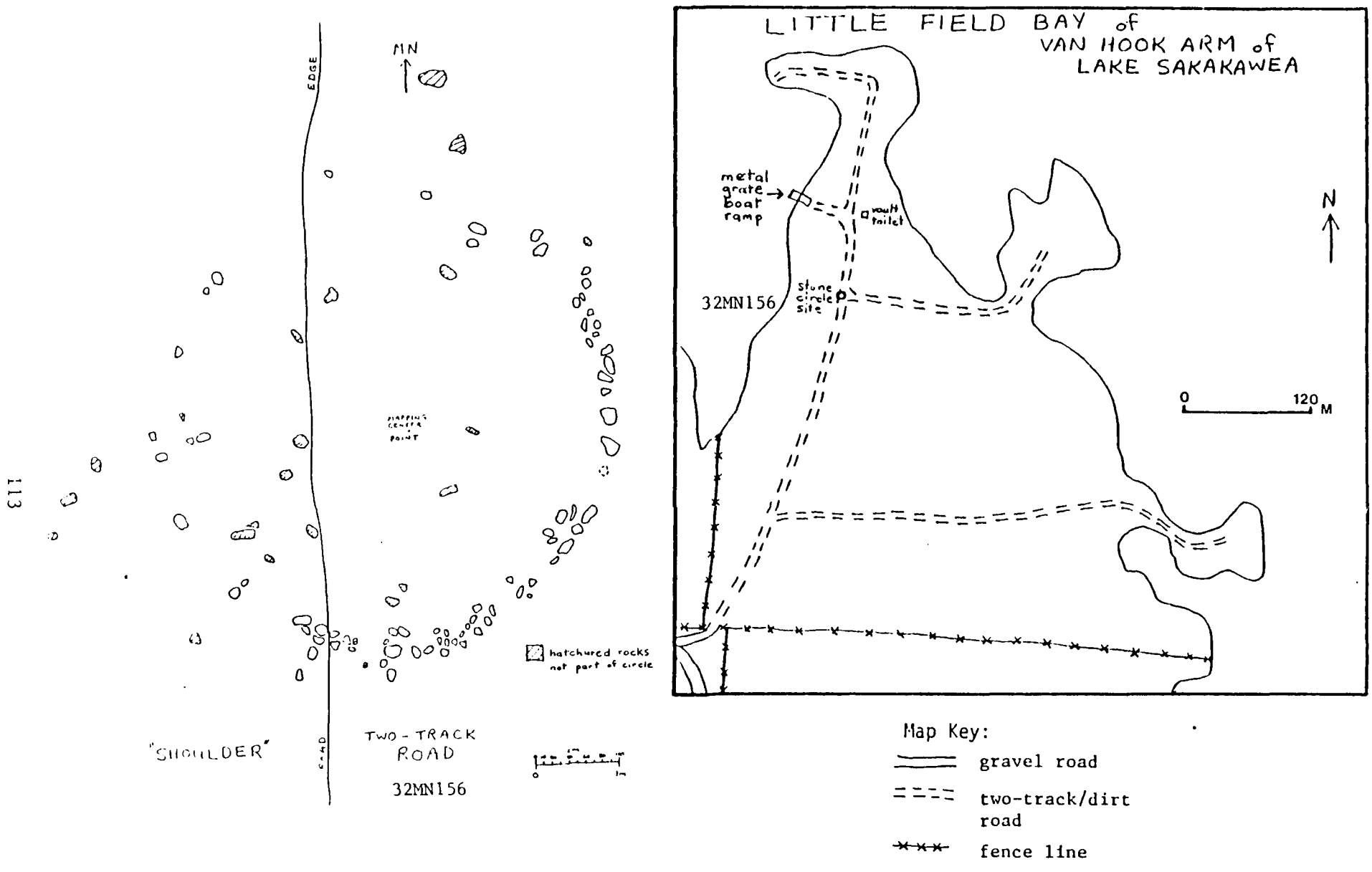


Figure 31. 1984 map of site 32MN156, now destroyed.

Site number: 32MN166 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 32.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone semicircle, 2.25m N-S x 1.8m E-W. Comprised of six large stones and ten small stones.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 635.

Topographic position: Near the south edge of a NW-SE trending ridge top.

Site size: $5m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-20cm based on feature type and presence of little soil depth on ridge.

Vegetation: Bunch grass and forbs, native prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 250m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Undisturbed apart from natural weathering.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Limit access to area for grazing or other activities that could destroy the soil surface.

Remarks: The site could be significant in providing information on the utilization of the upper terrace zone on the Missouri River trench and information on semicircular stone setting functions. However, the likelihood of significant deposits being present is considered minimal.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine research potential.

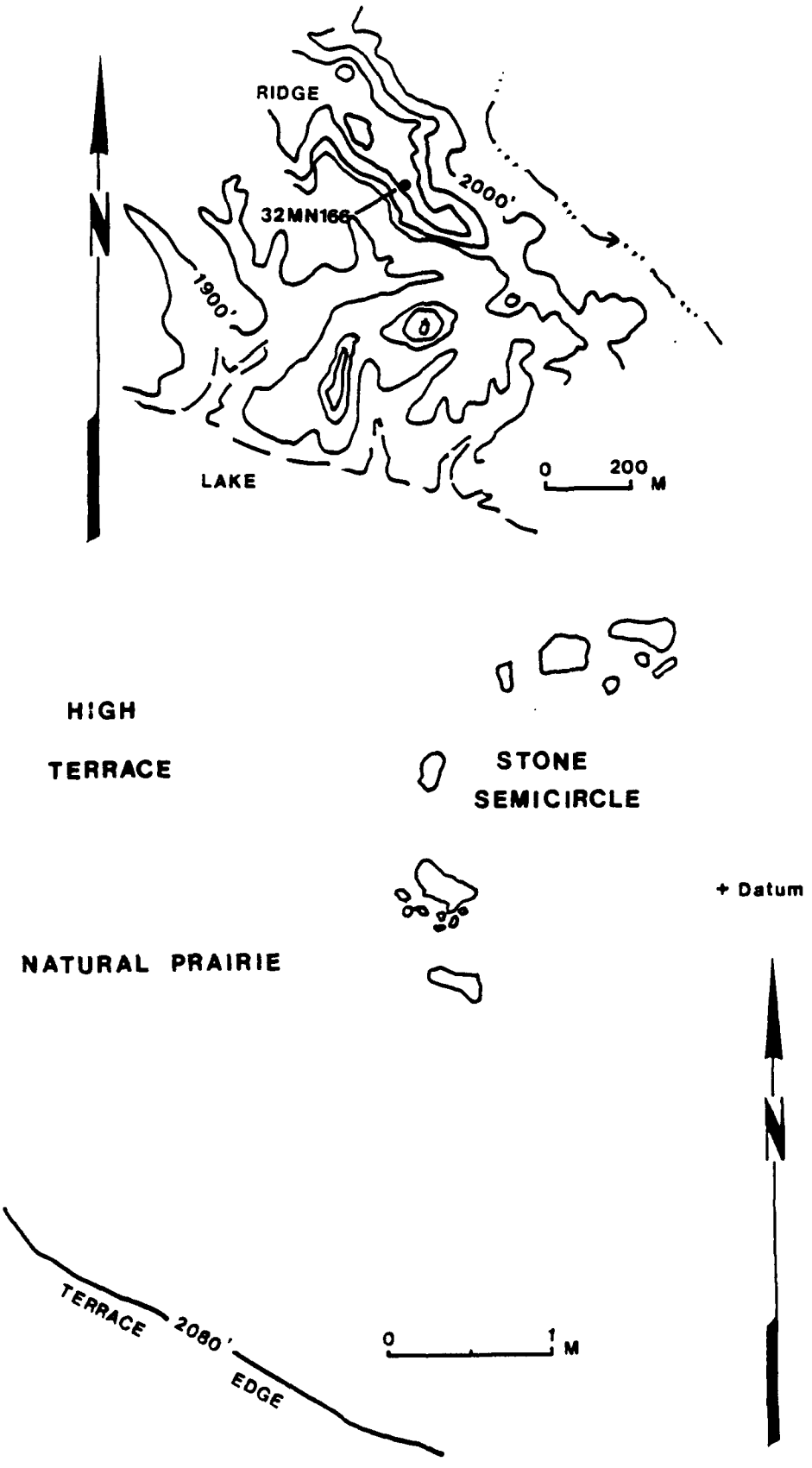


Figure 32. Plan of site 32MN166.

Site number: 32MN167 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 33.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty+ items of lithics and bone were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On a terrace on the east bank of an intermittent stream.

Site size: 4200m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown - likely surficial.

Vegetation: Short pasture grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 50%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A road, two-track and past cultivation have impacted the site, and vandalism is a threat as the site is very accessible.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-25-85.

Collected artifacts: KRF graver, bison/bovid teeth and horn fragment.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: A detailed analysis of the surface material (density, material types, etc.) would help guide testing the site for its National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Despite the apparent poor integrity the site contains a variety of material types and has the potential to provide information important in understanding the prehistory of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

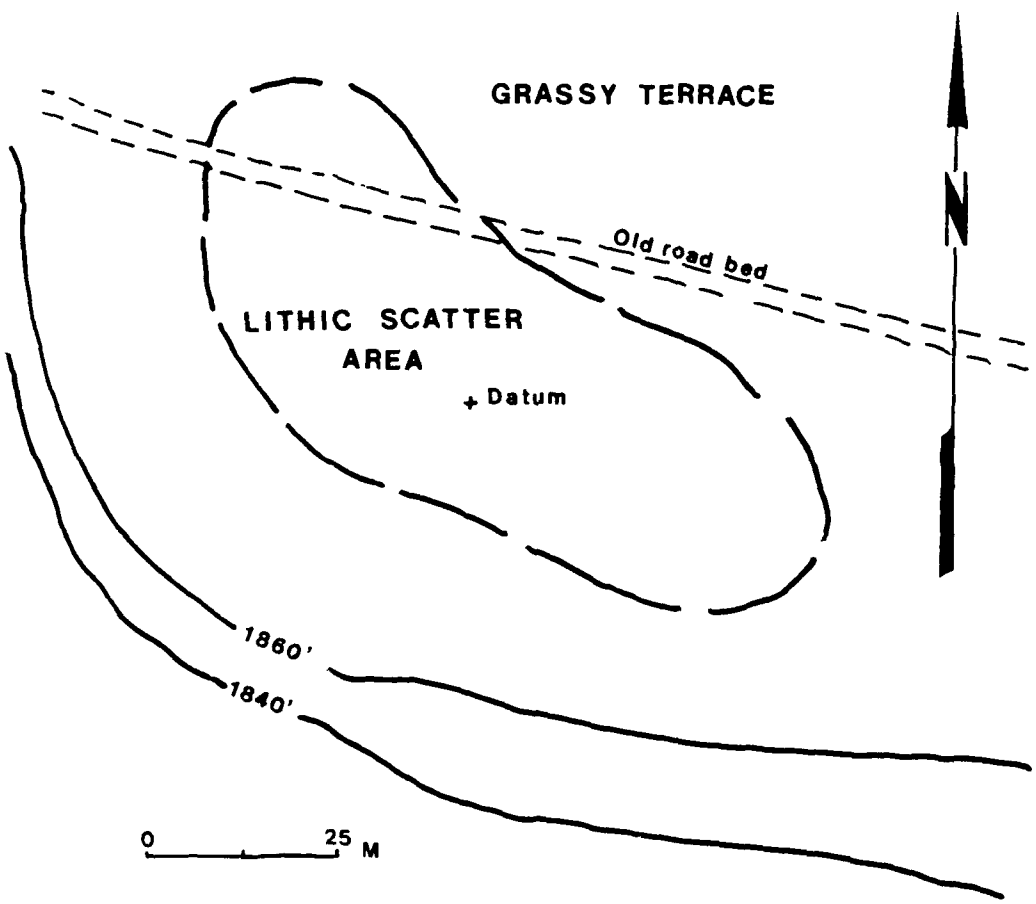


Figure 33. Plan of site 32MN167.

Site number: 32MN168 Site name:
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 34.
Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Tenant and address: Unknown.
Site type: Abandoned farmstead.
Component(s): Euro-American.
Elevation (m): 570.
Topographic position: On the west side of a tributary. Some features are cut into the side of a slope; others extend onto the gentler hillside.
Site size: 4800m^2.
Strata and depth: Surficial with depressions, etc.
Vegetation: Overgrown agricultural field--various grasses and weeds.
Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.
Nearest water: 25m. Intermittent stream.
Site condition - impacts: No standing structures remain; they have been deliberately razed and the debris removed. Little cultural material is present based on the existing exposures. The reservoir has impacted the location somewhat, making the overall integrity poor.
Surface collections (by whom and when): None.
Data plotted on site map: 1=depression, 7.65m in diameter and 1.5m deep; 2=dugout in bank, 6m x 8m and 1.75m deep; 3=possible corn crib or granary, 4.4m x 10.6m; 4=erosional check dam made of concrete pieces; 5=concrete cistern and cover.
Previous investigations: None.
Recommendations: No further work unless additional impacts threaten the site.
Remarks: The main feature is a large depression, probably a house cellar. Other features are probably part of a farm complex. They are common, within the last 50 years. Alfred Thompson filed a homestead certificate for this area on June 24, 1909, but the remains currently present could relate to the immediate pre-reservoir period. The overall poor condition of the site and lack of any special features make further work at this site of limited potential. If a thematic study of the pre-reservoir settlement of this area is ever undertaken, then such sites might provide some specific information on this period. Based on the present evidence the site has low research potential.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): If the site is threatened, additional research and possible testing to determine the research potential of this site should be undertaken.

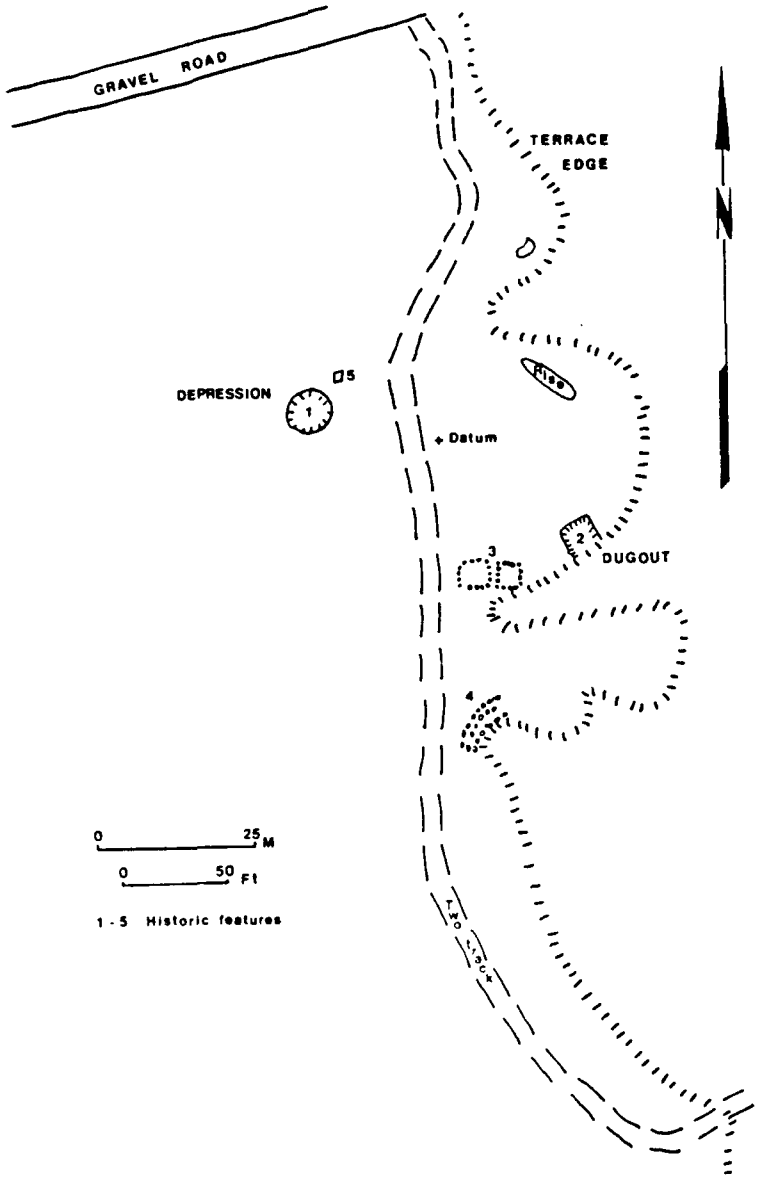


Figure 34. Plan of site 32MN168.

Site number: 32MN169 Site name: Arnie Addicott

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 35.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. 100+ items observed -- lithics, bone, charcoal and fire-cracked rock.

Component(s): Archaic, Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: The site is located on the west side of what is now a bay formed by Lake Sakakawea, on a broad, flat to gently sloping lower hill slope.

Site size: 25,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Exposures suggest site is essentially surficial.

Vegetation: Dead trees and colonizing annual weeds.

Ground surface visibility (%): Over 60%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet amsl), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Fluctuating reservoir levels have impacted the site, as have numerous private collectors in the area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-27-85; Arnie Addicott private collection, various times.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Side notched drill of KRF and a porcelanite core fragment. Addicott - Various projectile points and bifacial knives.

Previous investigations: None documented.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Addicott (private collection) - Stanley, ND.

Recommendations: Determine impact of reservoir on site.

Remarks: The site has National Register eligibility potential and should be further examined/tested. The possibility that the site extends inland onto a grassy terrace was examined during the survey by inspecting exposures and animal burrows. It appears that there is a core area and a peripheral scatter, and it is unlikely that the site extends further than indicated on the map.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components still present, research potential and integrity.

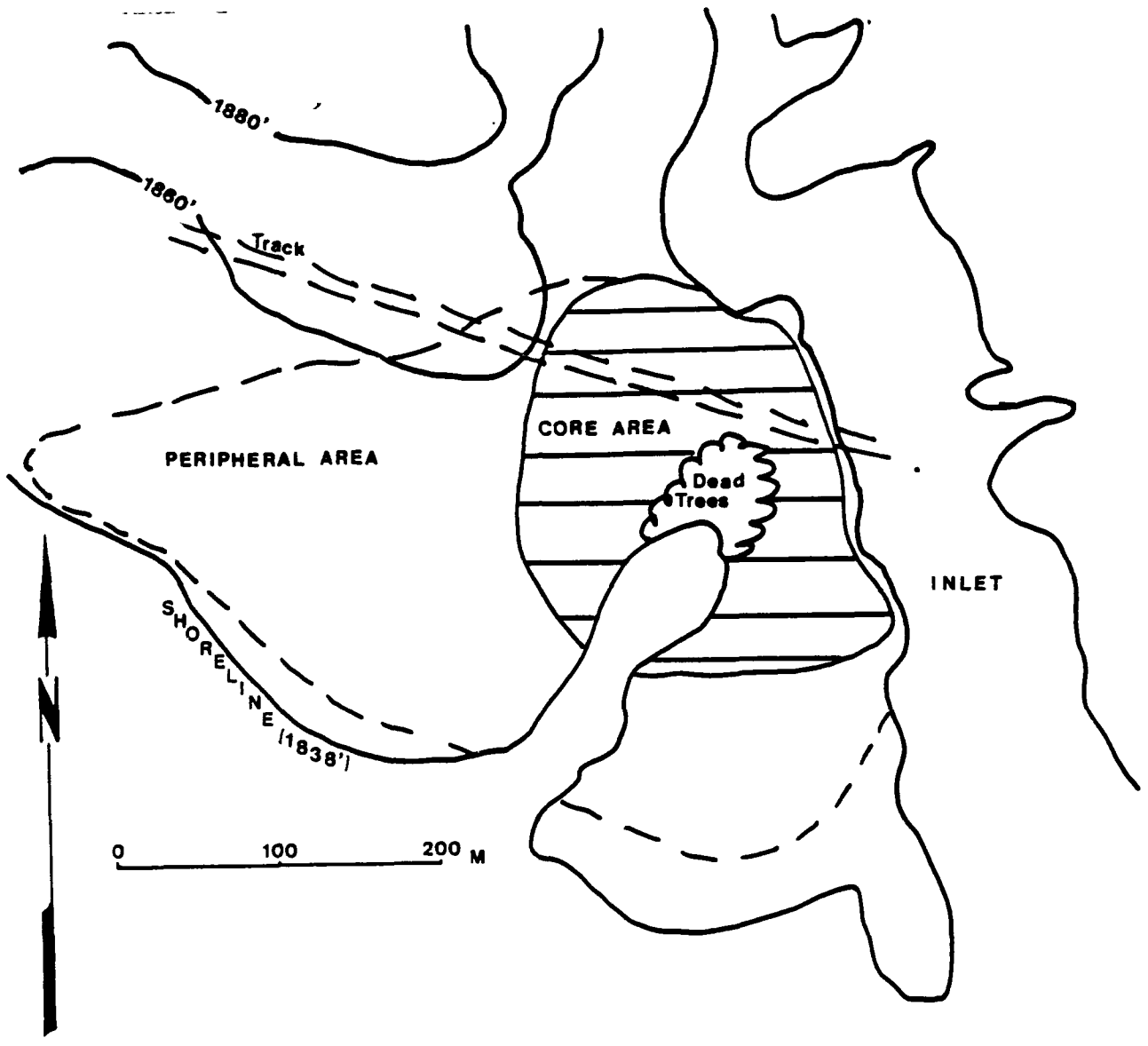


Figure 35. Plan of site 32MN169.

Site number: 32MN170 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 36.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle. The circle has a diameter of 5.75m; 38 stones are visible.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the side of a ridge.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: Stones appear well sodded-in, suggesting a depth of 10-30cm.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 200m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Some slope erosion, but otherwise area appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: The site appears relatively safe from adverse impacts at present, and this situation should continue. If the site is threatened then further evaluation would be recommended.

Remarks: The apparent good integrity and isolated nature of this stone circle provide interesting research possibilities.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): If threatened, the site should be tested to determine its depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

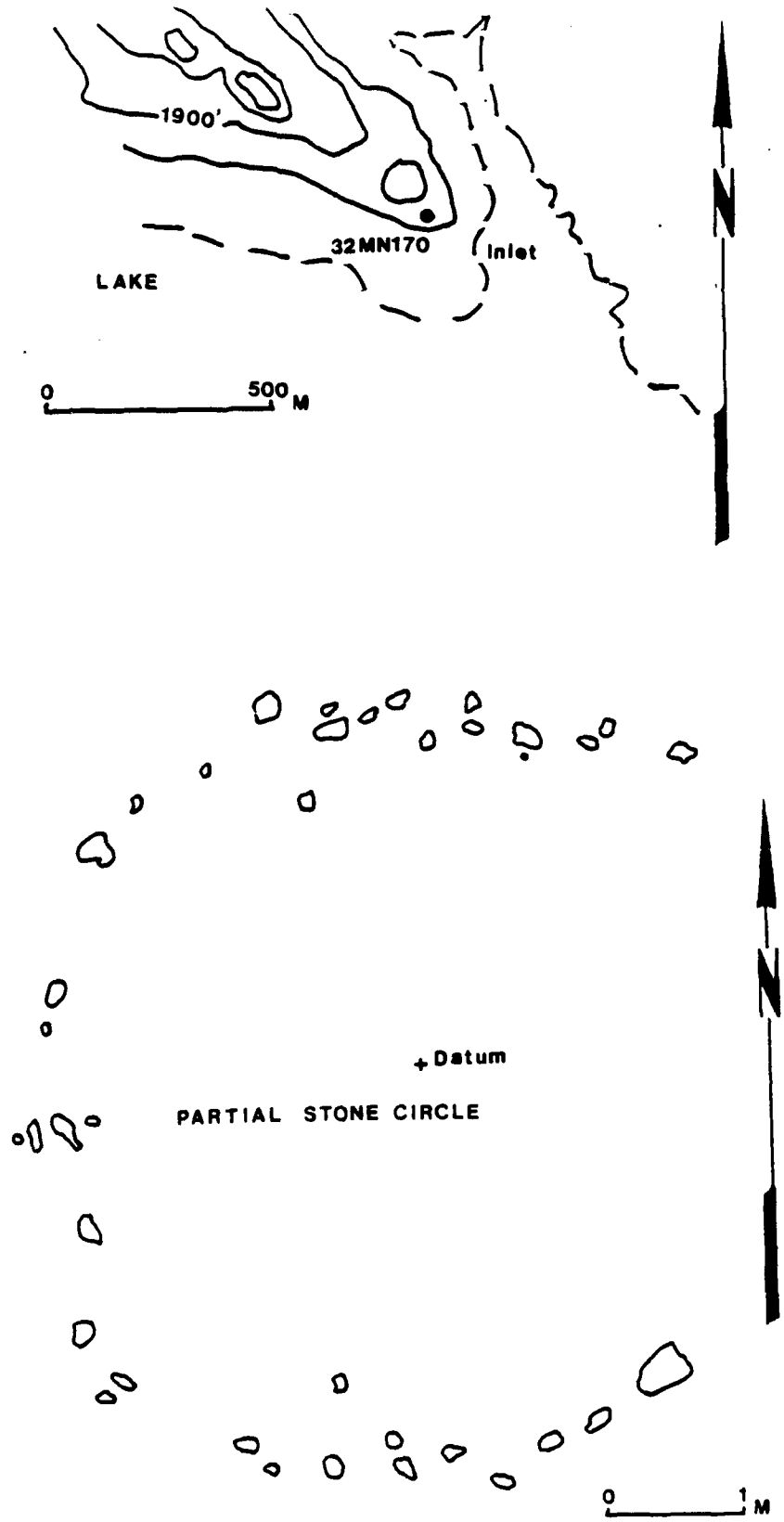


Figure 36. Plan of site 32MN170.

Site number: 32MN171 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 37.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cruciform stone alignment and associated shallow pit.

Component(s): Unknown - probably a recent (less than 50 years old) mapping station.

Elevation (m): 615.

Topographic position: On top of a hill.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 144m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Dimensions of stone cross: N arm = 3.55m; S arm = 2.59m; E arm = 3.21m; W arm = 4.13m. Depression is roughly triangular, 2m along each side, 20cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: This is one of several such markers located in the area. These are ground control markers for aerial photography, probably relating to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers mapping of the area.

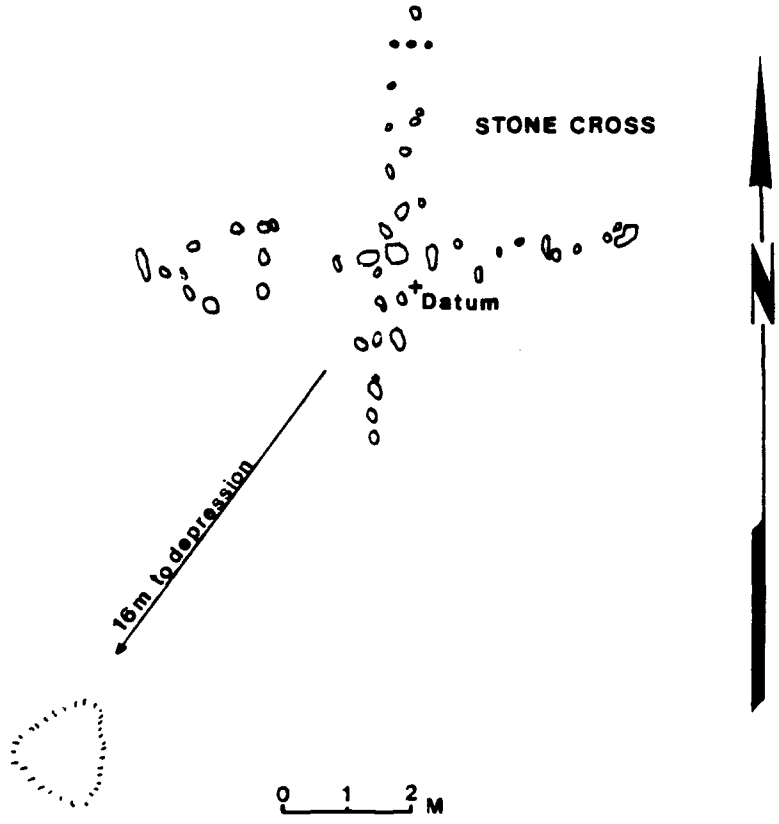


Figure 37. Plan of site 32MN171.

Site number: 32MN172 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 38.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Poured concrete foundation.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a lower hill slope adjacent to a well used two-track.

Site size: $75m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial, other than artificial cuts.

Vegetation: Heavy pasture grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 48m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Apparently the site was deliberately dismantled/removed; otherwise integrity is fair.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Foundation is overall 10m by 6m. Ante room is 3m by 2.5m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Additional research might reveal the nature of the site's demise/removal and the impact that had. The foundation has no significance, being a common type, and early map and deed records do not indicate an association with an important person or event. Unless detailed local studies indicate some significance to this site, no further work is recommended.

Remarks: If the site is threatened, some additional research into its local significance, or lack thereof, might be undertaken.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine research potential.

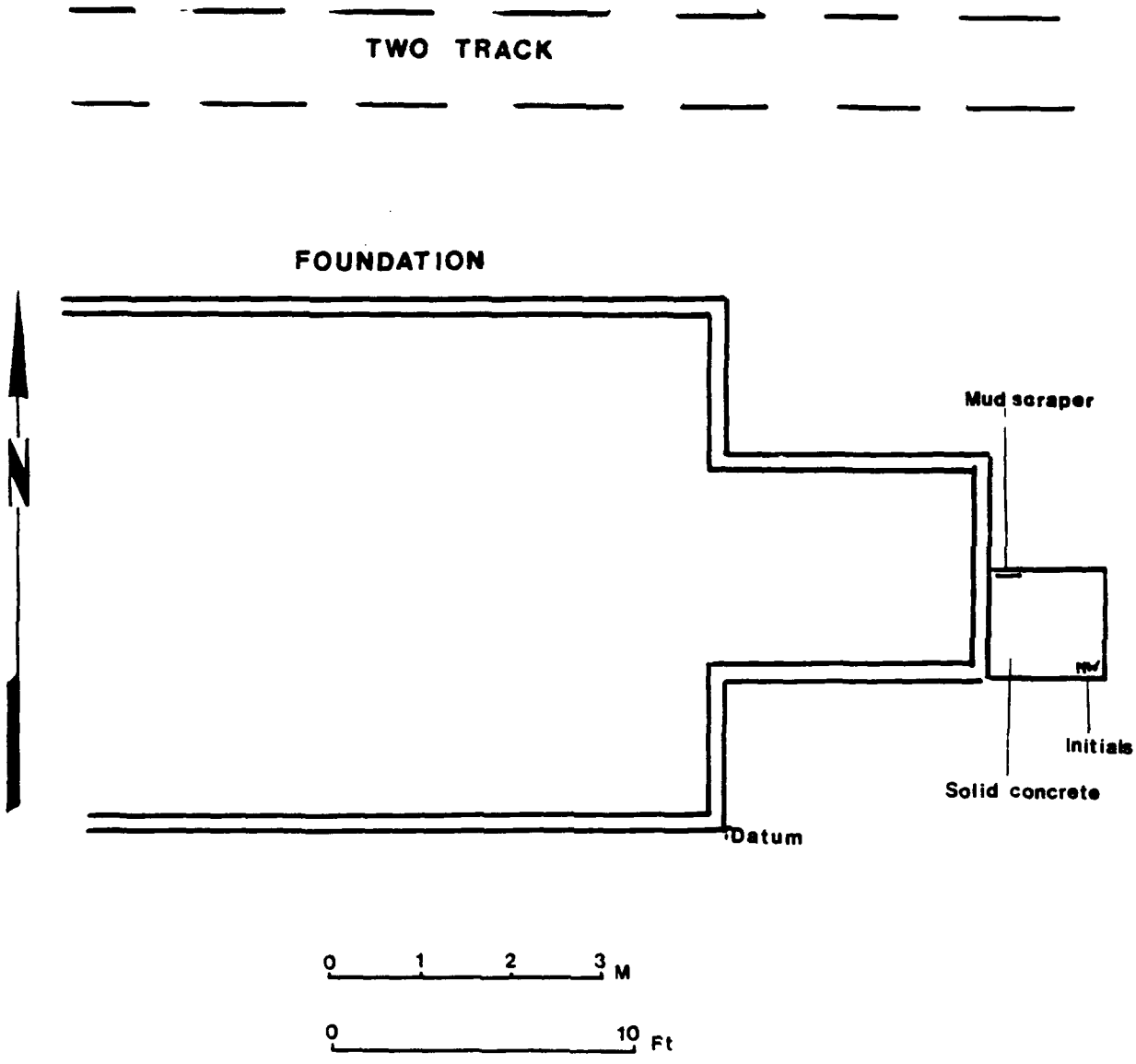


Figure 38. Plan of site 32MN172.

Site number: 32MN173 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 39.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.

Site type: Stone circles - one complete, two partial.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 625.

Topographic position: On top of, and near the edge of, a large upland plain/table.

Site size: 350m^2.

Strata and depth: Stones are well sodded-in, so site depth is likely to be 20-30cm.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 150m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Parts of two stone circles are missing - probably robbed for making a nearby aerial photographic marker. Otherwise site appears to have good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: F1 - stone circle, inside diameter 4.7m; F2 - stone circle, inside diameter 3.8m; F3 - stone circle, inside diameter 5.75m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Protect the site from any additional adverse effects - such as grazing. If threatened undertake testing to determine National Register potential.

Remarks: Might also be considered as part of a White Earth Bay archeological region.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

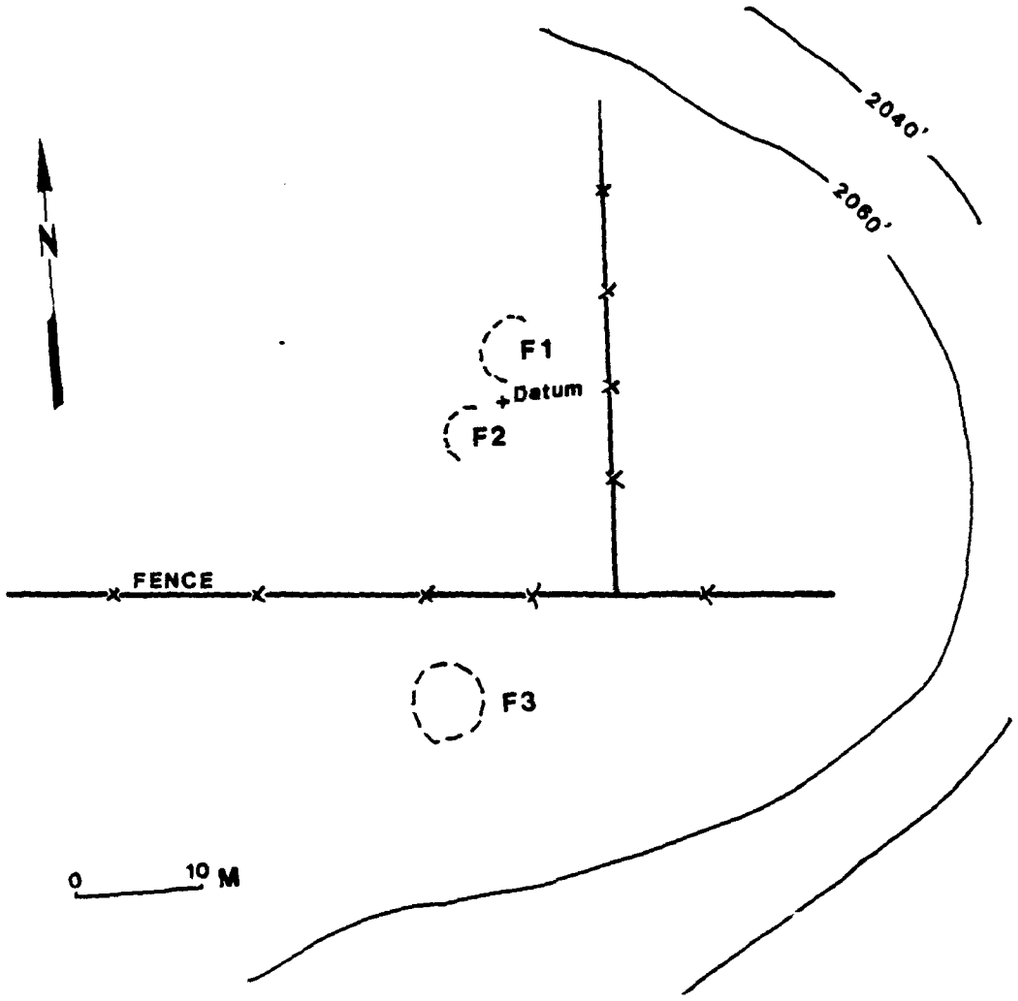


Figure 39. Plan of site 32MN173.

Site number: 32MN174 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 40.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle and recent/historic artifact scatter. The circle has six stones. Forty+ items of cultural material were observed -- lithics, glass, ceramics and metal.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 630.

Topographic position: The site lies on the top of an upland plain/terrace at the edge of the plain between a cultivated field and the steep terrace edge.

Site size: $300m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surface to 20cm.

Vegetation: Short native grass/wheat field.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 250m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Field clearance cairns and other agricultural activity may have impacted this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: The scatter of historic materials appears to be debris and no associated structures were noted. The stone circle only has six stones remaining, and the sparse lithic material indicates the site is limited in extent. Subsurface testing of the stone circle to determine its National Register eligibility should be undertaken if adverse impacts to the site area continue.

Remarks: Stone circle might be considered part of a White Earth Bay archeological region. The scatter of glass and ceramics is probably early to mid-twentieth century.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

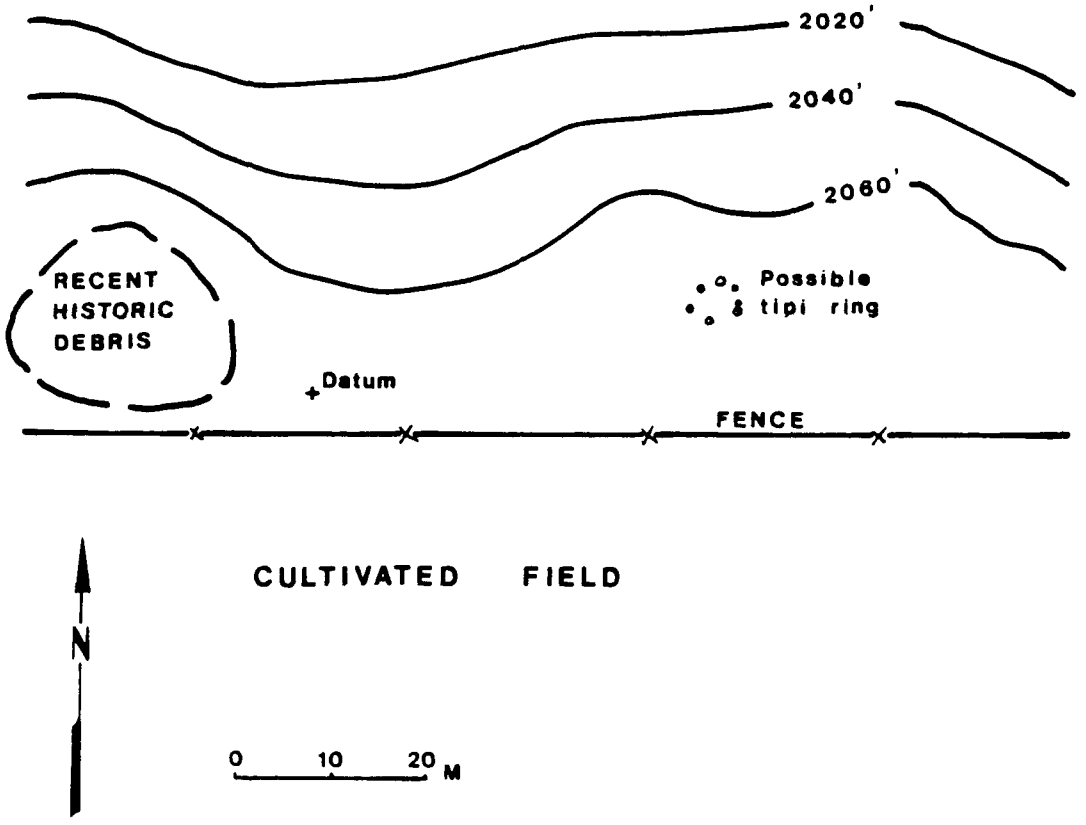


Figure 40. Plan of site 12MN174.

Site number: 32MN175 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 41.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and Leo Vachal (private).

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 640.

Topographic position: On top, and at the edge of, an upland plain/terrace.

Site size: 6400m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm below the surface based on features present.

Vegetation: Native prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 300m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: The major impact, which is relatively minimal at present, is from grazing.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature diameters: 1=3.38m; 2=5.57m; 3=4.24m; 4=4.74m; 5=3.74m; 6=4.16m; 7=3.65m; 8=4.00m; 9=3.12m; 10=5.35m; 11=1.5m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Adverse impacts, such as grazing, should be limited as much as possible. If impacts threaten the site, National Register evaluation should be undertaken.

Remarks: Good integrity adds to the potential significance of this site to address questions about the prehistoric utilization of this area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

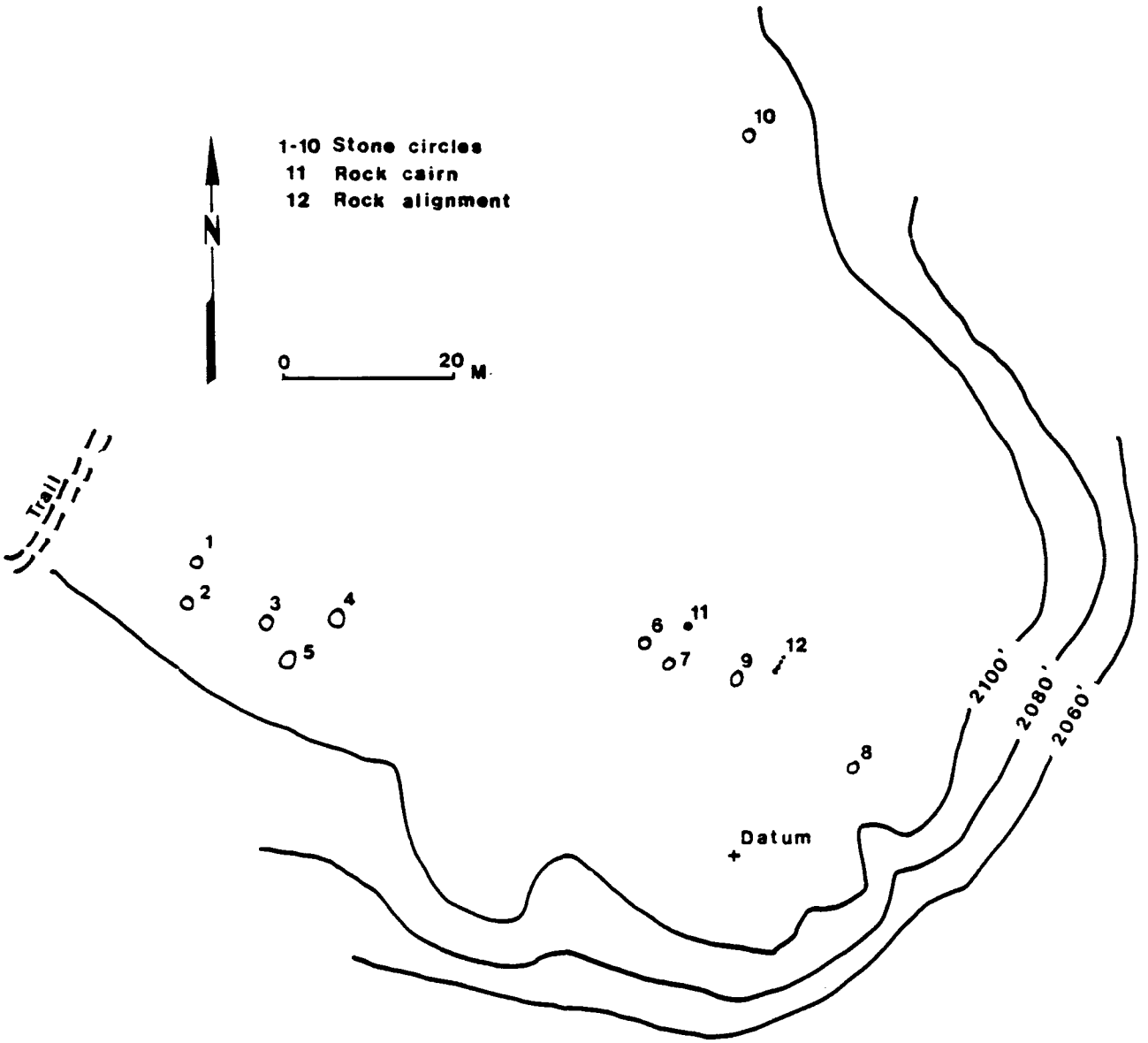


Figure 41. Plan of site 32MN175.

Site number: 32MN176 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 42.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex with isolated biface/point midsection.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 580.

Topographic position: On three (upper, middle and lower) stepped terraces on a ridge system above White Earth River.

Site size: 7500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surface features indicate limited depth, 10-30cm.

Vegetation: Sparse weeds and short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-40%.

Nearest water: 50m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Grazing and cattle trails slightly impact the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Seventeen stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=7.0m; 2=4.62m; 3=5.24m; 4=4.87m; 5=4.74m; 6=3.87m; 7=4.38m; 8=3.59m; 9=4.47m; 10=4.68m; 11=4.56m; 12=4.00m; 13=4.46m; 14=5.00m; 15=4.52m; 16=3.92m; 17=4.44m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Adverse impacts to this site should be avoided. If they occur, the site should be tested for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The site has a high potential to address significant questions on the prehistoric utilization of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and areal integrity.

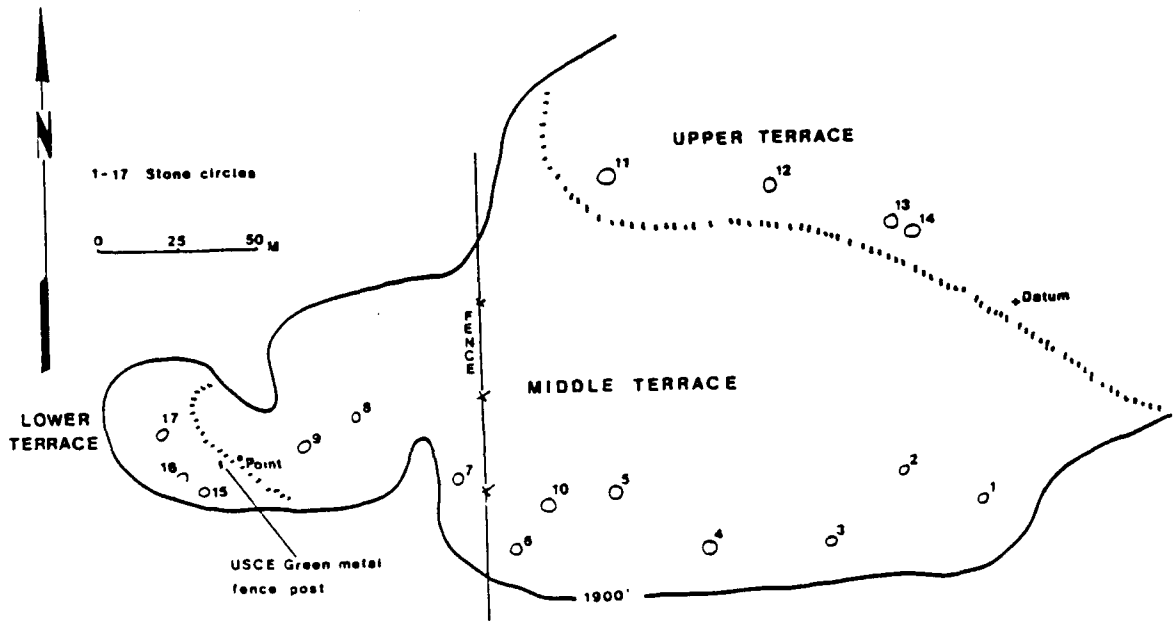


Figure 42. Plan of site 32MN176.

Site number: 32MN177 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 43.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 585.

Topographic position: On top of a narrow ridge.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on depth of stones in circle.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass and dotted gay flower.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 200m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Natural weathering is the major impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.29m inside diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor for additional impacts (grazing, etc.). If site is threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Good example of "isolated" stone circle.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

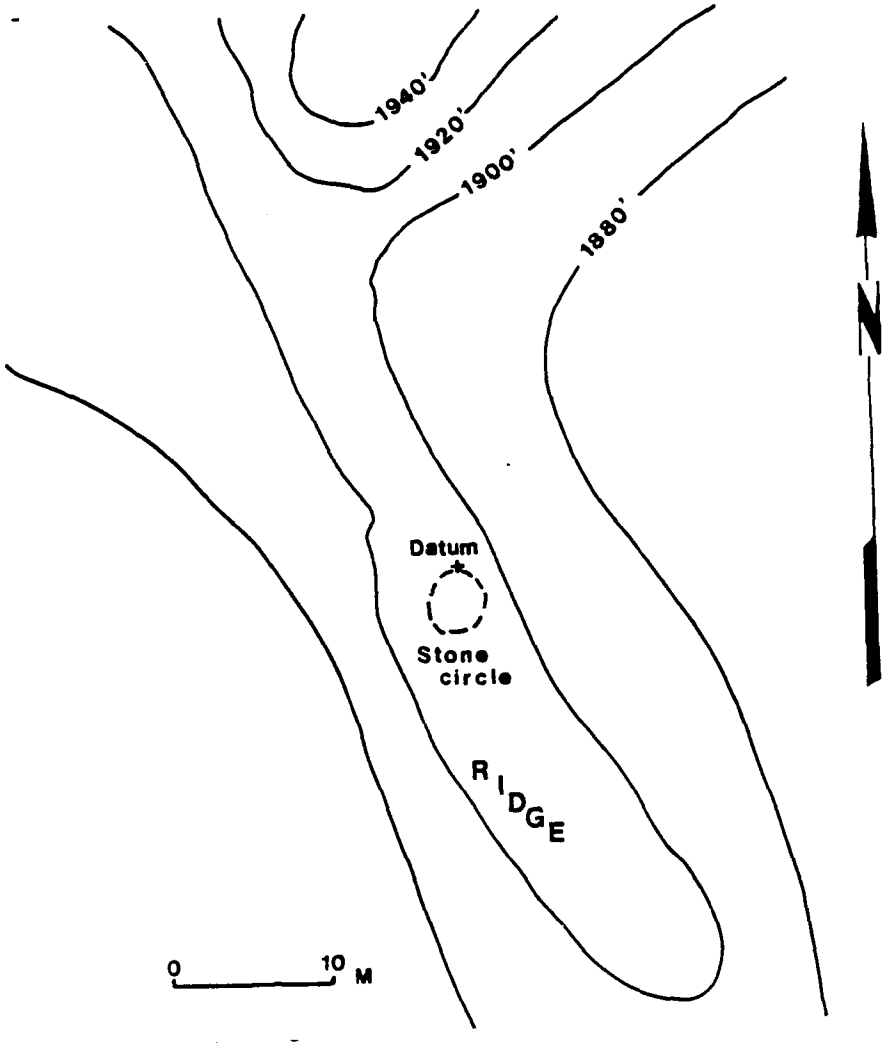


Figure 43. Plan of site 32MN177.

Site number: 32MN178 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 44.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 580.

Topographic position: On top and sides of a terrace ridge system above White Earth River.

Site size: 12,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Features suggest 10-30m depth of fill above cultural layer(s).

Vegetation: Short bunch grass on upper terrace, medium grasses and prickly pear cactus along drainage.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-40%.

Nearest water: 250m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Some possible stone removal in the past, and more recently, is suggested by the presence of partial stone circles; otherwise site has good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Fifteen stone circles (1-15) and six rock piles (A-F). Feature diameters as follows: 1=4.50m; 2=5.43m; 3=4.47m; 4=4.61m; 5=4.64m; 6=4.25m; 7=4.79m; 8=2.52m; 9=7.15m; 10=7.18m; 11=3.77m; 12=3.61m; 13=3.91m; 14=6.14m; 15=4.51m; A=0.81m; B=1.00m; C=0.5m; D=0.47m; E=0.71m; F=0.61m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site; if threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The rock piles are not deeply buried considering the amount of colluvium coming in - this suggests they are not contemporary with the stone circles.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

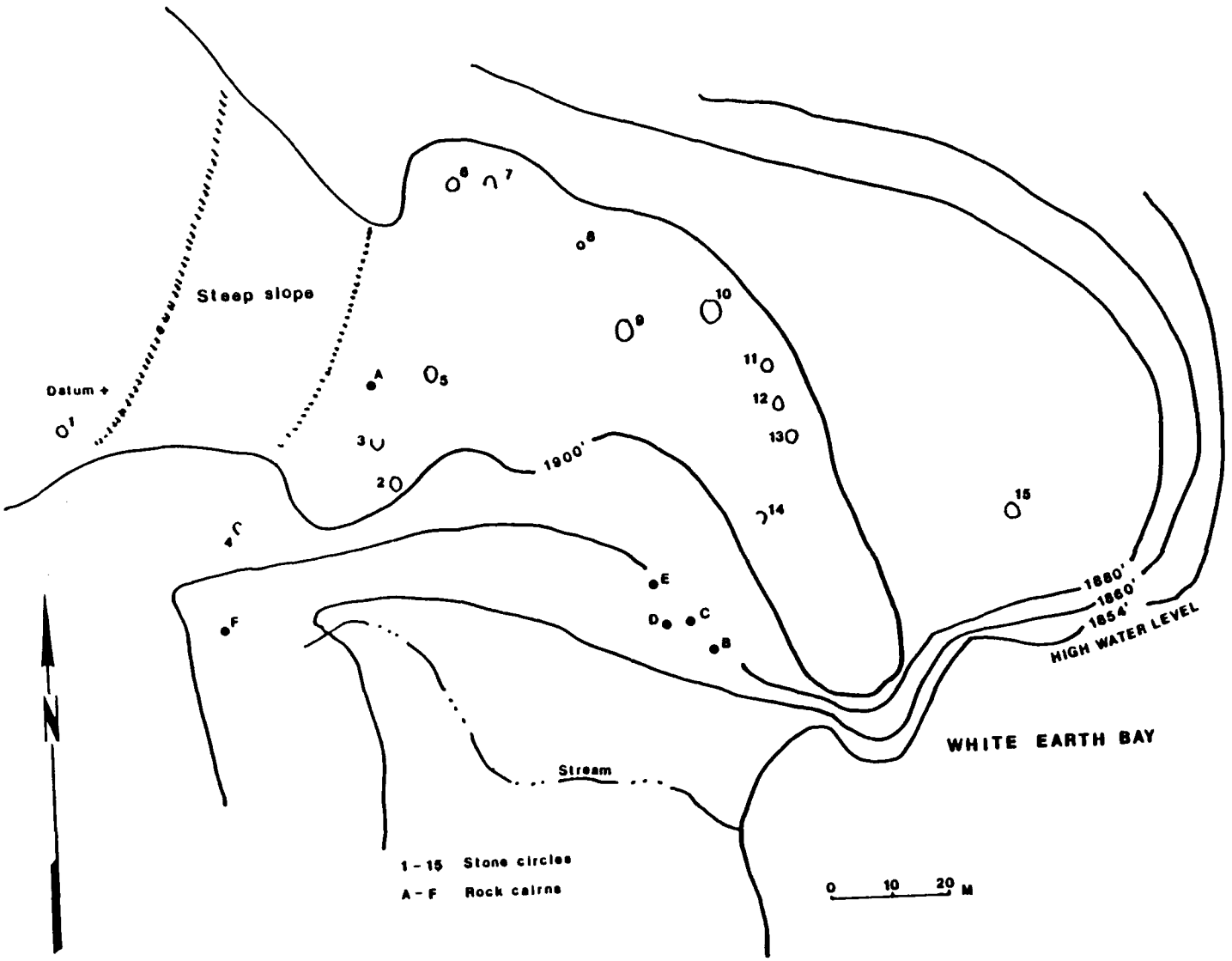


Figure 44. Plan of site 32MN178.

Site number: 32MN179 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 45.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with an isolated biface.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On top of, and at the edge of, a terrace.

Site size: 3750m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on features present.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 100m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: A nearby cultivated field may have impacted this site (although there is no direct evidence for this). What remains has good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-5-85.

Collected artifacts: Quartzite biface.

Data plotted on site map: Eight stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=3.37m; 2=4.87m; 3=4.36m; 4=3.87m; 5=3.87m; 6=7.95m; 7=4.08m; 8=3.57m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If further threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: This site has a good potential for research into the past utilization of this area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

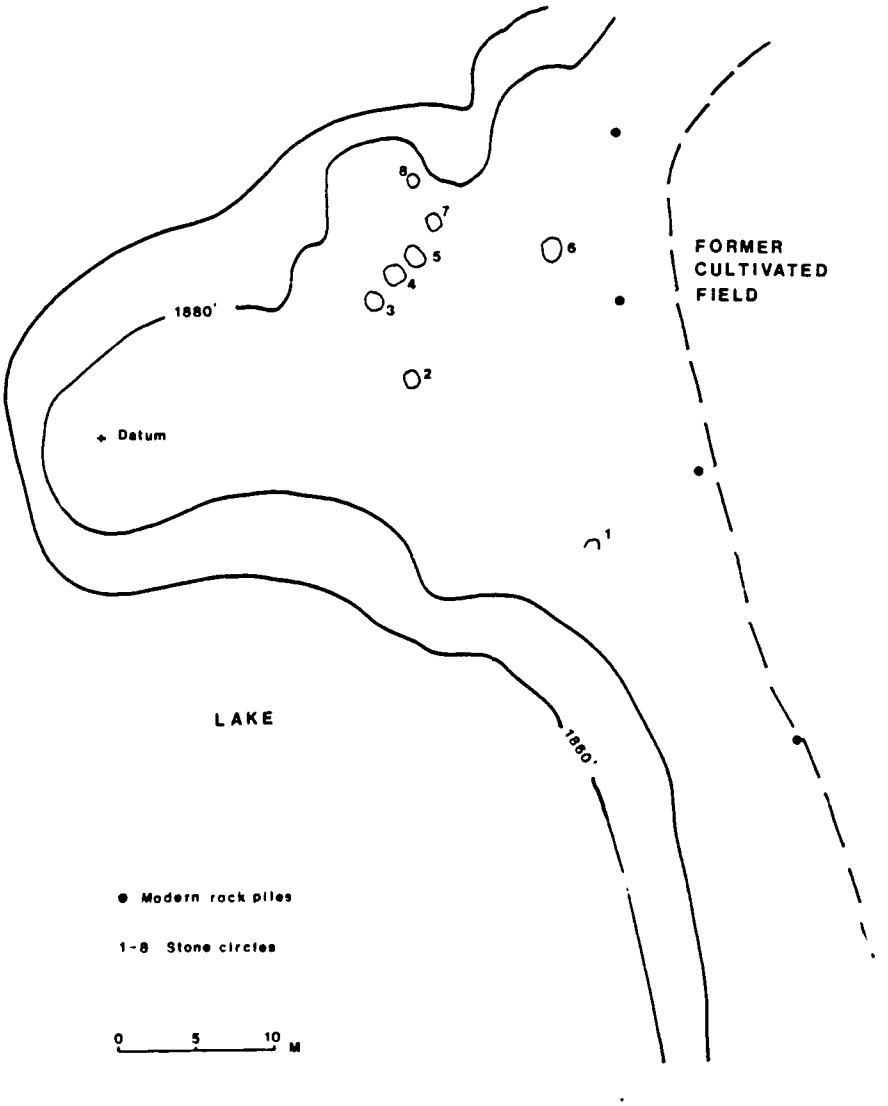


Figure 45. Plan of site 32MN179.

Site number: 32MN180 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 46.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle and rock cairns with two flakes.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top of a low rise on a terrace.

Site size: $25m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 100m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: The previous cultivation nearby and the presence of apparently recent rock cairns may indicate some circles have been destroyed. The site is readily accessible to collectors.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, inside diameter 3.12m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Uncertain whether this is an isolated circle or the remnant of a larger site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

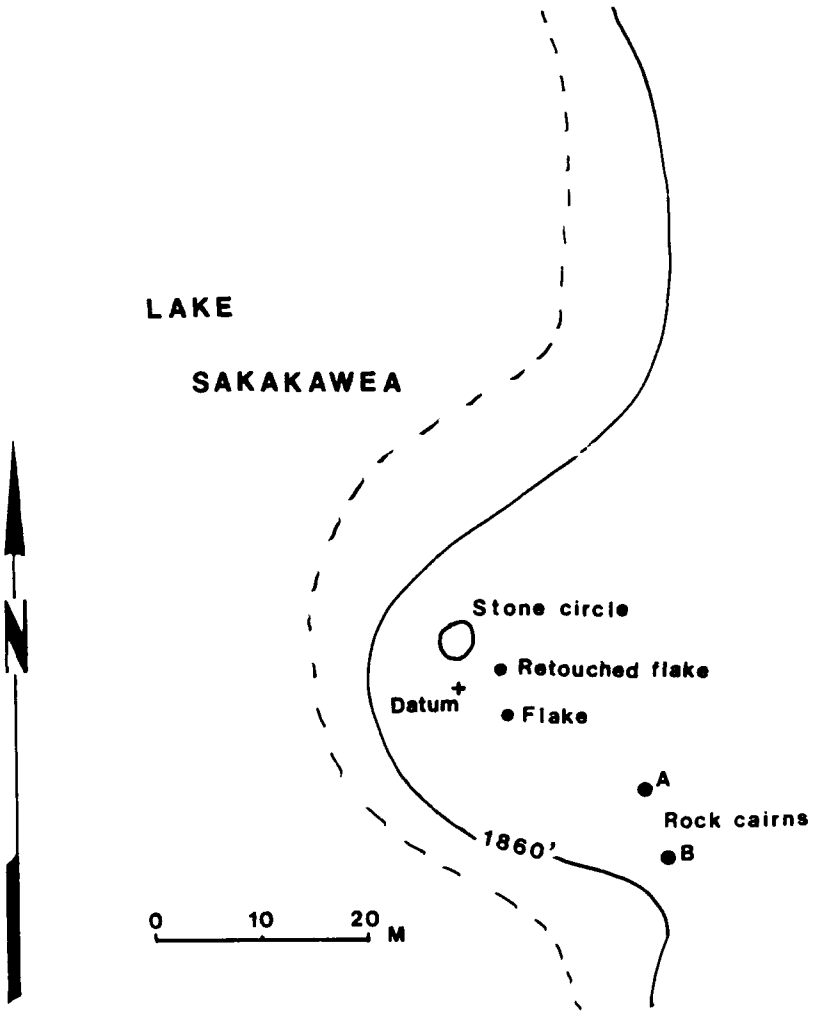


Figure 46. Plan of site 32MN180.

Site number: 32MN181 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 47.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 580.

Topographic position: On the top and edges of an elevated upper terrace and on a lower terrace, with an intermittent stream to the south and the White Earth River to the west.

Site size: 1875m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass and prickly pear.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Only natural weathering.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: A 0.84m diameter rock cairn and 11 stone circles (1-11), diameters as follows: 1=5.65m; 2=4.37m; 3=3.20m; 4=3.28m; 5=4.00m; 6=4.85m; 7=3.16m; 8=3.00m; 9=3.13m; 10=4.28m; 11=2.97m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: This site has good integrity and a high potential that research/testing would provide significant information on the utilization of this area in the past.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

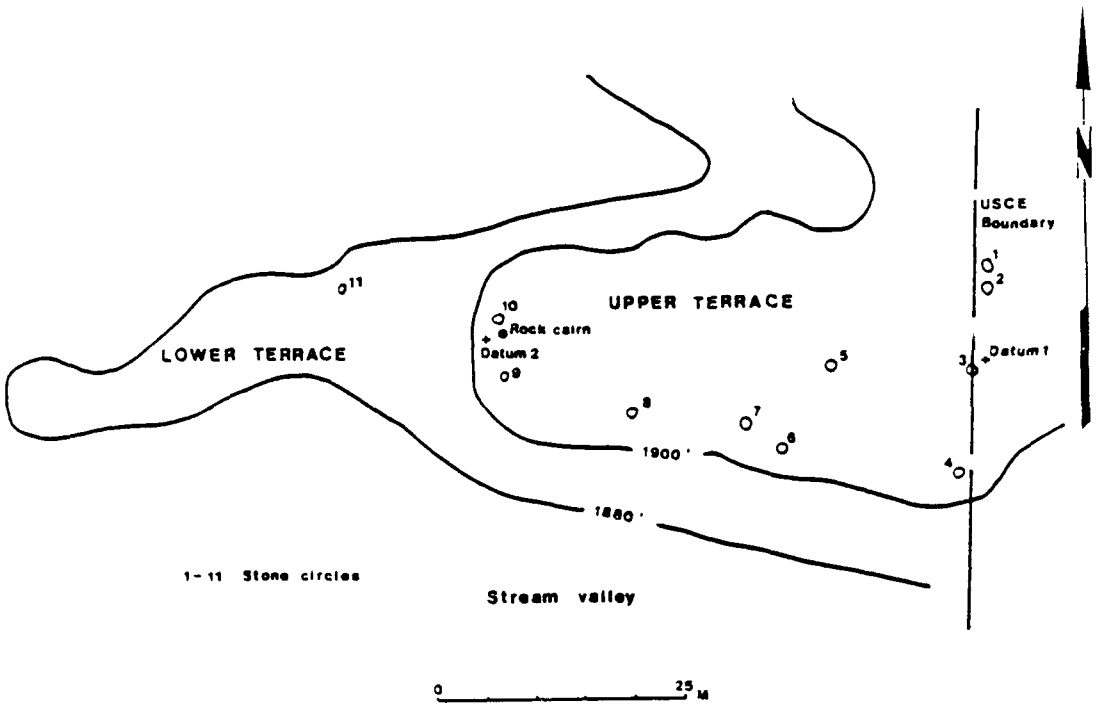


Figure 47. Plan of site 32MN181.

Site number: 32MN182 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 48.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 580.

Topographic position: On top of a ridge.

Site size: $50m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 200m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Only natural weathering, unless the partial circle is the result of stone removal.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Flake of grey chert and two stone circles. Circle 1 (complete), 4.34m diameter and circle 2 (partial), 3.90m diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Apparently a good example of a small stone circle site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, and research potential.

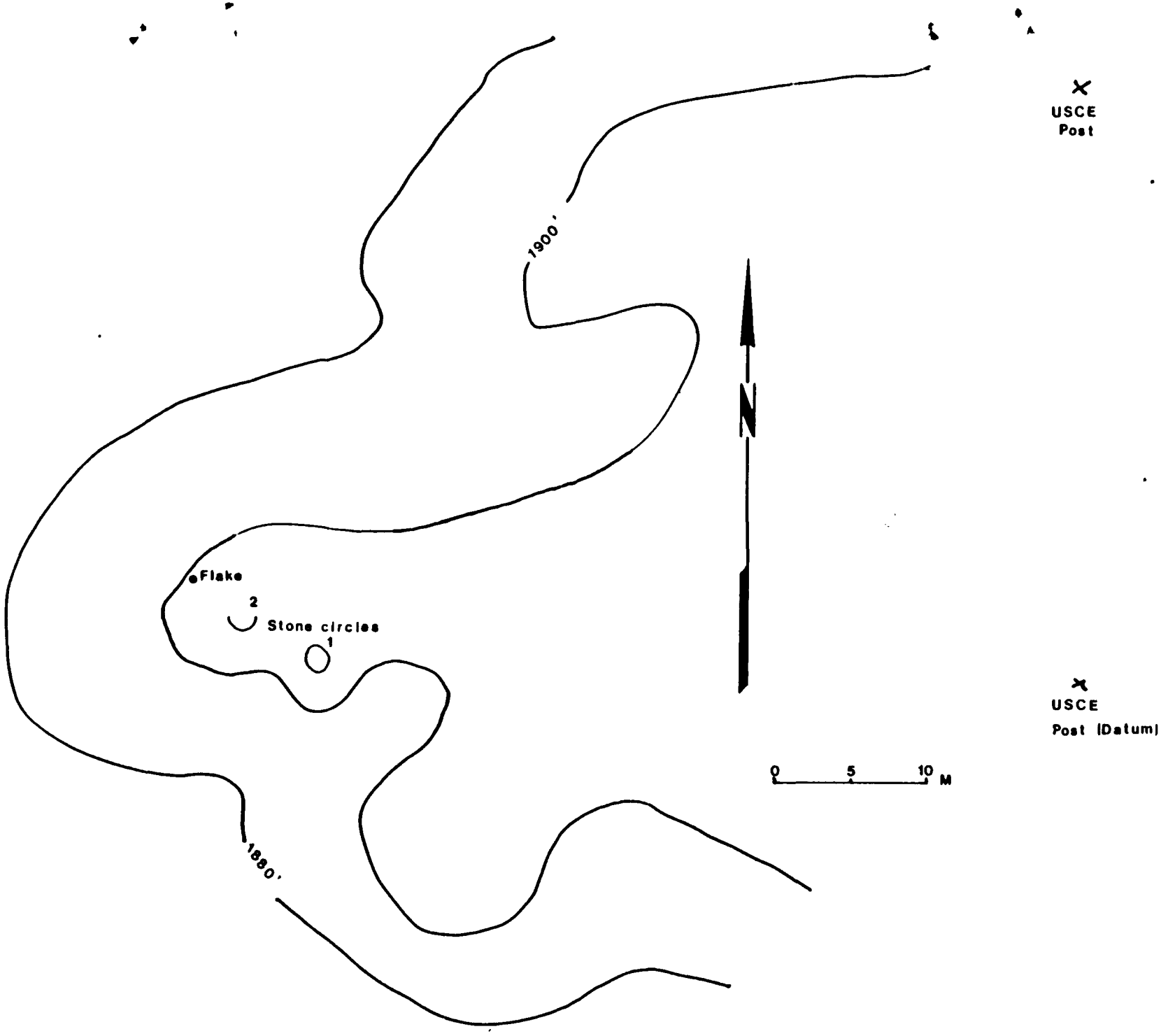


Figure 48. Plan of site 32MN182.

Site number: 32MN183 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 49.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Eleven lithic items were present.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 591.

Topographic position: On top of a saddle between two hills.

Site size: 500m^2.

Strata and depth: 10cm, based on exposure only in two-track and in rodent burrows.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 240m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Animal burrowing and two-track have exposed site. Presumably additional areas buried.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-6-85.

Collected artifacts: Large brown tertiary quartzite flake.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts - restrict traffic over site. If further threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Appears to have a limited research potential based on density of material exposed in tracks and animal burrows.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

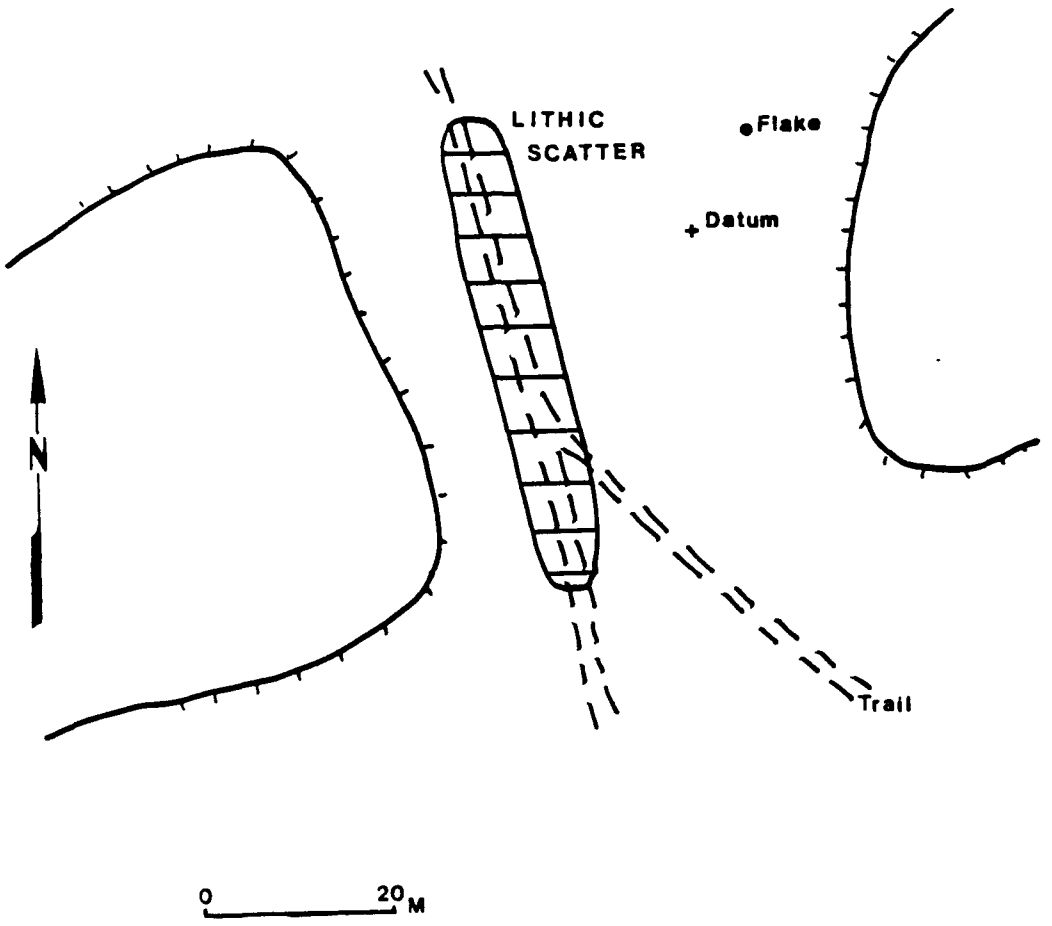


Figure 49. Plan of site 32MN183.

Site number: 32MN184 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 50.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 594.

Topographic position: On top and side of a ridge.

Site size: 350m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial, only ca. 10cm of soil deposition evidenced in erosional edge of terrace.

Vegetation: Short grass and silver sage.

Ground surface visibility (%): 35%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Shallow soil cover and erosion activity lessen the site's integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor erosional action; if rate increases, reexamine the site to try and locate temporal information.

Remarks: This site appears to be a limited activity site, primarily a core/tool reduction area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

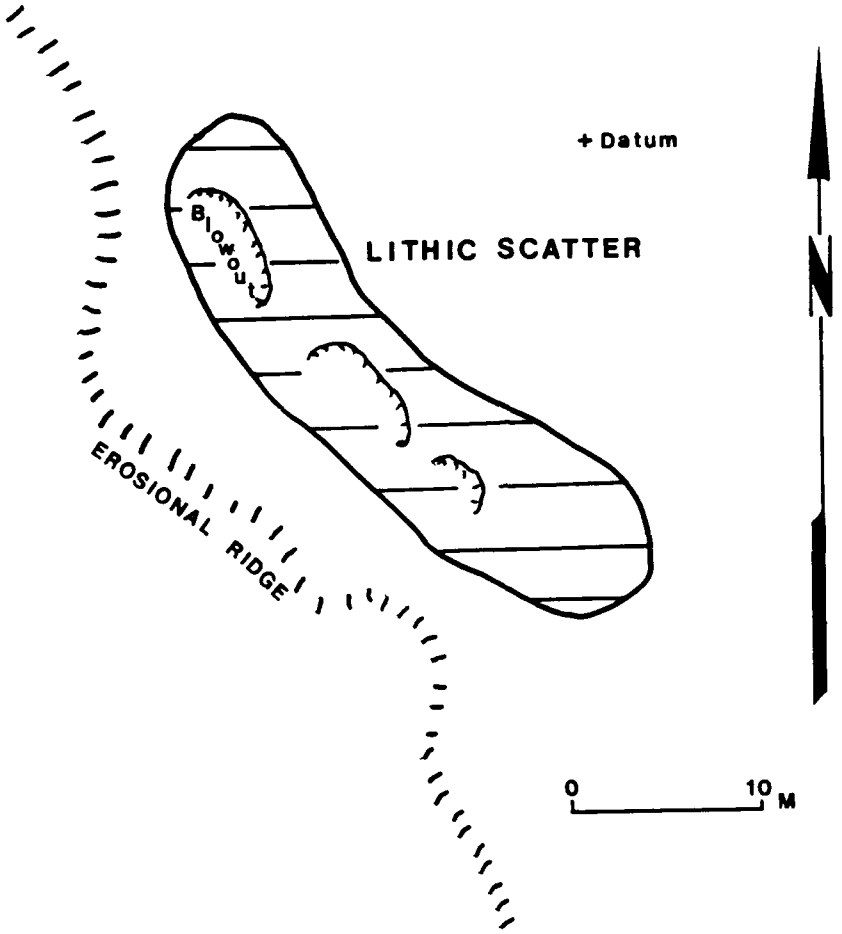


Figure 50. Plan of site 32MN184.

Site number: 32MN185 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 51.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 695.

Topographic position: On top of an upland flat/terrace.

Site size: 625m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 408m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Two-track trails and fences have minimally impacted the area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.5m; 2=4.3m; 3=3.38m; 4=5.56m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts; if the site is further threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: With its good integrity this site has the potential to inform on prehistoric utilization of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

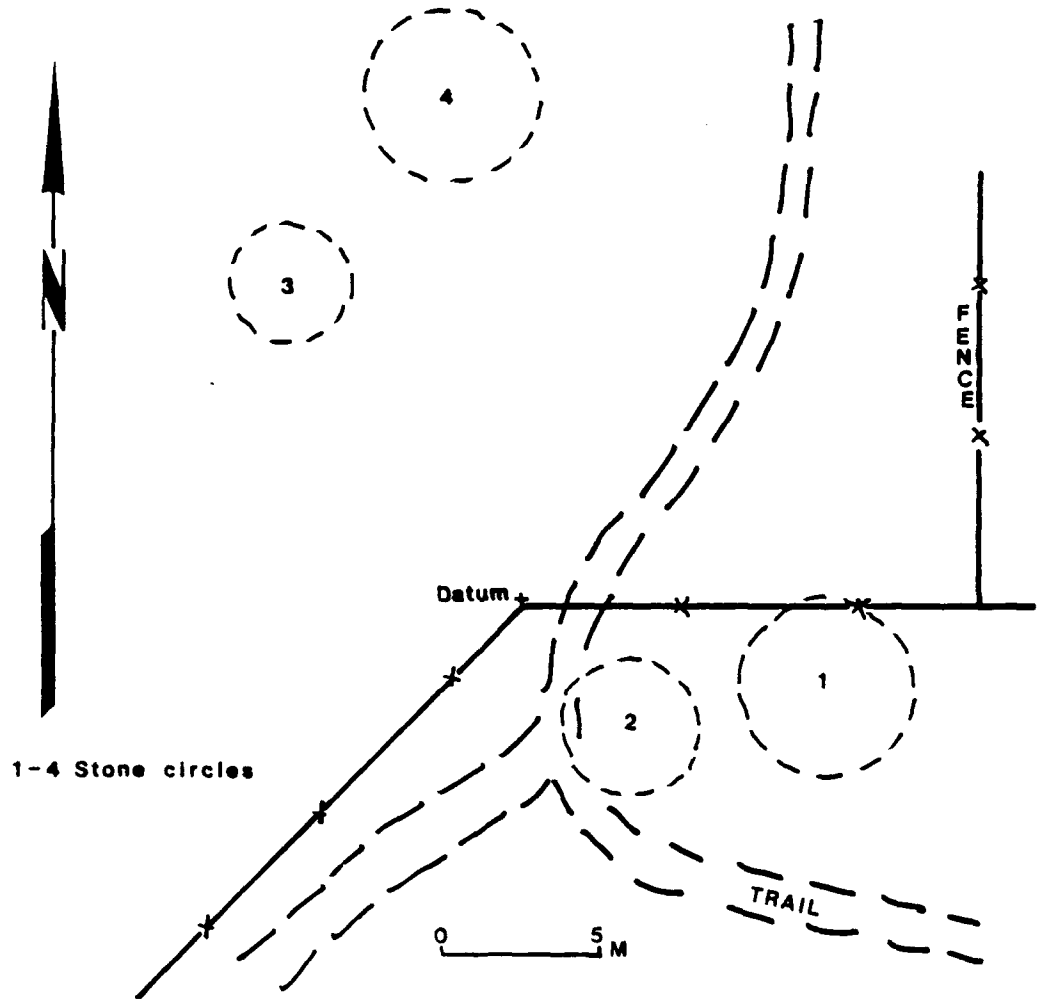


Figure 51. Plan of site 32MN185.

Site number: 32MN186 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 52.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 585.

Topographic position: On top of a sloping ridge.

Site size: $90m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 35%.

Nearest water: 888m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Only minor impacts from grazing.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Two stone circles, diameters as follows: 1= 5.44m; 2=6.28m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts. If site threatened undertake testing for National Register evaluation.

Remarks: Site in a distinct location which could relate to its function.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

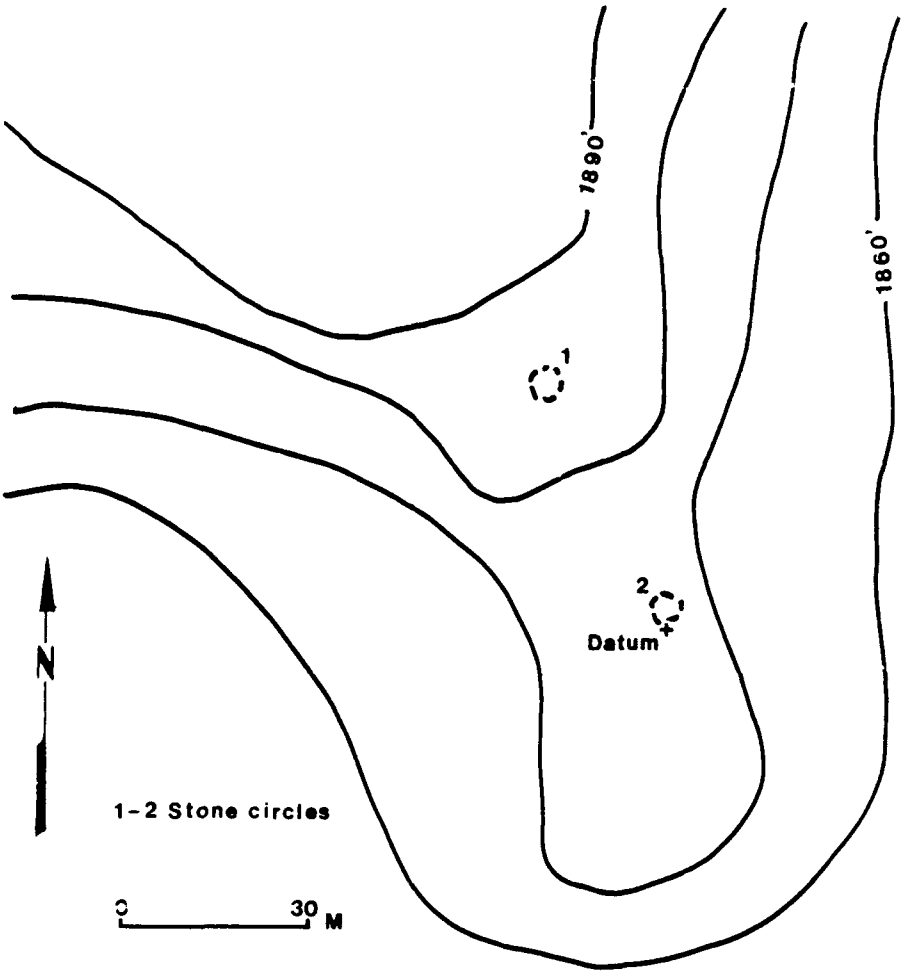


Figure 52. Plan of site 32MN186.

Site number: 32MN187 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 53.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 588.

Topographic position: On a butte top.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 936m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 2.65m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts; if site is threatened test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Possibly an eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

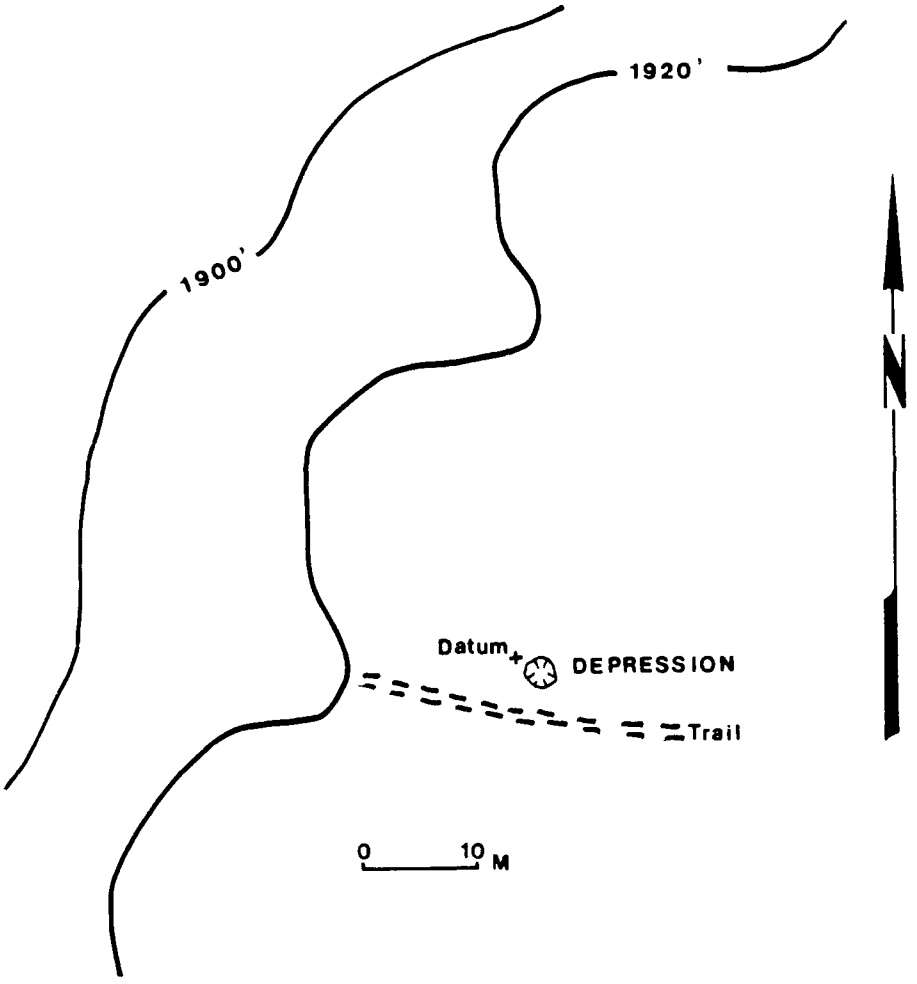


Figure 53. Plan of site 32MN187.

Site number: 32MN188 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 54.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with a KRF flake and scraper.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 625.

Topographic position: On top of a ridge.

Site size: 2000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30/50cm, based on features present and evidence from vandalism.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 720m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Grazing and vandalism have adversely impacted the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85.

Collected artifacts: Transverse scraper of KRF.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.06m; 2=6.07m; 3=5.19m; 4=3.80m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Two of the circles are close together and have a paved area (scatter of boulders) between them that has been dug into. This unusual feature might warrant further investigation.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential, integrity and nature of the "paved" area between two of the circles.

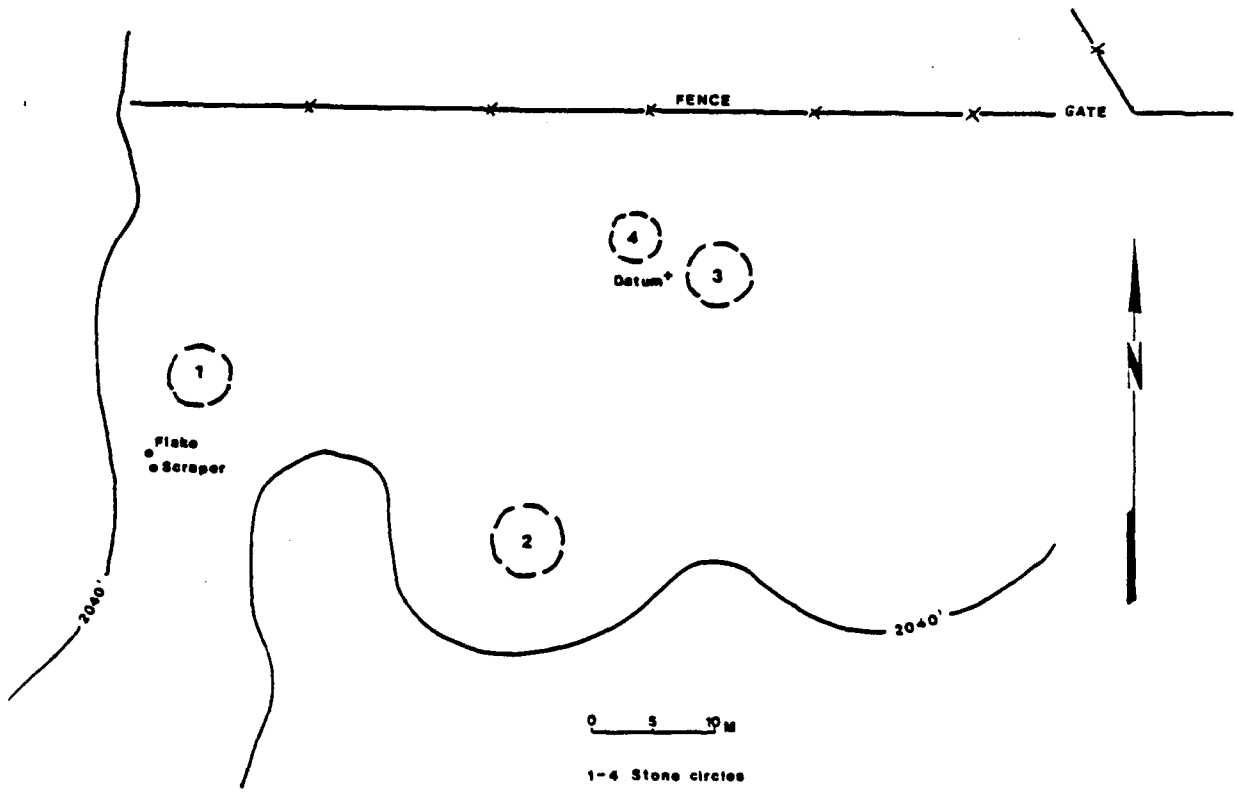


Figure 54. Plan of site 32MN188.

Site number: 32MN189 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 55.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Ten+ items were observed -- lithics, bone and fire-cracked rock.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Originally on the side of a hill. Presently the reservoir has eroded a "beach" area where most of the artifacts were noted.

Site size: $200m^2$.

Strata and depth: 32cm b.s. cultural material is exposed in cutbank within a fine-grained silt.

Vegetation: None on beach area; medium grasses on terrace.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5-100%.

Nearest water: 936m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Major impact from reservoir erosion. Buried site area will have good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85.

Collected artifacts: Fragment of projectile point tip, KRF.

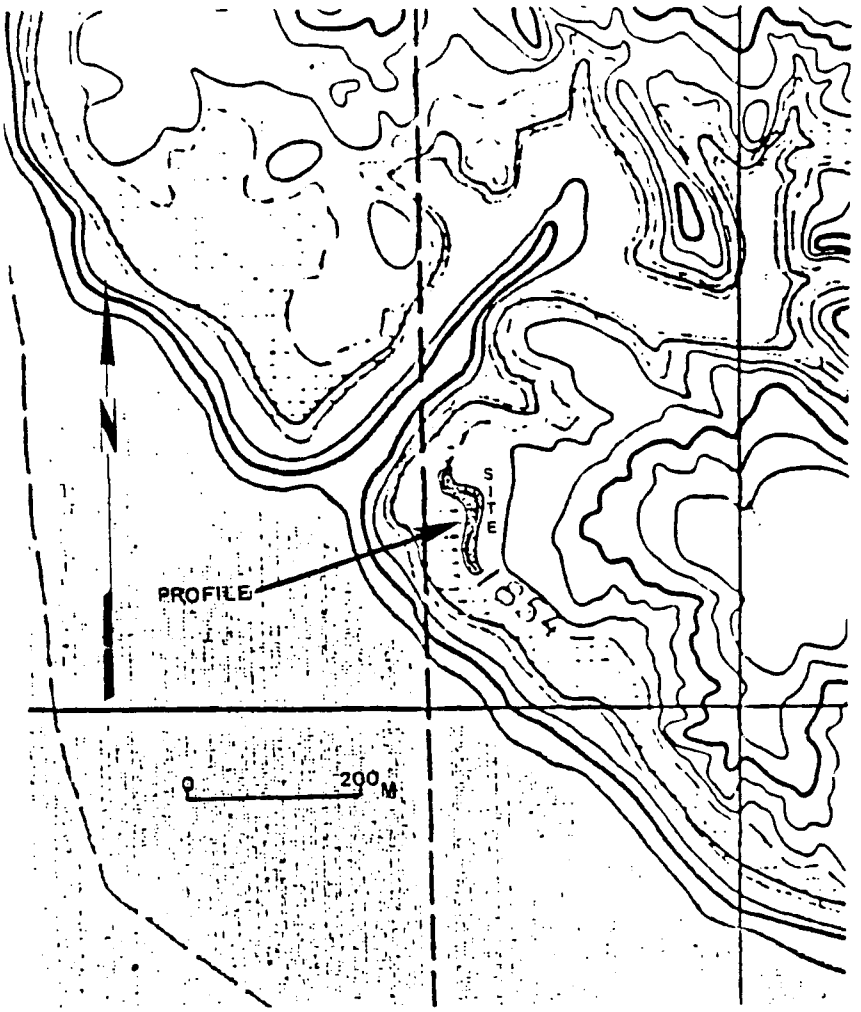
Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Immediate evaluation of site for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Cultural material exposed in cutbank shows presence of a buried cultural layer under the terrace.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.



PROFILE

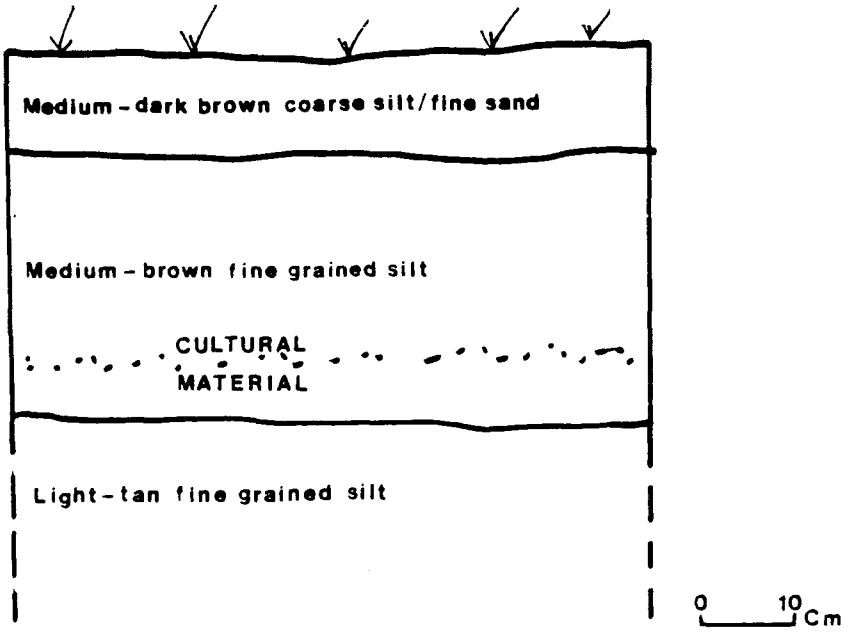


Figure 55. Plan and profile of site 32MN189.

Site number: 32MN190 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 56.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex with an isolated KRF flake.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 613.

Topographic position: Along a ridge top.

Site size: 2150m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass, bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 1272m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Area heavily grazed and suffering from soil erosion. May have been impacted by farming activities to the extent of some stone removal.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: A rock cairn, 0.85m in diameter and eight stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.8m; 2=5.2m; 3=3.4m; 4=4.62m; 5=4.1m; 6=4.1m; 7=5.31m; 8=6.03m; 9=4.72m; 10=4.94m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If they intensify the site should be tested to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Despite the good surface visibility and erosion in the area, only a single flake was noted at the site. This may indicate a sparse material scatter here.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

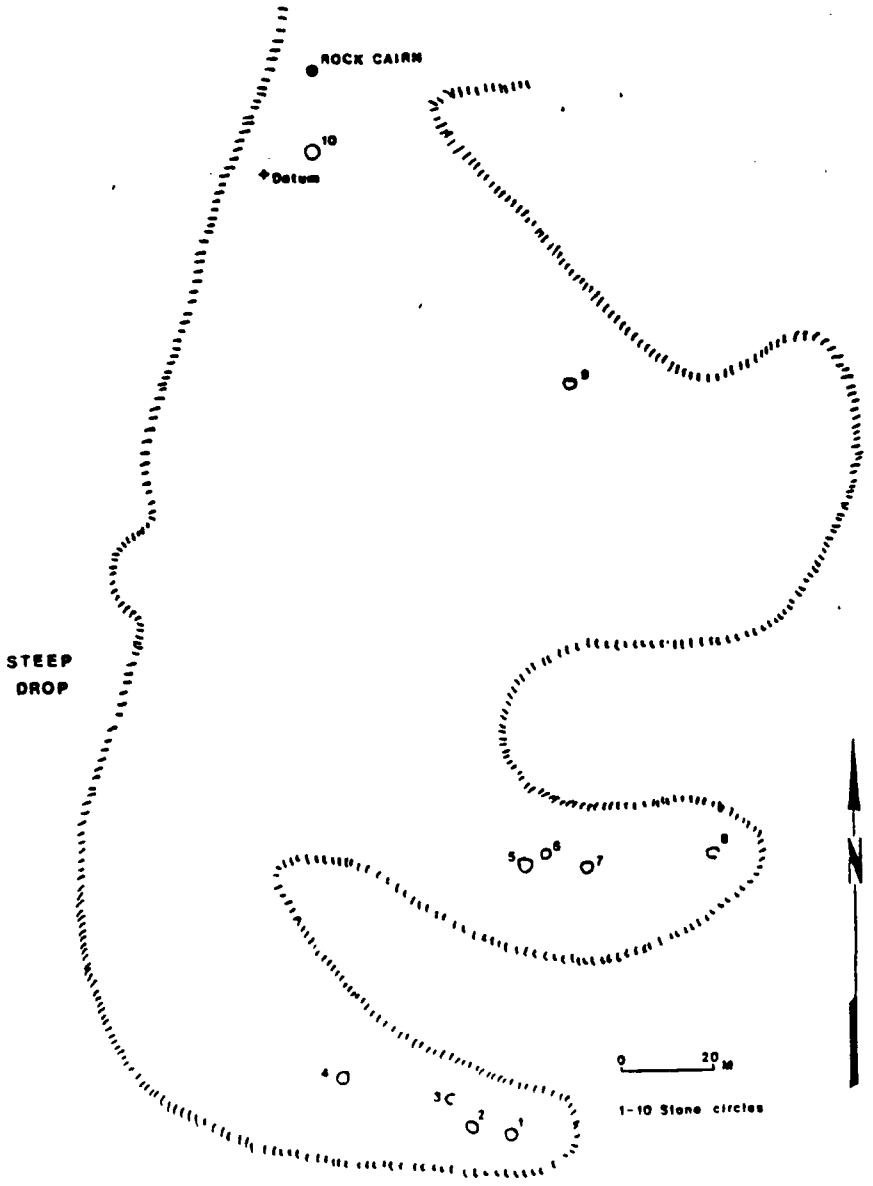


Figure 56. Plan of site 32MN190.

Site number: 32MN191 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 57.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle with an isolated KRF flake.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 640.

Topographic position: On top of a saddle.

Site size: 250m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 360m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Only impacted minimally by cattle trails and limited slope erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 4.85m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts. If site threatened, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Apparently an isolated stone circle.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

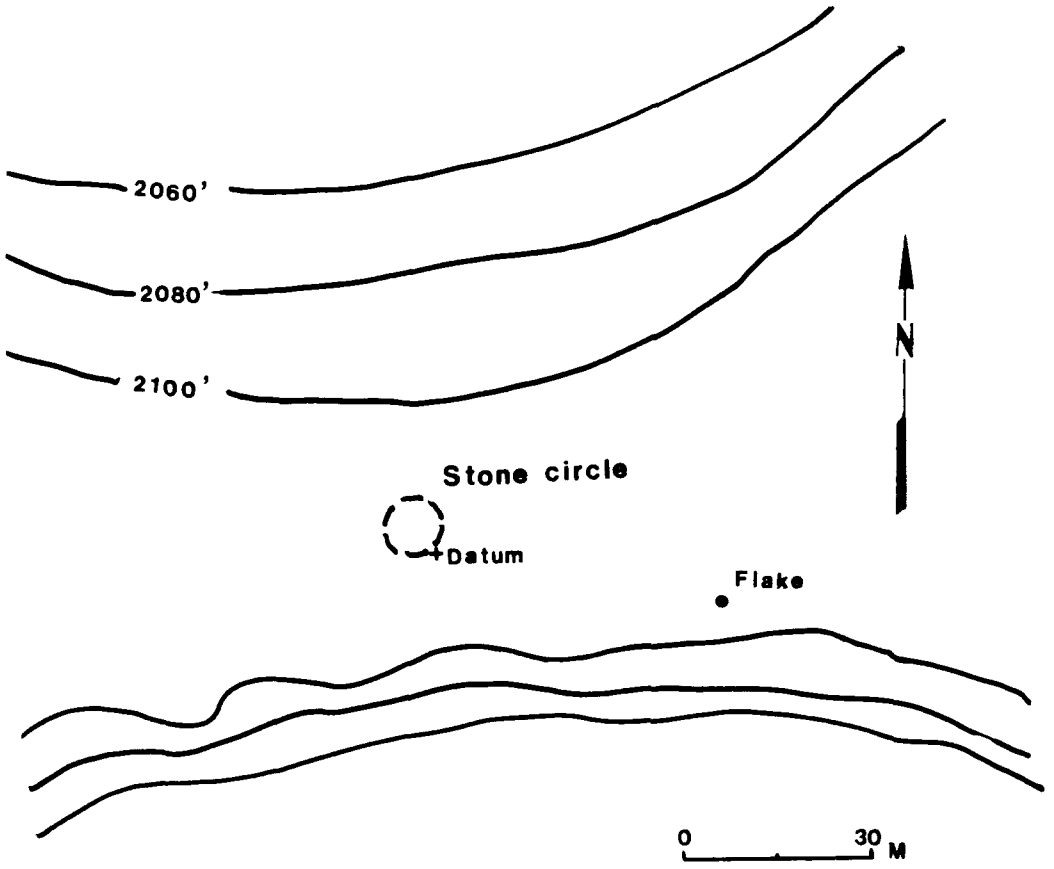


Figure 57. Plan of site 32MN191.

Site number: 32MN192 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 58.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 670.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass and prickly pear.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 360m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Cattle grazing and surface erosion have minimally impacted site area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 2.0m in diameter and 20cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Possible eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

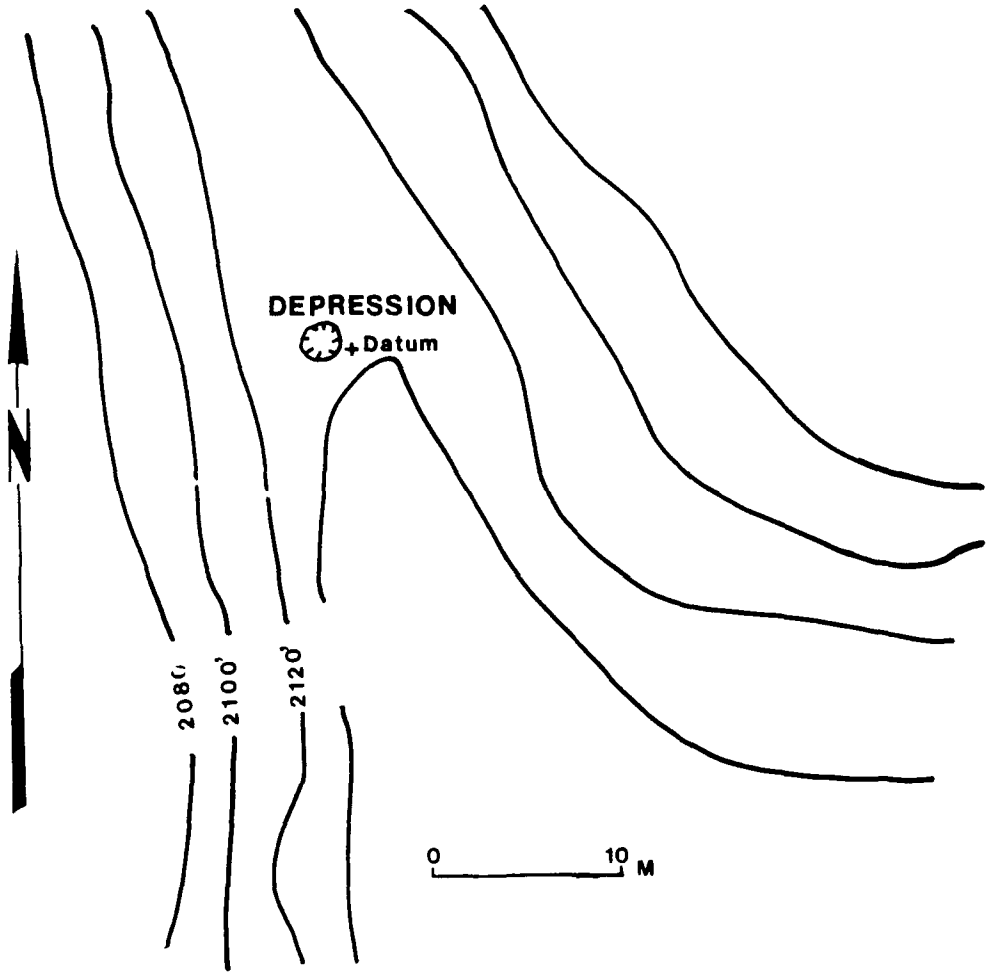


Figure 58. Plan of site 32MN192.

Site number: 32MN193 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 59.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 588.

Topographic position: On a hillside.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 168m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Minimal impacts from weathering only.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 2.15m in diameter and 36cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Possible eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

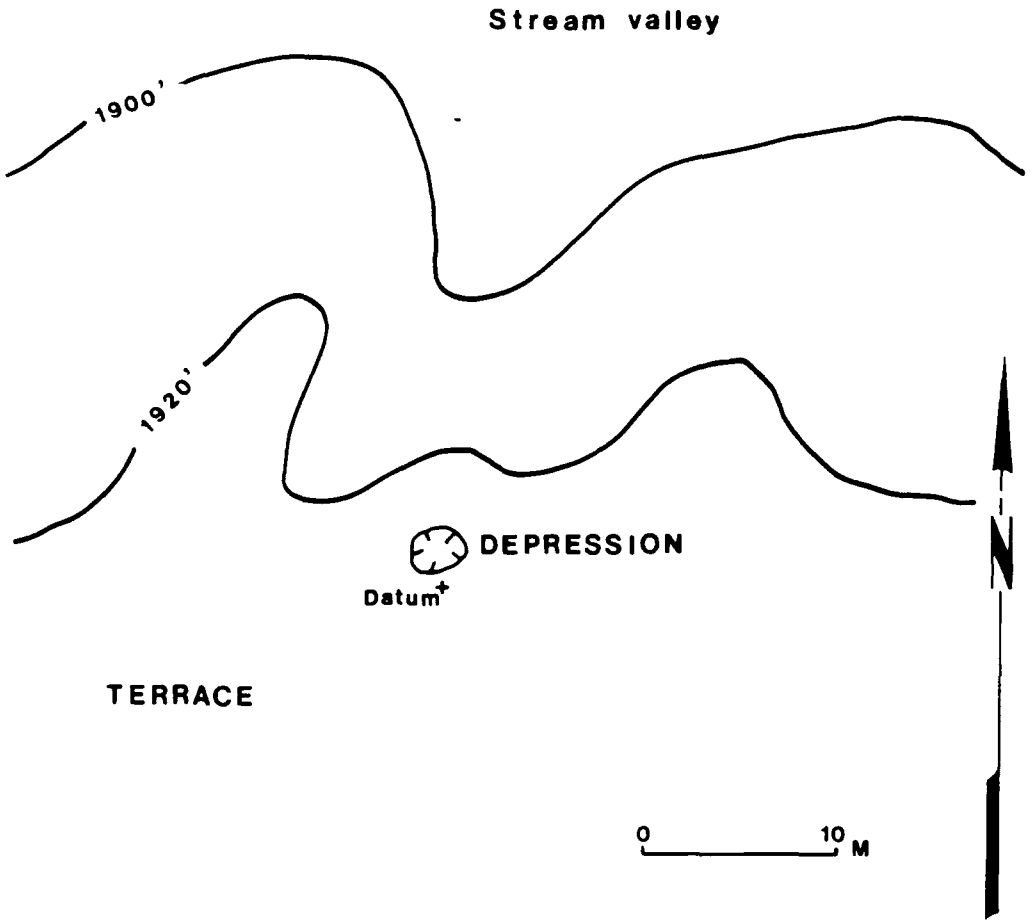


Figure 59. Plan of site 32MN193.

Site number: 32MN194 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 60.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles with one chert shatter.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 640.

Topographic position: On top of a butte.

Site size: 10,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 456m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: That portion of the site that is within the survey area has good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Three stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=5.38m; 2=5.45m; 3=6.28m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Site may extend off federal lands onto adjacent private lands.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

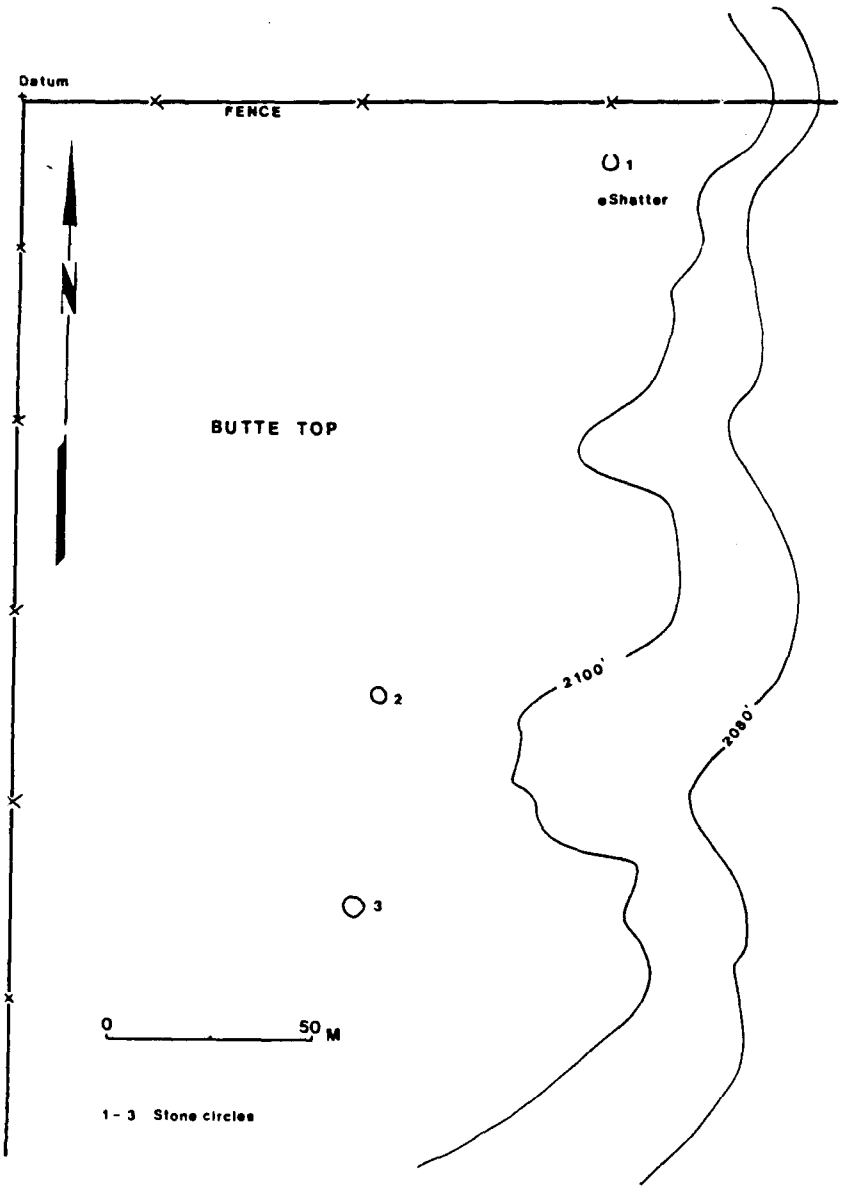


Figure 60. Plan of site 32MN194.

Site number: 32MN195 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 61.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 616.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Medium grasses and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 840m. Little Knife River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 5.8m in diameter and 50cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Possible eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

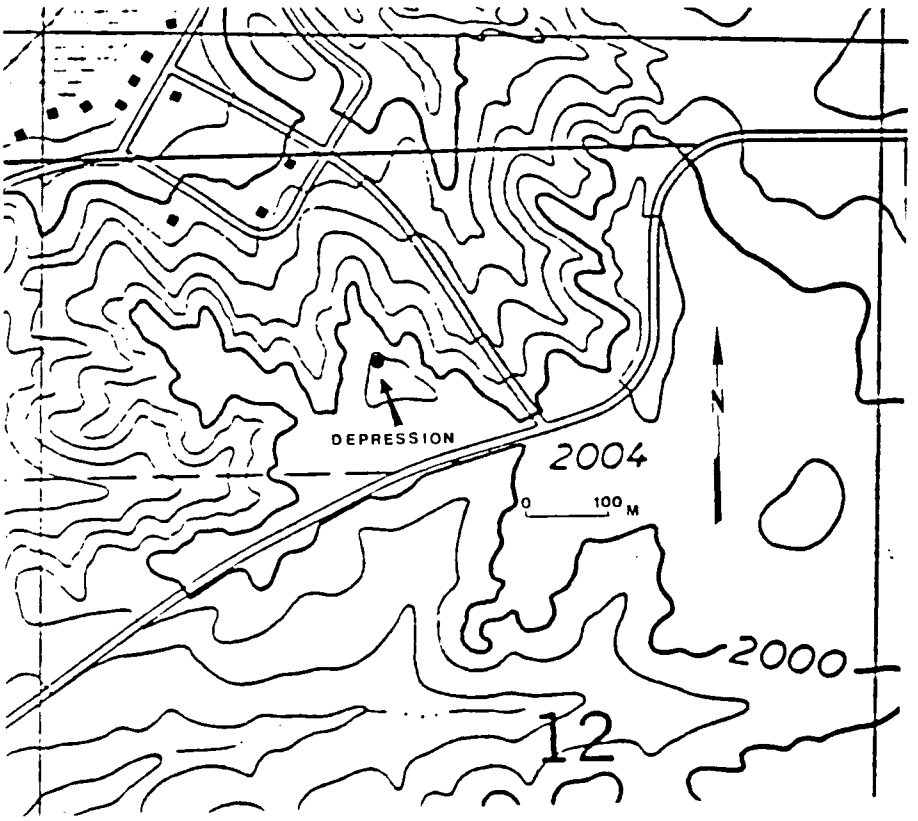


Figure 61. Plan of site 32MN195.

Site number: 32MN196 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 62.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle and rock cairn.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 610.

Topographic position: On top of a saddle between low rises on a rolling plain.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 200m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 4.85m in diameter with 25 rocks apparent. Rock cairn 1.73m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility if site is threatened.

Remarks: Relationship, if any, between the cairn and the stone circle is unknown.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential, integrity and relationship between cairn and stone circle.

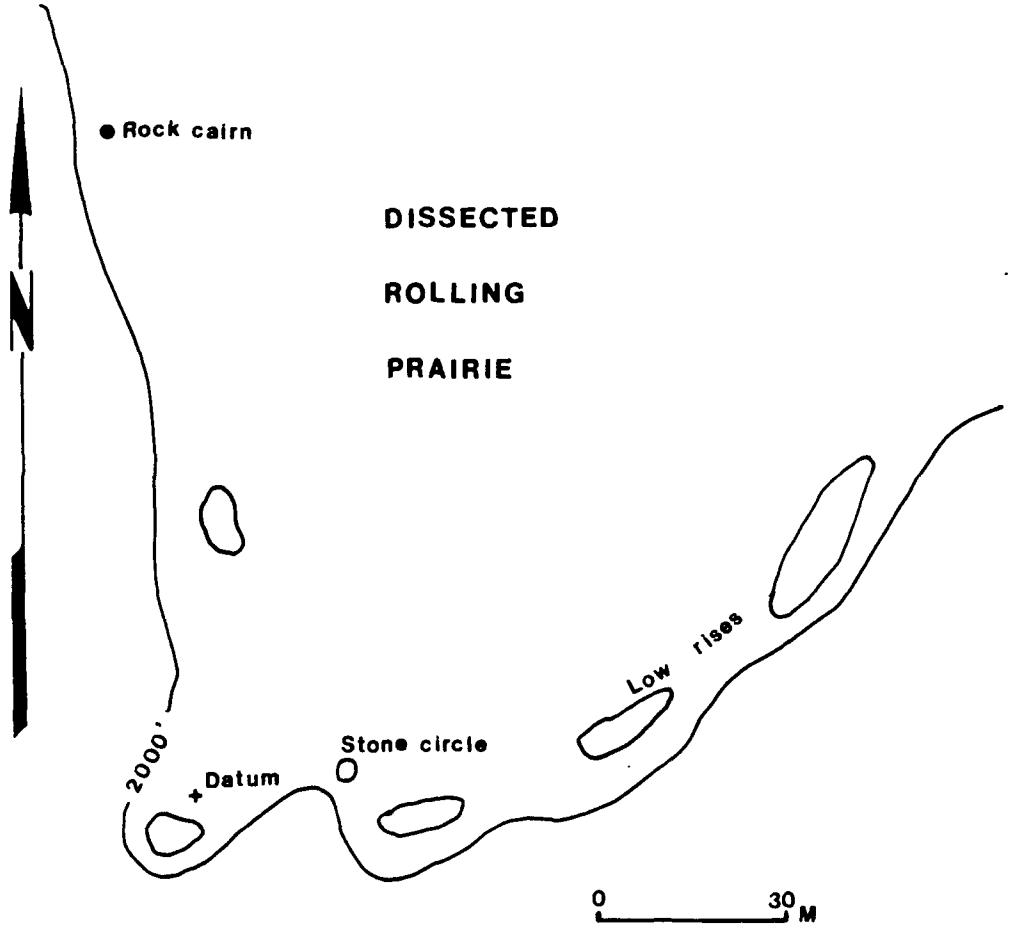


Figure 62. Plan of site 32MN196.

Site number: 32MN197 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 63.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 640.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: 180m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass and spike grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 168m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears only minimally disturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Three stone circles, 1=7.78m diameter; 2=3.85m diameter; and 3=4.10m in diameter (only a partial circle).

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Partial stone circle may have been robbed or may originally have been constructed as such.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

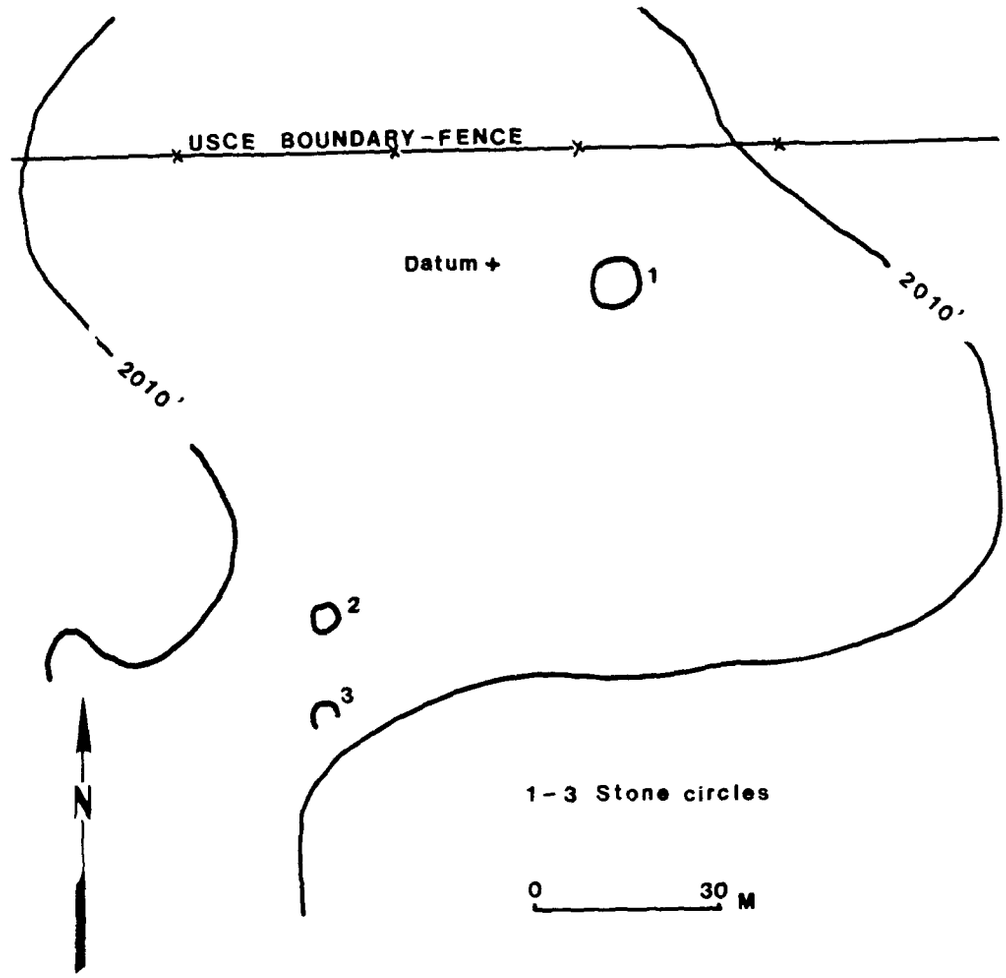


Figure 63. Plan of site 32MN197.

Site number: 32MN198 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 64.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 604.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short spike headed bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 552m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: No apparent impacts.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 2.5m in diameter and 26cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: Possible eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

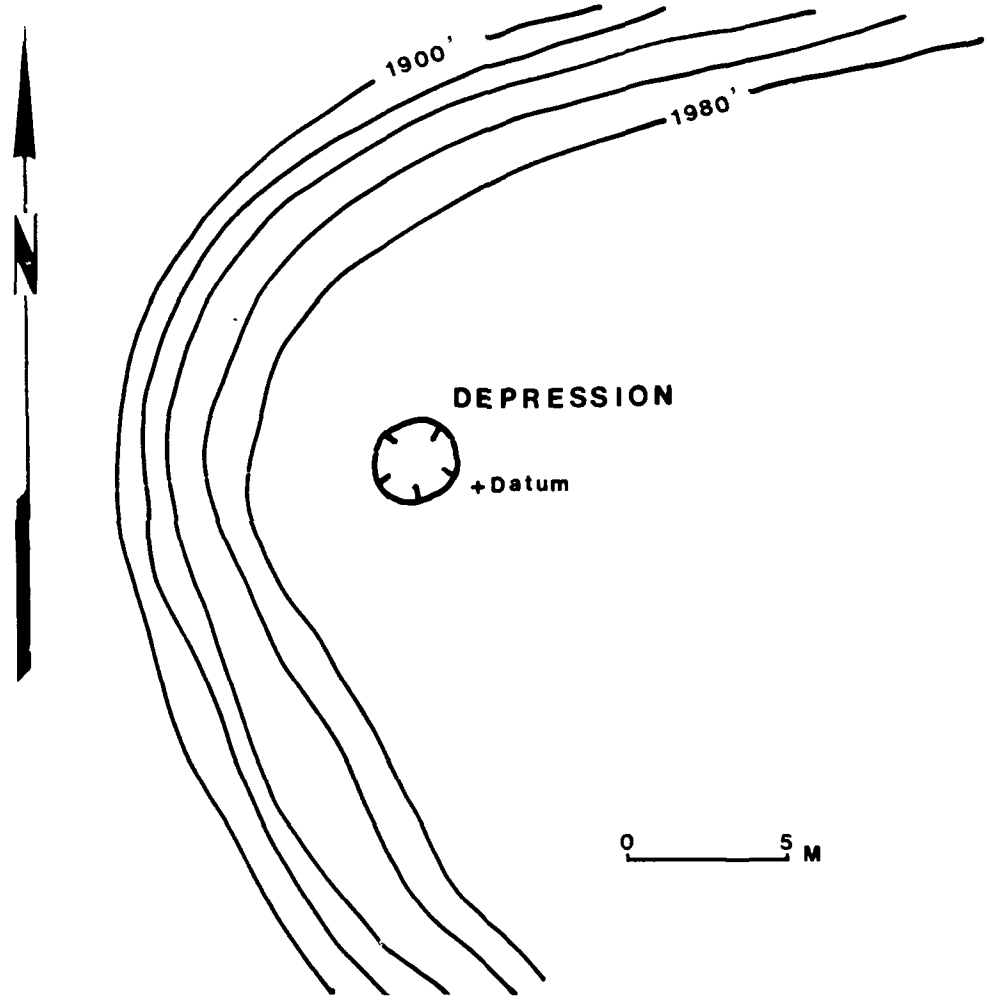


Figure 64. Plan of site 32MN198.

Site number: 32MN199 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 65.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 655.

Topographic position: On top of, and at the edge of, an upland flat; bordered on the west by steep slopes above an intermittent drainage.

Site size: 12,500m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 672m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The proximity of a cultivated field and presence of field clearance cairns strongly suggest some stone circles may have been removed when the cultivated field was first plowed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Two probable field clearance cairns: A=1.6m in diameter and B=1.0m in diameter. Four stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=4.48m; 2=4.60m; 3=5.00m; 4=4.7m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine impact from cultivation (if any) and National Register eligibility if site threatened further.

Remarks: Ridge edge location controls commanding views in all directions.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

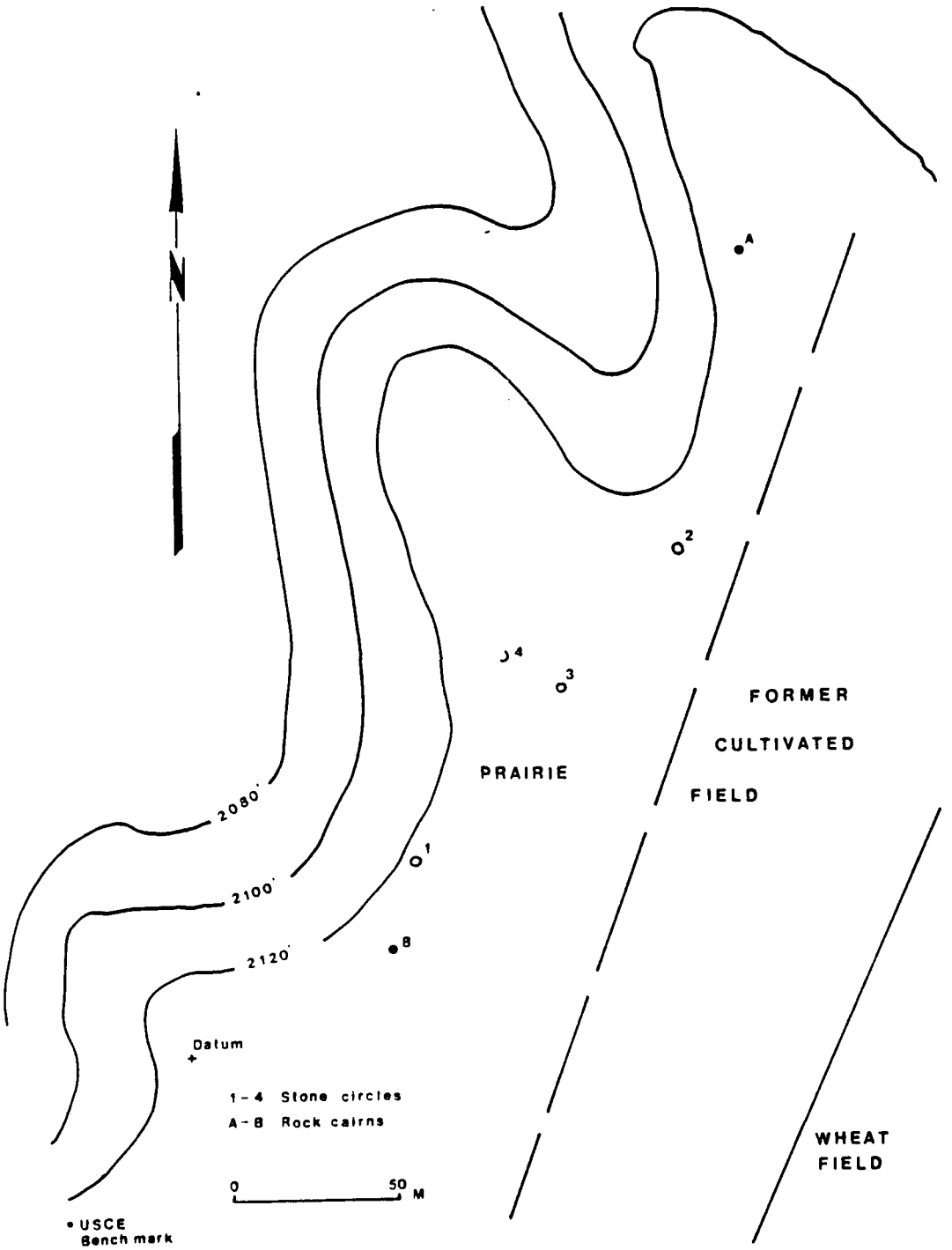


Figure 65. Plan of site 32MN199.

Site number: 32MN200 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 66.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Thirteen+ lithic items and a hammerstone were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill on either side of a shallow swale.

Site size: 2500m^2.

Strata and depth: Erosional circumstance on the slope shows only minimal soil depth and artifacts are clearly eroding from surficial deposits. Any buried deposits will be within top 10-20cm unless artificially placed deeper.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Slope erosion exposing cultural layer.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-13-85.

Collected artifacts: A quartz hammerstone.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test site for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: While site has an apparent limited research potential and shallow cultural deposits, it is subject to more severe slope erosion than some other sites in the area. It should be evaluated further to ascertain the subsurface circumstance more fully.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

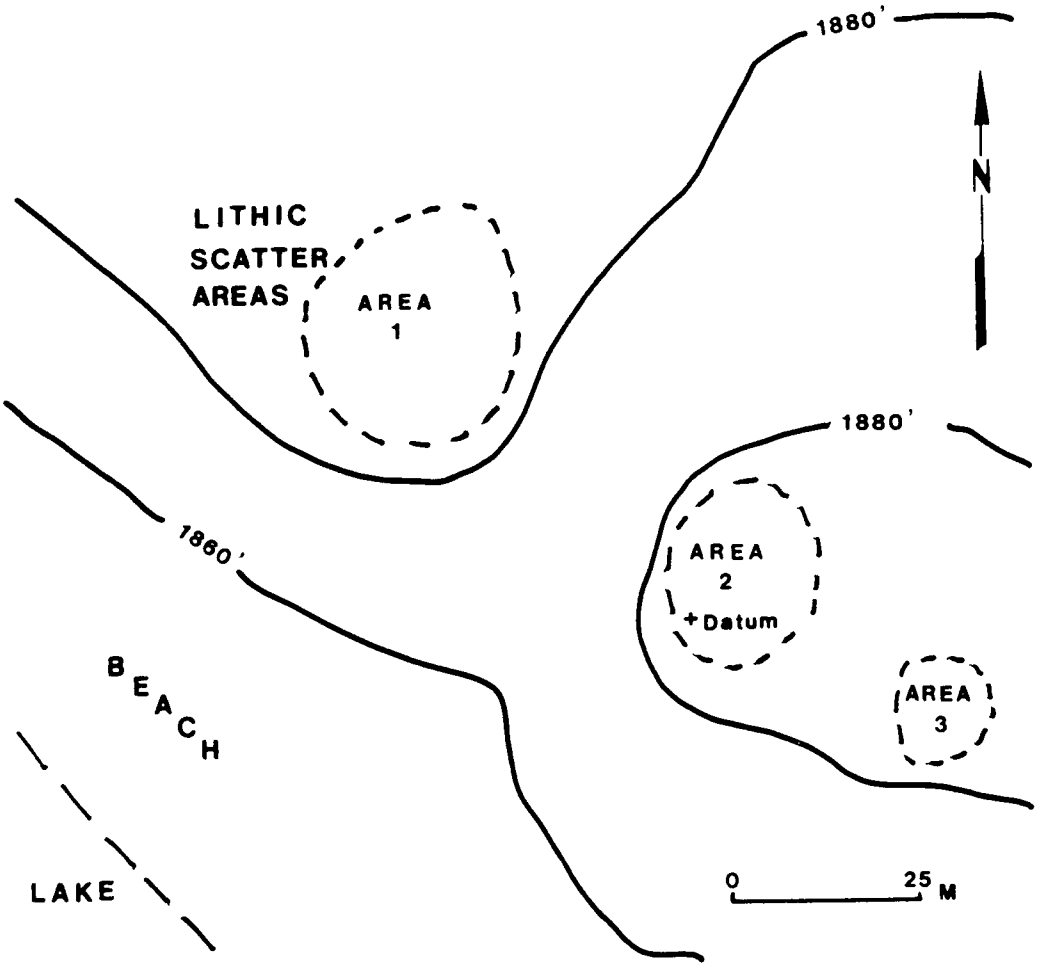


Figure 66. Plan of site 32MN200.

Site number: 32MN201 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 6

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle with one shatter fragment observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: On the top of a small prominent knoll.

Site size: $25m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type present.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 240m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears to have good integrity, although some stones forming the circle may have been removed.

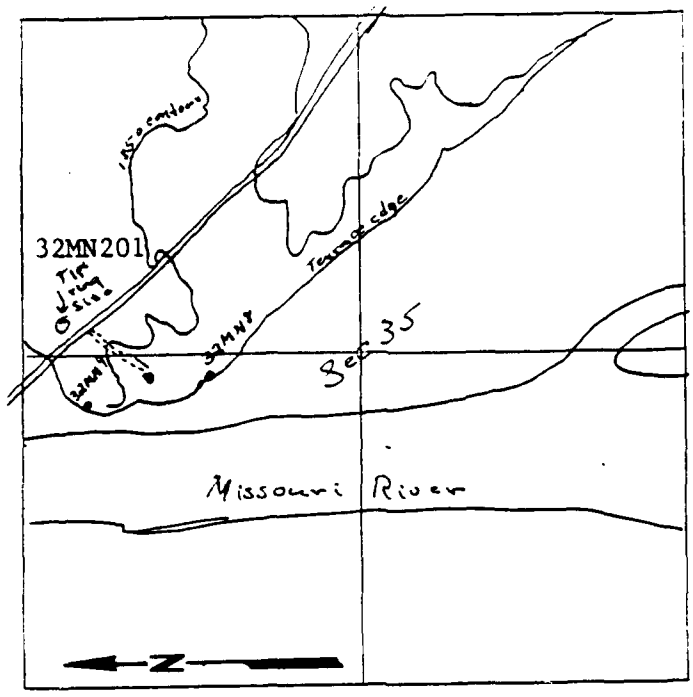
Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.9m diameter.

Previous investigations: RBS 1952.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.



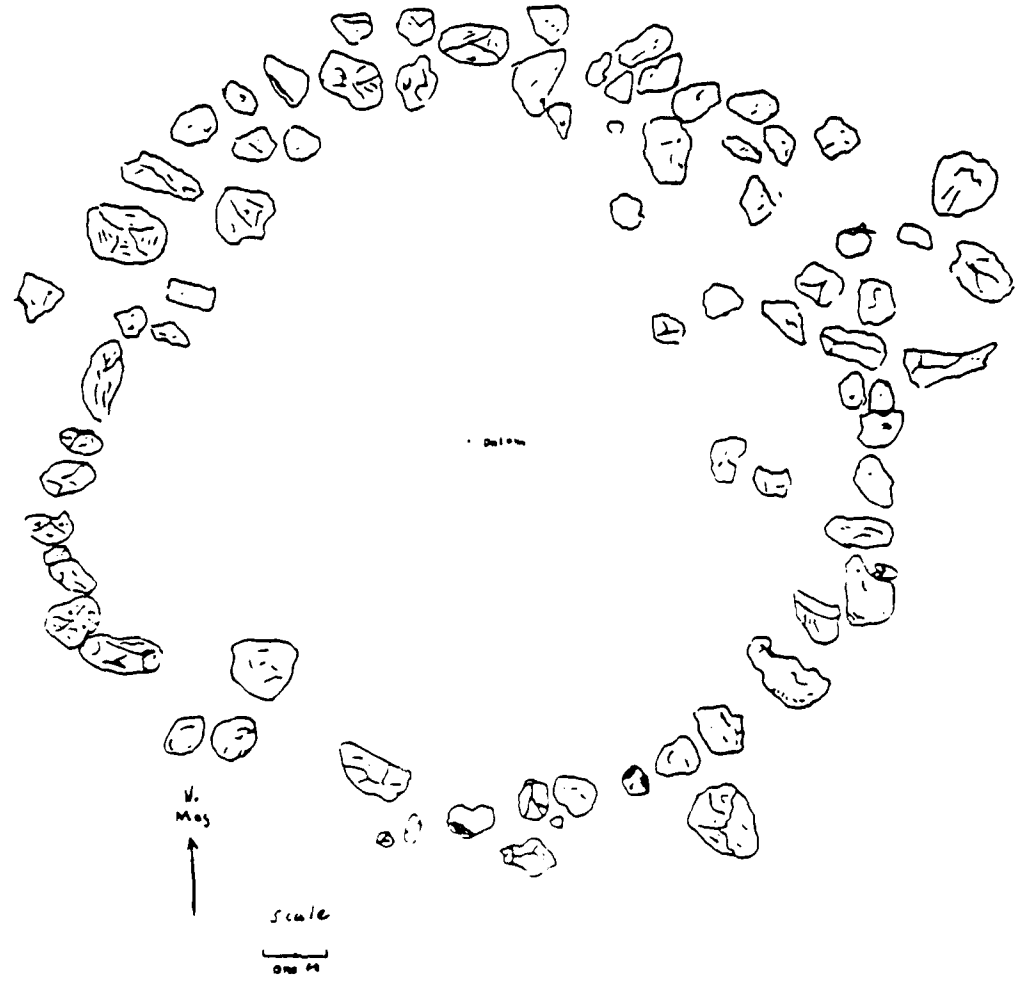


Figure 67. 1952 River Basin Survey map and plan of site 32MN201, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN202 Site name: Buffalo Head Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 68.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Originally recorded as an "occupation," but no cultural material was observed in the reported site area in 1985. The site is destroyed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On beach, a ridge side before the reservoir.

Site size: 110m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 580m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: In 1974 site recorded as being eroded. Today site area examined and no material noted; suggests site washed away.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-2-74.

Collected artifacts: Knife, knife base, core, and a few flakes of KRF, some bone, mussel shell and two bison skulls.

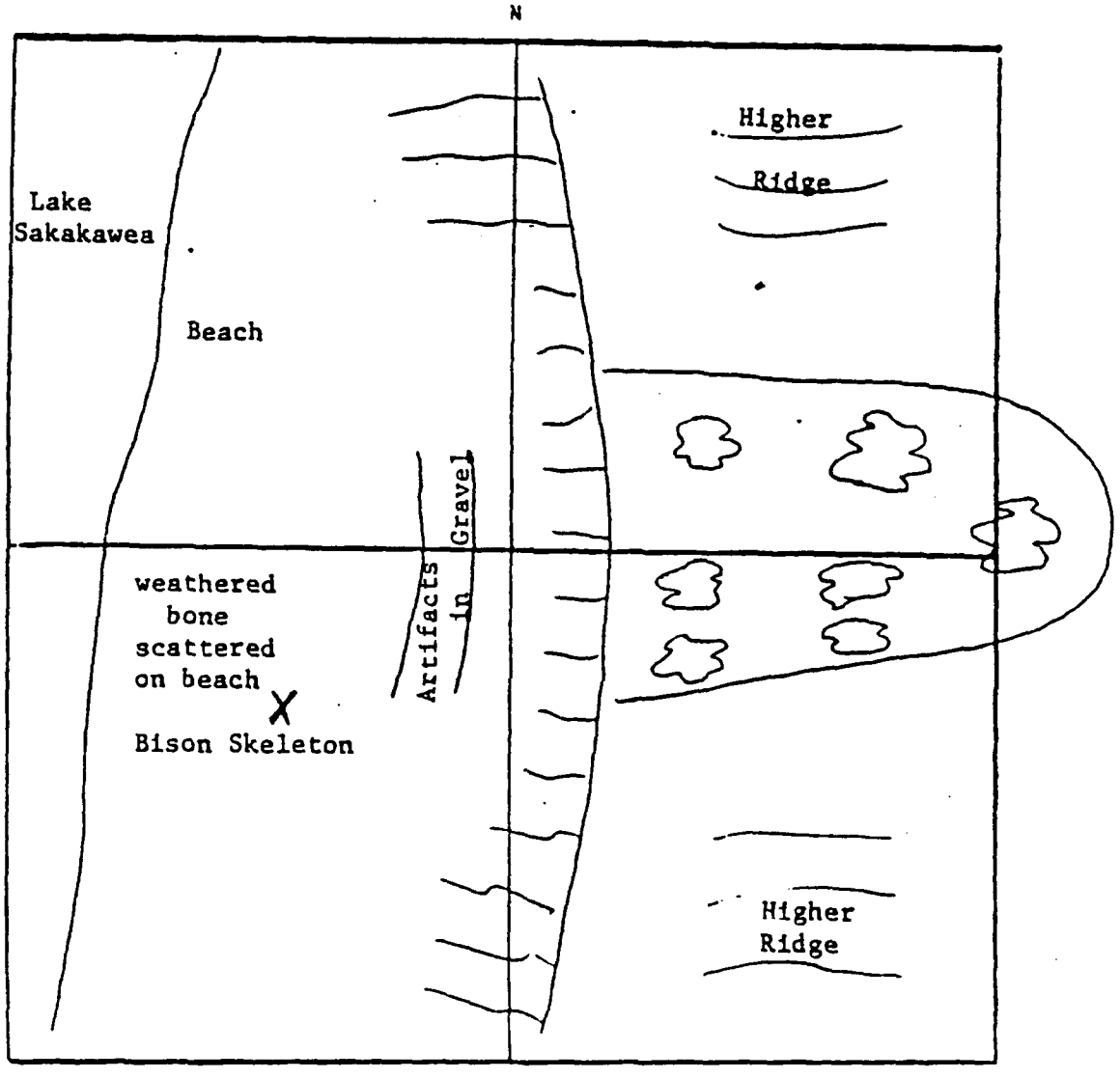
Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work - site destroyed.

Remarks: Originally Haberman located several bison bones/skulls and an articulated spinal column.

SITE NO. 32MN202 Buffalo Head Site MAPPED BY T.W.H. DATE 6-2-74



SCALE NONE

Figure 68. 1974 map of site 32MN202. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN203 Site name: Triple Creek Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 69.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Originally recorded as an "occupation" site. The present survey located no evidence for this site and we assume it is destroyed.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): Ca. 564.

Topographic position: Beach/side of ridge.

Site size: "167 meters."

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 600m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: When originally recorded, the site was eroding - it now appears to have completely eroded away.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-2-74.

Collected artifacts: Knife and scraper of KRF, other flakes, other cobbles of same and flake of white chalcedony.

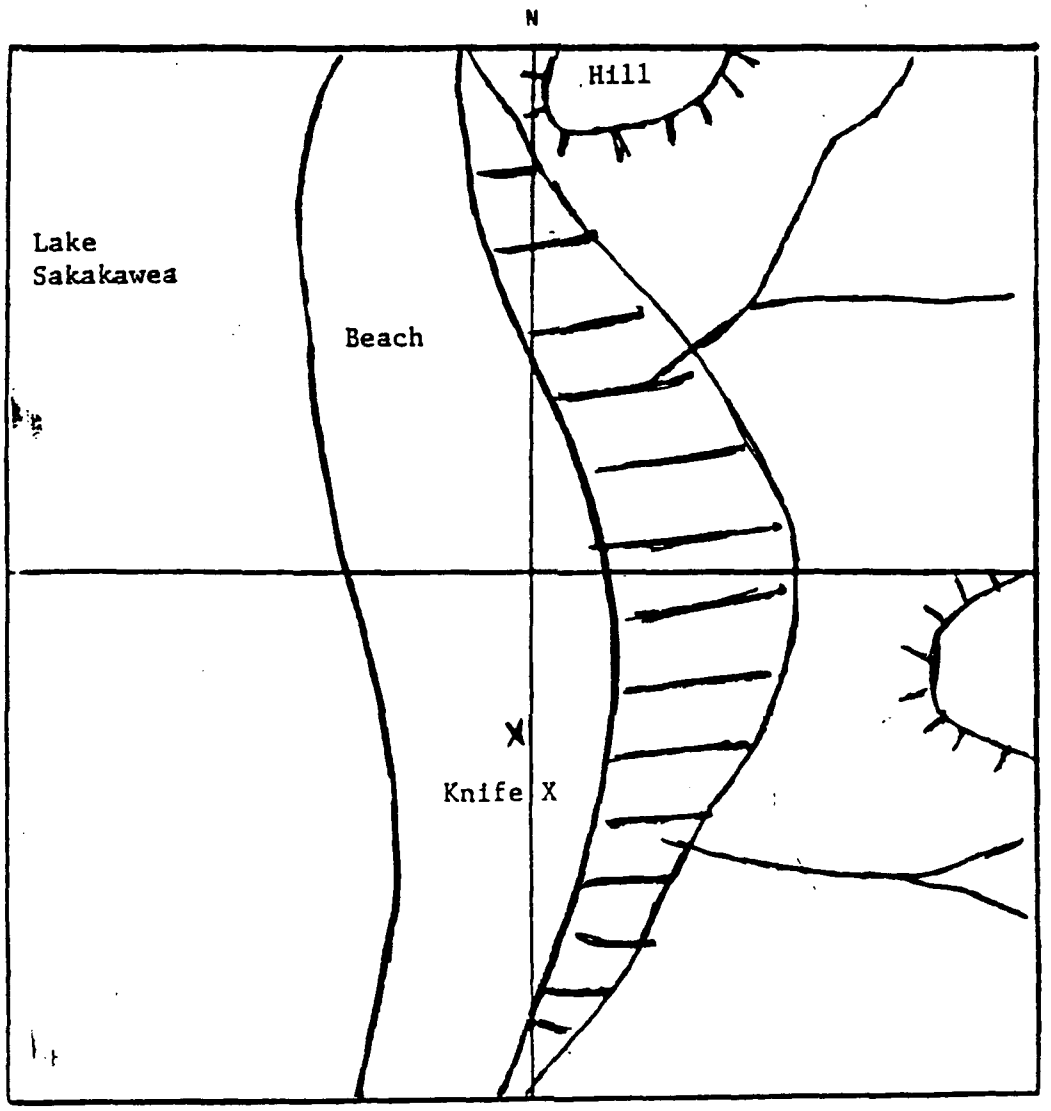
Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site originally recorded on beach line, below topographic low spot occupied by 3-4 small inactive creeks. It is now washed away.

SITE NO. 32MN203 MAPPED BY R. Kornbrath DATE 6-2-74



SCALE 4" = 200m (North - South)

Figure 69. 1974 map of site 32MN203. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN204 Site name: Swallow Point Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 70.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Originally recorded as an "occupation" site, the present survey located no evidence of the site. It is presumed destroyed.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): Ca. 564.

Topographic position: Materials exposed on beach - former ridge side.

Site size: 2329m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: Ca. 650m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: When first recorded, cultural material was exposed on beach. When area was resurveyed in 1985, no cultural material noted. It is assumed the site is washed away.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-3-74.

Collected artifacts: One corner notched point of KRF, a few flakes of KRF, one flake of quartzite, one shell fragment, and three bone fragments.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site inundated/destroyed.

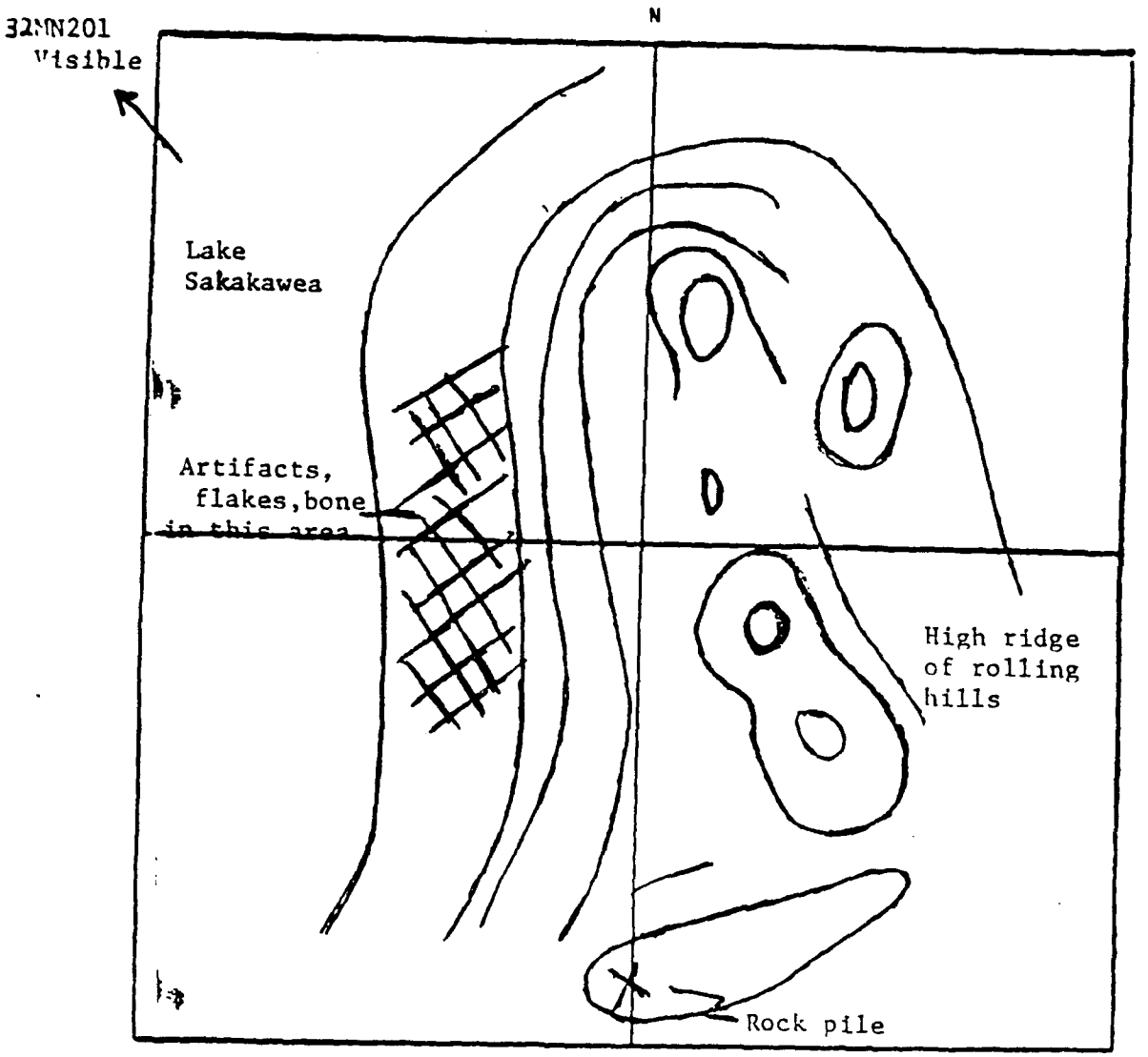


Figure 70. 1974 map of site 32MN204. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN205 Site name: Little Knife River Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 71.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with five lithic items observed in 1985.

Component(s): Archaic (Pelican Lake) and unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On first low terrace on right bank of Little Knife River.

Site size: 36,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-30cm based on feature types/exposures.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 90-100%.

Nearest water: Adjacent. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Generally completely inundated, but not necessarily completely eroded out.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-13-85; Haberman 6-4-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Side notched projectile point, asymmetrical base, of KRF (Late Prehistoric); Pelican Lake side notched projectile point of translucent silicified wood. Haberman - One end scraper of KRF, flakes predominantly of KRF, some quartzite and agate.

Data plotted on site map: Six stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.32m; 2=6.39m; 3=6.41m; 4=7.08m; 5=7.29m; 6=5.21m. Flakes = two KRF and one white chert.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: If site continues to be exposed, undertake an assessment of the impact it has already suffered and then, as appropriate, a salvage or National Register eligibility testing program.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

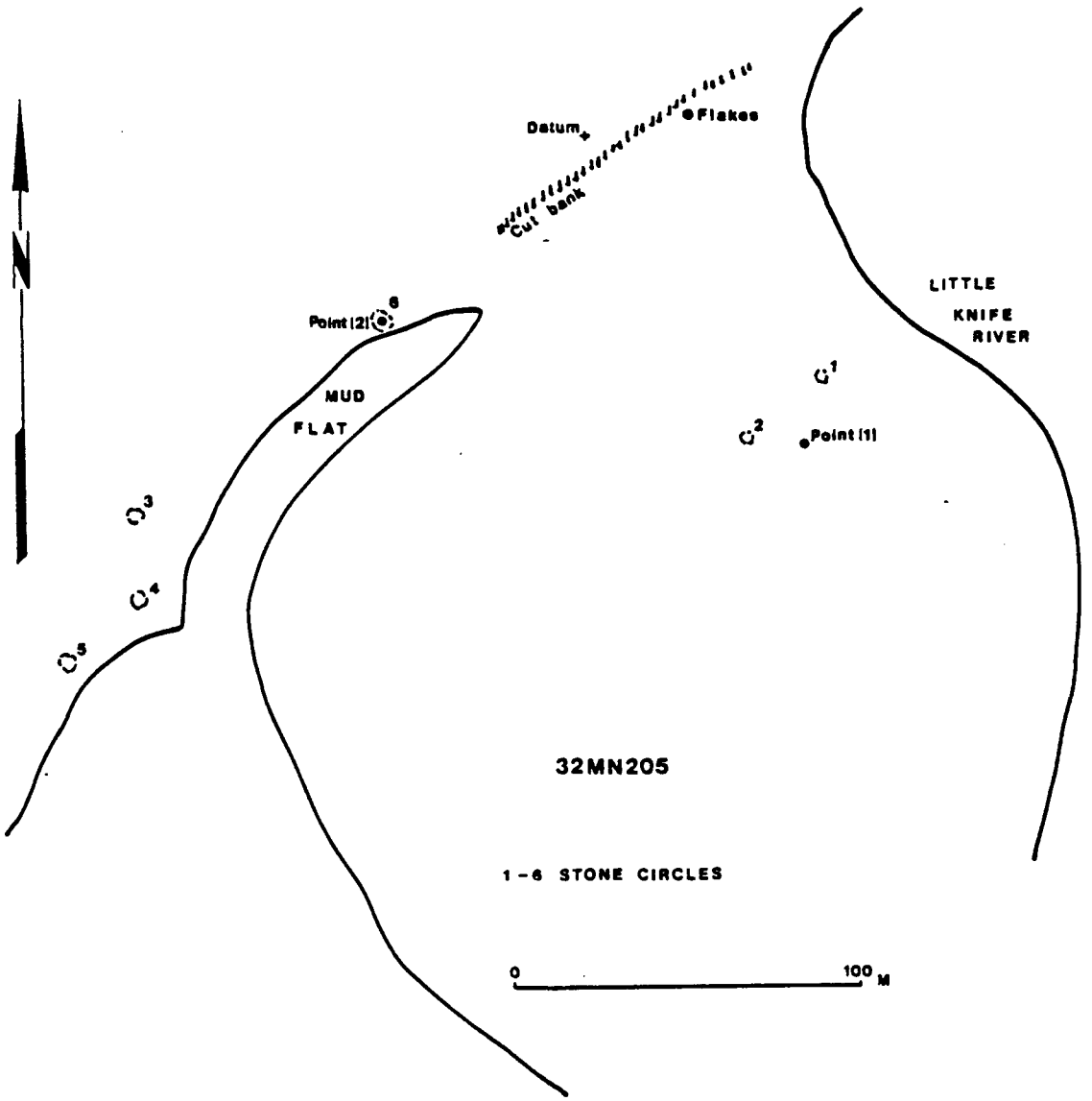


Figure 71. Plan of site 32MN205.

Site number: 32MN206 Site name: Gravel Ridge Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 72.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Five lithic items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On beach, presumably eroded from top/sides of ridge, of which only a remnant is left.

Site size: $50m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 100m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Probably totally washed out.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-13-85; Haberman 6-4-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Late Prehistoric asymmetrical corner notched projectile point of KRF. Haberman - Corner notched point of grey metamorphosed shale, three chunks/cores of KRF, flakes of KRF, flake of quartzite and two pieces of bone.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site appears outwashed and whatever might possibly remain lacks integrity. Only a half-dozen items were noted in 1985. All observed materials were collected in 1974.

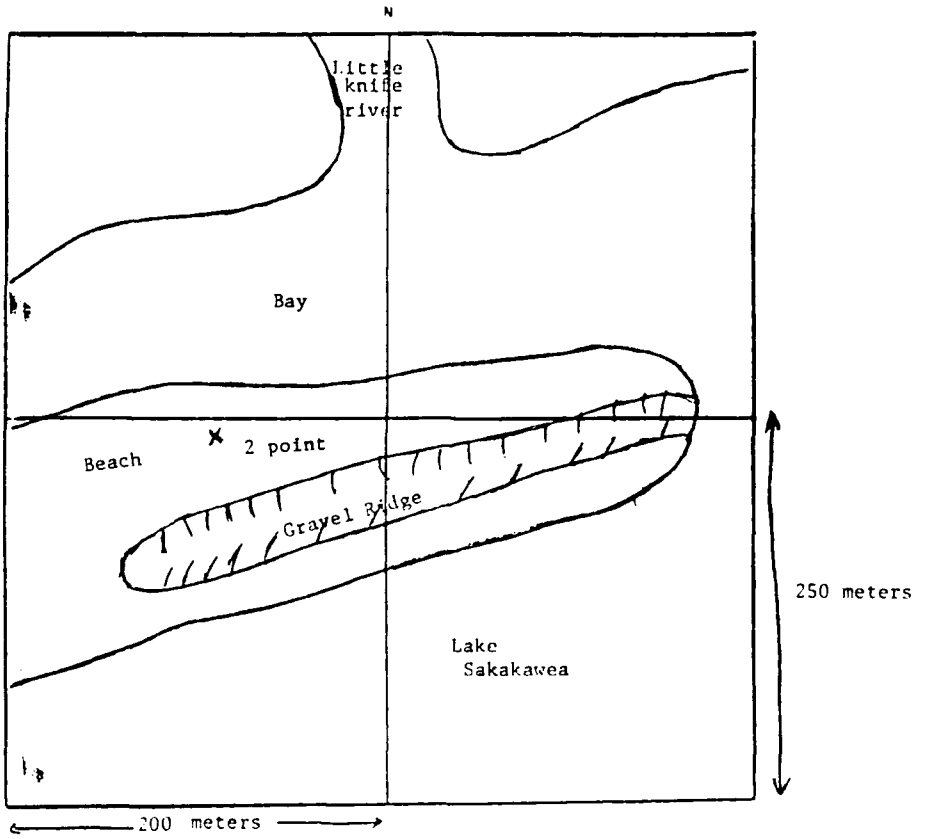


Figure 72. 1974 map of site 32MN206, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN207 Site name: Mighty Fine Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 73.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles, rock cairn with eight lithic items observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 561.

Topographic position: On a mud flat/terrace around a bay.

Site size: 1500m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown/surficial.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 100m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Inundated and presumably much eroded.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 1974.

Collected artifacts: KRF flakes, bone scattered throughout, agate, quartz scrapers, utilized flakes, knife tip, and a side notched point.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site lies below 1850' amsl and thus outside the survey area. It is usually inundated and, while some data may be preserved, its general position and location suggest no further work is warranted.

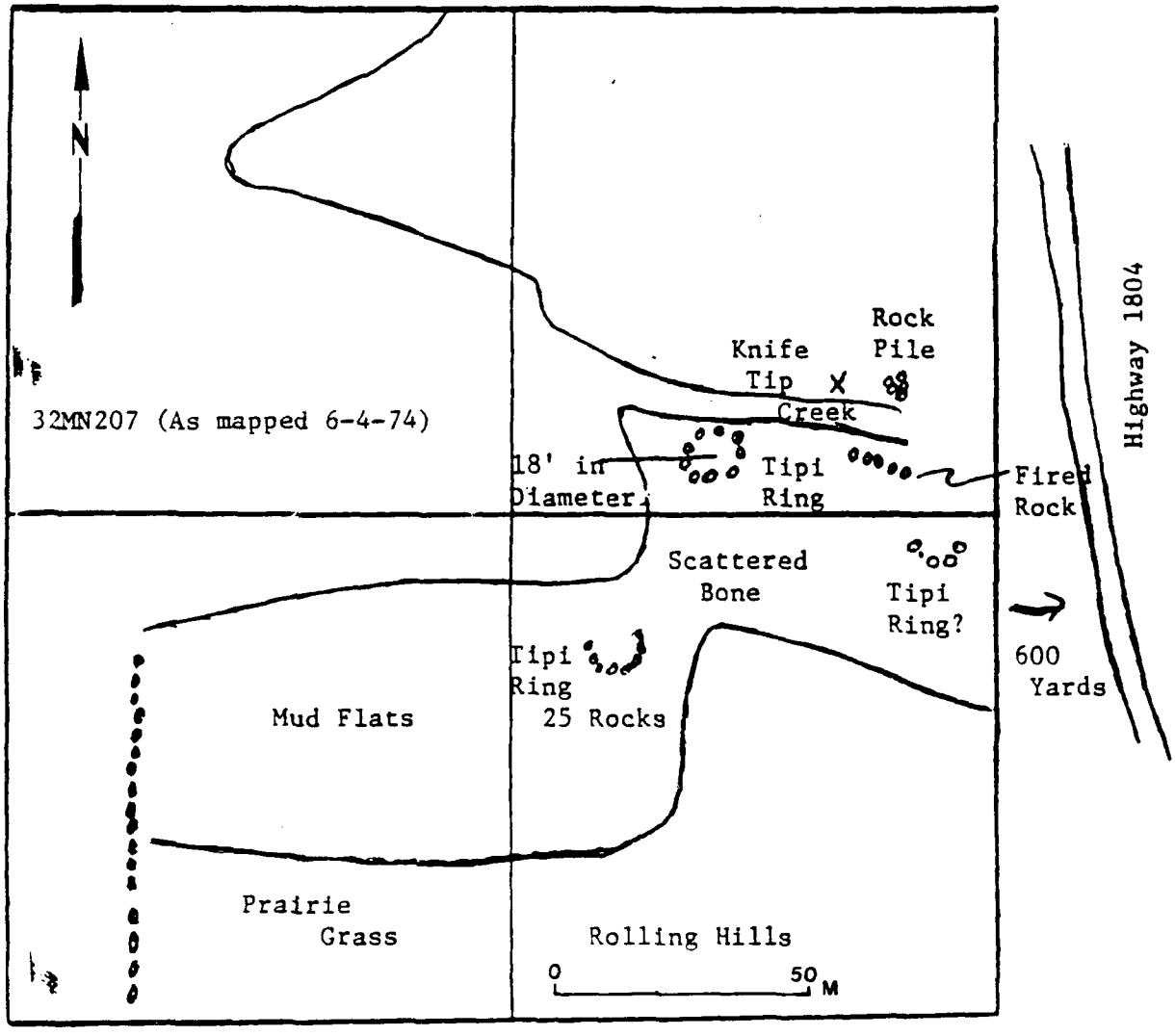


Figure 73. 1974 map of site 32MN207, confirmed in 1985.

Site number: 32MN208 Site name: Flake City.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 74.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Ten lithic items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On beach/low terrace above Little Knife River.

Site size: 1500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial, based on exposures.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 60m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Totally washed out by reservoir erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-4-74.

Collected artifacts: Knife River Flint, quartz, flakes and one projectile point.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Only ten KRF flakes noted at SW tip of beach at time of 1985 survey. Haberman noted that "flakes seem to be located together in scattered bunches" which is what might happen if artifact collectors deposit piles of "discards" at points on a beach which are later washed over by the reservoir?

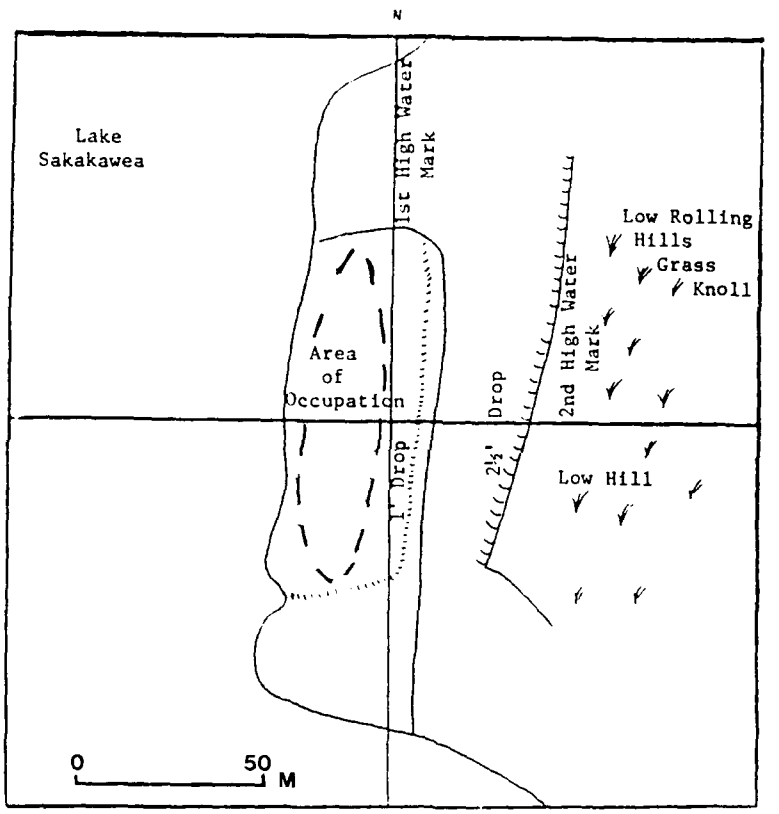


Figure 74. 1974 map of site 32MN208, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN209 Site name: Brew-Ha-Ha-Site.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figures 75, 76, 77.
Property owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Site type: Stone circle complex and shed with 17+ items observed in 1985 (lithics and bone).
Component(s): Unknown prehistoric, Euro-American.
Elevation (m): 573.
Topographic position: On a low terrace currently lying alongside Lake Sakakawea.
Site size: 112,500m^2.
Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types present.
Vegetation: Prairie grasses.
Ground surface visibility (%): 20-30%.
Nearest water: 50m. Little Knife River.
Pool elevation: 1838' amsl.
Site condition - impacts: The site covers a very extensive area which has seen impacts from agriculture, tracks, quarrying and pothunting.
Surface collections: ALCWS 9-13-85; Haberman 6-5-74.
Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Transverse scraper of KRF, core remnant biface of grey chalcedony, two tertiary flakes of white chert, tertiary core reduction flake of grey banded chert, primary flake of KRF and secondary flake of dark brown banded chert with utilization/retouch on one margin.
Data plotted on site maps: Figure 75: East Area: Seven stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=3.9m; 2=2.8m; 3=3.65m; 4=3.9m; 5=5.45m; 6=4.19m; 7=3.65m. Figure 76: West Area: Three stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=7.16m; 2=7.88m; 3=5.89m. Figure 77: Central Area: Thirty stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=8.61m; 2=5.0m; 3=8.37m; 4=4.48m; 5=3.75m; 6=3.84m; 7=4.34m; 8=5.55m; 9=5.0m; 10=3.75m; 11=4.46m; 12=6.55m; 13=5.70m; 14=7.95m; 15=4.10m; 16=6.82m; 17=3.93m; 18=7.76m; 19=4.66m; 20=5.4m; 21=4.85m; 22=3.55m; 23=4.77m; 24=3.98m; 25=4.92m; 26=3.90m; 27=4.15m; 28=7.00m; 29=4.15m; 30=3.94m. Lithics - A: biface, B: transverse scraper, C: porcelanite flake, D: two KRF flakes, E: utilized jasper flake, F: KRF flake. Shed - Formerly a framed dwelling. Has no floor or foundation. Ca. 7 ft. x 10 ft. oriented N-S. Very likely moved from another location where it might have been a claim shanty; now used as a shelter.
Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.
Recommendations: Assess the nature of current impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.
Remarks: Very probably the prehistoric component consists of multiple occupations. Sufficient remains, despite several impacts, to address such issues, making this a potentially significant resource if testing shows cultural material present. The shed is not significant.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

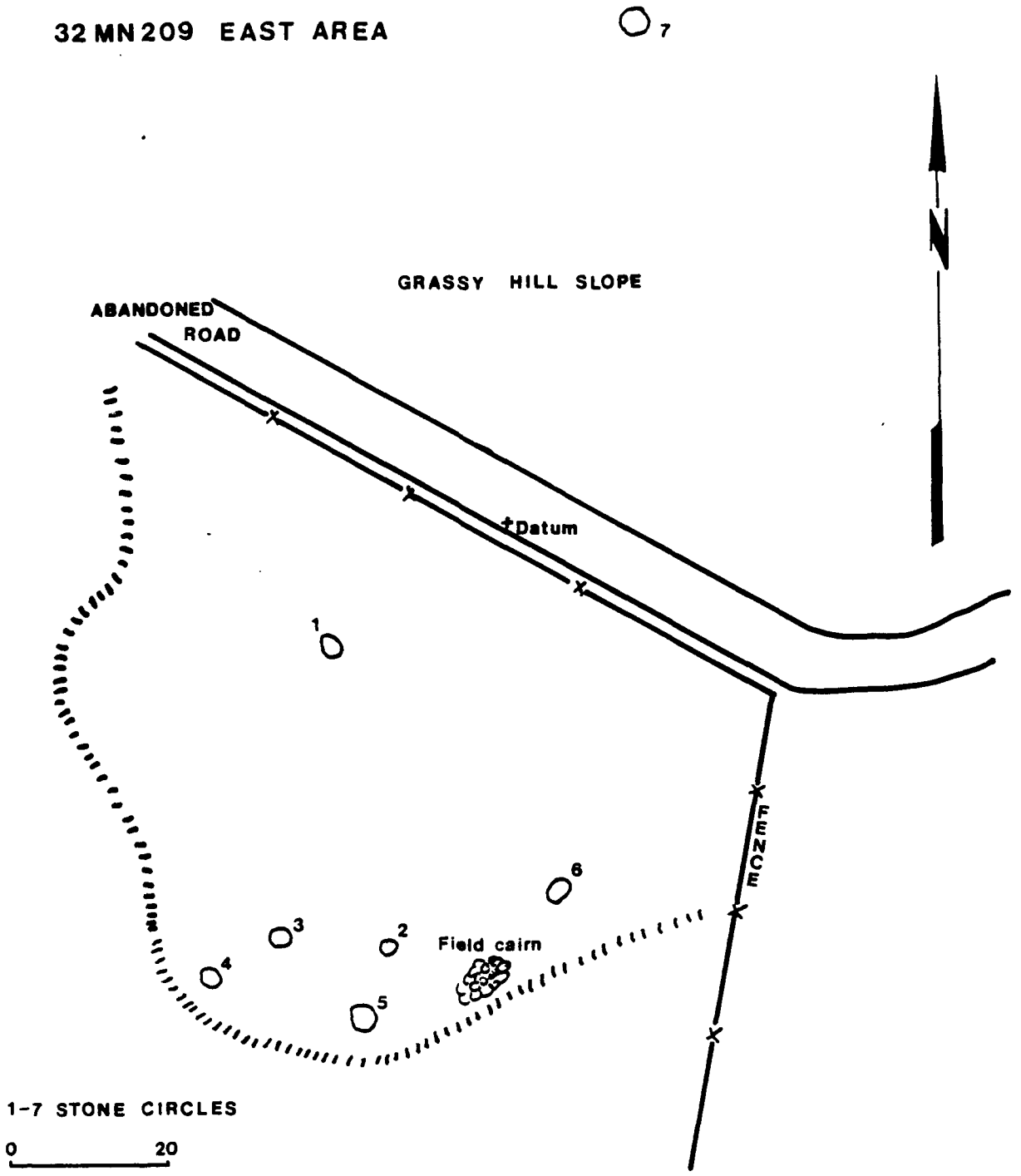


Figure 75. Plan of site 32MN209, east area.

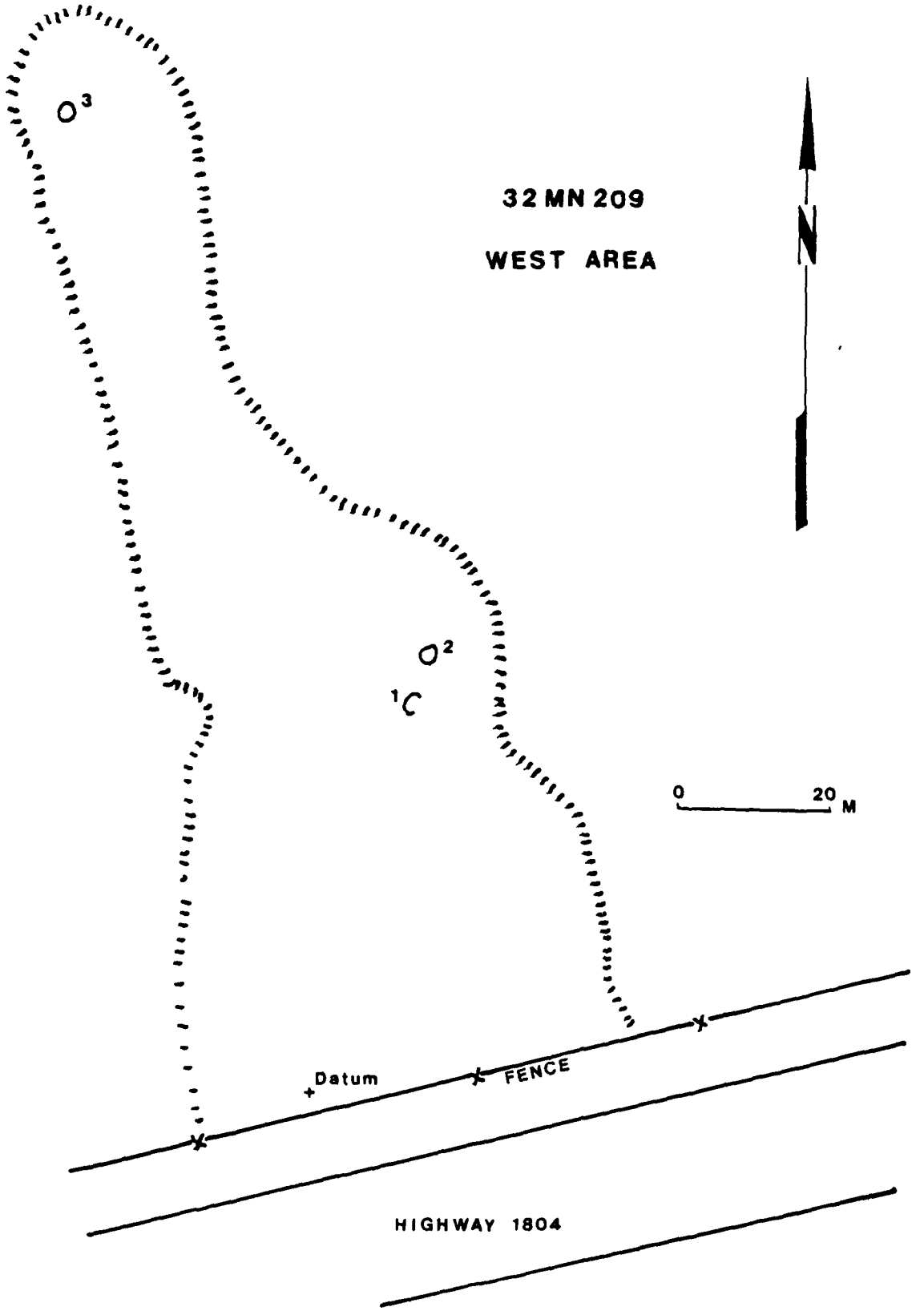


Figure 76. Plan of site 32MN209, west area.

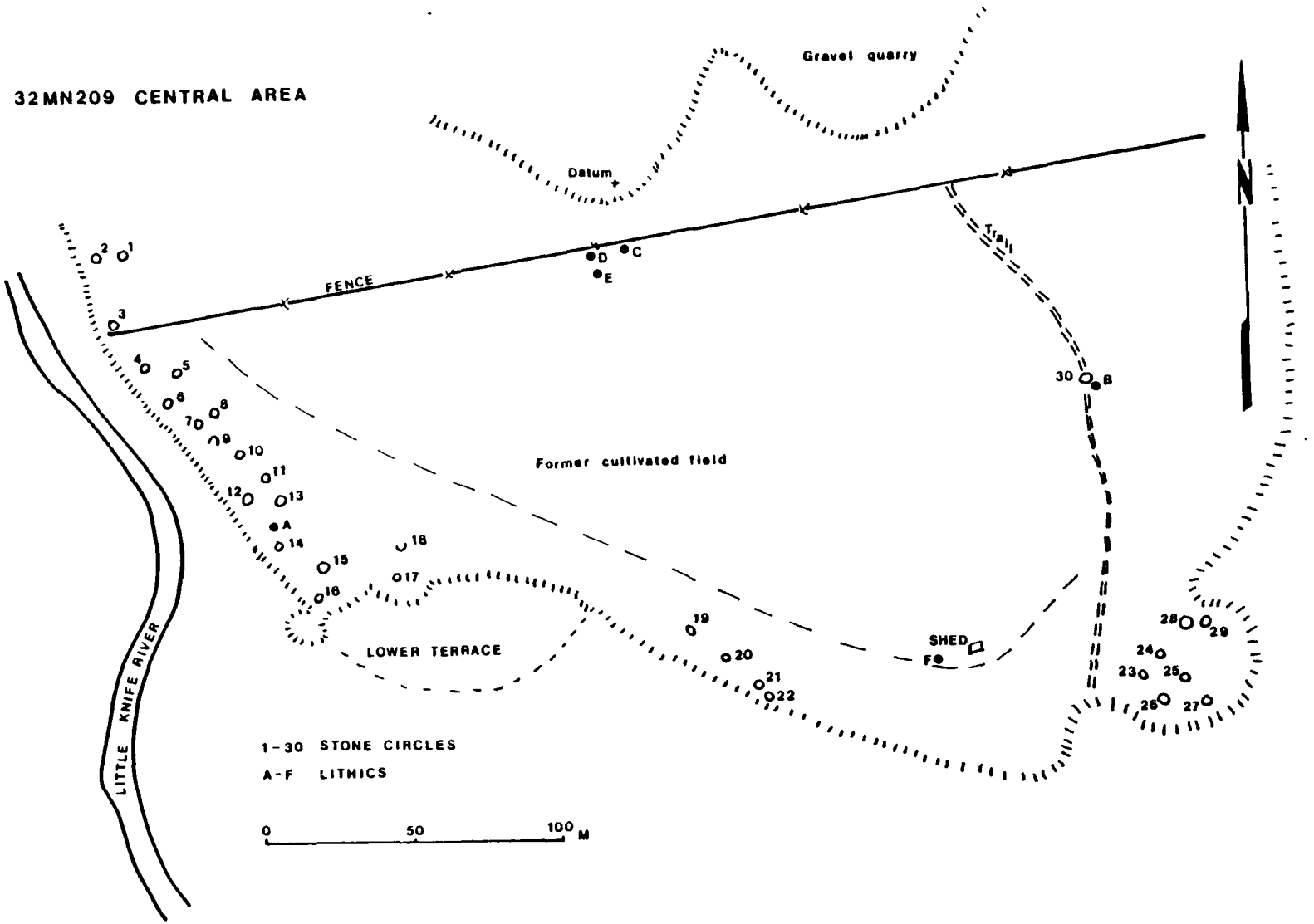


Figure 77. Plan of site 32MN209, central area.

Site number: 32MN210 Site name: Yellow Bed Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 78.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 20+ lithic items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On the lower slope of an undulating hillside and beach.

Site size: 3000m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-30cm based on exposure in plowed field.

Vegetation: Cultivated.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80%.

Nearest water: 1150m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: This site was originally recorded as a scatter on the beach. No material was located on the beach in 1985, but a short distance inland cultural material was picked up in a plowed field.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85; Haberman 6-5-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Two transverse scrapers - one of KRF, one of silicified wood; and a massive granite fragment with flakes removed from one end (chopper). Haberman - Two points, one KRF and one grey chert; many flakes.

Data plotted on site map: Scatter on beach mud flats located in 1974, not relocated in 1985. Scatter in plowed field noted in 1985.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Need to determine whether the beach material and that located in the plowed field are one site; whether subsurface features are intact below the plowzone; and what research potential this site has.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

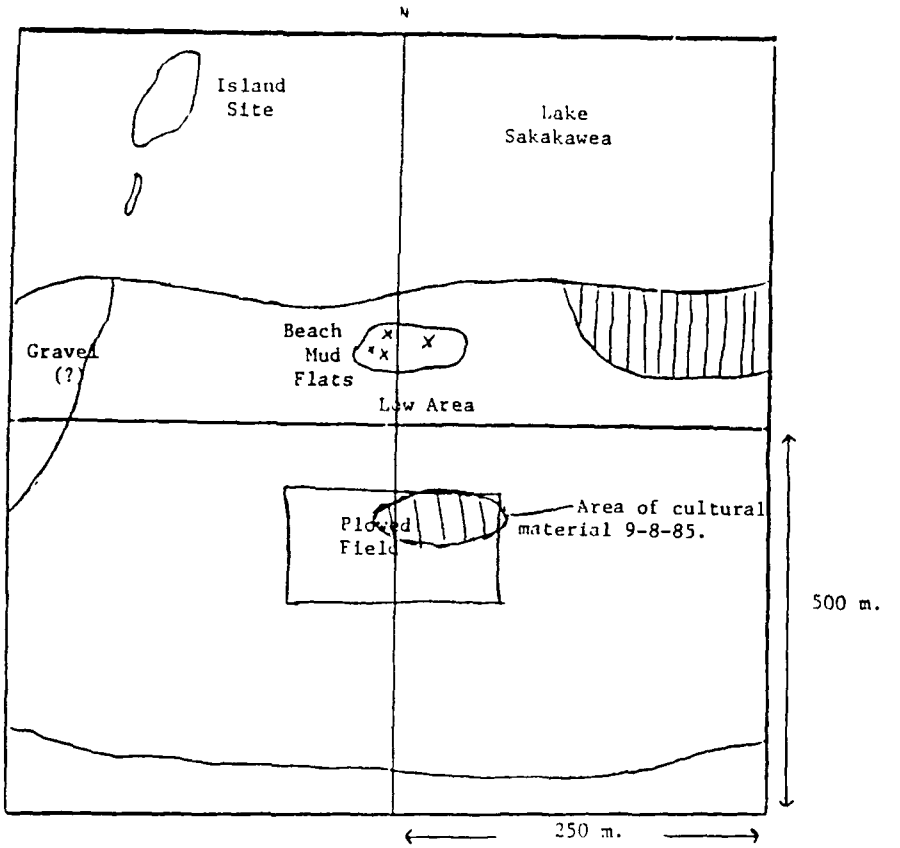


Figure 78. 1974 map of site 32MN210, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN211 Site name: Till Hill Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 79.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 25+ lithic items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric, Woodland?

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: On the top and sides of a hill and along the edge of a low bluff above Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 119,250m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-30cm based on exposures, surficial nature of the glacial till.

Vegetation: Prairie/pasture grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 1440m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Plowing is the major impact to the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85; Haberman 6-5-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Transverse scraper of chalcedony and an expended cartridge case. Haberman - One potsherd, a corner notched point, bases of two corner notched points, a midsection - possibly from a corner notched point, a crude corner to a side notched piece, flakes and core of KRF, and some quartzite and agate.

Data plotted on site map: Scatter Area 1: Seven flakes and a nodule of KRF, a flake fragment of porcelanite and a tertiary flake of grey chert. Scatter Area 2: A translucent chalcedony end scraper, a secondary flake of grey chert, eight flakes of KRF, one cartridge. Scatter Area 3 (main site area): Only various flakes and core fragments of KRF noted.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Further work to assess the relationships between the three scatter concentrations and also the National Register eligibility of the site.

Remarks: Potsherd located in 1974 survey indicated a possible Woodland affiliation for the site which should be further investigated.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

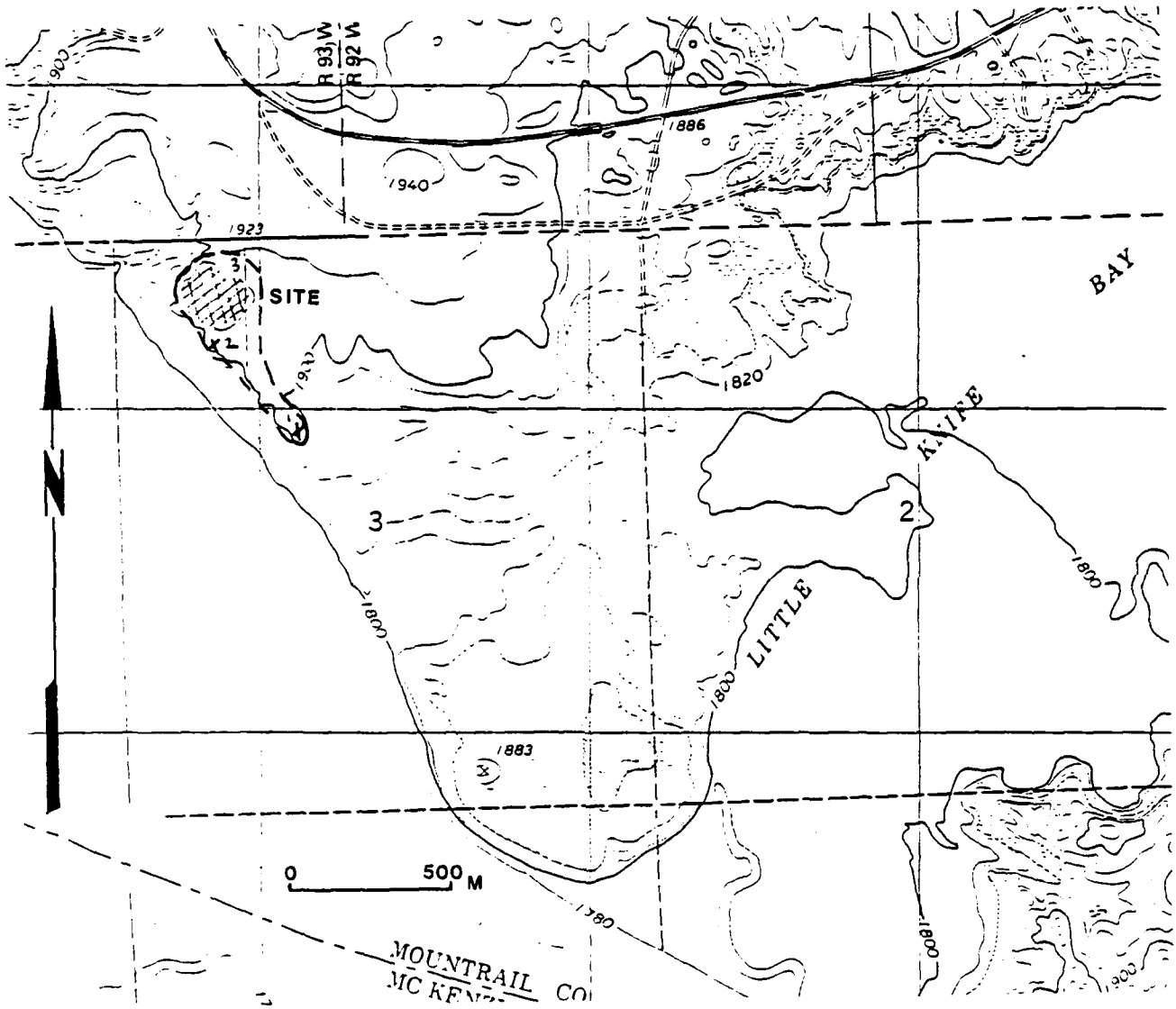


Figure 79. Plan of site 32MN211.

Site number: 32MN212 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 80.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Broken bone and a biface tip were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Archaic.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On the side of a lcwer hill slope where it flattens into a terrace-like area and has been eroded into a beach by the reservoir.

Site size: $100m^2$.

Strata and depth: Apparently surficial.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 10m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Eroded by fluctuating reservoir levels.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-6-74.

Collected artifacts: "Eared" (side notched, indented base) point; midsection of a probable corner notched point; midsection fragments; flakes of KRF; and a piece of possible fire-cracked rock from cutbank.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: Determine the impact that erosion has had and whether any of the site remains in situ.

Remarks: No material noted in cutbank. What was located is confined to one area of the terrace edge being eroded away. However, a formal testing of the terrace area should be undertaken prior to writing off the site as insignificant.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

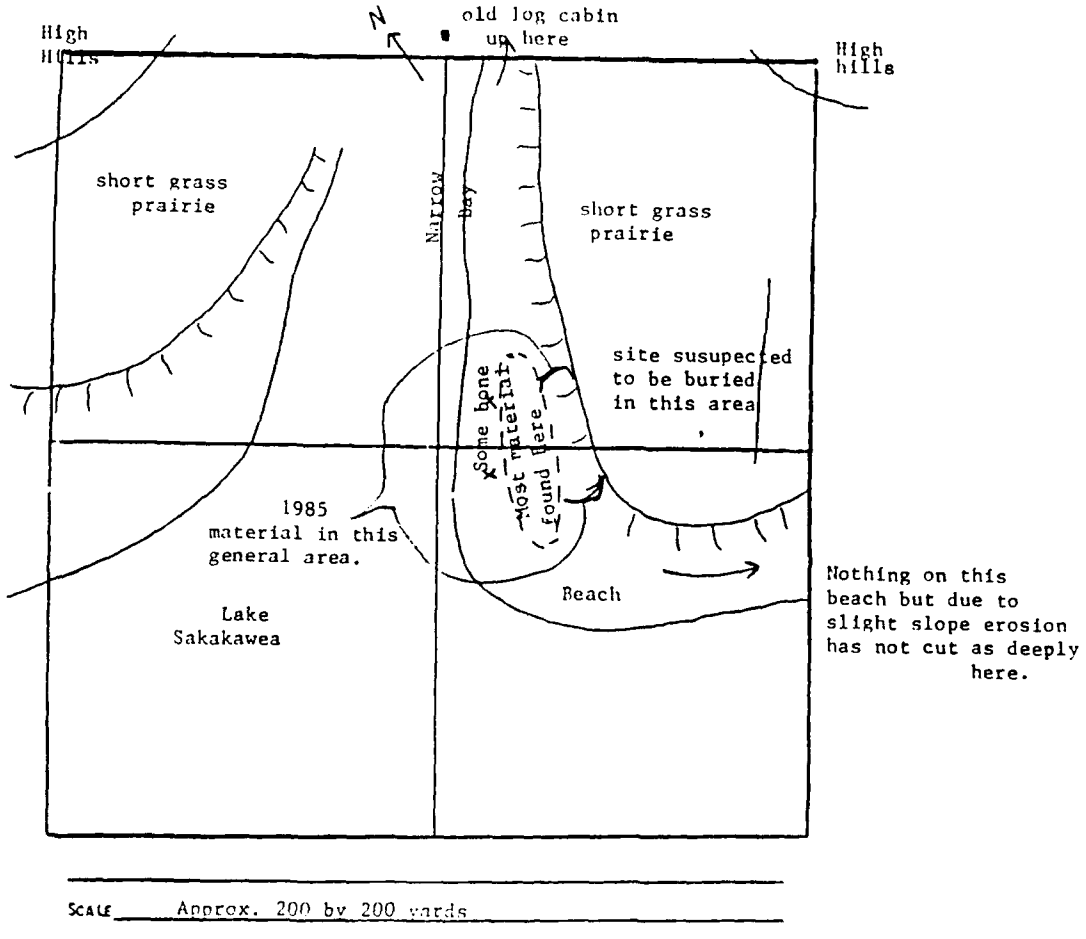


Figure 80. 1974 map of site 32MN212, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN213 Site name: Tipple Butte Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 81.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: 5000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-20cm based on feature types/soil depth.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: A rock pile noted in 1974 had eroded away, and reservoir erosion is a major impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: First ring: 5.5m diameter and 42 rocks. Second ring: 7.0m diameter and 45 rocks.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Recommendations: Assess nature of ongoing impact from reservoir erosion and salvage or test for National Register eligibility as appropriate.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

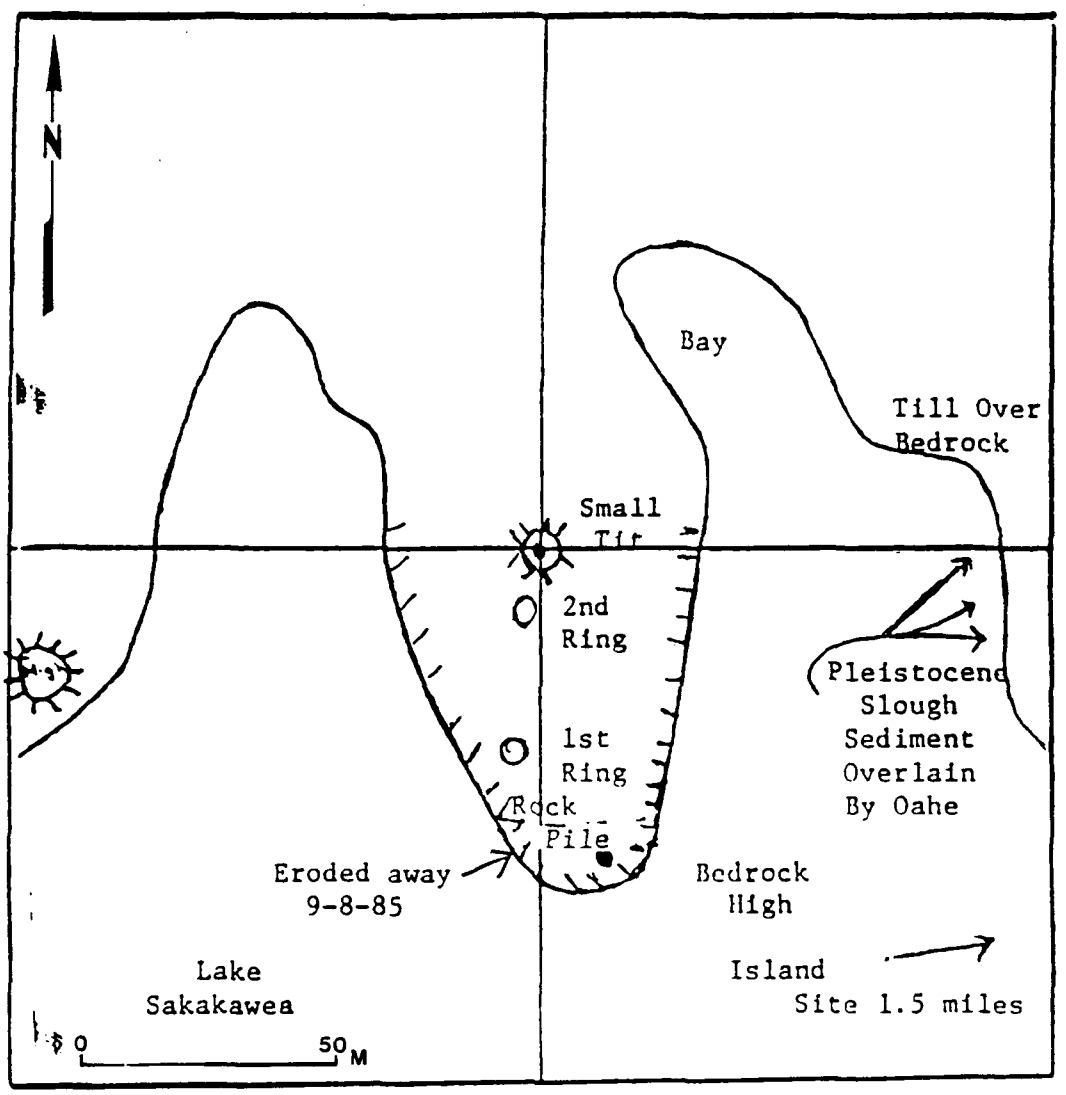


Figure 81. 1974 map of site 32MN213, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN215 Site name: Two Island Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 82.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Four lithic items were noted in 1985.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On beach/side of ridge.

Site size: 800m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 60m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Eroded out by reservoir erosion and slopewash.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-6-74.

Collected artifacts: Two points of KRF: one small and corner notched; the other questionable as base broken. Knife (triangular base) and KRF flakes also collected.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Three porcelanite flakes and a KRF flake on the beach were the only materials observed in 1985.

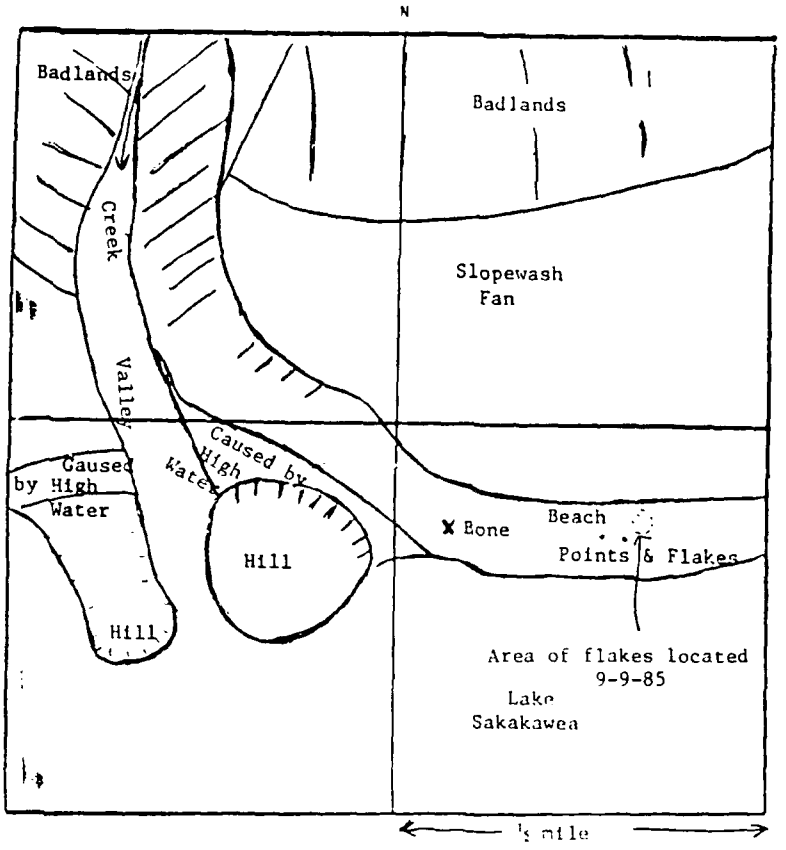


Figure 82. 1974 map of site 32MN215, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN216 Site name: Pretty Big Beach Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 83.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Fifty+ lithic items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Presently on a beach formed by reservoir erosion of a hillside.

Site size: 8226m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 60m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Major impact from reservoir erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-6-74.

Collected artifacts: Four knives, one of chert; two end scrapers of KRF; one flake of agate or quartzite; and flakes of KRF.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: Determine whether any in situ portions of the site remain, and if so assess National Register eligibility/salvage program.

Remarks: No cultural material observed in cutbank in 1985, but before the site is written off as not significant, a formal testing program should be undertaken to evaluate the potential for buried deposits further.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

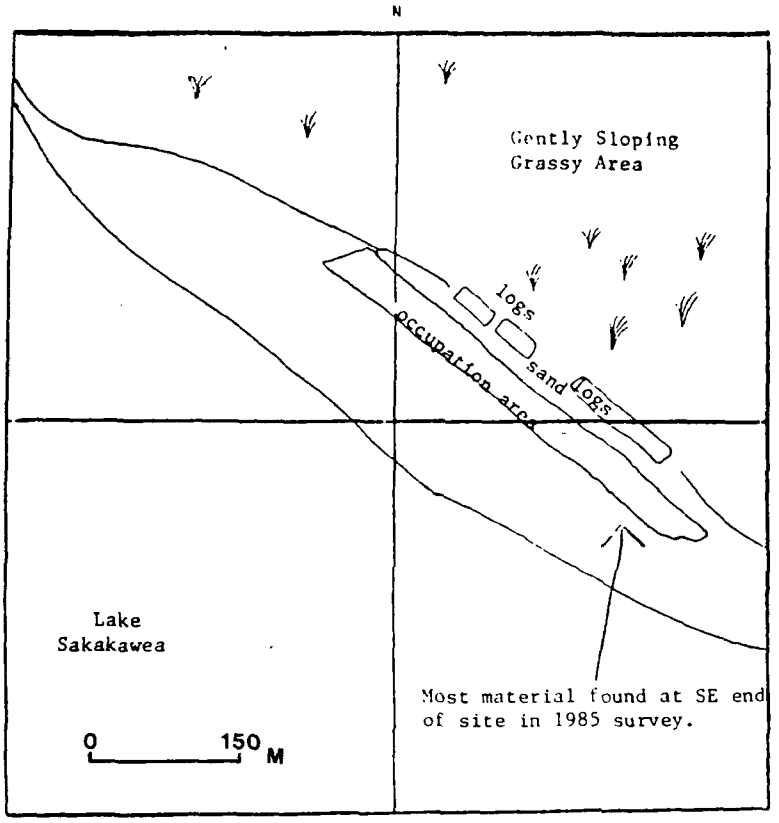


Figure 83. 1974 map of site 32MN216, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN218 Site name: Scatter Bay.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 84.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. One retouched flake was observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: Originally recorded as being along both sides of bay.

Site size: Originally shown as covering 0.7 sq. kilometers, but 1985 survey located only an isolated retouched flake in this area.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Mud flats and prairie grass slopes.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 20m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir encroachment, tracks, slopewash.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-4-74.

Collected artifacts: KRF flakes.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Originally recorded as a sparse (25 items over 0.7 sq. kilometers) scatter, and only a single item was noted in 1985. This "site" lacks a focus, may have been eroded away, and probably is better referred to as an area of scattered KRF debris than a site.

SITE NO. 32MN218 MAPPED BY Hammond DATE 4-6-74

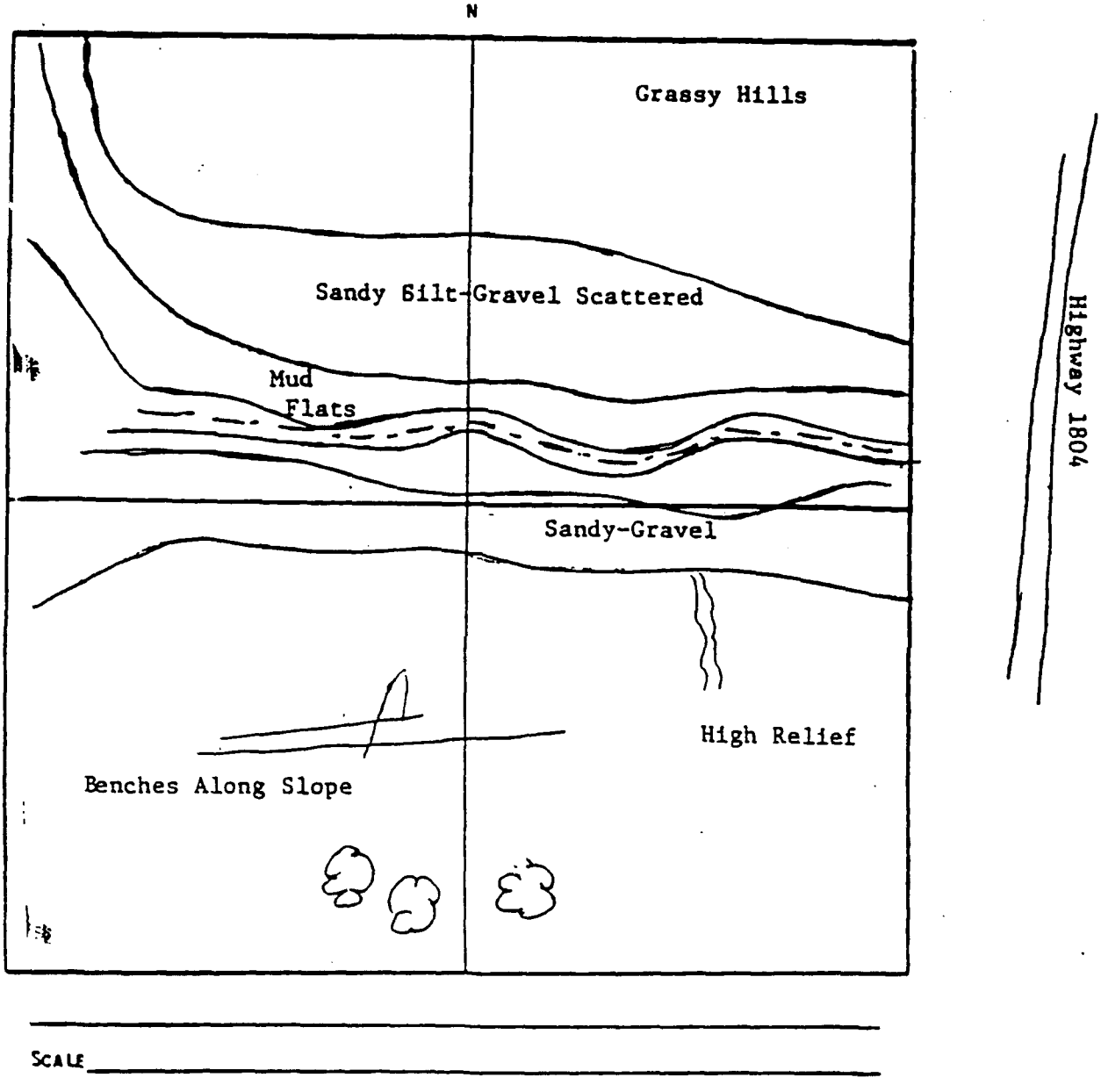


Figure 84. 1974 map of site 32MN218. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey, but an isolated retouched flake was recorded from the area.

Site number: 32MN219 Site name: Potter's Pile Site.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 85.
Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Site type: Artifact scatter; 29 items were observed in 1985.
Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.
Elevation (m): 567.
Topographic position: On beach and low prairie/flat terrace.
Site size: 500,000m^2.
Strata and depth: Likely fairly surficial based on exposures.
Vegetation: Beach/weeds, prairie grass.
Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.
Nearest water: Adjacent. Intermittent stream.
Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.
Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion, pothunting, cultivation and surface erosion have affected the site.
Surface collections: ALCWS 9-6-85; Haberman 6-8-74.
Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Plains side notched projectile point base of KRF; four transverse scrapers of KRF; unifacially worked basalt flake/chopper; biface of KRF; KRF core rejuvenation flake retouched to form possible spokeshave; core remnant of brown banded chert; three flakes of dark red siltstone; three flakes KRF. Haberman - Flakes and cores of KRF; many from a potter's pile.
Data plotted on site map: Plotted lithics 1-17, as follows: 1=KRF flake and chopper; 2=all KRF, three flake fragments, one tertiary, one secondary, one side notched projectile point and red jasper flake fragment; 3=KRF tabular shatter and secondary flake; 4=KRF biface tip; 5=KRF transverse scraper and flake segment; 6=two chert and one KRF flakes; 7=KRF secondary flake; 8=KRF endscraper; 9=KRF retouched flake; 10=KRF secondary and tertiary flakes; 11=KRF tertiary flake; 12=crude porcelanite core; 13=white chert secondary flake; 14=KRF flake segment, one porcelanite flake; 15=red jasper flake fragment; 16=KRF tertiary flake; 17=KRF transverse scraper.
Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.
Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.
Recommendations: Assess the effects of the impacts on the site and its National Register eligibility.
Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): Determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

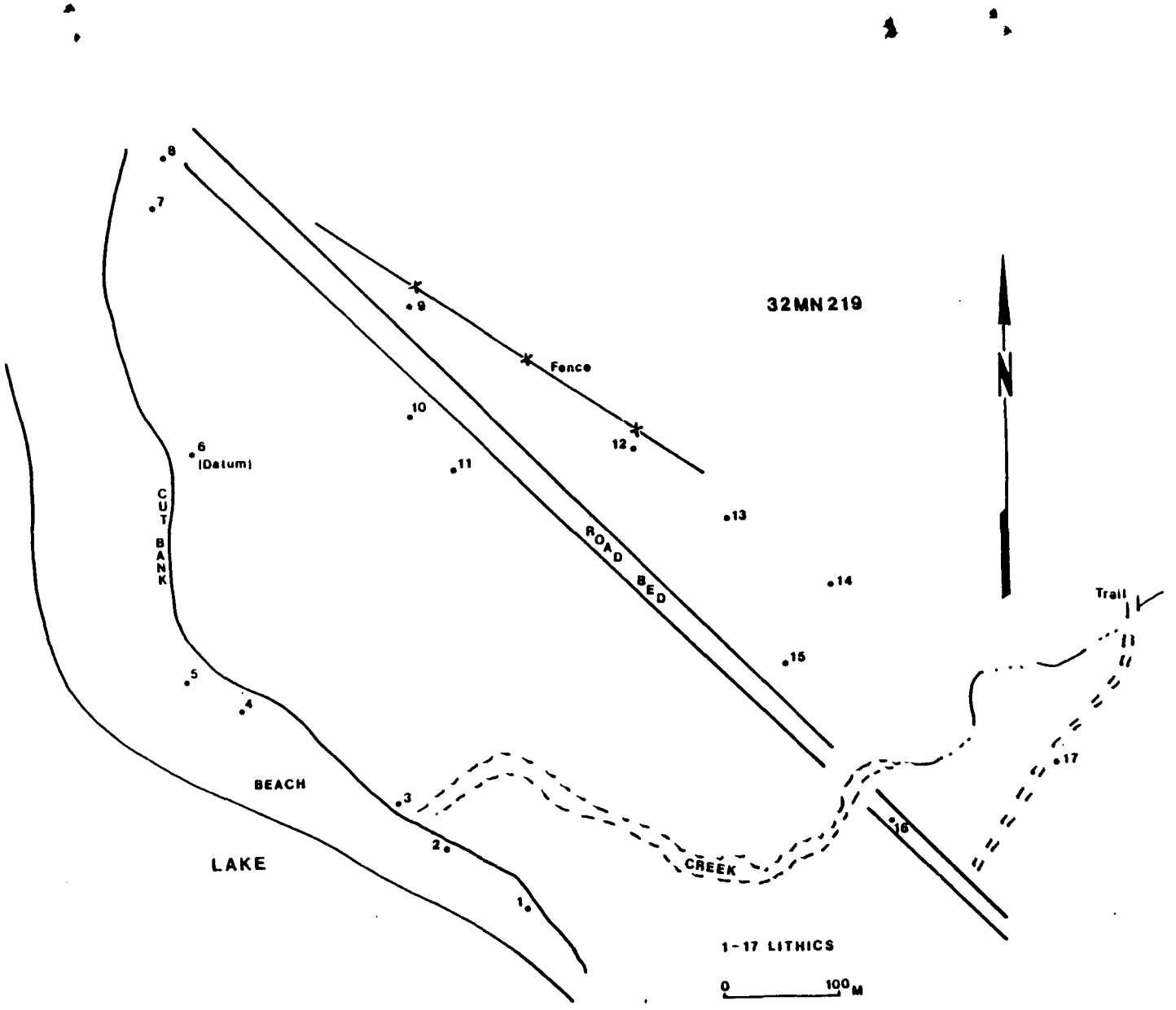


Figure 85. Plan of site 32MN219.

Site number: 32MN220 Site name: Moo Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 86.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 75+ items were noted in 1985.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant) and unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 563.

Topographic position: Along a beach eroded from a hillside.

Site size: 12,500m^2.

Strata and depth: 25cm based on cutbank exposure.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: Adjacent. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion a major impacted.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-11-85; Haberman 6-8-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Triangular side notched point (Besant) of KRF; lanceolate side notched point of KRF; lanceolate biface reduction blank of KRF; two transverse scrapers of KRF; tertiary flake of KRF with bifacial retouch on one margin and unifacial retouch on the other; bifacially worked flake/point fragment of KRF. Haberman - Flake of quartzite; flakes of KRF; biface (knife) base; thumb nail scraper; drill; McKean-like (lanceolate, indented base) point; midsection of possible small notched projectile point.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Analyze the impact on the site from reservoir erosion, and test to determine extent inland, if any, of the site. Salvage/test for National Register eligibility as appropriate.

Remarks: Over 75 lithic and bone items noted on beach in 1985. Only bone fragment (? associated with the human occupation) noted in cutbank at SE end of site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

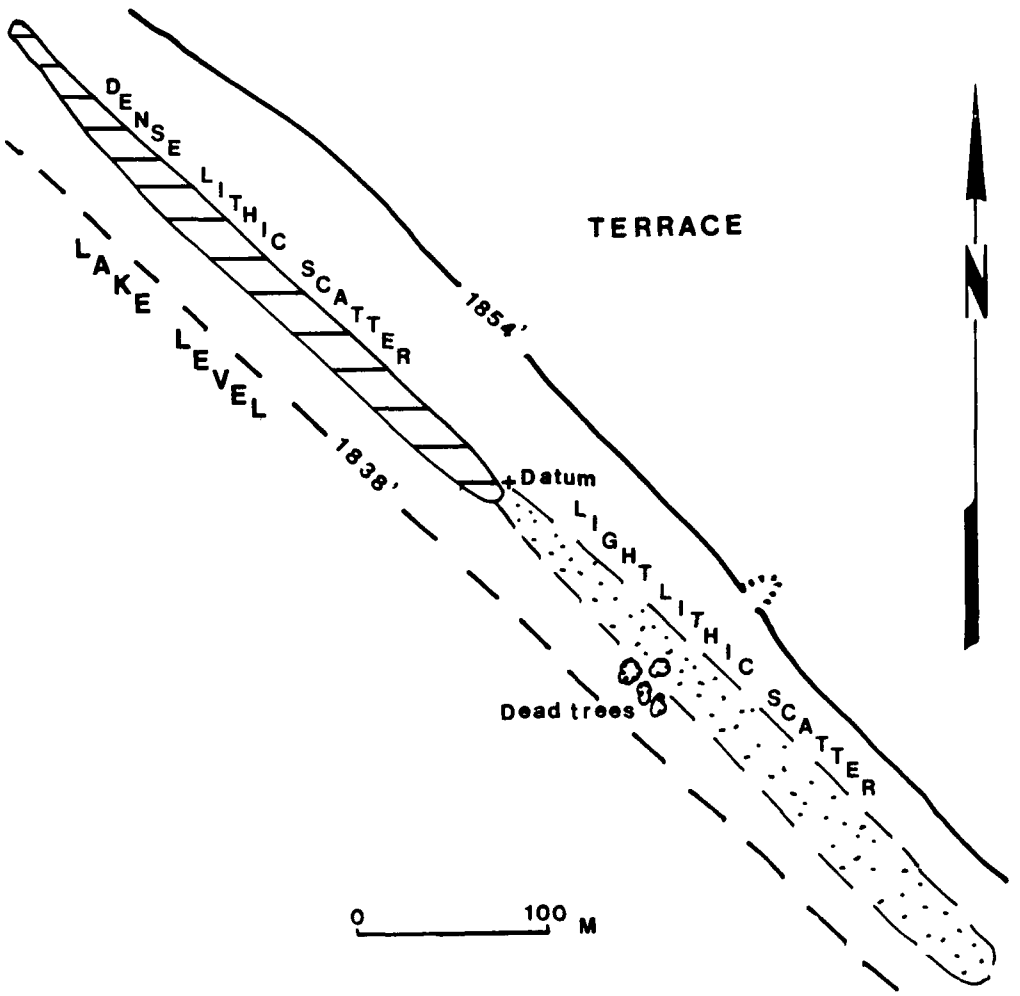


Figure 86. Plan of site 32MN220.

Site number: 32MN221 Site name: No Site Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 87.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska..

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Two lithic items and recent bone were noted in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: Beach area eroded from hillside.

Site size: 7500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Totally eroded out by reservoir action.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-8-74.

Collected artifacts: Flakes of KRF and two points.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: In 1974 site recorded as a widely scattered and sparse lithic and bone scatter. In 1985 only two flakes and some bone fragments noted. Appears totally washed out.

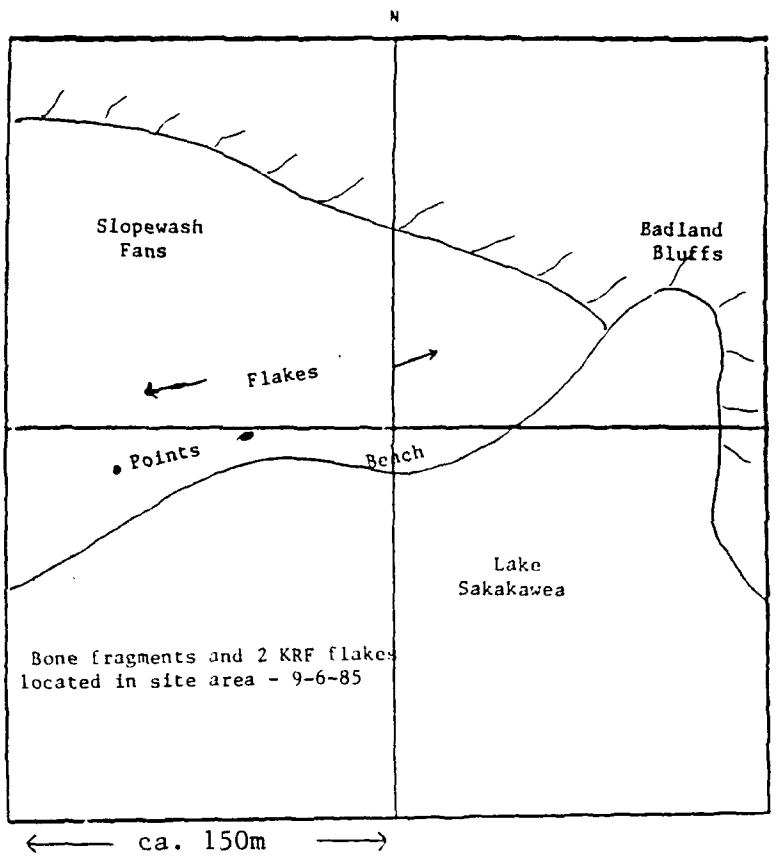


Figure 87. 1974 map of site 32MN221, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN222 Site name: Sunshine Valley.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 88.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. No material was located in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 563.

Topographic position: Beach eroded from hillside.

Site size: 18,906m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 370m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Appears to have been eroded away.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-8-74.

Collected artifacts: Point (side notched), basal notched point fragment, two flakes of KRF.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No material observed in site area in 1985. An isolated biface some distance inland may or may not be associated. No evidence for buried deposits in the cutbank, and site originally noted as only a very sparse scatter. Appears now to have been eroded away. No further work recommended.

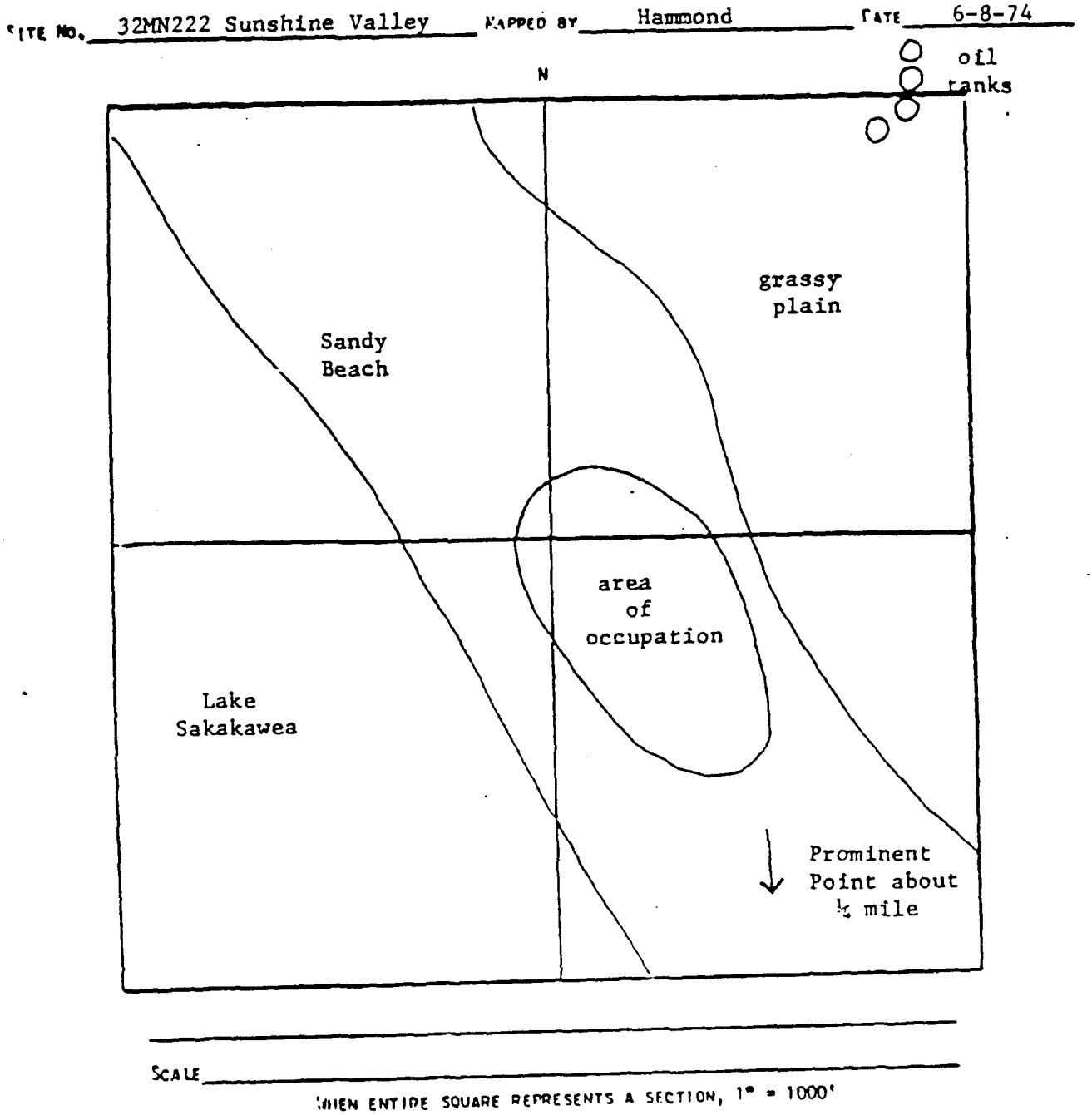


Figure 88. 1974 map of site 32MN222. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN223 Site name: Ranchstead #1 Site.
County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figures 89, 90.
Property owner: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.
Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with 10+ items of debris noted in 1985.
Component(s): Euro-American.
Elevation (m): 588.
Topographic position: On a flattened area on the side of a ridge.
Site size: 4000m^2.
Strata and depth: Surficial.
Vegetation: Heavy tall-short grasses.
Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.
Nearest water: 168m. Intermittent stream.
Site condition - impacts: The basic integrity of the location is intact, but the features are mostly removed.
Surface collections: ALCWS 9-10-85.
Collected artifacts: Two bottle necks, amber glass jug base, fragment of glass jar base, two sherds of a glass jar top, a metal canister - rusted through, a glazed ceramic sherd and a 1938 automobile license.
Data plotted on site map: Twelve features as follows: 1=log cabin on a concrete foundation with six-sided logs used in construction. Outside nailed with chicken wire and covered in concrete. Possibly moved here, as foundation is considerably newer than superstructure. 2=concrete foundation, 18 ft. x 16 ft. 3=concrete foundation, 16 ft. x 10 ft. 4=depression, 5 ft. in diameter. 5=area of vegetation change, 18 ft. x 11 ft. 6=area of vegetation change, 16 ft. x 10 ft. 7=remnants of log structure/barn partly dug into hillside, 26 ft. x 24 ft. 8=area of vegetation change, 25 ft. x 18 ft. 9=cistern with concrete walls covered with bedframe. 10=well (?) foundation, 7 ft. x 6 ft. 11=root cellar (?) dugout, 11 ft. x 5 ft. 12=root cellar ?dugout, 20 ft. x 18 ft.
Previous investigations: Haberman 1974. Note: Haberman also recorded a scatter of flakes on the beach to the SW of this farmstead under this site number. That scatter of flakes has now been assigned a separate number - 32MN381.
Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.
Recommendations: This site is a farm complex that may have some local significance, although the land records suggest it is a later occupation (1925 - 1951). A detailed documentary history and historical significance assessment should be undertaken prior to determining the final management plan for the site or undertaking National Register eligibility evaluation in the field.
Remarks: An abandoned farmstead with twelve features present and one, a log cabin (Feature 1, Plates 15 and 16), is mostly standing. The others are reduced essentially to foundations with occasional remnants of superstructures. The log cabin is a saddle notched, shotgun fenestrated structure with a foundation of poured concrete that is considerably newer than the superstructure. It lacks a roof, but is clearly of a structure more typical of southern style than North Dakota style.

The doors and windows are of better craftsmanship than the walls. The framing shows evidence of sawed lumber, which ought to negate the necessity for using logs for the walls. There are some unskilled attempts to steeple notch, and the use of concrete daub will not work well in the Great Plains winters. The structure is consistent with a claim shanty for the first land boom of the 1880s. Dugouts (Features 11

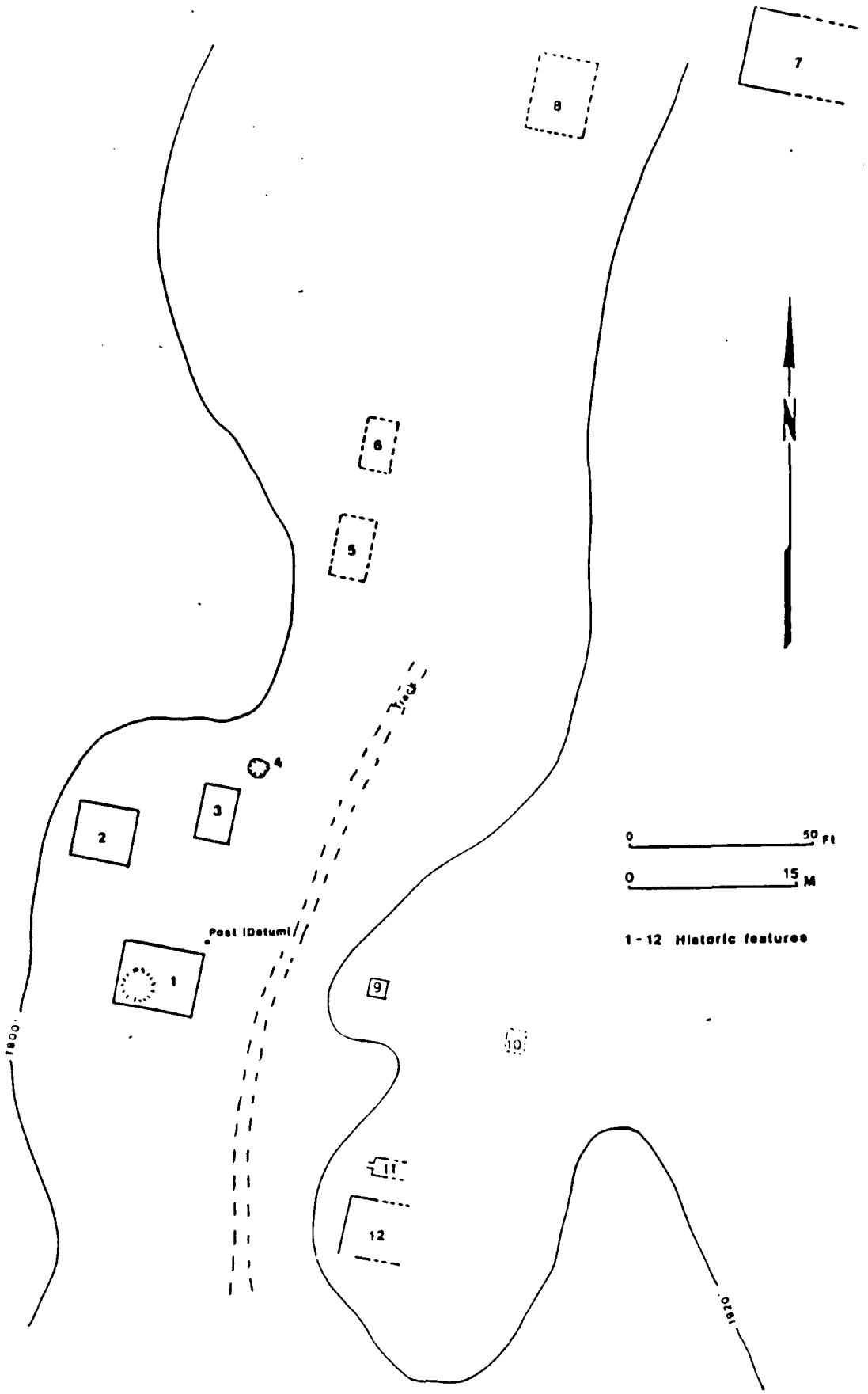
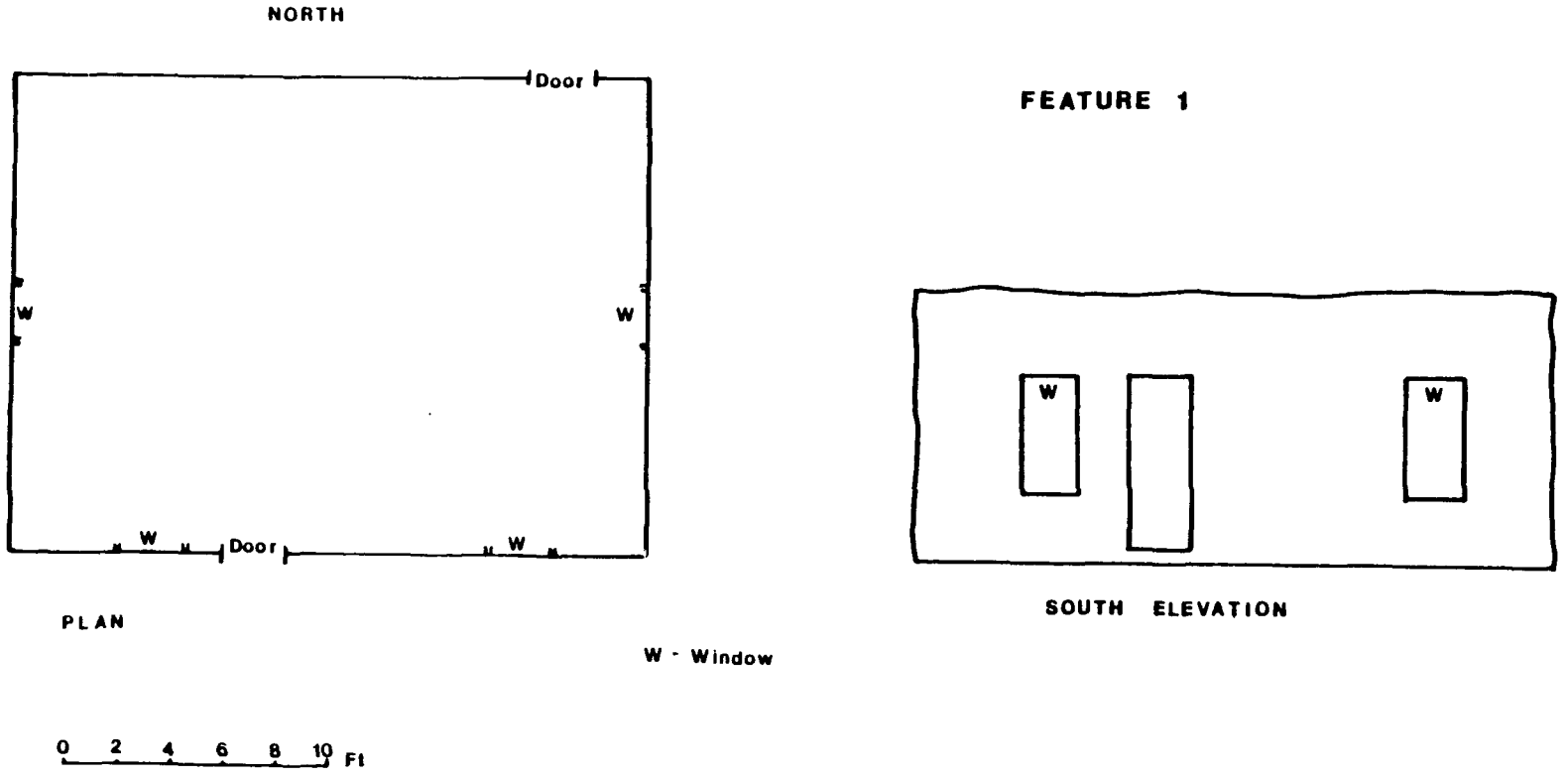


Figure 89. Plan of site 32MN223.



All doors are ca. 6ft 6in high and 2ft 4in wide.
All windows are ca. 4ft 8½in high and 2ft 4in wide.
Overall the structure is 18ft by 24ft.

Figure 90. Detail of Feature 1, site 32MN223.

and 12) at the site are probably the remains of early claim shanties, partly dug into the hillside and partly of log or frame extension, facing south and east. Soddies and partly dugout shanties were part of the rush to erect some sort of improvement on a claim when the first settler arrived. A ?barn (Feature 7) shows saddle notching in use here which works well in semi-arid climates but accumulates water in the winter time, causing separating of logs so chinking and daubing would be needed more often. They are important evidence of this custom only in a recorded sense, not in a preservation or restoration sense.

The first recorded claim on this land area in the Register of Deeds office is by Margie Fitzpatrick in 1925, with the patent filed in 1936. As indicated above, the one standing structure, a log cabin, appears to be older than this and may have been moved to this location from elsewhere. Today it rests on a more recent concrete foundation.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine research potential and integrity.

Site number: 32MN224 Site name: White Earth Tipi Ring Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 91.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On two low terraces.

Site size: 78,200m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 290m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Apparently relatively undisturbed except for the possibility that the reservoir has encroached upon the site and the observation that one circle appears to be a more recent reconstruction.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Twenty-three stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=3.9m (may be recent reconstruction); 2=4.9m; 3=6.1m; 4=5.5m; 5=9.8m; 6=7.0m; 7=6.7m; 8=4.9m; 9=6.7m; 10=3.4m; 11=6.1m; 12=4.3m; 13=5.8m; 14=5.8m; 15=6.1m; 16=6.4m; 17=6.4m; 18=7.3m; 19=6.7m; 20=4.9m; 21=10.02m; 22=7.07m; 23=4.69m.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

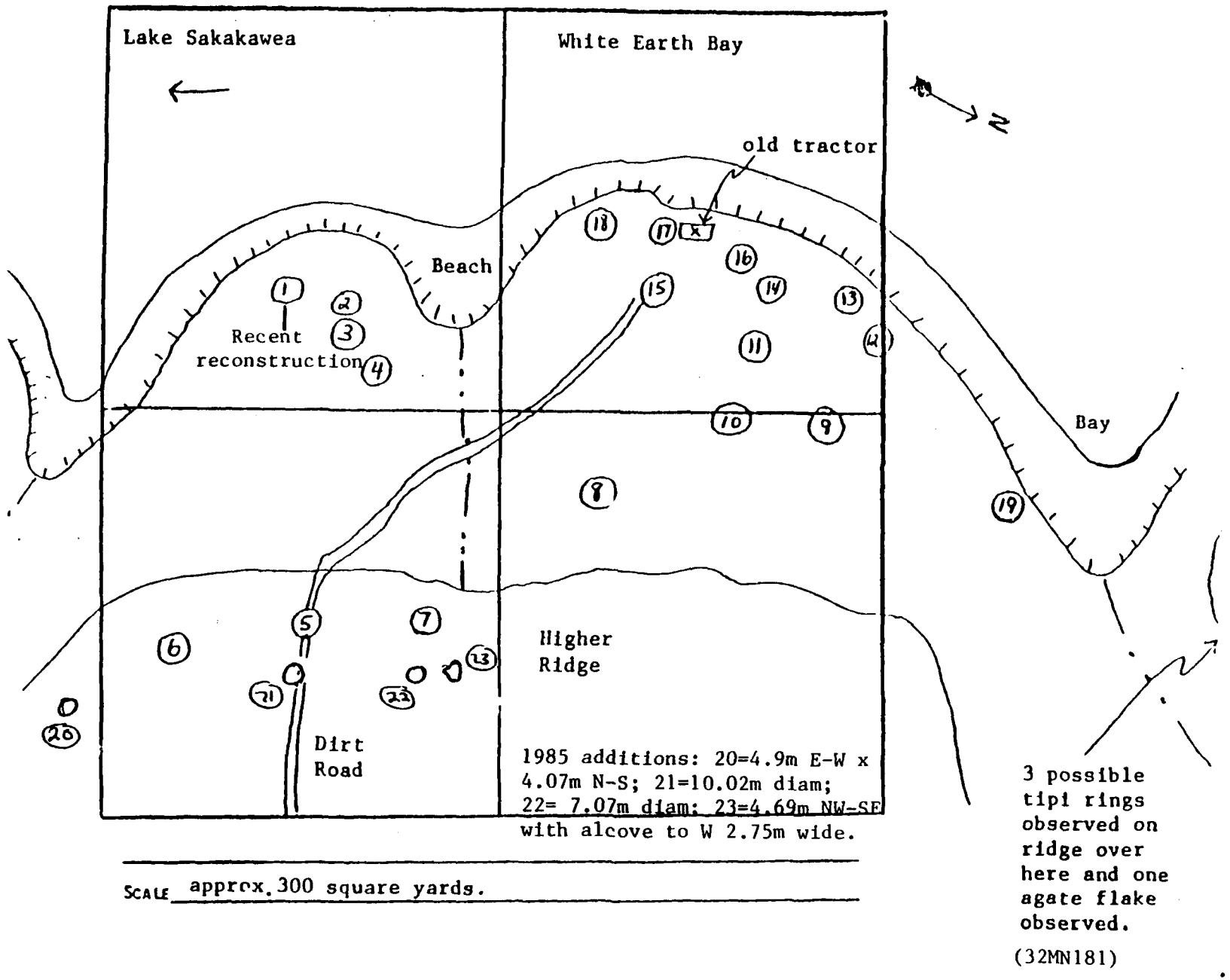


Figure 91. 1974 map of site 32MN224, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN225 Site name: Buzz Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 92.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. A projectile point base was noted in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 561.

Topographic position: On beach and hillside.

Site size: $30m^2$.

Strata and depth: 60cm based on cutbank exposure of material.

Vegetation: Beach and sparse grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 90-100%.

Nearest water: 360m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has impacted the site, but an unknown portion remains inland as evidenced by material exposed in cutbank.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-27-85; Haberman 6-10-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Partial projectile point base fragment of KRF. Haberman - One point (large side notched) and scattered flakes of KRF.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota; Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Determine the extent of buried cultural material. Salvage/test for National Register eligibility as appropriate.

Remarks: A black/grey buried cultural horizon with ash/charcoal flakes noted in cutbank from 25-58cm b.s. in 1985. The 1974 survey located a sparse scatter along 40m of beach strand line.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

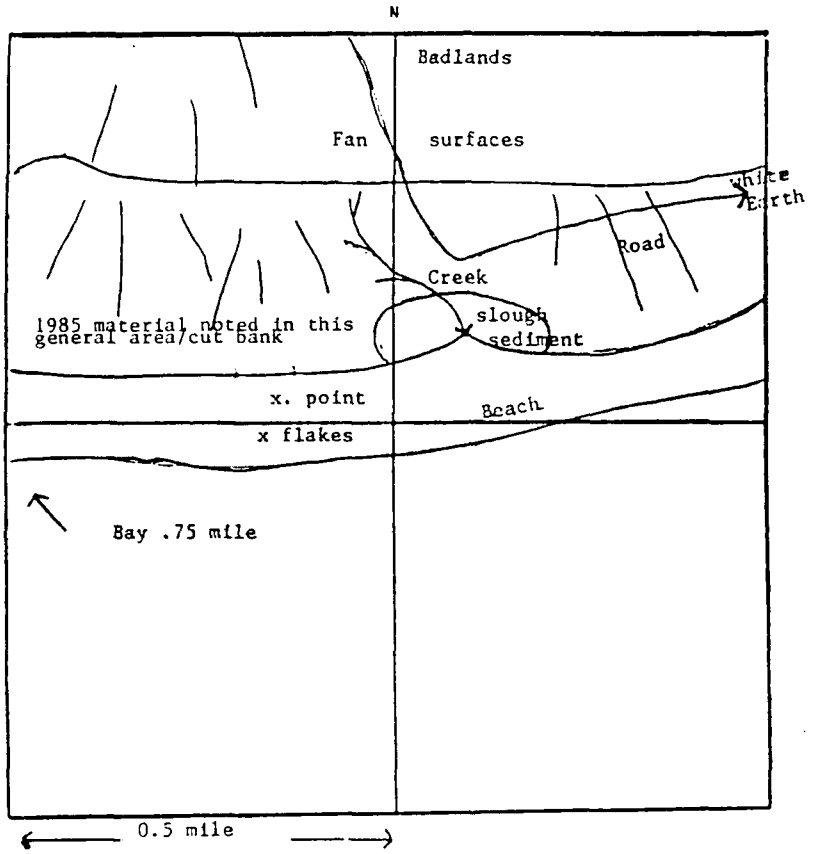


Figure 92. 1974 map of site 32MN225, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN226 Site name: Windy Rings Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 93.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On two terraces (lower and upper) above White Earth River.

Site size: 249,200m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 100m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Thirteen stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=3.81m; 2=6.30m; 3=4.2m; 4=5.32m; 5=4.68m; 6=4.03m; 7=3.84m; 8=7.07m; 9=4.45m; 10=5.9m; 11=5.85m; 12=4.9m; 13=5.0m.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Recommendations: If impacts threaten site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Site should be protected and tested only if necessary.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

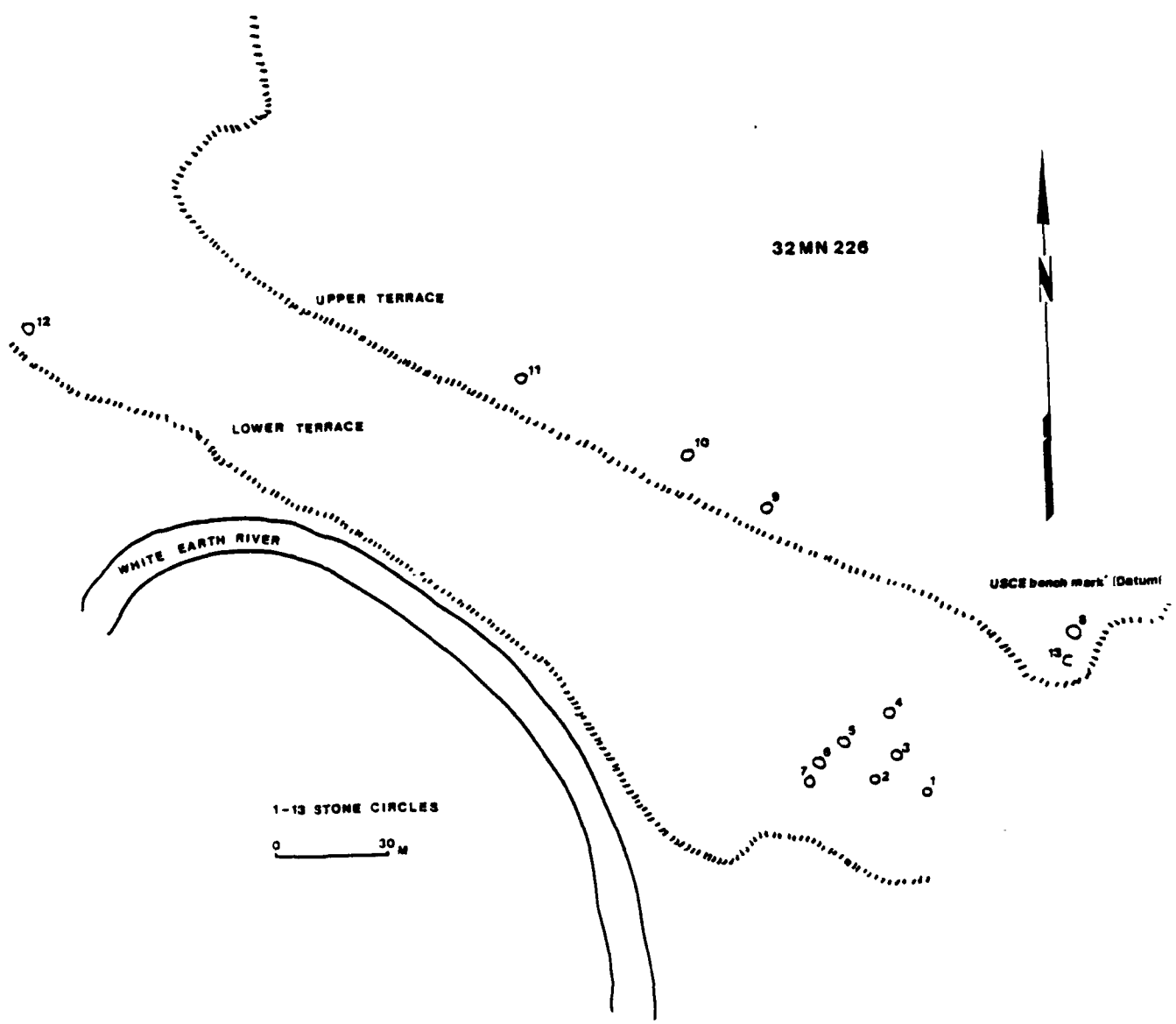


Figure 93. Plan of site 32MN226.

Site number: 32MN228 Site name: White Earth Cottage.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 94.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with 33+ lithic and bone items observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On top and sides of a hill on a wide land area between White Earth River and the Missouri River.

Site size: 66,690m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-70%.

Nearest water: 153m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: Much of the site has seen private development, but a few areas of the site remain intact on private lands.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-29-85; Haberman 6-10-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Transverse scraper of KRF, core remnant of KRF, double pointed graver/awl of KRF, grey Tongue River Silica fragment (retouched to form a point/graver), tertiary flake of KRF, retouched core platform rejuvenation flake of KRF, secondary flake of grey TRS, eight KRF flakes/shatter and four bone fragments. Haberman - Flakes and possible core of KRF, flakes of grey metamorphosed shale, flake of brown chert, agate and white quartzite.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974; Robson 1980.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Assess the impact that property development has had on the site and determine the site's significance by formal testing for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

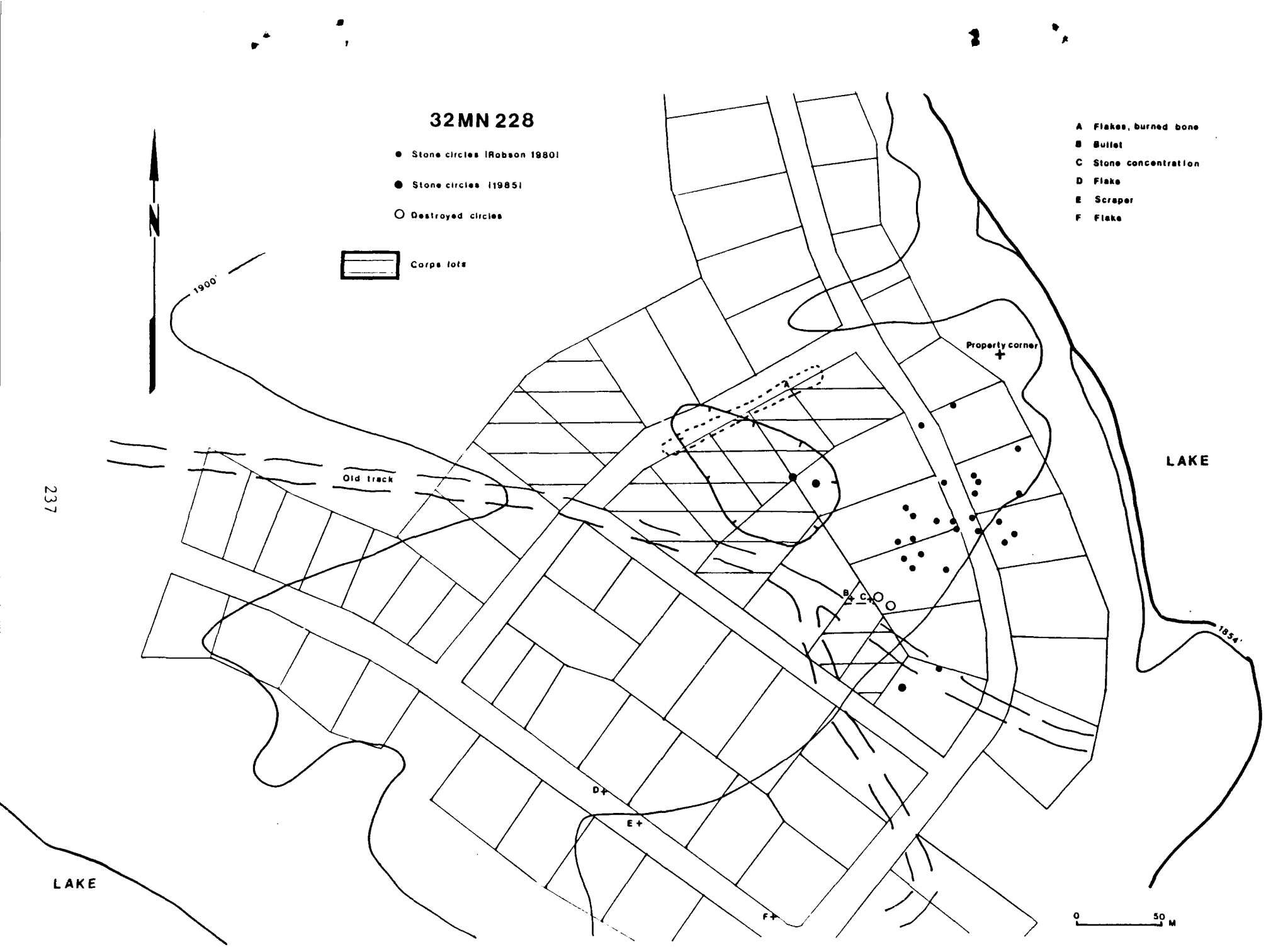


Figure 94. Plan of site 32MN228.

Site number: 32MN232 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 95.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter recorded in 1973, not relocated in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): Unknown.

Topographic position: Unknown.

Site size: Unknown.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Pasture/shortgrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30-60%.

Nearest water: Unknown.

Site condition - impacts: The site may have been collected or destroyed, or lies outside the survey area. It was not located in 1985.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Richard Sheldon and Thomas Hruby, Aug. 1973.

Collected artifacts: One large corner notched point, seven KRF flakes, one chalcedony cobble, and one bird bone.

Previous investigations: Sheldon and Hruby 1973.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Original site record suggests only a very sparse, widely dispersed scatter - no focus of activity.

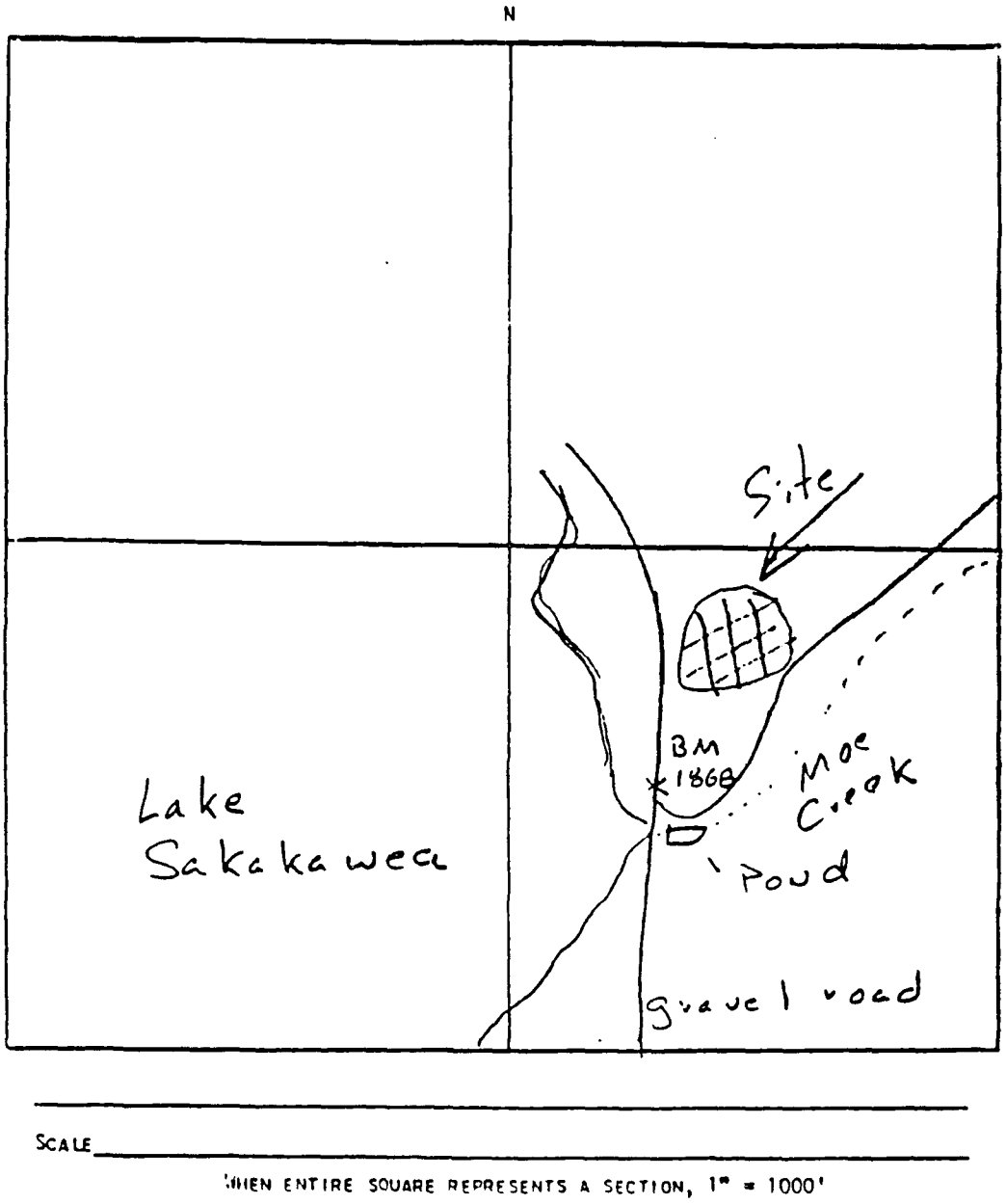


Figure 95. 1974 map of site 32MN232. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN233 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 96.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Open campsite/artifact scatter. Recorded in 1973, not relocated in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): Unknown.

Topographic position: On small knoll.

Site size: 25 ft. diameter.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short grass, sparse vegetation, sheet erosion.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30-60%.

Nearest water: Unknown.

Site condition - impacts: Suffering from sheet erosion when found; lack of evidence in 1985 may mean site eroded away or completely collected with no additional material being uncovered.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Richard Sheldon and Thomas Hruby, Aug 1973.

Collected artifacts: Thirteen KRF flakes, one pink quartzite shatter, two chert flakes, and one possible granite hammerstone.

Previous investigations: Sheldon and Hruby 1973.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Original site record suggests only a small, sparse scatter - unlikely anything remains of this site.

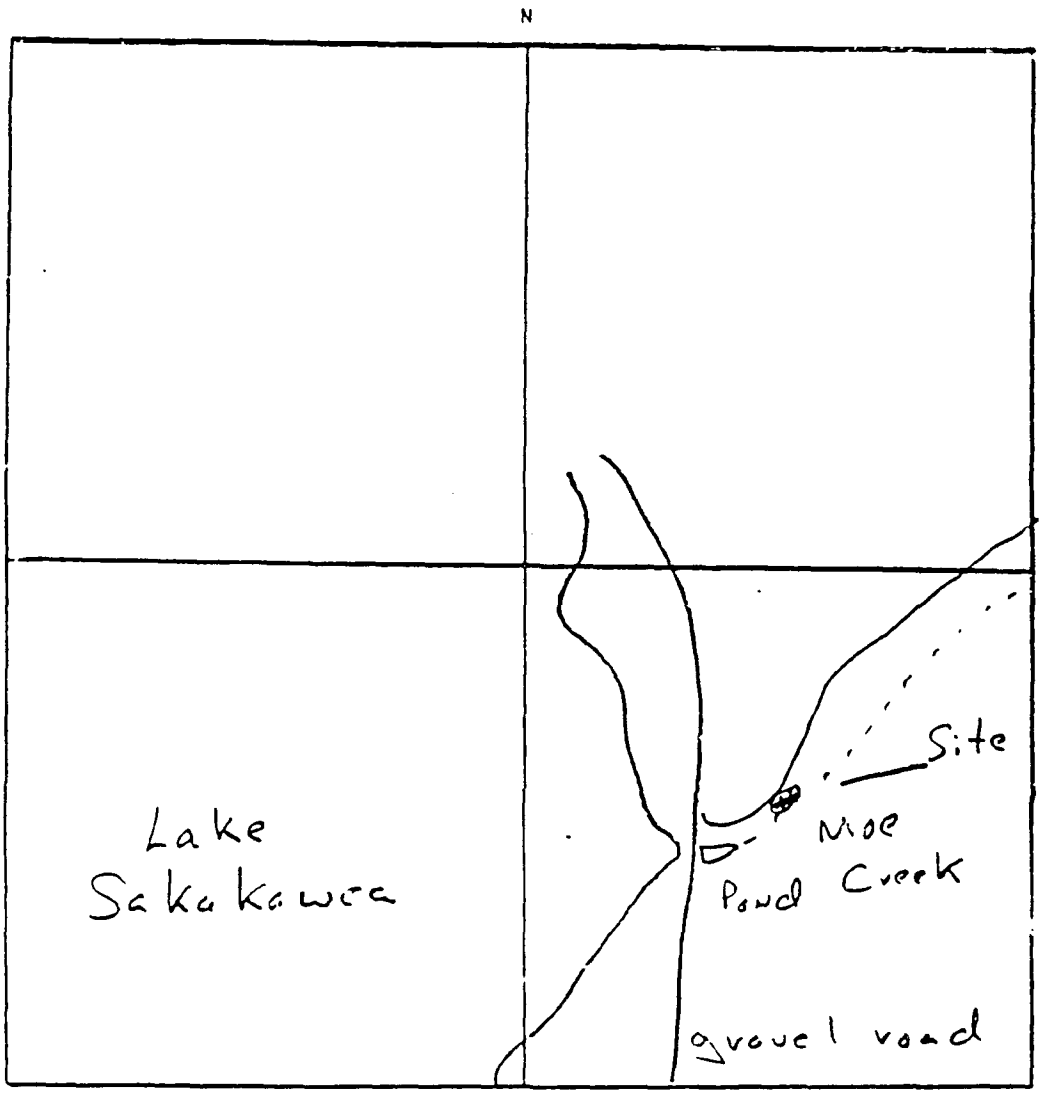


Figure 96. 1974 map of site 32MN233. This site was not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Site number: 32MN234 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 97.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 50+ items observed in 1985 (lithics, FCR).

Component(s): Unspecified Paleoindian, Archaic and Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 574.

Topographic position: On one large island, formally a hill, in 1985. When recorded in 1974 other islands were exposed and additional material was located on one of these.

Site size: 12,000m^2.

Strata and depth: No material observed in cutbanks in 1985, but in 1974 hearths were eroding from bank and several paleosols observed, indicating potentially deep deposits.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 480m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Heavily impacted by erosion from the reservoir with only one island generally above water.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-14-85; Haberman 6-2-74.

Collected artifacts: ALCWS - Transverse scraper of KRF. Haberman - Base of Folsom point (red metamorphosed shale), McKean point, midsection of possible Plano point, several corner notched points, side notched points, end scrapers, knives, retouched flakes, potsherds.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974.

Location of artifacts: ALCWS - State Historical Society of North Dakota. Haberman - Unknown.

Recommendations: Because of the limited area remaining of this site, and the potential for deeply buried multiple components, only formal testing on the island should be undertaken. This should be related to a program of salvaging information before further erosion takes place and testing to determine the site's National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

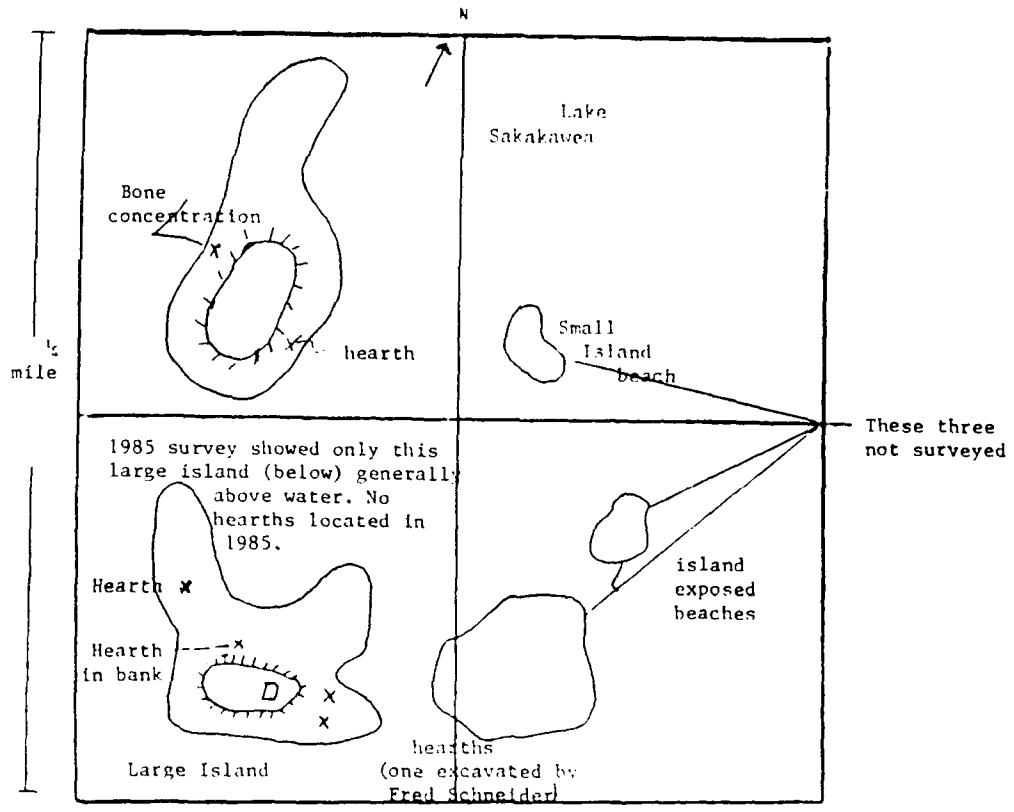


Figure 97. 1974 map of site 32MN234, updated in 1985.

Site number: 32MN235 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 98.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Nine lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top and edge of a terrace adjoining the inundated Little Knife River.

Site size: 500m^2.

Strata and depth: Cultural materials exposed at 20cm b.s. in cutbank alongside the inundated Little Knife River within a brown sandy silt.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 96m. Little Knife River (center of channel).

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Erosion from fluctuating reservoir levels along the Little Knife River.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-15-85.

Collected artifacts: Tertiary flake of KRF.

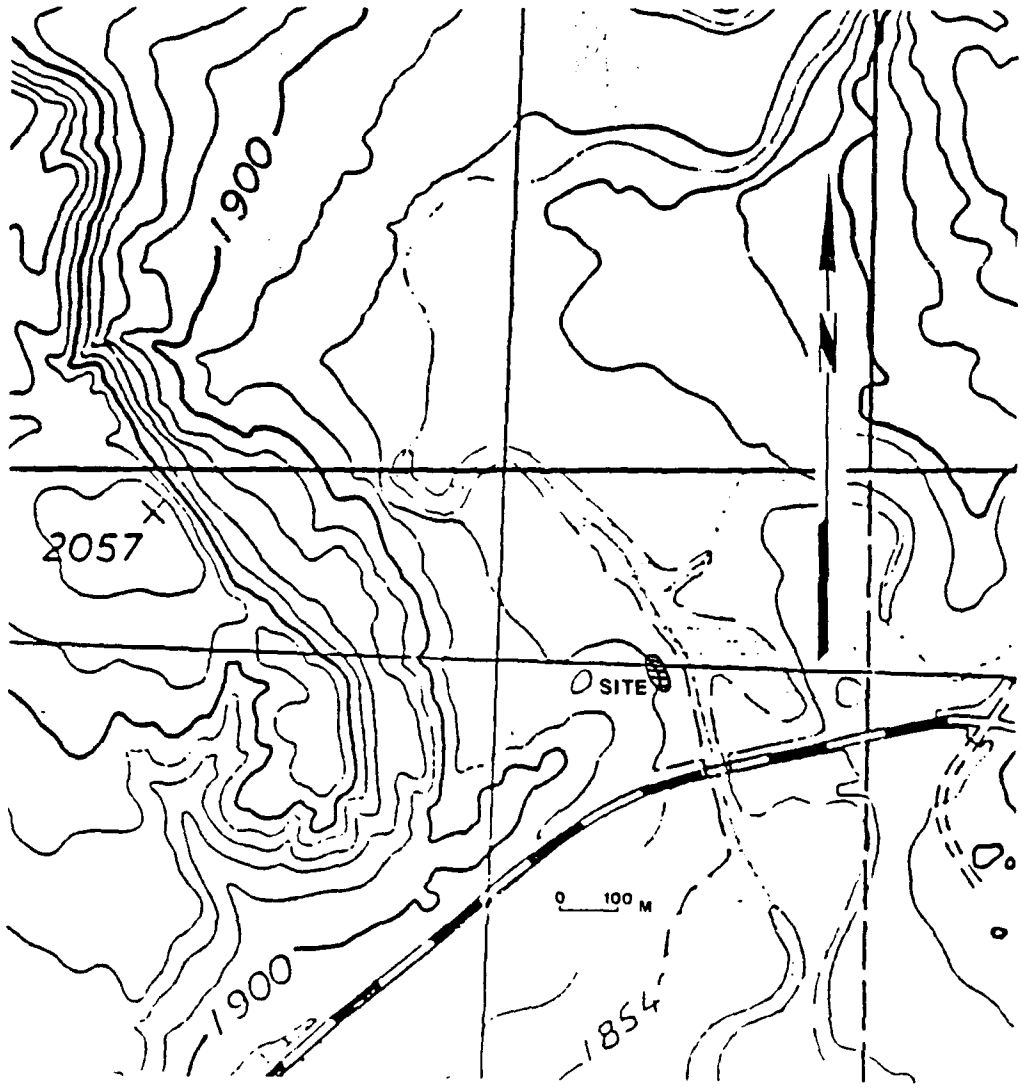
Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test site to determine the impact the cutbank erosio is having on the remaining site area and its National Register potential.

Remarks: Only nine lithic items were noted in this area. This might indicate a) the site is just beginning to erode away, b) the site has almost completely eroded away, or c) the site is just very sparse.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.



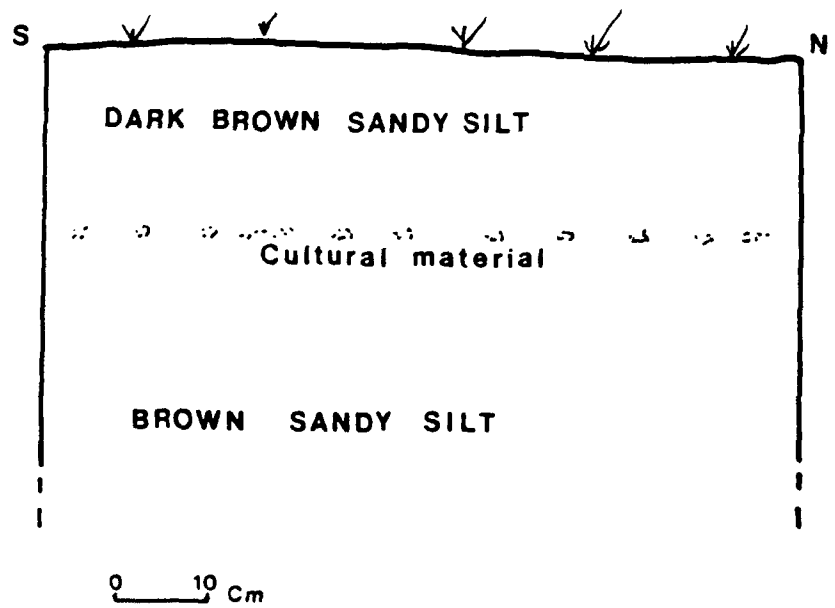


Figure 98. Plan and profile of site 32MN235.

Site number: 32MN236 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 99.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 562.

Topographic position: On mud flats, formerly a hillside.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Smartweed.

Ground surface visibility (%): 50%.

Nearest water: 720m. Little Knife River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Periodical inundation appears to have eroded the site, with the stones of the circle sinking with the erosion. Site deflated.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.25m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

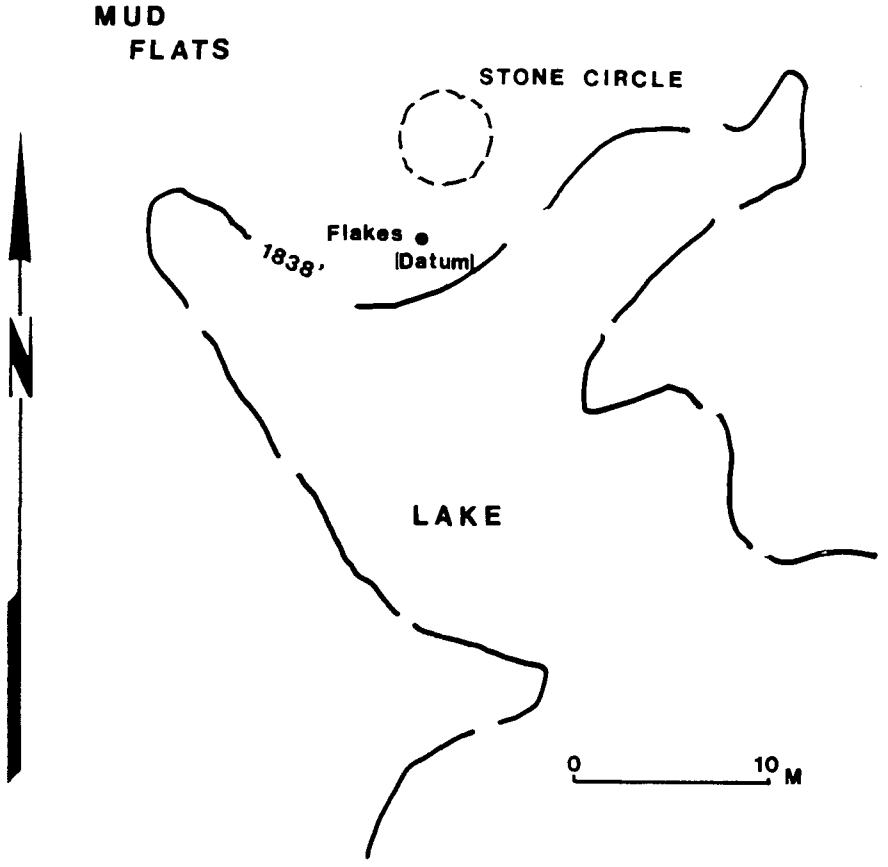


Figure 99. Plan of site 32MN236.

Site number: 32MN237 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 100.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill, along low ridges.

Site size: 250m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short grass native prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Grazing is the only impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Two stone circles, 1=5.12m in diameter and 2=4.71m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If threatened, test site for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: With good integrity site has good research potential, but is not immediately threatened.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

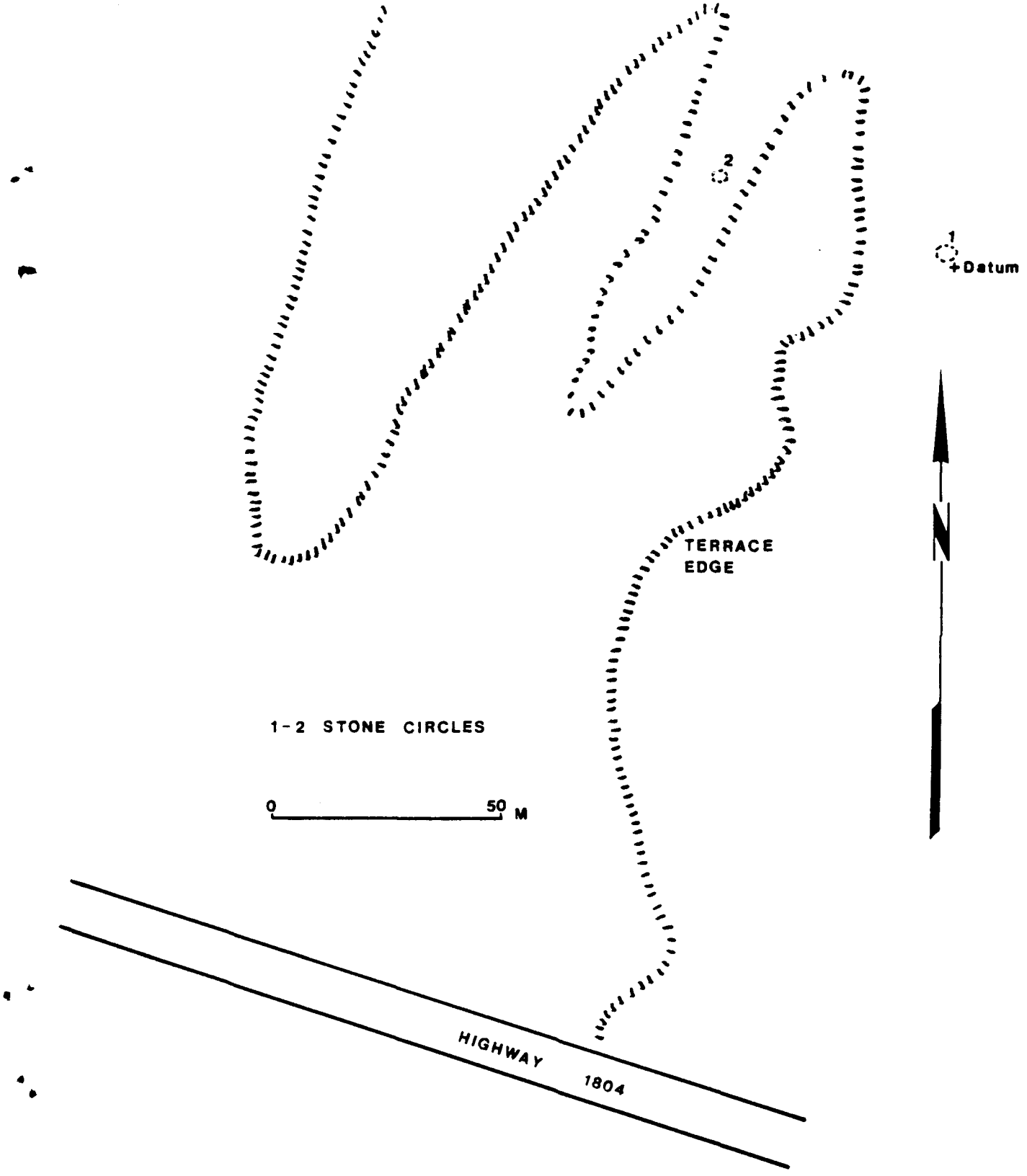


Figure 100. Plan of site 32MN237.

Site number: 32MN238 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 101.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 566.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: 50m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Tall grass and thistles.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 1800m. East Fork Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Site appears to have been deliberately destroyed and the superstructure removed. There was no cultural material visible nearby.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: A claim by Louis W. Steinhaus was entered for this land in 1919. The site as it remains today has no significant features -- only a rectangular concrete foundation for a small structure.

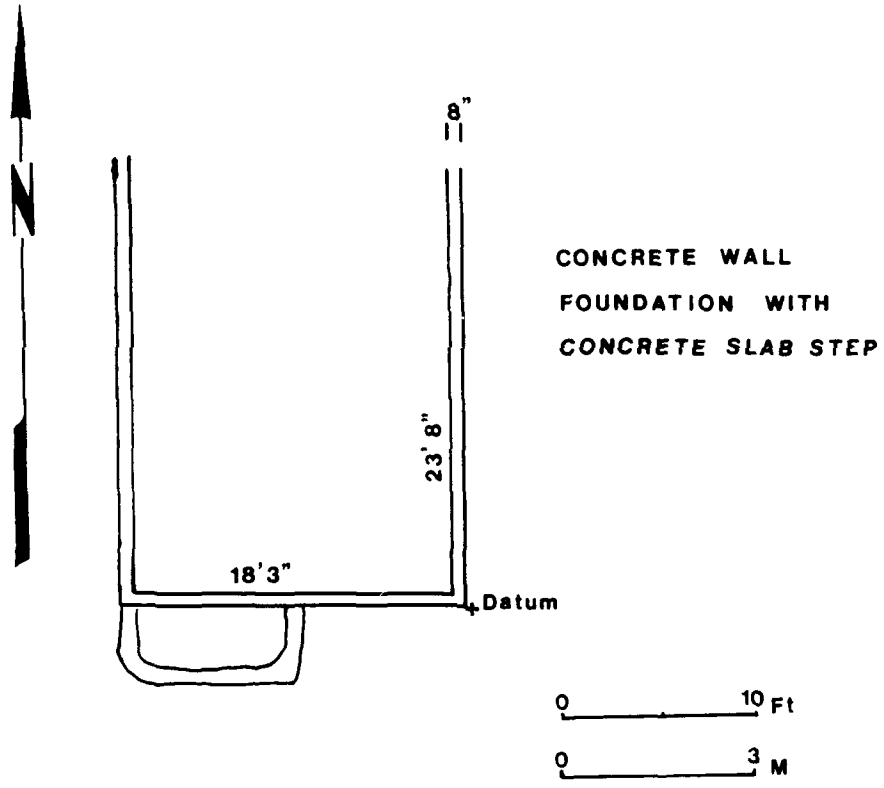


Figure 101. Plan of site 32MN238.

Site number: 32MN239 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 102.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with ten+ items of debris observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top of a low hill/rise.

Site size: 2400m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Various grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 1752m. East Fork Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: The superstructures were removed in 1953, otherwise the site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1 is a house foundation with a possible cellar entrance on the south side; it measures 24 ft. x 22 ft. Feature 2 is a granary foundation, 14 ft. x 18 ft. Feature 3 is a barn foundation, 24 ft. x 26 ft. 9 in. Feature 4 is a probable well.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: This farm was operated by Mr. Jacobson from 1946 to 1953. It postdates Ole Olsen's patent for the area filed in 1915.

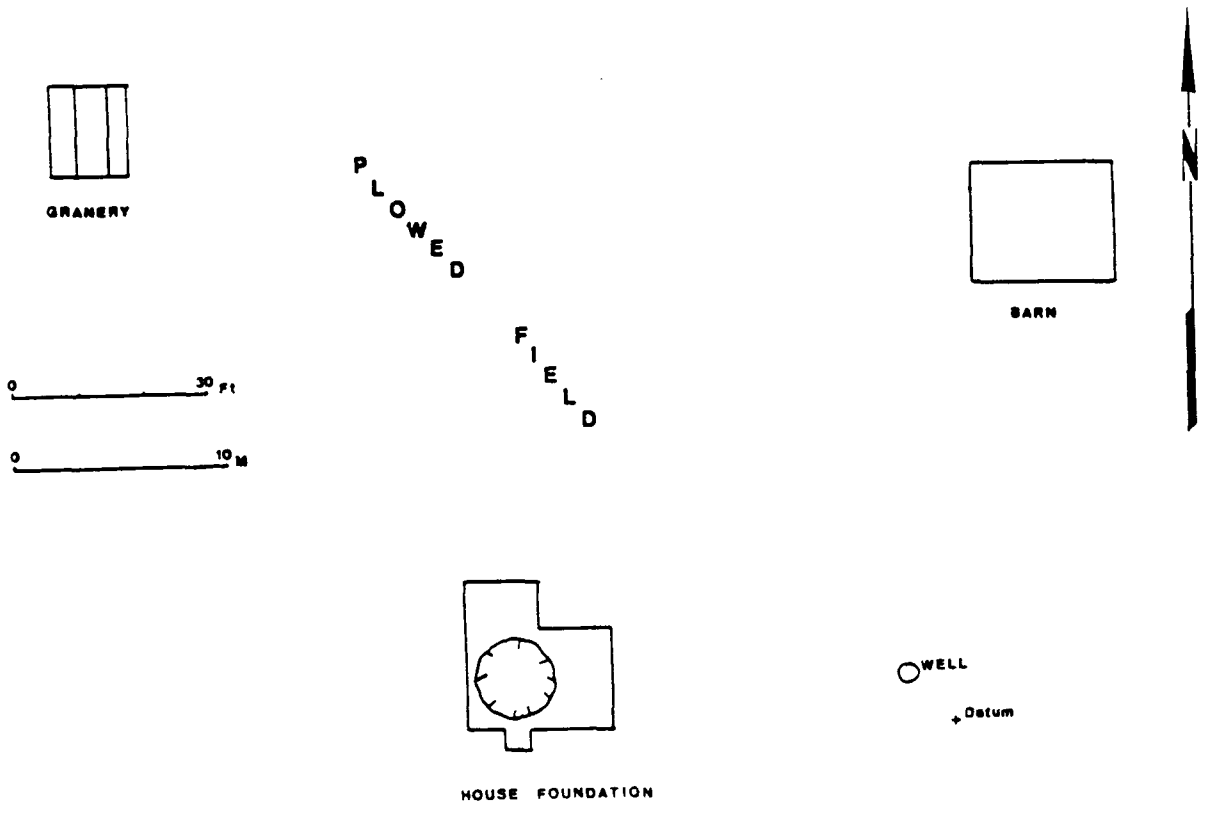


Figure 102. Plan of site 32MN239.

Site number: 32MN240 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 103.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty-one lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On an upland flat/plain, presently overlooking Shell Creek Bay.

Site size: 2000m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally within 20cm of the surface based on available data.

Vegetation: Medium grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-60%.

Nearest water: 312m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Two-tracks have impacted the site by exposing it. The nearby wave-cut edge was inspected, but no cultural material was noted. However, wave action presents an immediate threat to the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-21-85.

Collected artifacts: Transverse scraper of KRF; a blade flake of KRF with steep unifacial retouch along one margin; a secondary flake of grey Tongue River Silica with unifacial retouch along one margin; and a secondary cobble flake of mottled grey chert.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Twenty-one items of cultural material were observed in the two-tracks and these included many items not of Knife River Flint. There is clearly a shallowly buried site here that is likely to be impacted by reservoir erosion soon.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

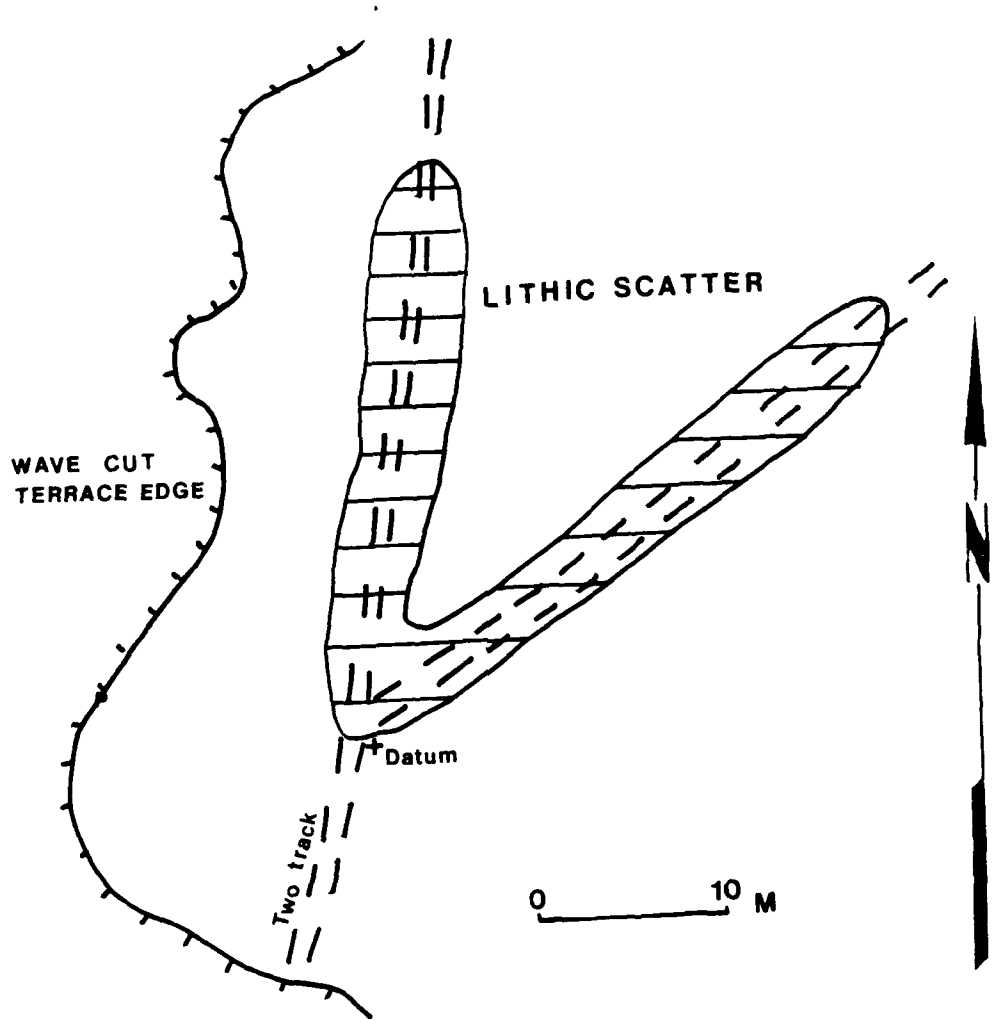


Figure 103. Plan of site 32MN240.

Site number: 32MN241 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 104.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete house foundation with ten+ items of debris (cans and bottles).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top of a low rise on a plain adjacent to Shell Creek Bay.

Site size: $225m^2$.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Various grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 72m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: The superstructure has been deliberately removed; otherwise site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: House foundation with main room, 28 ft. 4 in. x 24 ft. 4 in. and 8 3/4 in. thick concrete walls. Back room is 16 ft. x 9 ft. 10 in., with 4 3/4 in. thick walls.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The front step and stoop are the type most common from the late 1940s through the 1950s. It is likely the structure was removed around 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. The site has no significance now.

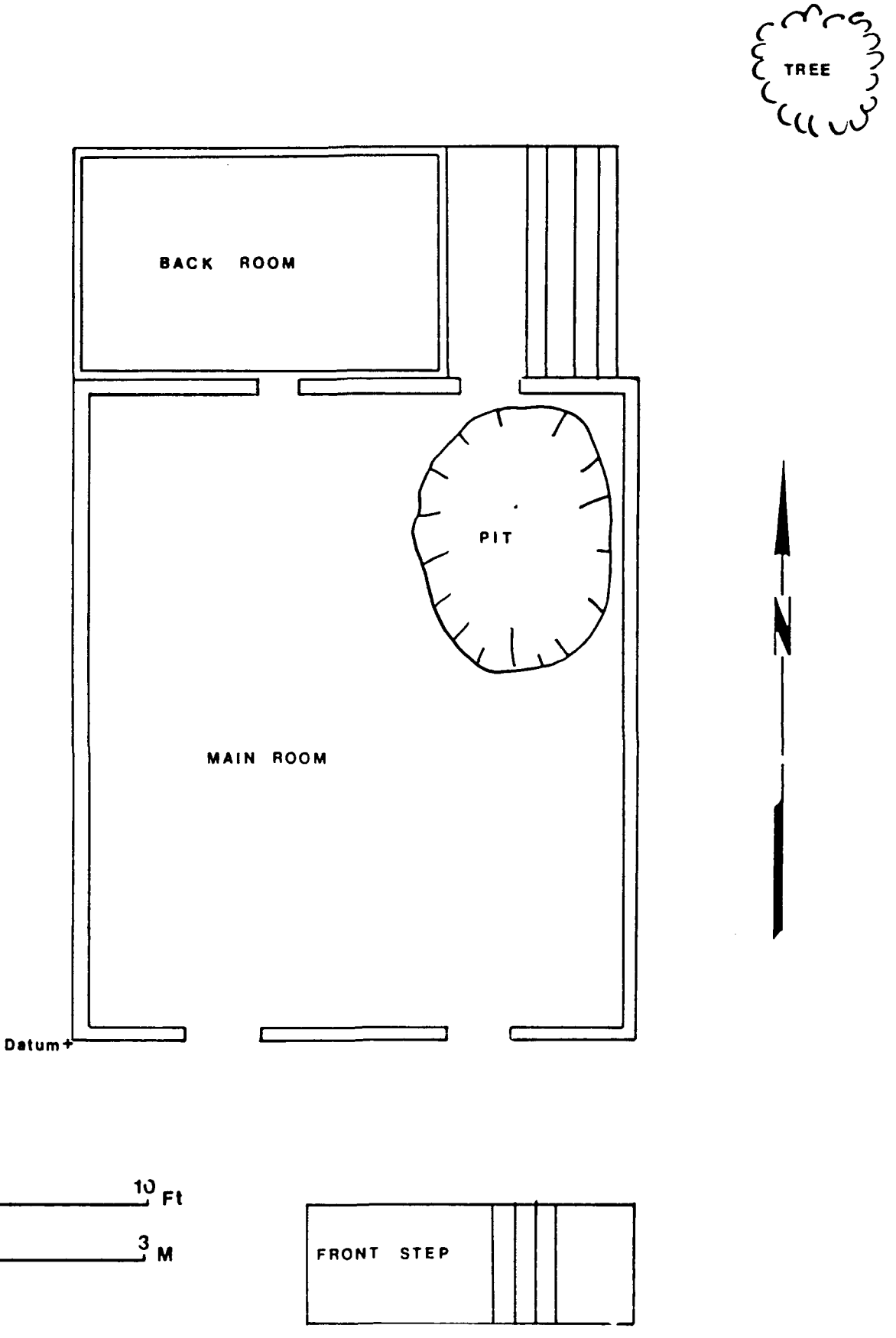


Figure 104. Plan of site 32MN241.

Site number: 32MN242 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 105.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 27+ lithic and bone items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On top of a low rise situated on the edge of a terrace.

Site size: 1875m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Agricultural weeds.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80%.

Nearest water: 360m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Site impacted by former agricultural activity, two-track and erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-21-85.

Collected artifacts: Two transverse scrapers of KRF; one transverse scraper of brown chalcedony; a lateral scraper of banded grey chert; and a broken flake of KRF with an area of steep unifacial retouch on one margin.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Impacts to this site should be monitored, and if they threaten to destroy the site, it should be tested for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The site appears to have poor integrity and consists of a sparse scatter of lithics and bone (27+ noted). However, nearly all such sites have the potential for features such as hearths and pits; hence, further work should be undertaken here to assess that potential if necessary.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

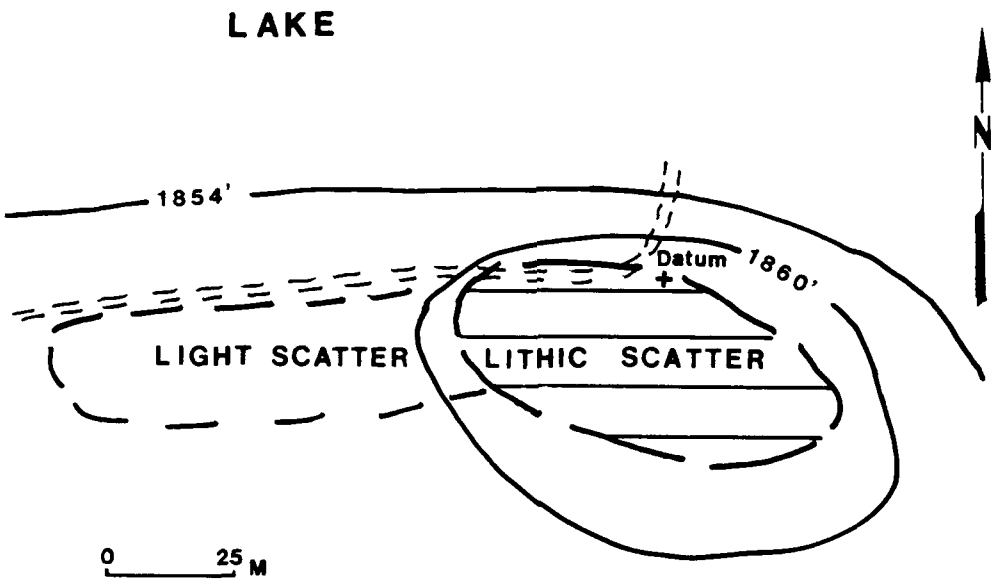


Figure 105. Plan of site 32MN242.

Site number: 32MN243 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 106.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Thirteen lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a flat area at the base of a very gently sloping, extensive hillside.

Site size: $90m^2$.

Strata and depth: Data suggests site only slightly buried, 10-20cm.

Vegetation: Short and medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-70%.

Nearest water: 192m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Erosion from a two-track crossing the site exposed the material.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-20-85.

Collected artifacts: Tabular core fragment of KRF exhibiting bifacial flaking.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If the site is threatened, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The lack of cultural material away from the two-track despite a 20% ground visibility, shows that shallowly buried deposits exist here giving this site a good research potential.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

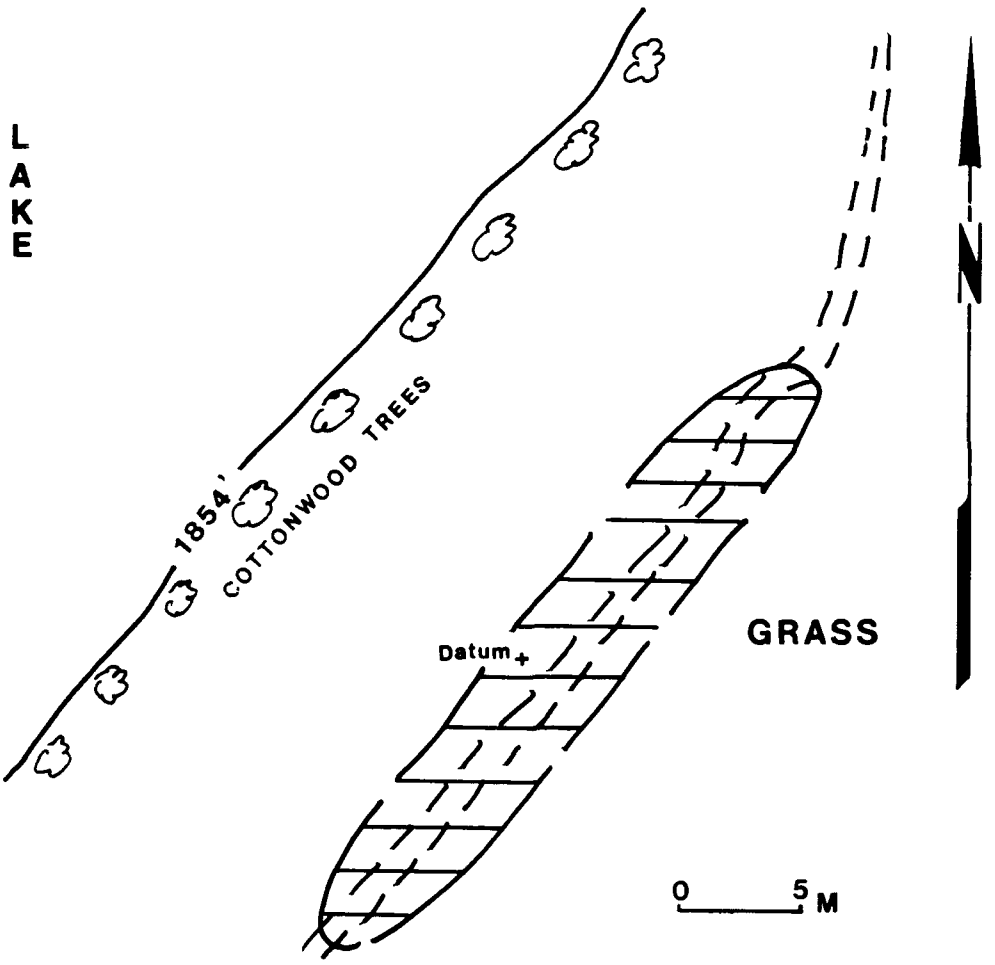


Figure 106. Plan of site 32MN243.

Site number: 32MN244 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 107.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation with 15+ items of debris (glass and metal).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a very gently sloping to flat area at the base of a ridge slope.

Site size: 50m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial, with foundation cut 350cm into ground.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 264m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Superstructure removed and foundation is collapsing. Very limited cultural material present; otherwise site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Collapsing concrete foundation. The west extension is 7 ft. by 4 ft. 3 in.; the main foundation is 15 ft. 10 in. by 23 ft. 5in. The walls are 10½ inches thick.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Area patented by Albert Struck in 1921. The foundation would post-date that year and the lack of silting-in suggests it is more recent. The site would have been abandoned by 1953 after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land.

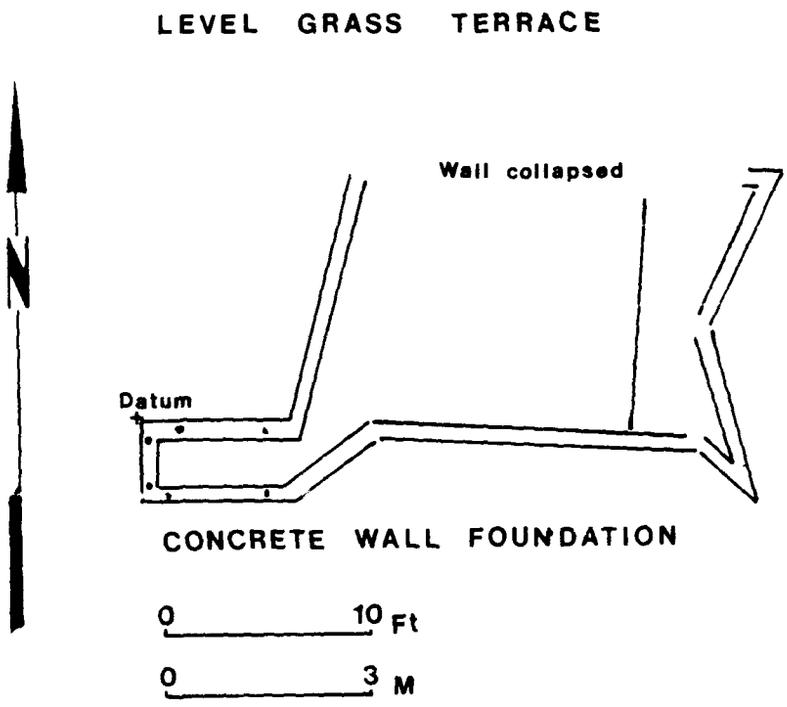


Figure 107. Plan of site 32MN244.

Site number: 32MN245 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 108.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with ten+ items of debris observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a very gently sloping to flat side of an extensive hill slope system.

Site size: 3500m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Tall grass and ash trees.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 1008m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Apart from the fact that the superstructures have been removed, the site retains its basic integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: possible concrete house foundation, 12 ft. 6 in. x 27 ft. 10 in. Feature 2: concrete slab over rubble core foundation, 24 ft. x 21 ft. 1 in. Feature 3: concrete wall foundation, possible granary, 12 ft. 1 in. x 24 ft. 1½ in. Feature 4: concrete wall foundation, 14 ft. 4 in. x 18 ft. 2 in. Feature 5: circular depression with wooden wagon wheel and other debris. Feature 6: depression, 6 ft. in diameter, filled with rocks. Feature 7: concrete wall foundation, possible dairy barn, 38 ft. x 28 ft. 3 in.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The area was first purchased in 1914 by John Marki of Amanda, but the foundations appear to significantly post-date 1914. The site was probably dismantled by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land.

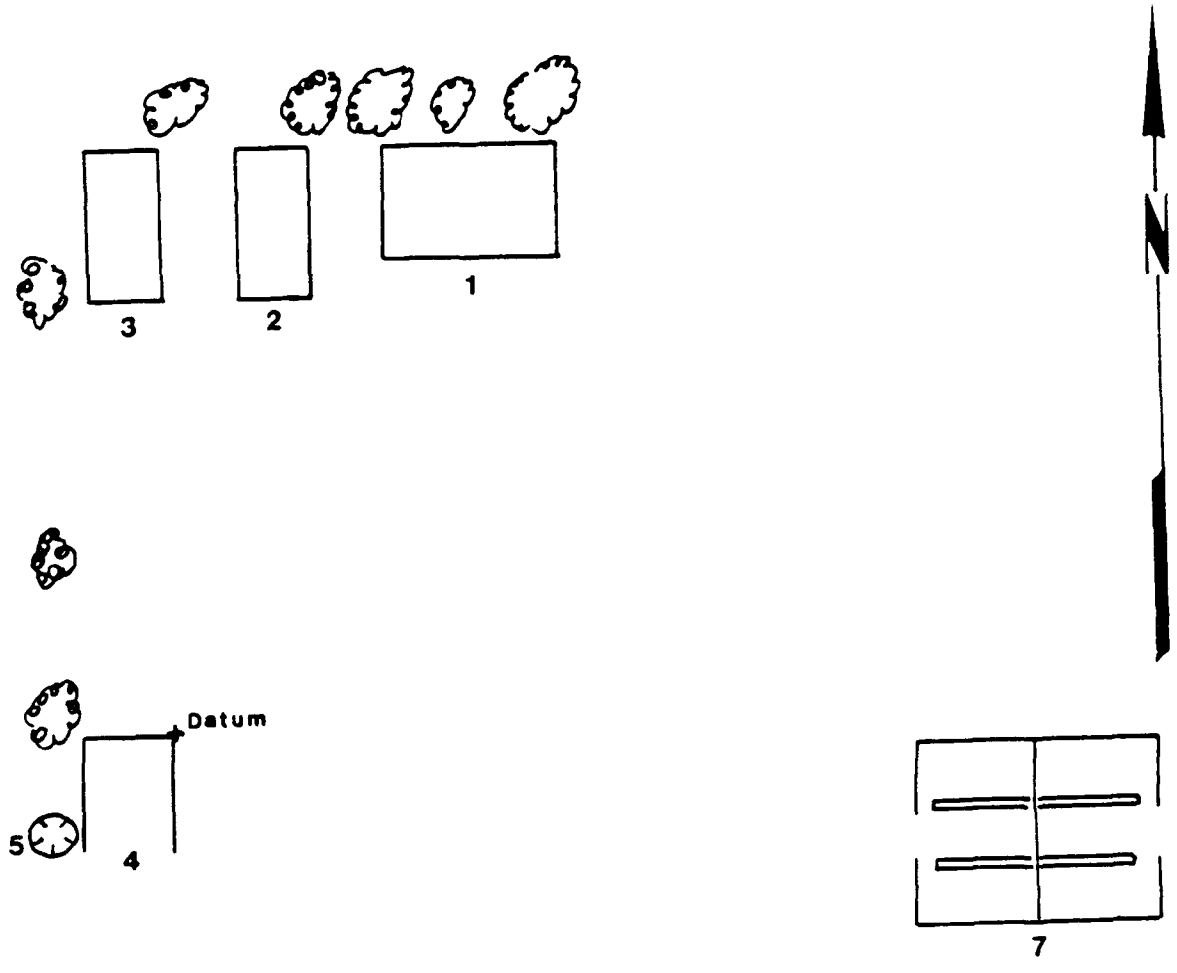


Figure 108. Plan of site 32MN245.

Site number: 32MN246 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 109.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with ten+ items of debris (bricks and metal).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a generally flat area above Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 4000m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Heavy grass cover with thistles.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 2280m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: All superstructures have been removed. Site area encroached upon by cultivation and the reservoir, but otherwise has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete house foundation, with cistern; Feature 2: concrete slab foundation; Feature 3: depression; Feature 4: concrete wall foundation, possible granary; Feature 5: concrete wall foundation, possible granary; Feature 6: a combine harvester head; Feature 7: ash mound, 12 ft. in diameter; Feature 8: possible outhouse depression, 8 ft. square. Dimensions of features 1-5 shown on detailed feature plans.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Robert H. Sammons filed a certificate for this land in 1914. The foundations appear to substantially post-date 1914, and the site would likely have been dismantled by 1953, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land.

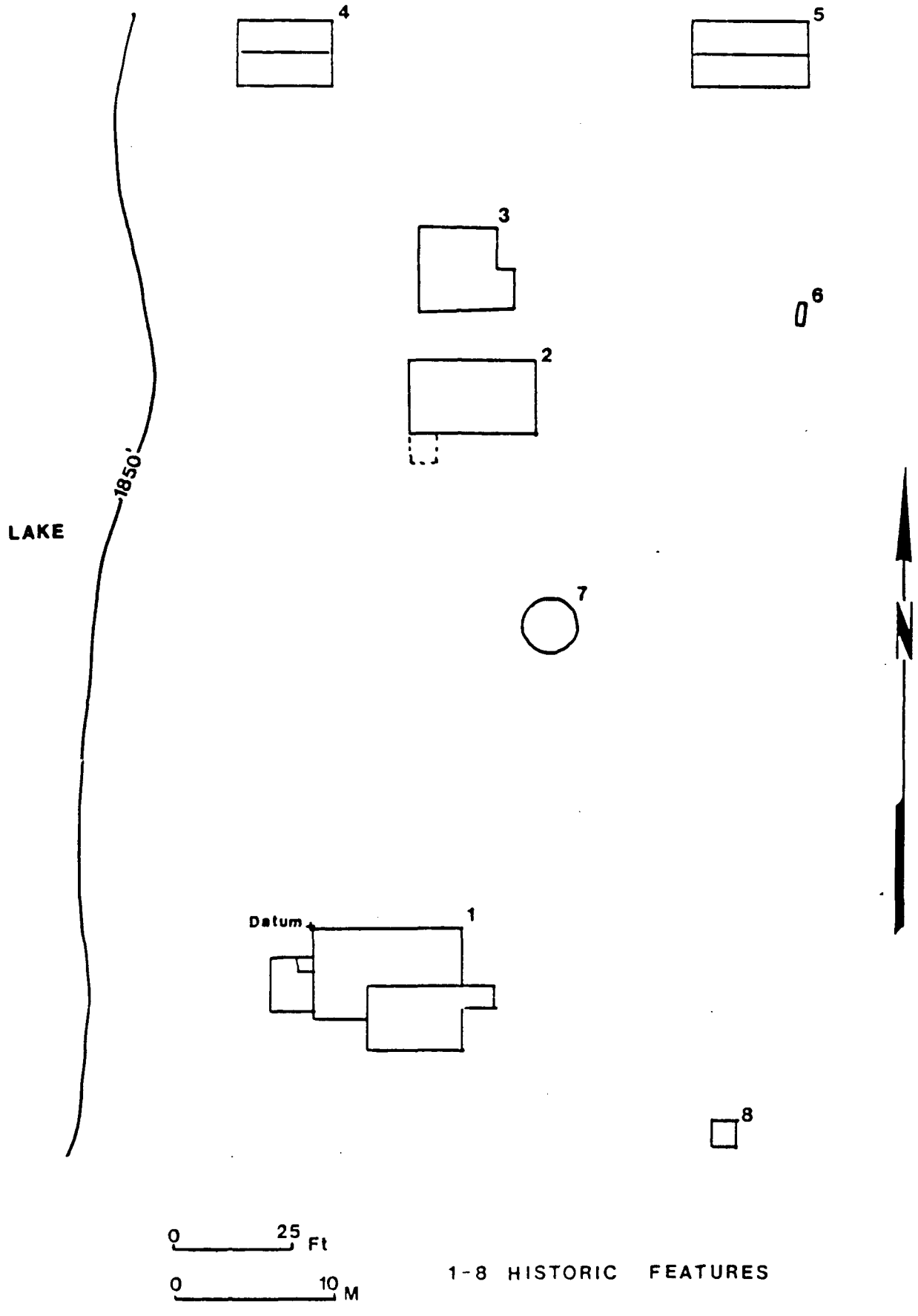


Figure 109. Plan of site 32MN246.

Site number: 32MN247 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 110.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Thirty-eight+ items were observed -- chipped and ground stone and bone.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: Top and side of a gently rolling hill/ridge.

Site size: 40,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Based on cultivation practices the cultural layer being disturbed is no deeper than 30cm.

Vegetation: Fallow field of wheat stubble.

Ground surface visibility (%): 75%.

Nearest water: 1320m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Cultivation is the major impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-24-85.

Collected artifacts: Fragment of a grooved maul; two transverse scrapers of KRF; and a secondary flake of KRF with steep unifacial flaking along one margin.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If additional impacts appear, test site for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Although cultivation has clearly disturbed the site, subsurface feature cut below the plowzone may still survive.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

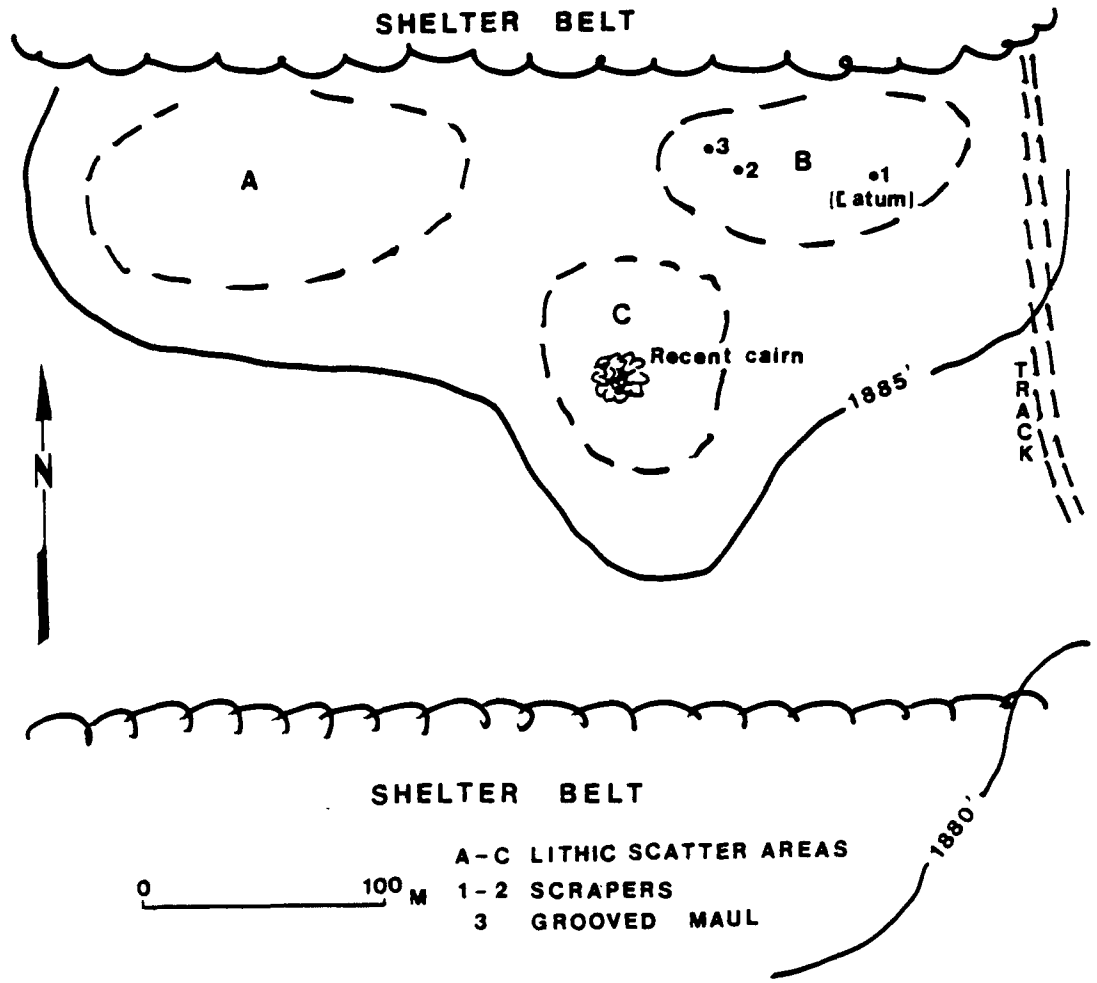


Figure 110. Plan of site 32MN247.

Site number: 32MN248 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 111.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned), with 10+ items of debris observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On an upland flat/plain.

Site size: 8370m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Various grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 1752m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Site has been deliberately destroyed and the superstructures removed. Otherwise integrity is fair.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-25-85.

Collected artifacts: A "Nesbitt's" bottle and a "Luck Tiger for Scalp and Hair" bottle.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete wall foundation - house and cistern. Feature 2: depression with shed remains. Feature 3: concrete slab foundation. Feature 4: concrete wall foundation - barn with cistern. Feature 5: ash mound.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of Artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Complex of poured concrete foundations, depression, and ash mound is remains of farmstead of mid-twentieth century date or later. A partially covered cistern is present (Plate 18). Farm guide books recommend similar things in the late nineteenth century (see Farm Appliances: A Practical Manual, Orange Judd Company 1887:109, 117-119). It is of significance in showing the adaptation of inhabitants to the semi-arid plains environment. The first claim for this area is recorded by Peder L. Pederson in 1919, but the foundations appears to substantially post-date that year. The superstructures were probably removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. What remains of this site is not significant.

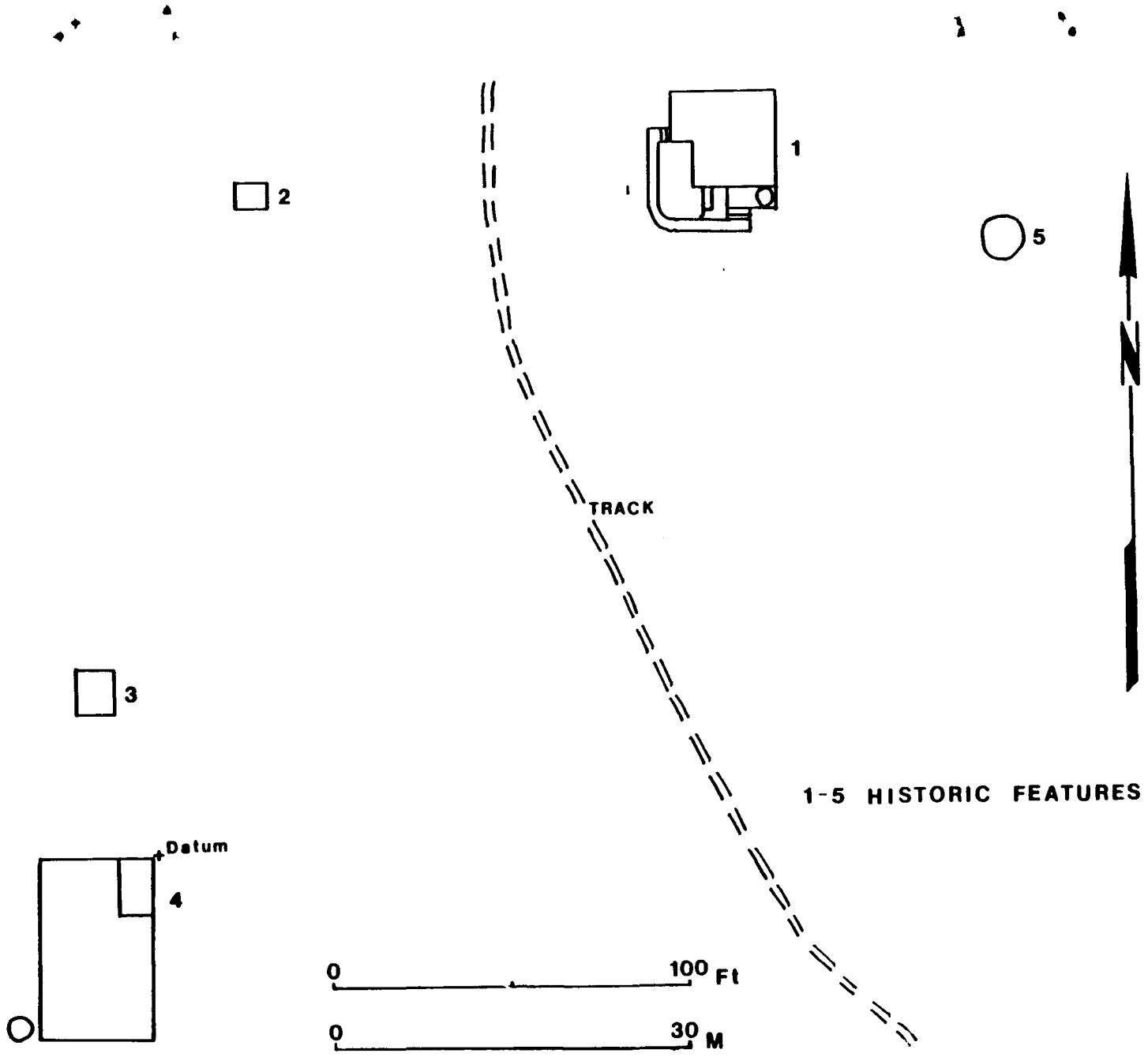


Figure 111. Plan of site 32MN248.

Site number: 32MN249 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 112.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the side of a wide, very gentle slope.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: None apparent at this time, but may have seen agricultural use in the past.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 7.0m E-W x 4.5m N-S and 0.35m deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site is threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

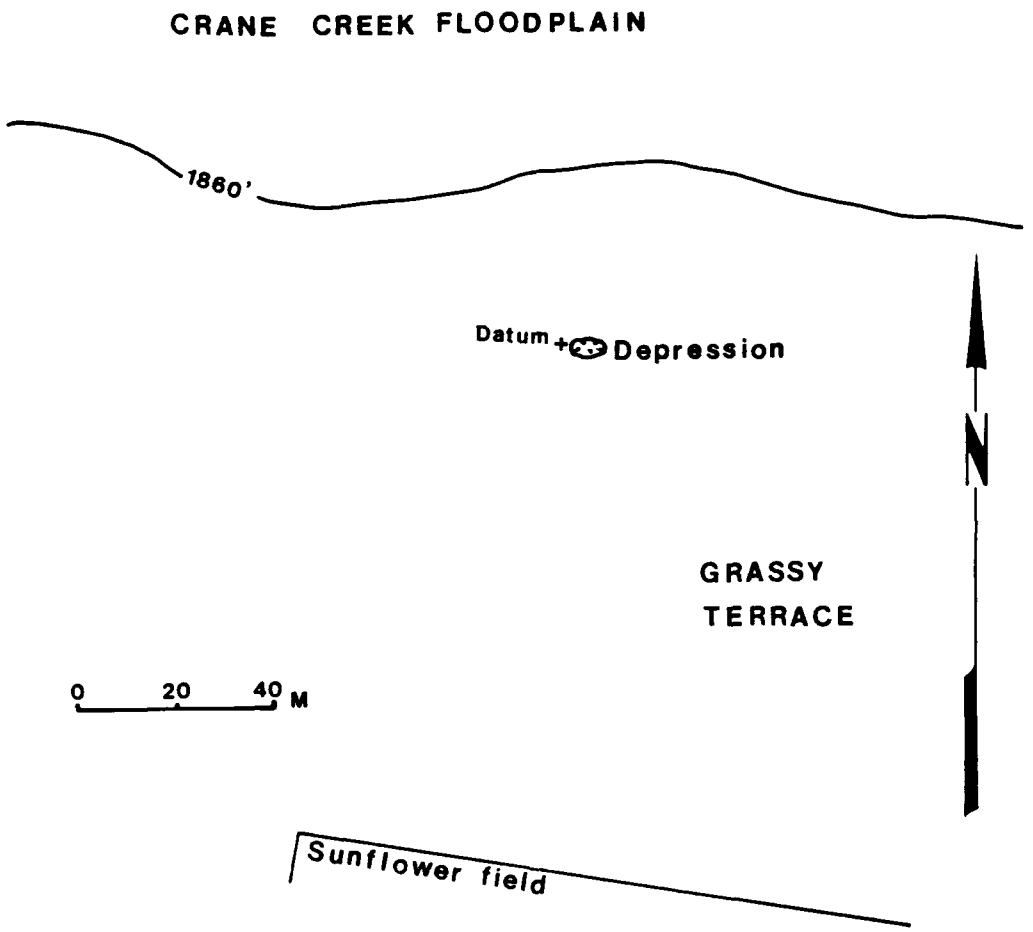


Figure 112. Plan of site 32MN249.

Site number: 32MN250 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 113.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farm complex - foundation and depression.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the sides of some low rises on an undulating plain.

Site size: 1800m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Medium - tall prairie grasses and a currant bush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 96m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: It would appear the superstructures have been removed. What remains of the site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete and field stone wall, 24 ft. x 24 ft. with 4 ft. deep depression in middle. Feature 2: concrete slab, 10 ft. x 2 ft. 3in. Feature 3 ash mound. Feature 4: square depression, 13 ft. x 13 ft. and 3 ft. deep. Feature 5: a series of small shallow depressions.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: A homestead certificate was filed for this area in 1919 by Martin Aadness, but the remains would appear to post-date 1919 somewhat. It is likely the site was abandoned/removed before 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. What remains of the site now has no significance.

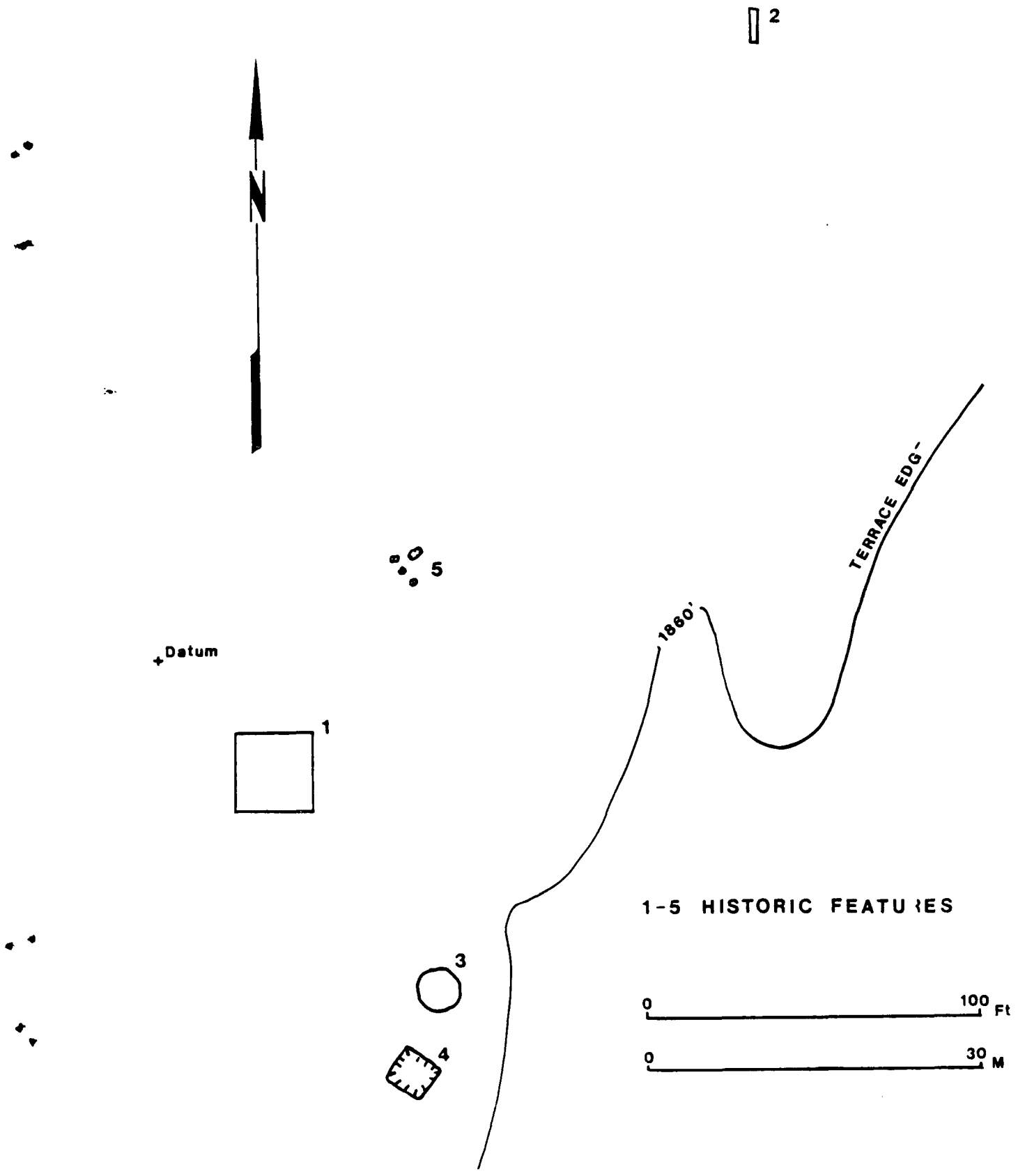


Figure 113. Plan of site 32MN250.

Site number: 32MN251 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 114.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression, artifact scatter. Ten items were observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the edge of a ridge.

Site size: 300m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Medium tall prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 6000m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Fence and two-track have impacted site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 5m N-S x 4.65m E-W.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The historic material present included a sherd of Red Wing stoneware (widely available in retail stores from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries), white ceramic or porcelain plate fragments, mason jars, metal rakes and a metal roller. The size of the depression and its close proximity to the artifacts indicate it is historic. This area was purchased by Carl Oliver Hanerud of Van Hook in 1917, and the site would post-date that year. Although the depression is an unknown factor, it lies mostly on private land. This site would not appear to be significant.

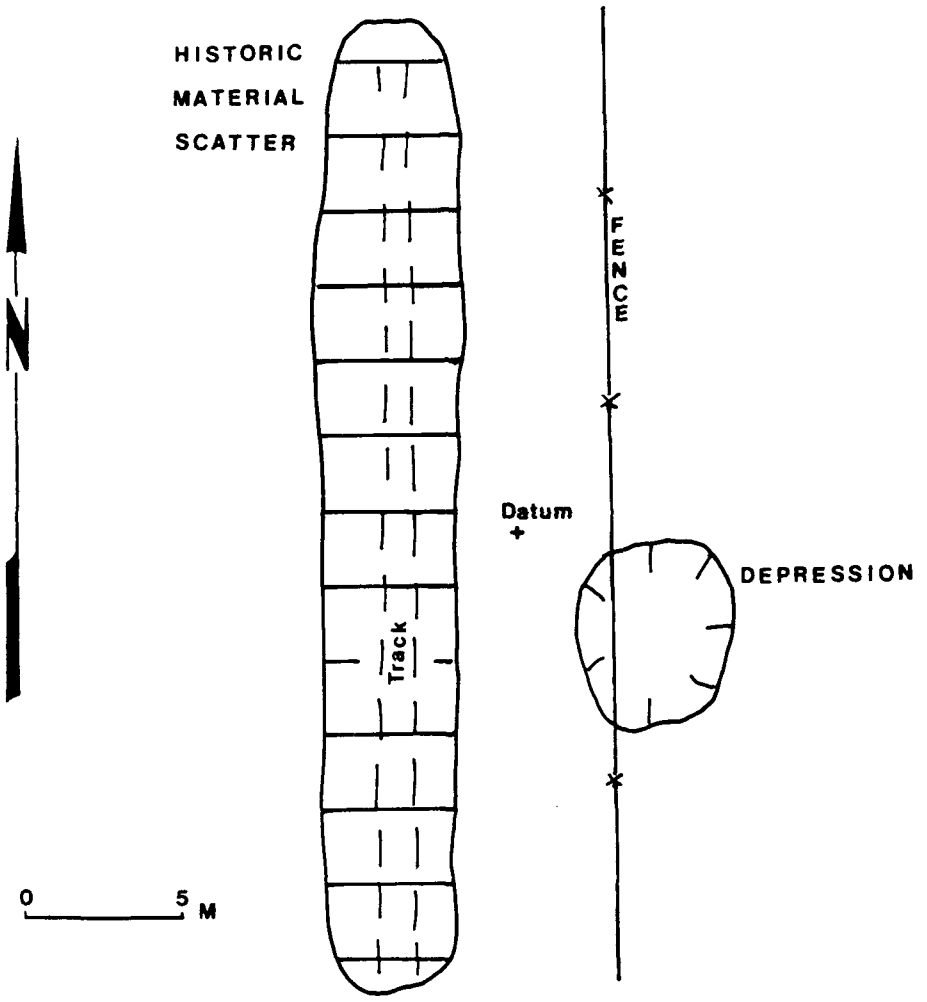


Figure 114. Plan of site 32MN251.

Site number: 32MN252 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 115.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation and artifact scatters. Twenty items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: The lithic scatter extends along the edge of a terrace, with the historic material extending onto the slope.

Site size: 2800m^2.

Strata and depth: Shallow burial of lithic material indicated. Soil depth by historic foundation shown to be less than 20cm.

Vegetation: Short to medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 4800m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Two-track, possible previous cultivation and later historic occupation have impacted the prehistoric site. The historic site has been deliberately destroyed/superstructures moved; otherwise it has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-25-86.

Collected artifacts: Cobalt blue glass bead and two bifacially retouched flake fragments of brown chalcedony.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: foundation, the east portion being concrete with a slight depression, overall 26 ft. x 32 ft. 6 in. The west area appears to have been scraped down to the gravel. Feature 2 includes various historic trash items - wash tub, sheet metal fragments.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The prehistoric component is very sparse; only 13 lithic items were noted along the two-track. The soil development is very shallow, so only features cut into the sub-soil (gravels) would likely survive. While some potential exists for additional information at this site, the overall assessment is that it would not warrant further work.

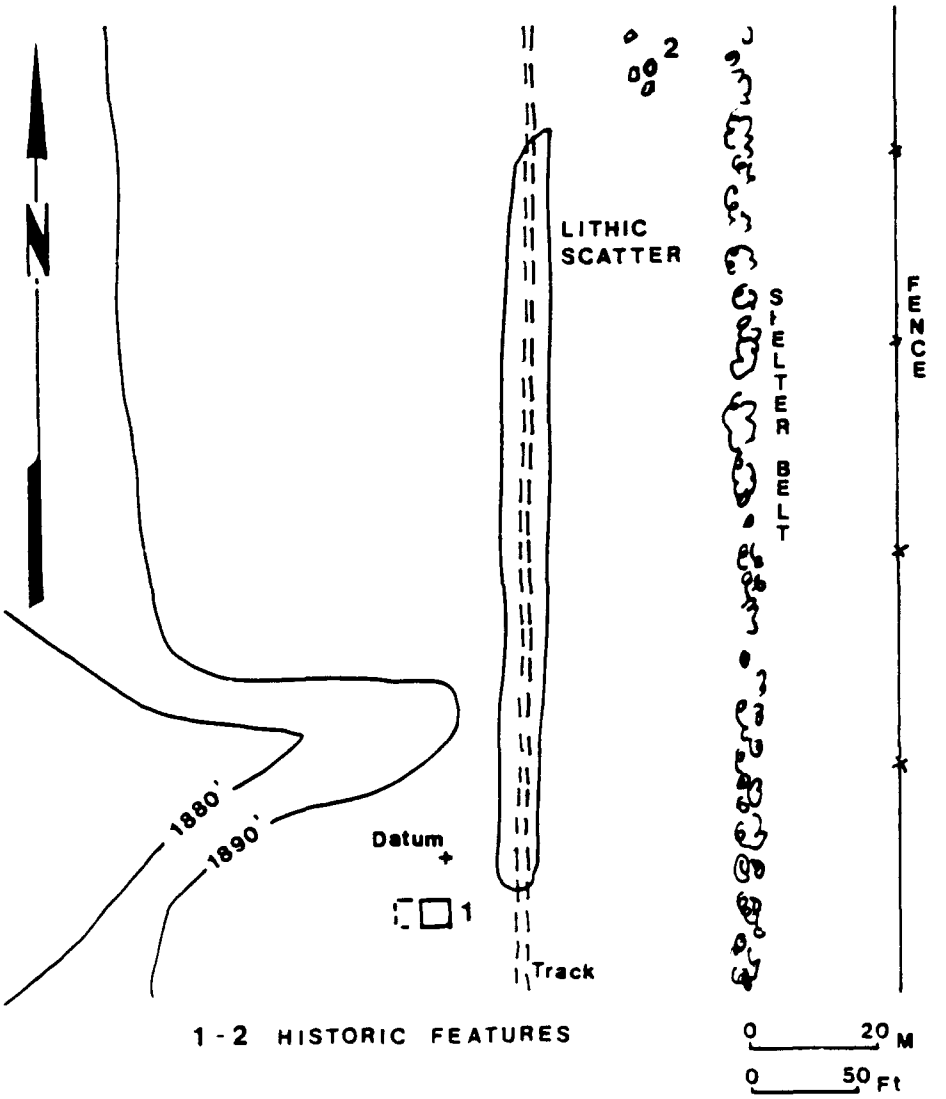


Figure 115. Plan of site 32MN252.

Site number: 32MN253 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 116.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depressions.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: On top of a ridge lobe extending from the edge of an upland plain.

Site size: $16m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Native short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: No apparent impacts at this time.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Two depressions: 1=2.0m in diameter and 33cm deep; 2=1.85m in diameter and 24cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site is threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Size and shape of depressions suggest they are historic/recent, but do remain unknown until further evaluated.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

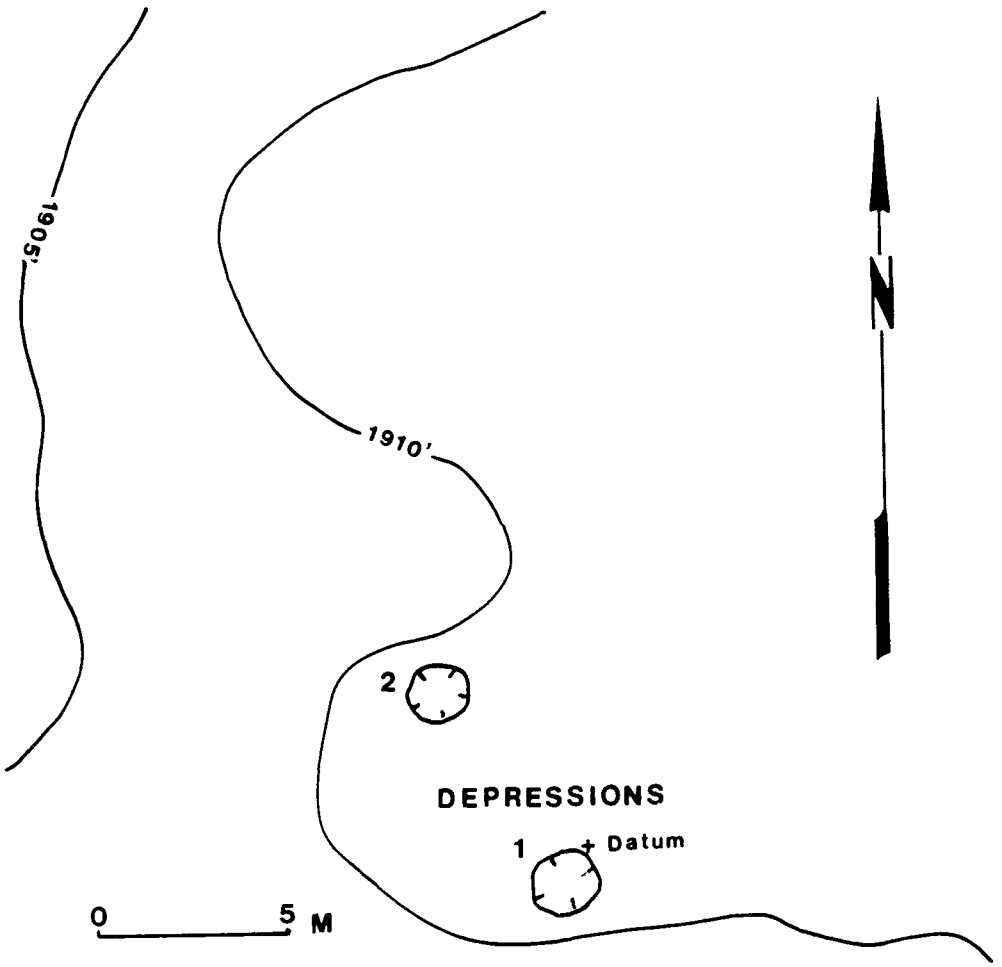


Figure 116. Plan of site 32MN253.

Site number: 32MN254 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 117.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 25+ lithic and bone items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Pelican Lake).

Elevation (m): 563.

Topographic position: On top of a terrace.

Site size: 5000m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, likely surficial.

Vegetation: Smartweed and other colonizing plants.

Ground surface visibility (%): 60%.

Nearest water: 96m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Inundation by the reservoir has impacted the site area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-26-85.

Collected artifacts: Transverse scraper of KRF; a corner notched projectile point fragment of dark grey porcelanite; a biface fragment and retouched flake of KRF; a core reduction-rejuvenation flake; six tertiary flakes; two secondary flakes; and two shatter fragments of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If site remains exposed, test to determine National Register status and/or salvage remaining information.

Remarks: This site lies below 1850' amsl and outside the survey area. It would appear to have been deflated by reservoir inundation, but subsurface deposits are possible.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

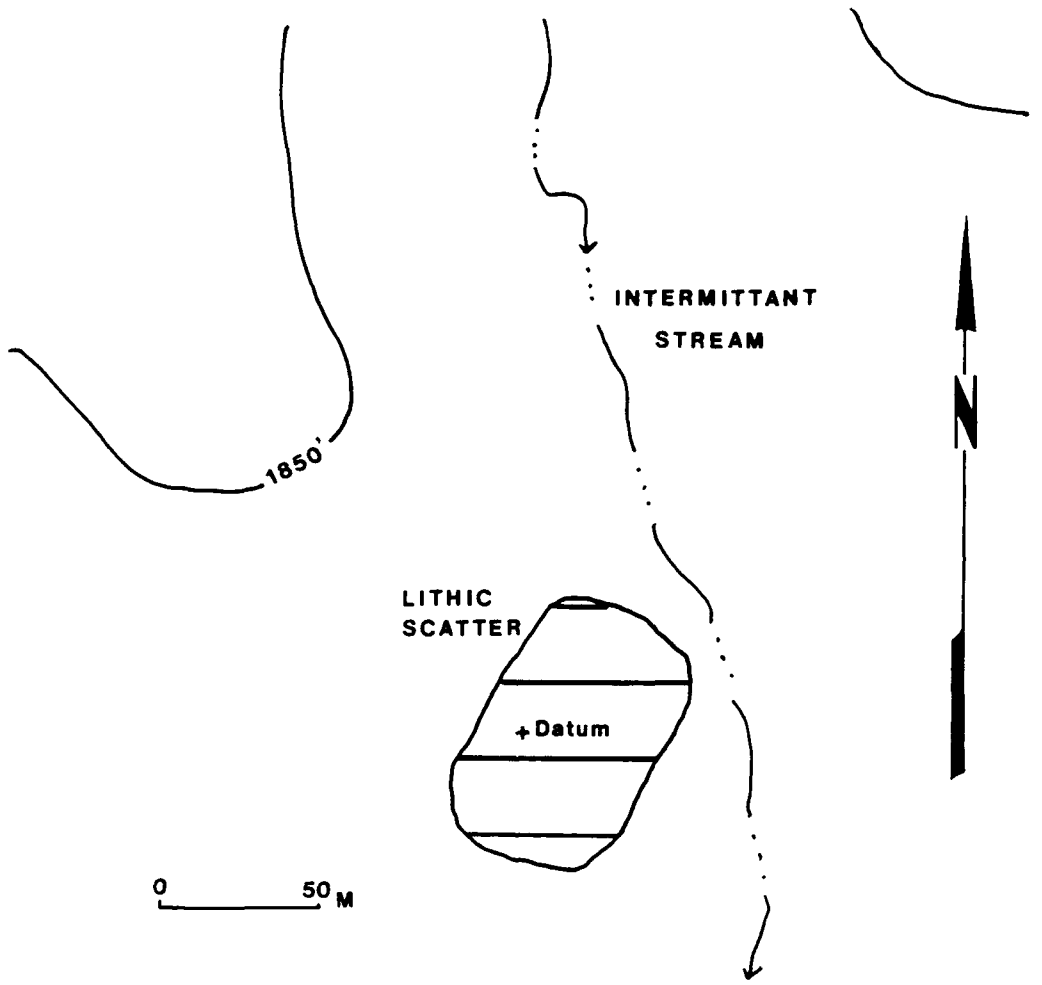


Figure 117. Plan of site 32MN254.

Site number: 32MN255 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 118.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation, windmill base and artifact scatter. Ten+ items were observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Presently exposed on beach which would originally have been a gently sloping hillside.

Site size: 500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Smartweed and sweet clover.

Ground surface visibility (%): 70%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir inundates site at high water.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete and cobble foundation, 25 ft. 6 in. x 19 ft. Feature 2: windmill legs, 6 ft. apart at base.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: A homestead certificate for this area was filed in 1919 by William Cozens, but these remains appear to substantially post-date that time. The site as it exists today has no significance.

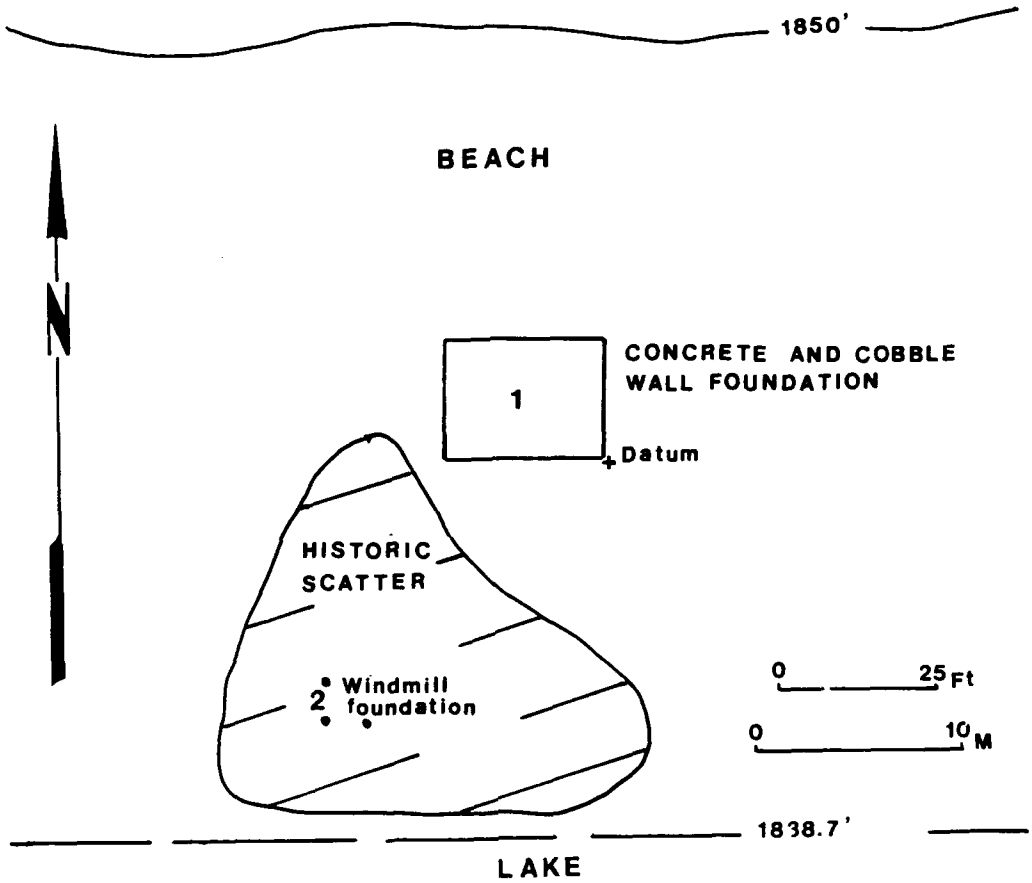


Figure 118. Plan of site 32MN255.

Site number: 32MN256 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 119.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 572.

Topographic position: The stone circles are situated on rolling upland around a slough.

Site size: 18,750m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 240m. Intermittent stream (presumably the slough holds water occasionally).

Site condition - impacts: Minor impacts from fences and grazing only.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=4.7m; 2=6.7m; 3=5.07m; 4=4.56m; 5=3.8m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: This site may extend onto private land to the west.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

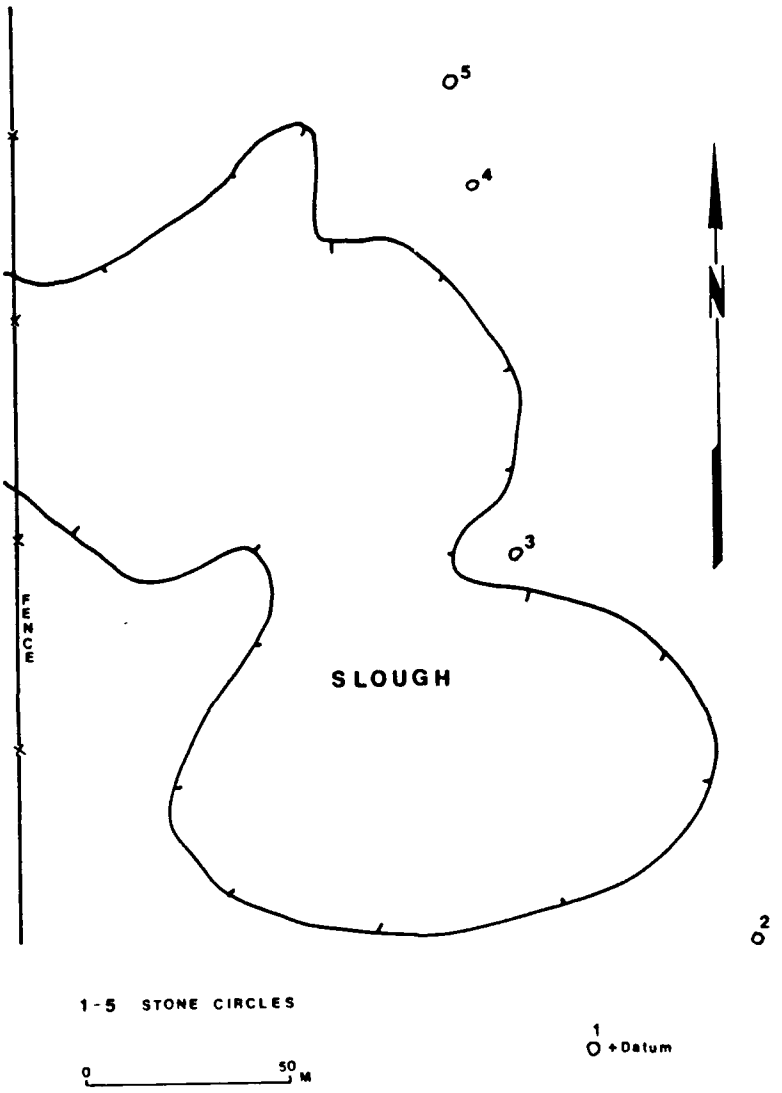


Figure 119. Plan of site 32MN256.

Site number: 32MN257 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 120.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On top of a low hill.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass and cultivated field.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-50%.

Nearest water: 384m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The stone circle is preserved on an "island" of grass surrounded by a formerly cultivated field. It is very likely that stone circles have been removed from the cultivated area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.2m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If the site is to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

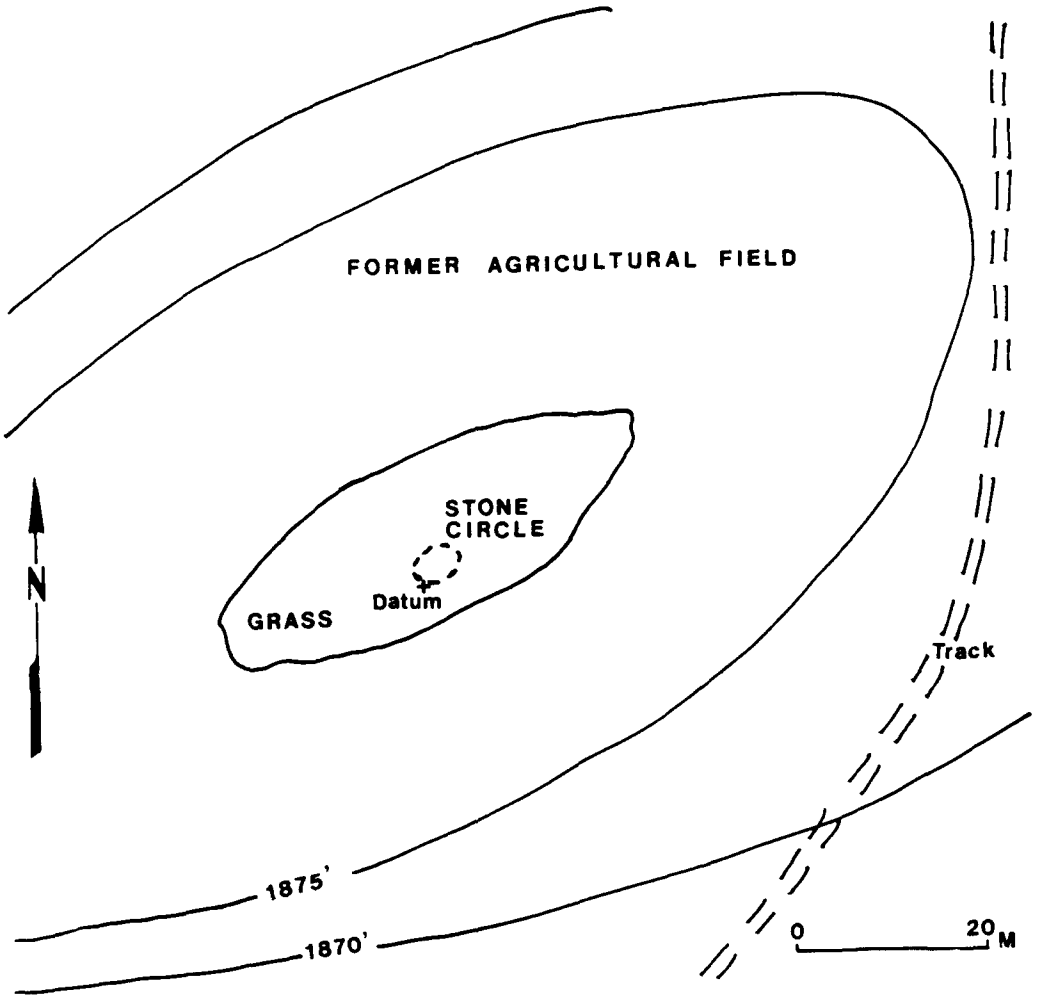


Figure 120. Plan of site 32MN257.

Site number: 32MN258 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 121.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle and rock cairn.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the edge of a low hilltop.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Short grass native prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 144m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A two-track has minimally impacted the stone circle and the broader site area is being encroached upon by the reservoir.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: The stone circle is 4.5m in diameter. The rock cairn is 1.0m in diameter and is made up of 14 stones.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impact to potential site area. If impacts increase, test site for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Relationship between cairn and circle unclear.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

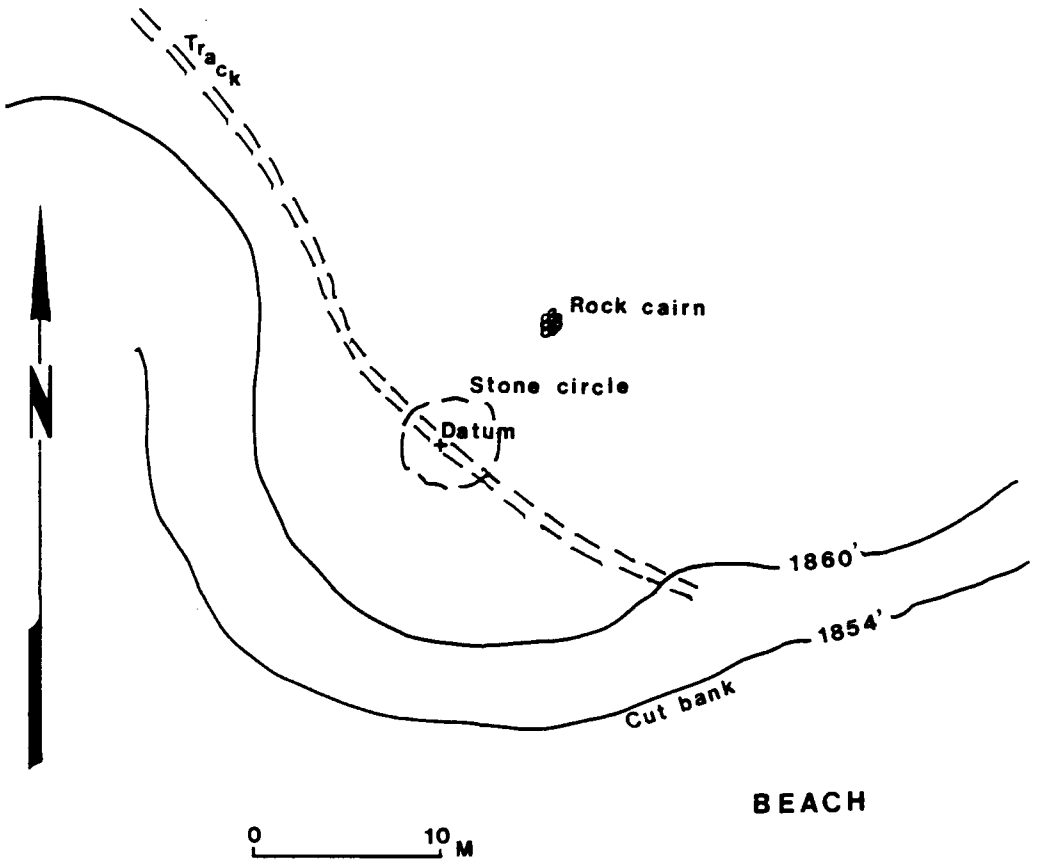


Figure 121. Plan of site 32MN258.

Site number: 32MN259 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 122.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the side of a low hill.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Short to medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A two-track passes near the circle, and the site area is accessible to campers.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 5.52m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts; if they threaten the site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Site appears to be an isolated circle.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

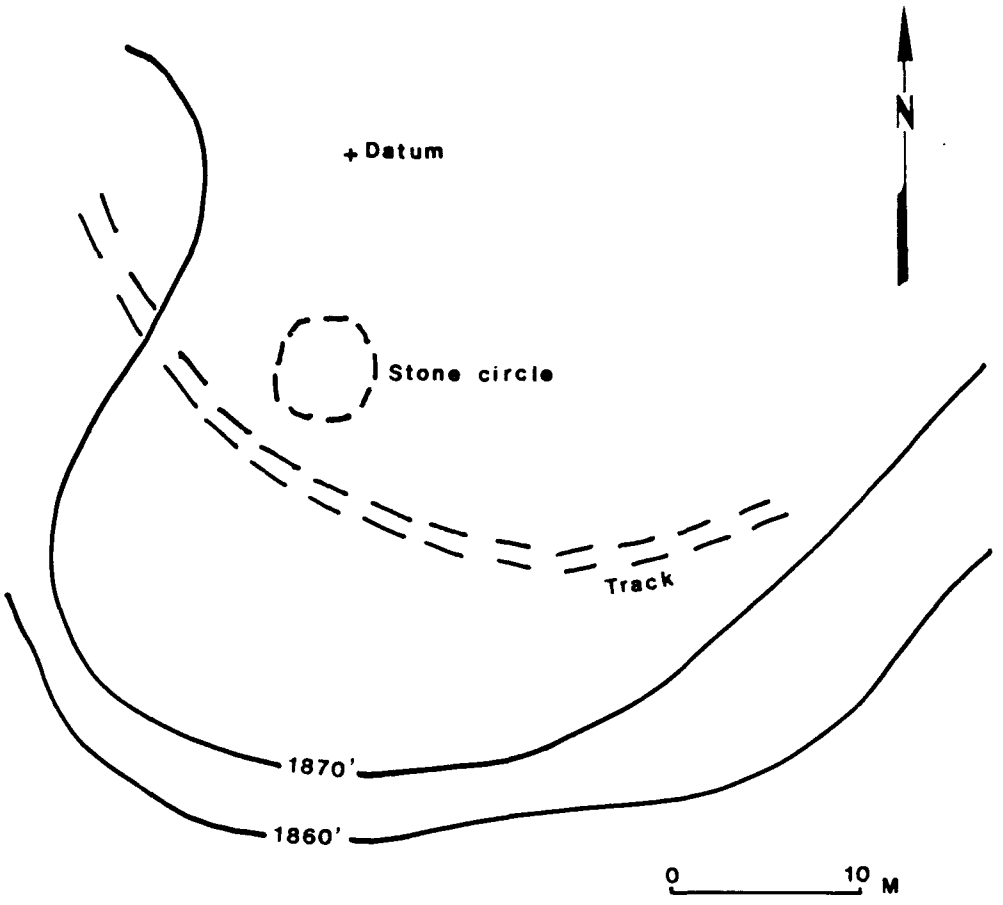


Figure 122. Plan of site 32MN259.

Site number: 32MN260 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 123.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 28+ items of lithic and bone were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On the side of a gentle southeast-facing ridge slope.

Site size: 6830m^2.

Strata and depth: No material visible in the cutbank.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 420m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion may have completely outwashed this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-6-85.

Collected artifacts: A white, very fine grained, quartzite biface.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: More extensive testing is needed to positively establish that no in situ material exists at this site.

Remarks: The bifaces and bone fragments in association suggest the possibility that this is a food preparation/butchery site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

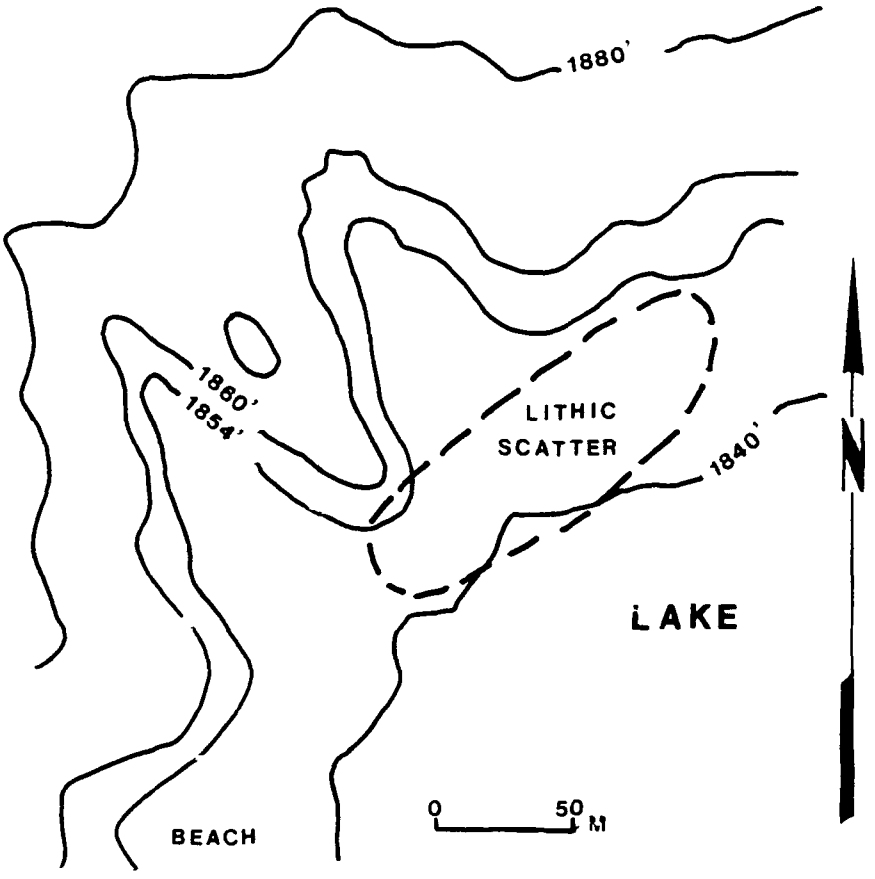


Figure 123. Plan of site 32MN260.

Site number: 32MN261 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 124.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill/ridge complex, now truncated by Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 860m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on feature types.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 345m. Little Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: The extant site is in good condition, but the nearby reservoir erosion may have destroyed part of the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 1, 4.95m in diameter; stone circle 2, 4.5m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Determine the extent of the site and the threat from cutbank erosion. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

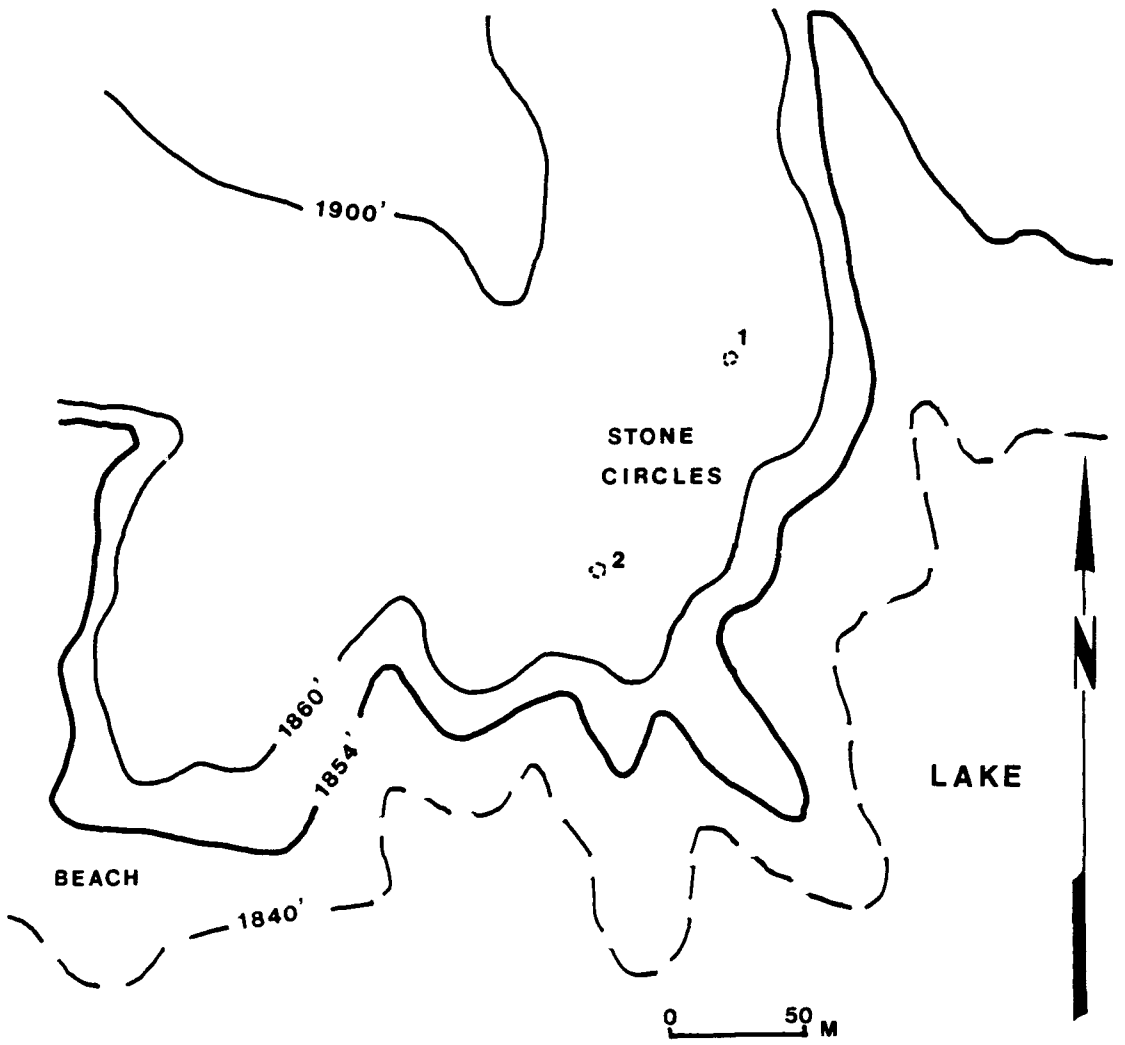


Figure 124. Plan of site 32MN261.

Site number: 32MN262 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 125.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle with two flakes observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On the side of a ridge/hill complex above an intermittent drainage system.

Site size: 530m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 1%.

Nearest water: 268m. Little Shell Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The extant stone circle is relatively undisturbed but lies within a recreation area. The reservoir has outwashed some flakes on the beach, presumably part of this site. Hence, an unknown portion of the site has been impacted.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 3.0m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: This site appears to have been impacted by the reservoir. The stone circle consists of ten stones and is somewhat problematical, although there are virtually no other stones nearby. The soil is thin above gravels. However, testing to determine research potential should be undertaken prior to determining that the site is insignificant.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

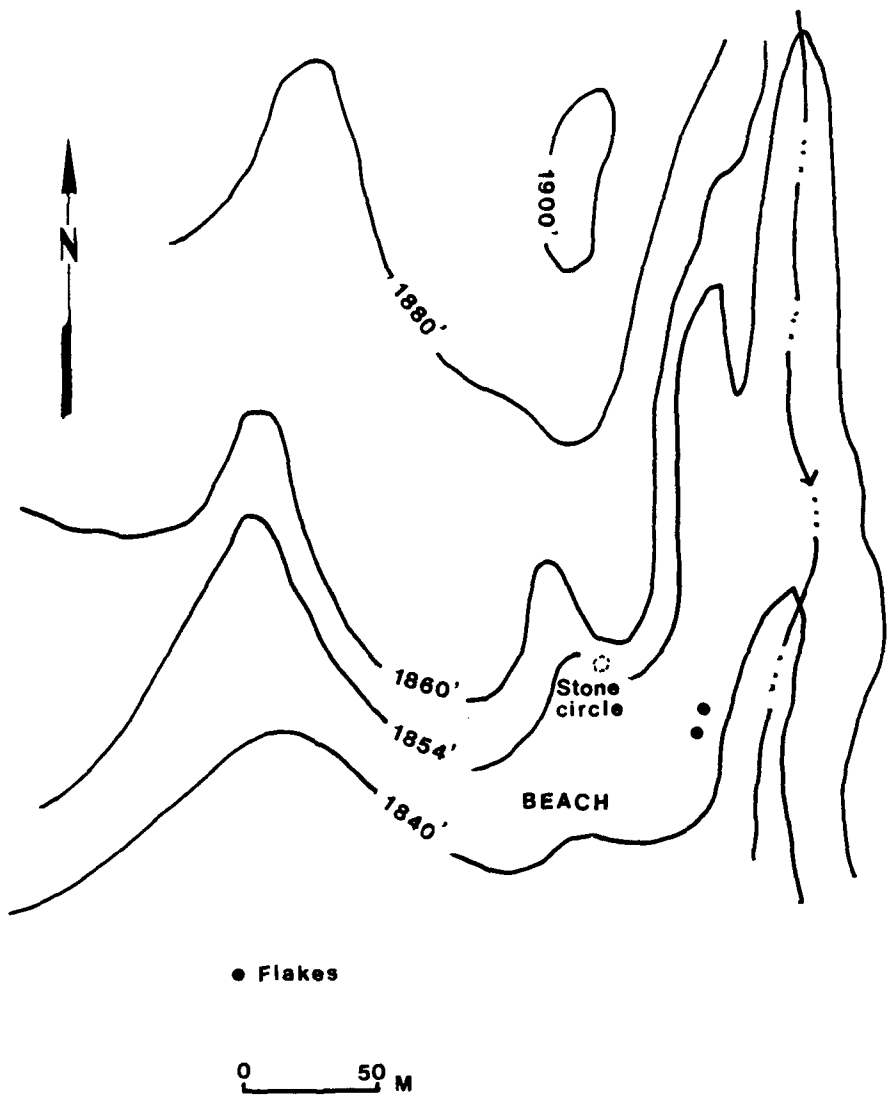


Figure 125. Plan of site 32MN262.

Site number: 32MN263 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 126.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 29 items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the present edge of a terrace/beach line on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 3041m^2.

Strata and depth: 20cm, based on cutbank exposures.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 60%.

Nearest water: 1532m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Exposed by erosion from a quarrying area some 40m in diameter, presumably for gravel. However, some in situ remains are present.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Twenty-nine lithic items located, most of KRF. They were found at the edge of the eroding area and some at 15-20cm below the surface in a small cutbank. The site is likely a lithic reduction site or chipping station associated with some form of overlook. The research potential is considered slight, but testing should be undertaken prior to determining the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

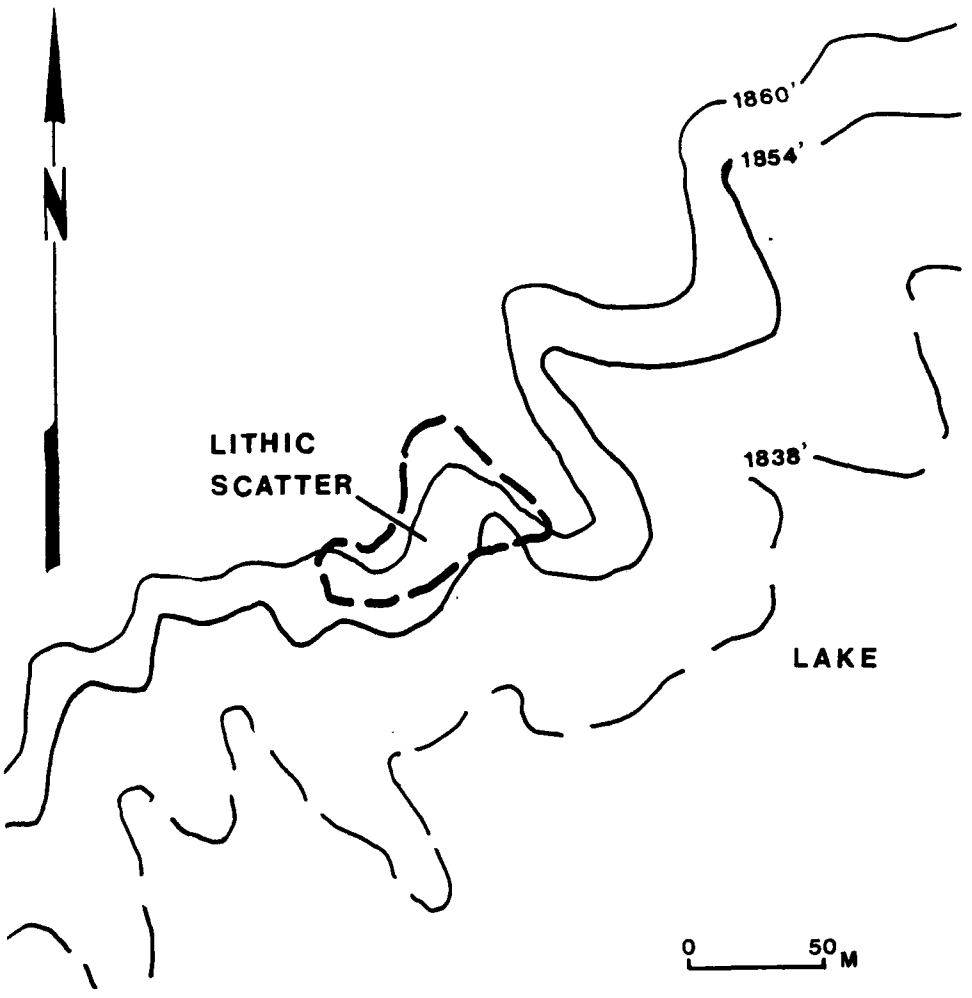


Figure 126. Plan of site 32MN263.

Site number: 32MN264 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 127.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Fifteen items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a broad knoll of a terrace/upland flat on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 2323m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial, based on available data.

Vegetation: Grasses and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 565m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Cultivation has exposed, and presumably disturbed, all non-feature deposits.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: While there is some potential for buried deposits at just about every site, this scatter, consisting of 15 lithic flakes, is sparse. Surface visibility is good and the potential for research is considered too low to warrant further work.

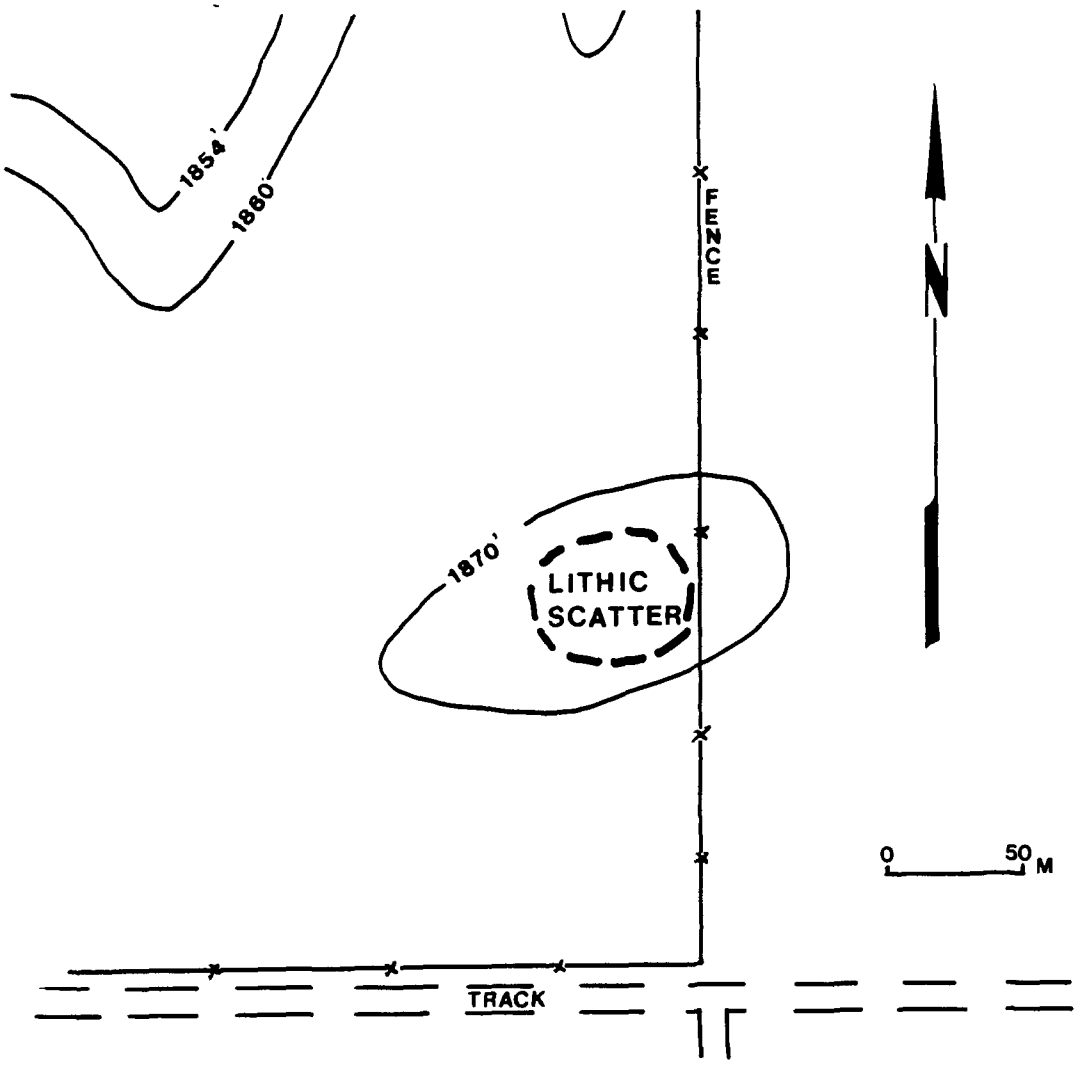


Figure 127. Plan of site 32MN264.

Site number: 32MN265 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 128.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Nine items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the top and edge of a hill.

Site size: 1856m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on exposure of site by cultivation.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 276m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Materials exposed in cultivated field, indicating disturbance to site. Site may extend into adjoining, unbroken area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Nine lithic items noted in the site area, nearly all KRF flakes. Probably a chipping station associated with an overlook. While the research potential is considered poor, the potential for intact deposits warrants further investigation prior to determining the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

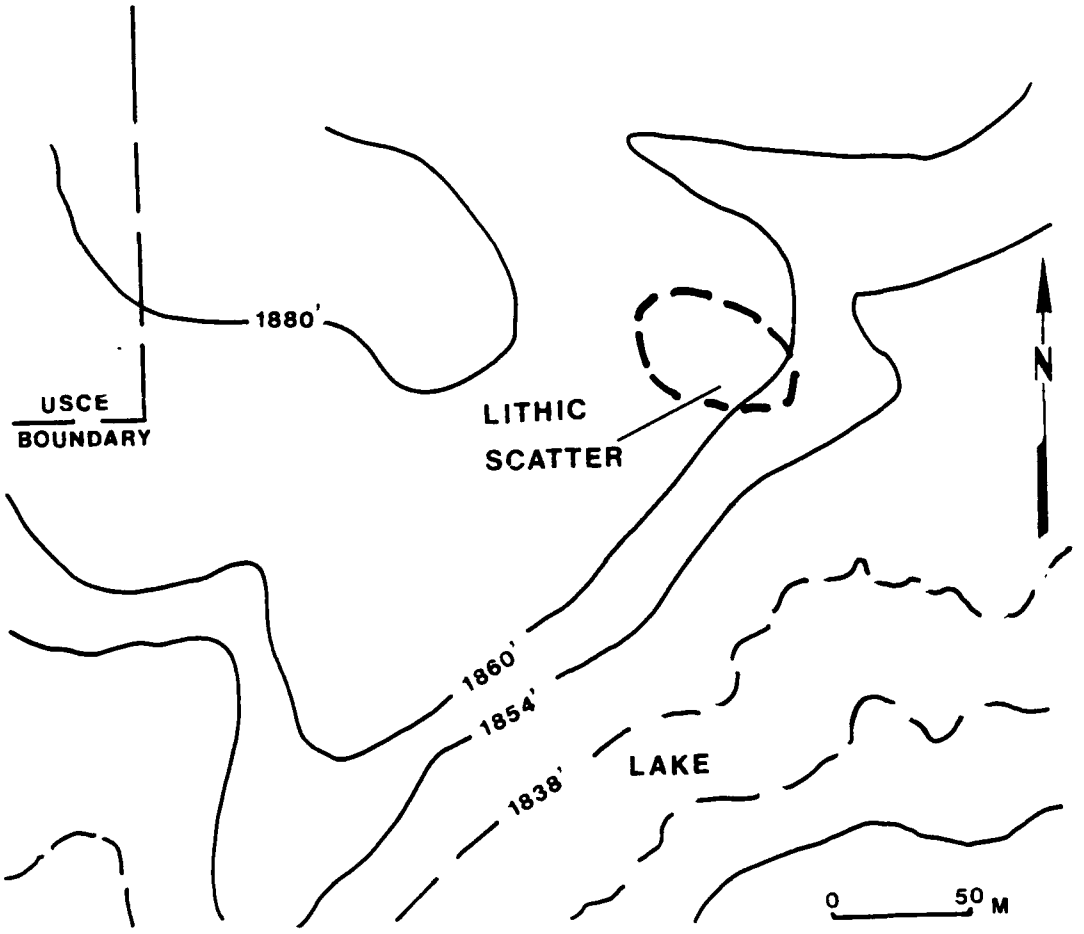


Figure 128. Plan of site 32MN265.

Site number: 32MN266 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 129.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Thirty-five items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: On the top and side of a hill/high bluff (an old terrace cut by a canyon), with extensive views of the Missouri River valley to south and east.

Site size: 612m^2.

Strata and depth: Shallow deposits only, based on exposures.

Vegetation: Short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 931m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Relatively undisturbed except for natural erosion and some animal tracks.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Thirty-five lithic items were noted at the site, all KRF except for two jasper tertiary flakes. The site is probably a chipping station associated with the overlook. The good probability of buried deposits, although only shallow, requires further evaluation prior to final determination of the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

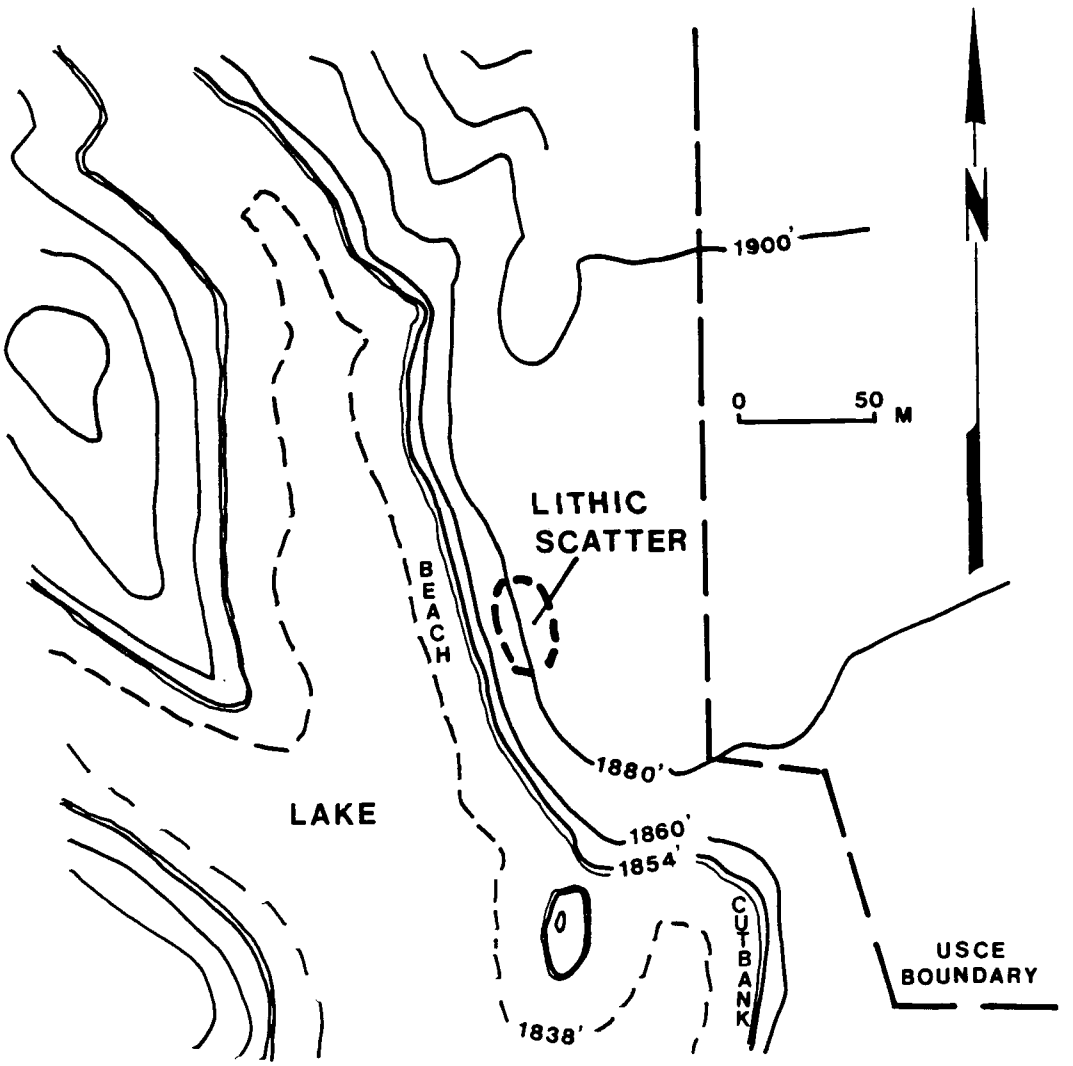


Figure 129. Plan of site 32MN266.

Site number: 32MN267 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 130.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty + items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Presently located on a beach, formerly a hillside, on the north side of the Missouri River valley, now Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 5832m^2.

Strata and depth: Outwashed.

Vegetation: Short prairie grass/beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 1102m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has outwashed the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-4-85.

Collected artifacts: Transverse scraper of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Twenty+ lithic items, mostly KRF tertiary flakes, were noted on the mid- to lower beach area; none were in the cutbank. While there is always a potential for buried deposits, this site appears totally outwashed and its research potential is considered minimal. It is judged, therefore, that no further work is warranted.

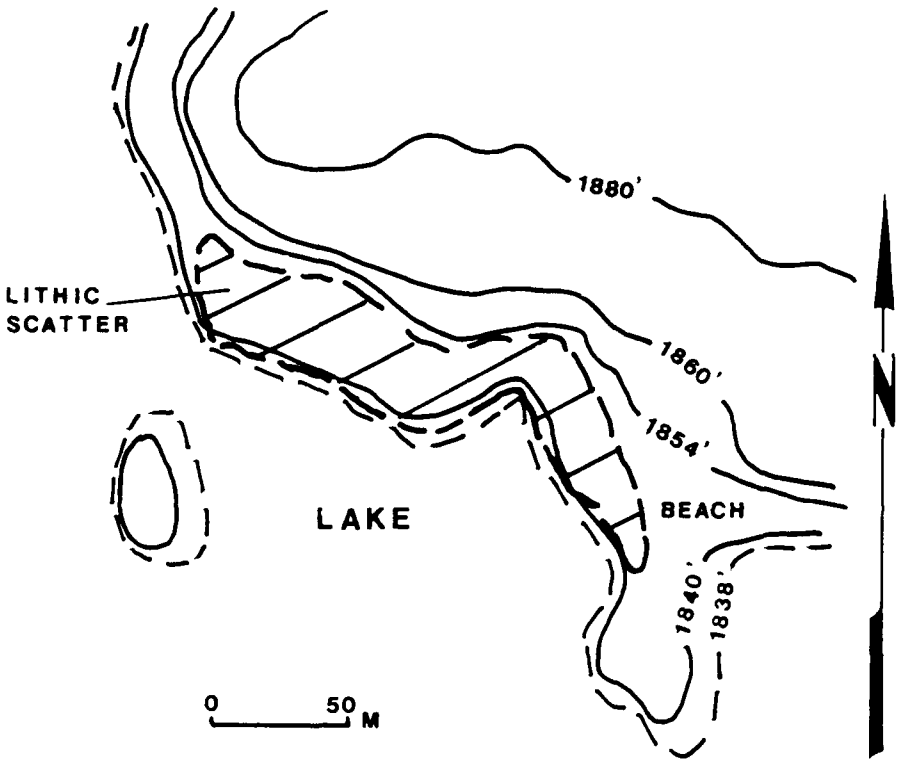


Figure 130. Plan of site 32MN267.

Site number: 32MN268 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 131.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Thirteen+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Presently on the mid- to upper beach, formerly a hillside, on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 10,257m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, but cutbank stratigraphy suggests 0-40cm.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie, brush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 1035m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: A very sparse scatter exposed and impacted by the reservoir erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when):ALCWS 10-4-85.

Collected artifacts: Flake fragment of KRF with unifacial retouch on one margin; platform rejuvenation flake of KRF with bifacial retouch along one margin and unifacial retouch along another to produce a graver/awl; KRF flake with unifacial retouch along one margin; and a broken KRF flake with bifacial retouch on margins.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility. This would initially involve determining the extent of any intact deposits.

Remarks: Although no in situ material was exposed in the cutbank, items were located on the upper beach area, possibly indicating they are actively eroding out. The site has a very sparse scatter (only 13 items noted) and may be outwashed. However, the potential for intact deposits should be evaluated prior to final determination of the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

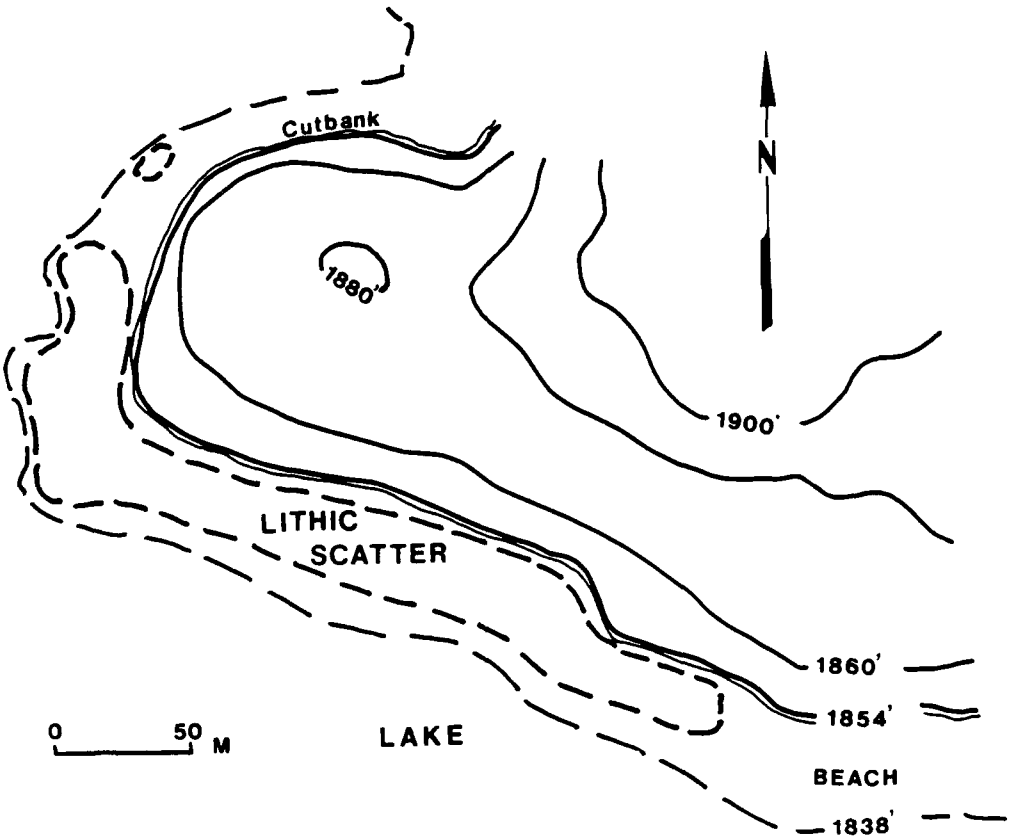


Figure 131. Plan of site 32MN268.

Site number: 32MN269 Site name: .

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 132.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 66+ items were observed.

Component(s): Late Prehistoric (Avonlea).

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Located on a beach, formerly a hillside, in a very small cove on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 7128m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-50cm based on cutbank exposure; but no in situ material located.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie and brush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 690m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Largely outwashed by reservoir erosion, but there is a potential for intact deposits above the cutbank.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-4-85.

Collected artifacts: Avonlea projectile point of translucent chalcedony with the base missing; and a biface midsection of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Assess the impact that erosion has had on the site. If intact deposits remain, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: There is no direct evidence that buried deposits exist here, since inspection of the cutbank revealed no in situ material. The scatter on the beach extending up to the cutbank suggests, however, this may be the case, and should be further investigated. Over 65 lithic and bone (bison) items were noted on the beach.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

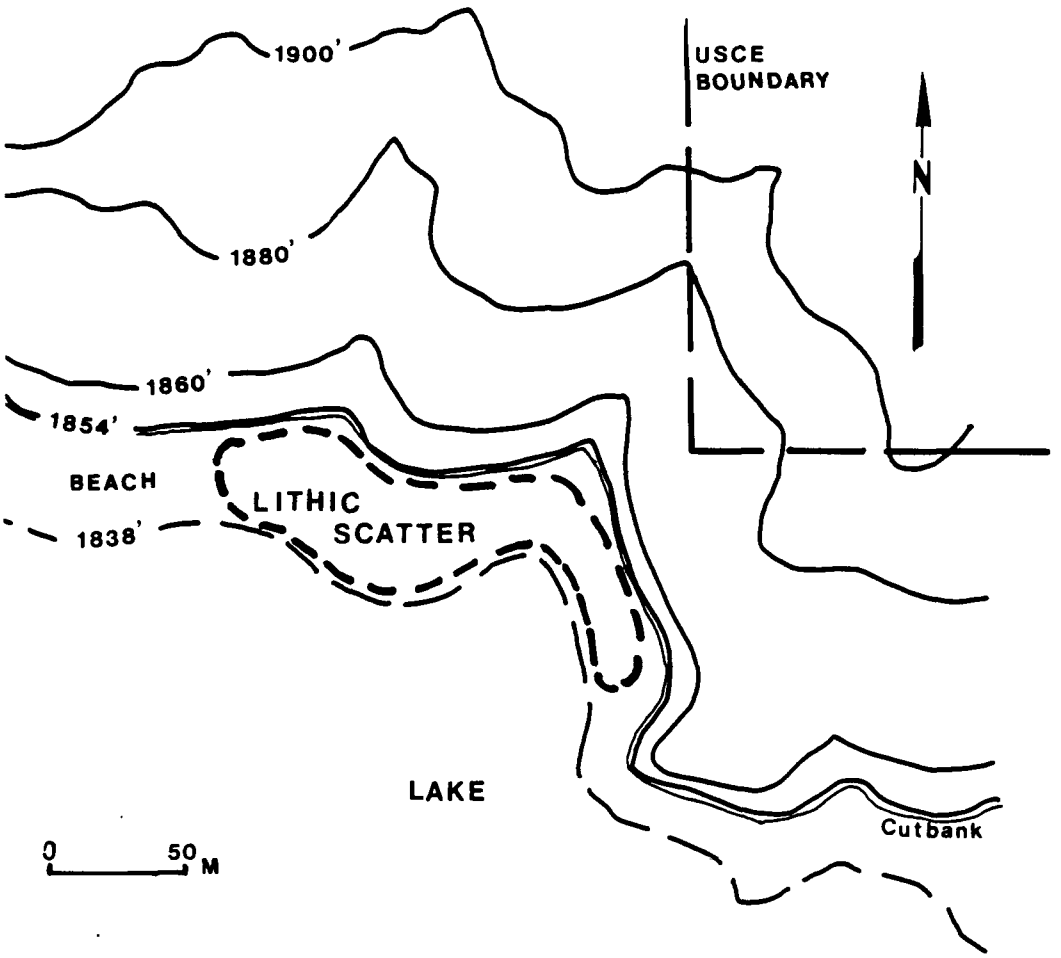


Figure 132. Plan of site 32MN269.

Site number: 32MN270 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 133.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Six items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On a beach, formerly a hillside, on the north side of the Missouri River valley, now Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 1747m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-40cm, based on cutbank exposure, although no in situ material noted.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 705m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Outwashed and exposed by reservoir erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-4-85.

Collected artifacts: Ovate reduction blank, KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility, primarily by determining if anything remains of this site.

Remarks: A widely dispersed sparse scatter of six lithic and bone items; the lack of material in an extensive cutbank suggests the site is outwashed. However, because of the possibility that buried deposits may exist inland from the cutbank, further investigation should be undertaken prior to a final determination of this site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

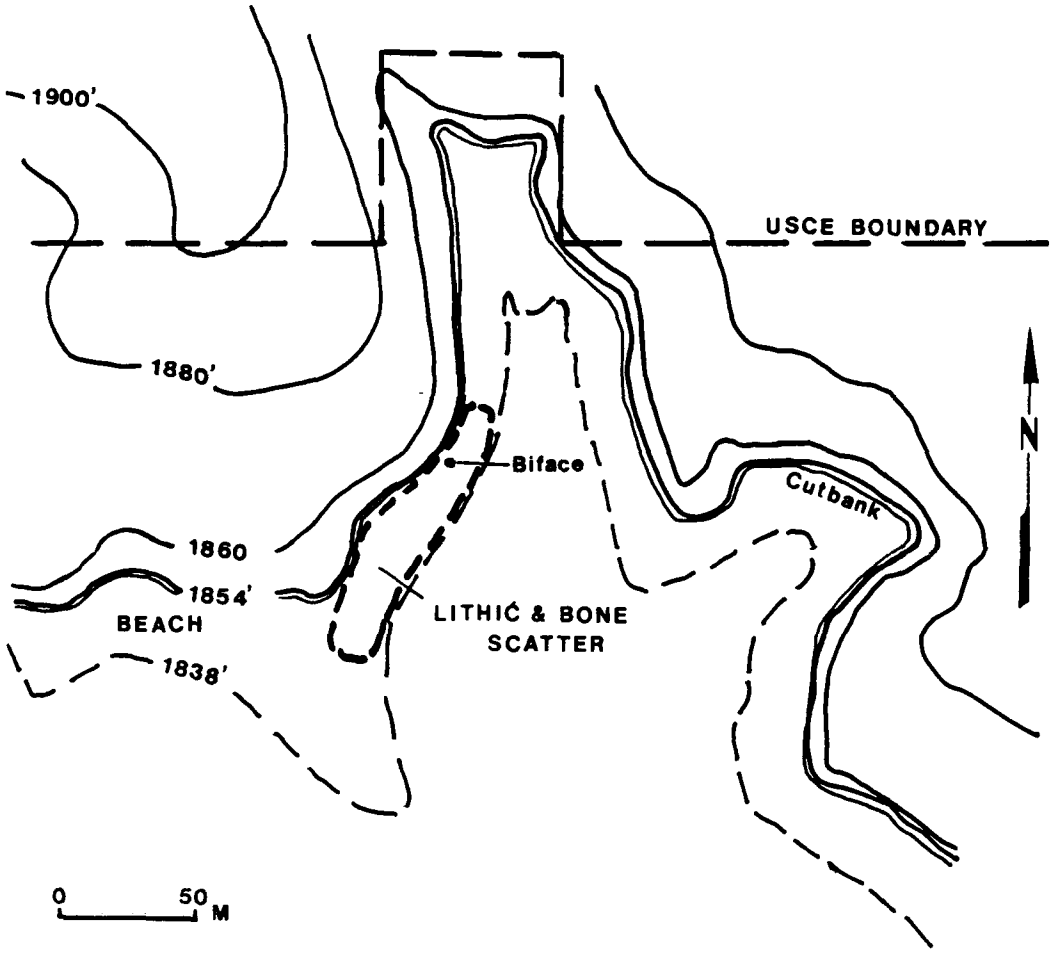


Figure 133. Plan of site 32MN270.

Site number: 32MN271 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 134.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Three items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On a beach, formerly a hillside, on the north side of the Missouri River valley, now Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 271m^2.

Strata and depth: Outwashed.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 881m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Exposed and outwashed by reservoir erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None

Collected artifacts: None

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: A very sparse scatter of two flakes and a bone fragment on the lower slope of a beach, probably below 1850' amsl and outside the survey area, is all that remains of some activity area. The site is not now significant.

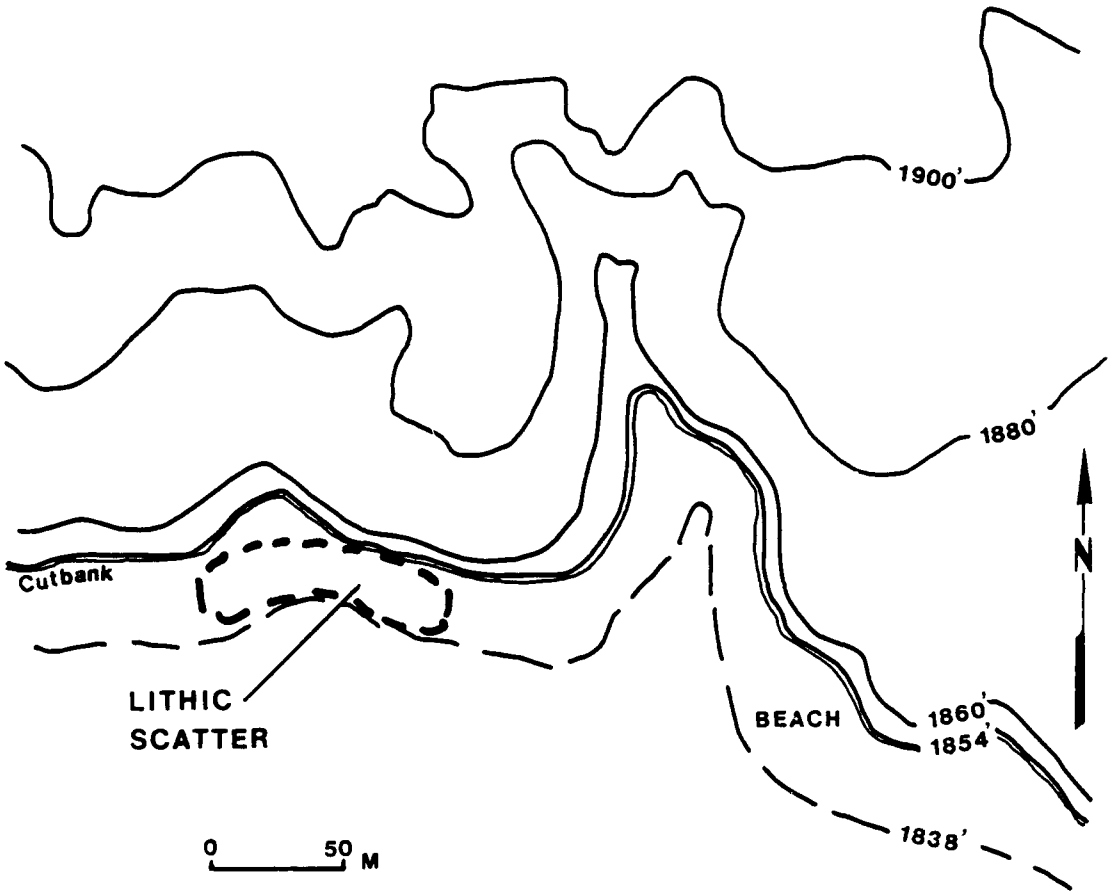


Figure 134. Plan of site 32MN271.

Site number: 32MN272 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 135.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 243+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a beach, formerly a hillside, and low hills above the beach on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 13,487m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-40cm based on cutbank exposures, although no material was actually located in situ in the cutbank.

Vegetation: Short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 908m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has impacted and exposed a large part of the site. The remainder of the site extends onto the low hills, and is relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 200 lithic items were noted on the beach and 12 on the hillside. Most are of KRF, but a substantial number are porcelanite flakes. The hills have a well-developed soil and the extent and nature of the deposits remaining should be investigated prior to further substantial cutbank erosion.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, r[illegible]rch potential and integrity.

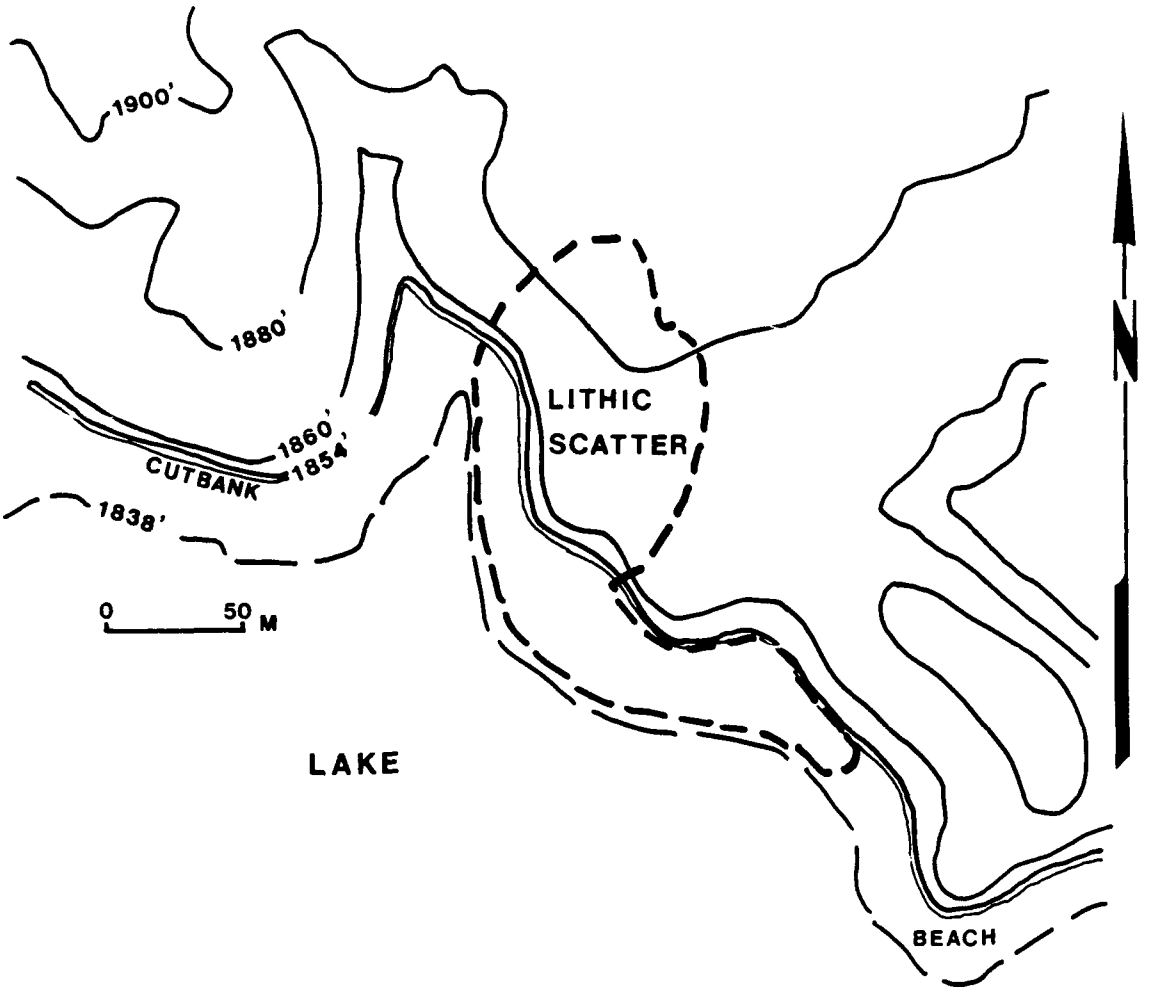


Figure 135. Plan of site 32MN272.

Site number: 32MN273 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 136.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 100+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On the upper beach/mud bank, formerly a hillside, of a small bay formed by Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 2506m^2.

Strata and depth: Fairly shallow (0-30cm) based on exposures.

Vegetation: Beach/short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 667m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has exposed the site area, but a portion may be relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Assess impact of erosion and test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 100 lithic items noted, half KRF and half porcelanite. Materials observed on the upper part of the beach are seemingly actively eroding from shallow, surficial deposits.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

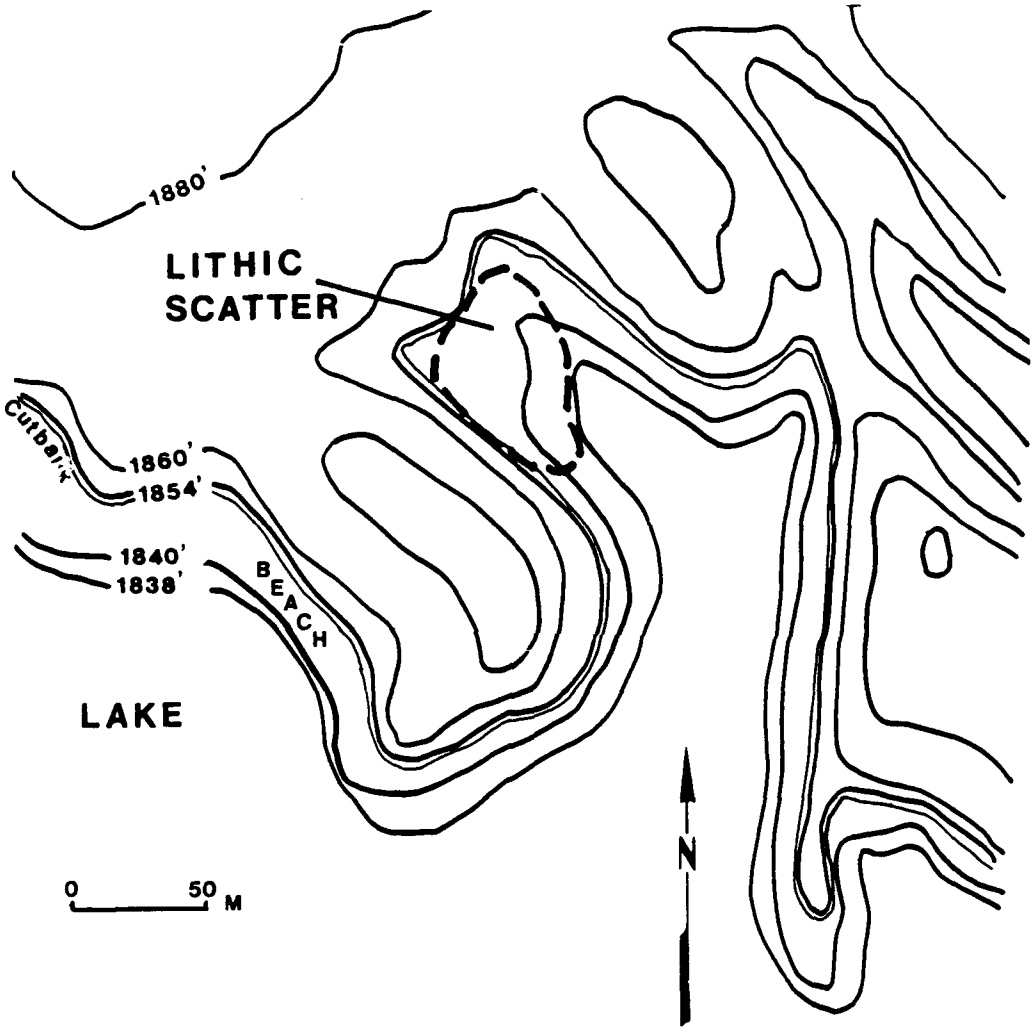


Figure 136. Plan of site 32MN273.

Site number: 32MN274 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 137.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Rock alignment.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 558.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: $5m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on the feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: None apparent at this time.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Rock alignment of 12 stones, 4.36m in length.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site is to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

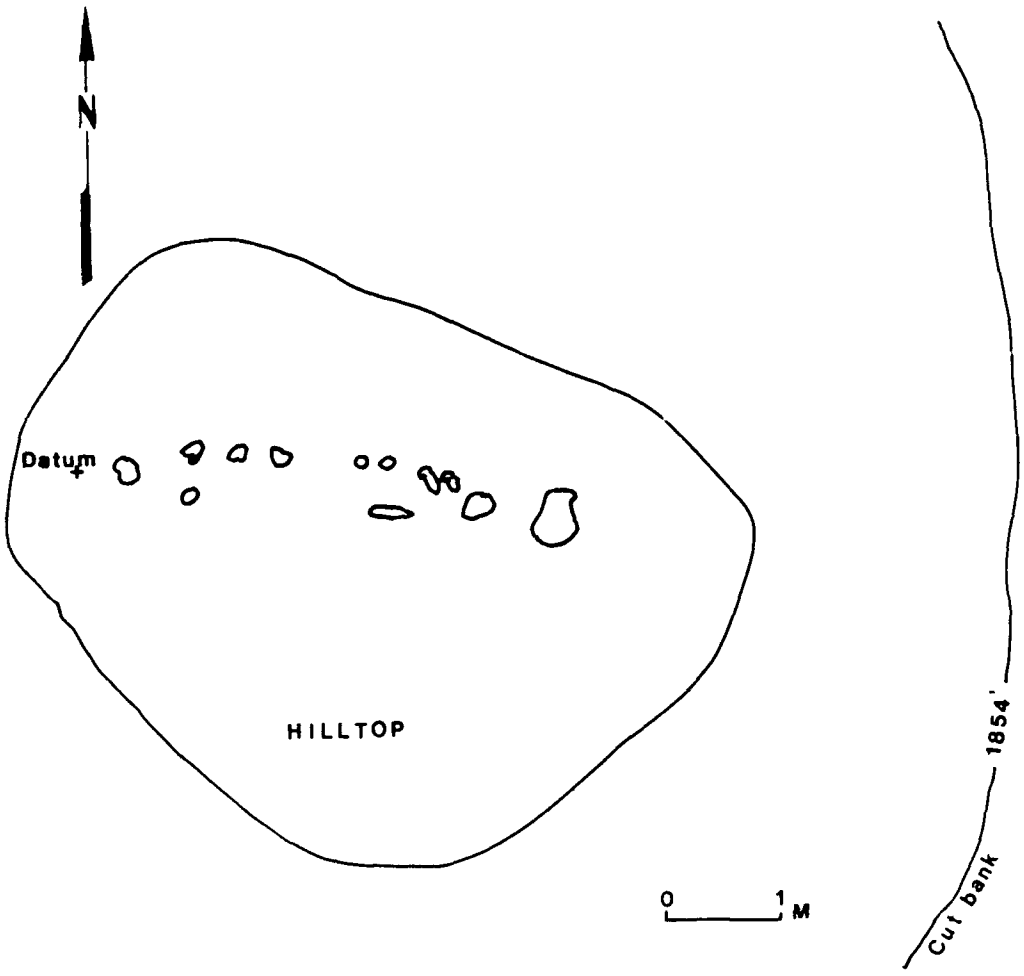


Figure 137. Plan of site 32M.274.

Site number: 32MN275 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 138.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On top and near the end of a ridge overlooking an intermittent stream.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 144m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A two-track runs nearby; otherwise no present impacts.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 6.35m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site threatened, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The site appears to be an isolated stone circle.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

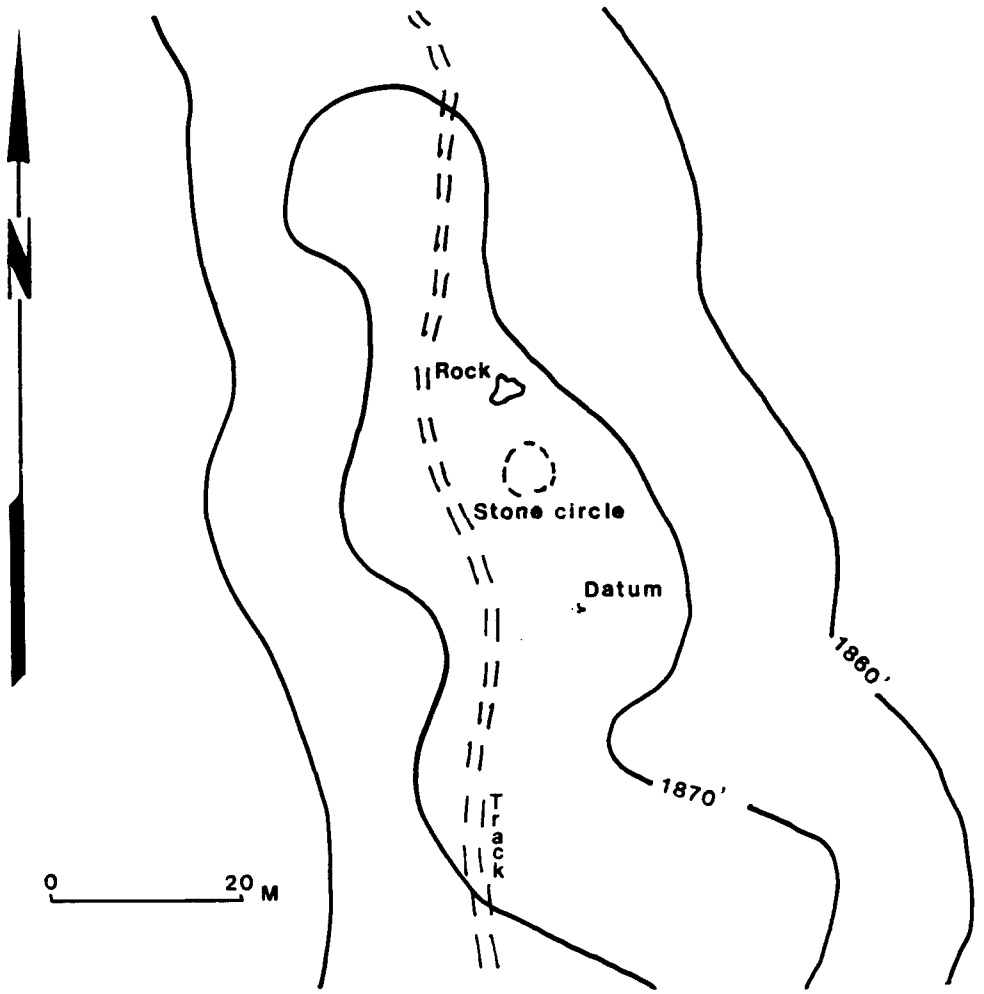


Figure 138. Plan of site 32MN275.

Site number: 32MN276 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 139.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 360m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Fairly severely impacted by two-track.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 5.05m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impact to site. If impact continues and site threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Appears to be an isolated stone circle.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

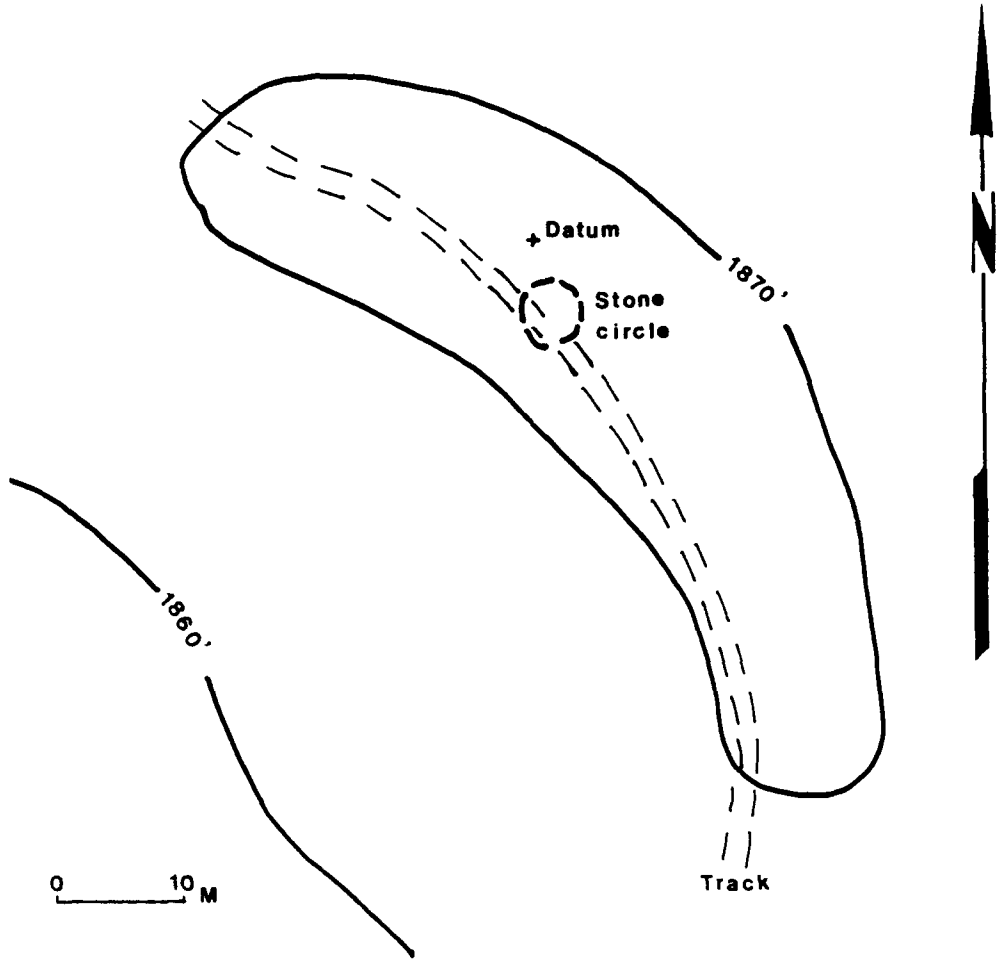


Figure 139. Plan of site 32MN276.

Site number: 32MN277 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 140.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a hill or flat ridge top.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The stone circle appears to be in good condition, but the reservoir is eroding the hillside nearby.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.32m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impact from reservoir. Although the cutbank showed no cultural material, this should be rechecked periodically. If site threatened, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

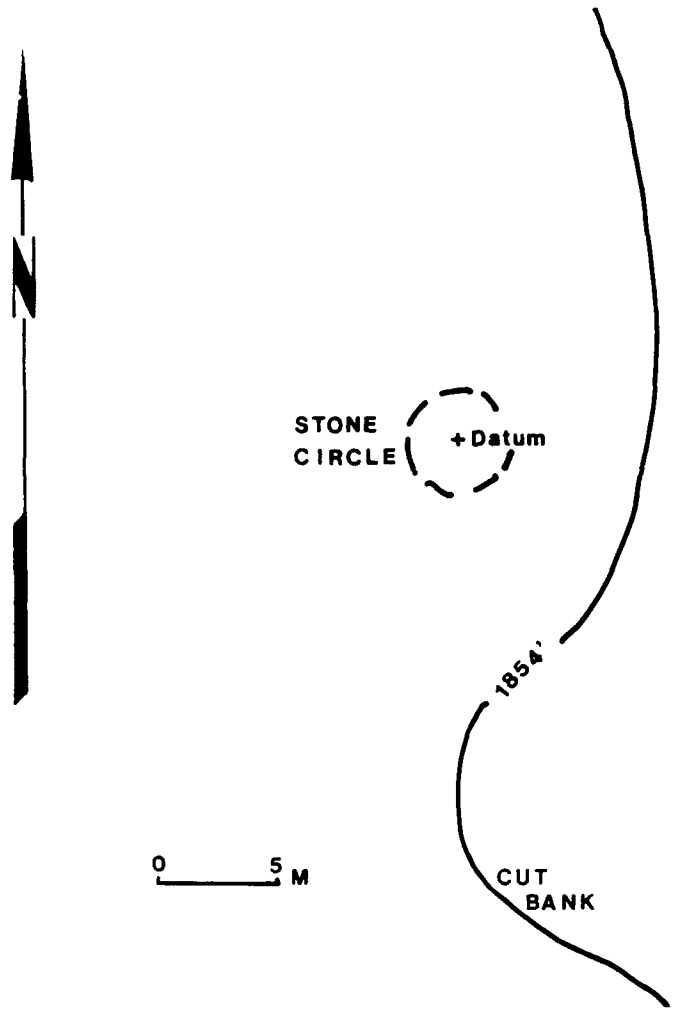


Figure 140. Plan of site 32MN277.

Site number: 32MN278 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 141.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-40%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Two-track impacts the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.13m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site is to be impacted, or if present impacts threaten site, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

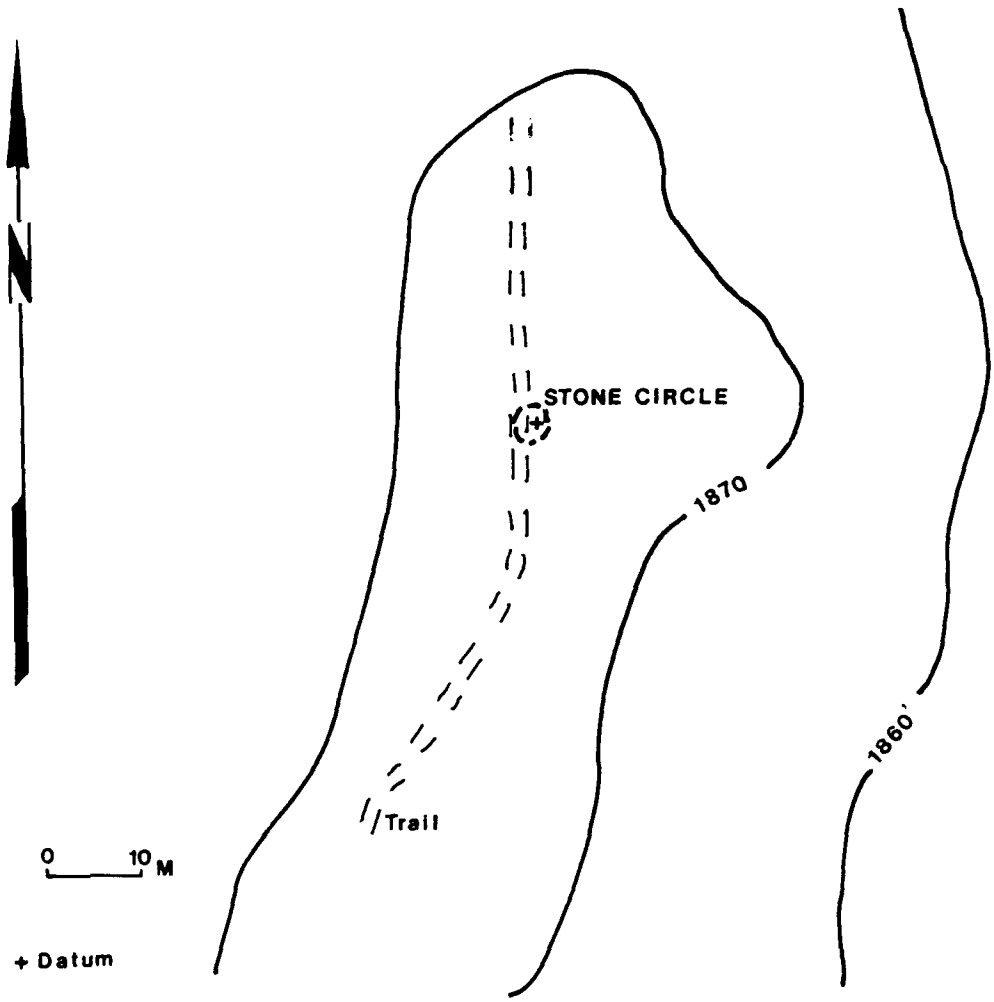


Figure 141. Plan of site 32MN278.

Site number: 32MN279 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 142.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Eight lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the top, edge and side of a ridge.

Site size: 500m^2.

Strata and depth: Immediately subsurface, based on available data.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-40%.

Nearest water: 1080m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Two-track crosses and exposes the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-29-85.

Collected artifacts: Shattered proximal end of a point/knife? of dark reddish-brown jasper.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If present impact increases or if other impacts threaten the site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Since the cultural material shows up almost exclusively in the two-track it is clear that some buried site area exists to either side of the track.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

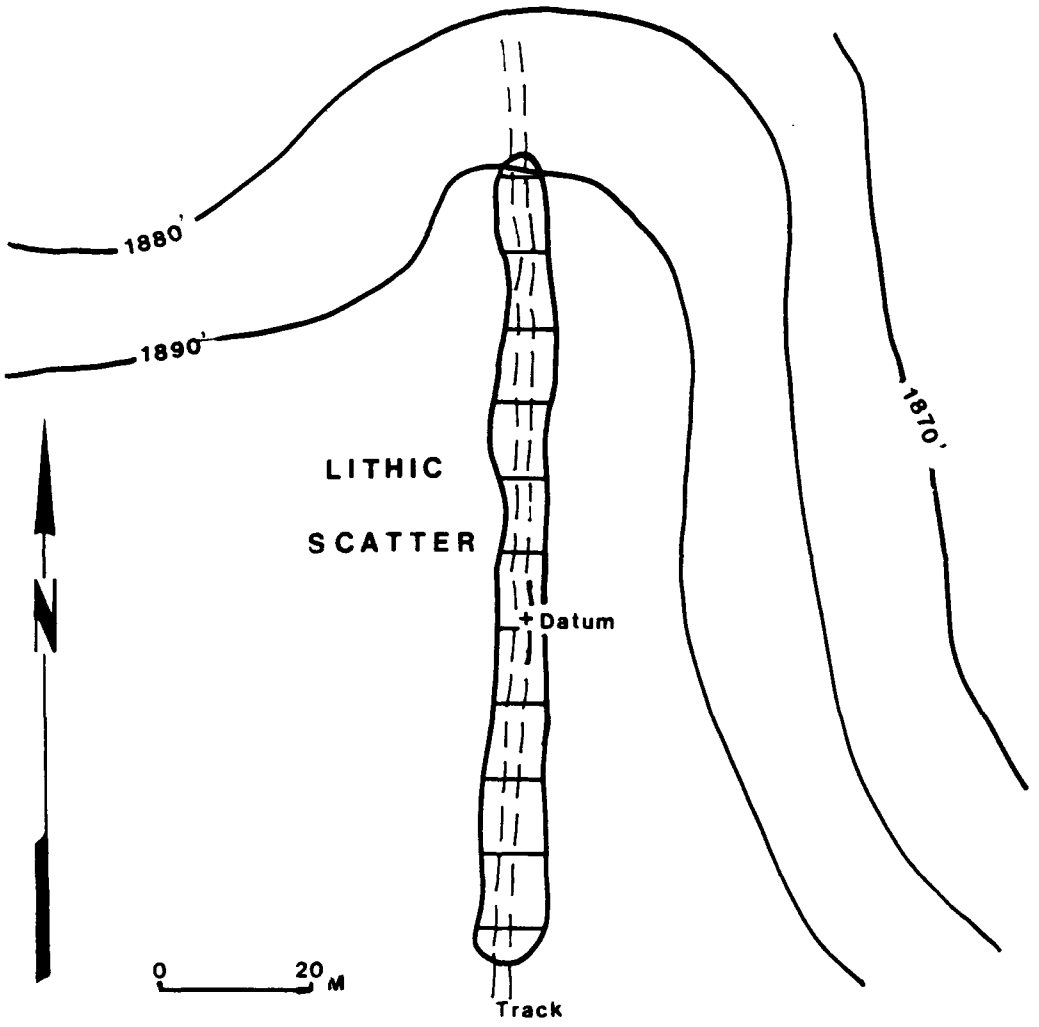


Figure 142. Plan of site 32MN279.

Site number: 32MN280 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 143.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the top of a ridge, near the edge.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Medium grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-30%.

Nearest water: 1200m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Previous agricultural activity in the area may have impacted the site, but the extant circle has good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and wher): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 3.1m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity -- was this circle part of a larger site or not, etc.

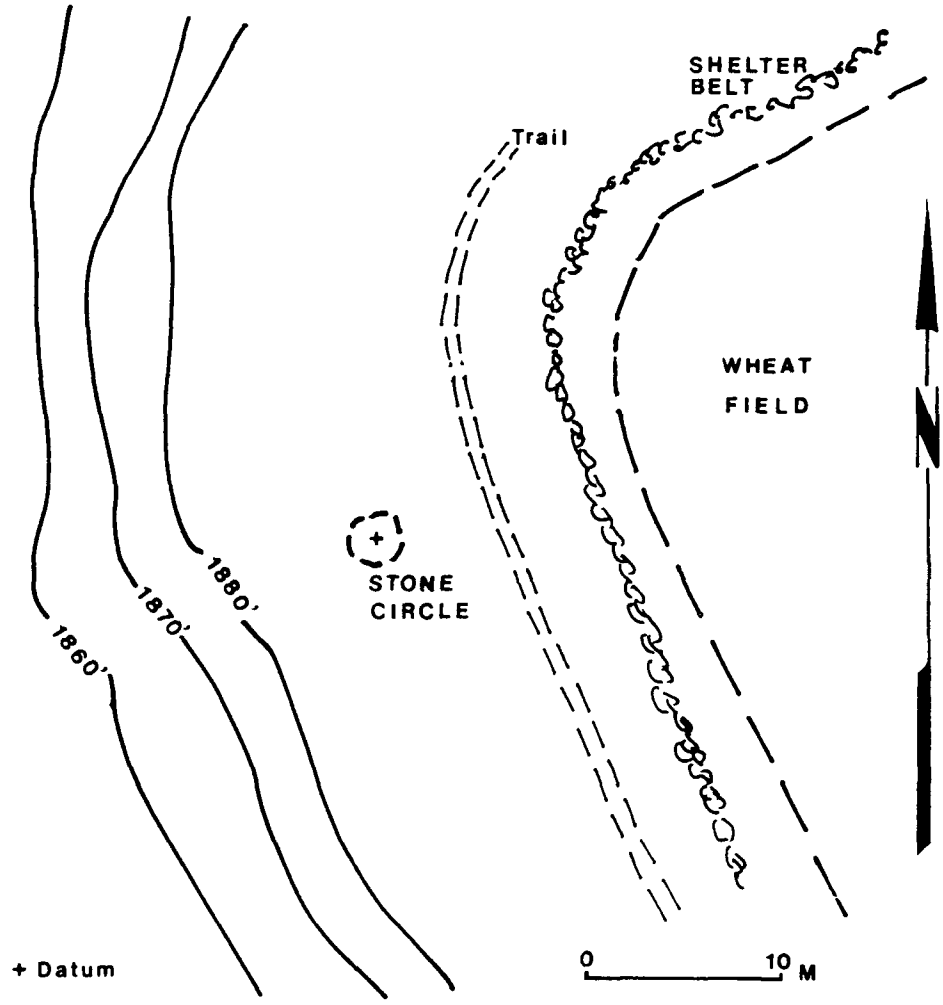


Figure 143. Plan of site 32MN280.

Site number: 32MN281 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 144.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned). Ten+ items of debris were observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On the side of a very gentle to flat slope from an upland plain to what is now Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 3500m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Heavy medium to tall grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 960m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Apart from the fact that the superstructures have been removed and trash has been more recently deposited in the remaining foundations, the site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-29-85.

Collected artifacts: Two "Squirt" bottles; one complete Nesbitt's bottle; one fragmented "Nesbitt's" bottle; and a partial license plate.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: cobble and boulder ?barn foundation, dry wall construction, main foundation 24 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft., east foundation 15 ft. 6 in. x 19 ft. 6 in. Wall of main foundation, 1 ft. 10 in. thick. Feature 2: house foundation, 26 ft. x 19 ft. with 9 ft. 4 in. x 6 ft. wide entry to south. Feature 3: depression, 4 ft. 6 in. square and 3 ft. 8 in. deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Abandoned farmstead with foundations of random ashlar bond field stones (Plate 19), depressions and field clearance cairns. Relatively recent debris around features, probably less than 50 years old. A homestead certificate for this area filed in 1922 by Albert E. Miller. It is likely that features visible today post-date that time and the structures were removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. What exists today is not significant.

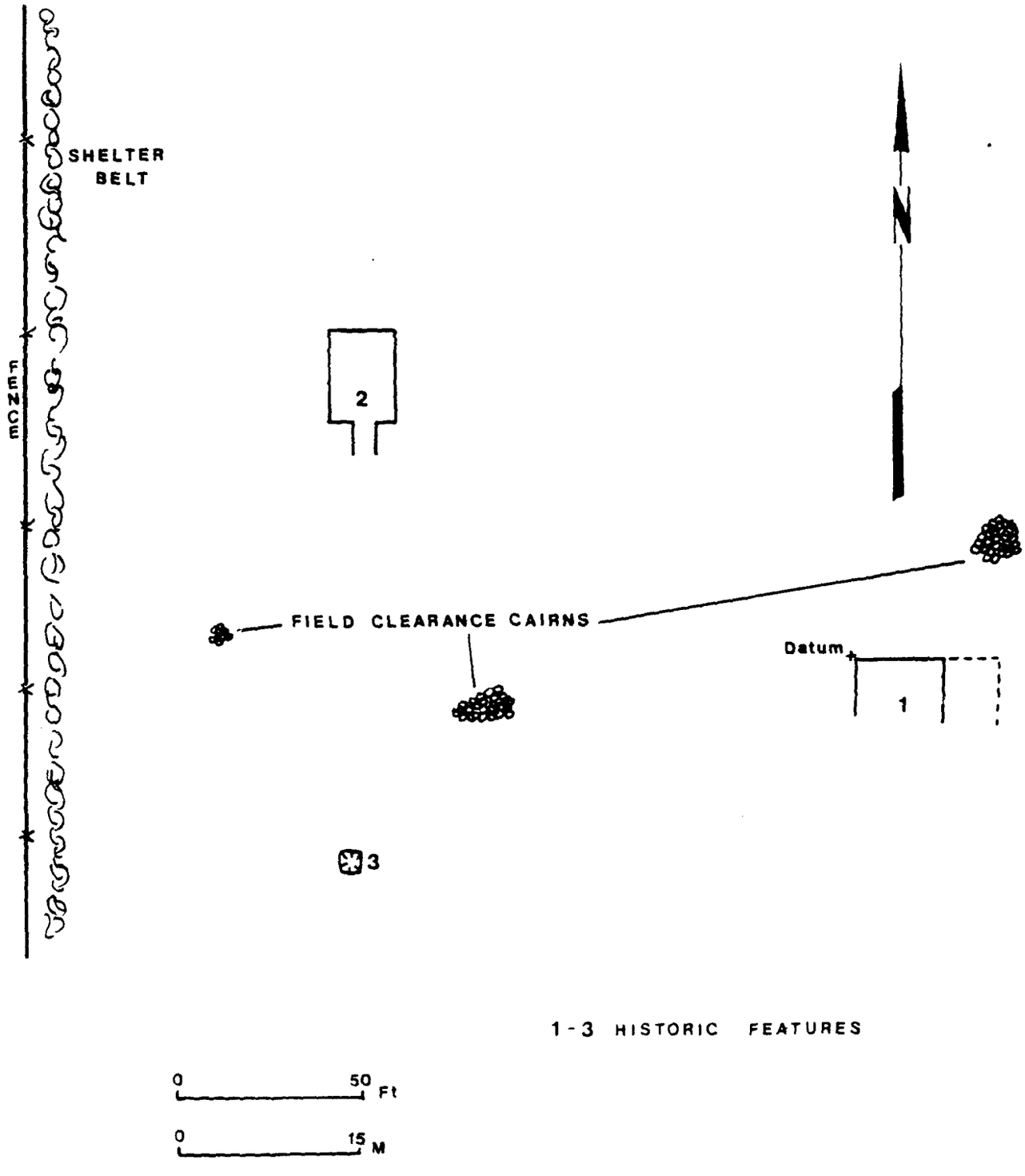


Figure 144. Plan of site 32MN281.

Site number: 32MN282 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 145.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the side of a wide, very gentle to flat slope. from an upper plain to what is now Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 4200m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Heavy, hummocky, medium to tall grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 1320m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The superstructures have been removed and the reservoir has encroached upon the farm complex; otherwise the site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete and rock wall foundation, 26 ft. x 22 ft. and 7 ft. deep. Feature 2: concrete wall foundation, 52 ft. 4 in. x 16 ft. Feature 3: stone foundation, 20 ft. x 12 ft. and 1 ft. 9 in. deep. Feature 4: deep water-filled hole with barrel of lumber. Feature 5: enclosure fenced with 4-strand barbed wire, with orange topped metal fence posts. Feature 6: possible cistern.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Foundations of farm complex with house wall of mixed concrete in form mold over field stone base (Plate 20). It represents either a vernacular custom or evidence of two stages of building activity. This area was first purchased in 1918 by John Alm of Van Hook, but the foundations would appear to significantly post-date that time. The site would have been abandoned by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. What remains of the site today has no significance.

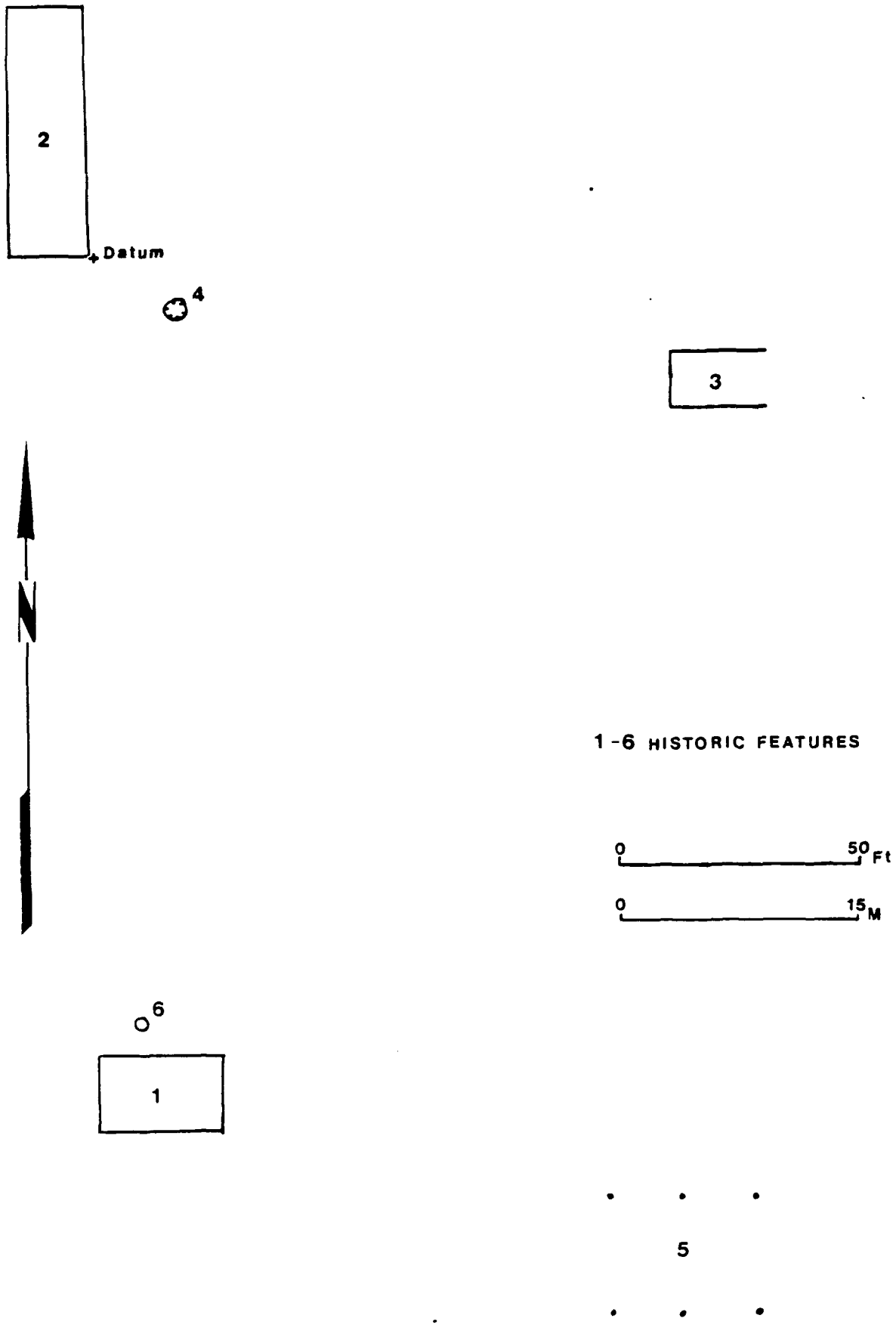


Figure 145. Plan of site 32MN282.

Site number: 32MN283 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 146.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Sixteen lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 616.

Topographic position: On the top and sides of a ridge.

Site size: 185m^2.

Strata and depth: Up to 35cm below the surface, based on erosional features.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 383m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Undisturbed except for natural erosion which increases on the slope.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor erosion. If site threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Sixteen flakes of KRF noted here, mostly tertiary flakes. Site appears to be a lithic reduction area associated with an overlook.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

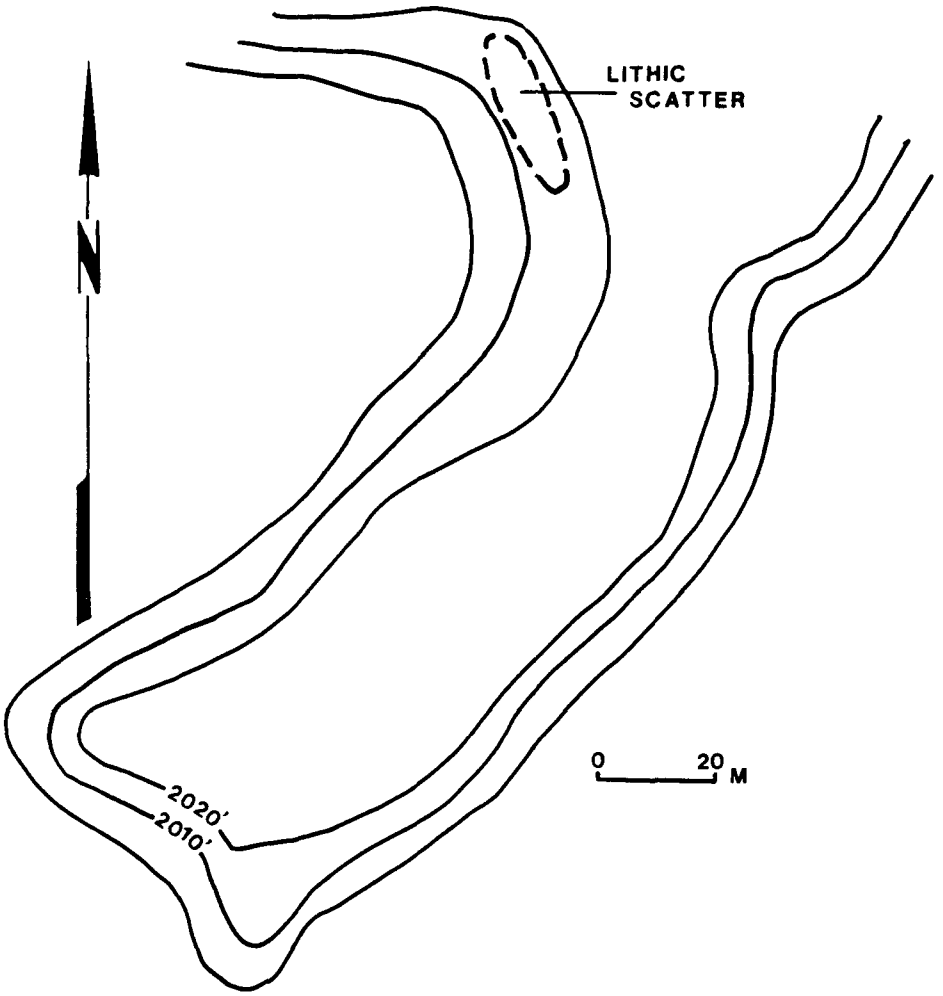


Figure 146. Plan of site 32MN283.

Site number: 32MN284 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 147.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter and depression; 28+ items were observed -- lithics, bone and fire-cracked rock.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 597.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: 3240m^2.

Strata and depth: Probably surficial - no in situ material noted in slump blocks.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 184m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Areas of the site appear undisturbed, but are located on forming slump blocks. Other areas must have been impacted by slumping and erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 3m in diameter and 75cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Immediate testing of the site to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: KRF, chert and jasper flakes noted, along with bone fragments and fire-cracked rock. The depression is in a location similar to those associated with eagle trapping pits, but this pit is unusually large and deep.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

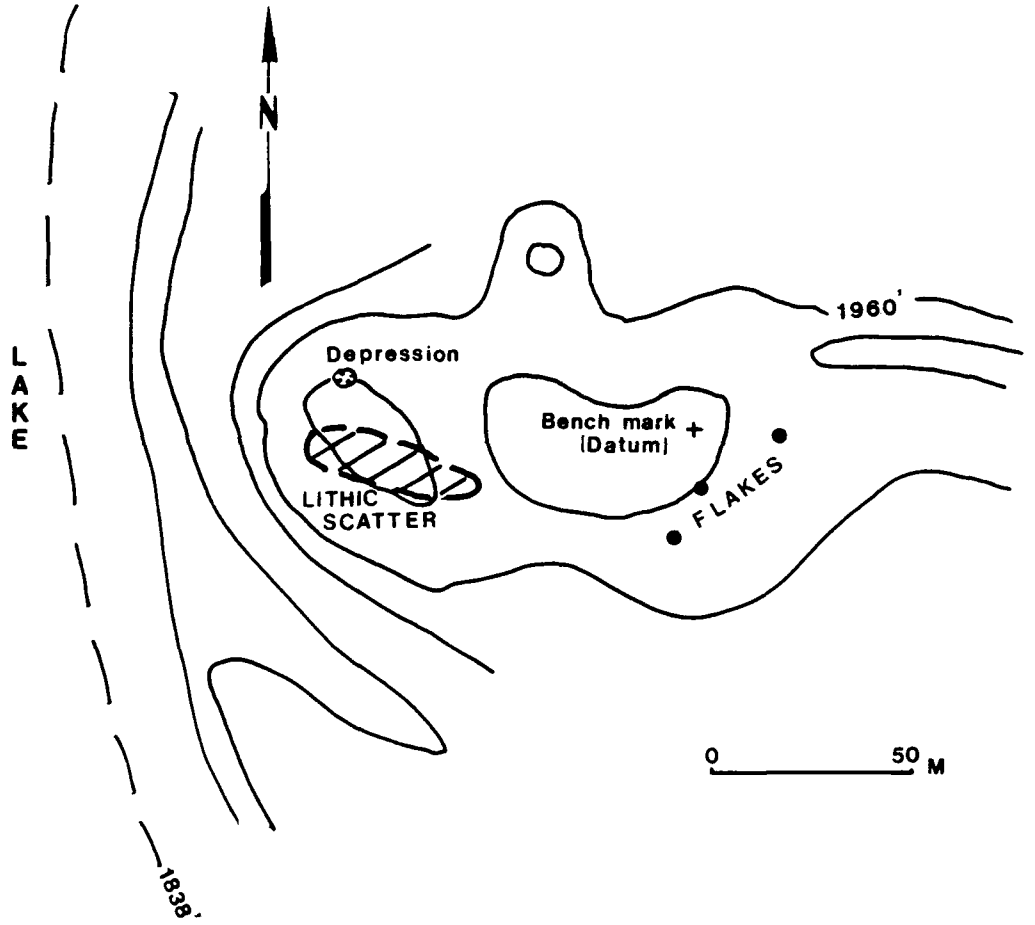


Figure 147. Plan of site 32MN284.

Site number: 32MN285 Site name: Breathless

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 148.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 72+ items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Pelican Lake).

Elevation (m): 616.

Topographic position: Butte top.

Site size: 766m^2.

Strata and depth: 30cm based on erosional features.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 408m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Erosion is a major impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-10-85.

Collected artifacts: One corner notched projectile point of KRF; one corner removed projectile point of KRF; a side notched projectile point fragment of heat-treated grey porcelanite; a biface knife, KRF, and biface tip of KRF; and two transverse scrapers of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: 40+ lithics and 30+ bone fragments were observed eroding from the edge of the butte top. It may relate to Archaic big game procurement in the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

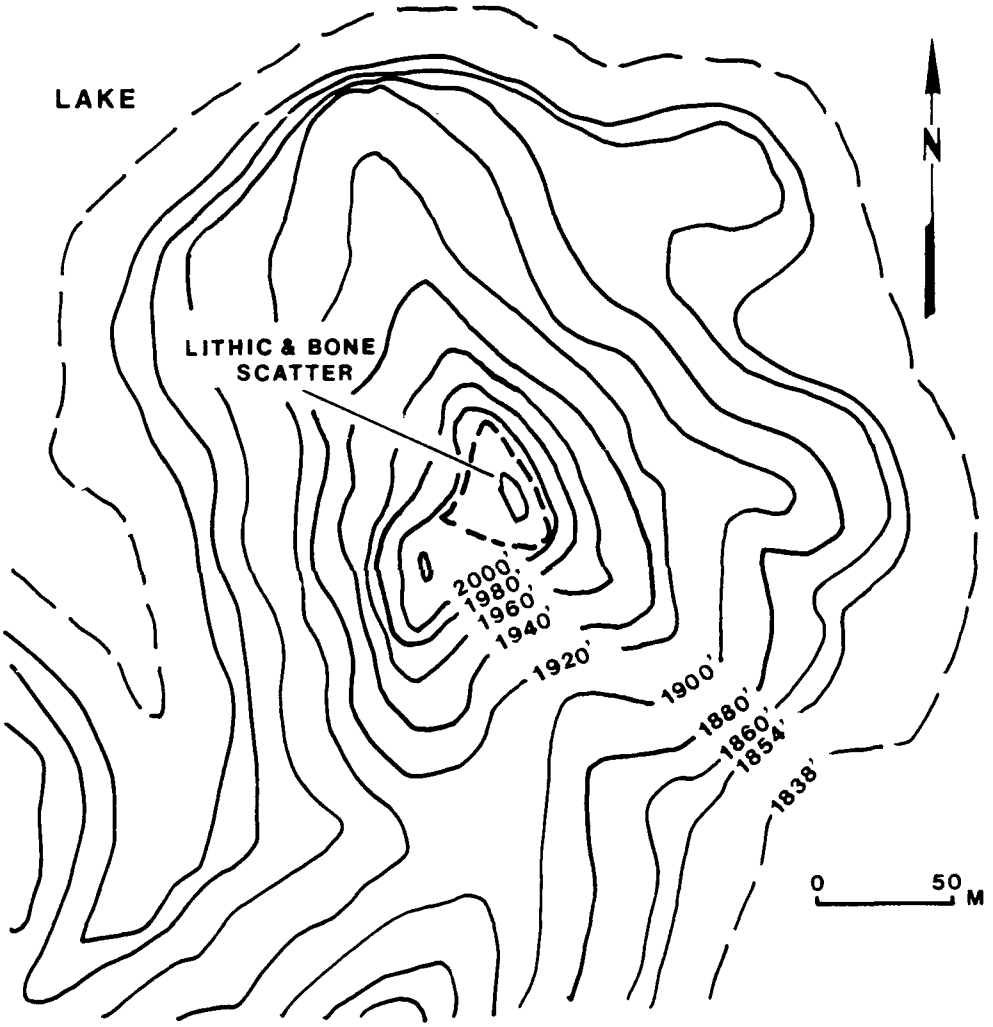


Figure 148. Plan of site 32MN285.

Site number: 32MN286 Site name: 1928 Penny Site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 149.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Two depressions.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 605.

Topographic position: On top of a small rise/hill on a ridge lobe.

Site size: $56m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 766m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Site relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-11-85.

Collected artifacts: 1928 Lincoln head penny.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 1, 2.5m diameter, 45cm deep. Depression 2, 2.1m diameter, 20cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: If the depressions are eagle-trapping pits, the 1928 penny would be considered an isolated find. If they are historic, the penny might be associated.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

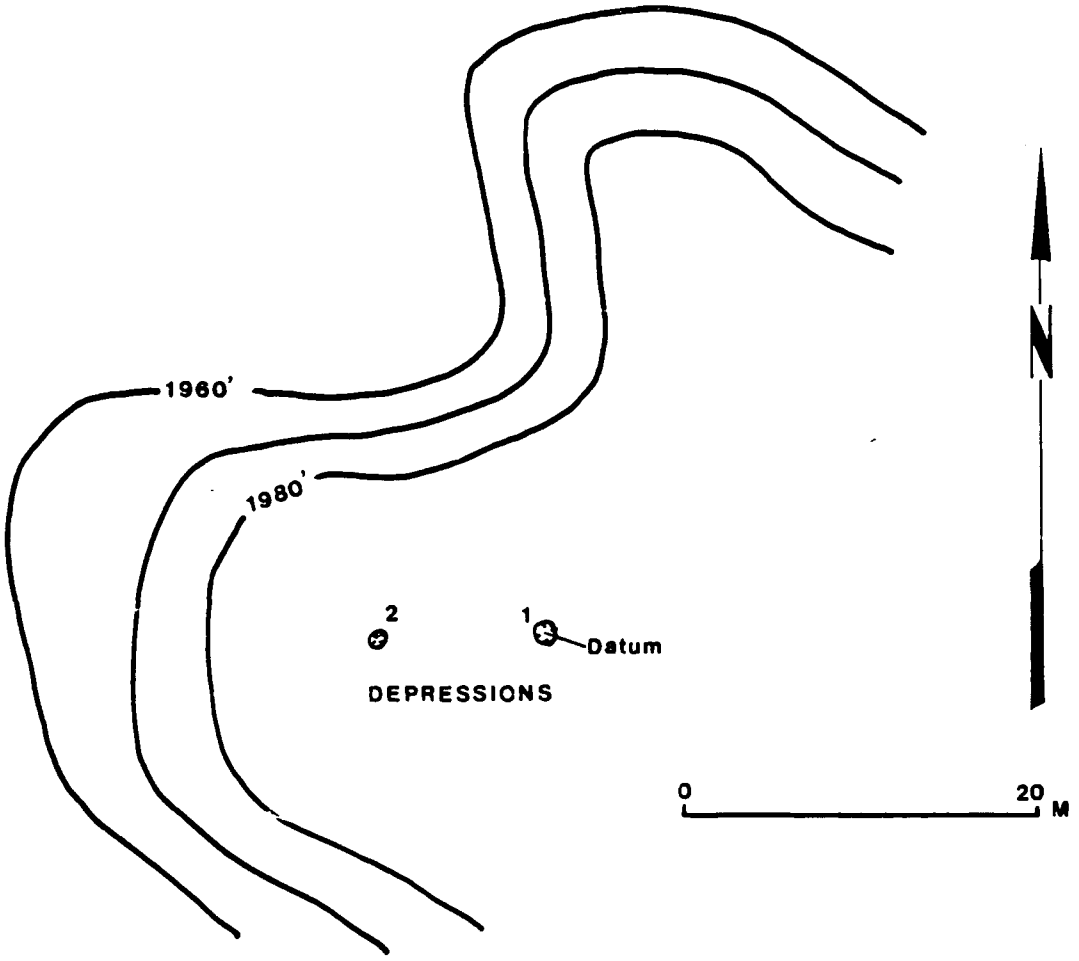


Figure 149. Plan of site 32MN286.

Site number: 32MN287 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 150.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 37 lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 613.

Topographic position: On a knoll or rise near the east end of a range of hills.

Site size: 1113m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial, based on available data.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 536m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Trail, fence and cultivation have impacted the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-11-85.

Collected artifacts: Biface tip of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If additional impacts threaten the site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Artifacts exposed in two-track suggest shallow burial, but the remainder of the low rise to the west is a likely candidate for additional site area. Material density appears very low. Only 37 items noted despite near 100% visibility in cultivated field.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

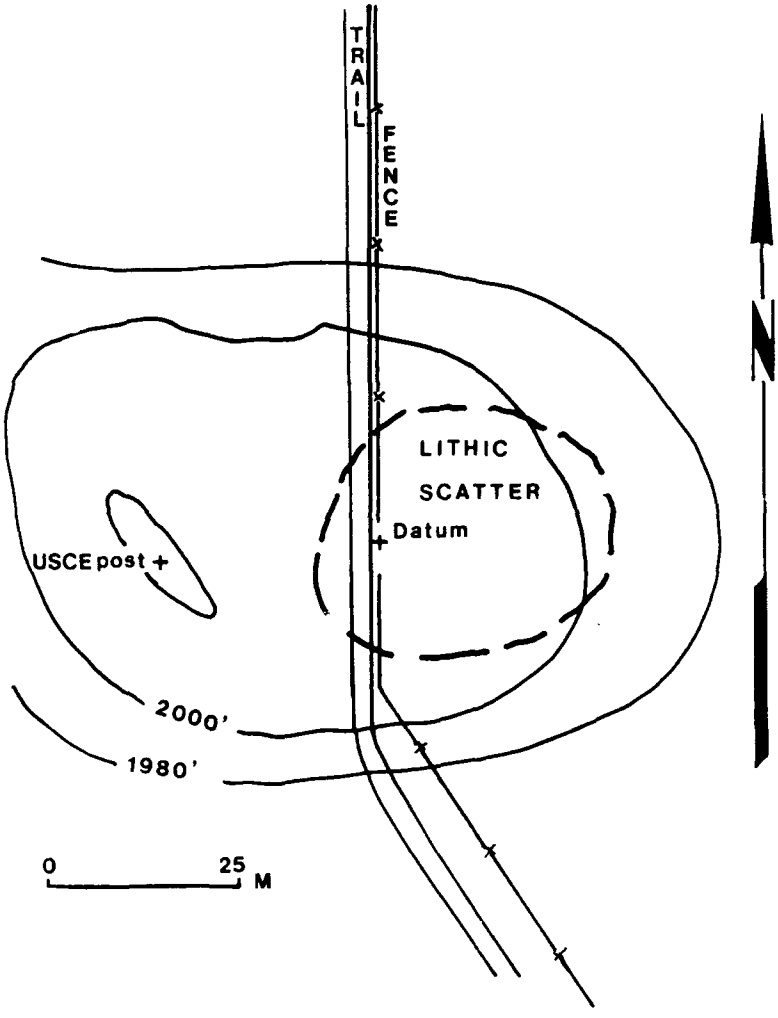


Figure 150. Plan of site 32MN287.

Site number: 32MN288 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 151.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with 34+ items of debris observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On top of a rise overlooking the Missouri River to the west.

Site size: 5383m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 958m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Superstructures removed; recent agricultural and recreational activities have altered the site's context.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-16-85.

Collected artifacts: Bottle neck.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete foundation at west end, 4.2m x 4.2m and basement area, 4.8m x 4.2m with steps 1.9m x 1.25m. Feature 2: depression, 3.9m x 4.9m x 85cm deep. Feature 3: depression, 3.4m x 2.1m and 45cm deep. Feature 4: concrete foundation remnants, 5.3m x 4.2m. Feature 5: concrete pad, 5.9m x 2.8m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: This area was purchased in 1919 by Fred A. Miller, a resident of Sanish, for $5.50/acre. A patent was filed in 1923. Artifacts at the site include red bricks, tin cans, glass bottle fragments, window glass and other objects which are all early to mid-twentieth century. Today the site has no significance.

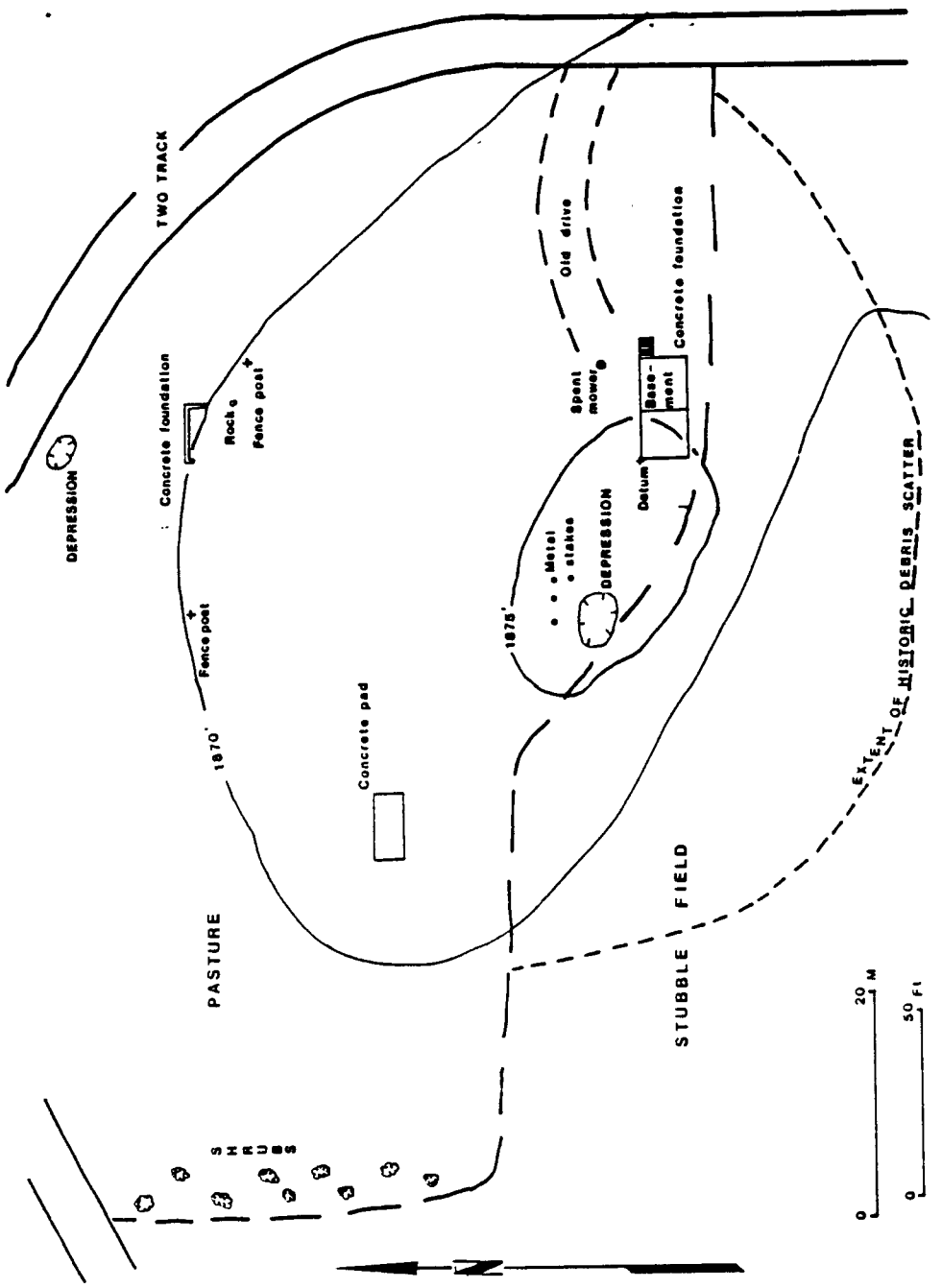


Figure 151. Plan of site 32MN288.

Site number: 32MN289 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 152.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead depressions with ten+ items of debris observed (glass and metal).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the side of two hills.

Site size: 2120m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 380m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: *Seven depressions/dugouts.* Feature 1: 7.4m x 5.9m. Feature 2: 7.4m x 7.0m. Feature 3: 12.3m x 8.1m. Features 4 and 5 within an area of mounded and leveled soil: 4=3.3m diameter and 20cm deep; 5=3.0m diameter and 45cm deep. Feature 6: 2.2m x 3.0m. Feature 7: 2.2m x 3.0m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site is to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The use of natural features for dugouts and of soil mounding and leveling is a common practice on early settlement sites. The limited material at the site includes a seeding machine, plow, window glass fragments, a galvanized pail and barbed wire. Overall the site could date from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. The first record at the Register of Deeds, however, is a claim filed by John O. Rue in March 1929, and this might indicate the site has less significance than it appears. Nevertheless, testing is needed to determine the exact nature of the features at this site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

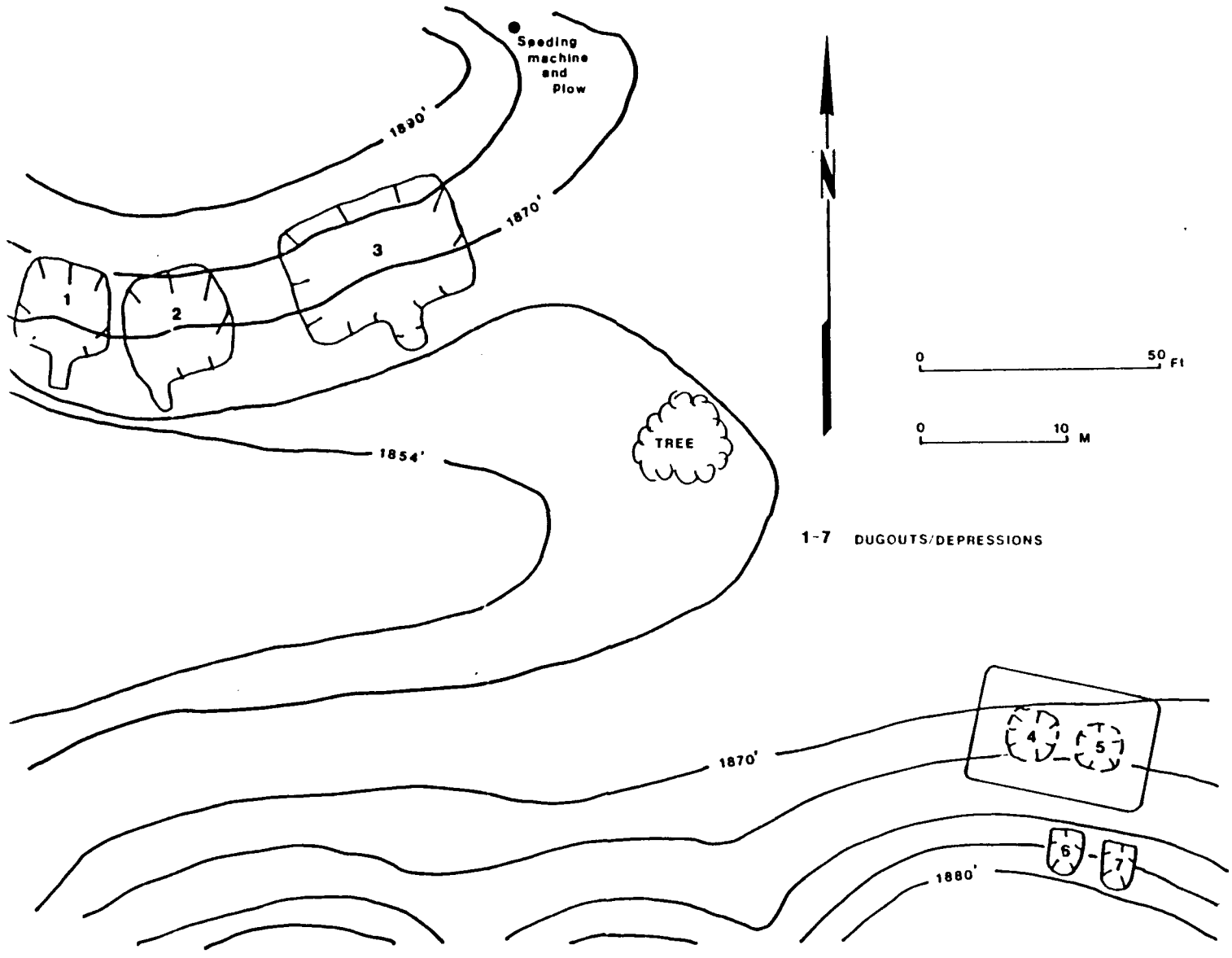


Figure 152. Plan of site 32MN289.

Site number: 32MN290 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 153.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Fourteen lithic items were noted.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Along the edge of an old terrace on a point of land which juts into Reunion Bay.

Site size: 2306m^2.

Strata and depth: Less than 30cm based on soil depth and exposures.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40-80%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Site exposed in two-track, and to west of track area previously cultivated.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Only 14 lithic items were noted in the area despite good visibility. Shallow soil depth suggests site is as restricted as the surface manifestion suggests and further work is therefore not recommended.

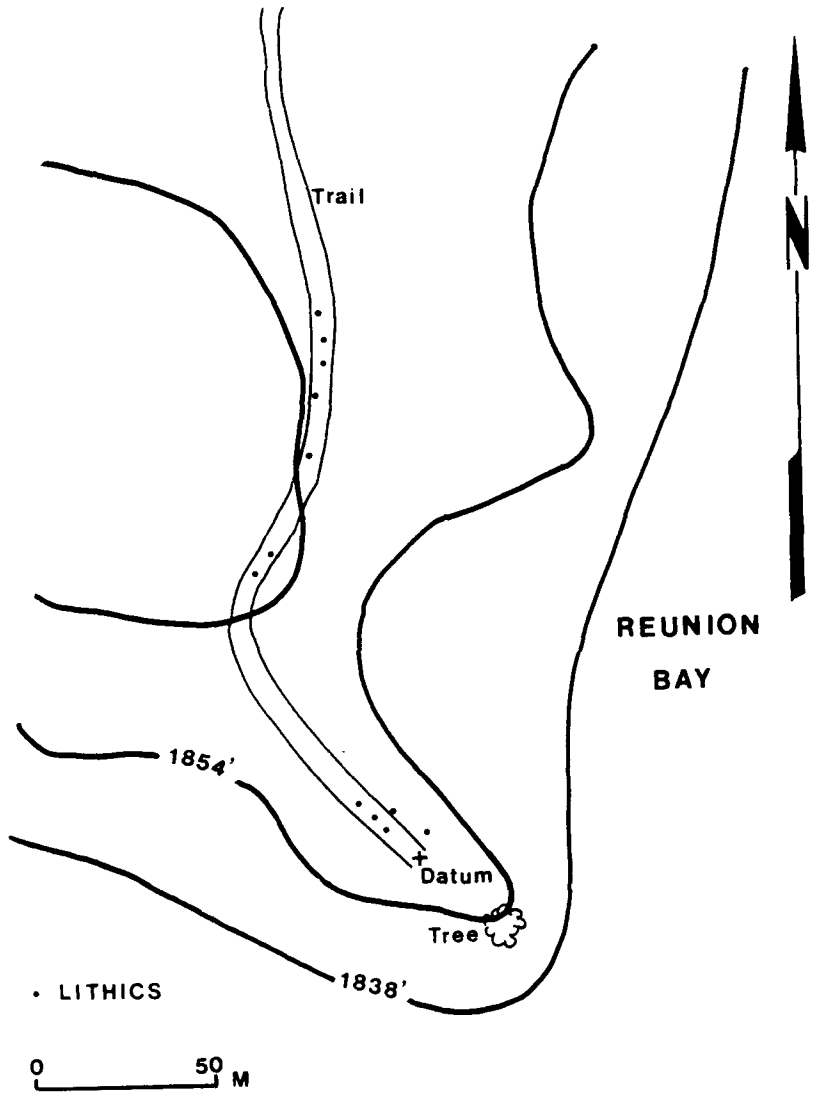


Figure 153. Plan of site 32MN290.

Site number: 32MN291 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 154.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Six lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Late Plains Archaic.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: On a hill on an old terrace which parallels an intermittent stream to the south.

Site size: 1344m^2.

Strata and depth: Within 50cm of the surface based on exposures present.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 307m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A road cut has exposed, and obliterated, part (possibly most) of the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-17-85.

Collected artifacts: Corner removed projectile point fragment of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If site to be further impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Only six lithic items were observed, but the presence of a diagnostic point and the potential for additional buried deposits justifies additional investigation.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present and research potential.

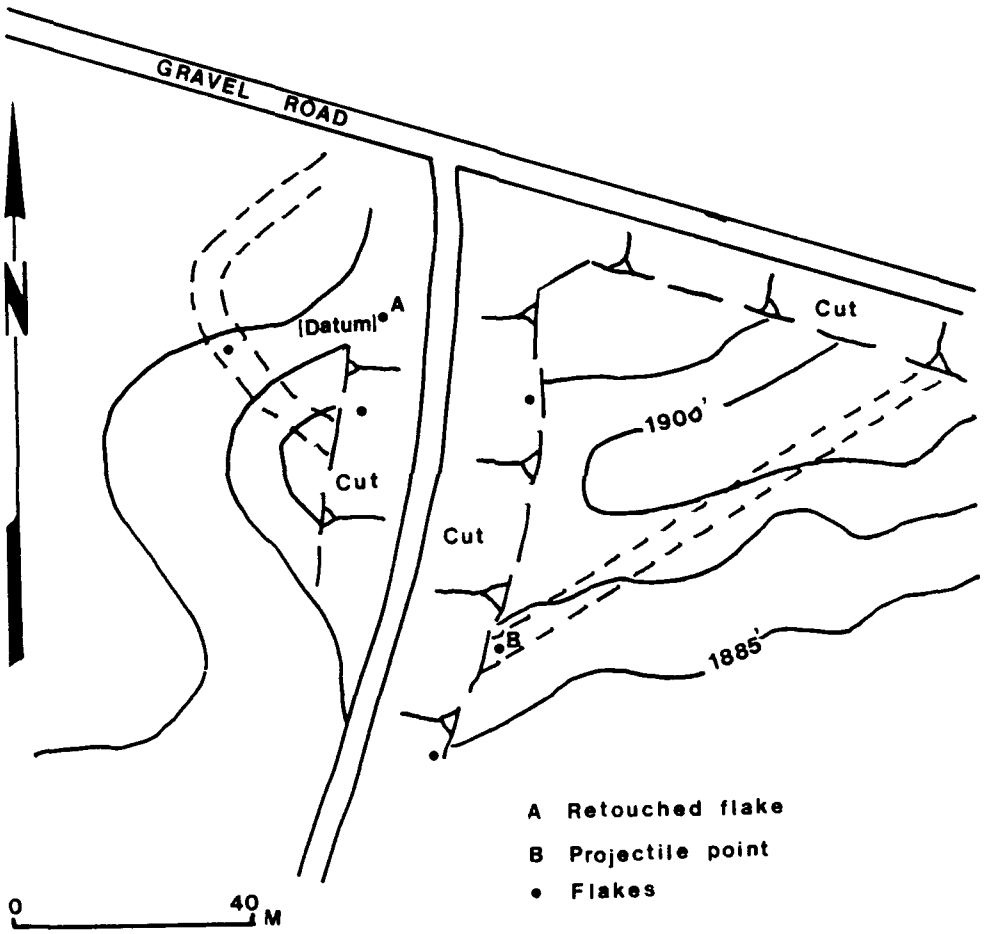


Figure 154. Plan of site 32MN291.

Site number: 32MN292 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 155.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cairn.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 597.

Topographic position: Ridge top.

Site size: $4m^2$.

Strata and depth: Likely surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 702m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Area appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Cairn, 1.4m N-S x 1.6m E-W.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility and possible burial.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

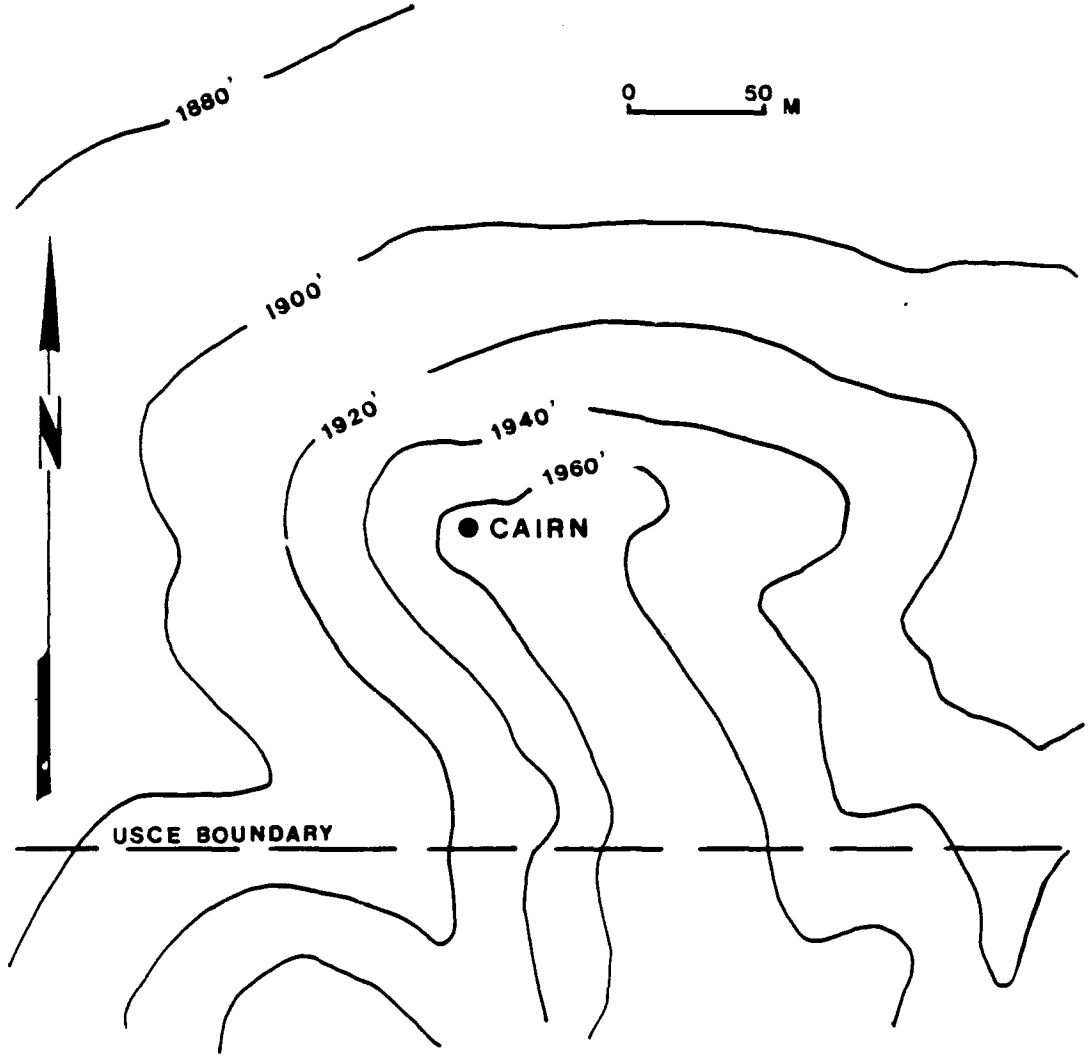


Figure 155. Plan of site 32MN292.

Site number: 32MN293 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 156.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Seventeen items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On top of a low, broad finger ridge or terrace on the south side of Reunion Bay.

Site size: $323m^2$.

Strata and depth: Likely surficial.

Vegetation: Bluestem.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 57m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Previous cultivation followed by reseeding.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-17-85.

Collected artifacts: Biface tip of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Seventeen lithic items (mostly KRF tertiary flakes) in "landscaped" field. Undisturbed deposits appear unlikely. The combination of poor integrity and a limited data base make further work unwarranted.

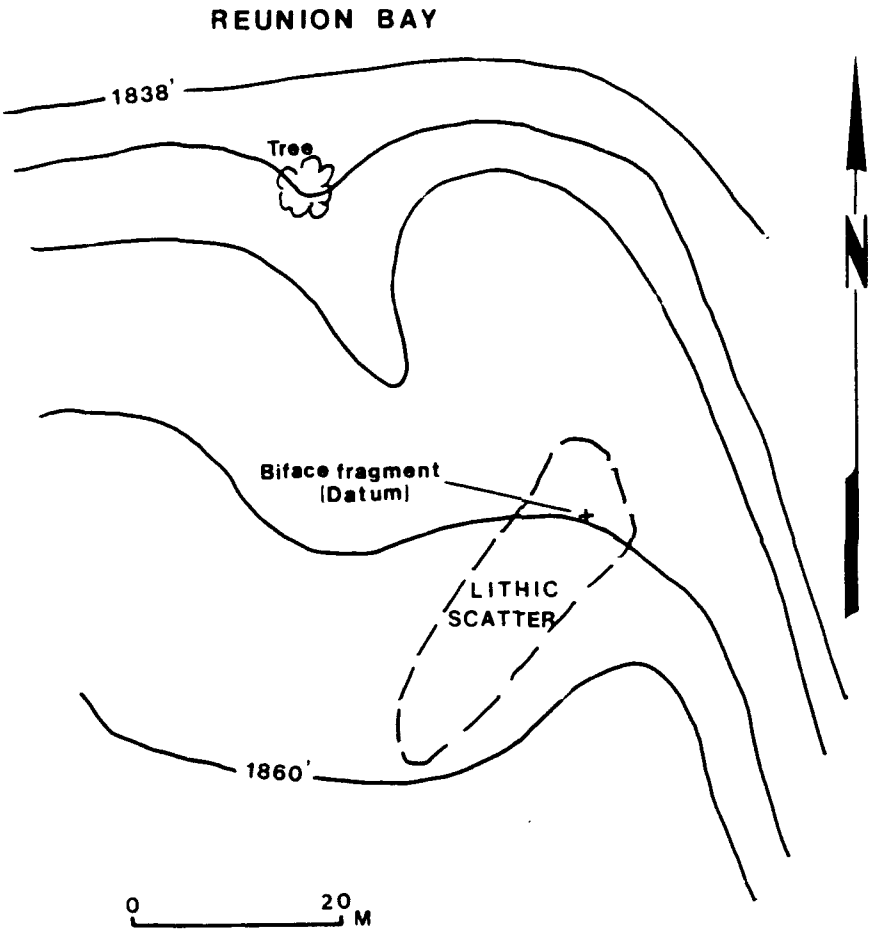


Figure 156. Plan of site 32MN293.

Site number: 32MN294 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 157.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Depression with two lithic items.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 634.

Topographic position: On the edge of a dissected upland flat.

Site size: 111m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, likely surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 1081m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Area appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 1.4m in diameter and 15cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Needs further work to fully evaluate.

Remarks: A retouched KRF flake and tertiary KRF flake were located near the depression. A bench mark is in the vicinity also. It is not clear if the depression is associated with the lithics or the recent bench mark. The overlock potential of the site warrants further investigation if threatened. Site lies outside survey area.

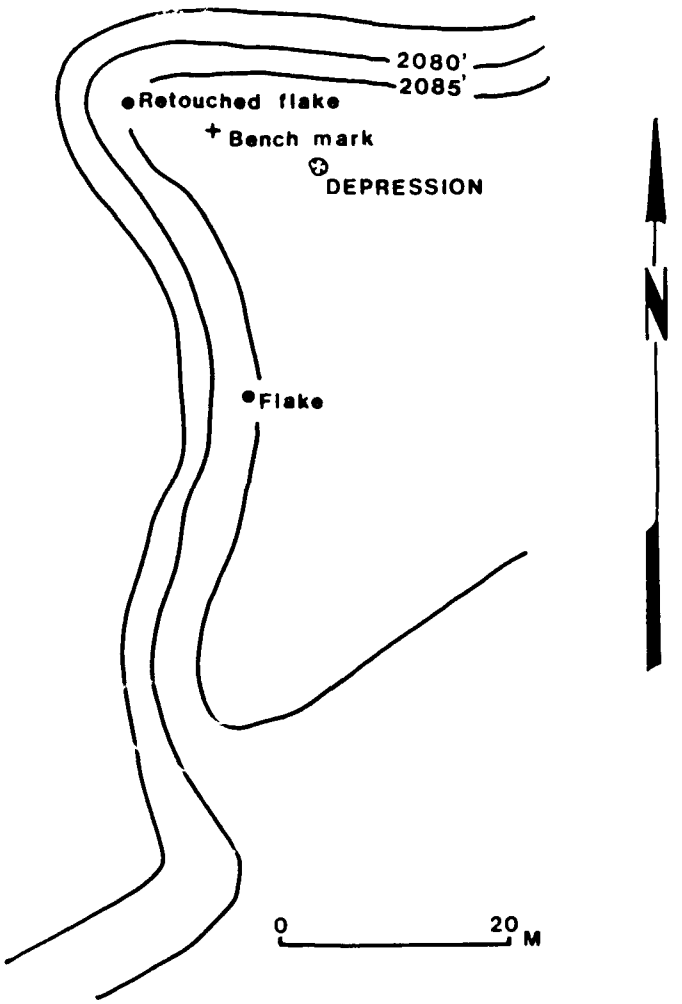


Figure 157. Plan of site 32MN294.

Site number: 32MN295 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 158.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 124+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unspecified Paleoindian, Archaic (Pelican Lake).

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Presently located on the upper beach and terrace on the east side of the Missouri River Valley; formerly a wide hill slope below an upland flat.

Site size: 9730m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, but based on material on terrace and on beach, shallow buried deposits are present.

Vegetation: Beach/wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 536m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has impacted an unknown portion of this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-18-85

Collected artifacts: Unnotched lanceolate blade/point of KRF (Late Paleoindian Type 26-Travis 2); side notched projectile point of KRF (Pelican Lake); corner removed projectile point of KRF (Late Plains Archaic); tip of KRF projectile point; unifacially retouched blade-flake of KRF; and a transverse scraper of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Immediate evaluation of remaining site area. If extensive, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 100 lithic items noted on beach, with some bone and teeth fragments.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

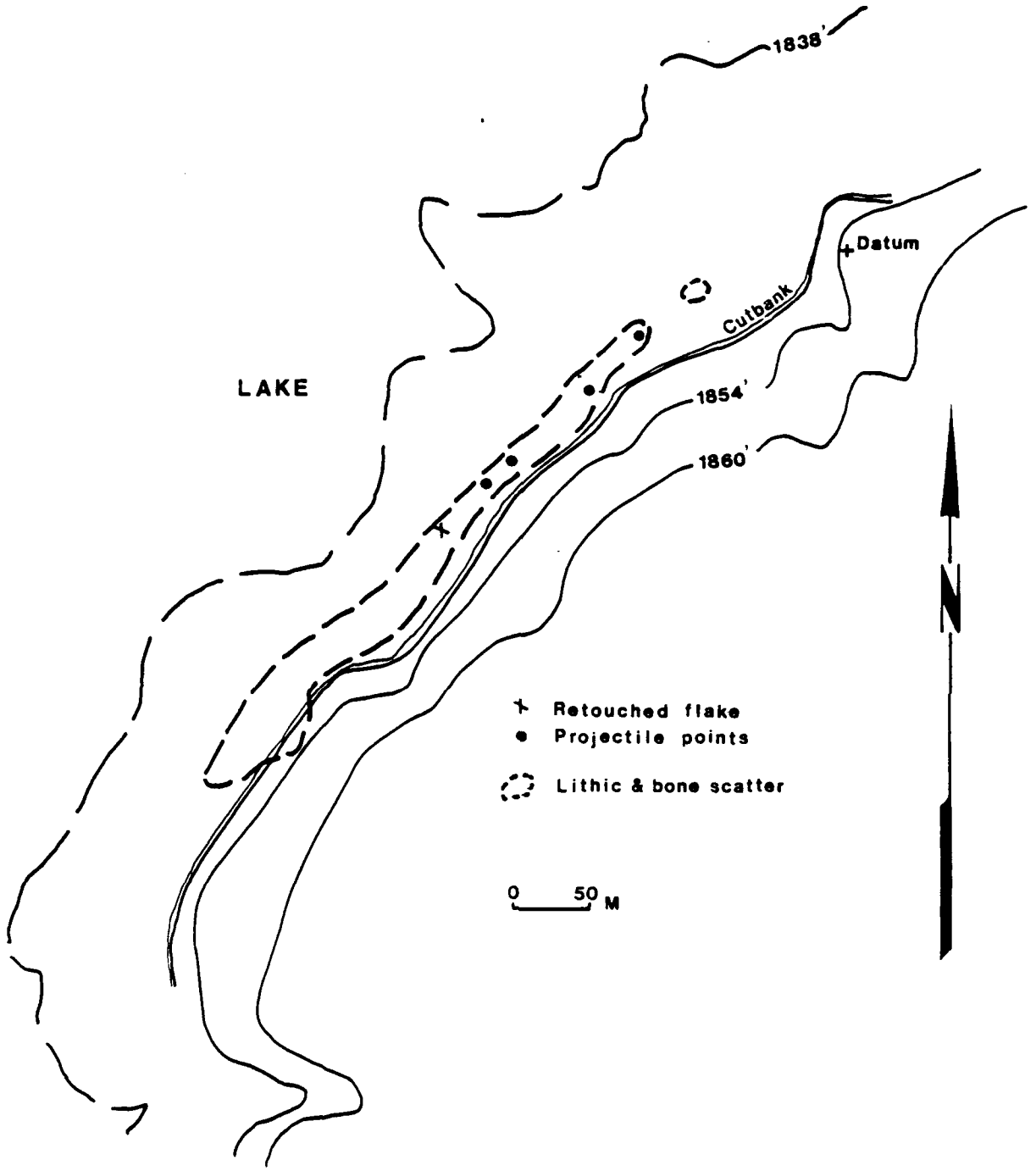


Figure 158. Plan of site 32MN295.

Site number: 32MN296 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 159.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 100+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric/historic.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Presently on a beach at the mouth of a draw and on a knoll above the cutbank on the left side of the draw. Pre-reservoir this area would be on a lower hill slope/top and side of a terrace.

Site size: 1118m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial; deeper deposits are possible but were not observed in the cutbank.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass/beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5-100%.

Nearest water: 765m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Much has been outwashed by the reservoir.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-18-85.

Collected artifacts: Biface tip of KRF; fishing weight; and blue bead fragment.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Site largely outwashed in one area, with 50+ items of lithic debitage on the beach. On the knoll the site is surficial, with 30+ lithic items noted. The historic component is represented by a glass bead, lead weight, and a sparse scatter of soda/beer cans. It is very insubstantial. Edwin B. Larson filed a homestead certificate for this area in 1924. Deeply buried deposits are possible, but there are none in the exposed cutbank, and no further work seems warranted.

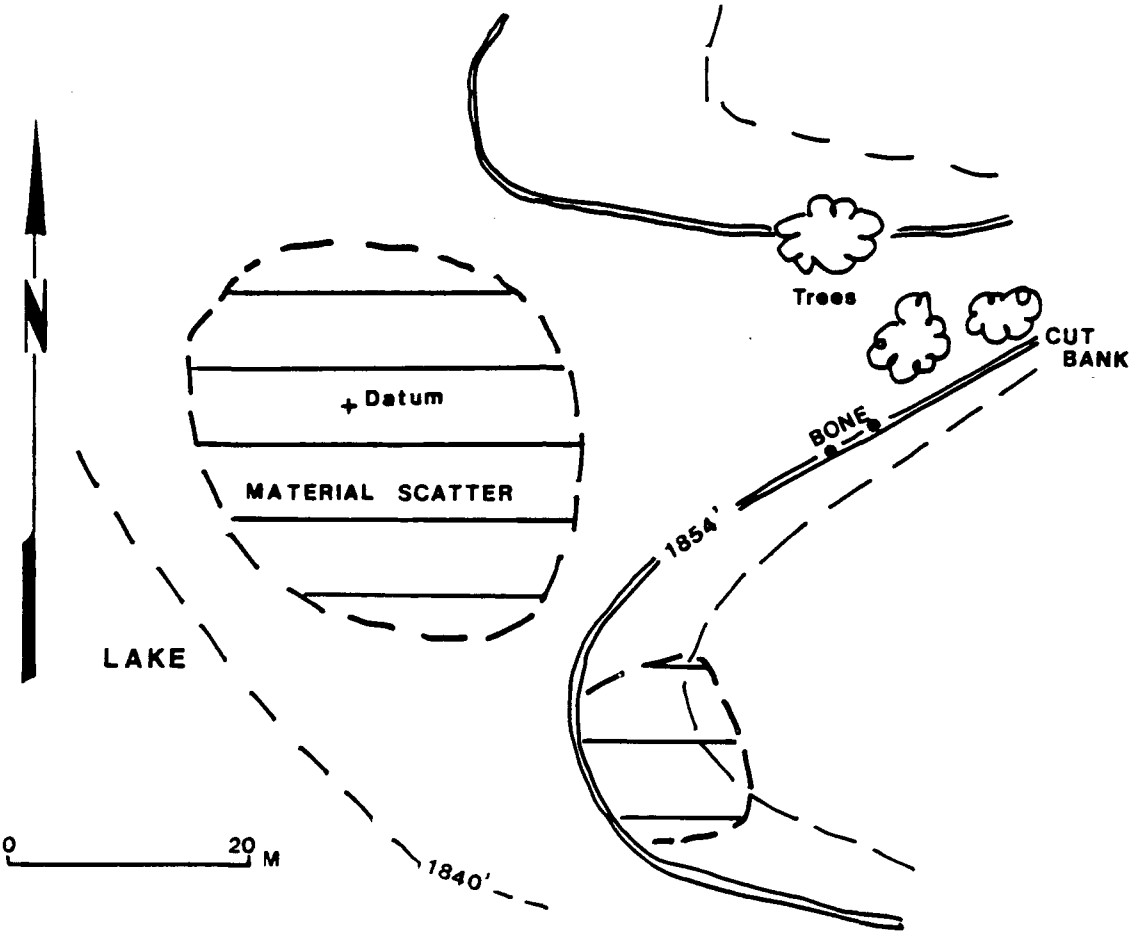


Figure 159. Plan of site 32MN296.

Site number: 32MN297 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 160.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 607.

Topographic position: On a ridge/ledge top on the east side of the Missouri River.

Site size: $9m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Mixed grass, shrubs, forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 4%.

Nearest water: 728m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 2.5m in diameter and 50cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Possibly associated with eagle trapping or vision quest activities.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

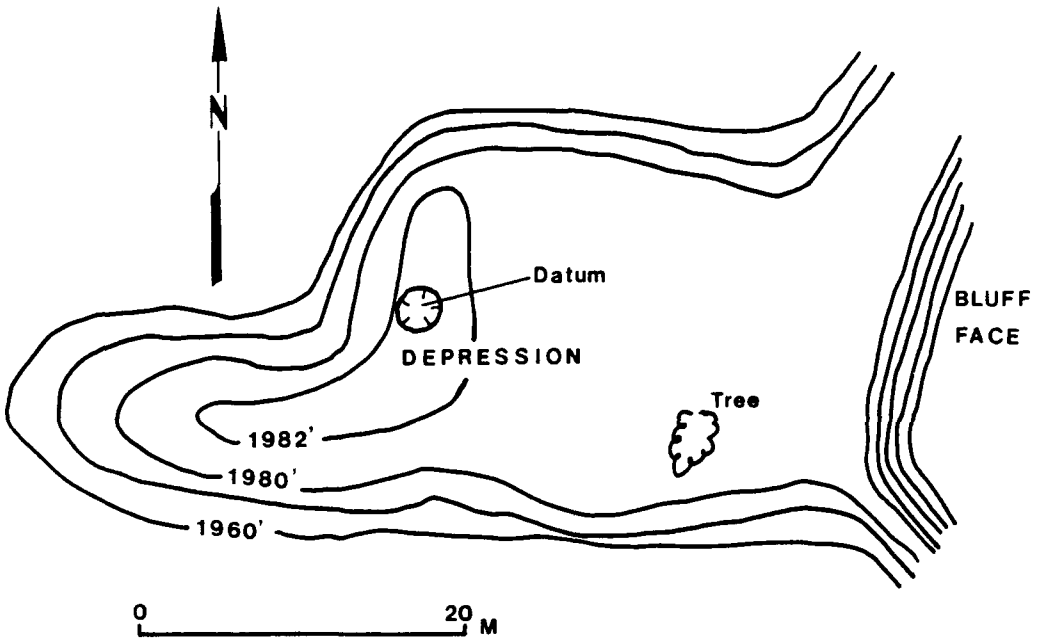


Figure 160. Plan of site 32MN297.

Site number: 32MN298 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 161.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 655.

Topographic position: Hilltop.

Site size: $7m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 552m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 2.15m in diameter and 55cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work needed to determine nature of site.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area.

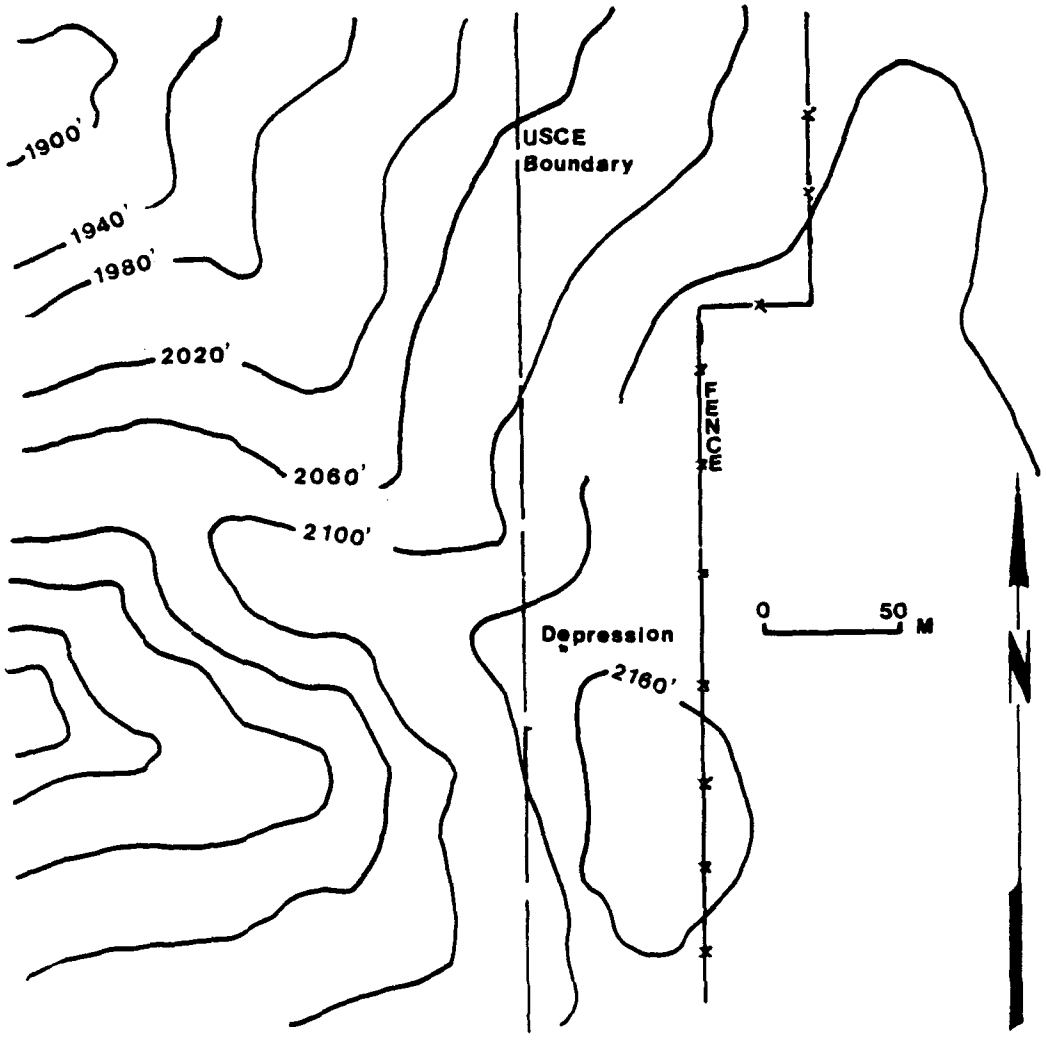


Figure 161. Plan of site 32MN298.

Site number: 32MN299 Site name: 2 Black Bulls.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 162.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 646.

Topographic position: On the top and at the edge of a ridge/dissected upland flat.

Site size: $9m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 312m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 2.5m diameter and 45cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Possibly an eagle trapping pit.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

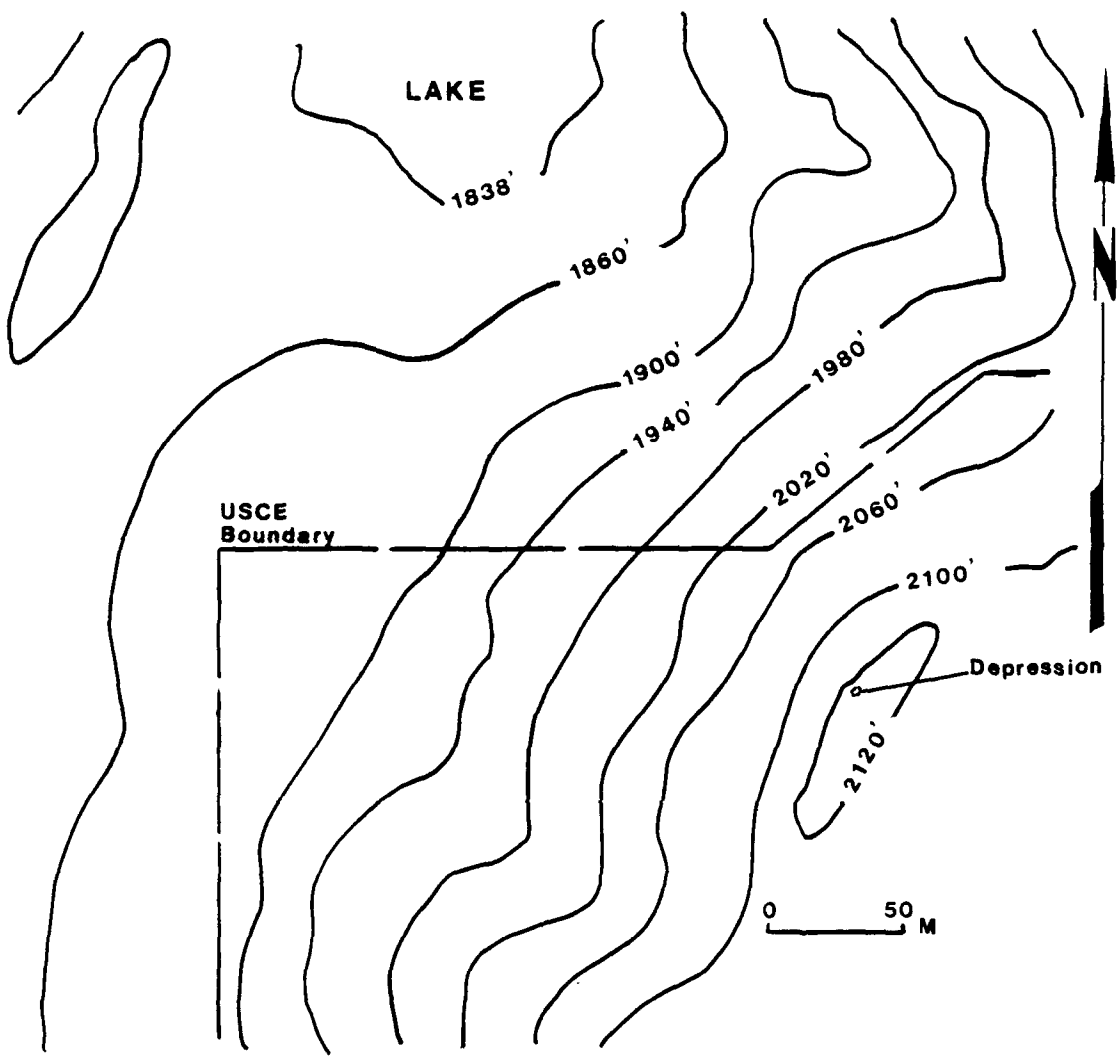


Figure 162. Plan of site 32MN299.

Site number: 32MN300 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 163.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 38+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On the side/lower slopes of a ridge system, currently a wave-eroded beach.

Site size: 1125m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown, but likely within 50cm of surface.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses, brush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 862m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Largely impacted by wave erosion from the reservoir.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Thirty-four KRF tertiary flakes, a chalcedony flake and some fire-cracked rock were located on the beach immediately below the cut-bank. No material was noted in situ in the cutbank, but the material density is sparse and the likelihood of buried deposits cannot be ruled out.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

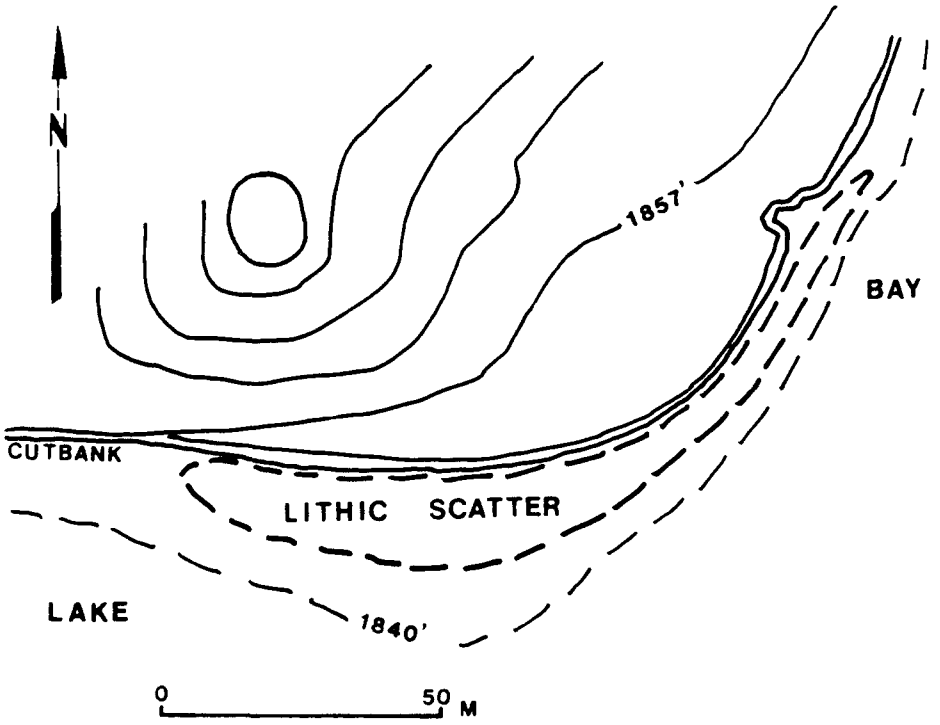


Figure 163. Plan of site 32MN300.

Site number: 32MN304 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 164.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 167+ items were observed.

Component(s): Late Plains Archaic.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Extensive scatter along a beach on the north shore of Lake Sakakawea, formerly a gradual to moderate ridge slope.

Site size: 16,991m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-50cm based on exposures.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses/beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-100%.

Nearest water: 460m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has exposed and probably impacted a majority of the site area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-24-85.

Collected artifacts: Late Plains Archaic corner notched projectile point fragment of KRF; a notched projectile point, missing base and tip, of KRF; a lateral scraper of KRF; a semicircular biface knife of dark grey chert; and a biface tip of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Evaluate the impact on the site from the erosion and assess the nature of the intact deposits.

Remarks: Material found inland and on the beach suggests buried deposits are present at this site. Based on the cutbank stratigraphy the deposits are likely to be shallowly buried (0-50cm). The lack of in situ material in the cutbank suggests the deposits may be sparse or that they may be sporadic. Only an intensive testing program can provide the answers to these questions. The beach material consisted of over 150 lithic items, fire-cracked rock and bone fragments, including a bison skull and a scapula.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

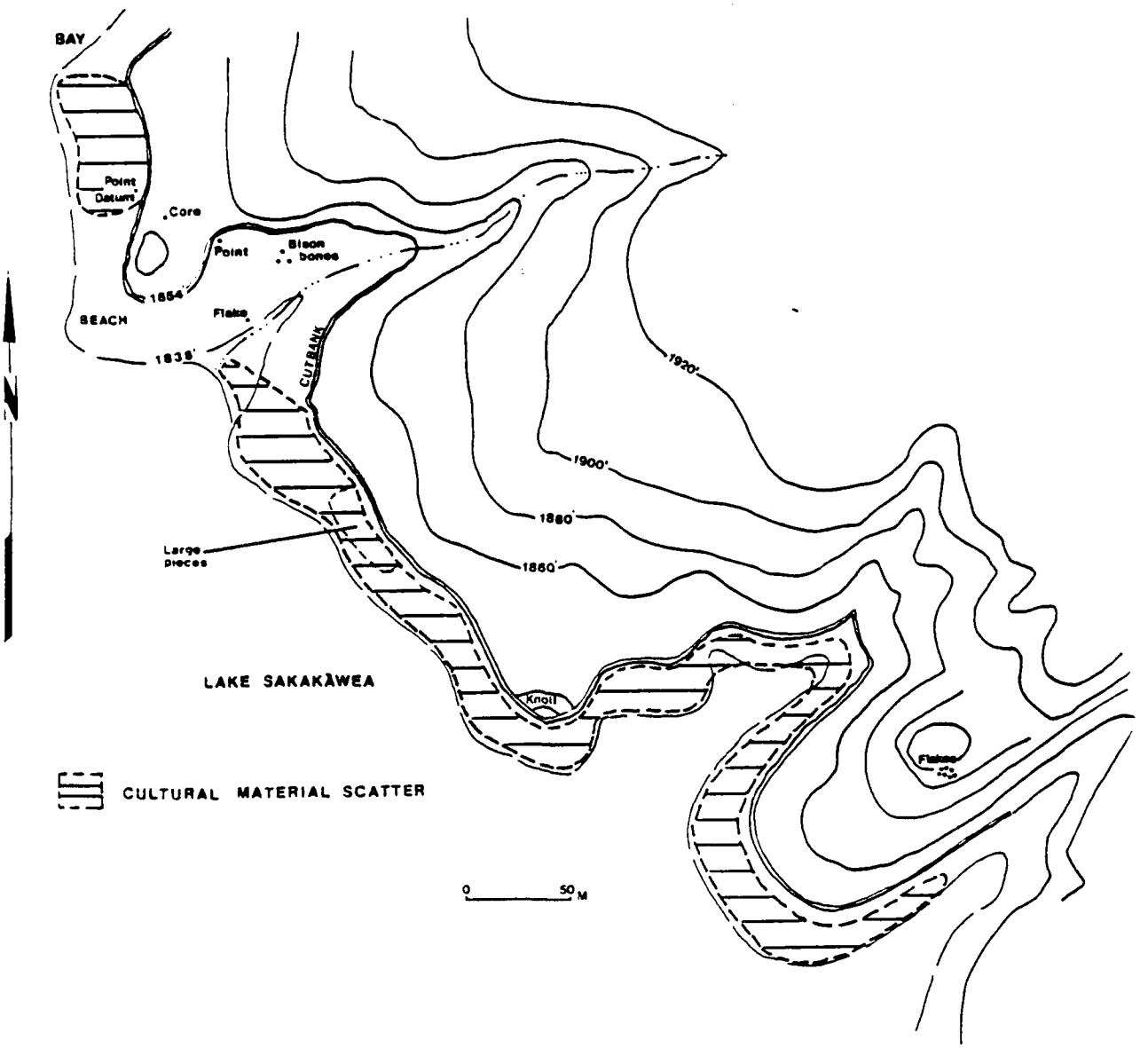


Figure 164. Plan of site 32MN304.

Site number: 32MN305 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 165.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 19 items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On the edge of a moderate ridge slope, above a steeper slope.

Site size: $25m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40%.

Nearest water: 287m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Subject to slope wash which has had a major adverse effect.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Thirteen flakes, a core and five shatter fragments make up the surface material at this site which is probably a chipping station associated with an overlook. Because of the shallow deposits, sparse scatter and poor integrity, there is very little further research potential, and no further work is warranted.

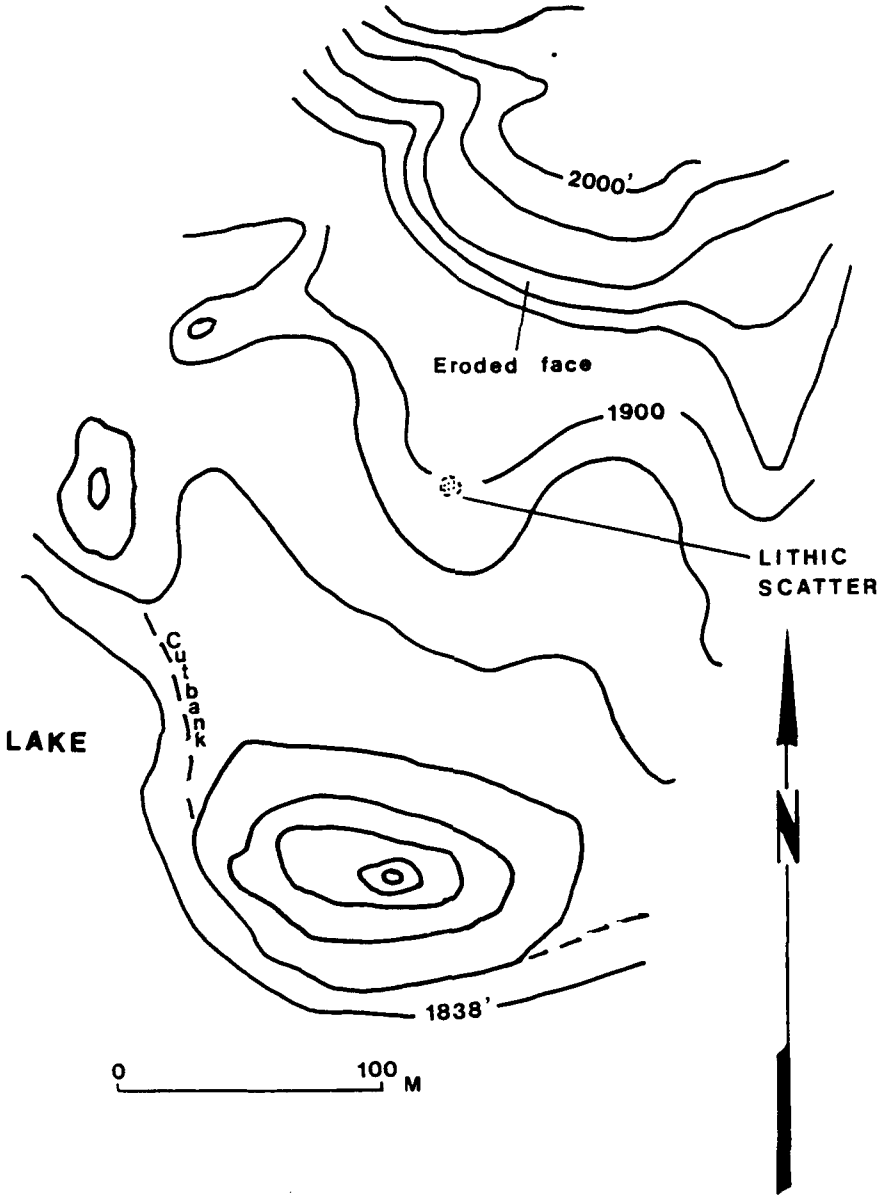


Figure 165. Plan of site 32MN305.

Site number: 32MN306 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 166.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 100+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 610.

Topographic position: On the top and sides of the point of a ridge.

Site size: 7932m^2.

Strata and depth: 30-60cm b.s.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-70%.

Nearest water: 192m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Relatively undisturbed except where eroding on slopes.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts. If they threaten site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: 100+ lithic items noted, mostly KRF with some chert. The material eroding from the edge of the ridge appeared to be from 30-60cm b.s., but this needs to be confirmed by formal testing. Clearly, buried deposits occur on the ridge top.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

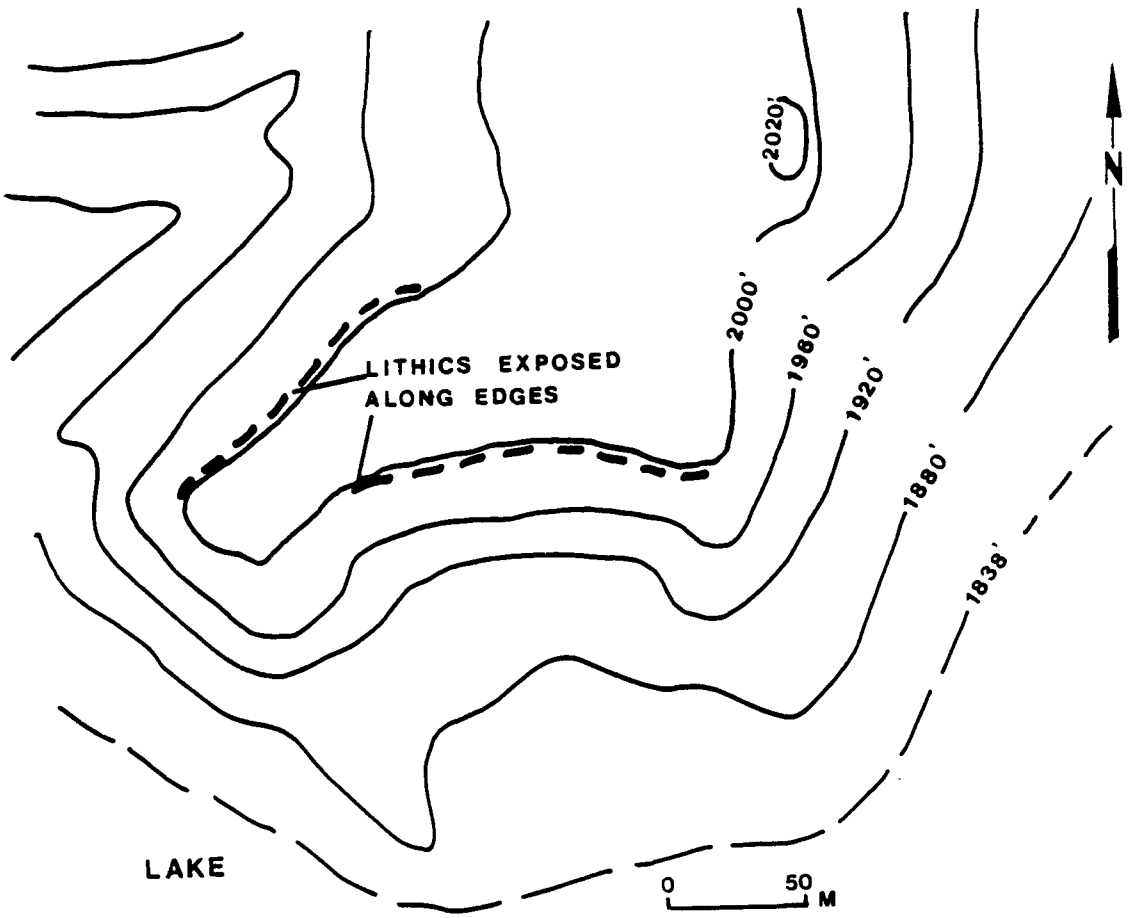


Figure 166. Plan of site 32MN306.

Site number: 32MN307 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 167.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Eight flakes were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 610.

Topographic position: At the end of a narrow ridge.

Site size: $2m^2$.

Strata and depth: 0-25cm b.s.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-70%.

Nearest water: 383m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Natural erosion may have deflated the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If impacts threaten site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Only eight KRF tertiary flakes noted here, and the site appears largely surficial, but the potential for buried features needs to be assessed prior to a final determination of the site's significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

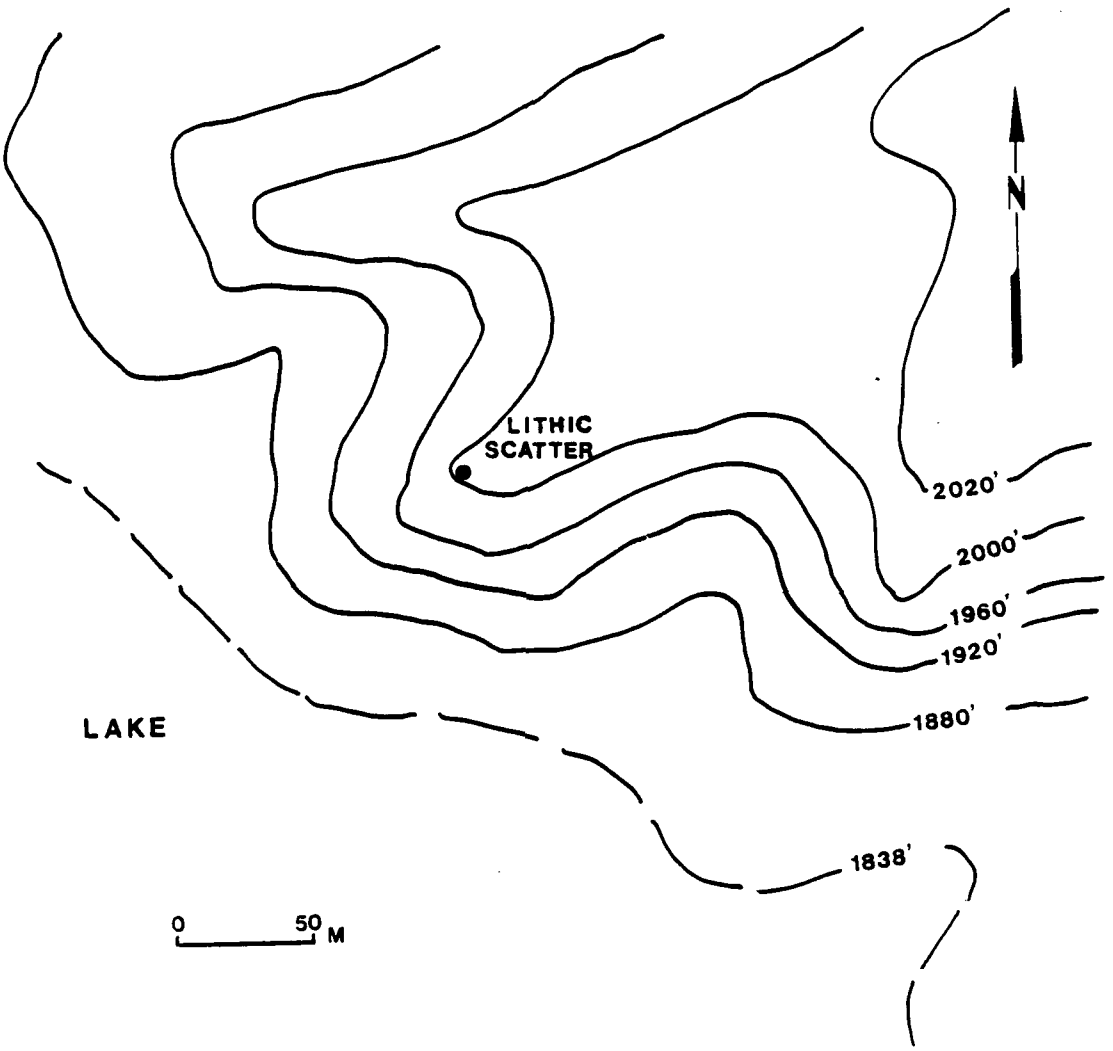


Figure 167. Plan of site 32MN307.

Site number: 32MN308 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 168.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Partial stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 619.

Topographic position: On a low rise on a ridge top.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 4%.

Nearest water: 374m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed, and the feature may be complete - i.e., originally a partial circle.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Partial stone circle, 3.65m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

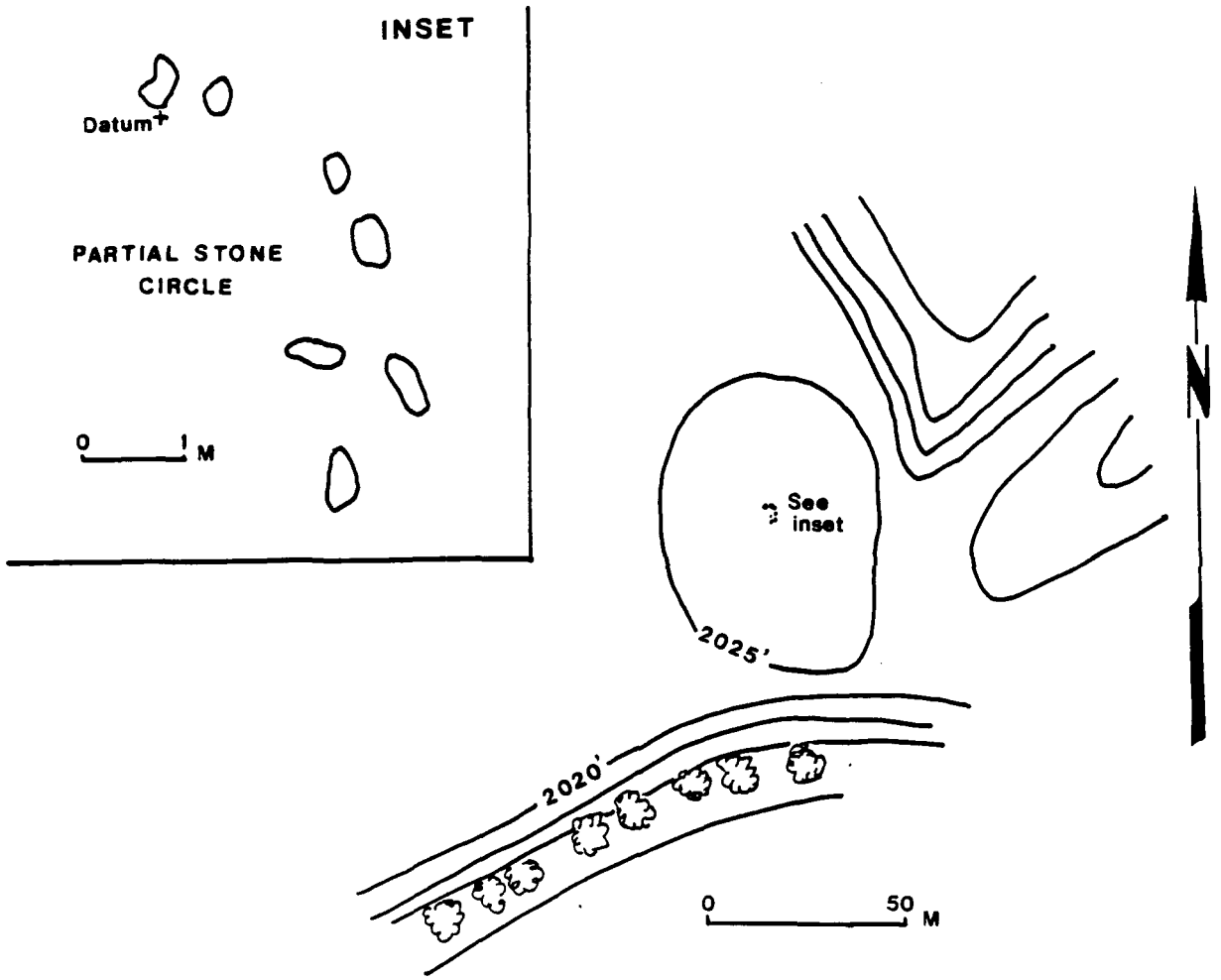


Figure 168. Plan of site 32MN308.

Site number: 32MN309 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 169.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 643.

Topographic position: The circles lie on separate knolls on a ridge top.

Site size: 1005m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 284m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appear relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 1: 4.2m diameter. Stone circle 2: 4.3m diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Stone circle #2 is on private land.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

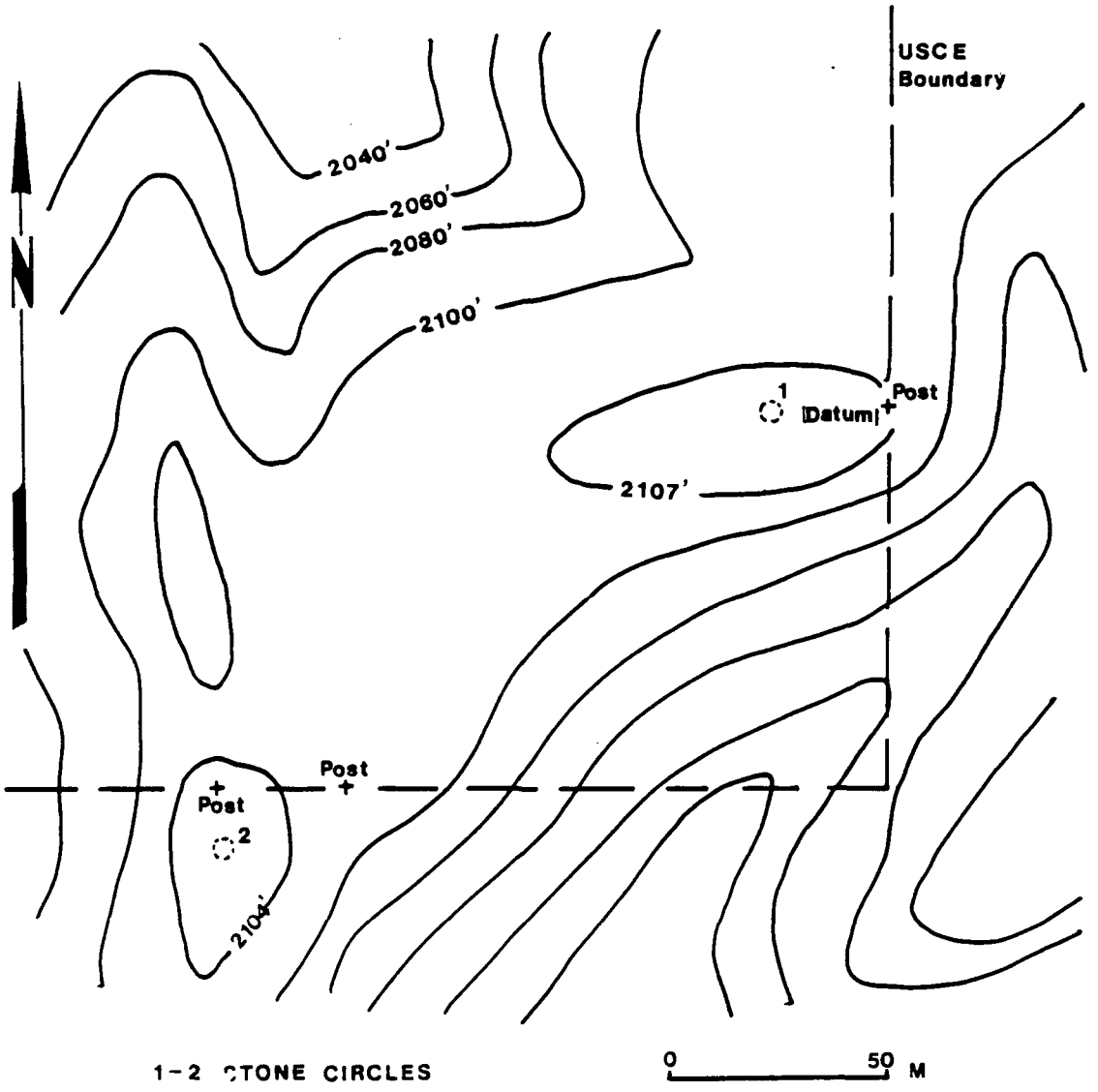


Figure 169. Plan of site 32MN309.

Site number: 32MN310 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 170.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Two depressions.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 591.

Topographic position: On the west end of a high hill/ridge on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: $86m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 4%.

Nearest water: 469m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 1: 1.9m diameter, 20cm deep. Depression 2: 2.3m diameter, 40cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Possible eagle trapping pits.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

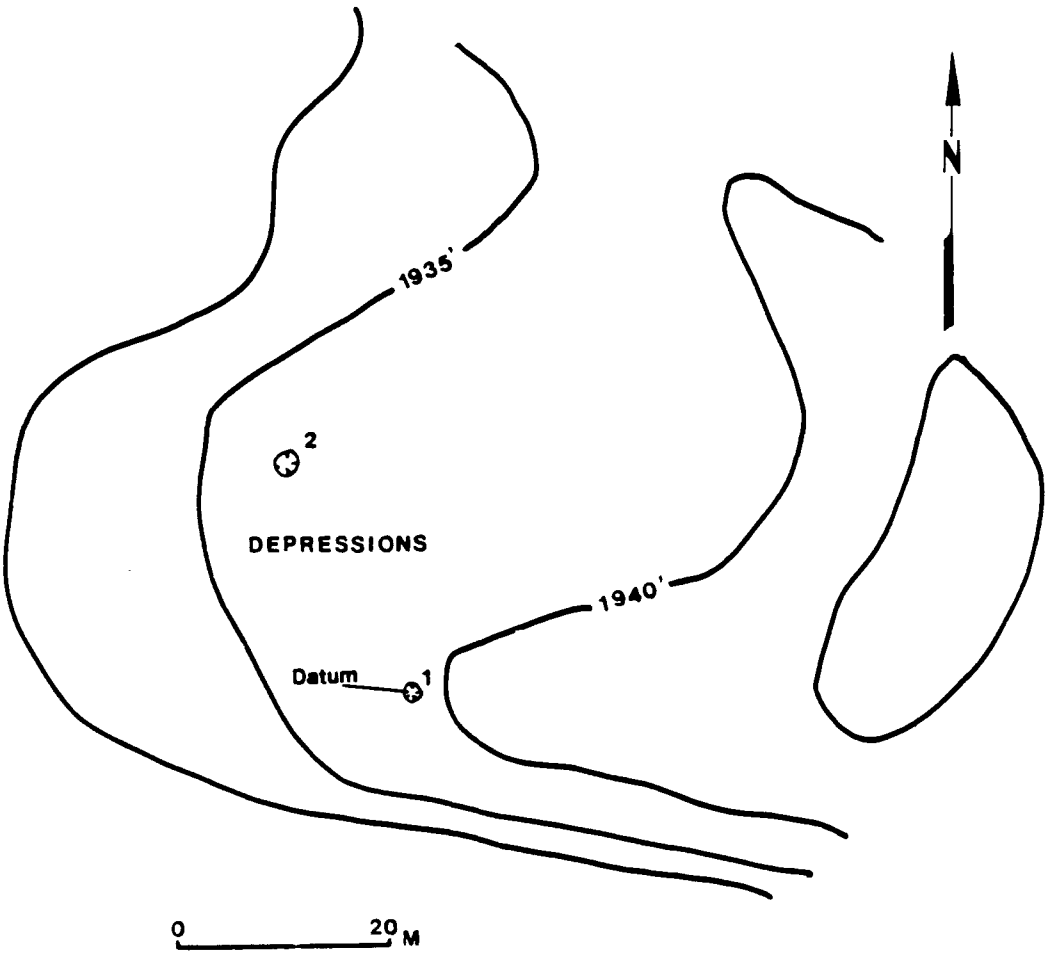


Figure 170. Plan of site 32MN310.

Site number: 32MN311 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 171.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Seventeen items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a beach at the base of a knoll/ridge.

Site size: 403m^2.

Strata and depth: Likely surficial.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 805m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Appears largely outwashed, but the conspicuous knoll may have been a site focus also.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-27-85.

Collected artifacts: Ovate biface knife of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Assess the impact that erosion has had on the site and examine the knoll for buried deposits.

Remarks: Five KRF items and some bone fragments were noted on the beach, possibly the remains of a large mammal processing site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

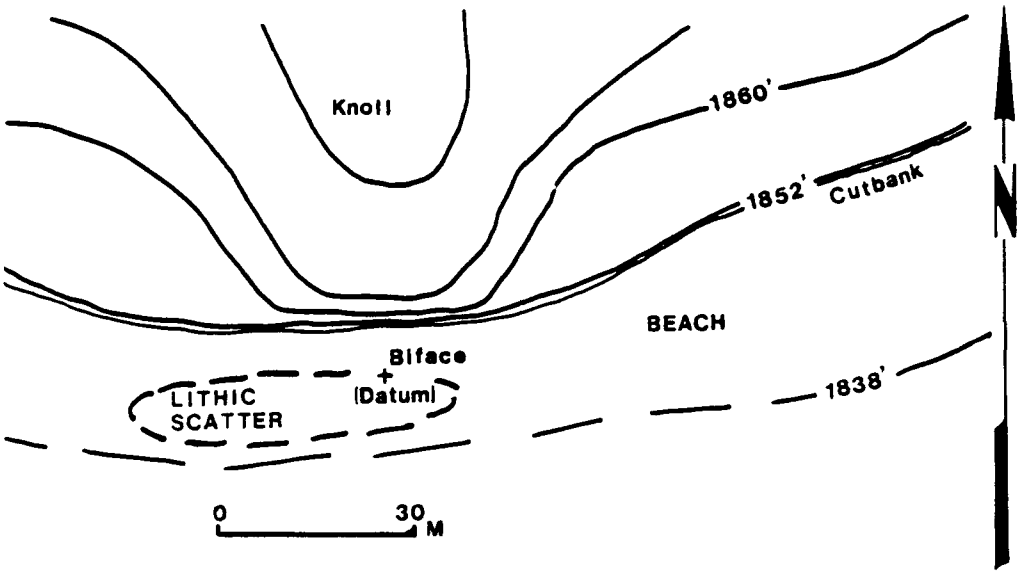


Figure 171. Plan of site 32MN311.

Site number: 32MN312 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 172.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Nineteen items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: At the foot of high hills/ridges along the east side of a canyon or valley on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: $4m^2$.

Strata and depth: Outwashed.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses and buckbrush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-80%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Outwashed by reservoir wave action.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Eleven tertiary flakes and eight shatter fragments, all of KRF make up the site assemblage.

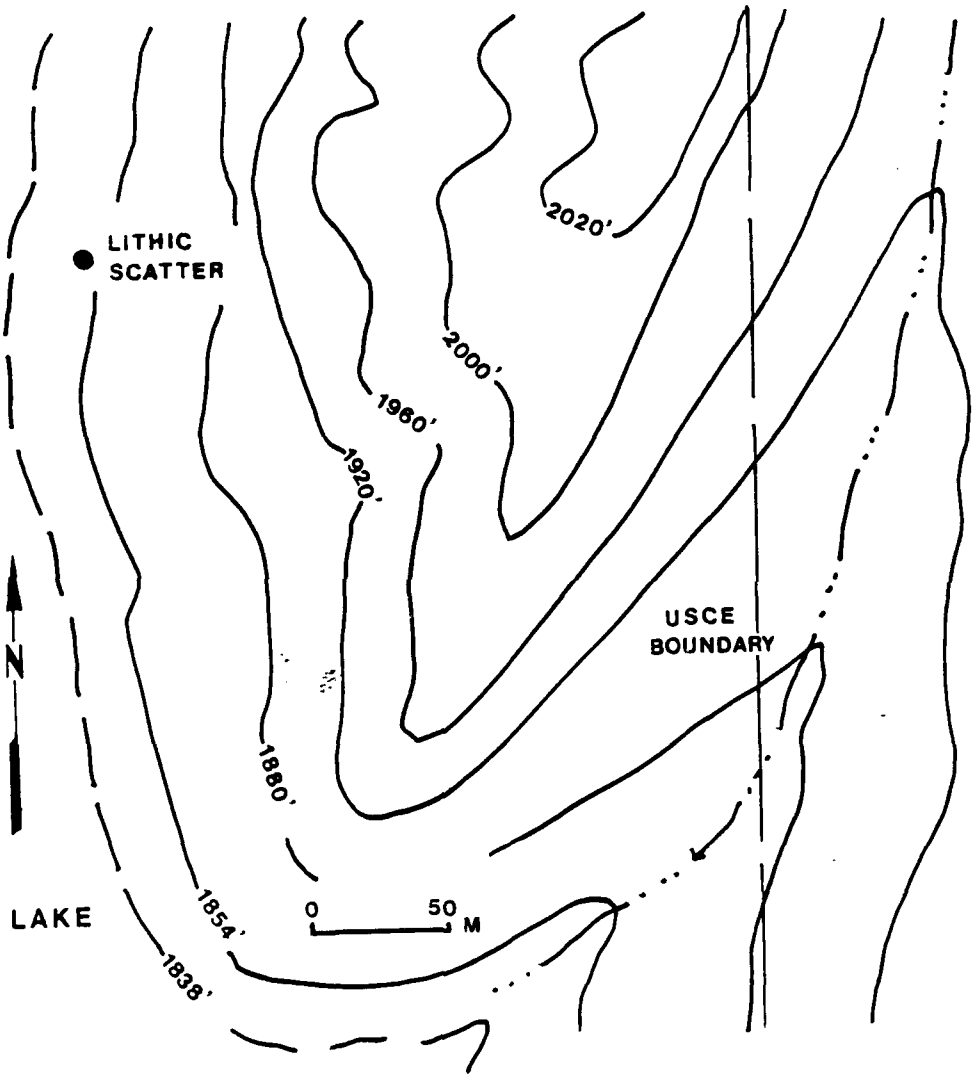


Figure 172. Plan of site 32MN312.

Site number: 32MN313 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 173.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation and pad, in proximity to later corrals and loading chute.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill where it flattens out to a terrace-like area on the south side of a valley.

Site size: $163m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-90%.

Nearest water: 412m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The concrete pad and foundation are crumbling, and the superstructures have been removed. Otherwise, the site is in fair condition.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Foundation, 5.08m N-S x 11.5m E-W; walls, 15cm thick. Concrete pad, 4.78m N-S x 4.7m E-W.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Henry Clare filed a homestead certificate for this area in 1920, but the foundation and pad date to somewhat after that time, and presumably the superstructures were removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. There is no significance to the features as they exist today.

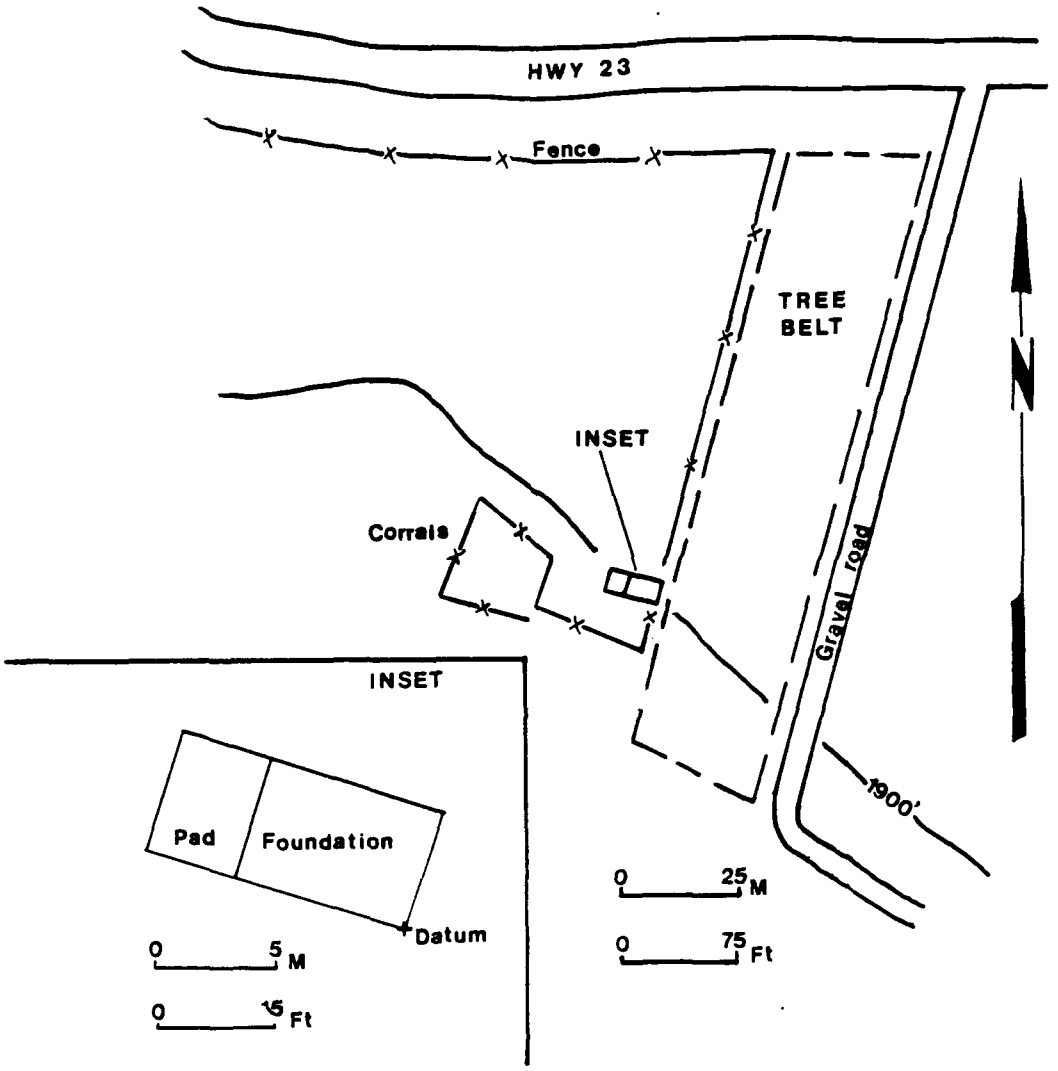


Figure 173. Plan of site 32MN313.

Site number: 32MN314 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 174.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with rock cairn.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: Features located on top of a series of low hills surrounding sloughs.

Site size: 18,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed, but is accessible for recreation purposes.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=4.45m; 2=5.45m; 3=5.05m; 4=5.01m; and a rock cairn, 1.5m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential, integrity/relationship of the features to each other.

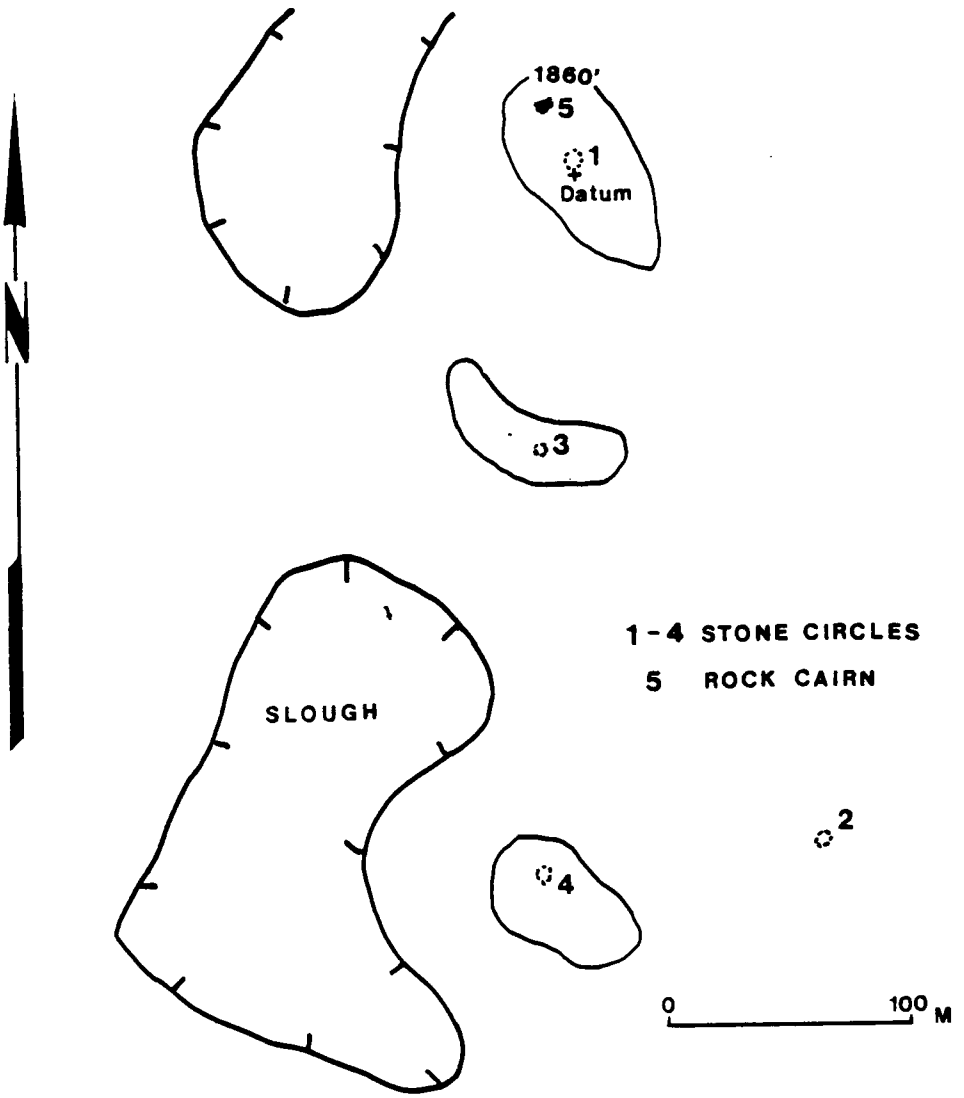


Figure 174. Plan of site 32MN314.

Site number: 32MN315 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 175.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression, artifact scatter, setting of railroad ties. Five+ items of debris were observed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: On a low hilltop north of a tree belt.

Site size: 1162m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Medium tall prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Area relatively undisturbed, except for a recent trash dump.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: a depression, 23 ft. x 20 ft. and 5 ft. deep. Feature 2: a setting of four railroad ties, 102 ft. x 46 ft. 8 in.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Debris in area includes a machine seat, bedposts and sheet iron headboard. Samuel M. Cloud of Van Hook purchased this area in 1919, but the features now present are more recent and are not considered to have any significance at this time.

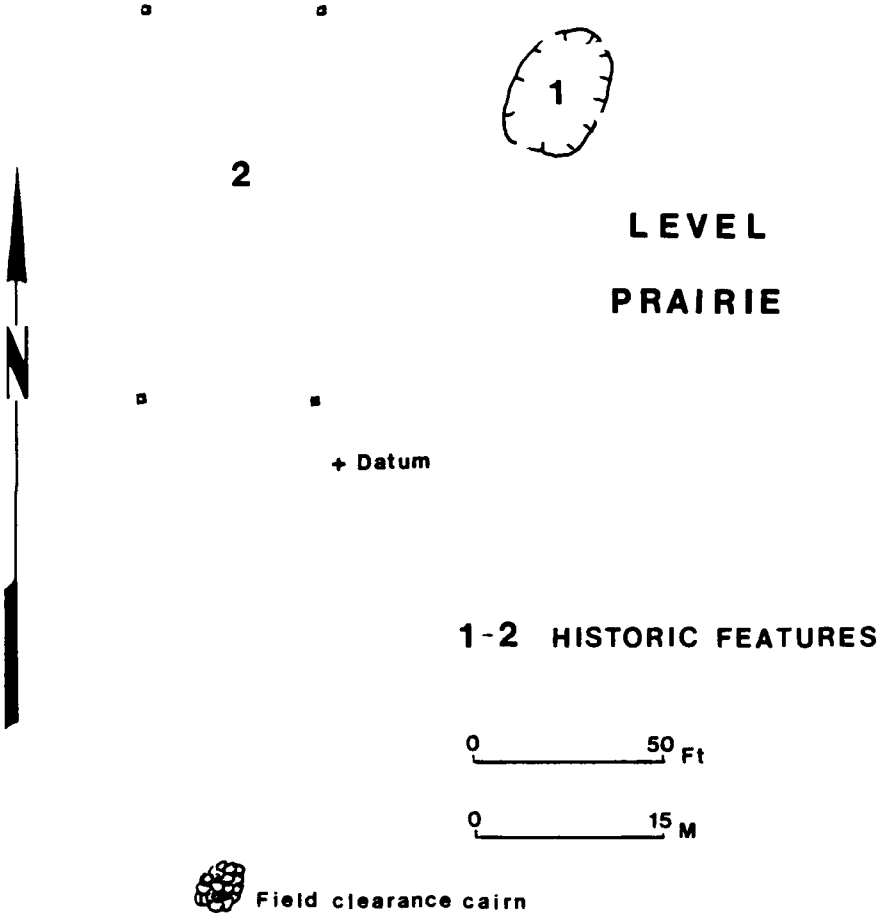


Figure 175. Plan of site 32MN315.

Site number: 32MN316 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 176.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Three enigmatic rock cairns and a depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On a tri-cornered hill/ridge top.

Site size: $175m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 648m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Area crossed by two-track, but the enigmatic features apparently not impacted.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression, 2.4m in diameter and 35cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The enigmatic cairns are denser concentrations of rocks among other rocks. The nature of the features needs to be defined before a final determination of the site's significance is made.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.

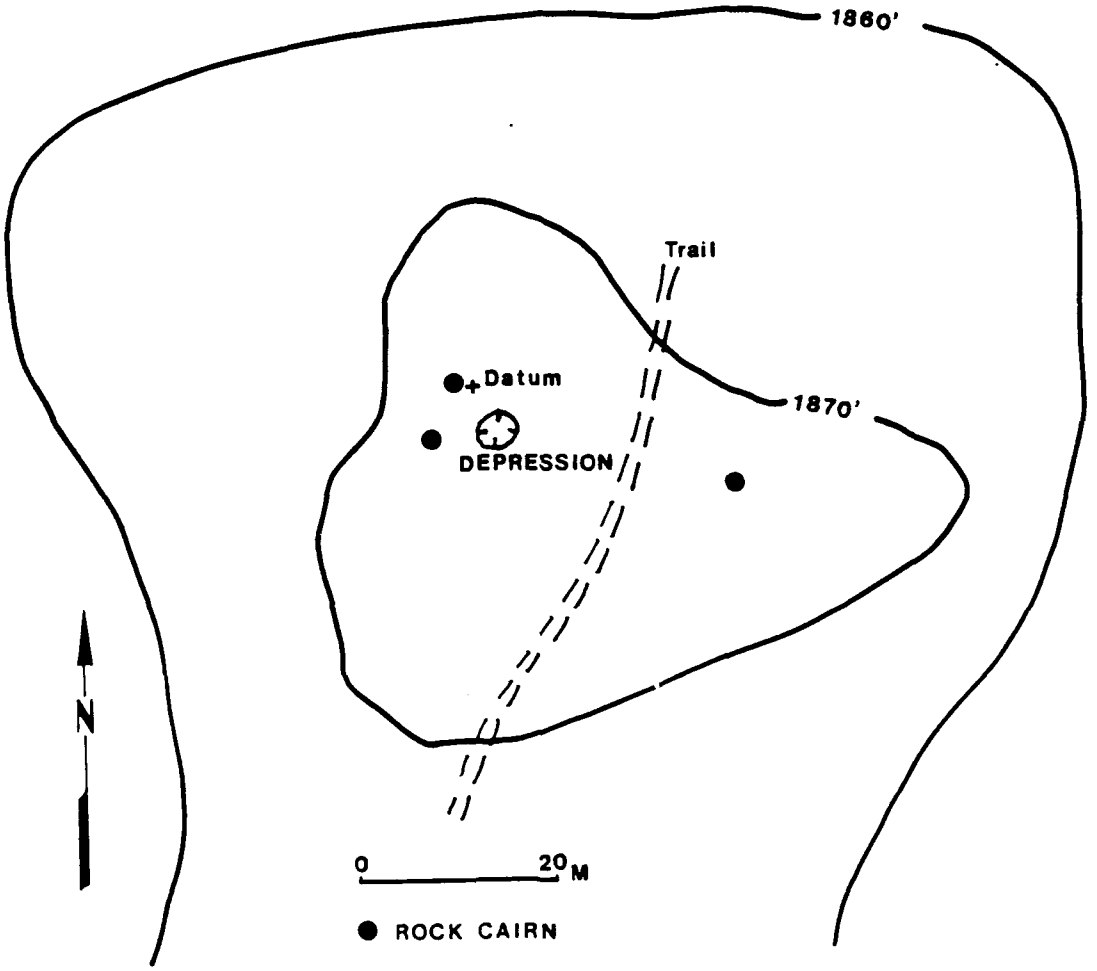


Figure 176. Plan of site 32MN316.

Site number: 32MN317 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 177.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle and three rock cairns.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On top of two low hills/ridges.

Site size: 1500m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 480m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Features are not impacted, but site may have been impacted by reservoir encroachment.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 4.25m in diameter; and three cairns, 0.75m-1.00m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Because of the potential encroachment of the reservoir onto this site, testing to establish the site area and present integrity should be undertaken.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

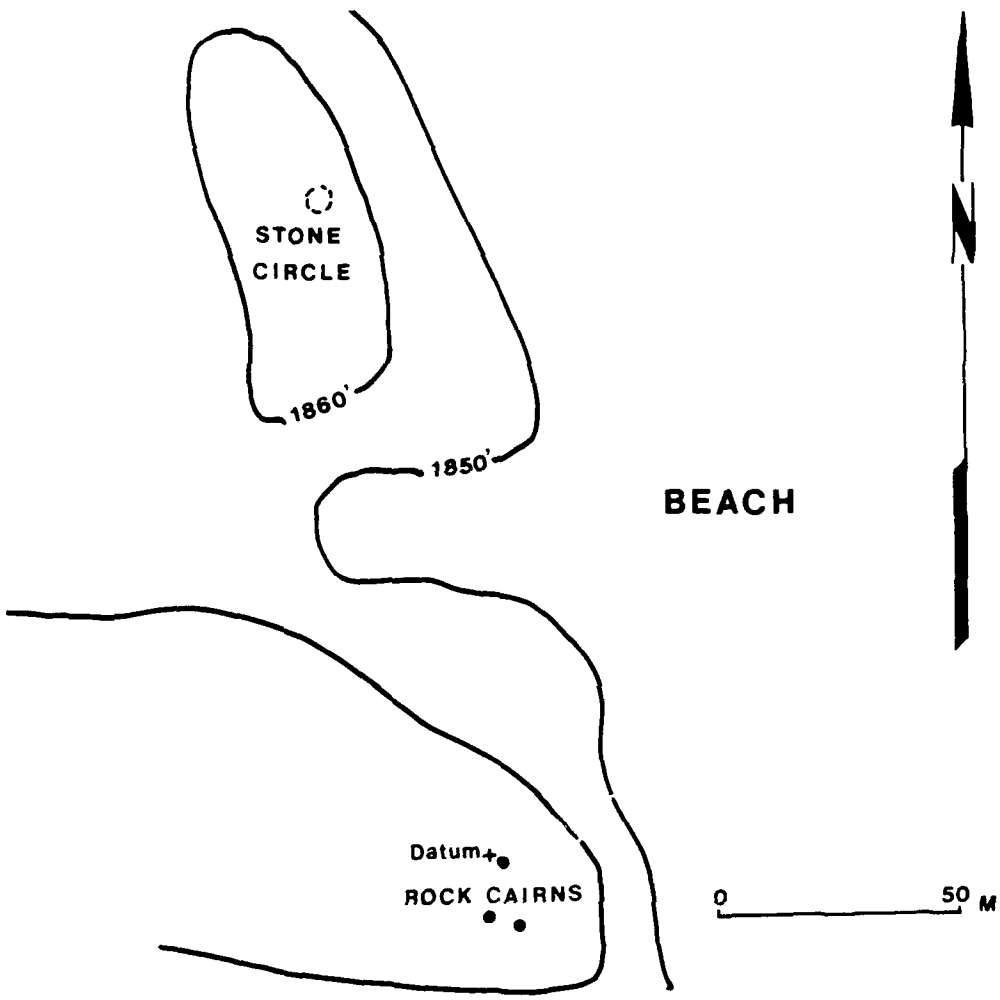


Figure 177. Plan of site 32MN317.

Site number: 32MN318 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 178.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown.

Site type: House foundation, well and outhouse.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the top and sides of a low hill above the reservoir.

Site size: 10,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Medium tall crested wheatgrass and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Much of the site's structure has been removed and the area is being encroached upon by the reservoir; otherwise the condition of this site is fair.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete wall, foundation 29 ft. 6 in. x 26 ft. 10 in., with steps and porch extending 9 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. Feature 2: wooden framed well shaft, 4 ft. 2 in. square. Feature 3: prefabricated slabs (two) of concrete with wire hooks in the corner forming base to outhouse, 5 ft. 1 in. x 6 ft., with concrete throne, 1 ft. 4 in. x 1 ft. 6 in.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Martin Lund purchased this area in 1919. A patent was filed in 1924. What remains is probably more recent than that, and structures would have probably been removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. There is no significance to the foundations or site today.

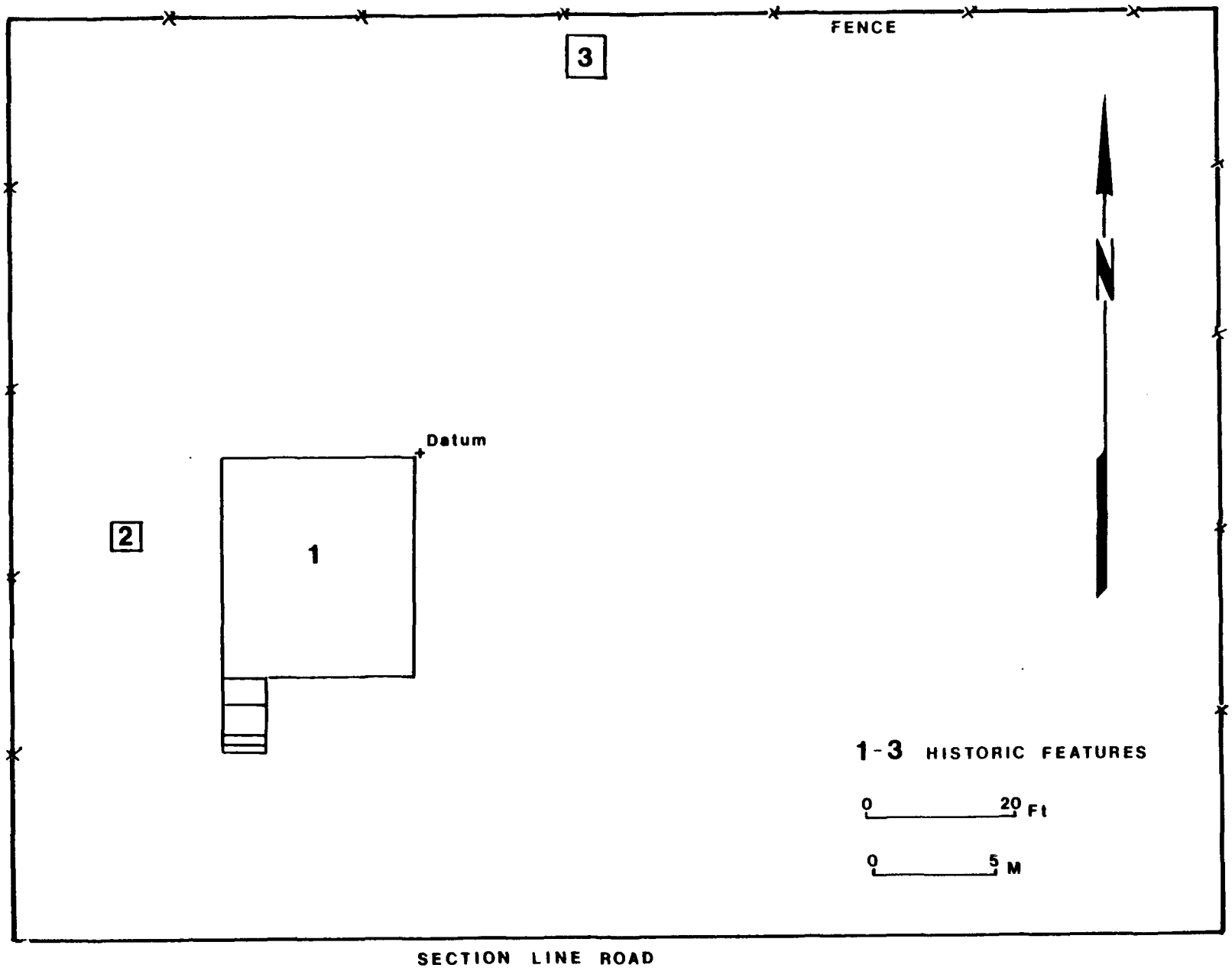


Figure 178. Plan of site 32MN318.

Site number: 32MN319 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 179.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex and depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: Site spread over two hilltops.

Site size: 12,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short prairie grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 840m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=4.45m; 2=3.80m; 3=4.01m; 4=5.33m. Feature 5: a depression, 2.5m x 1.5m and 40cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

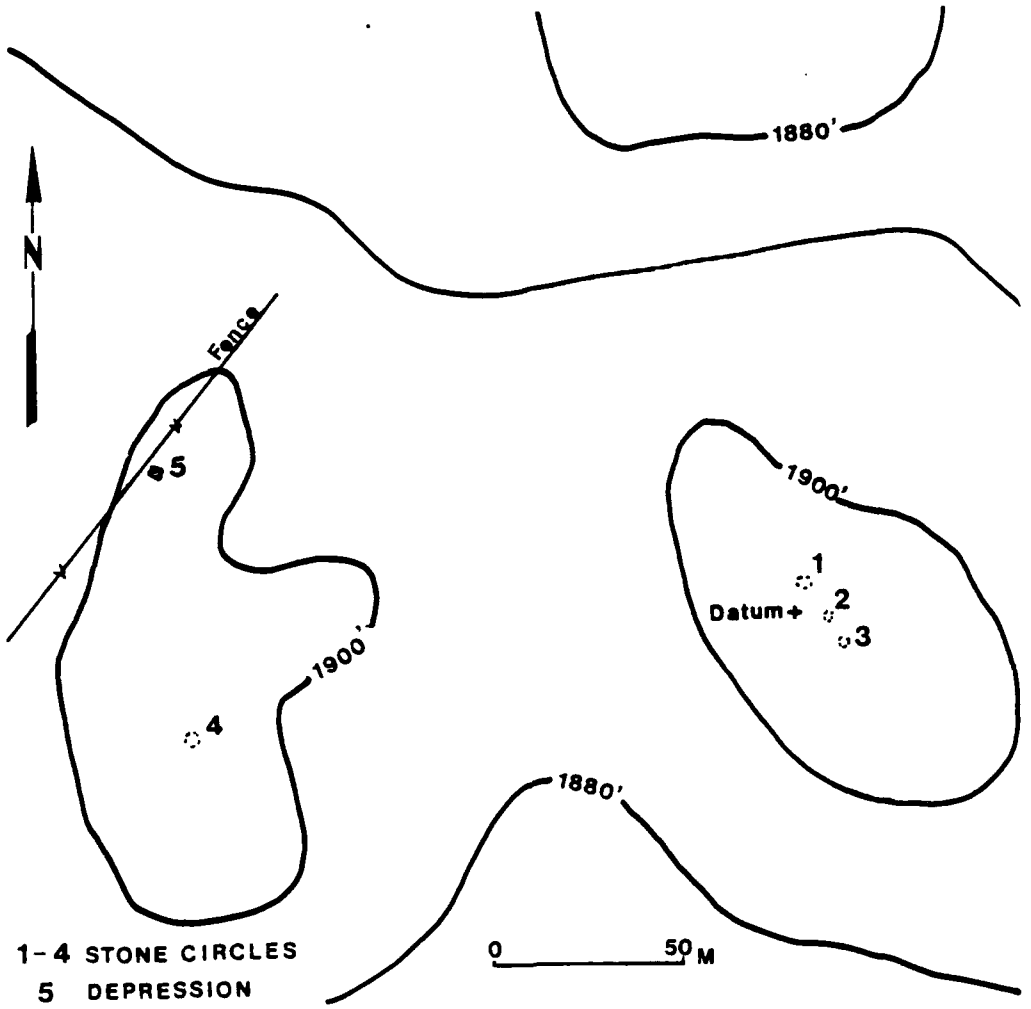


Figure 179. Plan of site 32MN319.

Site number: 32MN320 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 180.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with ten+ items of debris.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On a low flat hill/rise above the floodplain of a creek, now the inundated Parshall Bay.

Site size: 4650m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 72m. East Fork Shell Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion is encroaching/has encroached on the site. Superstructures have been removed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Ten features as follows: 1=concrete barn foundation, 48 ft. x 28 ft.; 2=concrete house foundation, 15 ft. x 14 ft.; 3=inclined concrete ramp, 9 ft. x 6 ft.; 4=collapsed root cellar, 14 ft. x 10 ft.; 5=miscl. foundation, 25 ft. x 14 ft.; 6=field stone cairn with trash; 7=semicircular depression; 8=miscl. foundation, 22 ft. x 14 ft.; 9=depression, 10 ft. in diameter; 10=interconnecting circular depressions, 8 ft. x 4 ft.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: None of the structures or the trash (metal fragments, bottles, cans, barbed wire) suggest a date for the site earlier than the 1930s. A certificate to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the Public Domain is recorded for Martha Zahursky with regard to this area in 1922. It is likely the site's structures were removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. What remains has no significance today.

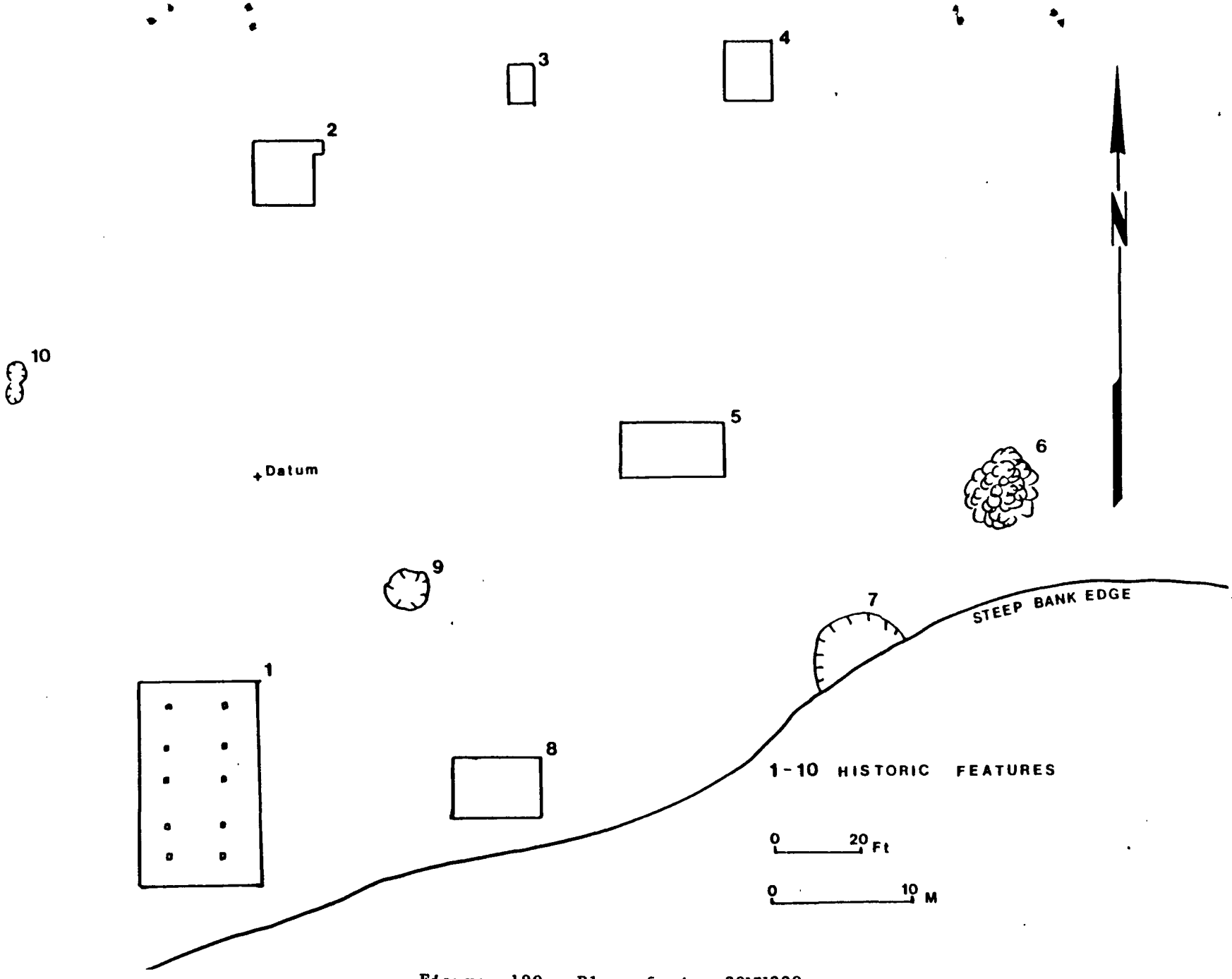


Figure 180. Plan of site 32MN320.

Site number: 32MN321 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 181.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cairn and artifact scatter. A retouched flake and two brass cartridges were noted.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 628.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: $4m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Sparse short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 85%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Hilltop is extensively eroded, presumably washing out most of any associated cultural material.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-21-85

Collected artifacts: Expended cartridge casing.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work unless site to be impacted. If so, the site should be investigated to determine the nature of the cairn and whether it is associated with a burial.

Remarks: Given the eroded nature of the site and the small size of the cairn, it appears unlikely that anything more can be learned from this site. However, a simple inspection beneath the stones would be prudent if the area was to be impacted.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine nature of the cairn, components present and research potential.

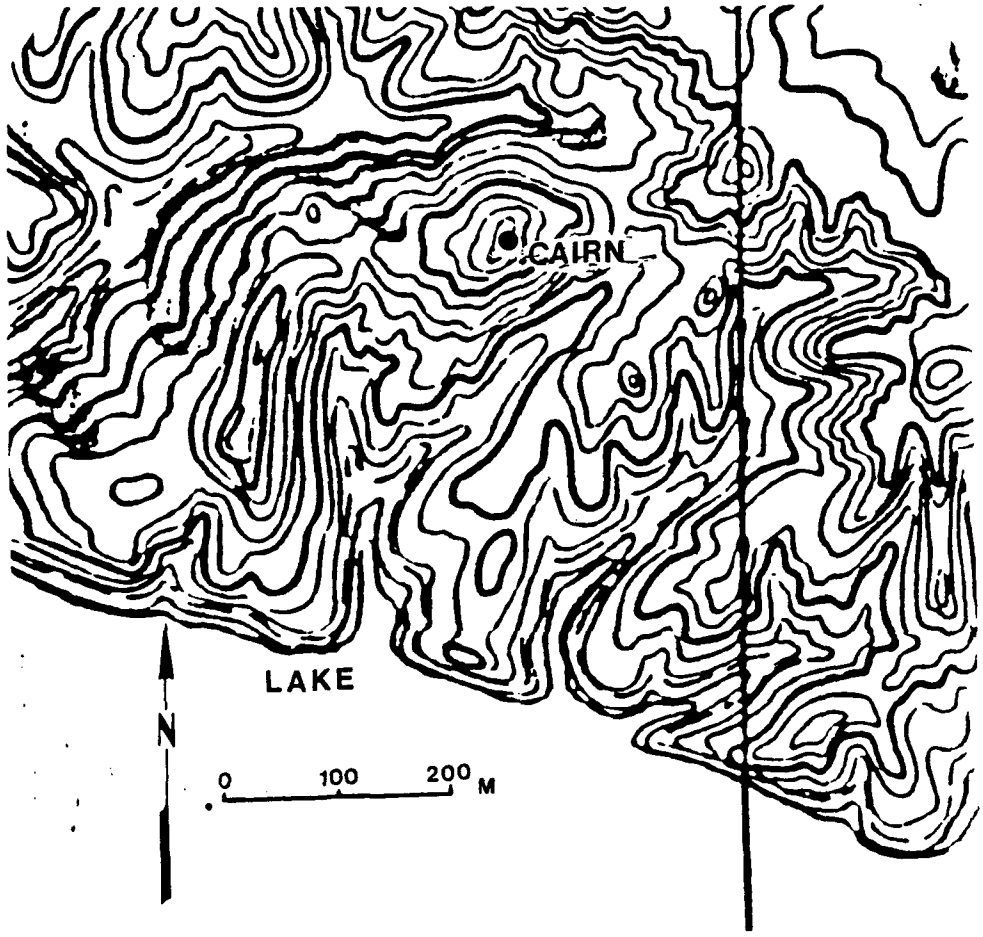


Figure 181. Plan of site 32MN321.

Site number: 32MN322 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 182.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Circular stone setting.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 613.

Topographic position: On a natural saddle between two prominent higher elevations.

Site size: $4m^2$.

Strata and depth: 0-10cm based on exposure of feature.

Vegetation: Short pasture grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 25%.

Nearest water: 360m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Impacts to feature are minimal; some natural eroding of area ongoing.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 1.44m E-W x 1.55m N-S, made up of 17 fist-sized cobbles.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test to determine nature of feature.

Remarks: The site appears surficial and lacking in associated cultural material. Its age and purpose are unknown. Research potential is considered low, but if threatened it should be examined in case it is associated with a burial.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine the nature of the stone setting, components present and research potential.

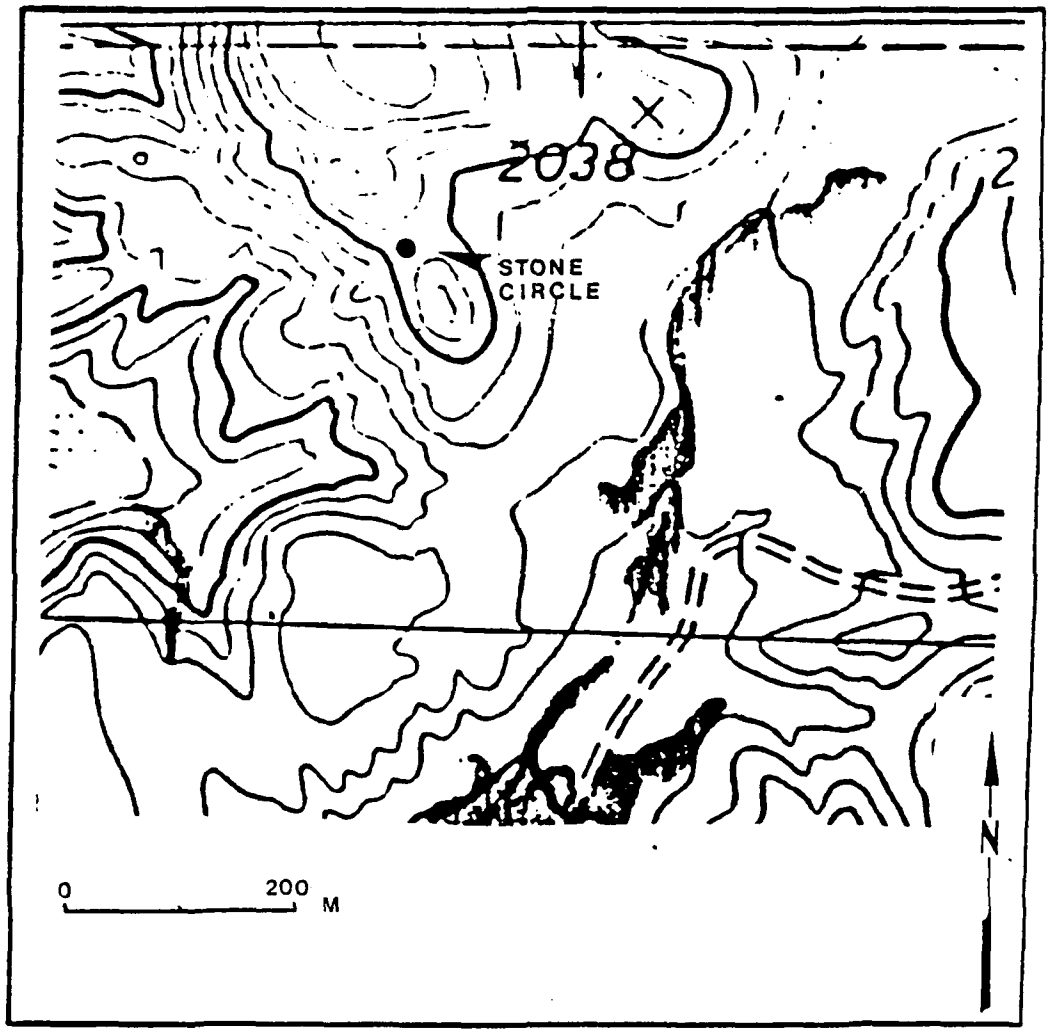


Figure 182. Plan of site 32MN322.

Site number: 32MN323 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 183.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Outhouse and historic/recent debris.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the side of a gently sloping hill.

Site size: 2000m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Various grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 144m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: No major impacts except natural weathering.

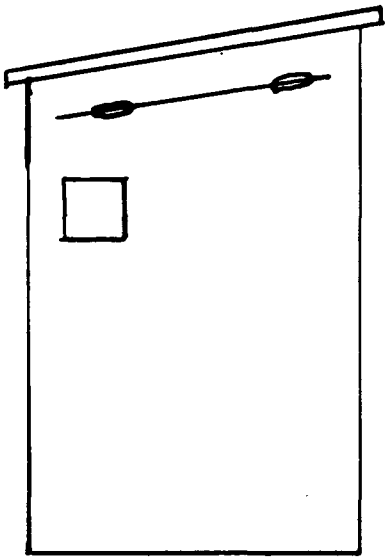
Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Outhouse: height 189cm at rear; 213cm at front. The base measures 129cm x 129cm; the door is 166cm x 60cm. It is painted red and has a concrete foundation, shake shingle roof and wood siding. Likely to be post-1945 in date.

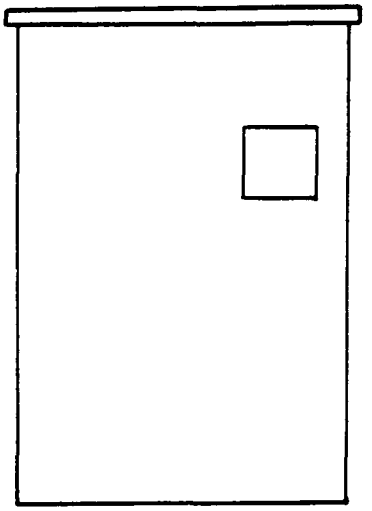
Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work. The structure is recent and not significant.

Remarks: In addition to the outhouse there is a dump for old cars and machinery extending to the west. Alfred Bjork of Van Hook purchased this area in 1915 for $4.50/acre. Privy remains face southeast because of the climate. Style matches that in Gems of American Architecture (Greer n.d.:29 [Prairie Skipper]). Use of horizontal board siding rather than vertical was a matter of personal preference. Date is unknown; general appearance and construction techniques did not change over many decades.



SIDE

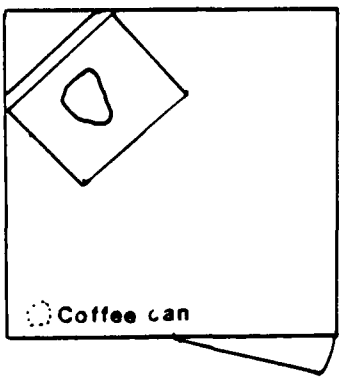


REAR

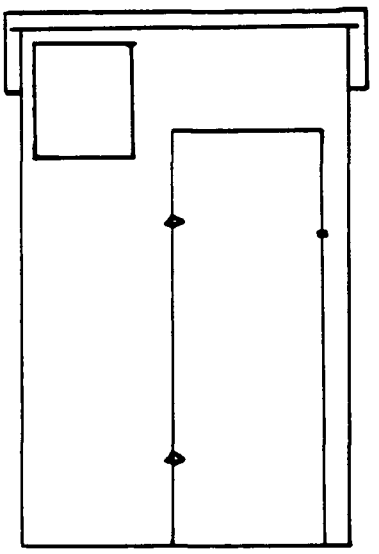
OUTHOUSE

0 60 Cm

0 20 In



CONCRETE BASE



FRONT

Figure 183. Plan of site 32MN323.

Site number: 32MN324 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 184.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Shed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 582.

Topographic position: At the base of a steep hill in a wooded draw.

Site size: $30m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Ash, medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 960m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: This structure has been moved to this location from elsewhere. Presently it is deteriorating naturally.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Shed, 6.3m N-S x 4.4m E-W.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The structure may have once been a claim shanty, and is now used as a horse shelter. The horizontal side boards are pierced more than usual for any normal purpose in this area. It rests on concrete blocks and is in disrepair. In its present position it has no significance.

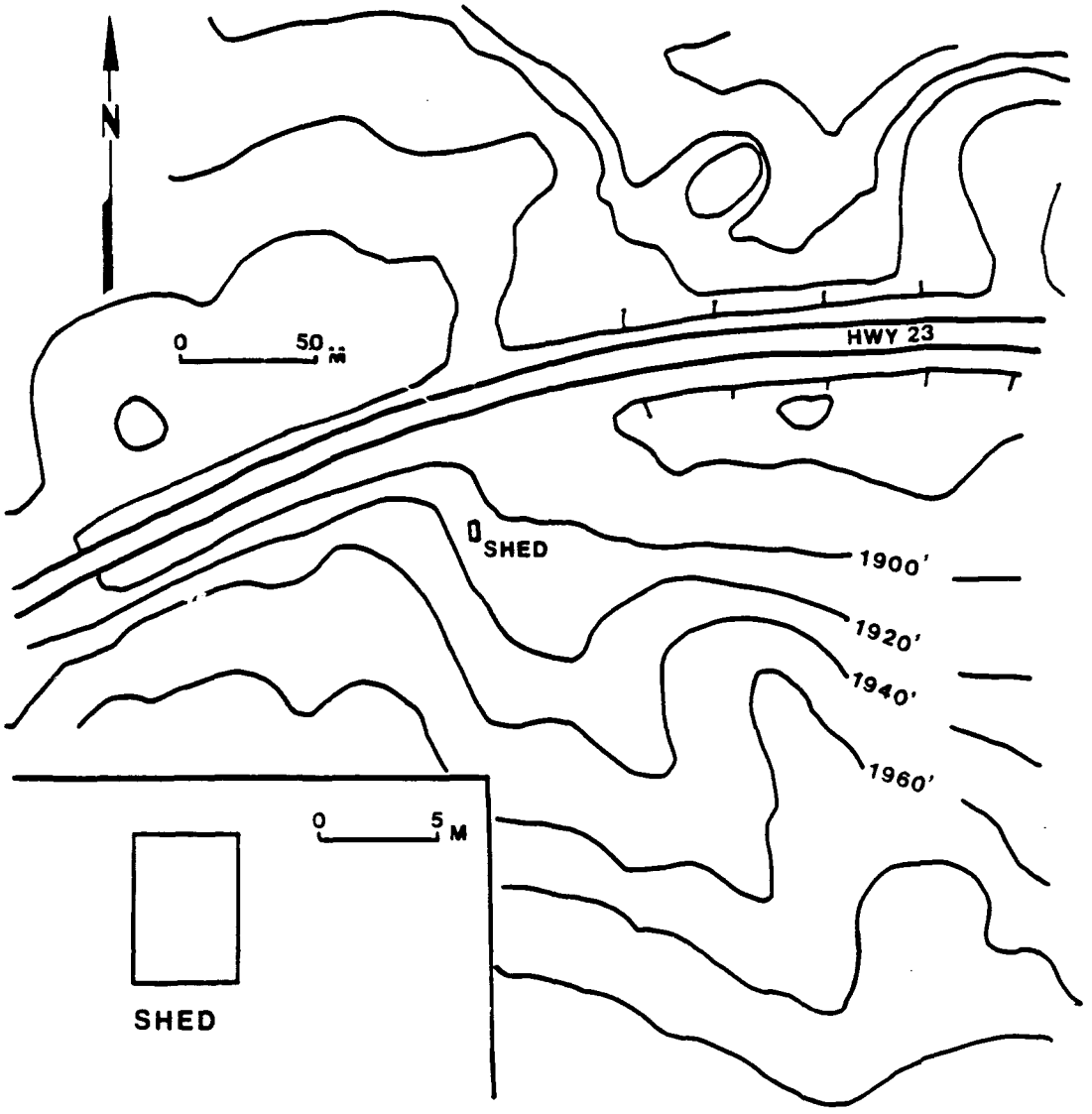


Figure 184. Plan of site 32MN324.

Site number: 32MN325 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 185.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned) with five+ items of debris present.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: On the south edge of an old Missouri River terrace.

Site size: 10,080m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-15%.

Nearest water: 383m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Buildings collapsing and in disrepair and house has been removed; otherwise site relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: house foundation, overall 7.3m x 8.58m, excluding east annex, 2.43m x 2.96m, and steps, 3.15m x 2.95m. Feature 2: 4.7m diameter mound/backdirt and 2.3m diameter depression. Feature 3: shed, 5.0m x 3.84m, similar to claim shanties. It resembles house Type 6 (no other designation given) in O'Brien et al. (1980:35). Feature 4: shed, 4.05 x 3.73m, largely collapsed, no foundation. Feature 5: barn, 9.85m x 4.92m, largely collapsed with poured concrete foundation and wood frame superstructure. Feature 6: shed, 4.31m x 3.81m, in the process of collapsing; has no foundation.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The site appears to date from the early to mid-twentieth century. Lewis G. Larson of Sanish, ND purchased this area in 1918 for $6.00/acre, and it is likely the site is one of the many 1920s homesteads in the area. The architecture is common in terms of style and the door and window configurations are ordinary. The structures are in disrepair and are not considered a significant resource base.

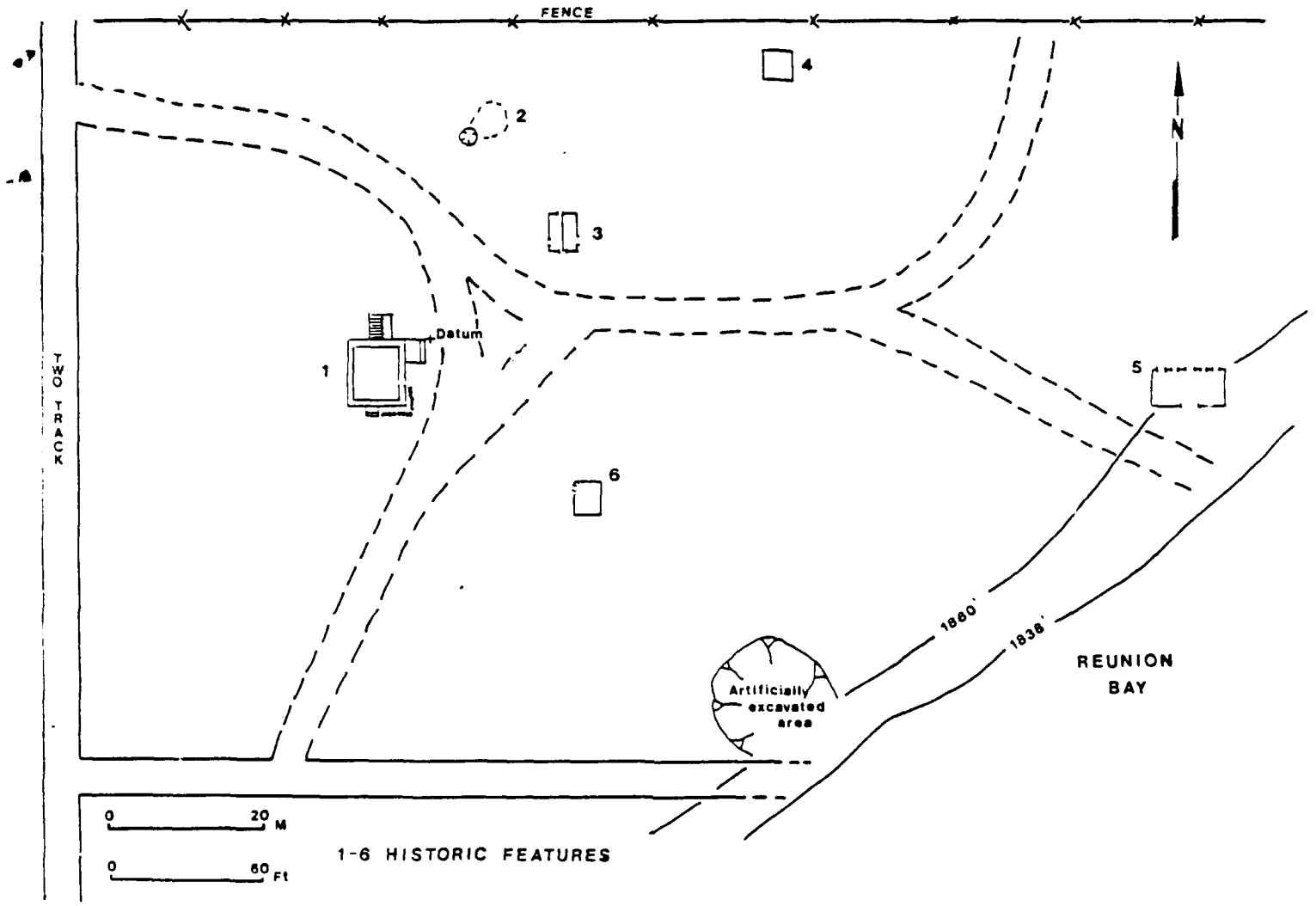


Figure 185. Plan of site 32MN325.

Site number: 32MN326 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 186.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Shed and lean-to.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: On a hillside.

Site size: $25m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 360m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The shed appears to have been moved to this location, otherwise the site is relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Shed and lean-to, 4.99m E-W x 6.4m N-S.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Lean-to portion appears to be an addition. The shed has no foundation, and the windows are boarded up. Vernacular in its construction and configuration, it seems to have had work during at least three building periods. It lacks a foundation, appears recent. This is possibly the dwelling(?) shown on the 1981 Sanish 7.5' quadrangle map. This area was claimed by Herman Arthur Goldbeck in 1920. Lacking integrity and architectural significance, no further work is warranted at this site.

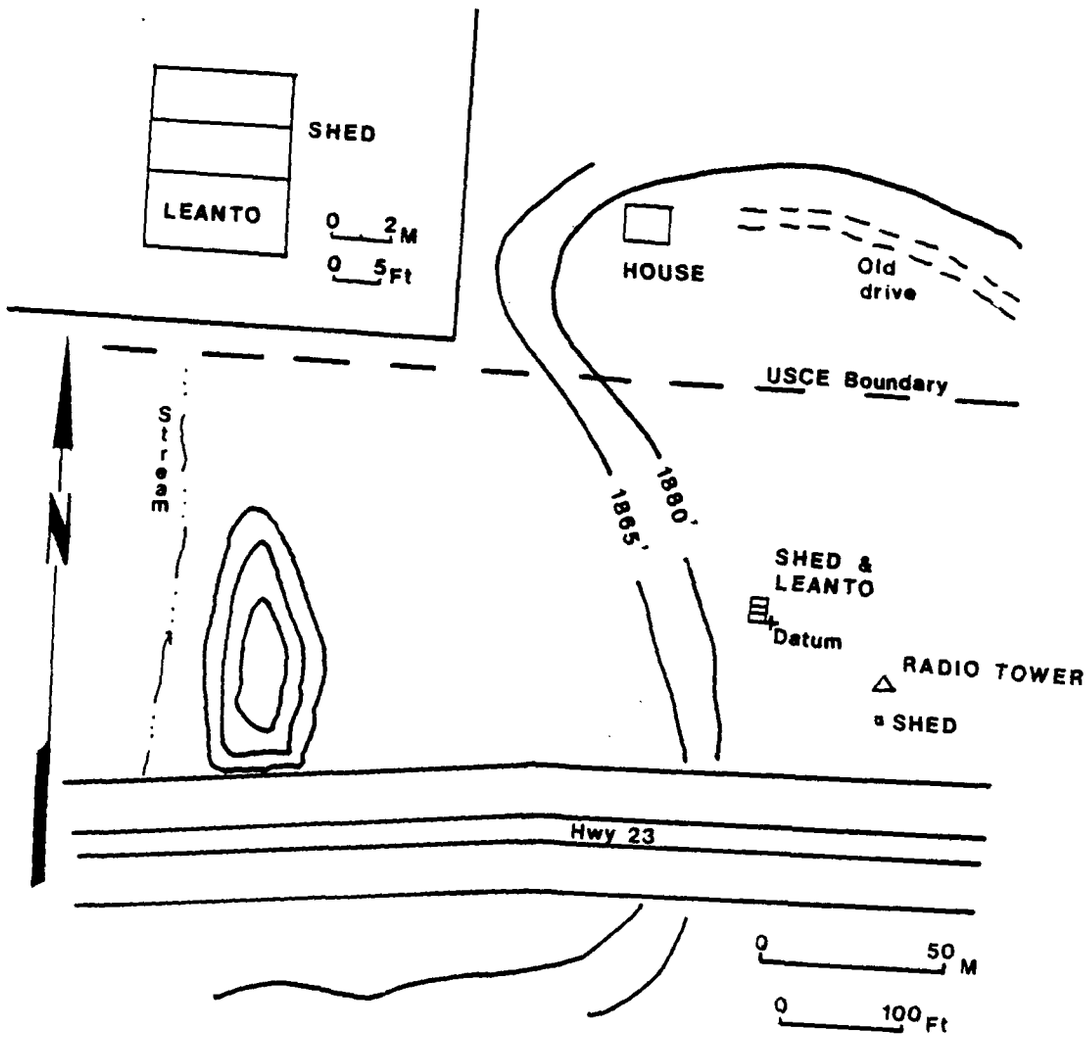


Figure 186. Plan of site 32MN326.

Site number: 32MN327 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 187.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Shed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the edge of a terrace-like feature on a hill slope which overlooks a drainage to the northwest.

Site size: 200m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 125m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The shed appears to have been moved to this location, and lacks a foundation; otherwise its condition is fair.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Shed, 3.74m N-S x 6.16m E-W.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The shed appears, in its present location, to be used as a horse shelter. The building is similar to a claim shanty, and may have been so used at another location in the past. The present land area was a claim of Herman Arthur Goldbeck's in 1920. There is nothing significant about this site today.

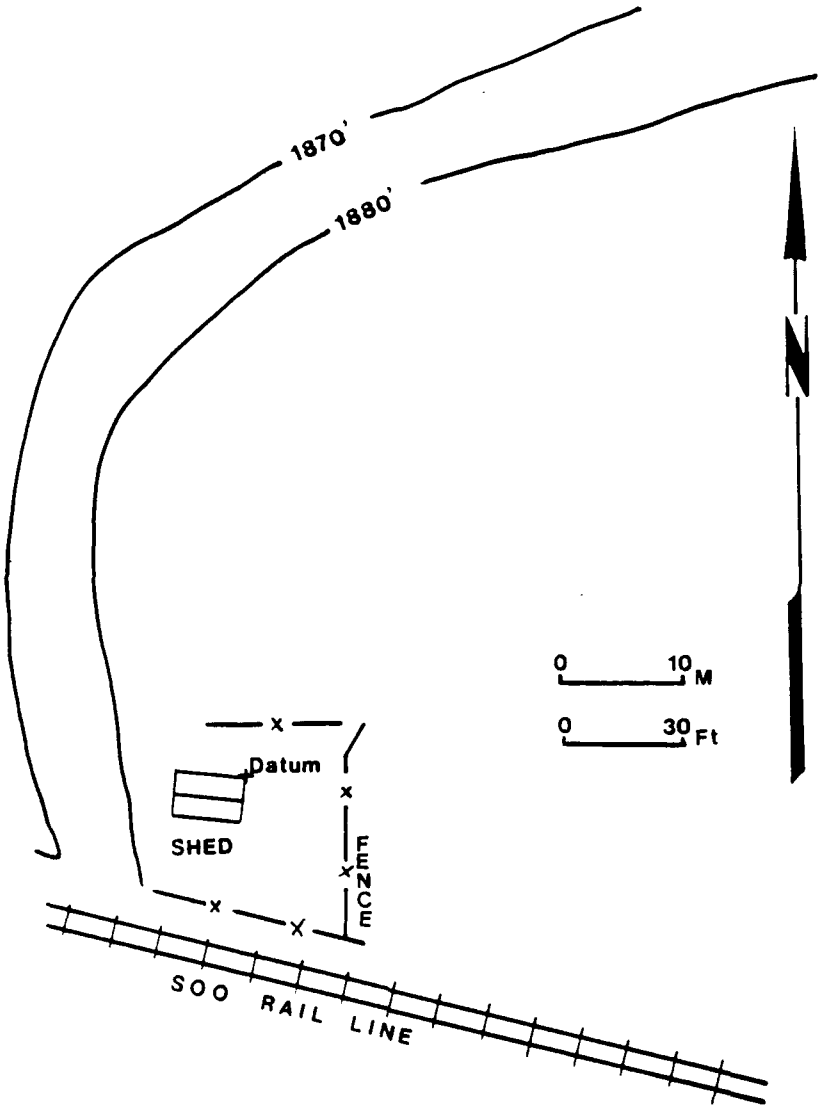


Figure 187. Plan of site 32MN327.

Site number: 32MN328 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 188.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Shed.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On the wooded floor of a drainage with a steep, low hill to the north.

Site size: $100m^2$.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Northern floodplain forest.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 300m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The shed is falling into disrepair and was probably brought to this location from elsewhere; otherwise the site is relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Shed, 3.68m N-S x 3.1m E-W. Windbreak, 4.66m N-S x 4.46m SW-NE.

Previous investigations: None.

commendations: No further work.

Remarks: The structure is similar to a claim shanty, and may have served as such in a different location. Presently it is used as a horse shed; it is in disrepair, has no foundation, and appears to relate only to recent use. The first record at the Register of Deeds office relating to this area is dated 1939. This shed lacks any significance today.

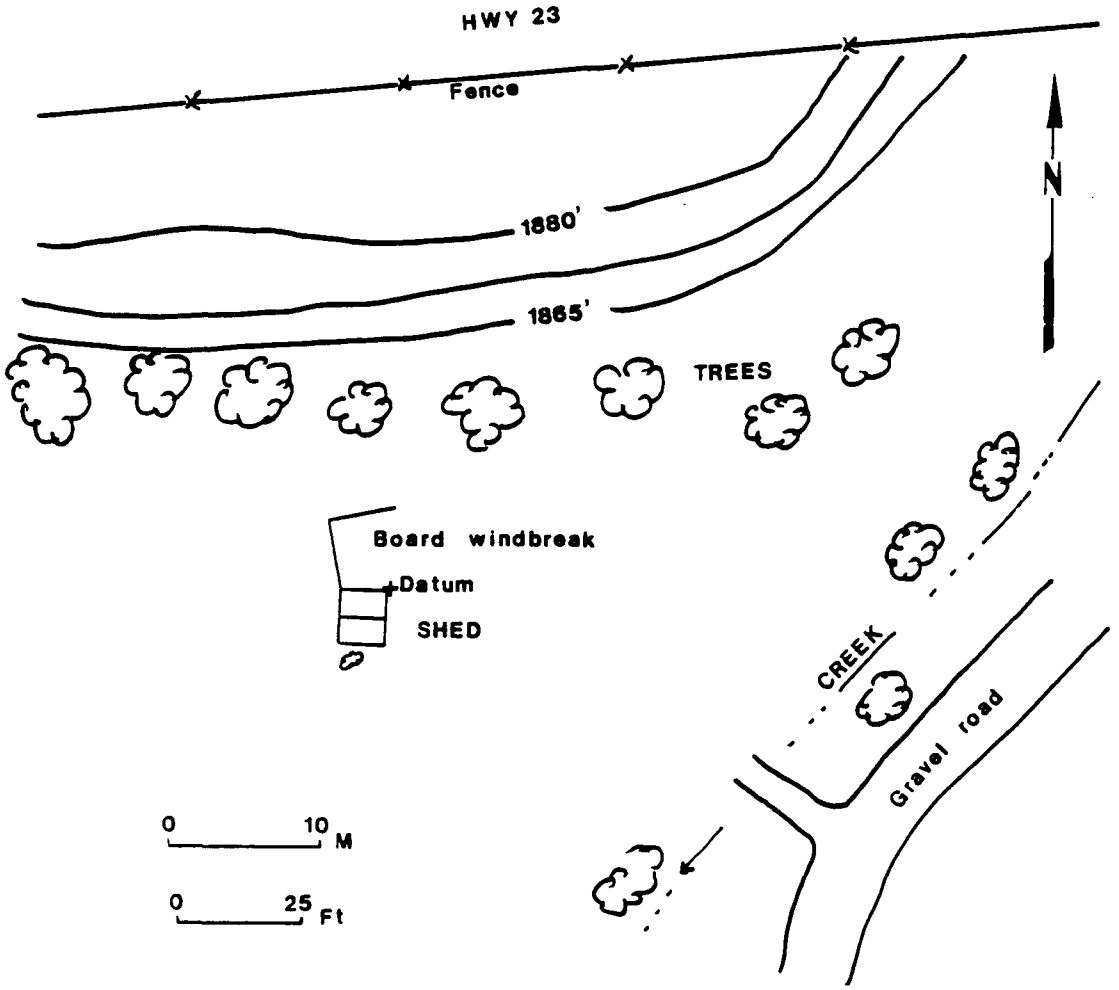


Figure 188. Plan of site 32MN328.

Site number: 32MN329 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 189.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Chicken coop and abandoned vehicles.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On an upland plain.

Site size: 500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Medium tall prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%

Nearest water: 430m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: This structure is abandoned; otherwise it has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Chicken coop - 12 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. 7 in. Its height is 7 ft. 2 in. at front, 5 ft. 9 in. at rear. Door, 2 ft. x 5 ft. 8 in. Windows, 1 ft. 11 in. x 3 ft. 10 in. No roof present.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Decrepit chicken house. Large windows on the south facing side are a usual occurrence. Nesting and laying boxes on the north wall are intact (Plate 13). Very small - a couple of dozen laying hens would tax its capacity. Shows diversity of domestic activity and variety of production for subsistence. This is part of a farm complex, the remainder of which is outside the survey area on private land. A homestead certificate was filed for this area in 1918 by Carl Ventsch. This structure post-dates that year, and is a common architectural style of no significance in this context.

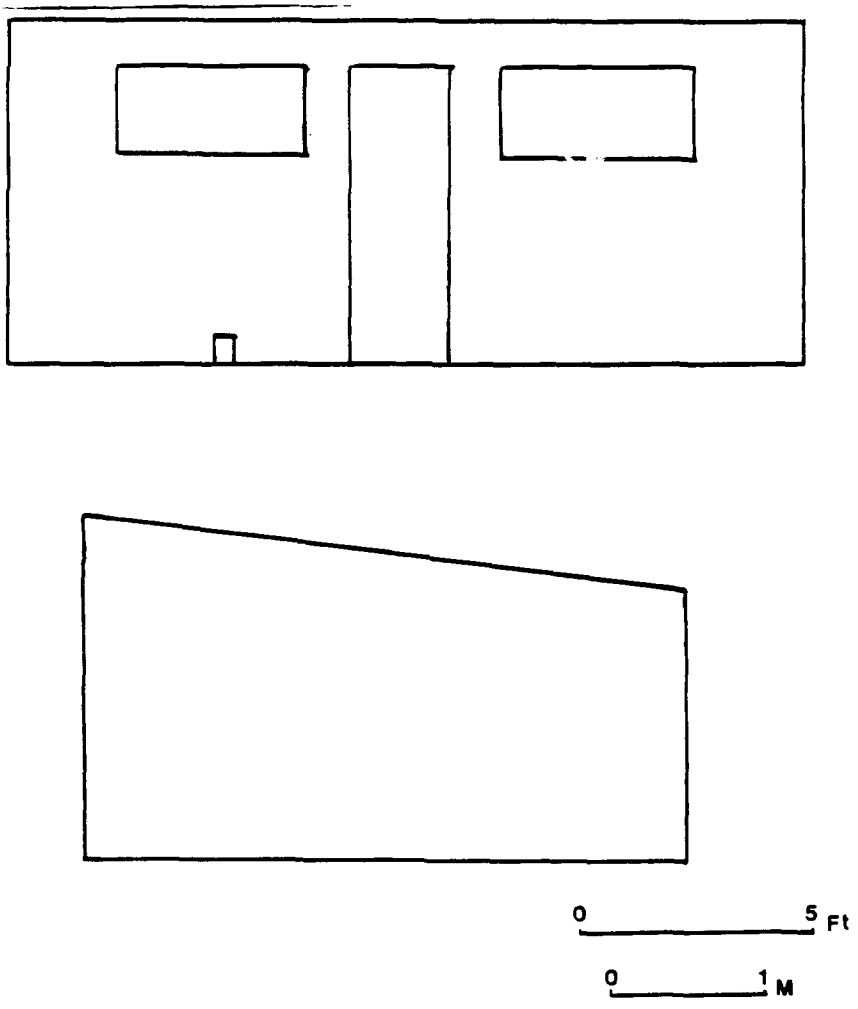


Figure 189. Plan of site 32MN329.

Site number: 32MN330 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 190.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter and depressions. The depressions are 3-4m in diameter and 60cm deep. Thirteen items of cultural material were noted.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and historic?.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On a gentle, lower east-facing hill slope.

Site size: 10,000m^2 - defined on basis of surface scatter (good visibility), surface features and topographic setting.

Strata and depth: Faunal material located at 20-25cm below the surface in one depression.

Vegetation: Prairie grasses and forbs with trees and bushes along terrace edge.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 50m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Site appears undisturbed except by processes of grazing, erosion and possible past cultivation.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor activities on the site area to avoid further adverse effects.

Remarks: The site has further research potential in terms of the prehistoric (and historic?) utilization of the area. The survey located a sparse lithic scatter (12 items) and a bison skull in a shovel test in a depression (not removed).

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine the research potential, integrity of the site and specifically the relationship between the depressions and the artifact scatter.

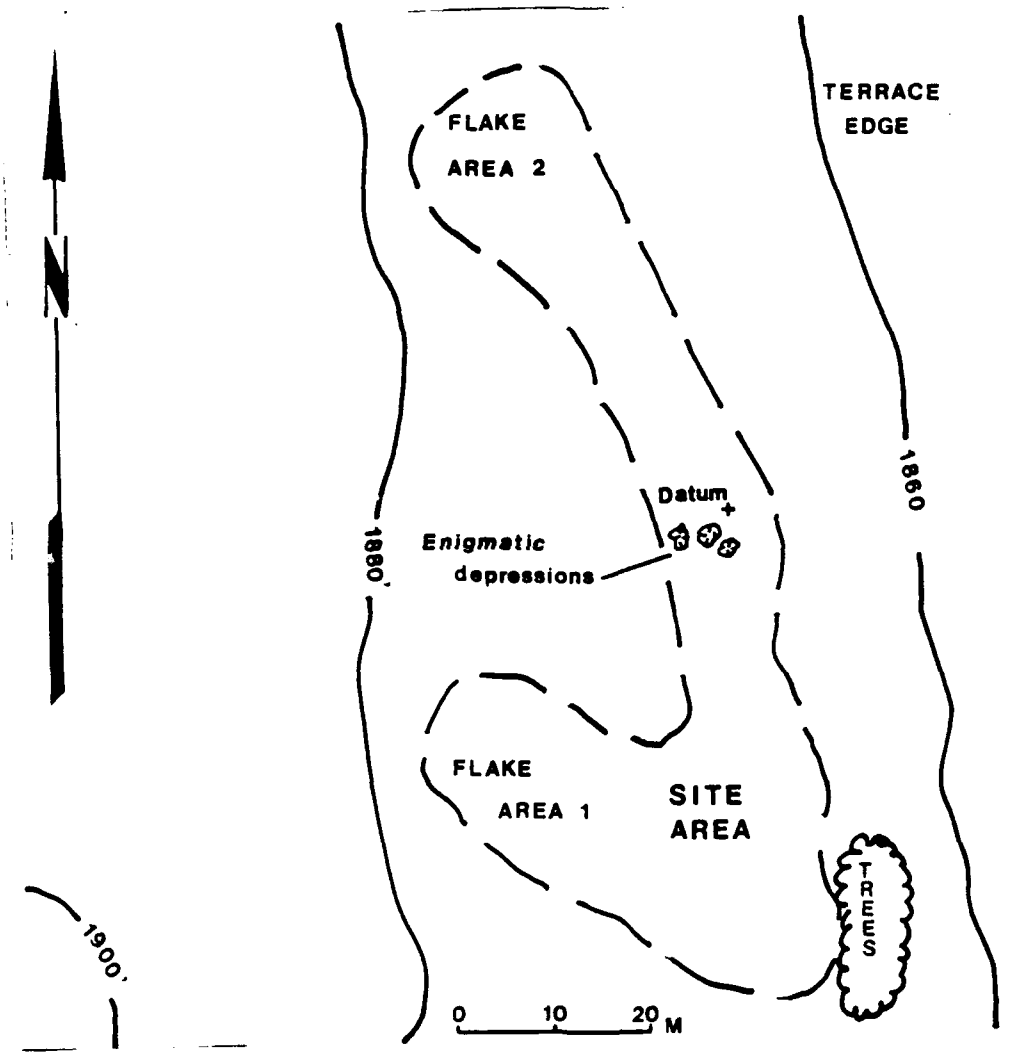


Figure 190. Plan of site 32MN330.

Site number: 32MN331 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 191.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Forty+ items were observed -- lithics, bone and charcoal.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Presently the site is located along the beach and lower terrace above White Earth Bay.

Site size: 20,000m^2.

Strata and depth: Cultural material was present in the cutbank at 10-20cm below the terrace surface.

Vegetation: Sparse weeds and short bunch grass on level terrace.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-80%.

Nearest water: Adjacent - Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The major impacts are the fluctuating reservoir level, the use of the area for recreation purposes and local artifact collecting from the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 8-29-85.

Collected artifacts: Broken tertiary flake of KRF, unifacially retouched to form a point/graver.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: The site has buried cultural material, as evidenced by the cutbank exposures. The extent of this material is not known. Immediate evaluation of the National Register eligibility of this site seems the most logical next step. If eligible, then additional management strategies could be implemented.

Remarks: Might also be considered as part of a White Earth Bay archeological region.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

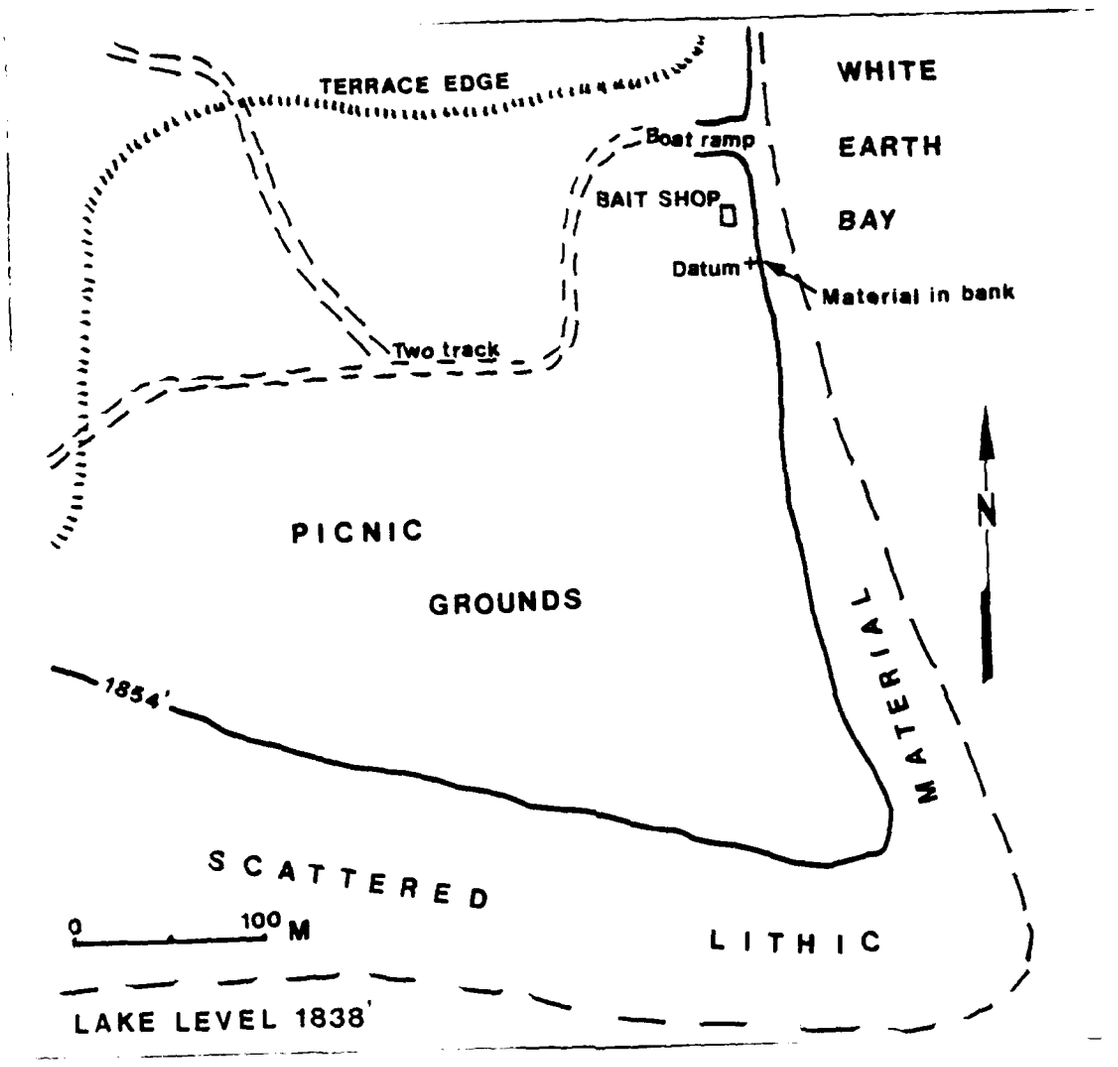


Figure 191. Plan of site 32MN331.

Site number: 32MN332 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 192.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 158+ items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant).

Elevation (m): 588.

Topographic position: On the mid-level/side of a terrace remnant/hill on the east bank of the Missouri River.

Site size: 2759m^2.

Strata and depth: 15-30cm b.s. based on erosional features.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 312m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Slope/bank erosion is having a major impact on this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-10-85.

Collected artifacts: Besant corner notched projectile point base of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 150 items of cultural material were noted at this site including KRF, porcelanite, quartzite and jasper flakes, fire-cracked rock and bone fragments.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

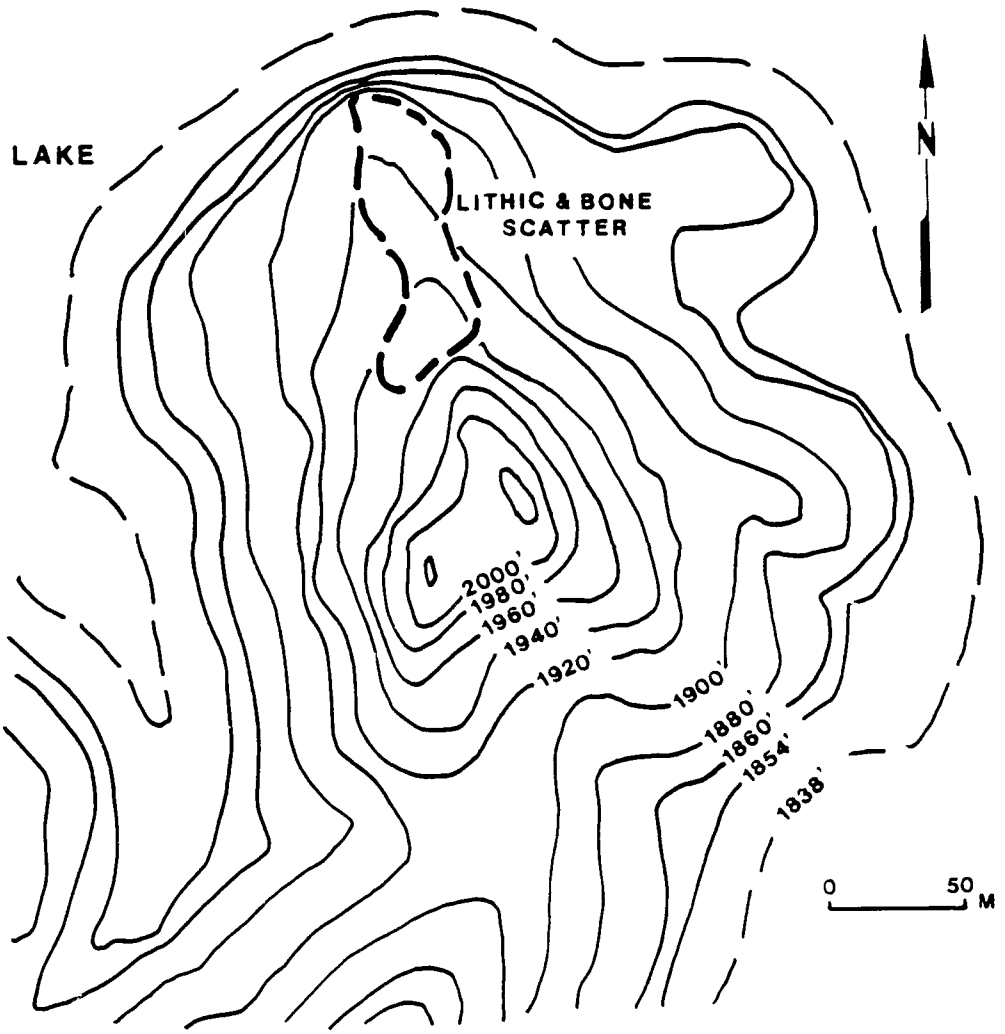


Figure 192. Plan of site 32MN332.

Site number: 32MN333 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 193.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression (well shaft?) and historic artifact scatter. Thirty+ items were observed of ceramics, glass and metal.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a ridge slope to the NW of an intermittent stream.

Site size: 1500m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Medium tall grasses, volunteer weeds, dandelions.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 25m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Site has been disturbed and affected slightly by slope wash.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression is 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work unless site is threatened. If that occurs, an examination of the depression should be undertaken.

Remarks: Homestead certificate filed by Frank La Bar on August 11, 1914 for this area. Historic debris suggests post 1920s date for activity here.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine research potential.

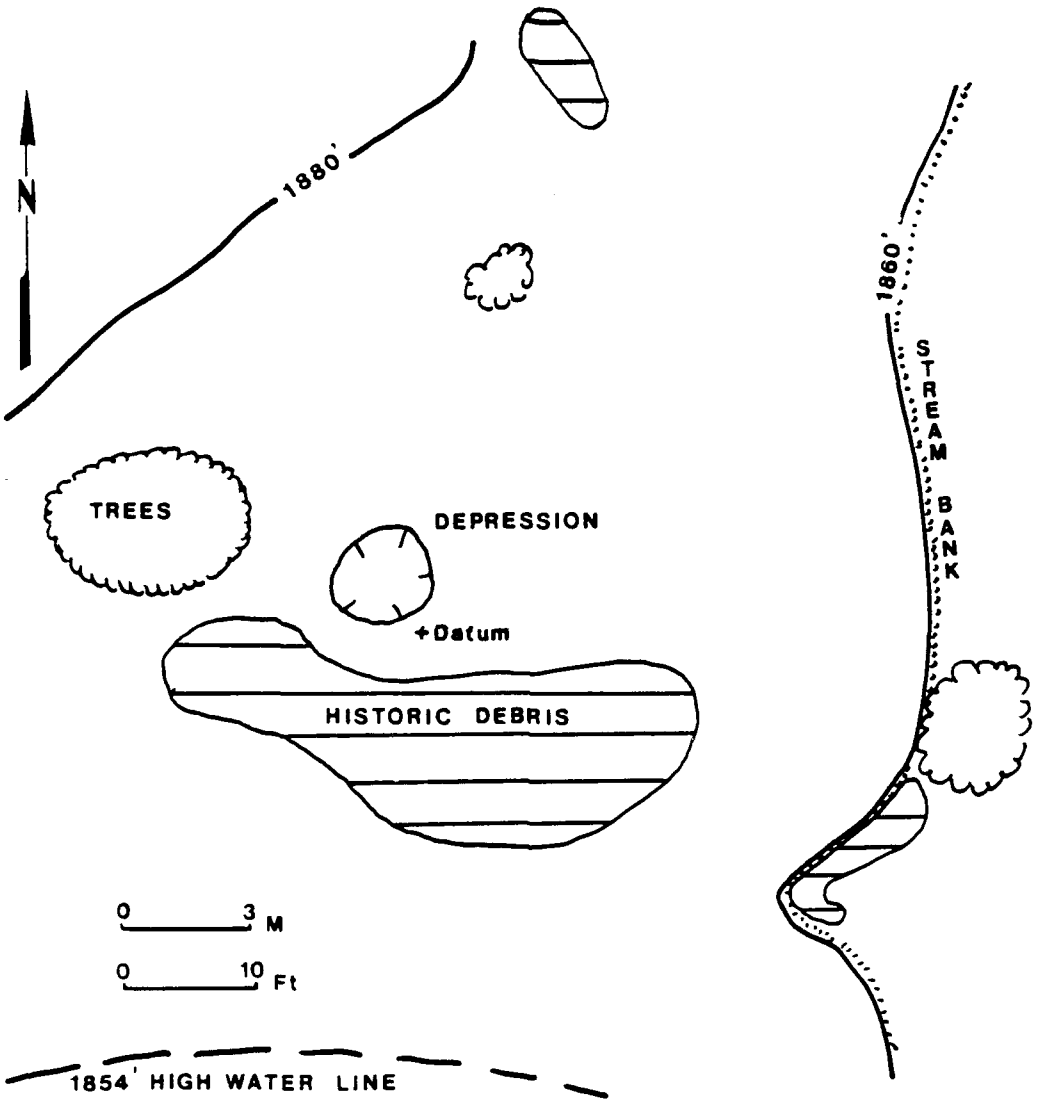


Figure 193. Plan of site 32MN333.

Site number: 32MN334 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 194.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex, depression. Five+ lithic and bone items were observed and an isolated shell button.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and historic.

Elevation (m): 580.

Topographic position: On top of a broad stepped terrace-ridge system above White Earth River.

Site size: 90,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on extant features.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass, opportunistic volunteer weeds and domestic plants.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-20%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Upper terrace good; lower terrace has been cultivated - presumably disturbing some features.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-3-85.

Collected artifacts: Bifacially retouched flake of white chert; crude, broken biface of grey mottled quartzite; and a shell button with 4-hole piercing.

Data plotted on site map: Depression - 4.78m diameter. Thirty-nine stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.65m; 2=4.87m; 3=4.09m; 4=4.18m x 5.13 m; 5=4.03m; 6=3.88m; 7=4.07m; 8=5.29m; 9=5.08m; 10=3.33m; 11=4.17m; 12=4.35m; 13=5.25m; 14=4.34m; 15=4.95m; 16=5.05m; 17=4.66m; 18=5.18m; 19=2.24m; 20=indistinct; 21=4.66m; 22=3.92m; 23=3.07m; 24=4.91m; 25=4.20m; 26=5.08m; 27=5.55m; 28=4.81m; 29=6.00m; 30=5.45m; 31=3.56m; 32=5.06m; 33=4.26m; 34=4.73m; 35=4.20m; 36=5.09m; 37=5.22m; 38=5.20m; 39=5.45m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Limit further impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Potential to research prehistoric utilization of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential, integrity and nature of the depression.

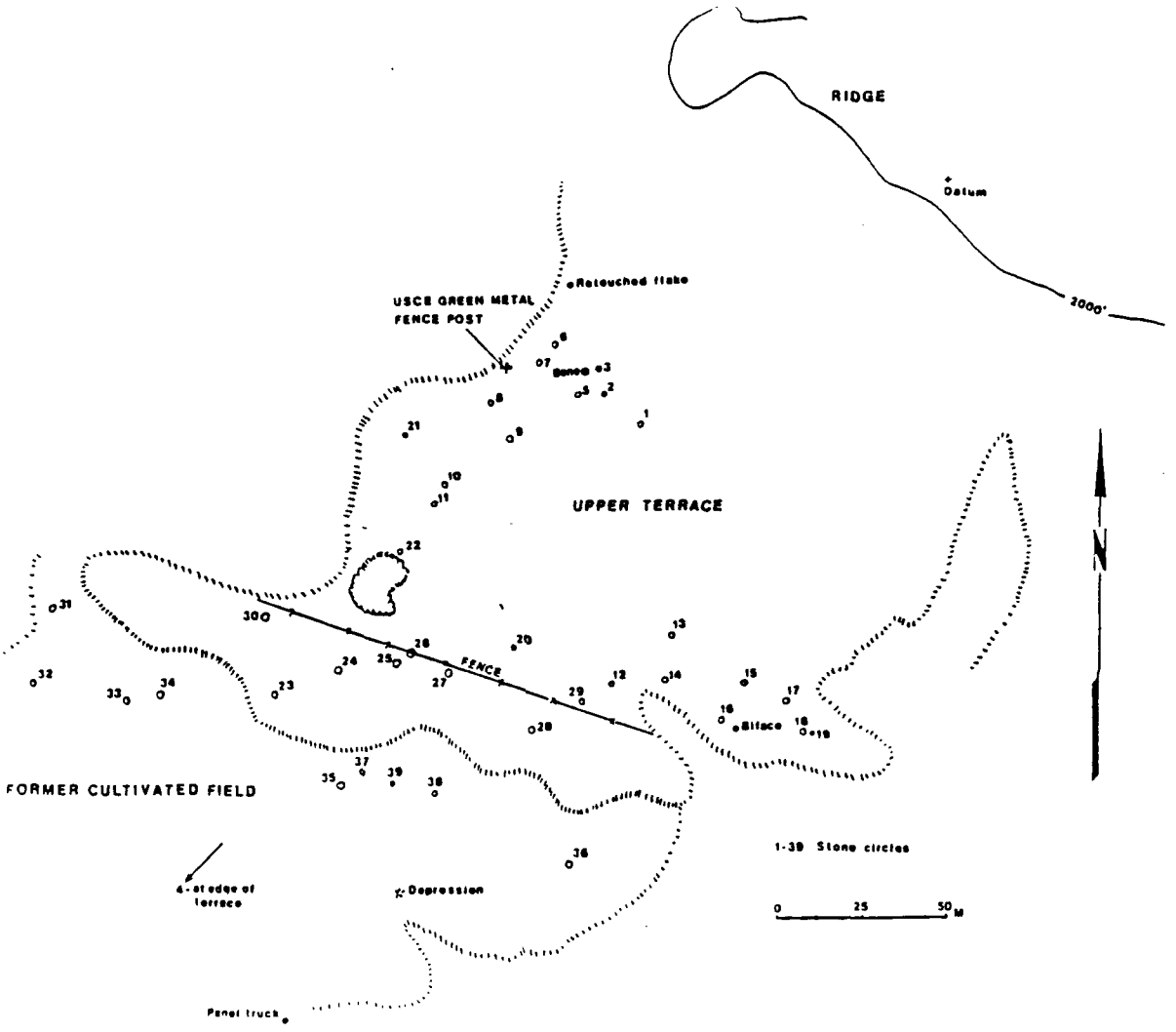


Figure 194. Plan of site 32MN334.

Site number: 32MN335 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 195.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex with an isolated KRF biface.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 610.

Topographic position: On a series of finger ridges on the side of a hill/terrace slope.

Site size: 22,500m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 400m. White Earth River.

Site condition - impacts: The presence of rock cairns may indicate removal of stones from some circles, or relate to ground clearance for circles. The site lies near a recreation area and therefore has a higher potential for being vandalized.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Nineteen stone circles (1-19), three rock cairns (A-C) and a depression. Diameters as follows: 1=4.83m; 2=4.63m; 3=3.65m; 4=3.50m; 5=4.59m; 6=3.84m; 7=4.00m; 8=5.23m; 9=4.13m; 10=4.53m; 11=5.00m; 12=4.09m; 13=3.96m; 14=3.04m; 15=4.05m; 16=3.79m; 17=2.91m; 18=4.79m; 19=3.42m; A=0.53m; B=0.40m; C=1.20m; Depression - 2.0m diameter and 10cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Although cairn C and the KRF flake are somewhat removed from the main concentration of features at this site, it seems more appropriate at this time to include them within this site complex. This is based on the similar topographic setting and the possibility that they are related and indicate a more extensive site area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

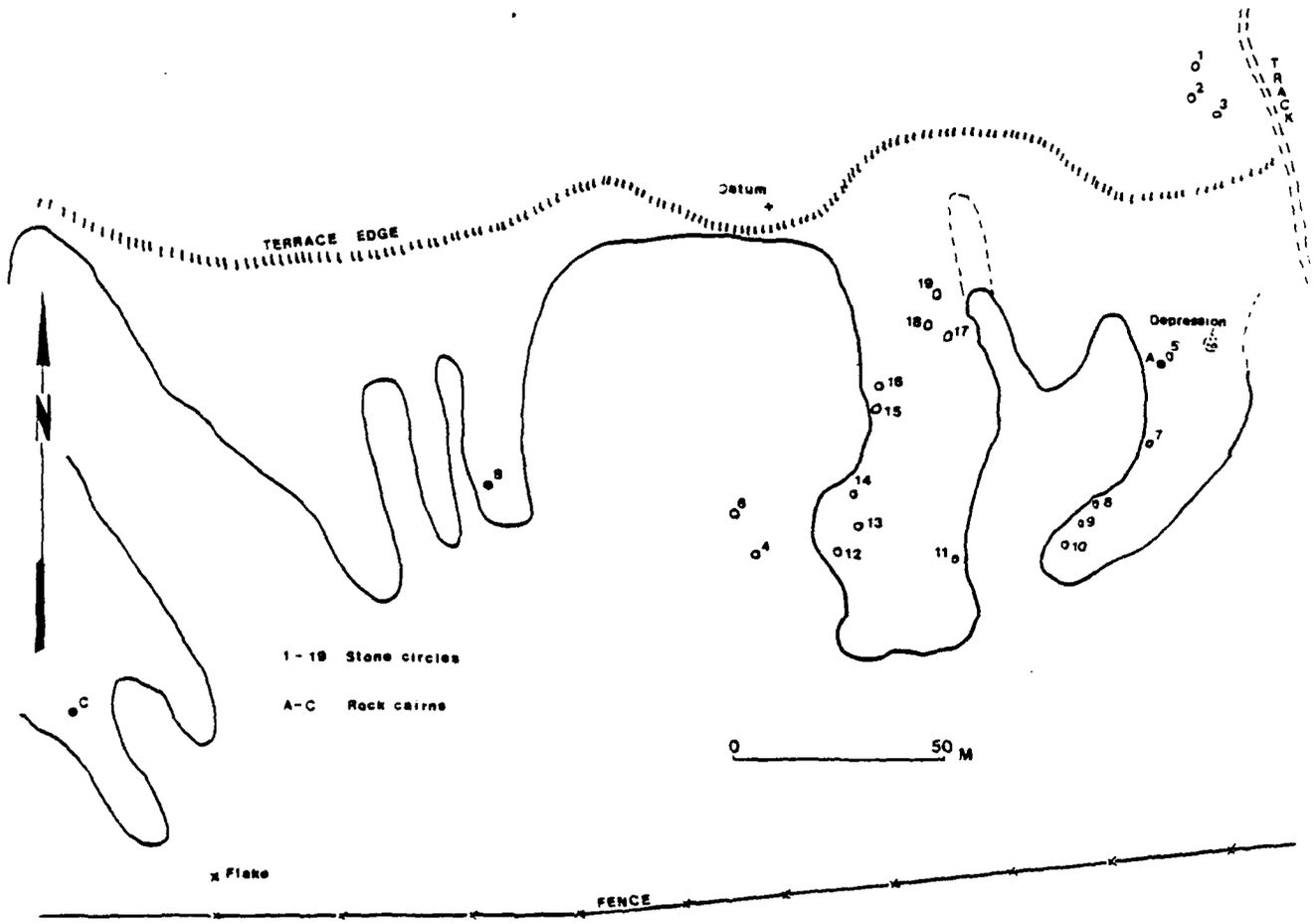


Figure 195. Plan of site 32MN335.

Site number: 32MN336 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 196.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On a gently sloping hillside, near the edge of the cutbank above Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: $15m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on the surface feature.

Vegetation: Short-medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 470m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The original site may have been impacted by the reservoir, but no indication in the cutbank. The one feature present has good integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 3.85m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor encroachment of reservoir. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The stone circle has an interior paving which is unusual. The feature might be prehistoric or historic and might all be primary; or the paving might be a secondary addition.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine nature of the feature, components present and research potential.

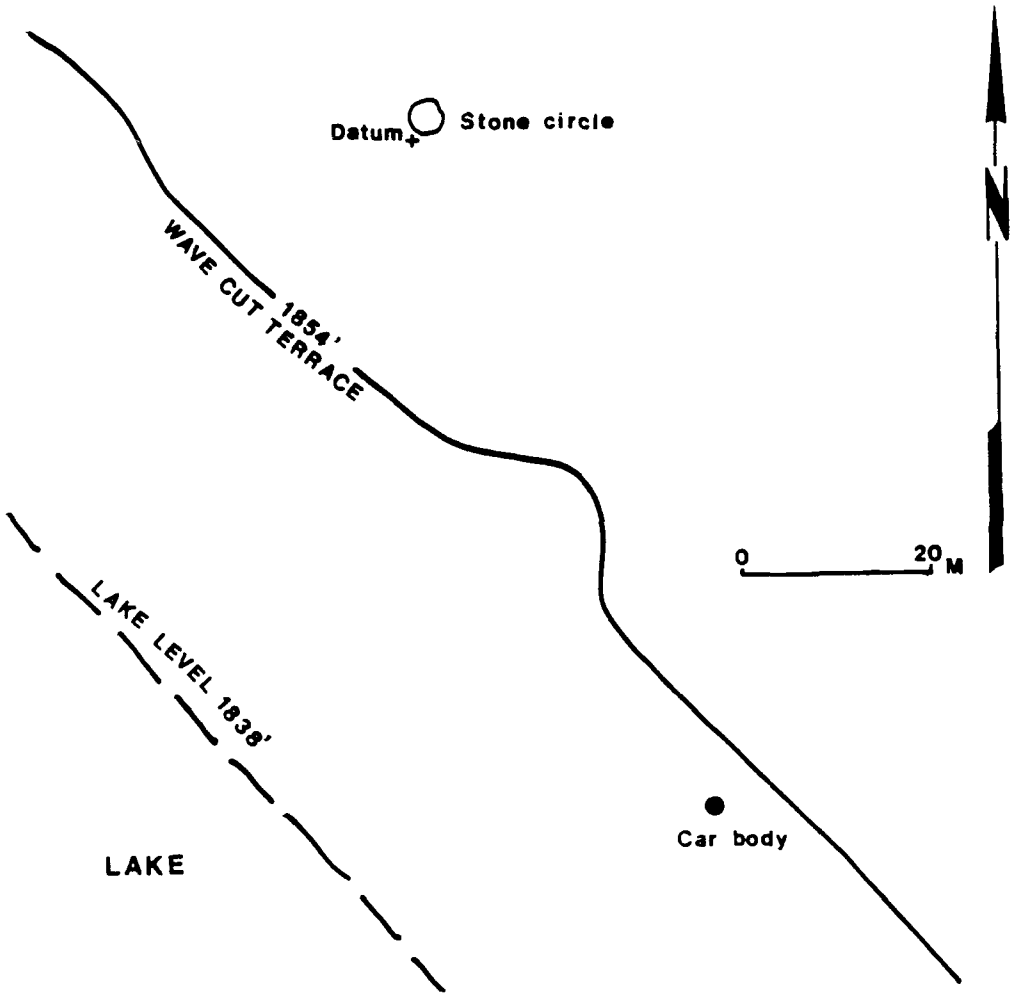


Figure 196. Plan of site 32MN336.

Site number: 32MN337 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 197.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: Ou a series of small ridges on a hill slope.

Site size: 5625m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 288m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: No major impacts to this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=5.20m; 2=5.23m; 3=3.70m; 4=6.76m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: This site has good potential for informing on the prehistoric utilization of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

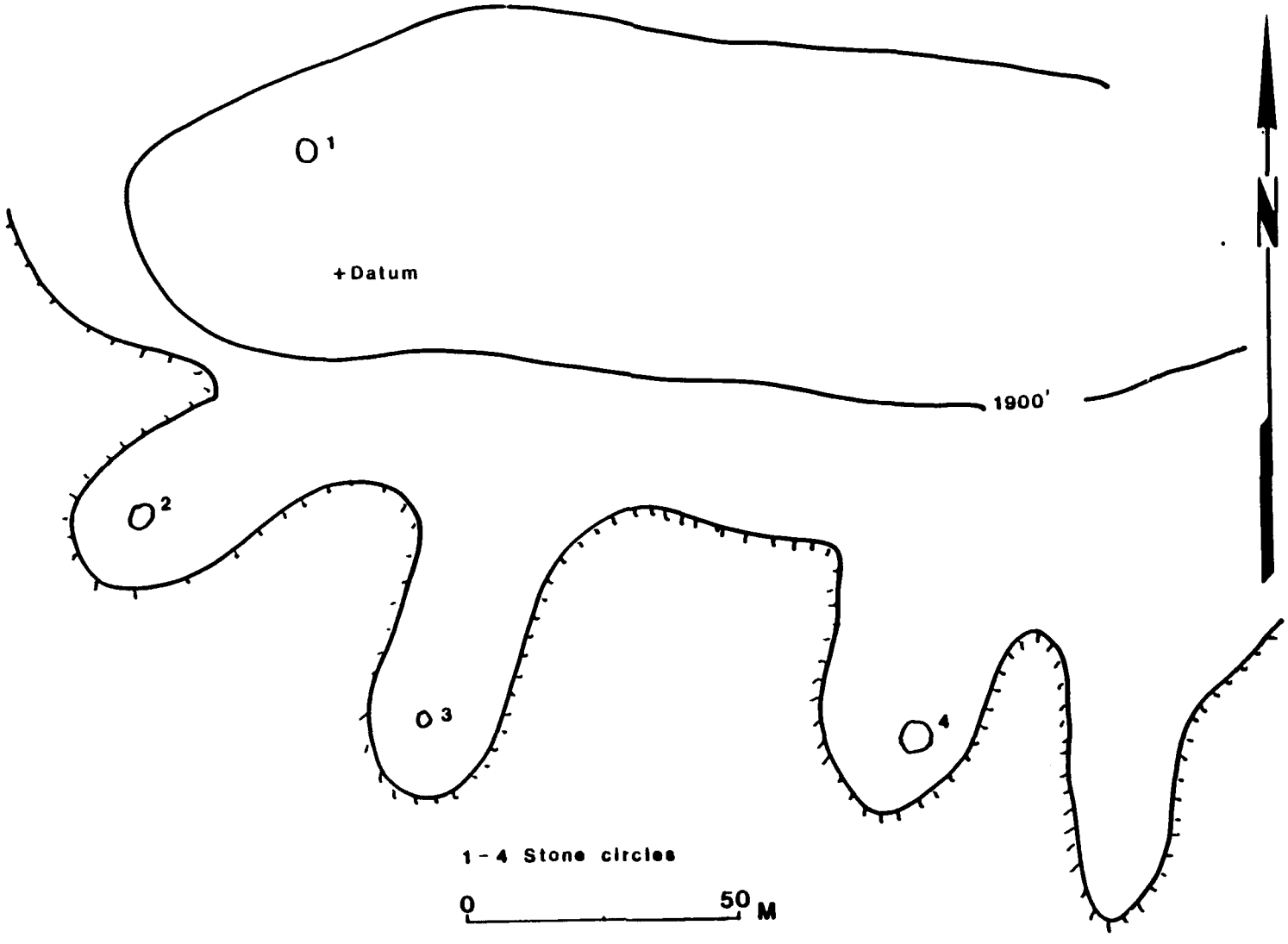


Figure 197. Plan of site 32MN337.

Site number: 32MN338 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 198.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska and private (Roggenbuck ?).

Site type: Stone circle complex with 11 lithic items observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 670.

Topographic position: On the top and sides of a ridge.

Site size: 30,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 15%.

Nearest water: 672m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Mainly impacted by surface and slope erosion to limited degree.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-10-85.

Collected artifacts: Four items of KRF - a primary shatter, a tabular shatter with secondary retouch, a secondary flake with unifacial retouch along one margin and a tertiary flake. Three items of grey/brown chalcedony - a core platform rejuvenation flake with secondary retouch, a tertiary flake with unifacial retouch and a tabular thin cobble, bifacially worked.

Data plotted on site map: A rock cairn, 1.85m N-S by 0.6m E-W and five stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=6.61m; 2=5.77m; 3=4.26m; 4=5.32m; 5=5.04m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: A field clearance cairn may be made up of stones from former stone circles in the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

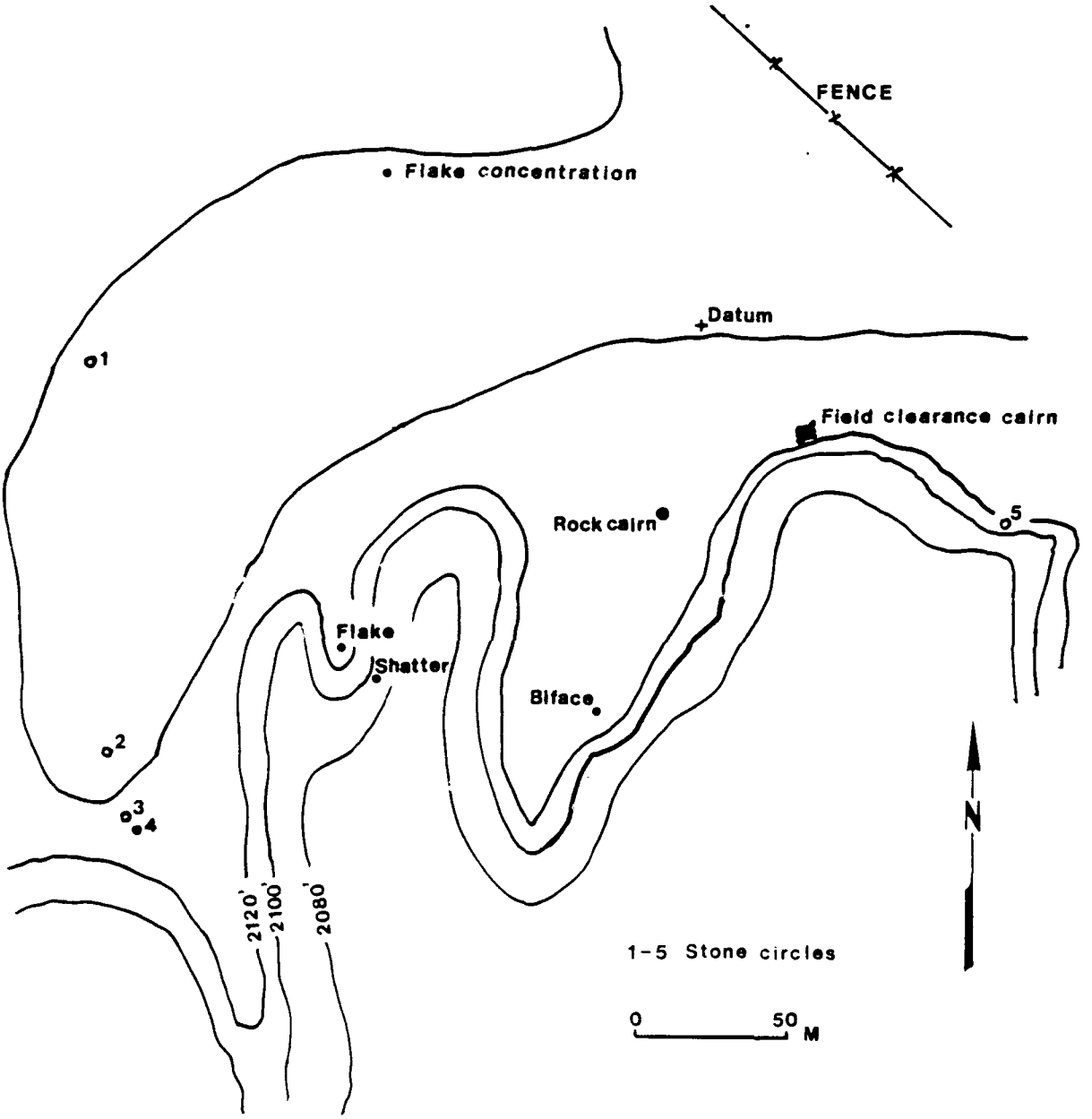


Figure 198. Plan of site 32MN338.

Site number: 32MN339 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 199.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 658.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: 150m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 888m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: No major impacts noted.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Three stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=5.63m; 2=3.97m; 3=4.12m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Needs further evaluation.

Remarks: Site on private land.

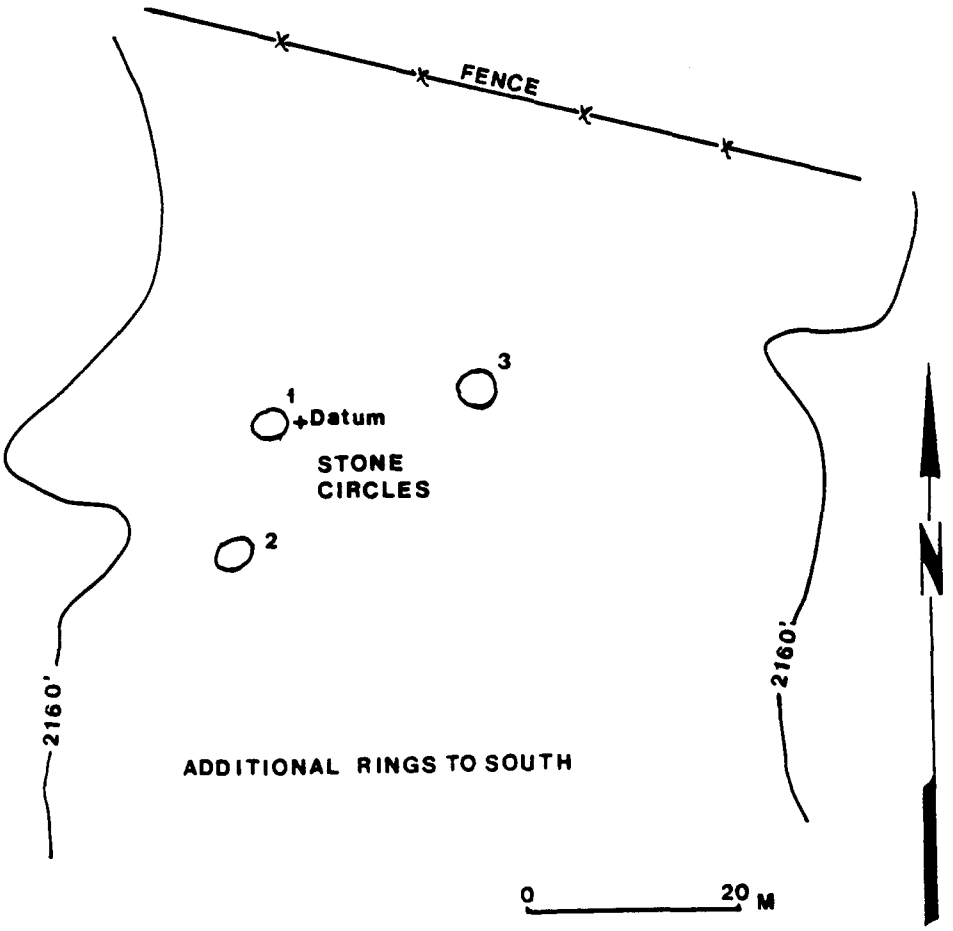


Figure 199. Plan of site 32MN339.

Site number: 32MN340 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 200.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 658.

Topographic position: On top of a ridge.

Site size: 2000m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 984m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Crossed by fenc s and close to a major road.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Four stone circles with diameters as follows: 1=4.58m; 2=4.60m; 3=4.45m; 4=4.70m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Needs further evaluation.

Remarks: Site on private land.

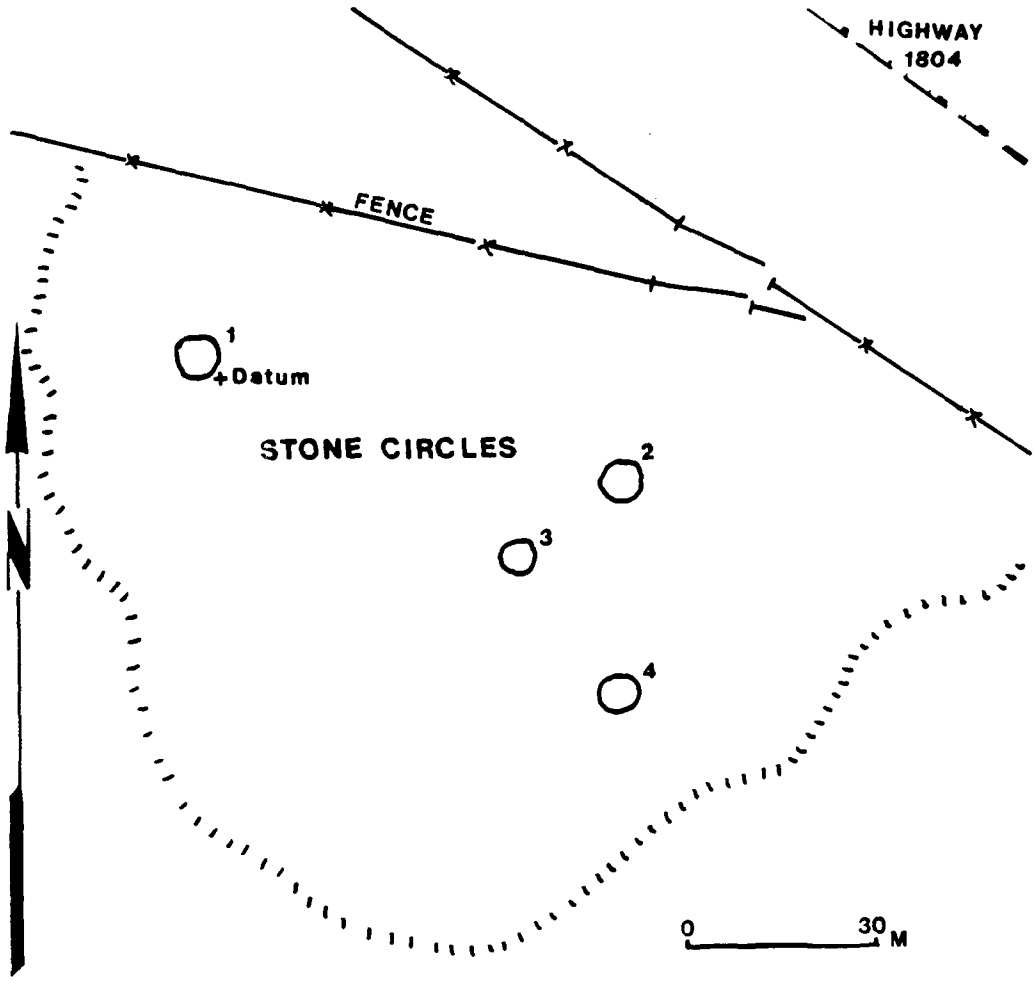


Figure 200. Plan of site 32MN340.

Site number: 32MN341 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 201.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Single stone circle with four lithic items observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On a ridge top.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Moderate bunch grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 288m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Several two-tracks cross area which has seen camping activity and previous cultivation. Overall poor integrity expected.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-13-85.

Collected artifacts: Tertiary flake of tan chert; secondary flake of white chert with steep unifacial retouch on one margin; and two secondary flakes of white chert.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 5.17m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to site. If impacts threaten site, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Disturbance to the stone circle and general area limits research potential.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine nature of the stone circle, components present, research potential and integrity.

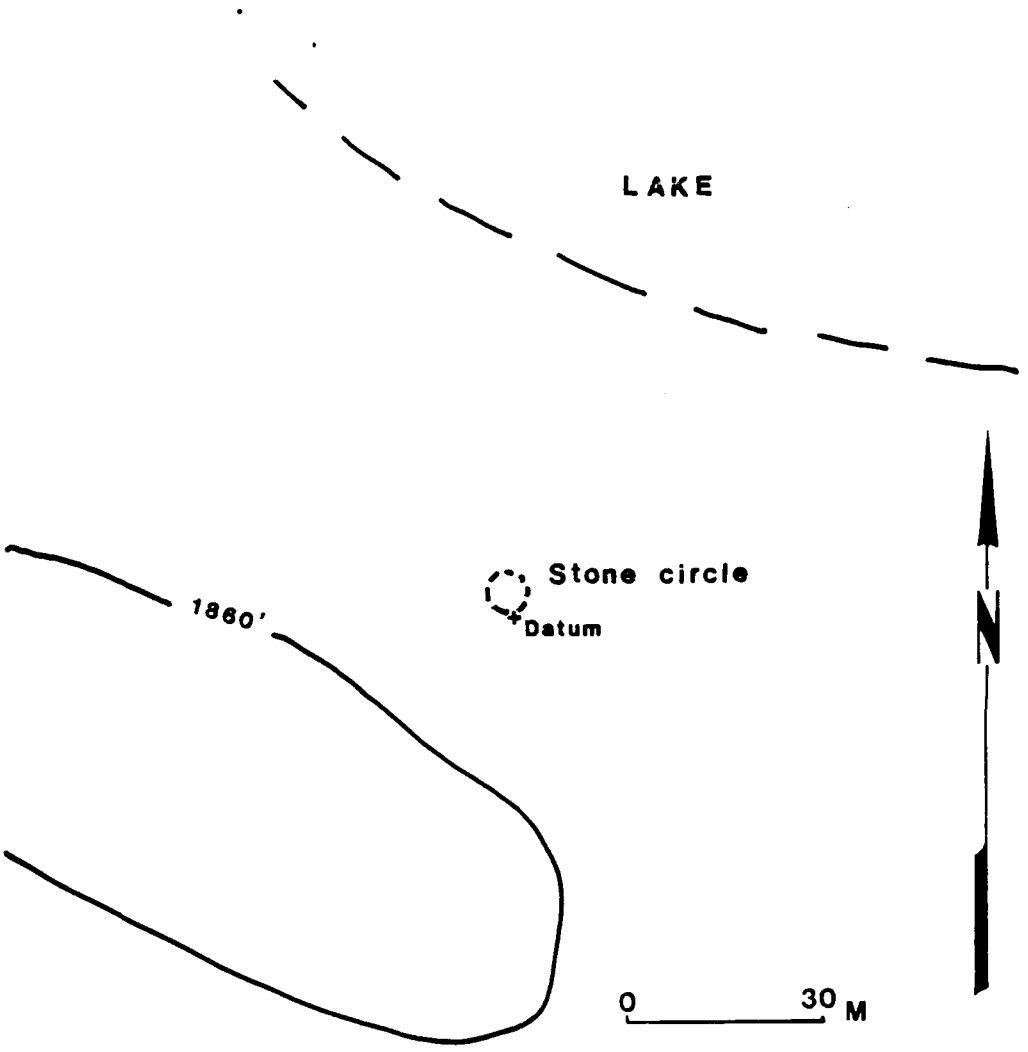


Figure 201. Plan of site 32MN341.

Site number: 32MN342 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 202.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 627.

Topographic position: On a butte top.

Site size: 900m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 312m. Little Knife River.

Site condition - impacts: Grazing and normal weathering are the only impacts.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Five stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=4.72m; 2=4.82m; 3=7.07m; 4=6.33m; 5=8.90m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test to determine National Register eligibility if site threatened.

Remarks: There is a close sparial relationship between the five circles at this site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

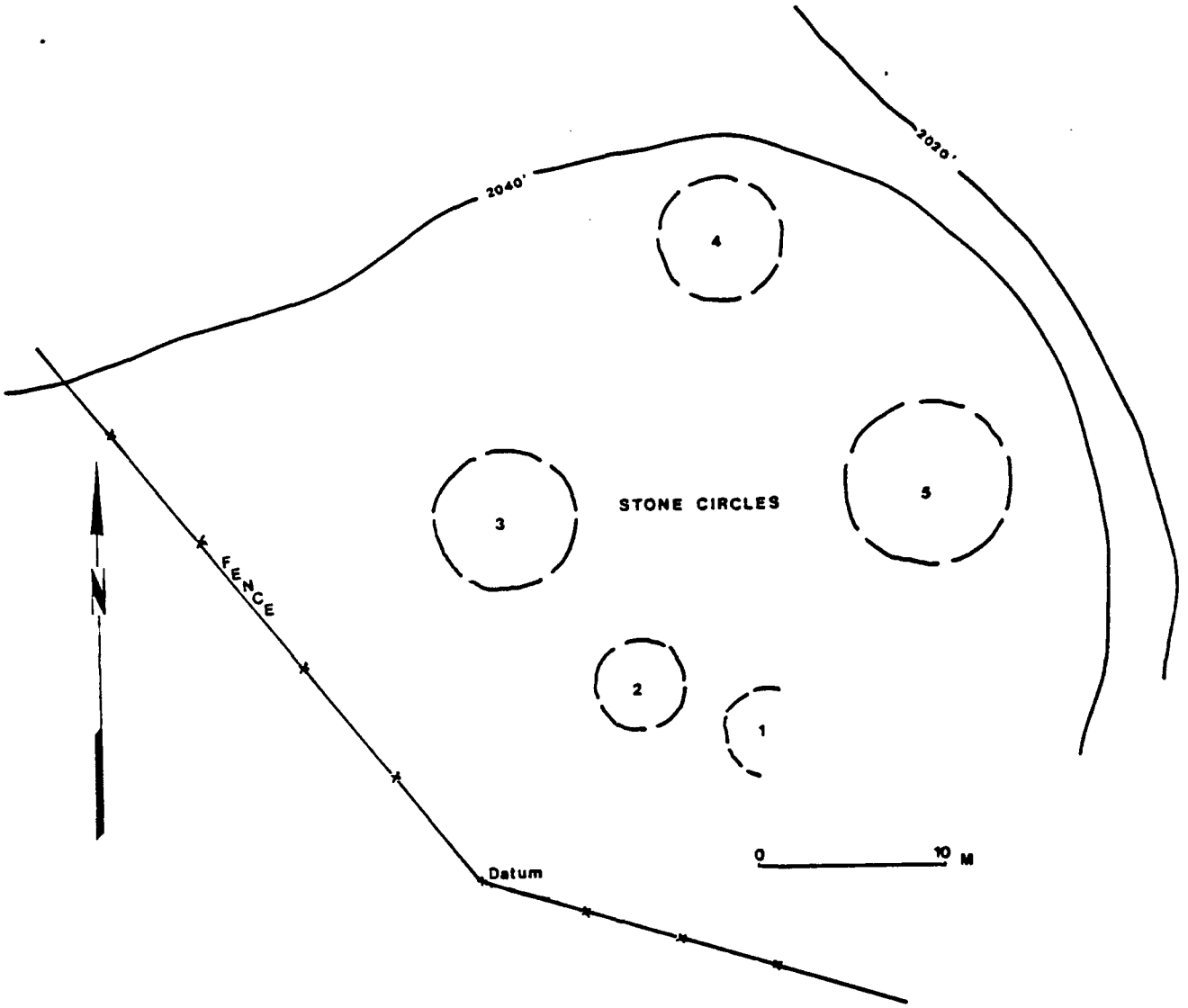


Figure 202. Plan of site 32MN342.

Site number: 32MN343 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 203.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle and rock cairns with two lithic items observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 585.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: 1200m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Short grass native prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Grazing is the only present impact. The relationship of the cairns to the circle is not known, and the former may have impacted the latter.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-16-85.

Collected artifacts: Tertiary flake fragment of KRF with steep unifacial retouch around margin.

Data plotted on site map: A stone circle 6.11m in diameter and four cairns, diameters as follows: 1=1.49m; 2=1.20m; 3=0.78m; 4=2.02m.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: If impacts threaten the site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The rock cairns might be contemporary with the stone circle and relate to ground clearance for setting up tipis, or they may post-date the circle, and have themselves been made by dismantling other stone circles.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

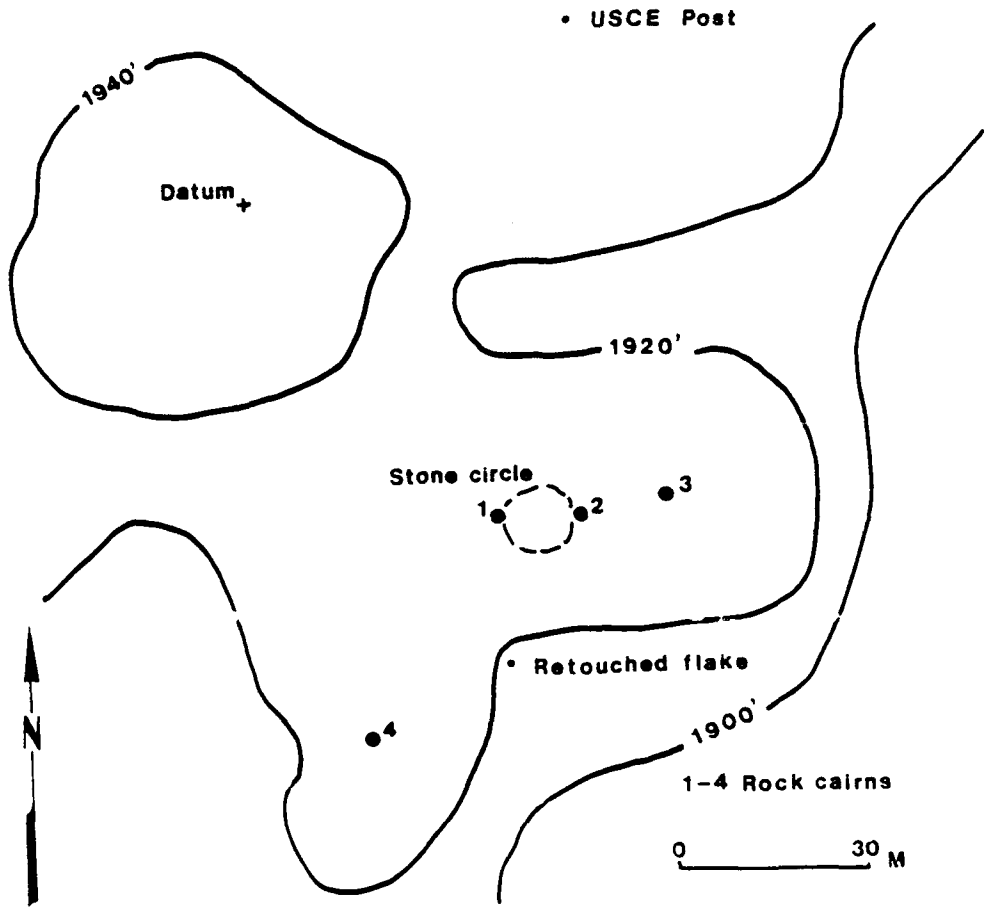


Figure 203. Plan of site 32MN343.

Site number: 32MN344 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 204.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Historic/recent foundations.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Presently on a wave-eroded flat, formerly a hill slope.

Site size: 195m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial.

Vegetation: Yellow sweet clover, smartweed.

Ground surface visibility (%): 70%.

Nearest water: 2688m. East Fork Shell Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir level fluctuations have eroded the site, and the structures at the site appear to have been deliberately removed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1 = rectangular concrete base, 9 ft. 5 in. by 5 ft. 2 in., with sloping walls. Feature 2 = eroding concrete and rock foundation, ca. 20 ft. by 24 ft. 9 in.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The first document relating to this area is a homestead patent taken out by Willie Waller on February 19, 1920. The features and single item of cultural material (a garden rake head) have no significance. This site is likely to be recent (less than 50 years old). Probably a shelter complex for stock, common in ranching country where periodic placement of facilities for feed, water and shelter is needed to combat severity of climate.

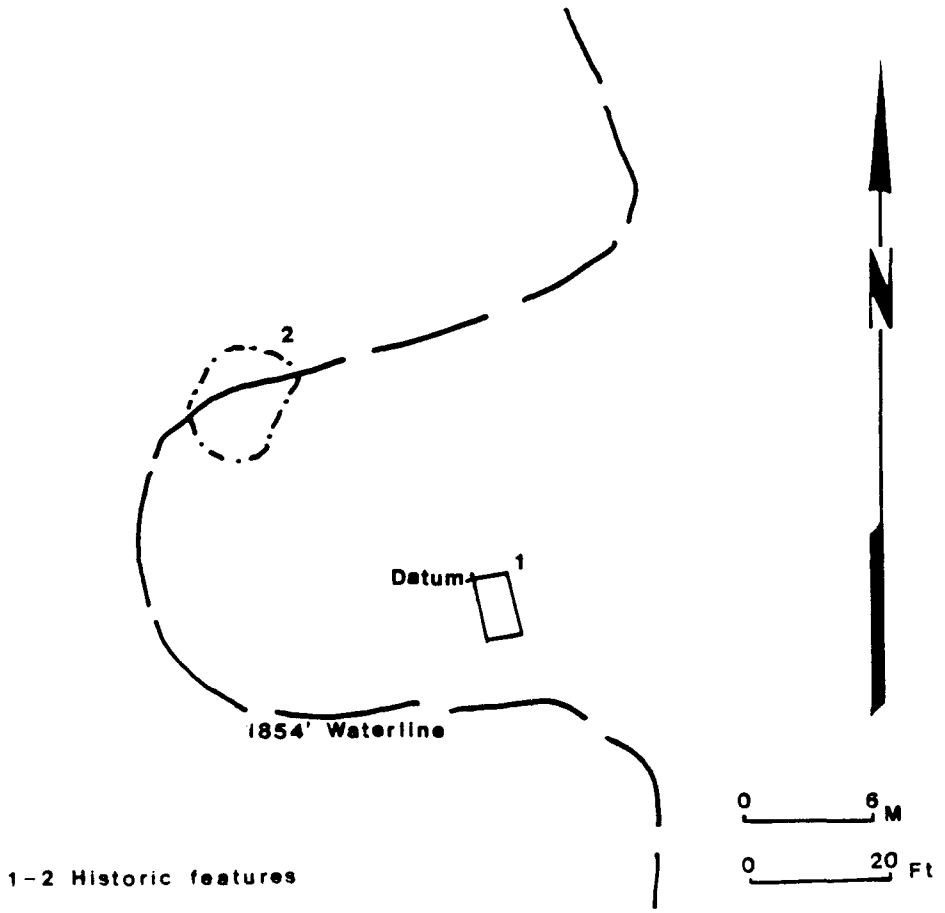


Figure 204. Plan of site 32MN344.

Site number: 32MN345 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 205.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Concrete foundation.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 576.

Topographic position: On top of an upland flat/plain.

Site size: 560m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Medium grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10% in immediate vicinity; 100% nearby.

Nearest water: 120m. East Fork of Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: This foundation exists on a small area of unplowed land in the middle of a cultivated field. Any other associated features have presumably been destroyed. No cultural material was evident around the foundation.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Foundation, 36 ft. 6 in. x 24 ft. 6 in. Walls, 1 ft. 3 in. thick.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The Register of Deeds records a certificate to this land by Carl Alfred Anderson dated Dec. 17, 1917. It is likely that whatever structure was here was removed in or around 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. There is no significance to the foundation as it now exists.

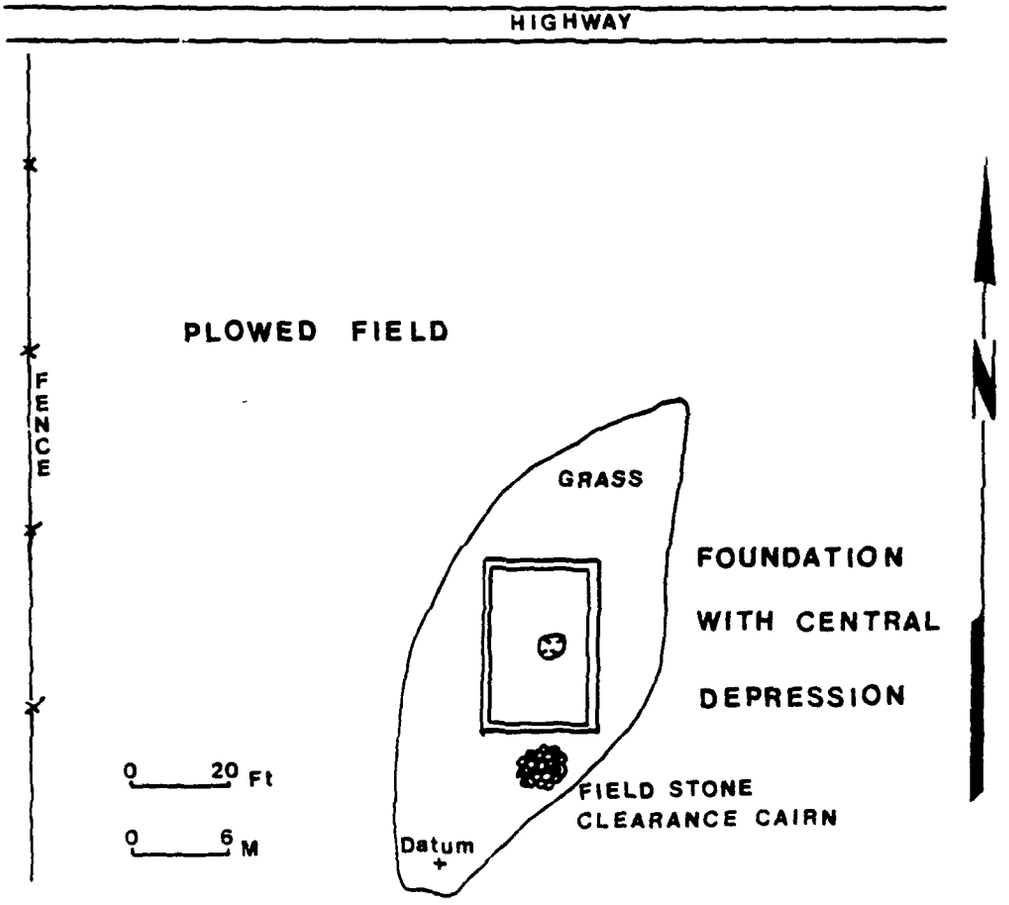


Figure 205. Plan of site 32MN345.

Site number: 32MN346 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 206.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Farmstead (abandoned).

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 567.

Topographic position: On an upland flat.

Site size: 232m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Medium and tall grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10%.

Nearest water: 288m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: It appears from the lack of debris that the superstructures have been removed; otherwise the site has a fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1: concrete slab, 24 ft. x 19 ft. Feature 2: concrete slab, 36 ft. x 18 ft. Feature 3: concrete slab, 9 ft. x 3 ft. Feature 4: depression, 31 ft. x 18 ft. Feature 5: depression, 9 ft. in diameter. Feature 6: mound, 1 ft. high and 29 ft. in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: A homestead certificate for this area was filed in 1919 by Albert Nicholay Winge of Van Hook. It is likely the structures were removed in or around 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. There is nothing about the site now that is significant.

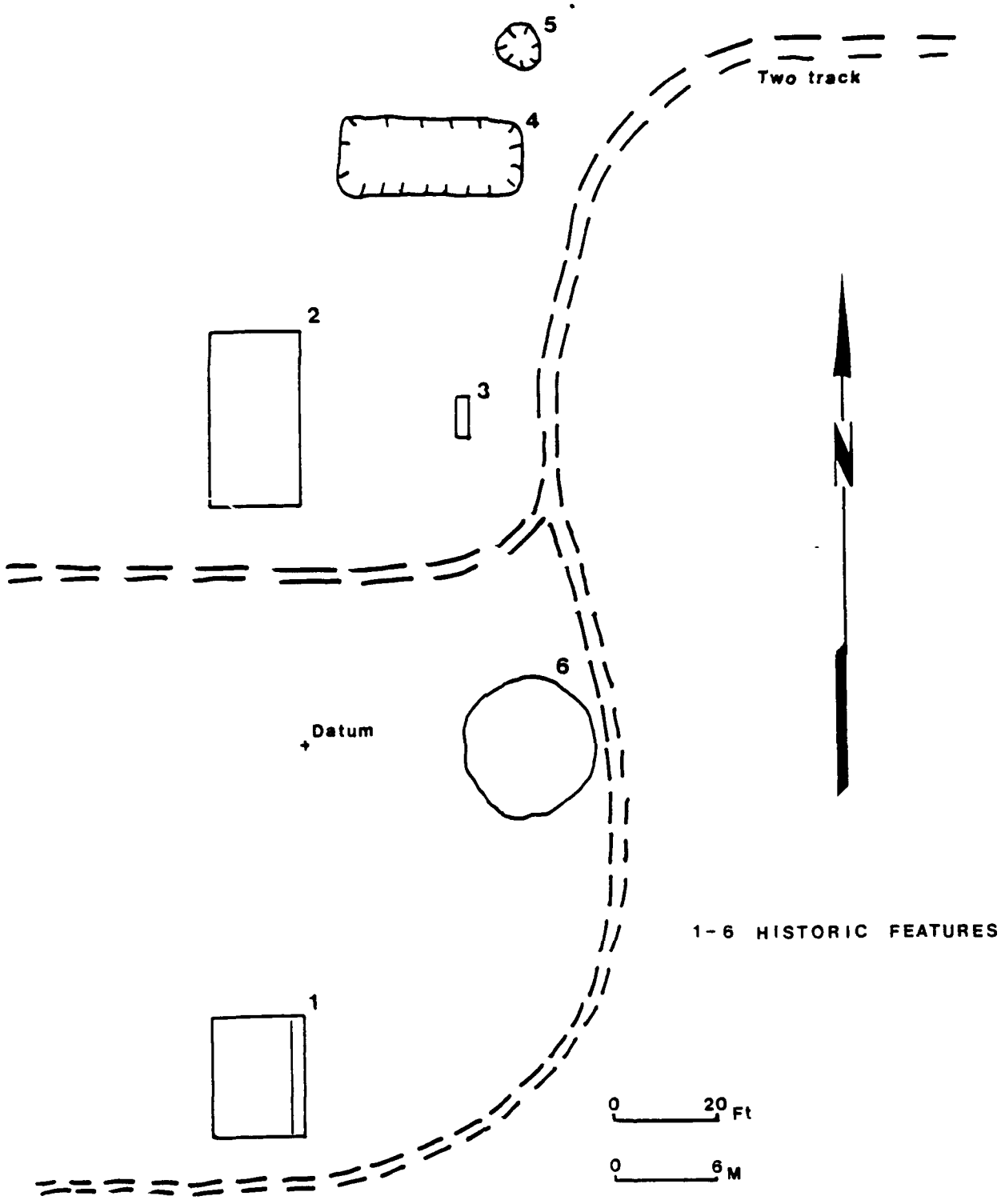


Figure 206. Plan of site 32MN346.

Site number: 32MN347 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 207.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 60+ lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant).

Elevation (m): 562.

Topographic position: On a low terrace/floodplain on right bank of Shell Creek.

Site size: 975m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Smartweed, curly dock and thistle.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5-40%.

Nearest water: 36m. Shell Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Area subject to inundation by reservoir and consequent erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-22-85.

Collected artifacts: Concentration #1 - a corner notched projectile point of KRF; a primary flake and cobble core of grey quartzite and ten tertiary flakes of KRF; from Concentration #2 - two tertiary flakes of KRF with unifacial retouch along one margin and 14 tertiary flakes, 12 secondary flakes and five shatter/core fragments of KRF and brown chalcedony.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: The likelihood is that the site is deflated. However, if the reservoir level remains low, salvage of any significant information from this site might be undertaken.

Remarks: Site lies below the 1850' level and thus outside the actual project survey area.

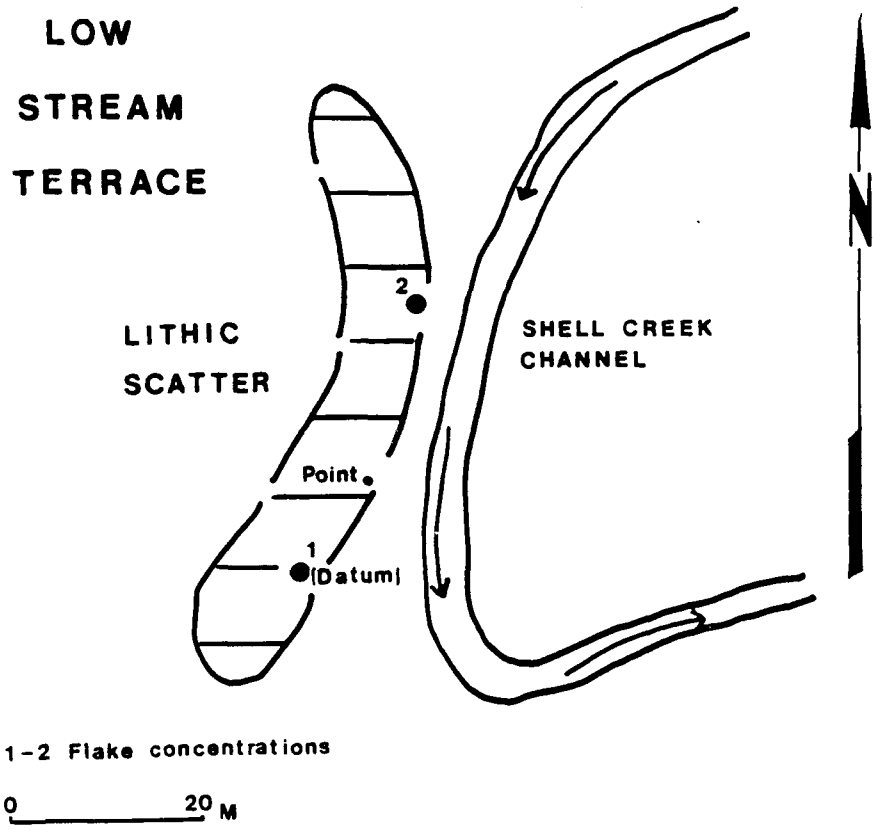


Figure 207. Plan of site 32MN347.

Site number: 32MN348 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 208.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Historic/recent industrial site.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: At edge of upland plain above Shell Creek.

Site size: 22,500m^2.

Strata and depth: Generally surficial.

Vegetation: Medium prairie grasses on plain, tall grasses in slough.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 72m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: As a mining and trash dump area this site still retains its primary integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Feature 1 is an old car body; Feature 2 is a concrete covered shaft; Feature 3 is a concrete wall; and Feature 4 is a scatter of historic/recent debris.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: This site dates after the 1920s based on debris present. There are no records at the Register of Deeds earlier than 1951. It has no special features.

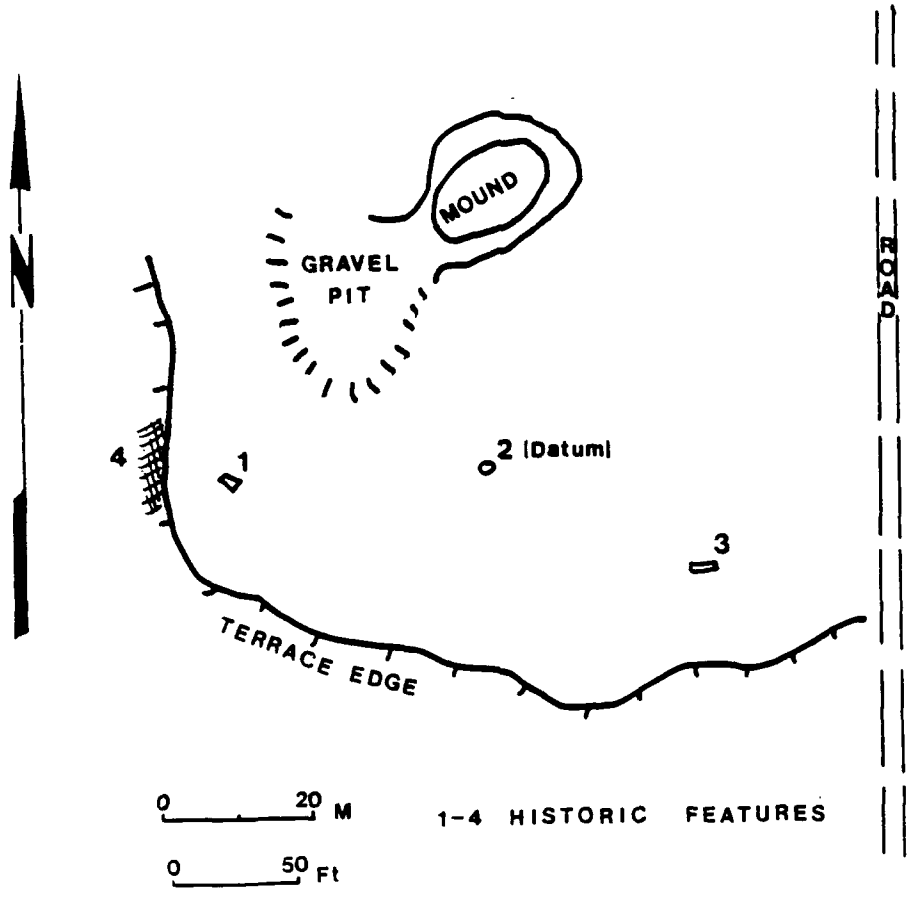


Figure 208. Plan of site 32MN348.

Site number: 32MN349 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 209.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 19+ lithic and bone items were present.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a lobe of an upland flat, above Shell Creek Bay.

Site size: 1500m^2.

Strata and depth: Material being exposed by plowing indicates depth of 10-30cm.

Vegetation: Harvested corn.

Ground surface visibility (%): 90%.

Nearest water: 1080m. Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Cultivation has impacted the site area.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-23-85.

Collected artifacts: Two bifaces, a core fragment and platform rejuvenation flake, all of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If additional impacts occur, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: While cultivation has impacted the site, subsurface features cut below the plowzone may survive.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

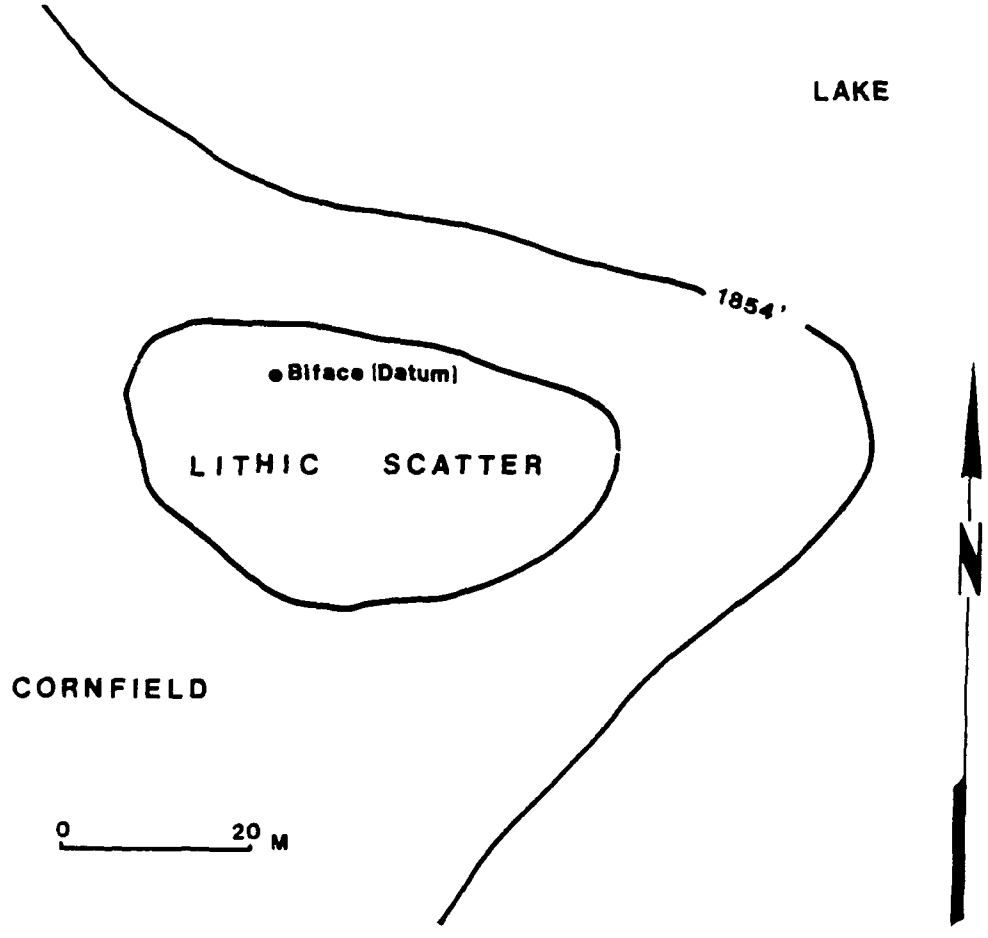


Figure 209. Plan of site 32MN349.

Site number: 32MN350 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 210.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty+ items were observed -- lithics, bone and ceramics.

Component(s): Unknown Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 561.

Topographic position: On a terrace/floodplain of Crane Creek.

Site size: 250m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Russian thistle and other invader species.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80%.

Nearest water: 48m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Impacted by flooding from creek and inundation by reservoir.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-26-85.

Collected artifacts: Ten split bodysherds, one split rimsherd and two tertiary flakes of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test to determine if subsurface deposits exist or if, as it appears, the flooding has denuded the site area.

Remarks: This site lies below 1850' amsl and hence outside the survey area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

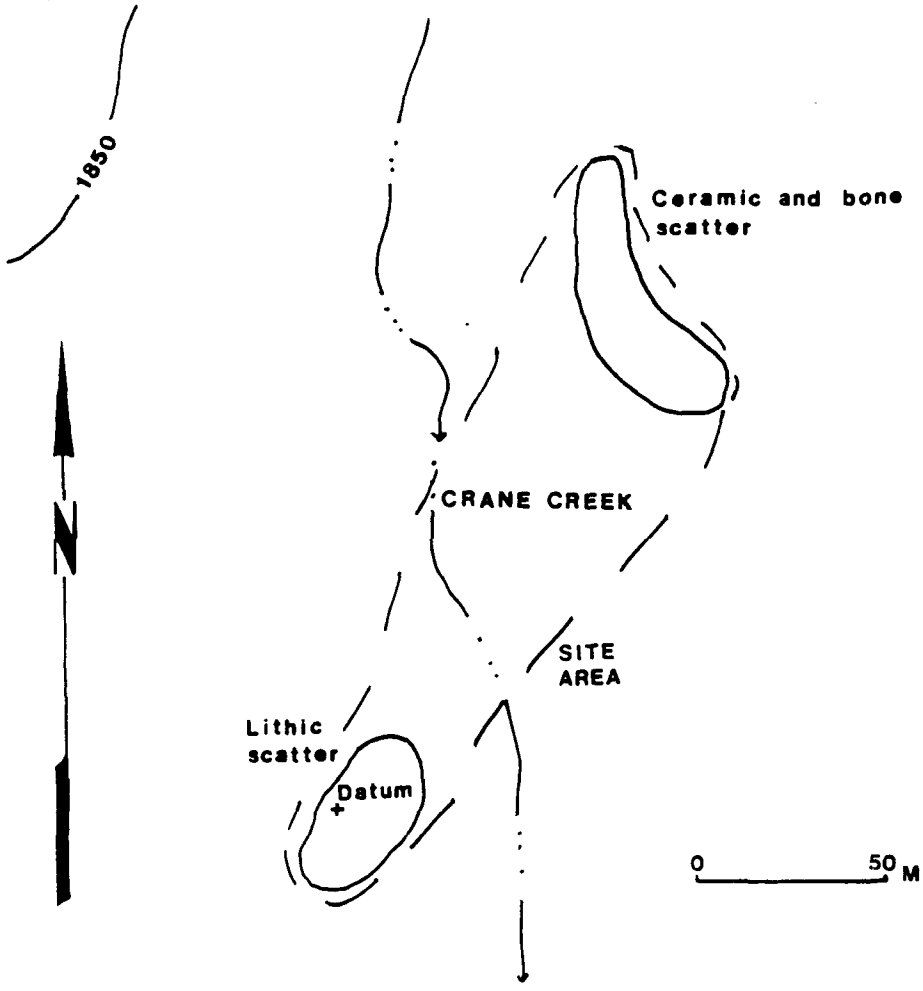


Figure 210. Plan of site 32MN350.

Site number: 32MN351 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 211.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depression and artifact scatter. Thirty-one items were observed -- all chipped stone.

Component(s): Unknown Late Prehistoric and Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the edge of an upland flat overlooking a slope above an intermittent stream.

Site size: 300m^2.

Strata and depth: Prehistoric scatters appears to be immediately subsurface.

Vegetation: Medium to tall prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 10-40%.

Nearest water: 120m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The two-track has impacted and exposed the lithic scatter; historic depressions appear undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-27-85.

Collected artifacts: Prairie side notched projectile point fragment and transverse scraper of KRF.

Data plotted on site map: Depressions are interconnected. The one to the NW is 8.25m x 4.9m and the one to the SE is 4.65m x 4.9m, with an ash pile inside.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work relating to the historic/recent component. If impacts further threaten the prehistoric component it should be tested for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The form and erosional characteristics of the depressions suggest they are not very old. The prehistoric lithic scatter is clearly more extensive than what is exposed in the two-track.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

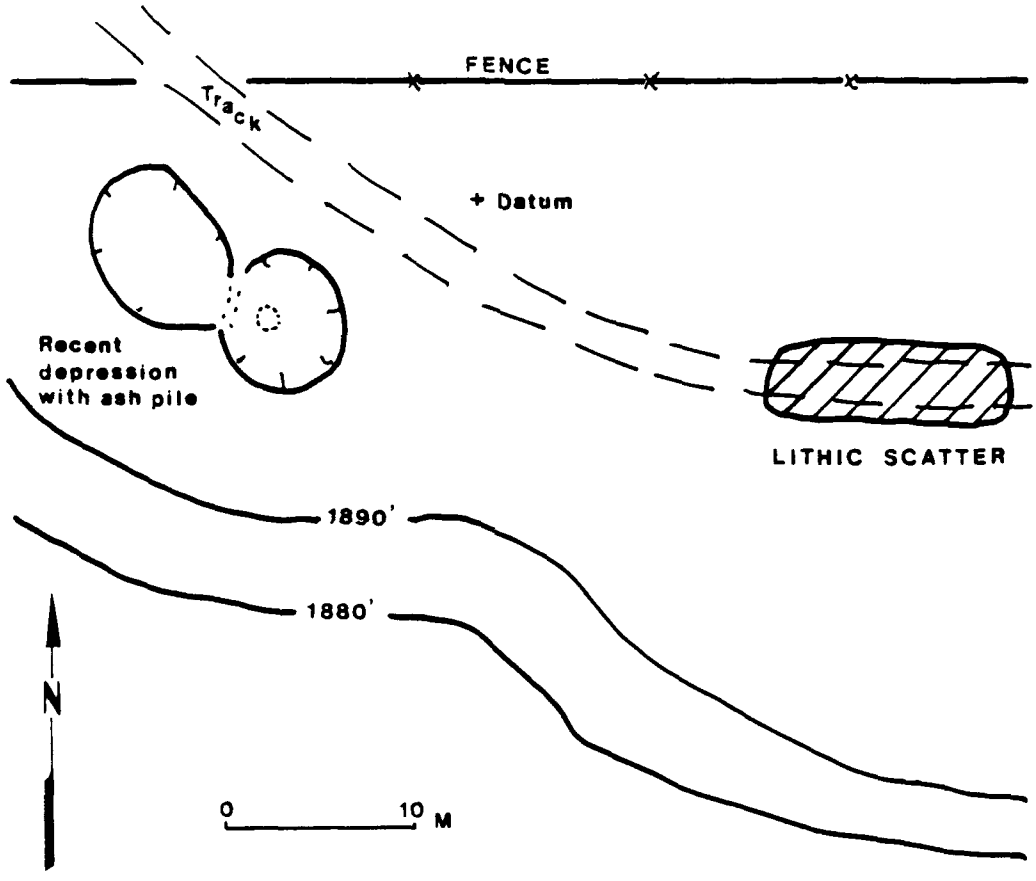


Figure 211. Plan of site 32MN351.

Site number: 32MN352 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 212.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Stone circle complex, cairn and depression with four chipped and ground stone items observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric and historic.

Elevation (m): 593.

Topographic position: On the edge of a sloping ridge top.

Site size: 2395m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm generally, based on features present.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-30%.

Nearest water: 78m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: The site appears relatively undisturbed at the present time.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Cairn, 0.85m in diameter; dugout/depression, 20m N-S x 10m E-W; and three stone circles: circle 1=6.9m diameter; 2=4.5m diameter; and 3=5.05m diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The relationship(s) among the stone circles, cairn and depression is unknown. The depression is presumed because of its morphology to be historic (Euro-American), but there is no direct evidence for this.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present and research potential.

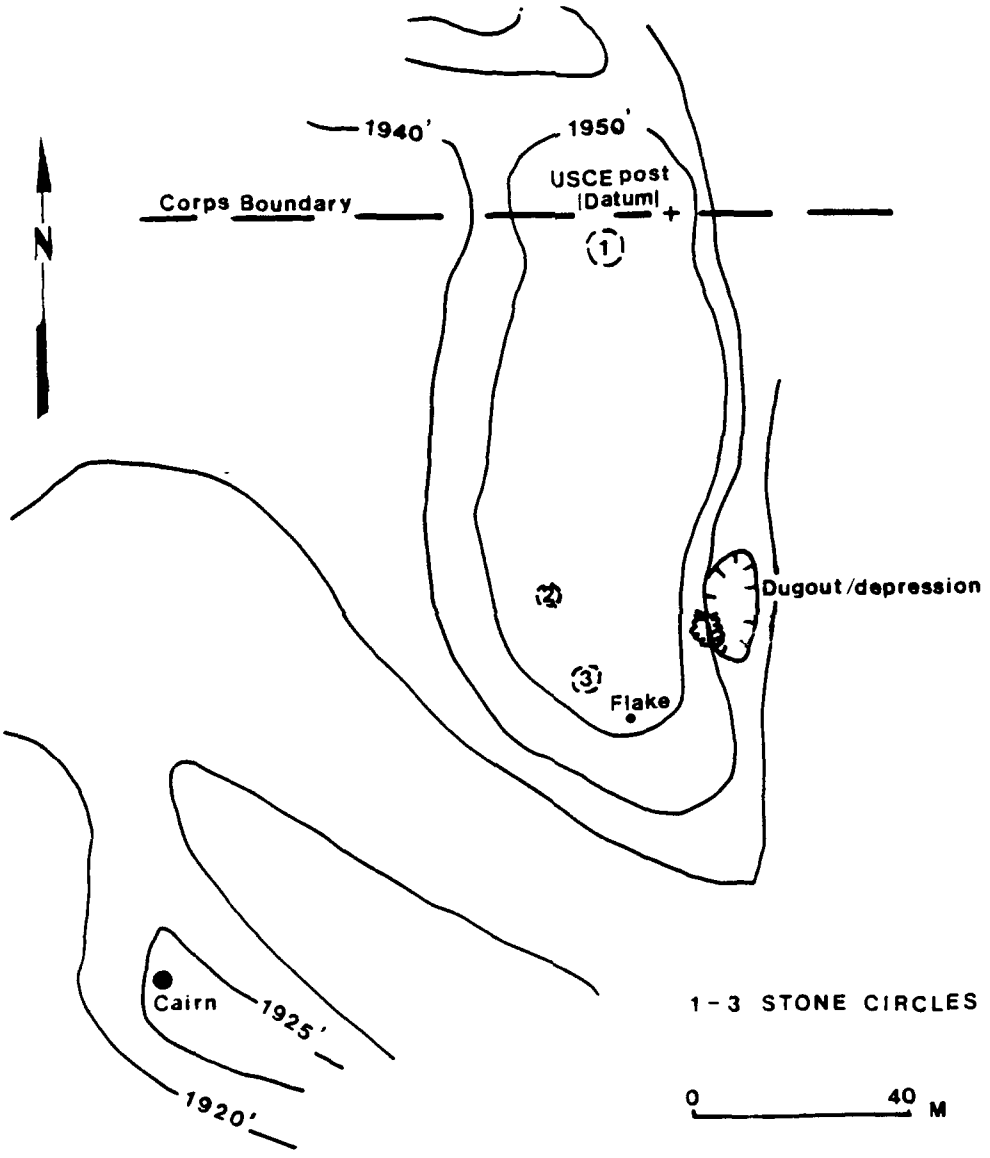


Figure 212. Plan of site 32MN352.

Site number: 32MN353 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 213.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Site type: Artifact scatter.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 619.

Topographic position: On a hilltop.

Site size: 967m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on available data.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-50%.

Nearest water: 168m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: A two-track crosses the site, exposing it. Otherwise, the site has fair integrity.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: The site is clearly more extensive than the material exposed in the two-track, with shallowly buried deposits to be expected. If impacts continue, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 20 items of KRF noted in the two-track, mostly tertiary flakes.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present, research potential and integrity.

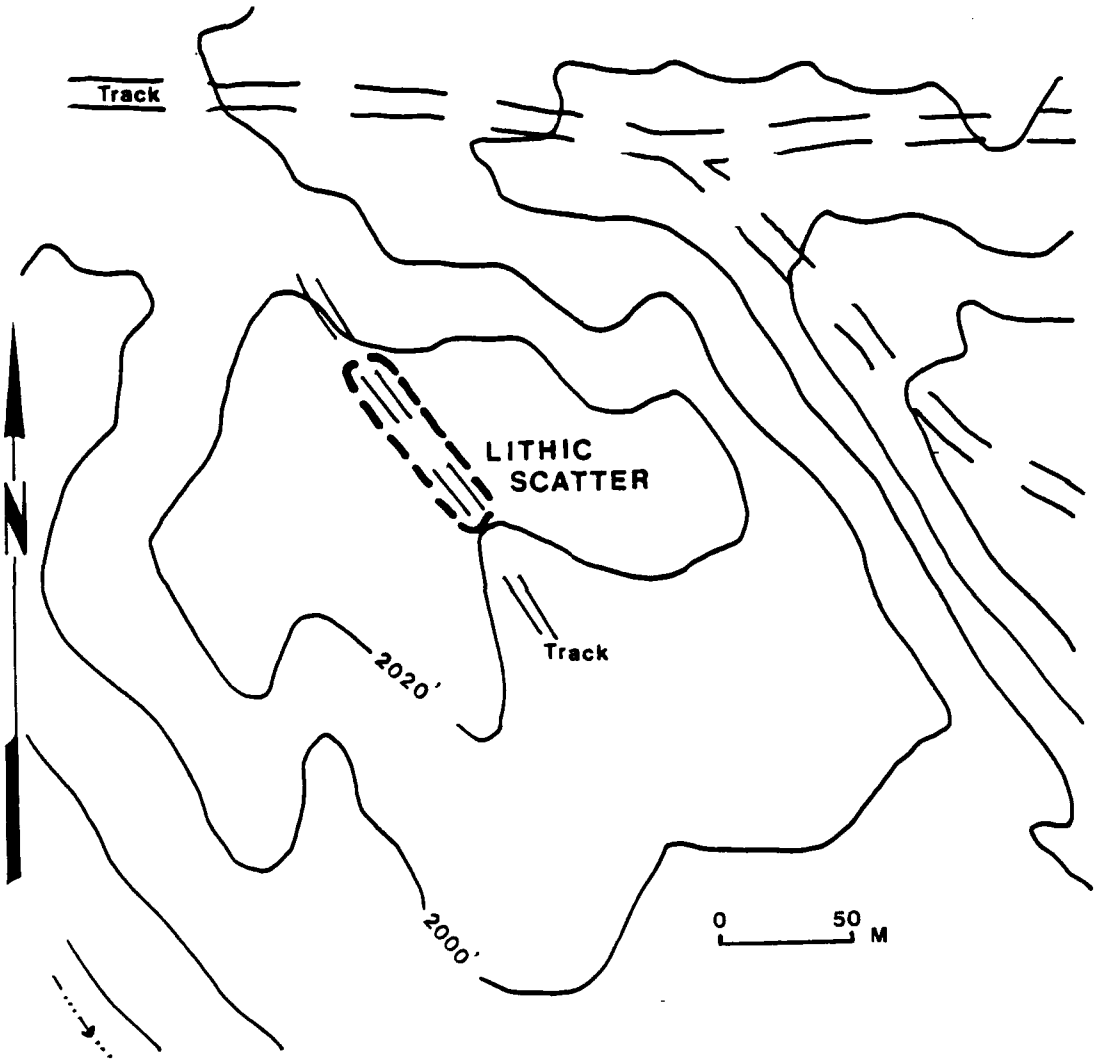


Figure 213. Plan of site 32MN353.

Site number: 32MN354 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 214.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Five+ lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 646.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill/ridge at the edge of an upland plain.

Site size: 1181m^2.

Strata and depth: Shallow burial as evidenced by exposure in two-track.

Vegetation: Sparse annual weeds.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-75%.

Nearest water: 888m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Disturbance by dirt road and slope erosion.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-8-85.

Collected artifacts: Late Prehistoric side notched projectile point of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Needs further work to fully evaluate.

Remarks: Site lies outside project area.

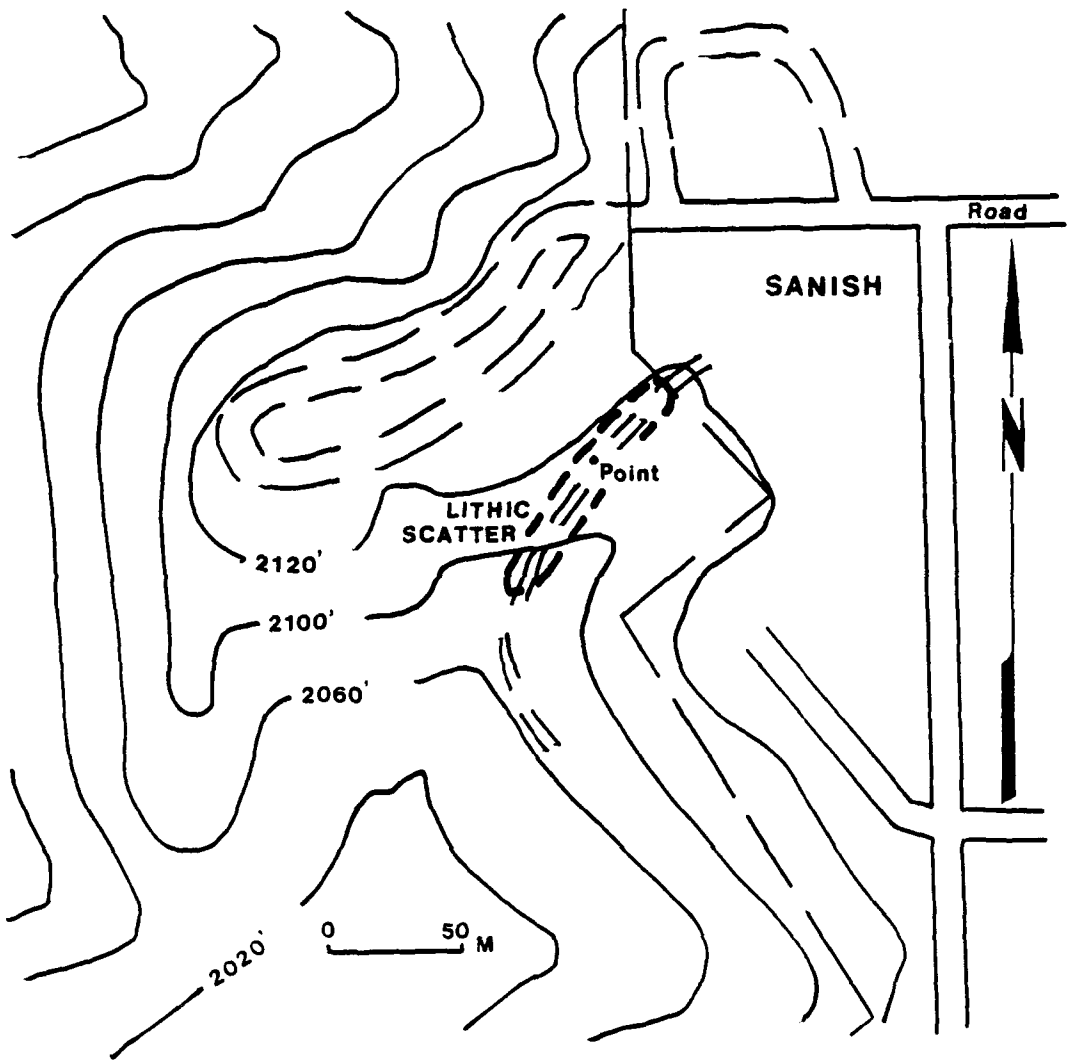


Figure 214. Plan of site 32MN354.

Site number: 32MN355 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 215.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Two stone circles with an isolated flake.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 628.

Topographic position: On the top and edge of a ridge.

Site size: 293m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-20cm based on feature types and soil depth.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 624m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears largely undisturbed, although surface gravels suggest some deflation of site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle 1, 6.3m in diameter; stone circle 2, 6.0m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work is needed to fully evaluate the research potential of the site.

Remarks: Site lies outside the survey area.

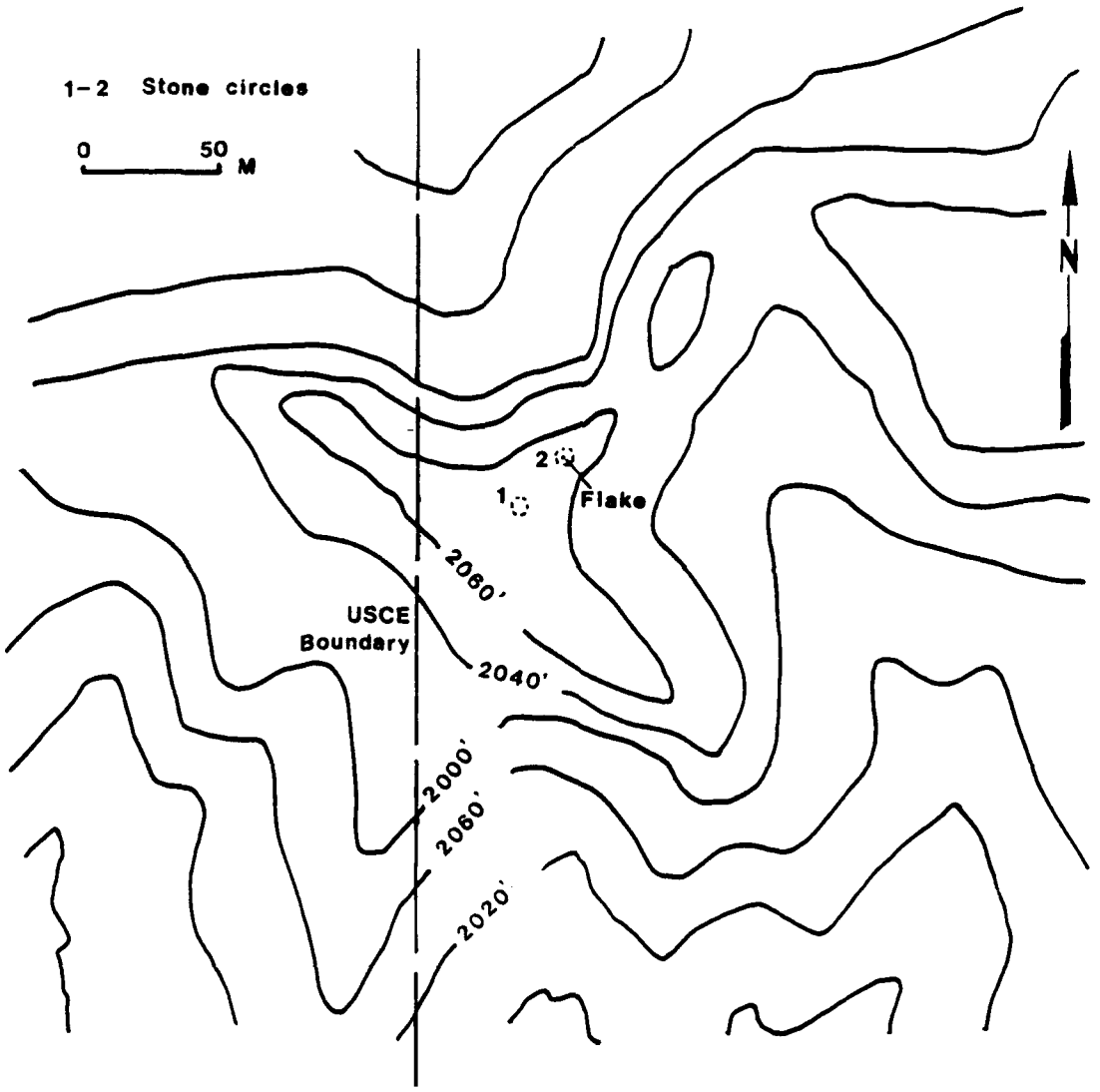


Figure 215. Plan of site 32MN355.

Site number: 32MN356 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 216.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depressions and an "L-shaped" feature.

Component(s): Unknown - prehistoric and historic.

Elevation (m): 646.

Topographic position: On a butte top.

Site size: 1800m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 30%.

Nearest water: 420m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depressions 1-5, diameters and depths as follows: 1=2.3m x 55cm; 2=2.2m x 5cm; 3=2.6m x 55cm; 4=1.4m x 5cm; 5=2.3m x 25cm. Feature A - overall 7.6m x 7.4m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: The five depressions might be eagle trapping pits. The "L-shaped" feature is presumed to be historic, and probably is a fairly recent and temporary structure. The first record for this land is a patent filed in 1920 by John G. Hanson.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine components present, research potential and integrity.

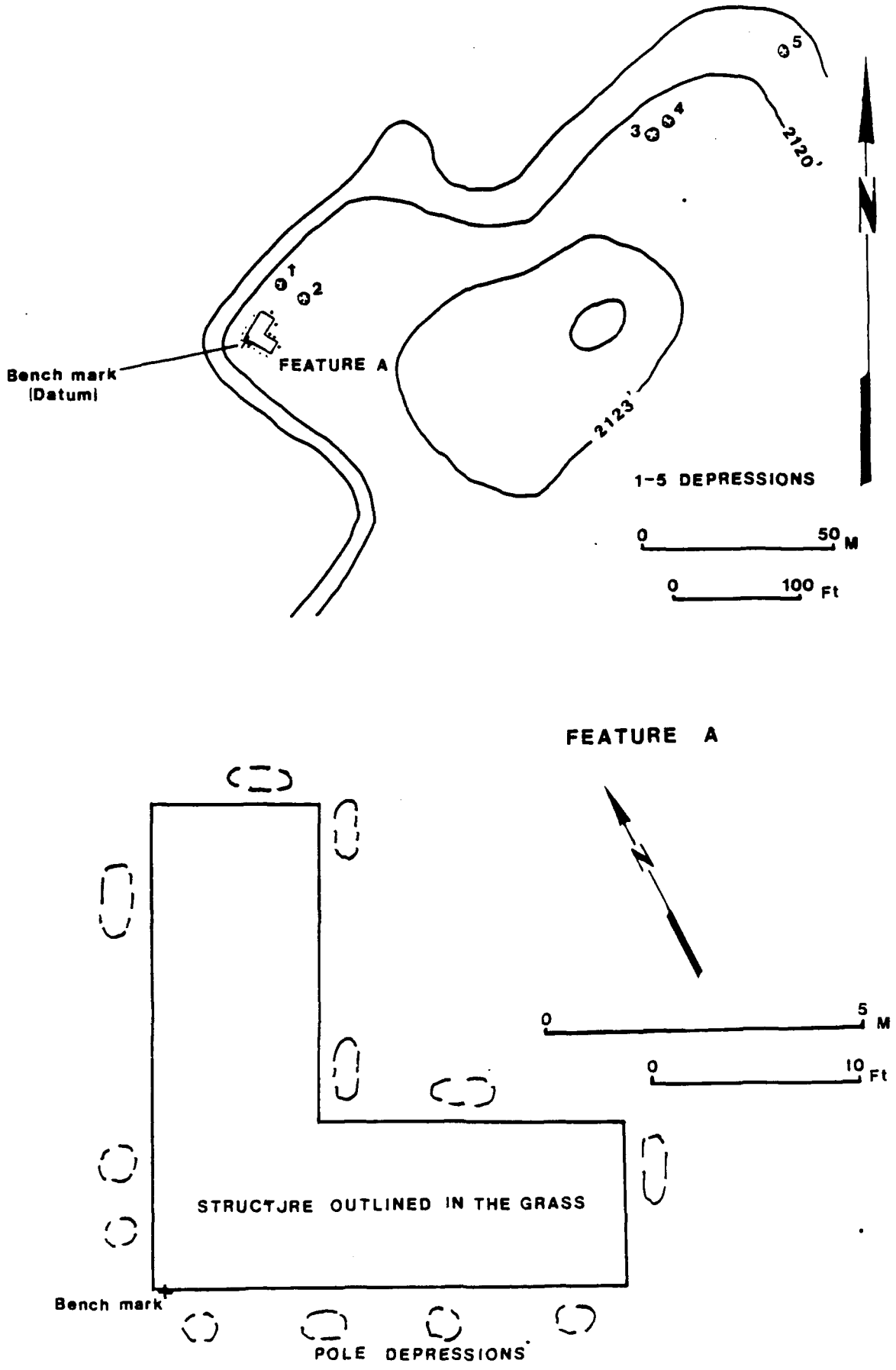


Figure 216. Plan of site 32MN356, with detail of Feature A.

Site number: 32MN357 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 217.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Six flakes were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 651.

Topographic position: At the very edge of an upland flat/ridge.

Site size: 924m^2.

Strata and depth: Within 50cm of the surface, based on erosional features.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 45%.

Nearest water: 672m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Natural erosion the only impact.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Although only six KRF tertiary flakes were noted here, the potential for buried deposits and the site location add to the site's potential significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

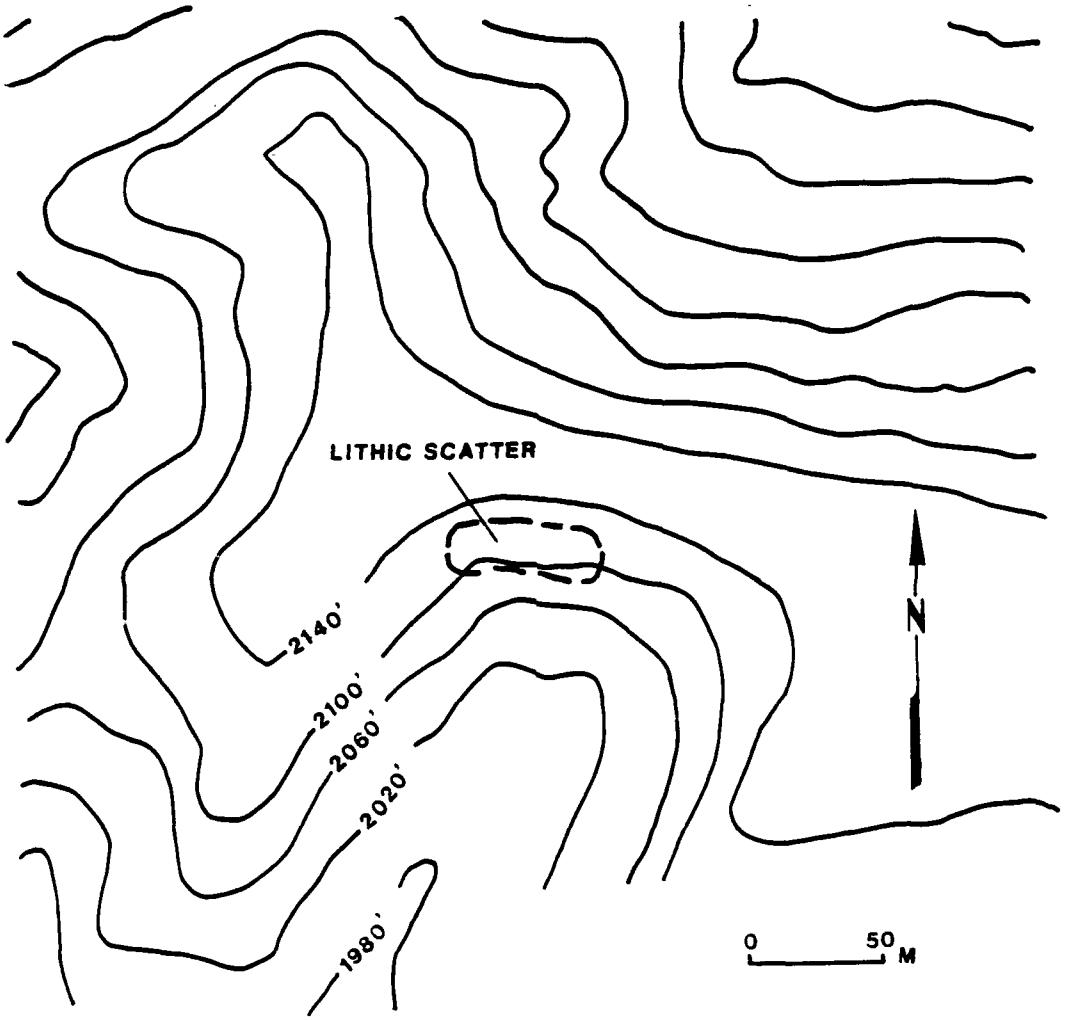


Figure 217. Plan of site 32MN357.

Site number: 32MN358 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 218.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 604.

Topographic position: The depression is located on a slight slope on the southwest edge of a hilltop.

Site size: $13m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 15%.

Nearest water: 613m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: No apparent impacts.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression with possible entryway. Depression 2.2m in diameter; entryway is 1m N-S x 0.7m E-W and 35cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Needs further evaluation to determine nature of depression and research potential.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area.

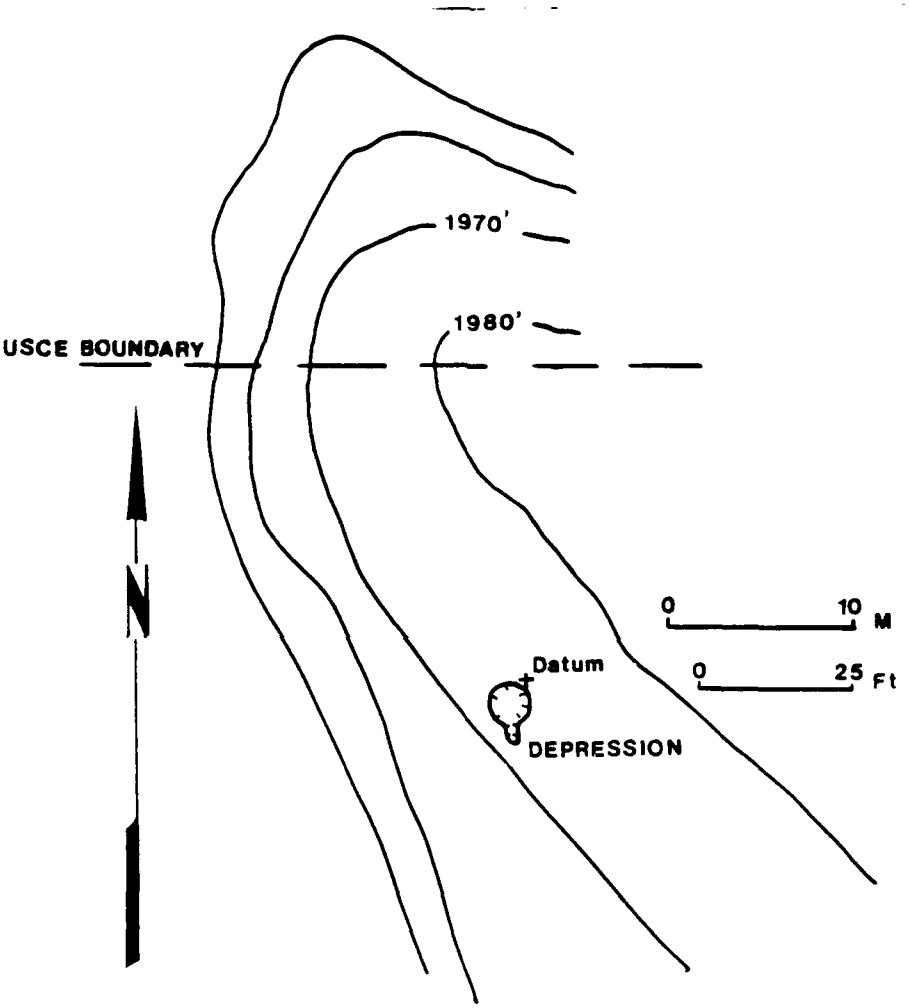


Figure 218. Plan of site 32MN358.

Site number: 32MN359 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 219.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 51+ lithic items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: Presently located on a beach along the edge of a terrace.

Site size: 1110m^2.

Strata and depth: No evidence of cultural material located in the cut-bank, but the debris on the beach suggests the site may, in part, still be eroding.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 40-100%.

Nearest water: 57m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion may have completely washed out this site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-11-85.

Collected artifacts: Ovate biface knife of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test to determine the impact the reservoir erosion has had on the site. If portions of site still intact, test to determine National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 50 lithics noted on beach, all KRF and most tertiary flakes.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present and research potential.

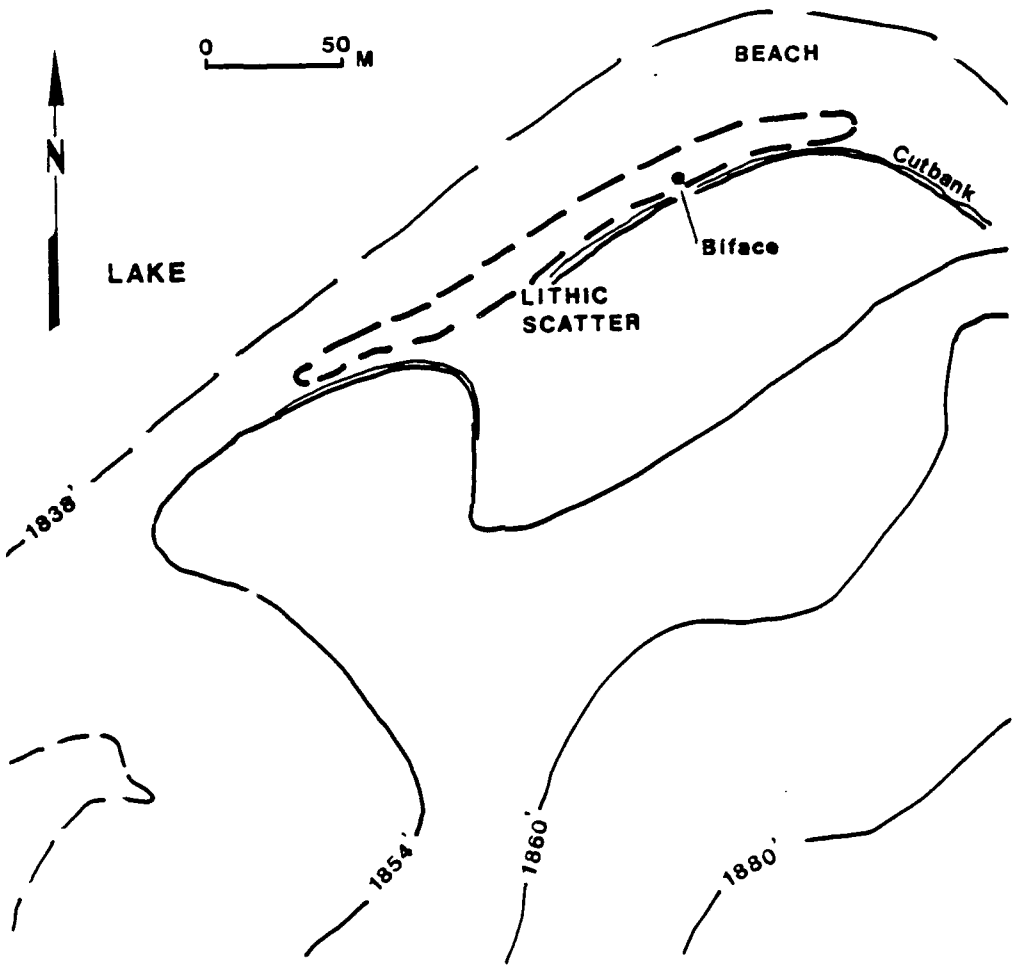


Figure 219. Plan of site 32MN359.

Site number: 32MN360 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 220.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Two depressions.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 640.

Topographic position: At the edge of a ridge/dissected upland flat on the east side of the Missouri River Valley.

Site size: $58m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 575m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appear relatively undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 1: 2.2m diameter, 50cm deep. Depression 2: 1.9m diameter, 20cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: If site to be impacted, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Probable eagle trapping pits.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential, integrity, etc.

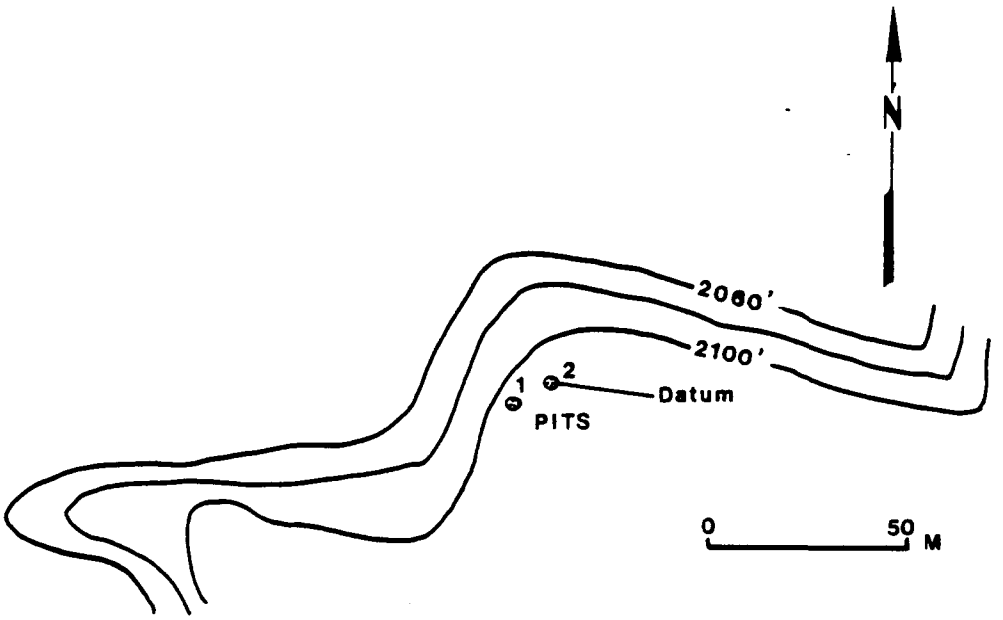


Figure 220. Plan of site 32MN360.

Site number: 32MN361 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 221.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Depression.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 648.

Topographic position: At the edge of an upland flat.

Site size: 291m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5%.

Nearest water: 536m. Missouri River.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Depression 1: 2.5m diameter and 65cm deep. Depression 2: 2.45m diameter and 65cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work is needed to evaluate the nature of the site.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area.

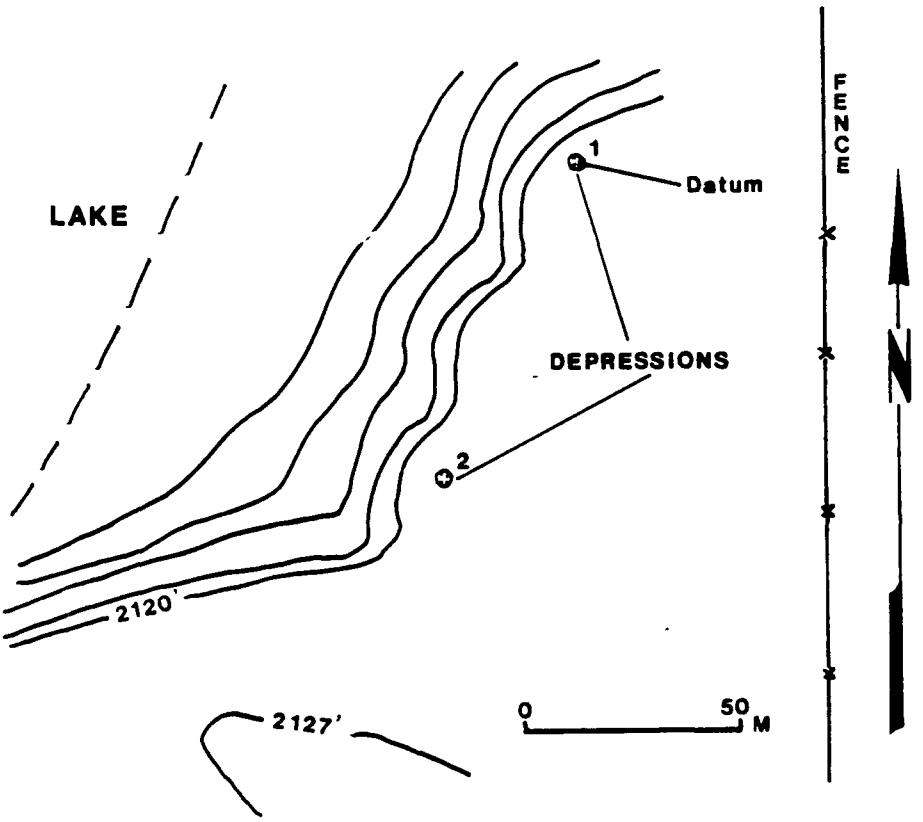


Figure 221. Plan of site 32MN361.

Site number: 32MN362 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 222.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 108+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 579.

Topographic position: On top and sides of several wide, rounded ridges.

Site size: 15,629m^2.

Strata and depth: 5-15cm, based on exposures present.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 5-15% on ridges, 100% on beach.

Nearest water: 153m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Natural erosion has deflated the site in some areas, and reservoir erosion appears to be beginning to impact the site. Generally in fair condition, but basically a surficial deposit.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-24-85.

Collected artifacts: Late Prehistoric corner notched projectile point of grey chert; a Plains/Prairie side notched projectile point tip of KRF; and a transverse scraper of KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to site. If they threaten site, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: 108+ lithic items noted, most of KRF, but chert and jasper also present.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential.

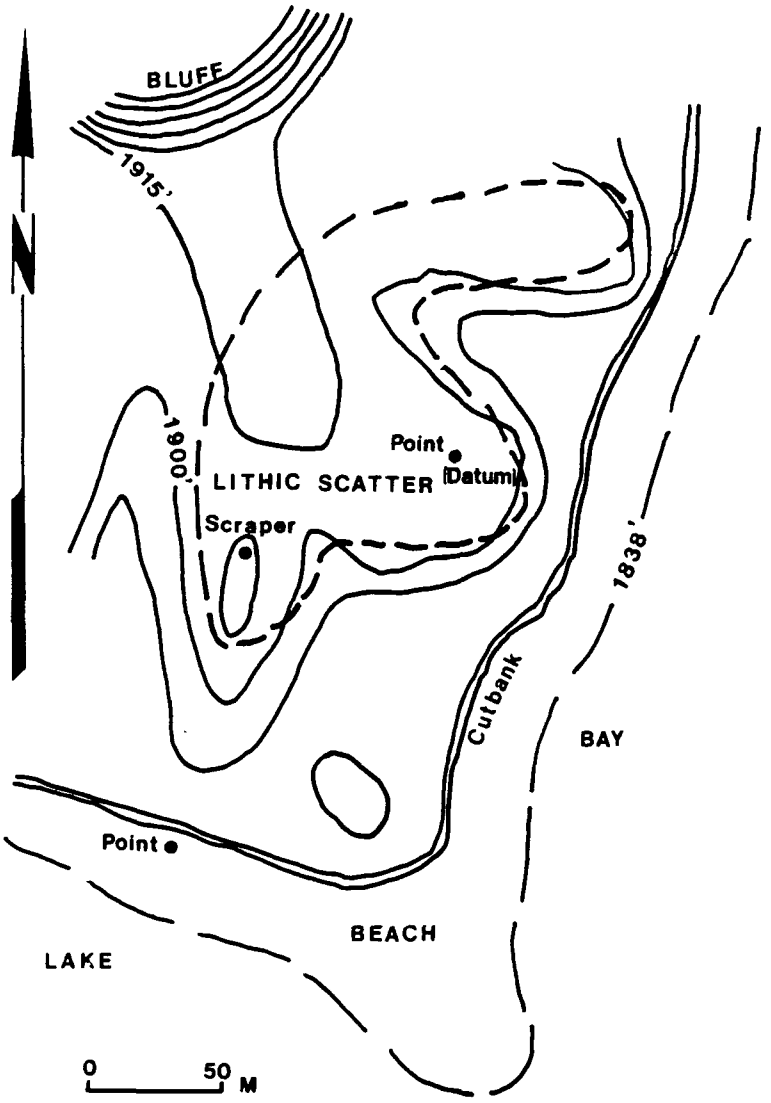


Figure 222. Plan of site 32MN362.

Site number: 32MN363 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 223.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 62+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: Presently exposed on a beach in a cove on the north side of the Missouri River Valley, formerly the side of a ridge.

Site size: 2204m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-50cm based on cutbank stratigraphy.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses, brush.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 900m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has exposed the site, and probably impacted a large portion of it. Material in slump blocks shows intact deposits exist, although extent not known.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-27-85.

Collected artifacts: Prairie corner notched projectile point of KRF, base missing; and a grey fine-grained quartzite biface.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility - initially determining the nature and extent of intact deposits.

Remarks: About 40 lithics and 20 bone fragments were noted on the beach and in the slump blocks.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

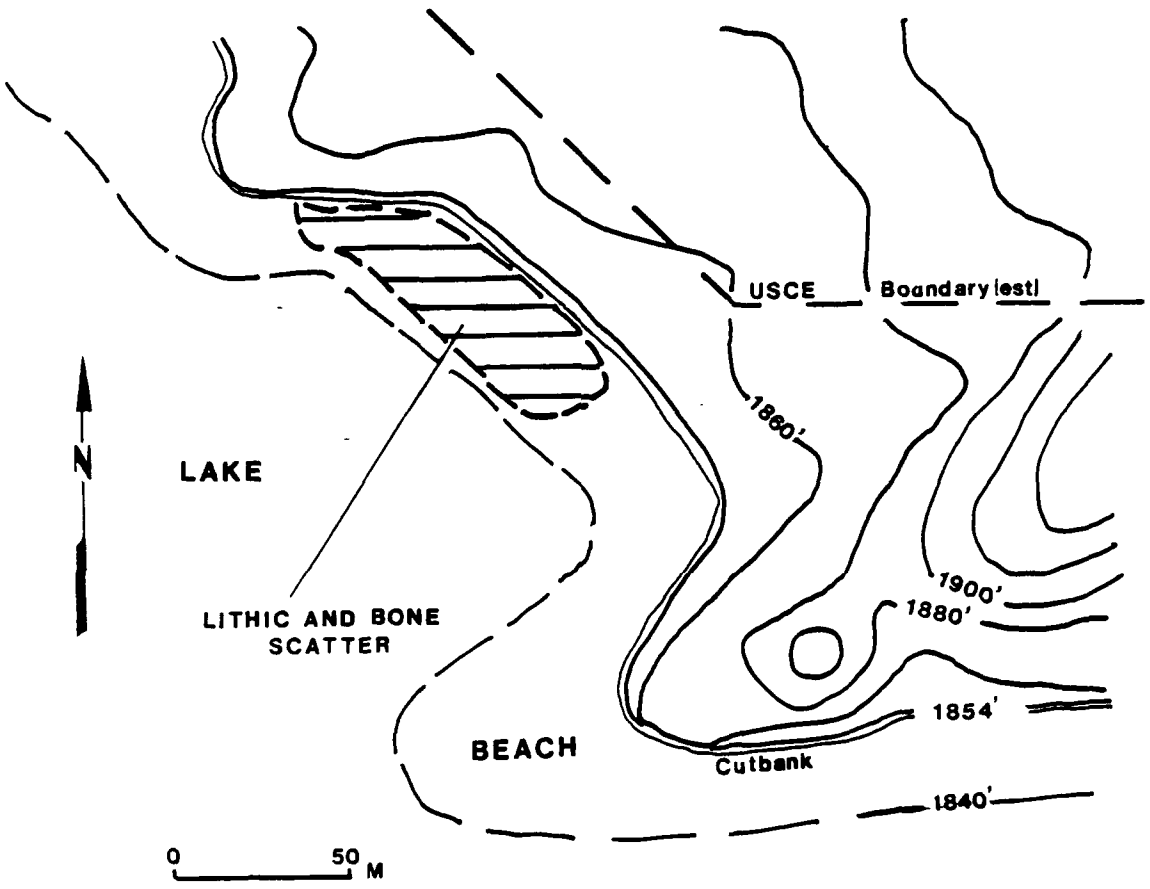


Figure 223. Plan of site 32MN363.

Site number: 32MN364 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 224.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Twenty-five items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Pelican Lake).

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On the sides of a badlands ridge and terrace-like feature.

Site size: 295m^2.

Strata and depth: Appears almost totally outwashed, but a small portion may be buried.

Vegetation: Mixed grasses and brush/beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 25-100%.

Nearest water: 249m. Missouri River.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has exposed and outwashed nearly the whole site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 9-30-85.

Collected artifacts: Pelican Lake side notched projectile point base of KRF; broken transverse scraper of KRF; and a biface fragment with broken tip - a graver or awl.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: The entirety of the cultural material exposed today lies below 1850' amsl, and hence outside the survey area. A small portion of terrace remnant remains in which there is a slight potential for buried cultural material, although none was noted in the cutbanks during the survey. Only 25 lithic items were noted during the survey, and further work at this site is not considered warranted.

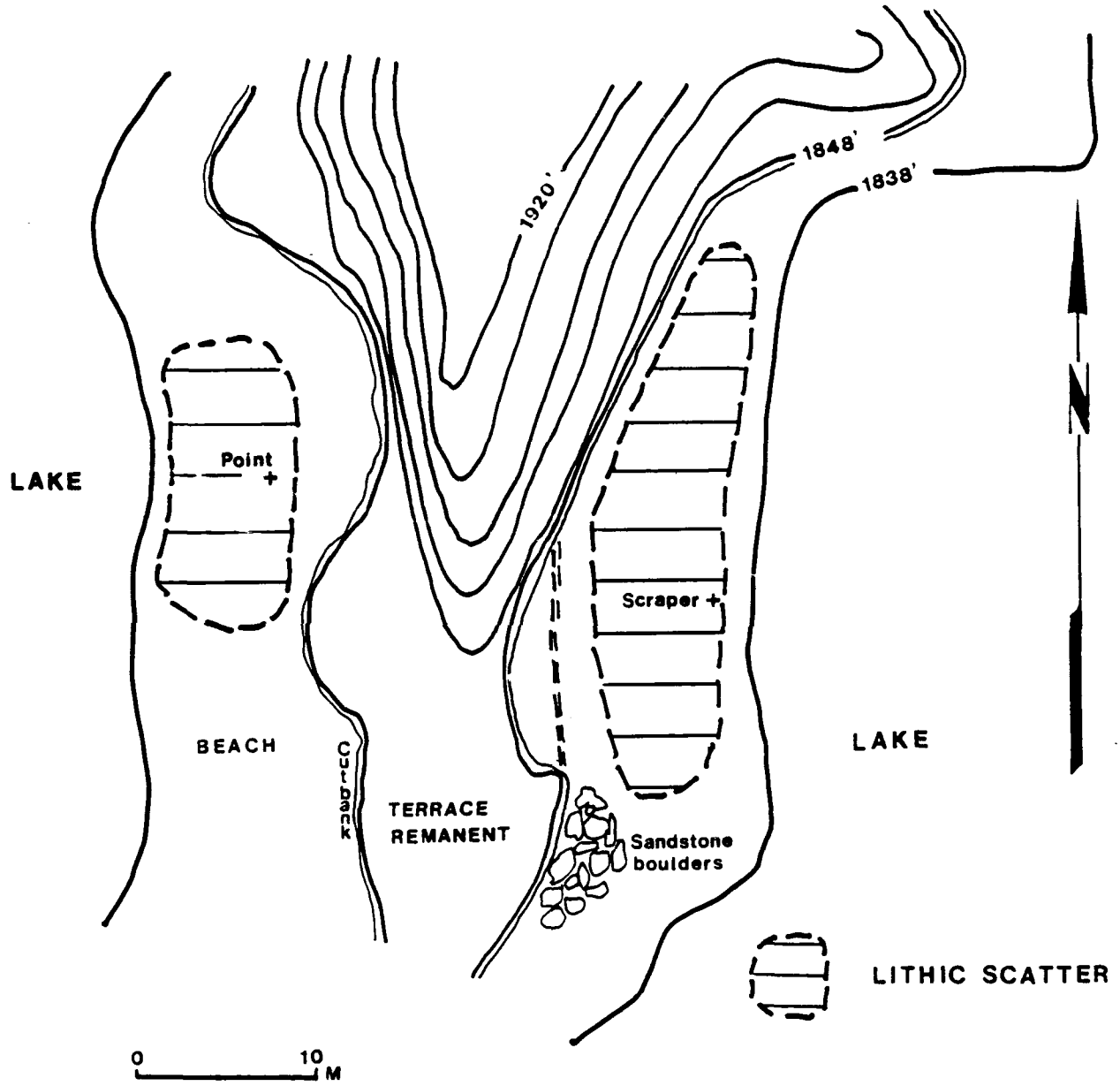


Figure 224. Plan of site 32MN364.

Site number: 32MN365 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 225.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter and cairn; 234+ items were observed.

Component(s): Archaic (Besant).

Elevation (m): 565.

Topographic position: On a beach formed by the reservoir and the top and sides of hills on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 29,168m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-40cm based on exposures present.

Vegetation: Short grass prairie.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20-100%.

Nearest water: 146m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has exposed and eroded a portion of the site, but additional material exists inland in fair condition.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-1-85.

Collected artifacts. Besant side notched projectile point of KRF; retouched KRF flake fragment with steep unifacial retouch on both margins; and a biface knife of grey Tongue River Silica.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Assess impact to the site from erosion and test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Over 120 flakes, mostly KRF, were located on the beach with some bone fragments. Over 100 flakes, also nearly all KRF, were located in the lithic scatter on the hillside. A rock pile and isolated flakes were also located. No material was noted in the extensive cutbank, but material was recovered directly beneath, suggesting some is eroding out. There may be concentrations among a sparse scatter. Extensive testing is needed to fully evaluate the site's research potential.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

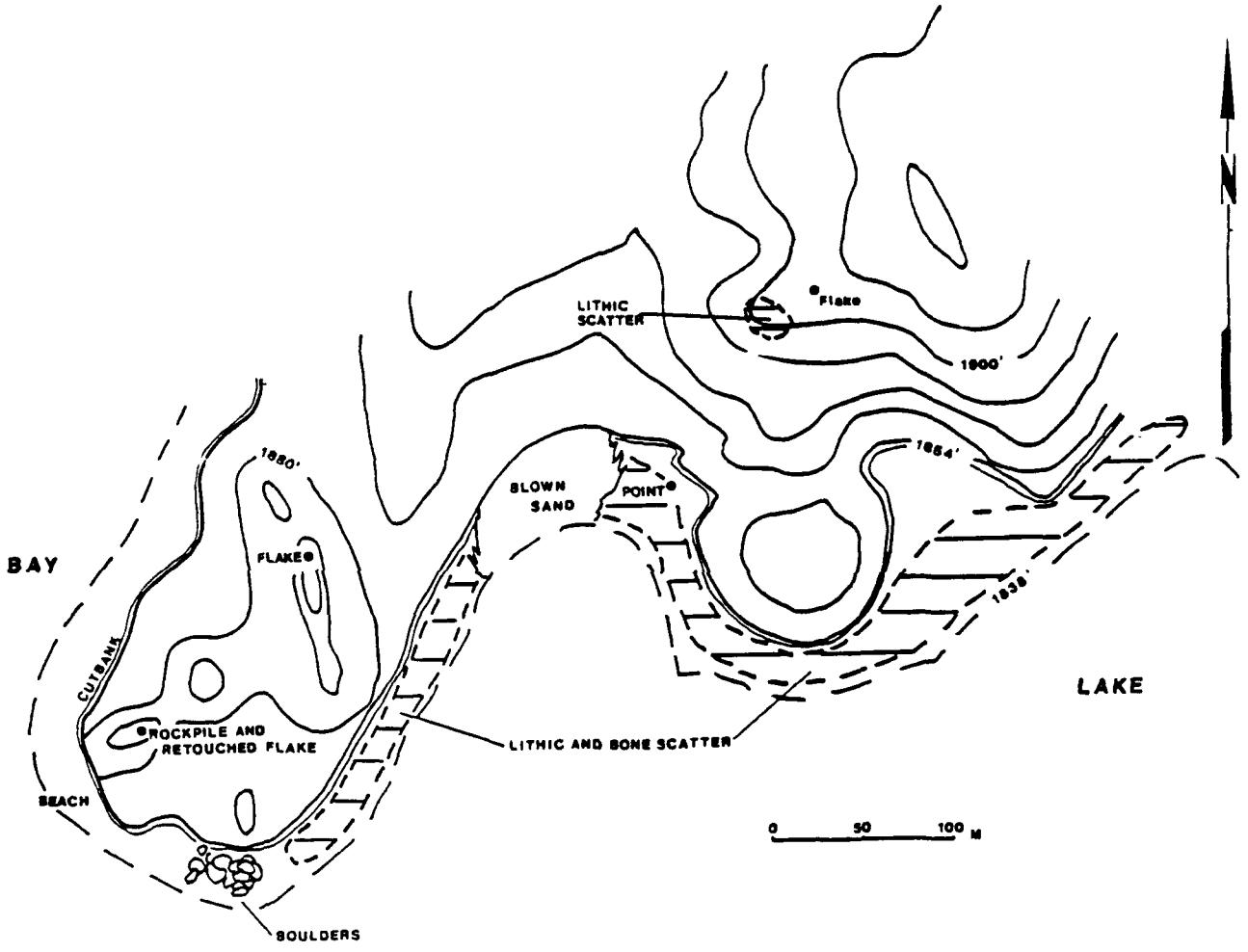


Figure 225. Plan of site 32MN365.

Site number: 32MN366 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 226.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Sixty-four+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On the side of a ridge/hill complex, presently a beach in the bottom of a small bay formed by Lake Sakakawea on the north side of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 2369m^2.

Strata and depth: Outwashed/surficial.

Vegetation: Shrubs, grasses and forbs, with now dead trees.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-100%.

Nearest water: 786m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The present scatter is totally outwashed; no material is exposed in cutbank.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-4-85.

Collected artifacts: Broken blade flake of KRF with unifacial retouch along both margins.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: While the potential for buried deposits exists at almost every site, the majority of the 64+ lithic and bone items located here are on the mid- to lower beach area, suggesting that the site is now outwashed. Additionally, the steep slopes around the edges of the site indicate that little would remain intact if the site extended beyond the cut-bank. It is judged, therefore, that this site holds no further research potential.

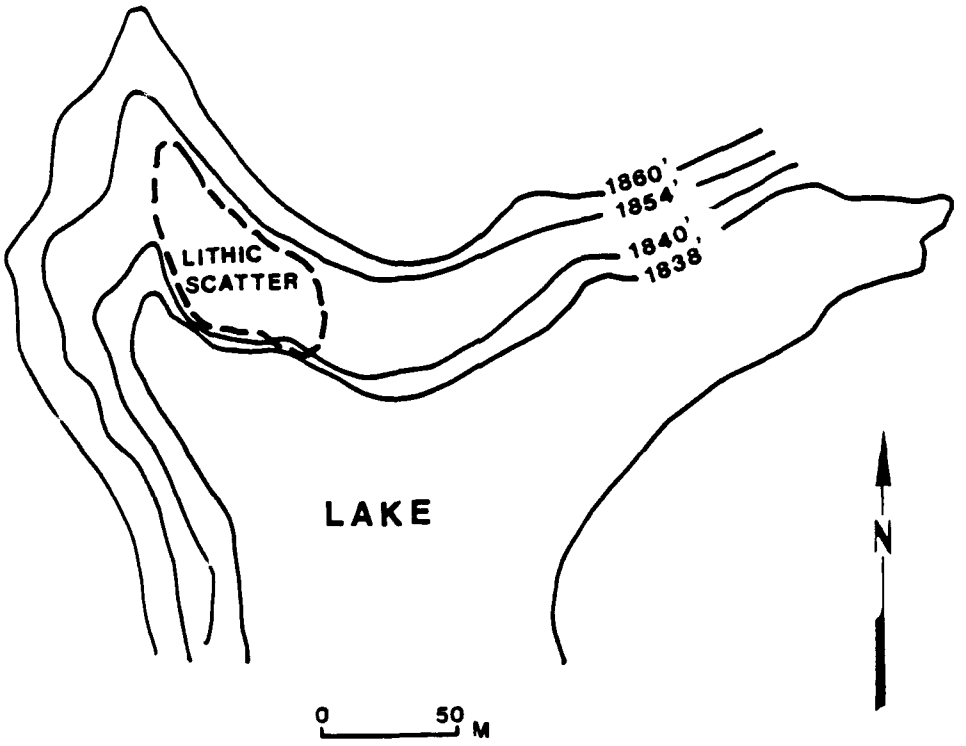


Figure 226. Plan of site 32MN366.

Site number: 32MN367 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 227.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Site type: Single stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 655.

Topographic position: On top of a saddle.

Site size: $20m^2$.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 134m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work needed to evaluate this site.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area. It was briefly observed while en route to the Corps lands.

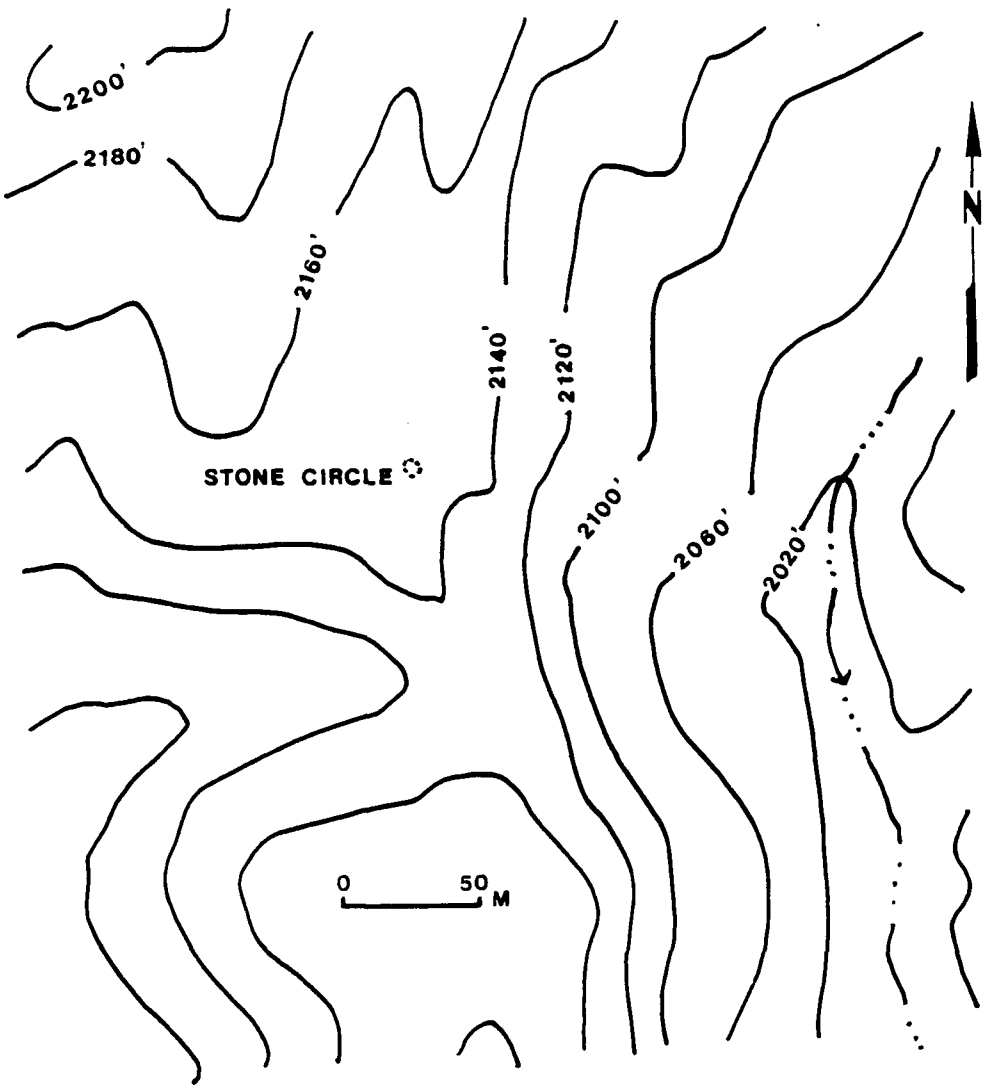


Figure 227. Plan of site 32MN367.

Site number: 32MN368 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 228.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 652.

Topographic position: On ridge top.

Site size: 132m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 268m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work needed to evaluate this site.

Remarks: Site lies outside project area and was briefly observed while en route to Corps lands.

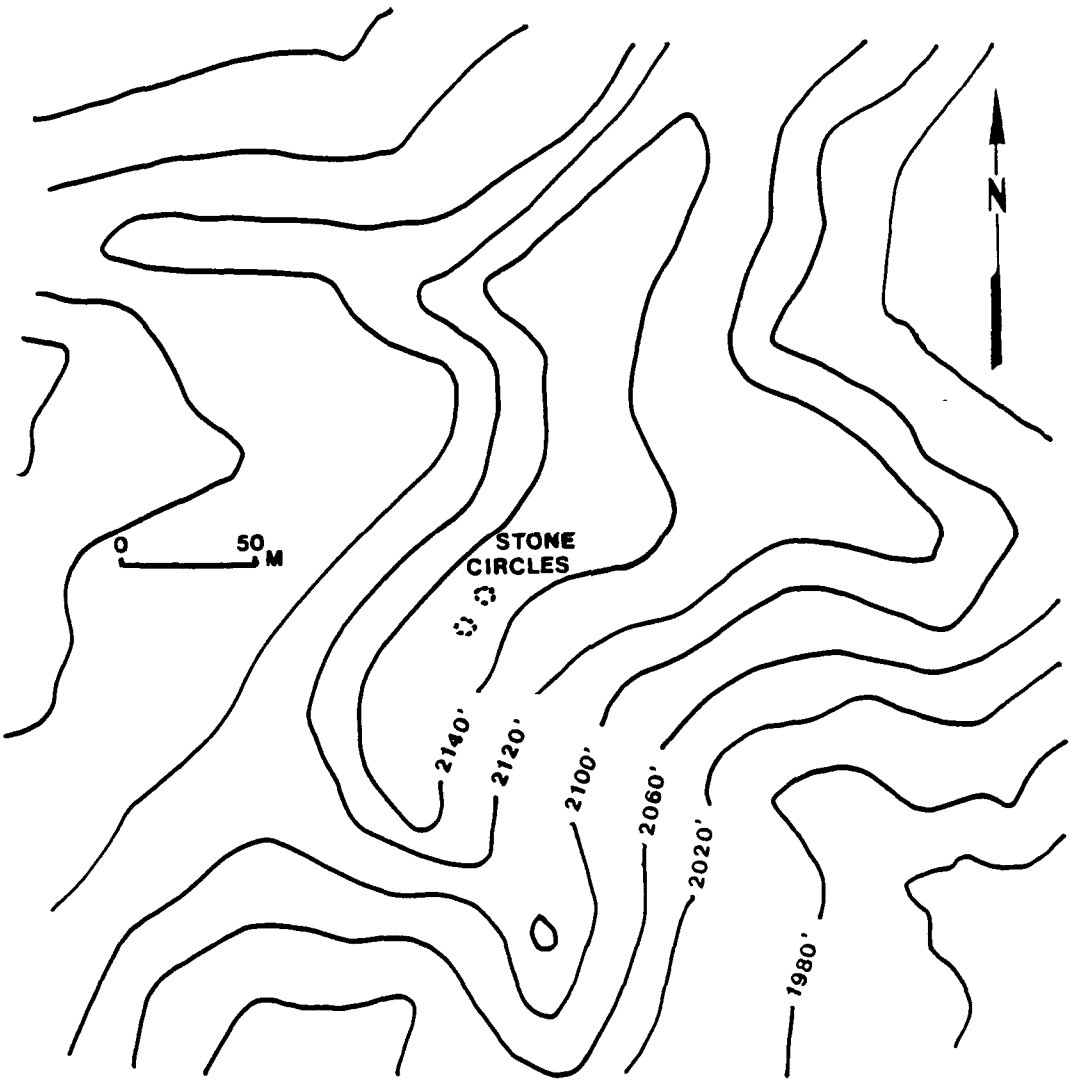


Figure 228. Plan of site 32MN368.

Site number: 32MN369 . Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 229.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 678.

Topographic position: On ridge top.

Site size: 100m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature type.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 354m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work needed to evaluate this site.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area and was briefly observed while en route to Corps lands.

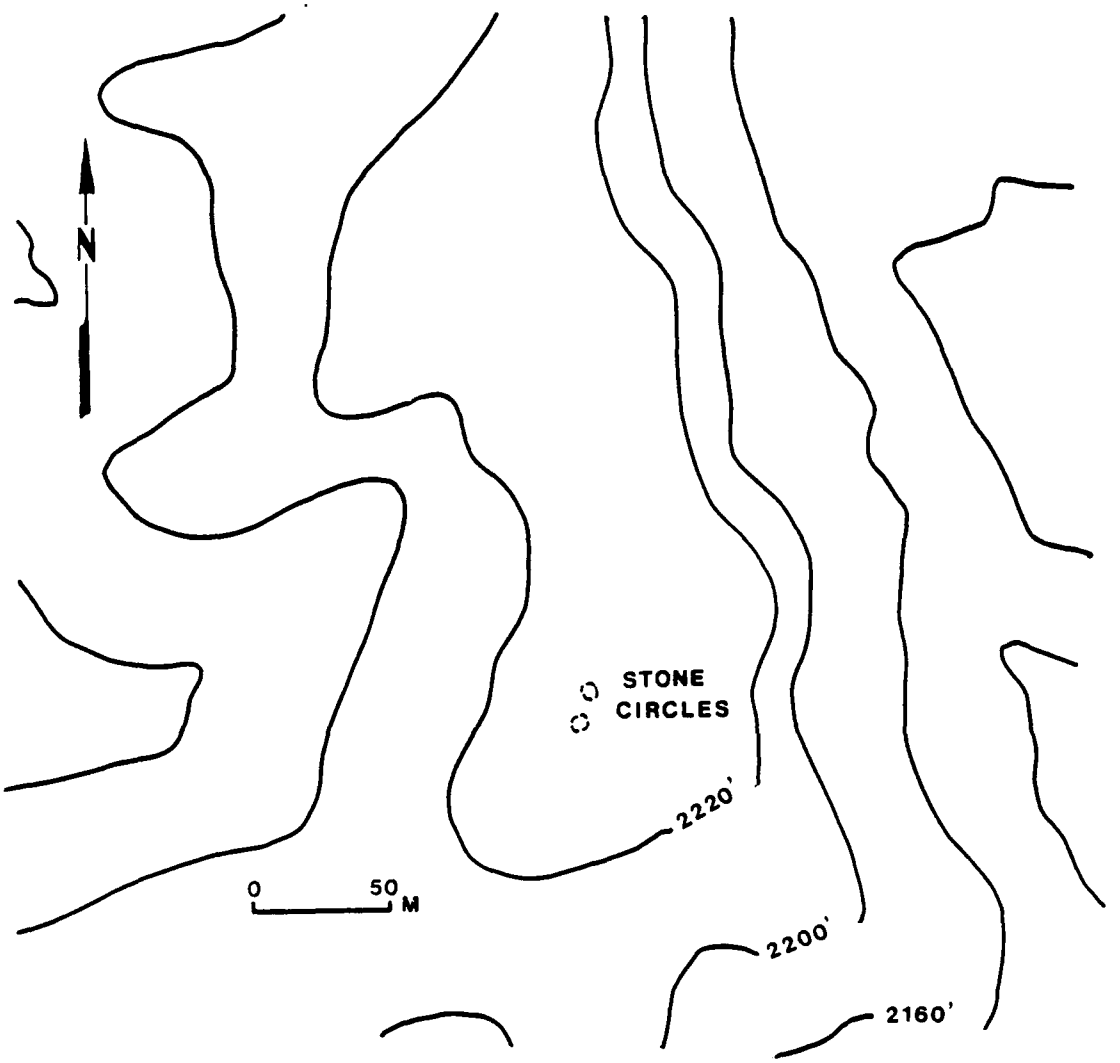


Figure 229. Plan of site 32MN369.

Site number: 32MN370 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 230.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 240+ items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric, Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 572.

Topographic position: On three low knolls/rises on a terrace/upland flat above Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 39,000m^2.

Strata and depth: 0-30cm based on site being disturbed by cultivation.

Vegetation: Summer fallow field.

Ground surface visibility (%): 80%.

Nearest water: 600m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Cultivation and shelterbelts have impacted the site to an unknown, but probably significant, extent.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-1-85.

Collected artifacts: Transverse scraper of opalized, fusulinid chert; a transverse scraper of tan/yellow chert and one of opalized tan/grey chert; and a KRF transverse scraper with steep unifacial retouch on one margin.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Assess the impact cultivation has had on the site. If remains are preserved in situ, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Prehistoric material found on three knolls; historic material only on northernmost knoll. All material on southern knoll is KRF and most material on the other knolls is KRF, but some chert tools noted. A total of ca. 50 lithics and 100s of historic glass, china, sawn bone and cast iron stove fragments were noted. The historic material appears insignificant and not associated with any structures. This area was claimed by Herman Hilleren in 1925.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth (of features), components present, research potential and integrity.

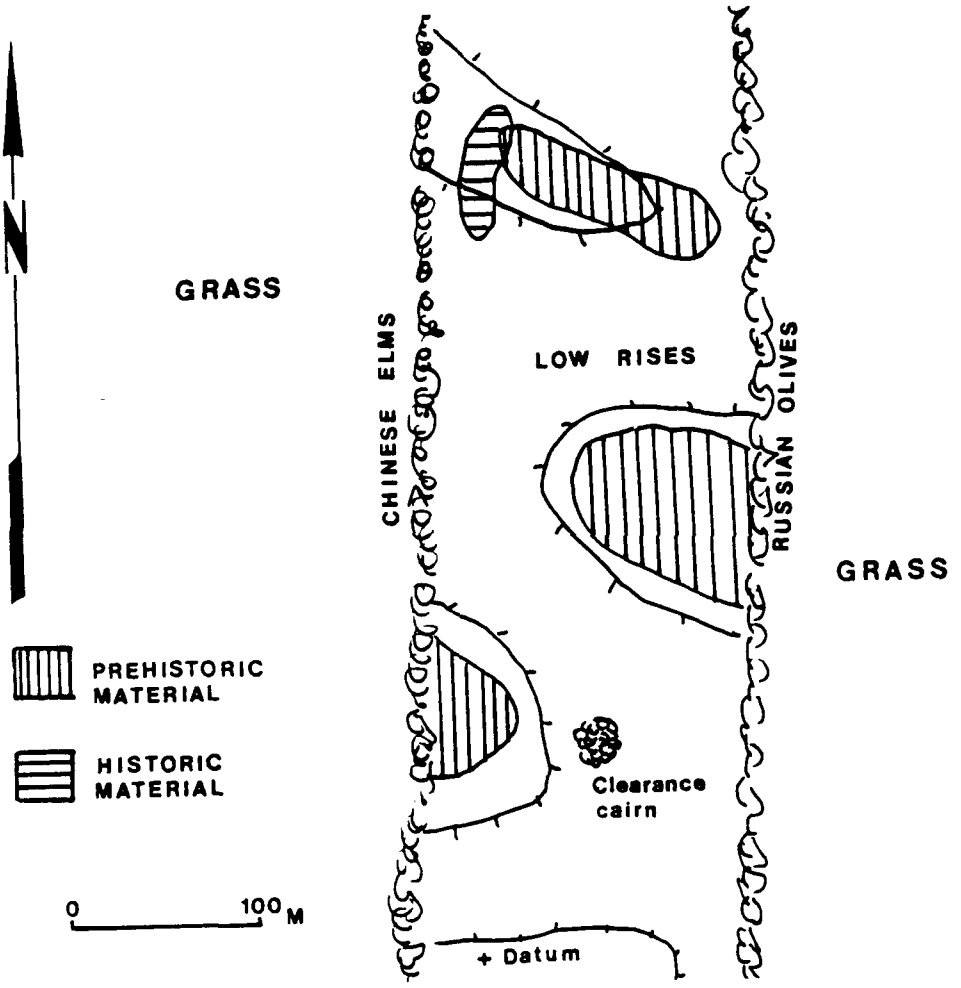


Figure 230. Plan of site 32MN370.

Site number: 32MN371 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 231.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Depressions.

Component(s): Euro-American.

Elevation (m): 570.

Topographic position: On the top and edge of a broad ridge/hill on the north side of Parshall Bay.

Site size: 575m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Short prairie grasses.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-15%.

Nearest water: 134m. East Fork of Shell Creek.

Site condition - impacts: Relatively undisturbed except by natural weathering on the slope.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

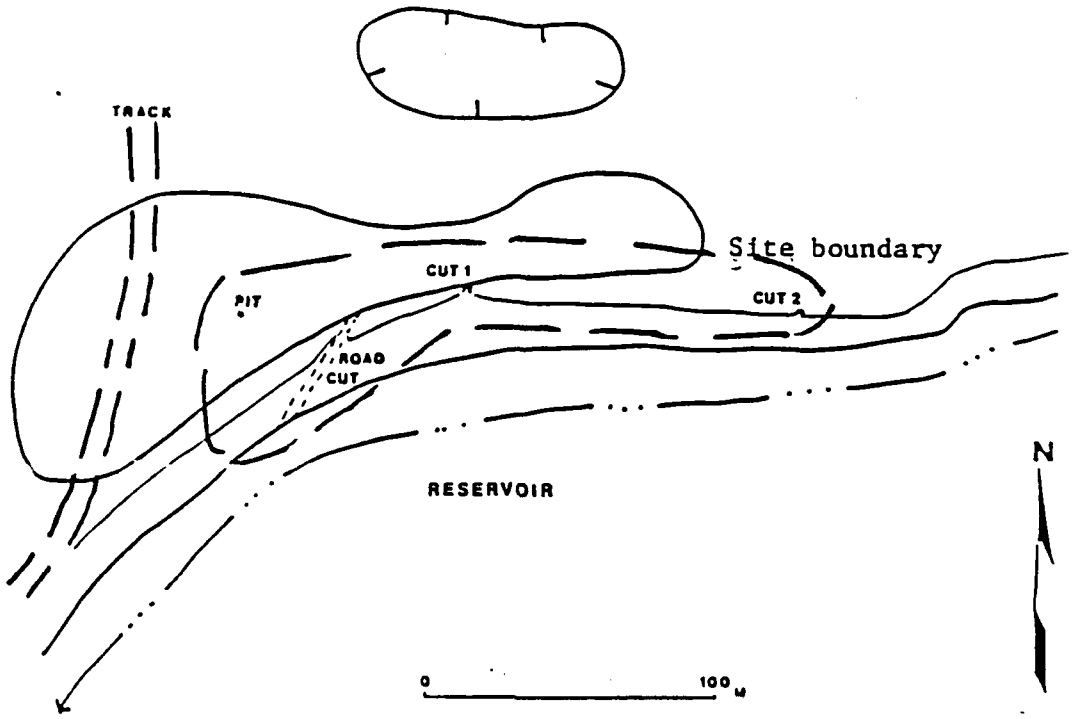
Data plotted on site map: Pit, 4m diameter and 1m deep; Cut 1, 8m x 5m and 75cm deep; Cut 2, 5m x 5m and 50cm deep.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Testing and/or further research to determine the nature of this site.

Remarks: A patent for this area was issued to Otto Iluana in 1915. Presumably whatever existed here was removed by 1953 when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. Eroding on the cuts and their size indicate they relate to approximately the last 50-60 years. The site is unlikely to be significant in its present form if dating to the 1920s or more recent periods. However, further clarification of the nature of this site is needed before a final determination of significance is made.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present and research potential.



Map Key:

PIT = 4m diameter,
1m deep.

CUT 1 = 8x5m, 0.75m deep

CUT 2 = 5x5m, 0.50m deep

Figure 231. Plan of site 32MN371.

Site number: 32MN372 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 232.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Three items were observed.

Component(s): Unspecified Late Prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 564.

Topographic position: On the side of a hill, now an island in Van Hook Arm.

Site size: $10m^2$.

Strata and depth: Outwashed.

Vegetation: Short grass/beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 75-100%.

Nearest water: 300m. Crane Creek.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1836' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has outwashed the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 4-26-86.

Collected artifacts: Tan chalcedony side notched projectile point with ground base; tertiary flake with very fine unifacial retouch, producing a possible graver spur, KRF.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: The slight chance that buried deposits exist should be evaluated.

Remarks: Only three lithic items observed on the beach. Inspection of the cutbank revealed no in situ material. Some distance inland two isolated flakes were noted, but shovel testing around those locations revealed no additional cultural material. It would appear the site is outwashed and very sparse, but some formal testing/screening should be undertaken prior to determining the site has no research potential.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present and research potential.

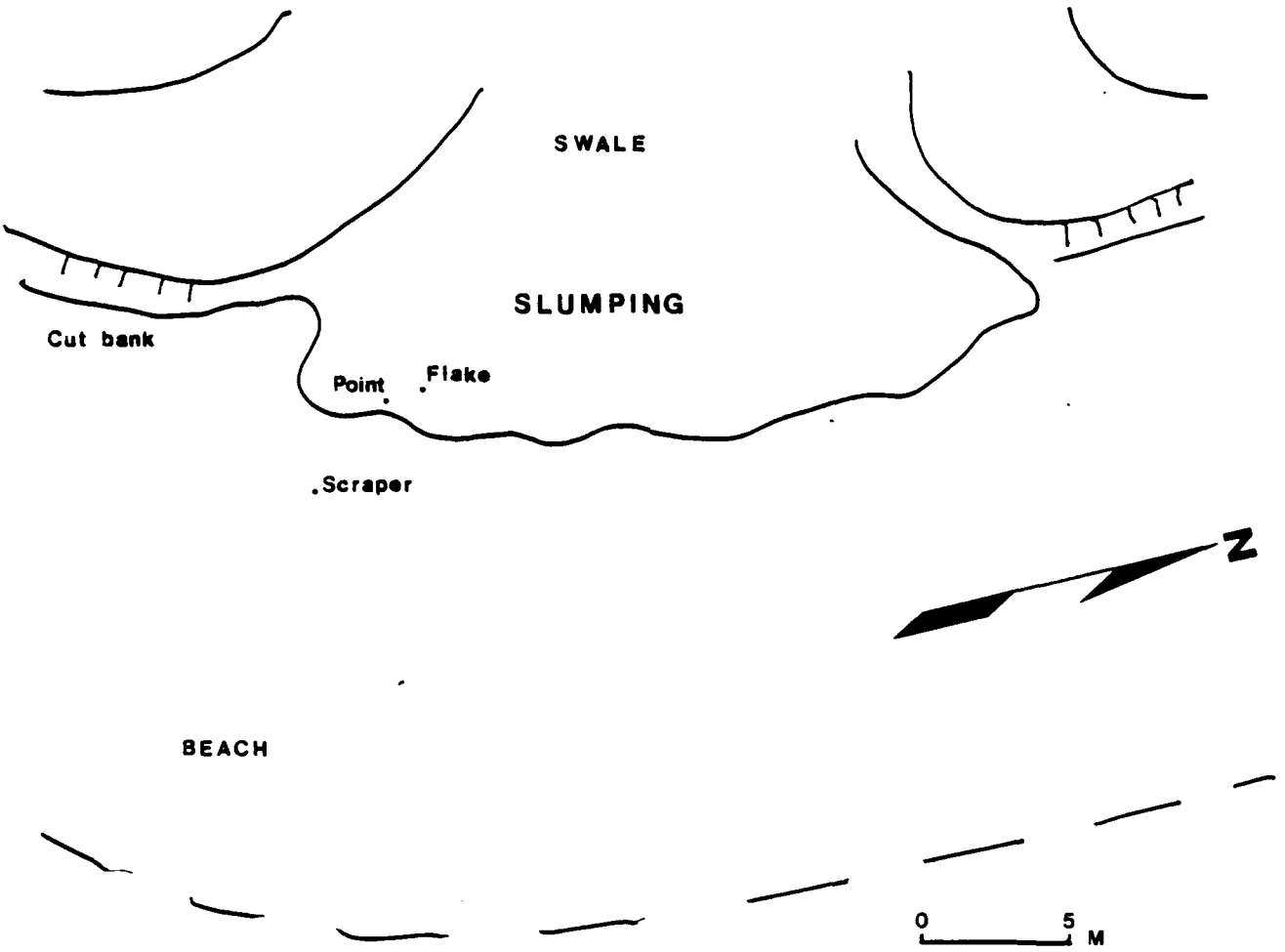


Figure 232. Plan of site 32MN372.

Site number: 32MN375 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 233.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Unknown private.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 594.

Topographic position: On top of a finger ridge.

Site size: 300m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm, based on features present.

Vegetation: Short grass and forbs.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 216m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Generally good; the only major impact is a two-track.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Five stone circles, diameters as follows: 1=4.15m; 2=5.01m; 3=4.39m; 4=3.50m; 5=2.93m.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Has good potential to inform on the prehistoric utilization of the area.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, components present and research potential

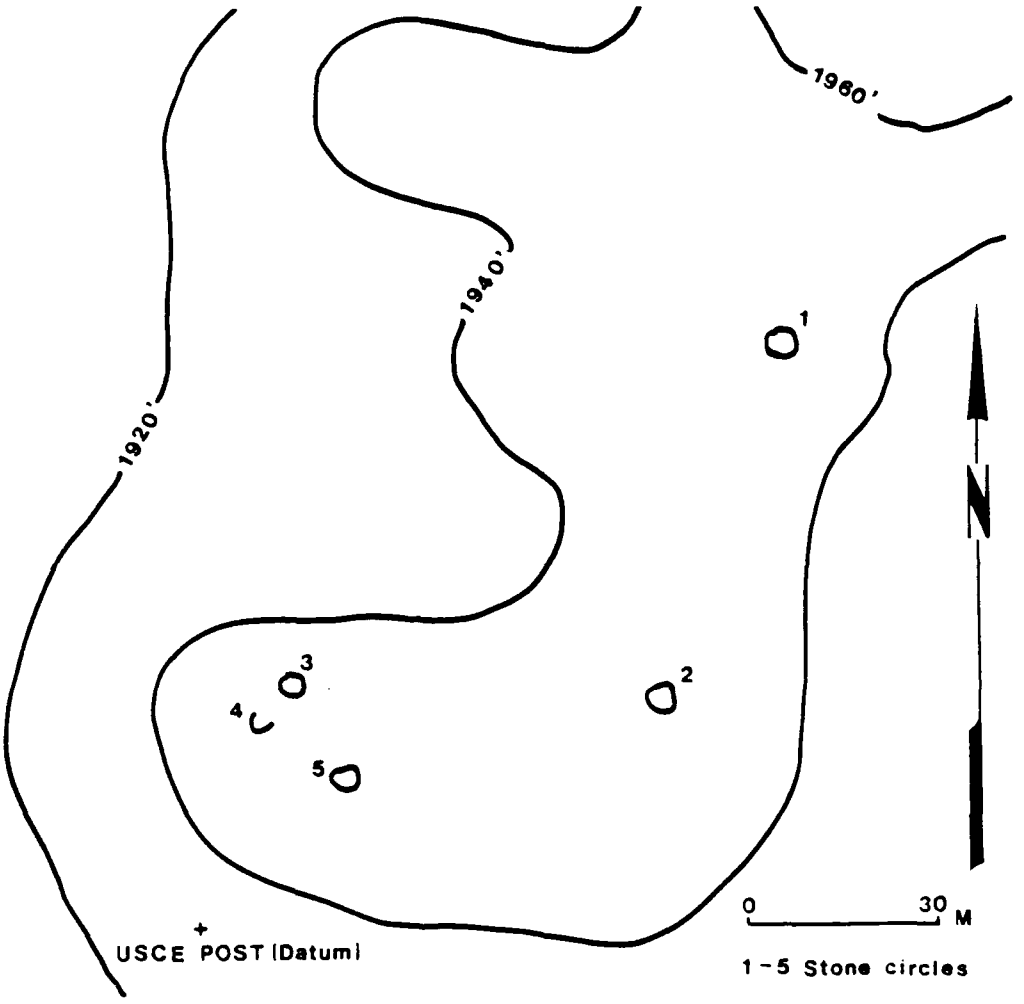


Figure 233. Plan of site 32MN375.

Site number: 32MN376 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 234.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Small stone circle.

Component(s): Unknown.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On a ridge slope top.

Site size: $5m^2$.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Native grass and little bluestem.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 672m. Little Knife River.

Site condition - impacts: Two-tracks cross the area, which is used by campers. What impacts these may have caused are not known.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Data plotted on site map: Stone circle, 1.75m in diameter.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Monitor impacts to the site. If threatened, test the circle to determine its function.

Remarks: The circle is too small to be a tipi ring.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

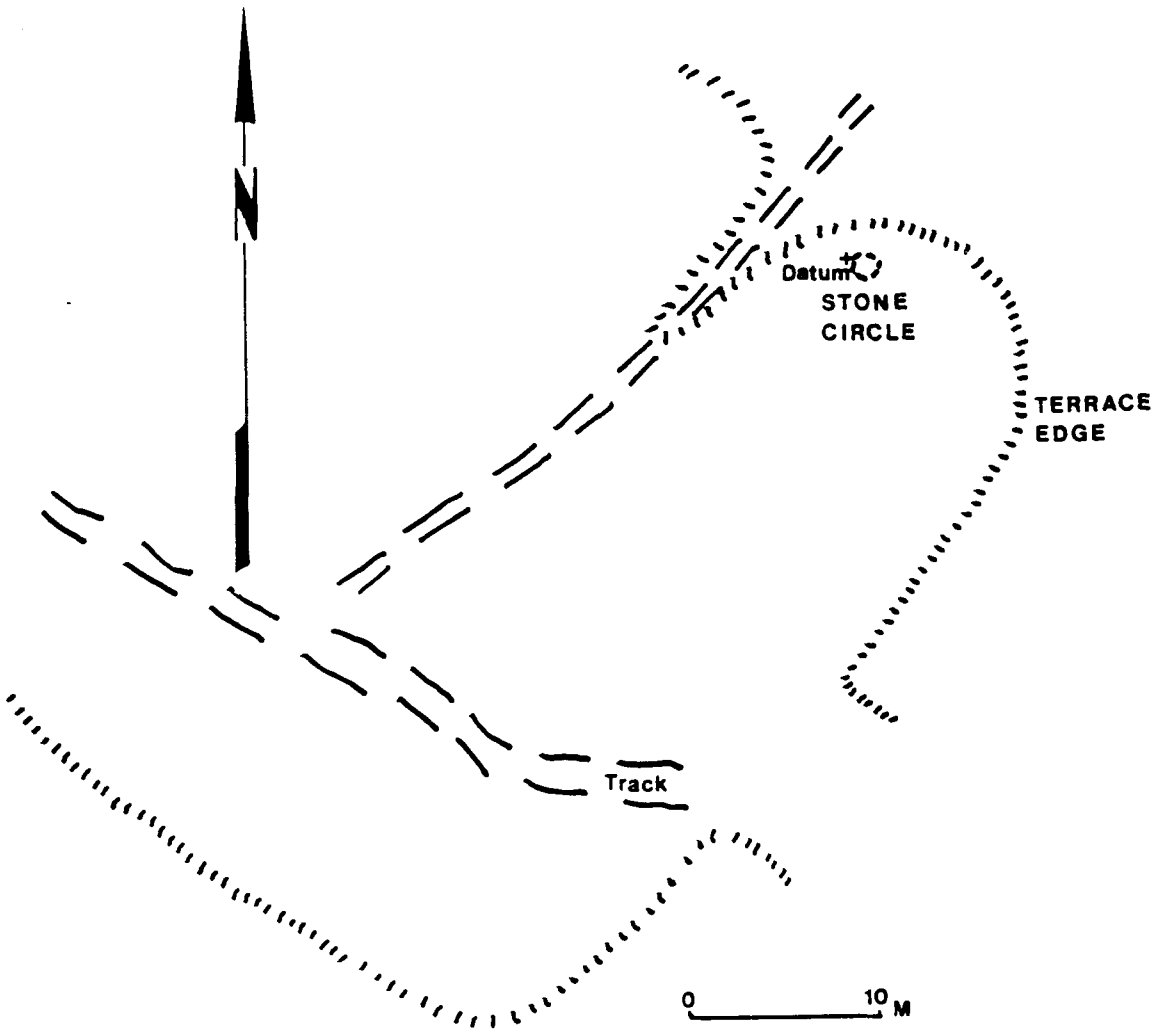


Figure 234. Plan of site 32MN376.

Site number: 32MN377 Site name: 2-track site.

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 235.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter; 17 items were observed.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 568.

Topographic position: Situated in/near two-tracks on an old terrace/upland plain with extensive views of the Missouri River valley.

Site size: 6379m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-20cm based on exposures present.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 20%.

Nearest water: 1333m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Exposed and impacted by two-track.

Surface collections (by whom and when): ALCWS 10-2-85.

Collected artifacts: Biface tip of KRF and a tertiary flake of opaque/black chalcedony.

Previous investigations: None.

Location of artifacts: State Historical Society of North Dakota.

Recommendations: Test for National Register eligibility.

Remarks: Although it is expected that additional lithic material extends away from the two-track, the quantity is considered to be limited. Surface visibility and smaller animal burrow disturbances failed to reveal cultural material far from the two-track. Seventeen lithic items were observed, including items produced on KRF, chalcedony and porcelanite. The site appears to represent very limited activity, but testing should be undertaken prior to determining its significance.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

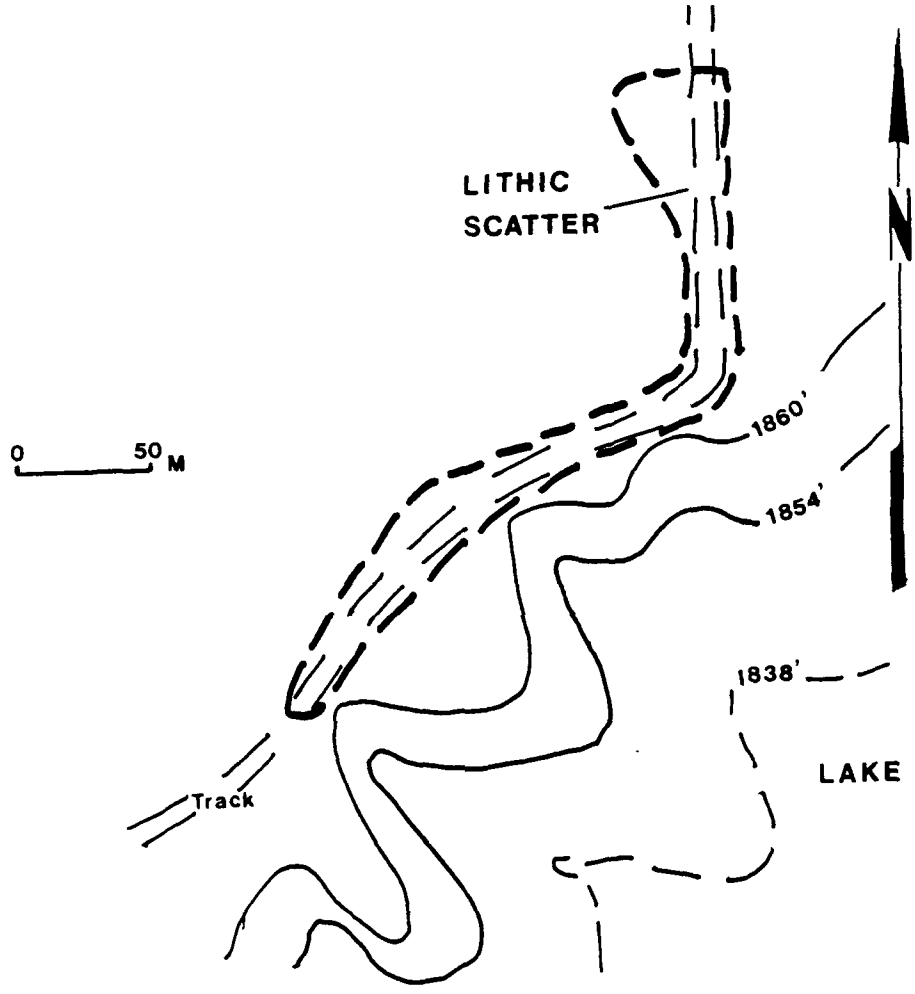


Figure 235. Plan of site 32MN377.

Site number: 32MN378 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 236.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Tenant and address: Matt Mason.

Site type: Stone circle complex.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 658.

Topographic position: On a high bluff/ridge.

Site size: 1332m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 182m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work is needed to evaluate the site fully. It is probably more extensive and comprised of more stone circles than were observed.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area and was briefly observed while en route to Corps lands.

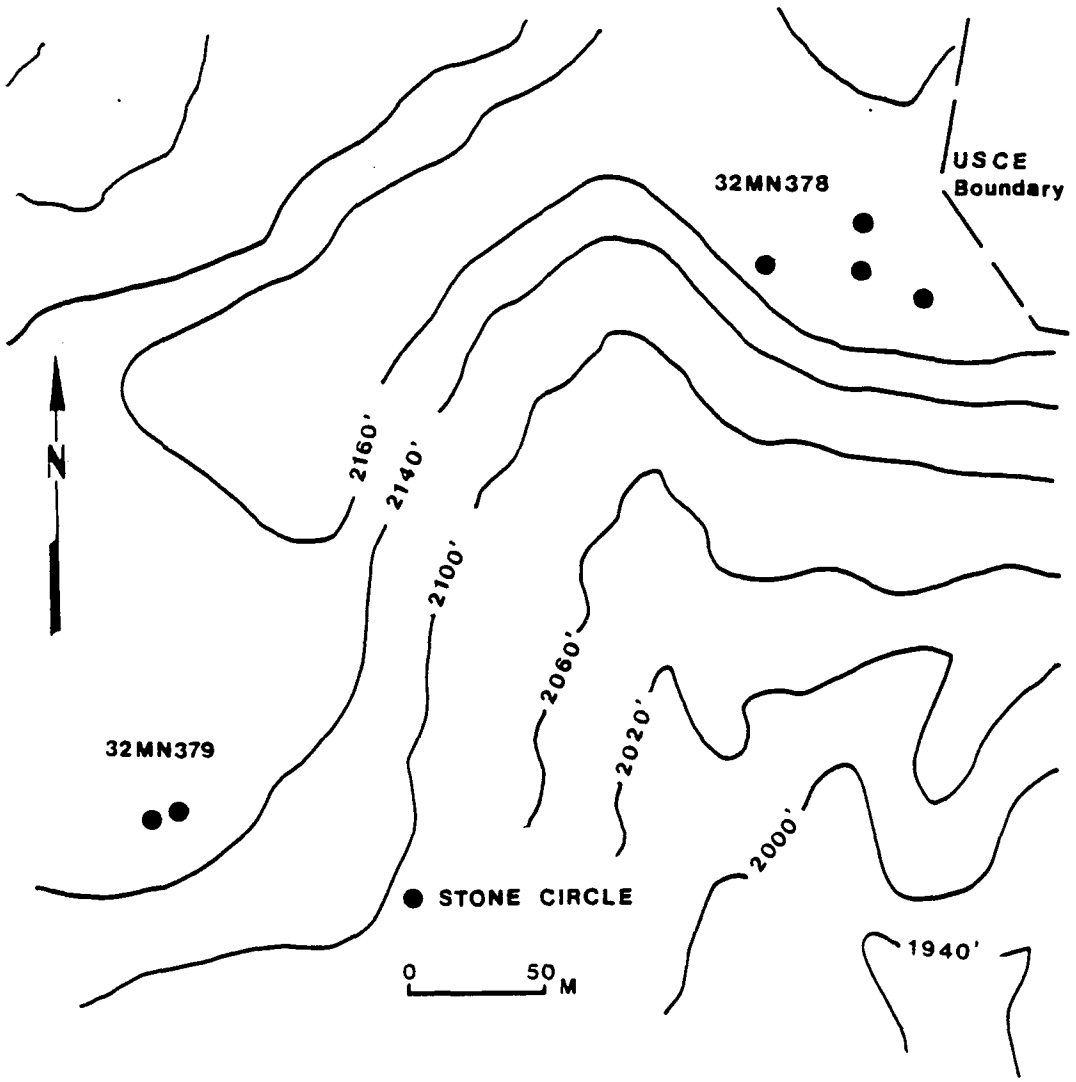


Figure 236. Plan of site 32MN378.

Site number: 32MN379 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 237.

Property owner(s) and address(es): Ft. Berthold Indian Reservation.

Tenant and address: Matt Mason.

Site type: Two stone circles.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 652.

Topographic position: On a high bluff/ridge.

Site size: 1332m^2.

Strata and depth: 10-30cm based on feature types.

Vegetation: Wheatgrass-needlegrass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0%.

Nearest water: 182m. Intermittent stream.

Site condition - impacts: Appears undisturbed.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: Further work needed to fully evaluate this site. It may contain additional circles/features.

Remarks: Site lies outside survey area and was briefly examined while en route to Corps lands.

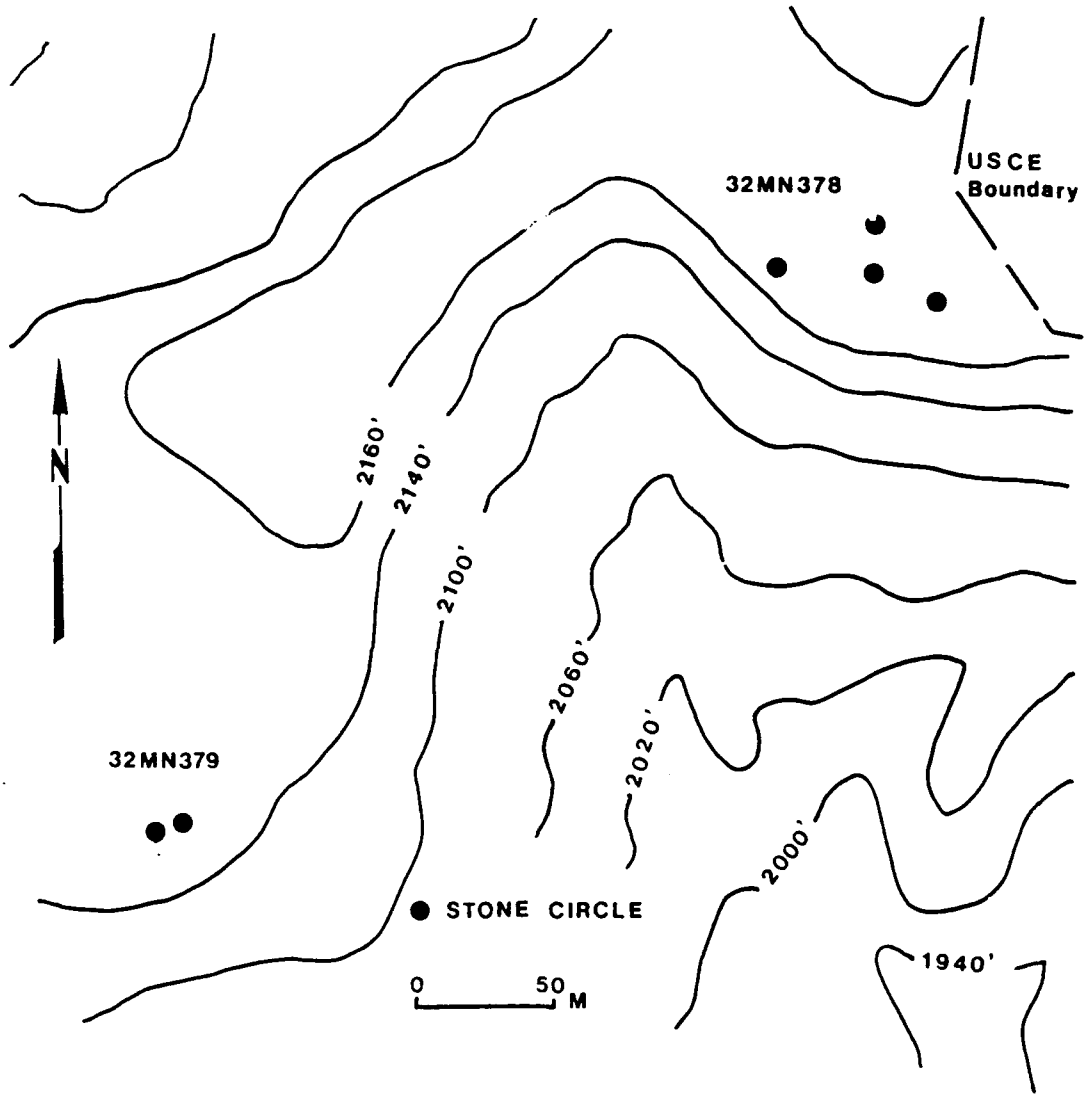


Figure 237. Plan of site 32MN379.

Site number: 32MN380 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 238.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Cemetery (abandoned).

Component(s): Euro-American/unknown.

Elevation (m): 573.

Topographic position: On the top and side of a hill, eroding onto beach.

Site size: 5000m^2.

Strata and depth: Unknown.

Vegetation: Grass.

Ground surface visibility (%): 0-20% on hill; 100% on beach.

Nearest water: 50m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: The graves have been removed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the site area is being eroded by Lake Sakakawea.

Surface collections (by whom and when): None.

Previous investigations: None.

Recommendations: No further work.

Remarks: Cemetery abandoned and relocated when U.S. Army Corps of Engineers acquired the land. Additional documentary research might provided more information on the history of this site and the people interred here and later removed, but the site today is not significant.

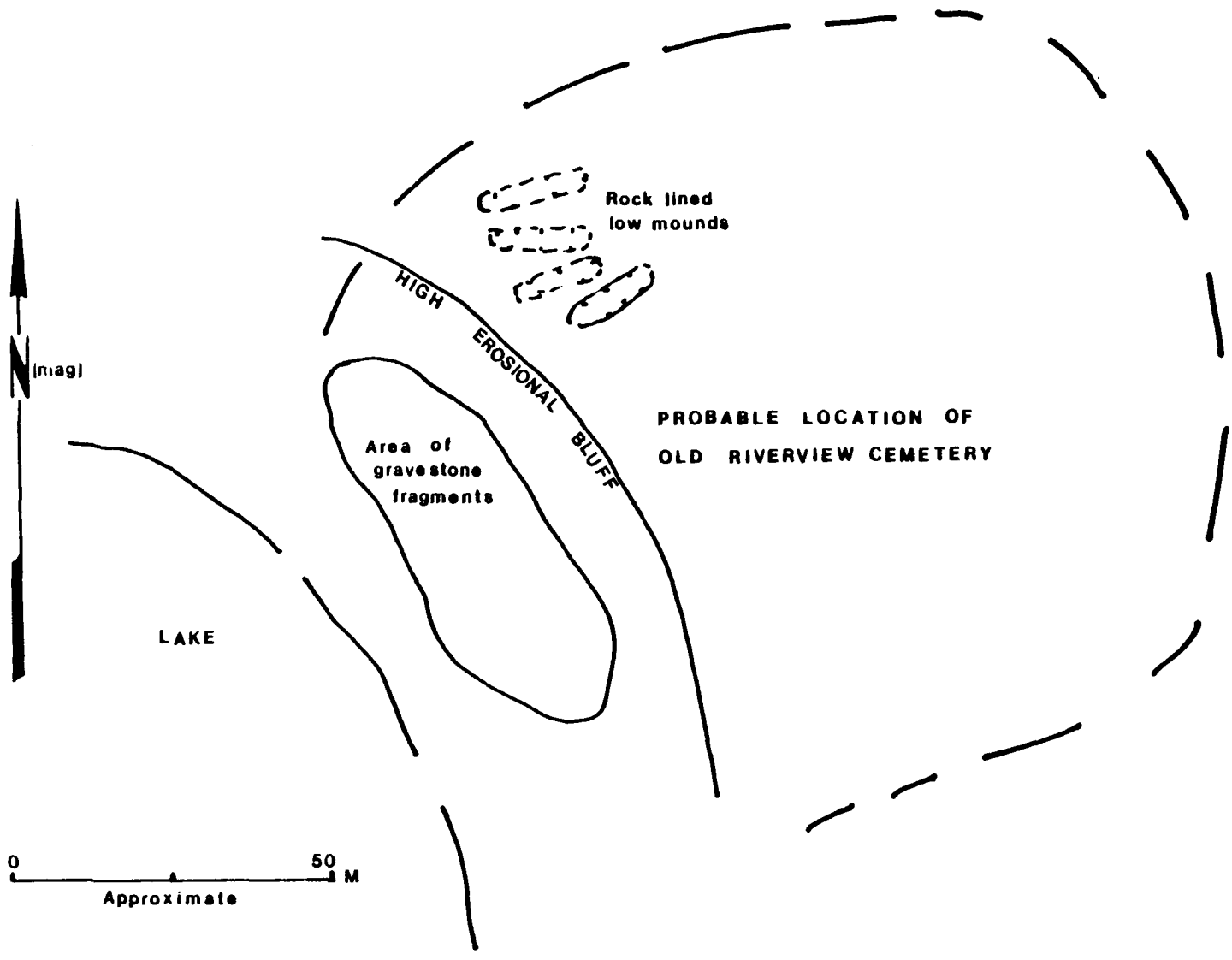


Figure 238. Plan of site 32MN380.

Site number: 32MN381 Site name:

County: Mountrail. State: North Dakota. Site map: Figure 239.

Property owner(s) and address(es): U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha, Nebraska.

Tenant and address: Unknown.

Site type: Artifact scatter. Four+ items were observed in 1985.

Component(s): Unknown prehistoric.

Elevation (m): 563.

Topographic position: On beach formed by erosion of hillside by Lake Sakakawea.

Site size: 5760m^2.

Strata and depth: Surficial, with slight chance of buried deposits.

Vegetation: Beach.

Ground surface visibility (%): 100%.

Nearest water: 100m. Intermittent stream.

Pool elevation (feet), when applicable: 1838' amsl.

Site condition - impacts: Reservoir erosion has probably outwashed the site.

Surface collections (by whom and when): Haberman 6-8-74.

Collected artifacts: End scraper and flakes of KRF, flake of agate and flake of quartzite.

Previous investigations: Haberman 1974 recorded this scatter under site number 32MN223.

Location of artifacts: Unknown.

Recommendations: The 1985 survey located only four KRF flakes and some bone fragments on the beach in this area. No material was observed in the cutbank. However, some formal testing should be undertaken inland to determine if buried deposits exist, prior to determining the final significance of this site.

Testing for National Register Eligibility (purpose of): To determine areal extent, depth, components present, research potential and integrity.

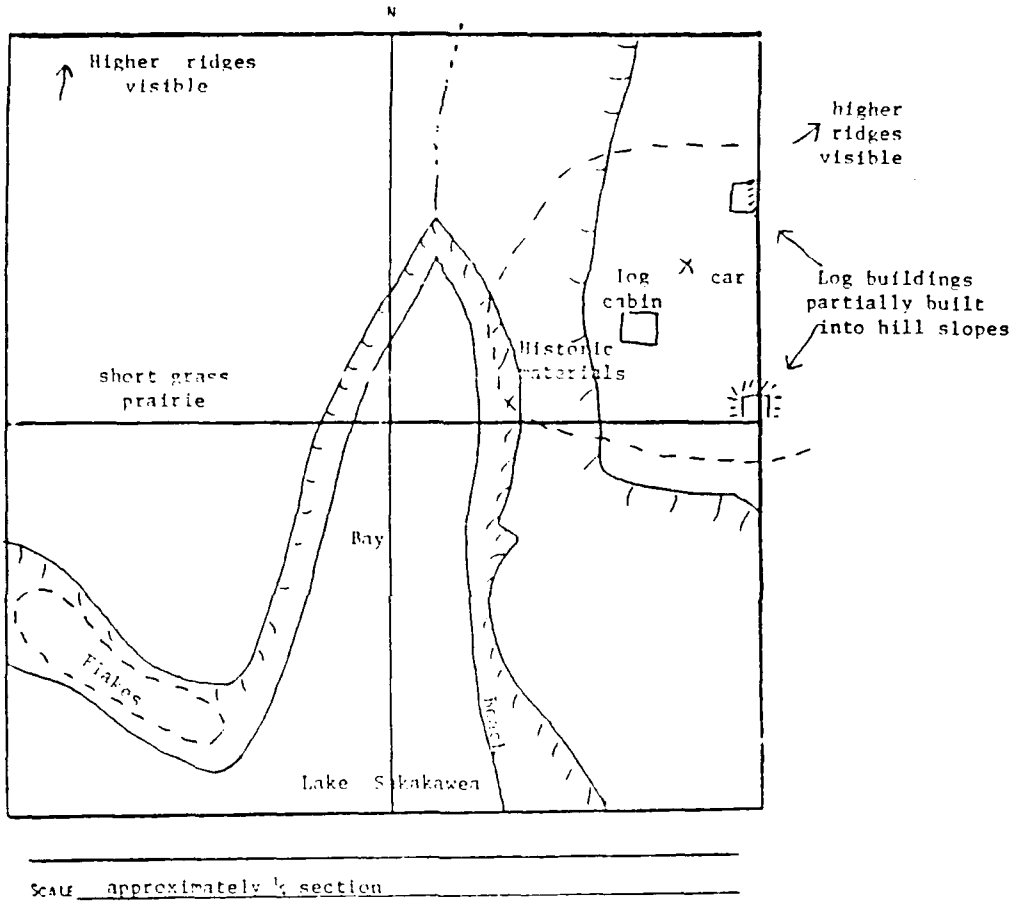


Figure 239. 1974 map of site 32MN223 showing area of flakes on shoreline. This artifact scatter has now been assigned site number 32MN381.

9. RESULTS: PART II - LABORATORY ANALYSES

The analyses of data generated during the Mountrail County survey focused on the quantification and summarization of information related to site morphology (type), content (features, artifacts) and location. Specific analyses were accomplished for the diagnostic materials collected (projectile points, scrapers and historic artifacts); the site locational data were analyzed using the SPSS-11 program on a PDP-11 computer. FREQUENCIES and CROSS TABULATIONS were constructed as a baseline for examining the data. The total number of sites utilized in the computer analysis is 211 [N=211] (presented in Appendix F). The index/categories of sites tabulated include: 68 stone circles/tipi rings (some with lithic scatters); 80 artifact scatters (no ceramics); 3 artifact scatters (with ceramics); 12 eagle trapping pits; 2 rock alignments; 2 stone circles (not tipi rings); 2 pits (not eagle trapping pits); 6 historic depressions; 1 historic artifact scatter; 26 historic foundations; 6 standing structures; and 3 isolated rock cairns.

Data derived through the general studies are presented within the context of the site type discussions. Summaries and analyses of the projectile points, scrapers, bifaces and other lithic artifacts, prehistoric ceramics and historic artifacts are presented below. An analysis of the occurrence of Knife River Flint (KRF) in the lithic assemblages and the results of computer data manipulations relating to site location also follow.

Projectile Points/Chronology

A total of 211 sites from the survey were analyzed. Twenty-nine contained evidence (based on past work and the current survey) for assigning them to the following chronologic positions. Nine contained evidence of multiple components - two contained components ranging from Paleoindian to Historic; one ranged from Paleoindian to Archaic; four ranged from Archaic to Late Prehistoric; one had multiple Archaic components; and one contained multiple Late Prehistoric components. Three sites are assigned to the Pelican Lake complex, four to the Besant complex, four to an unspecified late Archaic time frame, five to an unspecified Late Prehistoric time frame, one to the Avonlea complex and

three to the Plains Village tradition. Thirty-nine of the sites are historic. The remaining 143 sites lack sufficient data to permit temporal placement. The basis for the prehistoric cultural/chronological site designations is projectile point typology, and in some cases the presence of prehistoric ceramics.

Forty-five projectile points or point fragments were recovered during this survey; these points are analyzed below. Table 3 relates the projectile points to a cultural/techno complex and a temporal locus. Two points were assigned to the Paleoindian period; two to the Middle Plains Archaic, 12 to the Late Plains Archaic, 23 to the Late Prehistoric, and six were unidentifiable fragments. Table 3 is followed by descriptions (ordered by cultural/techno complex) of each projectile point with illustrations (Figures 240-250). The tables following these descriptions provide the morphological data for the points. Figures 251 and 252 present the discriminate dimensions which are recorded in tables 4 and 5. The discriminate dimensions recorded are based on the earlier work of Ahler (1971); and are utilized here as a means of standardizing the data reported.

It is recognized that the assessment of cultural-chronological affiliations of projectile points, especially fragmentary specimens, is often tenuous and based to a large extent on the analyst's background. In this report comparative examples from the literature are referenced to substantiate the assessment presented, but undoubtedly as further work is undertaken in the area, some of these assessments will be changed. All of the projectile point forms are individually described and illustrated at actual size, in this chapter.

Table 3. Sites and Cultural Affiliation.
[Based on projectile point types recovered from current survey]

SITE (Find #) - ISOLATED FIND	CULTURAL/TECHNO COMPLEX	TEMPORAL LOCUS
IF 48	Agate Basin	Paleoindian
32MN295 [2]	Late Paleoindian [Lanceolate Type 26-Travis 2]	Late Paleoindian
IF 96	McKean	Middle Plains Archaic
32MN120 [1]	Yonkee	Middle Plains Archaic
32MN285 [2]	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed	Late Plains Archaic
32MN285 [3]	Late Plains Archaic Side Notched	Late Plains Archaic
32MN291 [1]	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed	Late Plains Archaic
32MN295 [3]	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed	Late Plains Archaic
32MN304 [1]	Late Plains Archaic Corner Notched	Late Plains Archaic
32MN90 [1]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
32MN205 [2]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
32MN254 [2]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
32MN285 [1]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
32MN295 [1]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
32MN364 [1]	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic
IF 127	Pelican Lake	Late Plains Archaic

Table 3. (cont.)

SITE (Find #) - ISOLATED FIND	CULTURAL/TECHNO COMPLEX	TEMPORAL LOCUS
32MN120 [7]	Besant	Late Prehistoric
32MN220 [1]	Besant	Late Prehistoric
32MN332 [1]	Besant	Late Prehistoric
32MN347 [1]	Besant	Late Prehistoric
32MN365 [1]	Besant	Late Prehistoric
32MN269 [1]	Avonlea	Late Prehistoric
32MN120 [4]	Late Prehistoric Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN205 [1]	Late Prehistoric Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN220 [2]	Late Prehistoric Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN354 [1]	Late Prehistoric Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
IF 97	Late Prehistoric Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN206 [1]	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN362 [1]	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched	Late Prehistoric
IF 111	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN101 [1]	Late Prehistoric (Triangular unnotched)	Late Prehistoric
32MN120 [2]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN120 [5]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN219 [1]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN351 [1]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN362 [2]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN372 [1]	Plains/Prairie Side Notched	Late Prehistoric
32MN363 [1]	Plains/Prairie Corner Notched	Late Prehistoric
IF 45	Plains/Prairie Corner Notched	Late Prehistoric

Unidentifiable points: 32MN22 [2], 32MN225 [1], 32MN295 [4],
[Fragmented specimens] 32MN304 [2], IF 22, IF 36.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Agate Basin

Site: IF 48

Specimen: IF 48

Description: The specimen is the basal portion of a lanceolate point with a straight base and expanding blade form. The point is produced on KRF, and exhibits parallel-oblique flaking.

Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2

Measurements

Length:	27.8mm*
Width:	23.4mm
Thickness:	6.9mm

Related Materials: *Frison 1978: 156-159; Frison and Stanford 1982.*

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

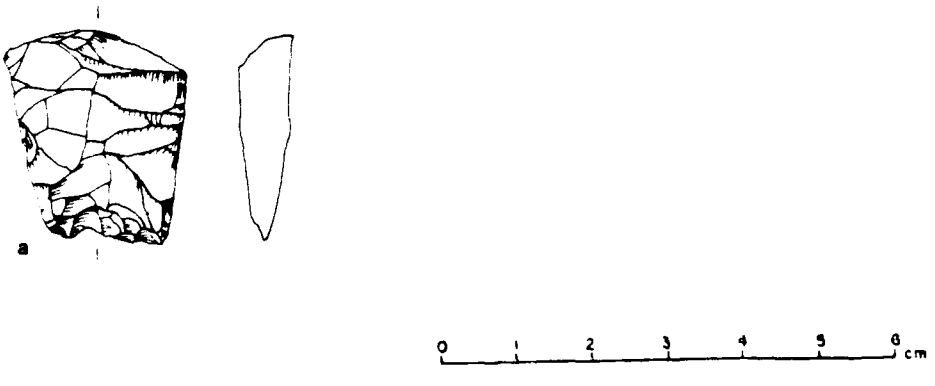


Figure 240. Agate Basin projectile point from IF 48.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Late Paleoindian lanceolate;
Type 26 - Travis 2

Site: 32MN295

Specimen: 32MN295 [2]

Description: The specimen is the midsection of a lanceolate point, with the proximal and distal portions broken. The point is produced on KRF (heavy patination on dorsal surface).

Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2

Measurements

Length:	63.0mm*
Width:	24.4mm
Thickness:	6.0mm

Related Materials: Ahler et al. 1977:74 (Figure 16e, f, and h).

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

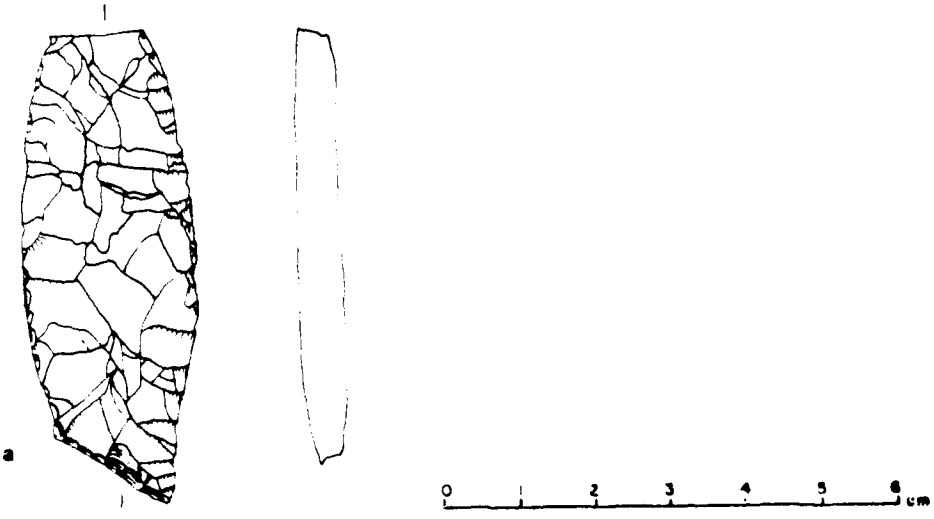


Figure 241. Late Paleoindian lanceolate point (Type 26 - Travis 2) from site 32MN295.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Yonkee

Site: 32MN120

Specimen: 32MN120 [1]

Description: The specimen is a complete 'eared' point with an expanding stem and incurvate base. It is bifacially flaked with secondary pressure flaking along the lateral margins. The base exhibits heavy grinding. The point is produced on translucent chalcedony (heavy patination).

Munsell Color: 10YR-7/4

Measurements

Length:	62.4mm
Width:	24.6mm
Thickness:	4.5mm

Related Materials: Bentzen 1961:19 (Nos. 1-51); Bentzen 1961:18; Frison 1978:50-55.

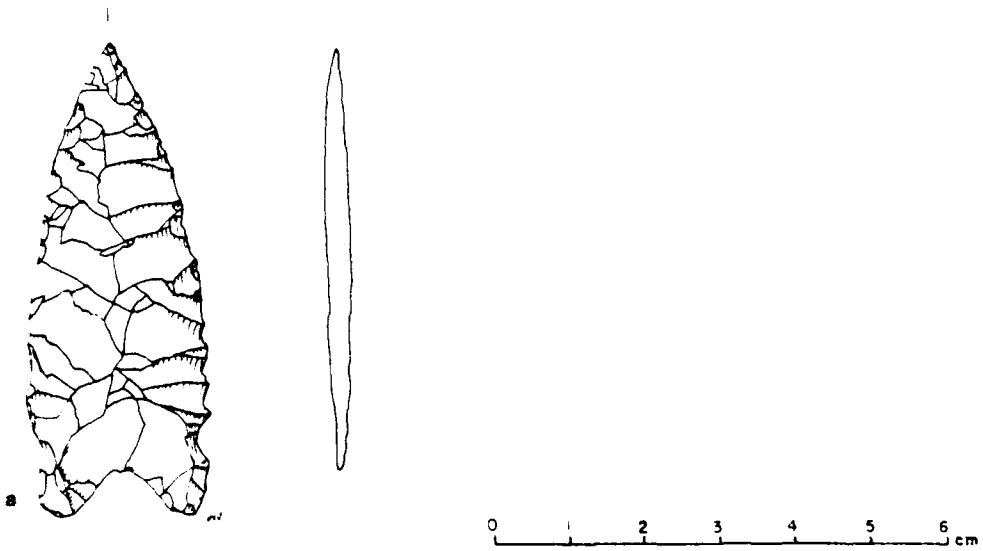


Figure 242. Yonkee projectile point from site 32MN120.

Cultural/Techno Complex: McKean Complex

Site: IF 96

Specimen: IF 96

Description: The specimen is a complete (resharpened tip) unnotched lanceolate point with an excurvate blade form and steeply incurvate base. The point is produced on KRF (patinated).

Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2

Measurements

Length:	34.2mm
Width:	18.0mm
Thickness:	5.1mm

Related Materials: Mulloy 1954:446 Figure 4 (Lower Level No. 37); Wheeler 1954:7; Neuman 1964:187 Figure 3(j); Gant and Hurt 1965:48 Plate 7(r); McNerney 1970:293 Figure 2 (No. 18) and Figure 3 (Nos. 4 and 8); Frison 1978:54 Figure 2.9 (o and p); Frison 1978:83; Kornfeld and Todd (eds.) 1985.

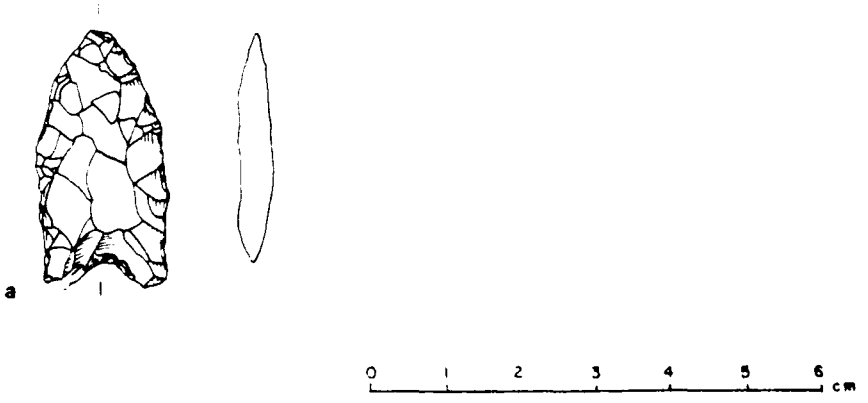


Figure 243. McKean Complex lanceolate point from IF 96.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Late Plains Archaic

a. Figure 244(a)
Site: 32MN285 Specimen: 32MN285 [2]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a corner removed point. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 41.5mm*
Width: 22.3mm
Thickness: 5.2mm

b. Figure 244(b)
Site: 32MN285 Specimen: 32MN285 [3]
Description: The specimen is a portion of the proximal end (base) and midsection of a side notched point. The point exhibits impact fracture to the distal end and base. The point is produced on grey porcelanite.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-N5/
Measurements: Length: 38.2mm*
Width: 23.9mm
Thickness: 6.1mm

c. Figure 244(c)
Site: 32MN291 Specimen: 32MN291 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a corner removed point. The point is produced on KRF (patinated).
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 37.1mm*
Width: 23.2mm
Thickness: 6.0mm

d. Figure 244(d)
Site: 32MN295 Specimen: 32MN295 [3]
Description: The specimen is a complete corner removed point. The base is straight. The point is produced on KRF (patinated).
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 34.5mm
Width: 17.0mm
Thickness: 5.0mm

e. Figure 244(e)
Site: 32MN304 Specimen: 32MN304 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a corner notched point. The base is excurvate and the blade is straight. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 47.5mm*
Width: 23.1mm
Thickness: 5.9mm

Related Materials (for all of the above): Neuman 1964:187 Figure 3(r); Reeves 1970b:Appendix page 12, Figure 12 (Nos. 6-8); Frison 1978:83 Figure 2.26; Frison 1978:58; Ahler 1981:Type 04 points; Nowak 1981:79 Figure 4(c); Nowak 1981:118.

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

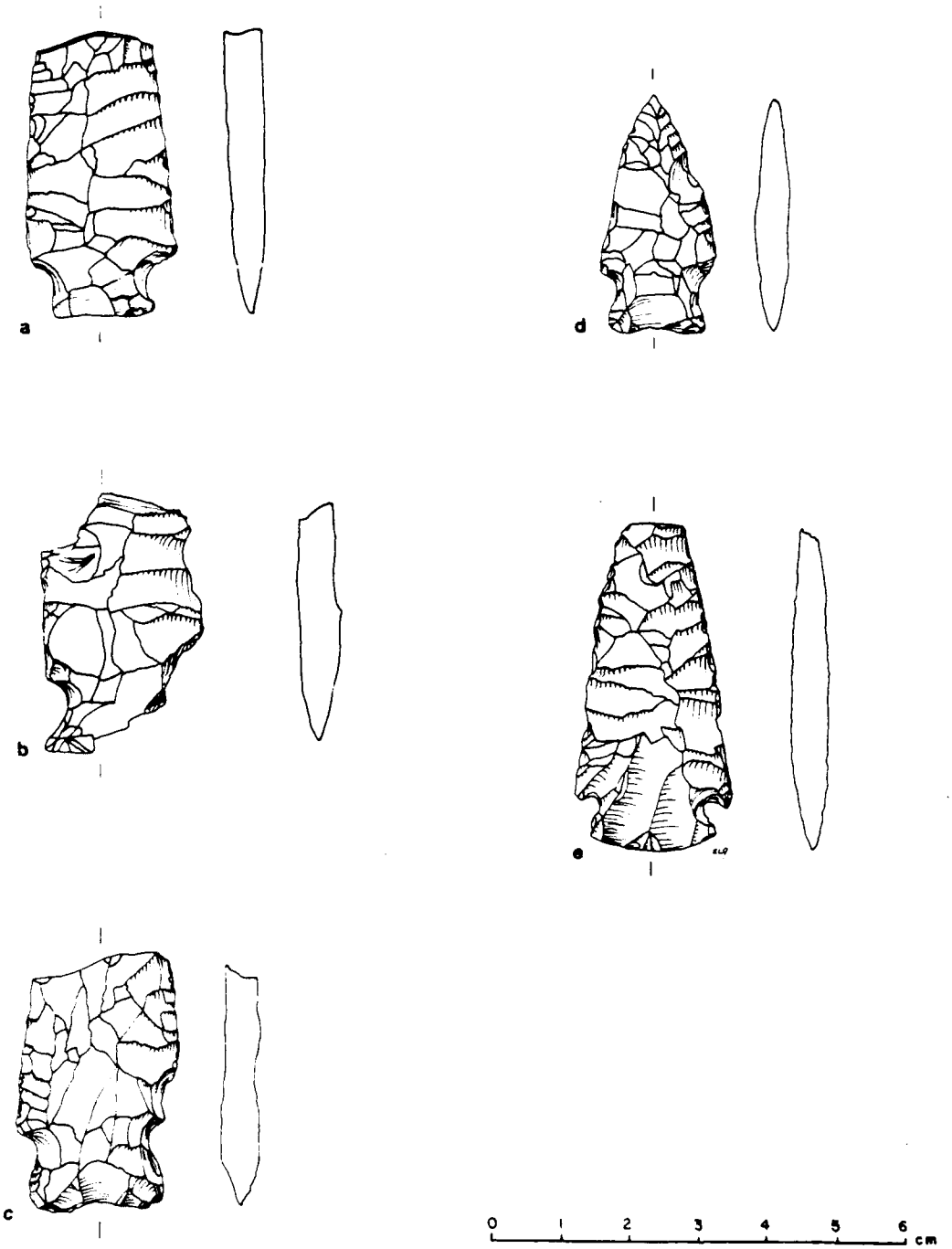


Figure 244. Late Plains Archaic projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN285 [2]; (b) 32MN285 [3]; (c) 32MN291 [1]; (d) 32MN295 [3]; (e) 32MN304 [1].

Cultural/Techno Complex: Pelican Lake

a. Figure 245(a)
Site: 32MN90 Specimen: 32MN90 [1]
Description: The specimen is the midsection of a point which exhibits an oblique shoulder form. The point is produced on KRF (heavy patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/4
Measurements: Length: 32.6mm*
Width: 26.3mm
Thickness: 4.4mm

b. Figure 245(b)
Site: 32MN205 Specimen: 32MN205 [2]
Description: The specimen is an asymmetrical midsection and proximal end (base) of a side notched point. The base is straight with a slightly excurvate blade. The point is produced on translucent silicified wood (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 10YR-5/4
Measurements Length: 23.1mm*
Width: 20.3mm
Thickness: 5.2mm

c. Figure 245(c)
Site: 32MN254 Specimen: 32MN254 [2]
Description: The specimen is the midsection and portion of the proximal end (base) of a corner notched point. The blade form is straight. The point is produced on dark grey porcelanite.
Munsell Color: 2.5Y-N4/
Measurements Length: 31.9mm*
Width: 24.4mm
Thickness: 5.0mm

d. Figure 245(d)
Site: 32MN285 Specimen: 32MN285 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of an asymmetrical corner notched point. It has a straight base and excurvate blade. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/1
Measurements Length: 30.3mm*
Width: 22.4mm
Thickness: 4.5mm

e. Figure 245(e)
Site: 32MN295 Specimen: 32MN295 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a side notched point. The base is straight and the blade form is straight. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/3
Measurements Length: 43.2mm*
Width: 26.7mm
Thickness: 5.2mm

Cultural/Techno Complex: Pelican Lake

f. Figure 245(f)
Site: 32MN364 Specimen: 32MN364 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) of a side notched point. The base is straight and exhibits moderate grinding of base and notches. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 19.1mm*
Width: 27.4mm
Thickness: 5.0mm

g. Figure 245(g)
Site: IF 127 Specimen: IF 127
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a corner notched point. The base is straight and the blade form is also straight. The base and notches exhibit moderate grinding. The specimen is produced on KRF (patinated).
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 38.4mm*
Width: 28.3mm
Thickness: 6.7mm

Related Materials (for all of the above): Neuman 1964:187 Figure 3(r); Reeves 1970b:Appendix page 12, Figure 12 (Nos. 6-8); Frison 1978:83 Figure 2.26; Frison 1978:58; Ahler 1981:Type 04 points; Nowak 1981:79 Figure 4(c); Nowak 1981:118.

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

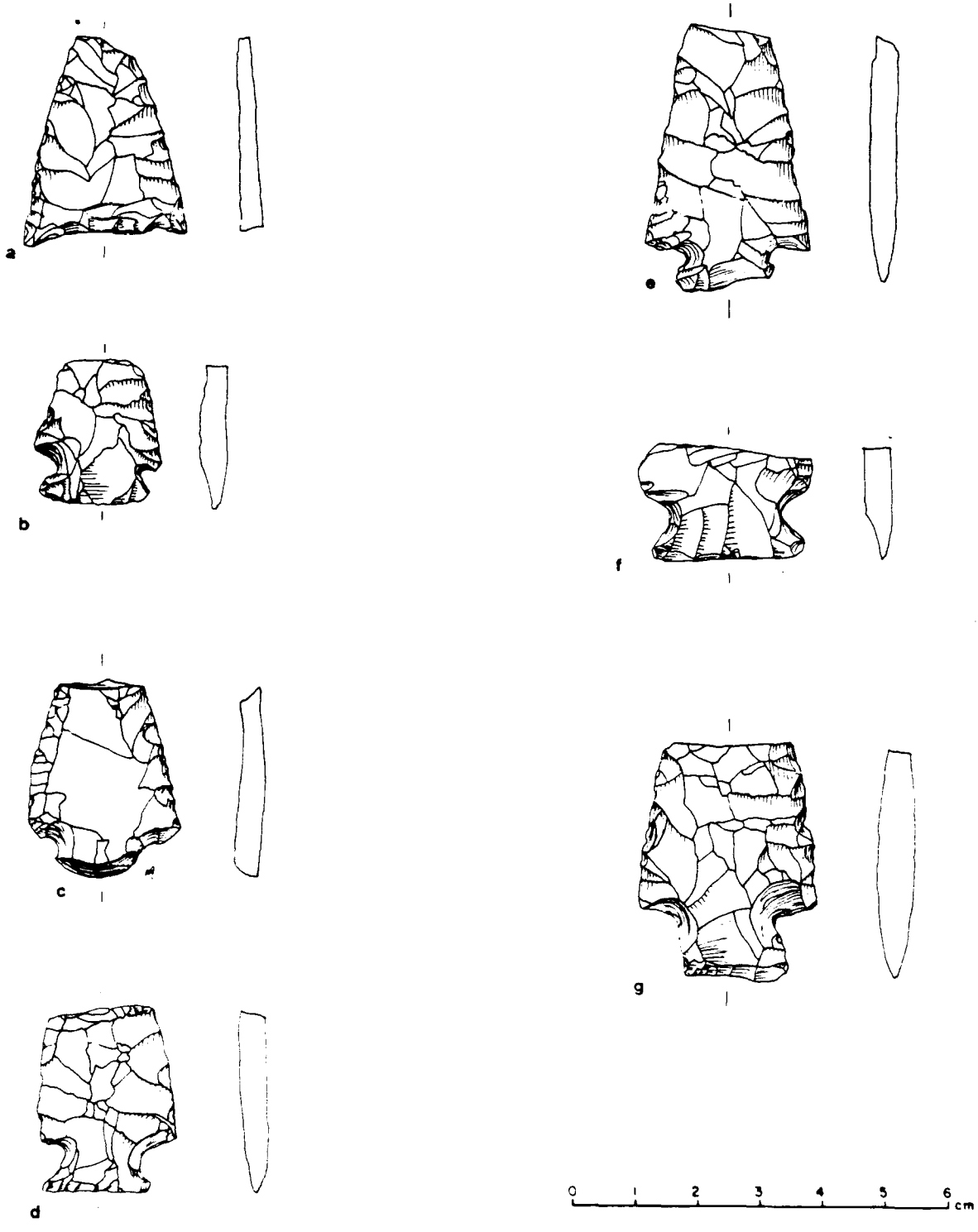


Figure 245. Pelican Lake projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN90 [1]; (b) 32MN205 [2]; (c) 32MN254 [2]; (d) 32MN285 [1]; (e) 32MN295 [1]; (f) 32MN364 [1]; (g) IF 127.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Besant

a. Figure 246(a)
Site: 32MN120 Specimen: 32MN120 [7]
Description: The specimen is a small corner notched point with a straight base, straight blade and abrupt shoulder form. The base and notches exhibit slight grinding. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/2
Measurements: Length: 27.5mm
Width: 20.5mm
Thickness: 5.0mm

b. Figure 246(b)
Site: 32MN220 Specimen: 32MN220 [1]
Description: The specimen is a complete side notched point. The base is incurvate and the blade form excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 38.5mm
Width: 24.8mm
Thickness: 4.9mm

c. Figure 246(c)
Site: 32MN332 Specimen: 32MN332 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) of a corner notched point. The base and notches exhibit moderate grinding. The base is incurvate. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 18.2mm*
Width: X**
Thickness: 5.4mm

d. Figure 246(d)
Site: 32MN347 Specimen: 32MN347 [1]
Description: The specimen is the midsection and incomplete proximal end (base) of a corner notched point. The shoulder form is sloping and the blade form straight. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/3
Measurements Length: 37.7mm*
Width: 22.1mm
Thickness: 5.3mm

e. Figure 246(e)
Site: 32MN365 Specimen: 32MN365 [1]
Description: The specimen is a side notched point with an incurvate base and excurvate blade form. The specimen is produced on KRF (moderate patination).

Cultural/Techno Complex: Besant

Figure 246(e) (continued)
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/1
Measurements Length: 38.4mm
Width: 22.1mm
Thickness: 5.8mm

Related Materials (for all of the above): Mulloy 1954:446 Figure 4 (Upper Level Nos. 1 and 4); McNerney 1970:293 Figure 3 (Nos. 9 and 11); McNerney 1970:294 Figure 4 (Nos. 4, 12 and 13); Reeves 1970b:Appendix page 11 Figure 11 (No. 13); Reeves 1970b:91; Ahler et al. 1977:67 Figure 13(f); Frison 1978:83.

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.
** X = Measurement not obtainable for this dimension.

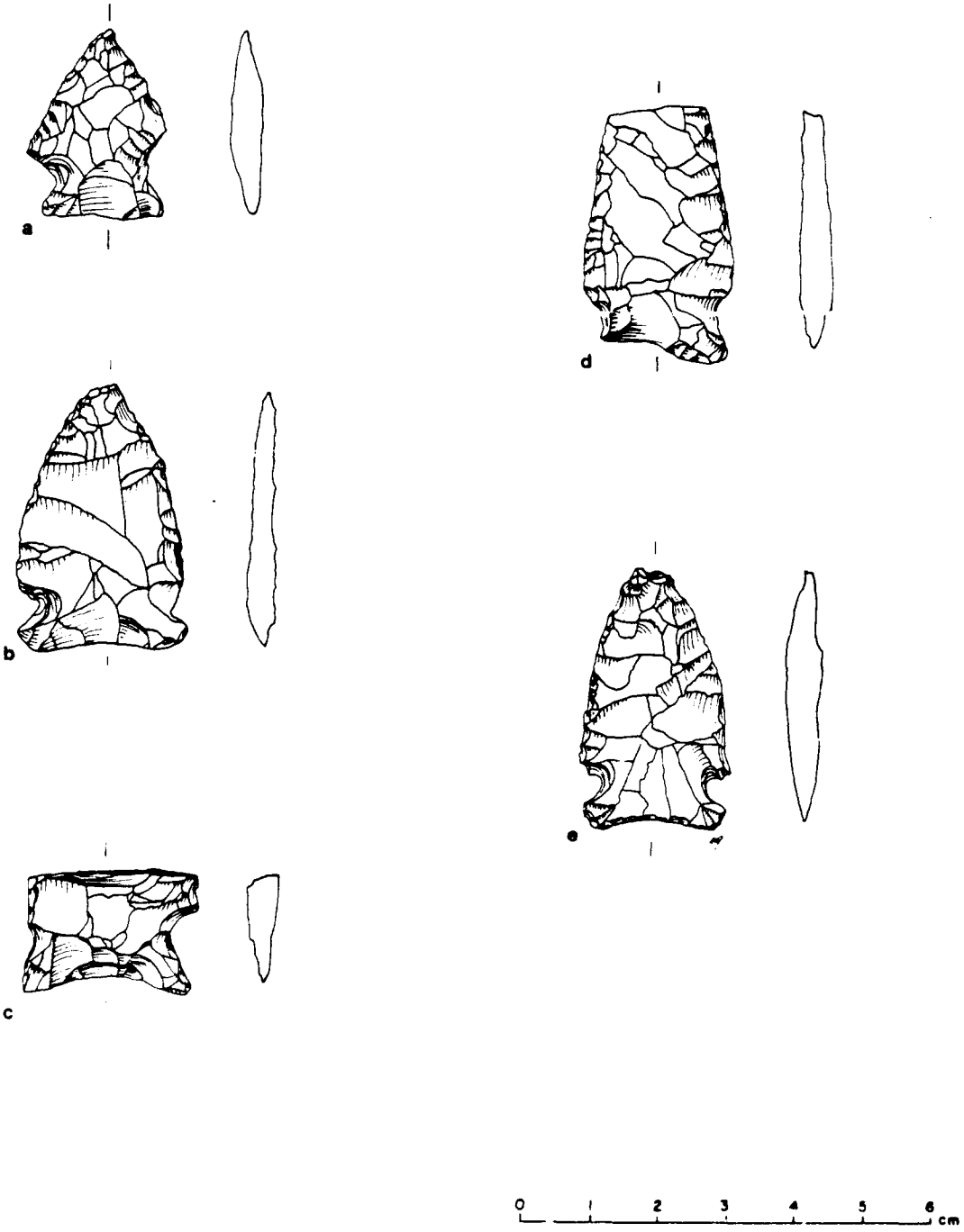


Figure 246. Besant projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [7]; (b) 32MN220 [1]; (c) 32MN332 [1]; (d) 32MN347 [1]; (e) 32MN365 [1].

Cultural/Techno Complex: Avonlea

Site: 32MN269

Specimen: 32MN269 [1]

Description: The specimen is a side notched point, missing a portion of the proximal end (base). The blade form is straight. The point is produced on translucent chalcedony (moderate patination).

Munsell Color: 10YR-7/3

Measurements

Length:	28.7mm*
Width:	17.5mm
Thickness:	3.4mm

Related Materials: Kehoe and McCorquodale 1961:184, 186-187; Kehoe 1966:833 Figure 1; Kehoe 1966: 829-830; Reeves 1970b: Appendix page 15 Figure 15 (Nos. 17, 25); Reeves 1970b: 102; Frison 1978:62.

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

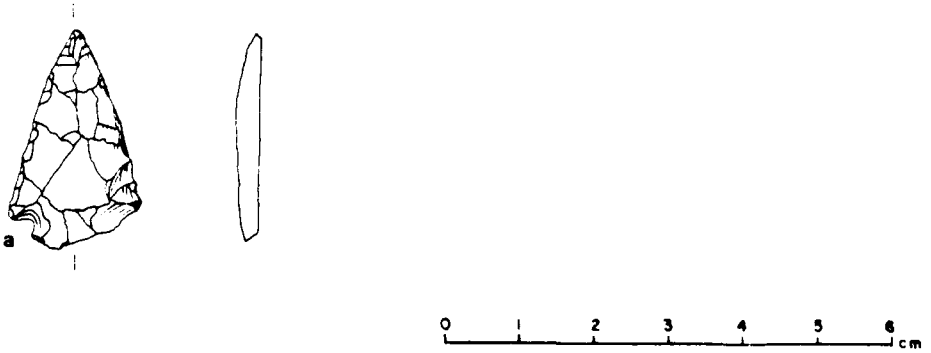


Figure 247. Avonlea projectile point from site 32MN269.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Late Prehistoric

a. Figure 248(a)
Site: 32MN101 Specimen: 32MN101 [1]
Description: The specimen is an unnotched triangular point. The base is straight and the blade form is slightly excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (heavy patination).
Munsell Color: 2.5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 32.4mm
Width: 13.3mm
Thickness: 5.1mm

b. Figure 248(b)
Site: 32MN120 Specimen: 32MN120 [4]
Description: The specimen is the midsection and proximal end (base) of a side notched point. The base is straight and the blade form is straight. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/1
Measurements Length: 25.2mm*
Width: 20.8mm
Thickness: 4.9mm

c. Figure 248(c)
Site: 32MN205 Specimen: 32MN205 [1]
Description: The specimen is an asymmetrical, side notched point. The base is straight and the blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (heavy patination).
Munsell Color: 2.5YR-2.5/2
Measurements: Length: 42.0mm*
Width: 23.9mm
Thickness: 5.1mm

d. Figure 248(d)
Site: 32MN206 Specimen: 32MN206 [1]
Description: The specimen is an asymmetrical corner notched point. The asymmetry is caused by a renotching on the left lateral margin, due to removal of the initial notch on the proximal end (base). The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/1
Measurements Length: 36.8mm*
Width: 25.5mm
Thickness: 4.8mm

e. Figure 248(e)
Site: 32MN220 Specimen: 32MN220 [2]
Description: The specimen is an asymmetrical, side notched point. The base is slightly excurvate and the blade form is also excurvate. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/1
Measurements Length: 55.0mm
Width: 15.7mm
Thickness: 3.9mm

Cultural/Techno Complex: Late Prehistoric

f. Figure 248(f)
Site: 32MN354 Specimen: 32MN354 [1]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of a side notched point. The distal end (tip) is missing due to an impact fracture. The base is straight and the blade excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 10YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 25.2mm*
Width: 19.4mm
Thickness: 4.3mm

g. Figure 248(g)
Site: 32MN362 Specimen: 32MN362 [1]
Description: The specimen is a corner notched point which is missing the distal end (tip). The base is straight and the blade form is also straight. The shoulder form is oblique. The point is produced on grey chert. Munsell Color: 2.5Y-N5/
Measurements Length: 32.0mm*
Width: 17.7mm
Thickness: 5.1mm

h. Figure 248(h)
Site: IF 97 Specimen: IF 97
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and portion of the midsection of a side notched point. The blade form is straight; the distal tip was removed by an impact fracture. The point is produced on KRF (moderately patinated).
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 21.8mm*
Width: 13.5mm
Thickness: 5.2

i. Figure 248(i)
Site: IF 111 Specimen: IF 111
Description: The specimen is a corner notched point which exhibits an impact fracture that has removed the distal end (tip). The base is straight and the blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 31.2mm*
Width: 21.4mm
Thickness: 5.0mm

Related Materials (for all of the above): Kivett 1952:88 Plate XVI-A (No. 4); Mulloy 1954:446 Figure 4 (Upper Level Nos. 26-29); Neuman 1964:187 Figure 3(p); Reeves 1970b:Appendix page 16 Figure 16 (Nos. 4, 5 and 13); Reeves 1970b:131-134, 136; Ahler 1981: Type 04 points; Ahler 1981:4; Nowak 1981:77 Figure 3(n).

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

Figure 248. Late Prehistoric projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN101 [1]; (b) 32MN120 [4]; (c) 32MN205 [1]; (d) 32MN206 [1]; (e) 32MN220 [2]; (f) 32MN354 [1]; (g) 32MN362 [1]; (h) IF 97; (i) IF 111.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Plains/Prairie Side Notched-Corner Notched

a. Figure 249(a)
Site: 32MN120 Specimen: 32MN120 [2]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and portion of the midsection of a side notched point. The base is incurvate and exhibits moderate grinding. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-4/2
Measurements Length: 16.4mm*
Width: 21.4mm
Thickness: 3.4mm

b. Figure 249(b)
Site: 32MN120 Specimen: 32MN120 [5]
Description: The specimen is the proximal end (base) and midsection of an asymmetrical side notched point. The distal end (tip) was removed due to an impact fracture. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements: Length: 18.6mm*
Width: 16.3mm
Thickness: 4.0mm

c. Figure 249(c)
Site: 32MN219 Specimen: 32MN219 [1]
Description: The specimen is a side notched point with a portion of the proximal end (base) removed. The base is straight and the blade form excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 10YR-4/3
Measurements Length: 40.8mm
Width: 16.7mm
Thickness: 4.5mm

d. Figure 249(d)
Site: 32MN351 Specimen: 32MN351 [1]
Description: The specimen is an asymmetrical side notched point. The base is slightly excurvate and the blade form is straight. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-3/2
Measurements Length: 26.0mm*
Width: 16.5mm
Thickness: 4.4mm

e. Figure 249(e)
Site: 32MN362 Specimen: 32MN362 [2]
Description: The specimen is a midsection and distal end (tip) of a side notched point. The blade form is straight. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-4/4
Measurements Length: 21.4mm*
Width: 13.5mm
Thickness: 2.6mm

Cultural/Techno Complex: Plains/Prairie Side Notched-Corner Notched

f. Figure 249(f)
Site: 32MN363 Specimen: 32MN363 [1]
Description: The specimen is a small corner notched point. A portion of the proximal end (base) is missing. The blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (slight patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 24.4mm*
Width: 20.0mm
Thickness: 4.3mm

g. Figure 249(g)
Site: 32MN372 Specimen: 32MN372 [1]
Description: The specimen is a complete side notched point. The base is incurvate and exhibits grinding. The blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on tan chalcedony.
Munsell Color: 10YR-6/6
Measurements Length: 36.0mm
Width: 21.0mm
Thickness: 5.2mm

h. Figure 249(h)
Site: IF 45 Specimen: IF 45
Description: The specimen is a corner notched point. The left-lateral portion, including the notch, has been removed and exhibits reworking. The base is straight and the blade form excurvate. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-3/4
Measurements Length: 27.2mm
Width: 18.1mm*
Thickness: 4.9mm

Related Materials (for all of the above): Kehoe 1966:830; Kehoe 1966:833 Figure 1.

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.

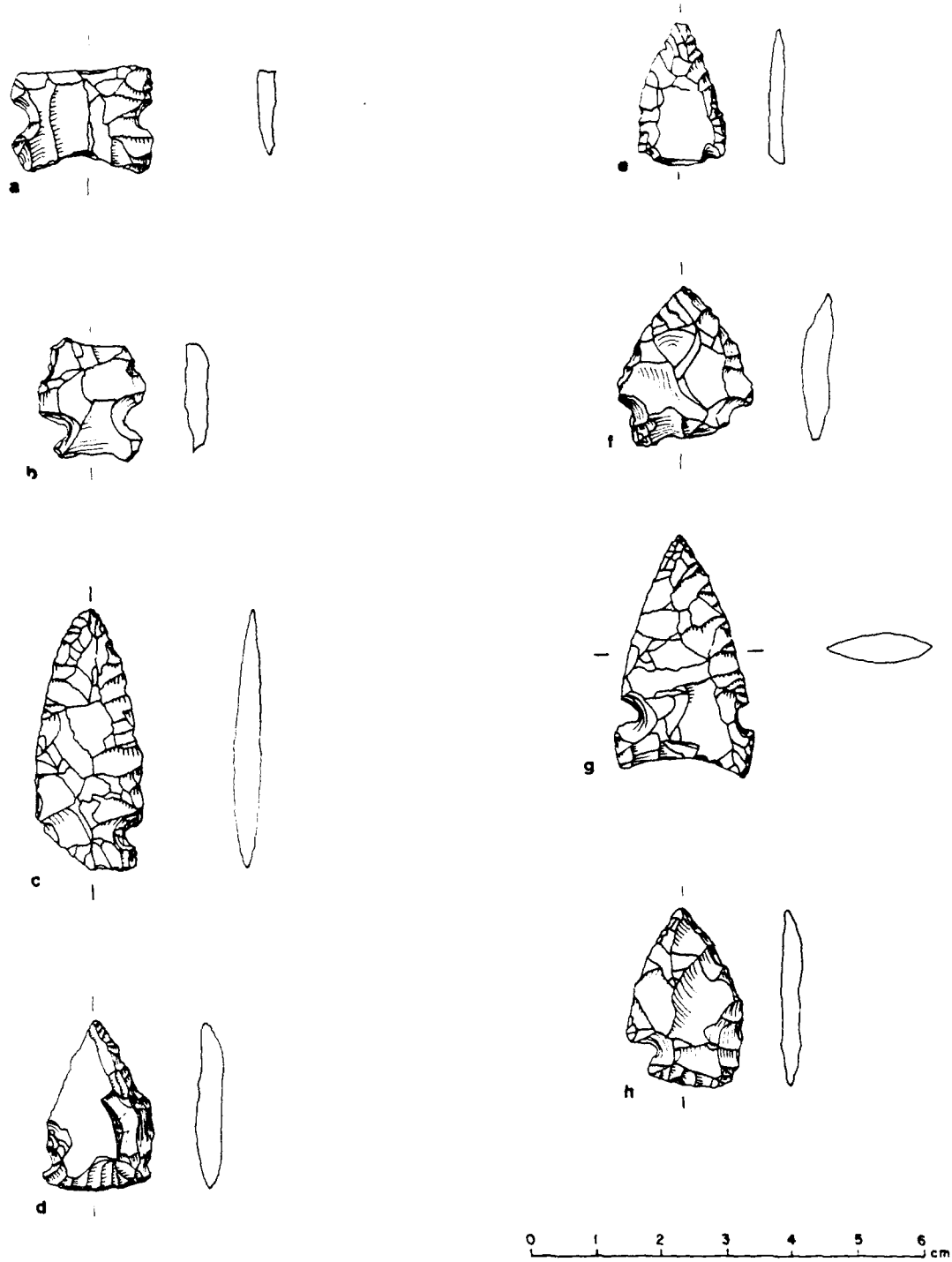


Figure 249. Plains/Prairie Side Notched-Corner Notched projectile points from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [2]; (b) 32MN120 [5]; (c) 32MN219 [1]; (d) 32MN351 [1]; (e) 32MN362 [2]; (f) 32MN363 [1]; (g) 32MN372 [1]; (h) IF 45.

Cultural/Techno Complex: Unknown

a. Figure 250(a)
Site: 32MN22 Specimen: 32MN22 [2]
Description: The specimen is the distal end (tip) and midsection of a point. The blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 26.9mm*
Width: 23.7mm
Thickness: 5.8mm

b. Figure 250(b)
Site: 32MN225 Specimen: 32MN225 [1]
Description: The specimen is a portion of the proximal end (base) of a side notched point. The point is produced on KRF (moderate patination).
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-5/4
Measurements Length: 19.2mm*
Width: X**
Thickness: 5.9mm

c. Figure 250(c)
Site: 32MN295 Specimen: 32MN295 [4]
Description: The specimen is the distal end (tip) of a point. The specimen is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 7.5YR-4/4
Measurements Length: 31.0mm*
Width: 19.0mm*
Thickness: 4.8mm

d. Figure 250(d)
Site: 32MN304 Specimen: 32MN304 [2]
Description: The specimen is the midsection of a point. The distal end (tip) was removed by an impact fracture. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements Length: 21.6mm*
Width: 22.7mm
Thickness: 4.8mm

e. Figure 250(e)
Site: IF 22 Specimen: IF 22
Description: The specimen is the distal end (tip) and midsection of a point. The blade form is excurvate. The point is produced on fine grained quartzite.
Munsell Color: 5YR-5/1 (mottled)
Measurements: Length: 28.9mm*
Width: 23.1mm
Thickness: 4.8mm

Cultural/Techno Complex: Unknown

f. Figure 250(f)
Site: IF 36 Specimen: IF 36
Description: The specimen is a distal end (tip) and midsection of a contractive-stemmed excurvate blade form point. The specimen likely was broken during manufacture. The point is produced on KRF.
Munsell Color: 5YR-2.5/2
Measurements: Length: 39.7mm*
Width: 24.7mm
Thickness: 4.8mm

* Underlining = Specimen incomplete along this dimension.
** X = Measurement not obtainable for this dimension.

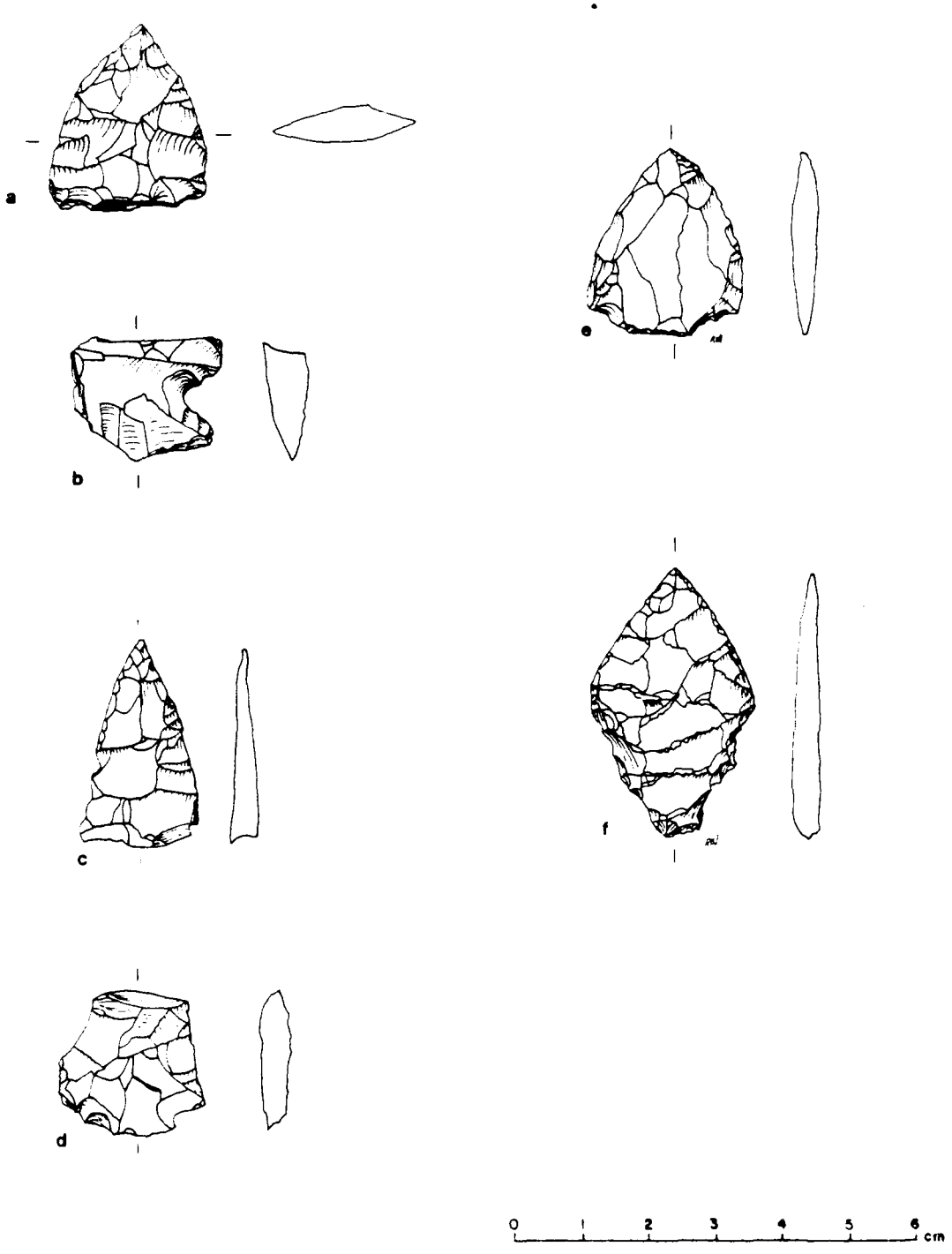


Figure 250. Non I.D. projectile point fragments from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN22 [2]; (b) 32MN225 [1]; (c) 32MN295 [4]; (d) 32MN304 [2]; (e) IF 22; (f) IF 36.

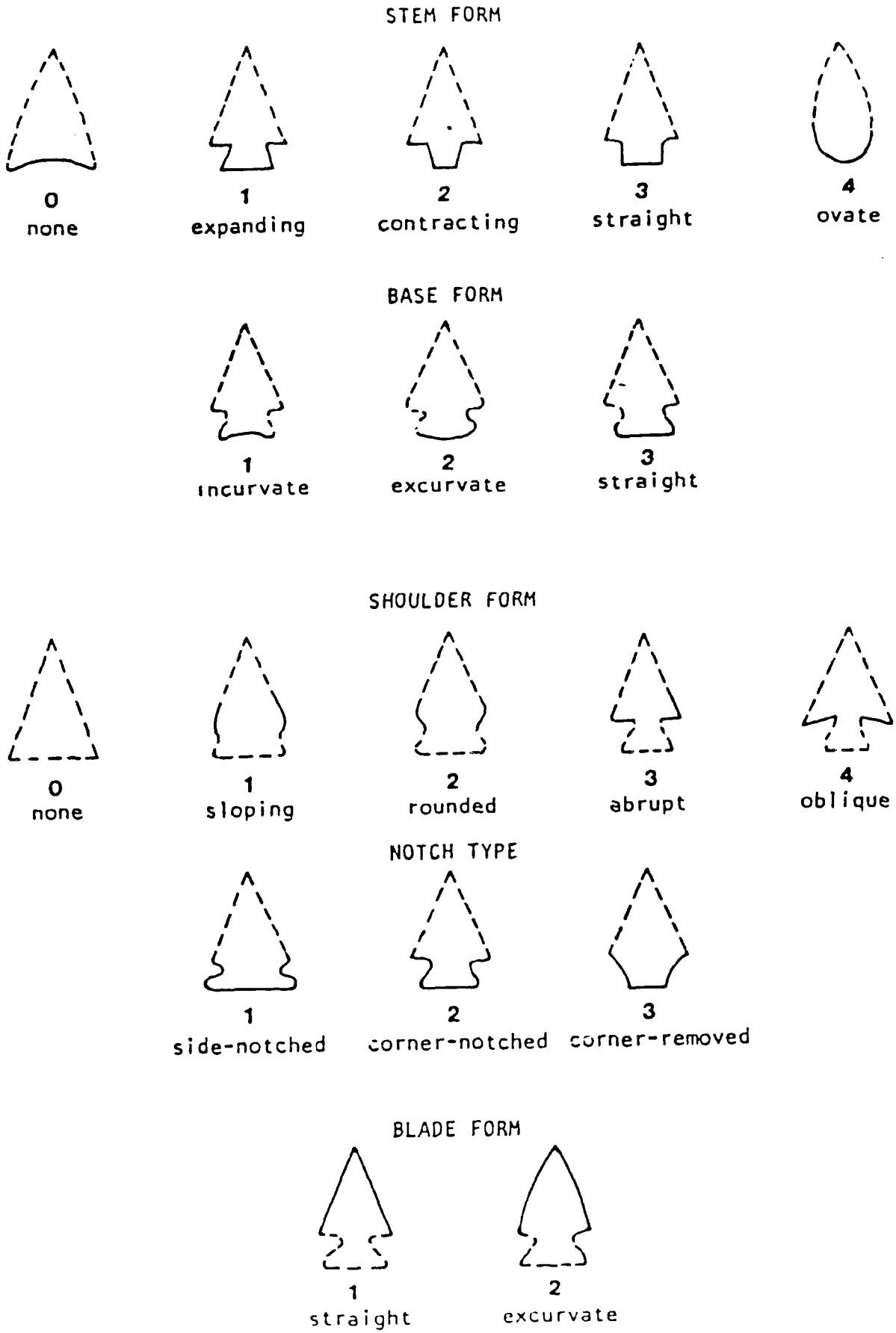
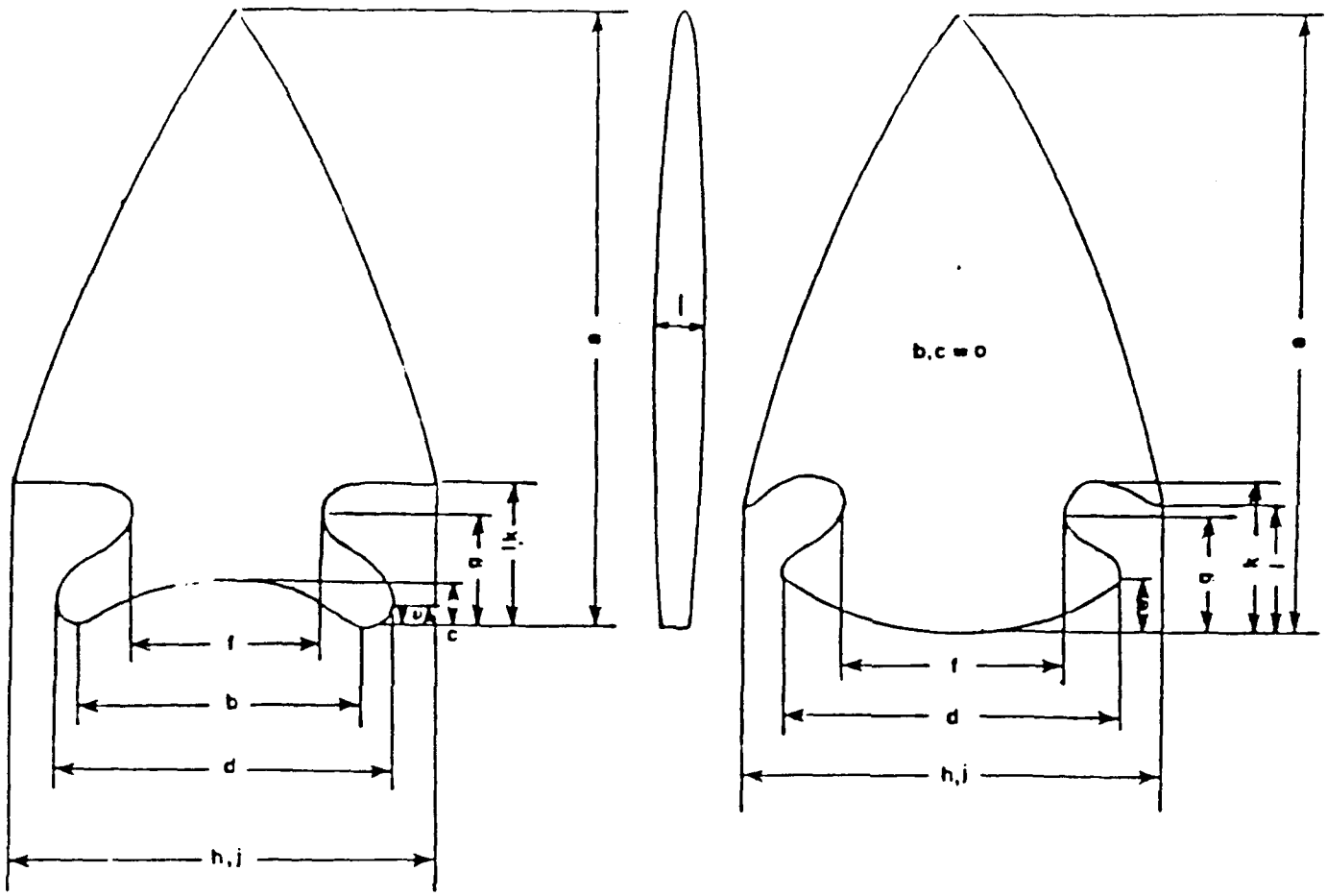


Figure 251. Graphic representation of the five nominal observations utilized in the projectile point analysis.



a. Total Length

b. Basal Contact Width

c. Basal Center Point Length

d. Proximal Haft Element Width

e. Proximal Haft Element Length

f. Distal Haft Element Width

g. Distal Haft Element Length

h. Blade Base Width

i. Shoulder to Base Length

j. Maximum Width

k. Total Haft Element Length

l. Maximum Thickness

Figure 252. Diagram of two generalized projectile point forms indicating the measurements taken in the projectile point analysis (adapted from Ahler 1971:23).

Table 4. Summary of Material Type and Form Observations: Projectile Points - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

SPECIMEN	STEM FORM	BASE FORM	SHOULDER FORM	NOTCH TYPE	BLADE FORM	MATERIAL TYPE
32MN22-2	XX	XX	3	XX	2	Patinated KRF
32MN90-1	XX	XX	4	XX	2	Patinated KRF
32MN101-1	0	1	XX	XX	1	Patinated KRF
32MN120-1	(1)	1	1	1	2	Patinated translucent chalcedony
32MN120-2	(3)	1	2	1	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN120-4	(3)	3	3	1	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN120-5	(3)	XX	2	1	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN120-7	1	3	(4)	2	1	Patinated KRF
32MN205-1	XX	XX	2	1	2	Patinated KRF
32MN205-2	(1)	2	3 & 4	1	1	Patinated translucent silicified wood
32MN206-1	XX	XX	(4)	2	2	Patinated KRF
32MN219-1	1	3	2	1	2	Patinated KRF
32MN220-1	1	1	2	1	2	Patinated KRF
32MN220-2	0	2	2	1	2	Patinated KRF

Table 4. (cont.)

SPECIMEN	STEM FORM	BASE FORM	SHOULDER FORM	NOTCH TYPE	BLADE FORM	MATERIAL TYPE
32MN225-1	XX	XX	3	1	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN254-2	XX	XX	4	2	2	Dark grey porcelanite
32MN269-1	XX	XX	2	1	1	Patinated translucent chalcedony
32MN285-1	1	3	3	2	2	KRF
32MN285-2	1	3	2	3	1	KRF
32MN285-3	1	(3)	2	1	(1)	Grey porcelanite
32MN291-1	1	1	2	3	2	Patinated KRF
32MN295-1	(3)	3	4	1	1	Unpatinated KRF
32MN295-2	2	XX	None	None	2	Patinated KRF
32MN295-3	1	1	2	3	2	Patinated KRF
32MN295-4	XX	XX	XX	XX	2	Unpatinated KRF
32MN304-1	1	1	4	2	1	Unpatinated KRF
32MN304-2	XX	XX	3	XX	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN332-1	1	1	3	2	XX	Patinated KRF

Table 4. (cont.)

SPECIMEN	STEM FORM	BASE FORM	SHOULDER FORM	NOTCH TYPE	BLADE FORM	MATERIAL TYPE
32MN347-1	3	XX	2	2	1	KRF
32MN351-1	0	2	1	1	1	KRF
32MN354-1	(3)	1	3	1	2	Patinated KRF
32MN362-1	1	2	4	2	1	Grey chert
32MN362-2	XX	XX	3	1	2	Unpatinated KRF
32MN363-1	XX	XX	3	2	2	Patinated KRF
32MN364-1	1	3	2	1	XX	Patinated KRF
32MN365-1	(3)	1	3	1	2	Patinated KRF
32MN372-1	3	1	1	1	2	Tan chalcedony
IF 22	XX	XX	3	XX	2	Grey/white quartzite
IF 36	(2)	XX	2	(3)	2	KRF
IF 45	XX	2	3	1	2	Unpatinated KRF
IF 48	2	XX	XX	XX	XX	Patinated KRF
IF 96	3	1	1	0	2	Patinated KRF
IF 97	1	3	3	1	1	Patinated KRF
IF 111	1	3	3	2	(1)	Patinated KRF
IF 127	1	1	3	2	1	Patinated KRF

XX = The specimen is incomplete along this dimension. ( ) = Designation uncertain.

Table 5. Summary of Measurements and Cultural/Techno Complex: Projectile Points - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

	MEASUREMENTS (mm)												
SPECIMEN	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	CULTURAL/TECHNO.COMPLEX
32MN22-2	26.9	X	X	X	X	13.4	X	X	X	23.7	X	5.8	Non I.D.
32MN90-1	32.6	X	X	X	X	14.6	X	X	X	26.3	X	4.4	Pelican Lake Corner Notched
32MN101-1	32.4	11.0	0.4	11.8	2.3	13.3	2.3	13.3	2.3	13.3	2.3	5.1	Late Prehistoric
32MN120-1	62.4	16.7	5.8	22.8	6.1	21.1	10.6	24.3	13.2	24.6	13.2	4.5	Yonkee
32MN120-2	16.4	16.4	2.4	21.1	5.0	16.7	9.3	21.4	10.3	21.4	10.3	3.4	Plains Side Notched
32MN120-4	25.2	14.9	0	17.5	6.4	10.7	8.5	20.8	10.4	20.8	10.4	4.9	Late Prehistoric Side Notched
32MN120-5	18.6	X	X	X	X	9.3	X	16.3	X	16.3	X	4.0	Plains Side Notched
32MN120-7	27.5	16.3	0	18.1	4.8	13.0	6.6	20.5	X	20.5	X	5.0	Besant Corner Notched
32MN205-1	42.0	X	X	X	X	18.2	X	23.9	X	23.9	X	5.1	Late Prehistoric Side Notched
32MN205-2	23.1	0	0	17.7	2.8	13.5	5.4	20.3	7.7	20.3	7.7	5.2	Pelican Lake Side Notched
32MN206-1	36.8	X	X	X	3.0	19.6	7.4	25.5	7.4	25.5	7.4	4.8	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched
32MN219-1	40.8	X	X	X	2.5	X	5.6	16.4	7.4	16.7	7.4	4.5	Plains Side Notched
32MN220-1	38.5	18.6	1.8	24.8	2.3	19.2	6.0	24.6	9.9	24.8	9.9	4.9	Besant Side Notched
32MN220-2	55.0	X	X	11.0	0.7	7.8	4.3	14.1	6.5	15.7	6.5	3.9	Late Prehistoric Side Notched

Table 5. (cont.)

	MEASUREMENTS (mm)												
SPECIMEN	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	CULTURAL/TECHNO COMPLEX
32MN225-1	19.2	X	X	X	2.2	X	5.8	X	11.7	X	11.7	5.9	Non I.D.
32MN254-2	31.9	X	X	X	X	13.4	X	24.4	X	24.4	X	5.0	Pelican Lake Corner Notched
32MN269-1	28.7	X	X	X	X	11.7	X	17.5	X	17.5	X	3.4	Avonlea
32MN285-1	30.3	17.8	0	17.8	0.7	12.8	4.7	22.4	8.2	22.4	8.2	4.5	Pelican Lake Corner Notched
32MN285-2	41.5	15.5	0	15.5	1.4	14.2	5.2	22.3	8.9	22.3	8.9	5.2	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed
32MN285-3	38.2	X	X	X	1.5	X	7.4	X	11.2	23.9	11.2	6.1	Late Plains Archaic Side Notched
32MN291-1	37.1	14.6	1.2	19.7	2.7	16.3	8.5	22.0	11.8	23.2	11.8	6.0	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed
32MN295-1	43.2	X	0	X	2.5	13.3	6.0	26.7	7.7	26.7	7.7	5.2	Pelican Lake Side Notched
32MN295-2	63.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24.4	X	6.0	Late Paleoindian, lanceolate Type 26 - Travis 2
32MN295-3	34.5	11.4	0.8	14.0	1.8	11.8	6.9	17.0	8.8	17.0	8.8	5.0	Late Plains Archaic Corner Removed
32MN295-4	31.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	19.0	X	4.8	Non I.D.
32MN304-1	47.5	0	0	18.2	2.2	15.5	5.8	23.1	5.7	23.1	6.5	5.9	Late Plains Archaic Corner Notched
32MN304-2	21.6	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22.7	X	4.8	Non I.D.
32MN332-1	18.2	23.4	2.3	24.7	1.0	20.5	8.0	X	11.9	X	11.9	5.4	Besant Corner Notched

Table 5. (cont.)

SPECIMEN	MEASUREMENTS (mm) A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	CULTURAL/TECHNO COMPLEX
32MN347-1	37.7	X	X	X	1.1	17.2	8.9	21.7	10.4	22.1	10.4	5.3	Besant Corner Notched
32MN351-1	26.0	0	0	16.5	1.1	14.7	3.6	16.5	6.2	16.5	6.2	4.4	Prairie Side Notched
32MN354-1	25.2	13.1	0.5	16.8	2.0	10.2	5.2	19.4	6.8	19.4	6.8	4.3	Late Prehistoric Side Notched
32MN362-1	32.0	0	0	12.4	2.0	7.3	5.0	17.7	6.0	17.7	6.6	5.1	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched
32MN362-2	21.4	X	X	X	X	7.7	X	13.5	X	13.5	X	2.6	Plains/Prairie Side Notched
32MN363-1	24.4	X	X	X	X	15.1	X	20.0	X	20.0	X	4.3	Prairie Corner Notched
32MN364-1	19.1	21.5	0	24.3	3.2	18.1	7.1	27.4	11.2	27.4	11.2	5.0	Late Plains Archaic Side Notched
32MN365-1	38.4	16.4	1.4	20.9	3.0	15.5	6.0	22.1	8.1	22.1	8.1	5.8	Besant Side Notched
32MN372-1	36.0	18.0	1.9	21.0	6.0	15.2	7.5	21.0	10.8	21.0	9.7	5.2	Plains/Prairie Side Notched
IF 22	28.9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23.1	X	4.8	Non I.D.
IF 36	39.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	24.7	X	4.8	Non I.D.
IF 45	27.2	0	0	X	2.5	13.2	4.5	X	4.3	18.1	4.8	4.9	Prairie Corner Notched
IF 48	27.8	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.5	X	23.4	X	6.9	Agate Basin - Paleoindian
IF 96	34.2	11.9	3.5	16.8	X	16.2	5.0	18.0	5.0	18.0	5.0	5.1	McKean Complex
IF 97	21.8	8.6	X	12.9	X	9.8	6.2	13.4	8.8	13.5	8.8	5.2	Late Prehistoric Side Notched
IF 111	31.2	12.5	0	13.9	1.8	12.8	4.6	21.4	6.4	21.4	6.4	5.0	Late Prehistoric Corner Notched
IF 127	38.4	15.5	1.0	X	7.8	15.8	7.8	28.3	11.1	28.3	11.1	6.7	Pelican Lake Corner Notched

Numbers that are underlined = The specimen is incomplete along this dimension.
X = This measurement is not obtainable on this specimen.

Scrapers

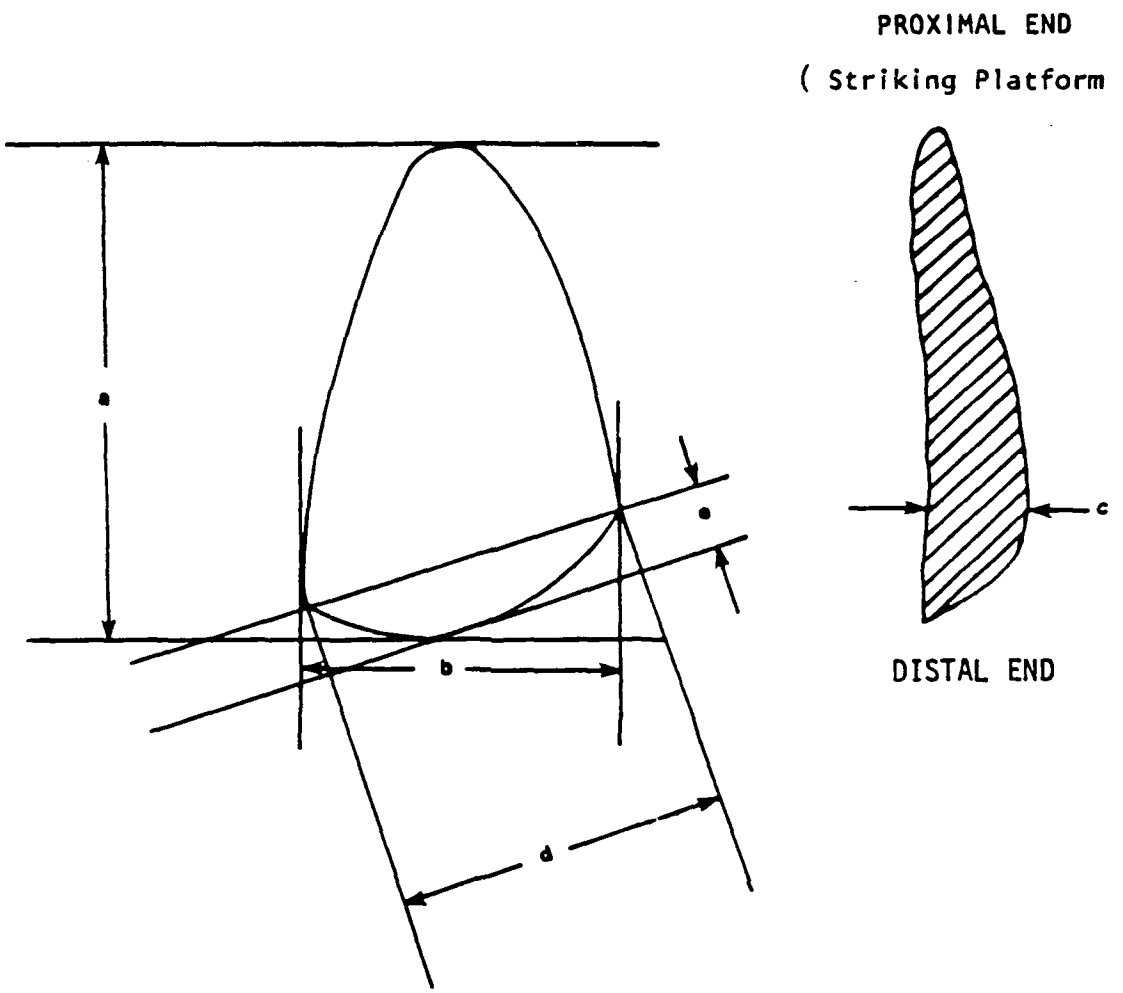
Transverse scrapers, like projectile points, are a class of tools that are consistently patterned and bilaterally symmetrical, thus lending themselves to more detailed metric analysis and typology. Following a typology similar to that utilized by Lee and Lovick (1979) and Nowak (1981), all of the transverse scrapers recovered from the sites identified during the survey were measured (Figure 253) and morphologically grouped according to overall shape, dorsal flaking treatment, distal margin shape, and treatment of the lateral margins. The raw material, Munsell color and measurements for each specimen are presented in Table 6. Similar data for the single lateral scraper, recovered from site 32MN242, are also included in Table 6.

Transverse Scrapers

Type A (Figure 254). These scrapers are generally oval to slightly triangular in shape with a convex distal margin. They are commonly dome-shaped in cross-section with numerous dorsal flake scars occurring both perpendicular and oblique to the longitudinal axis. They are continuously unifacially retouched on all margins. Eight Type A transverse scrapers were recovered from the Mountrail County survey.

Type B (Figures 255-257). Scrapers in this category are triangular in shape with a straight to slightly convex distal margin. One lateral margin is formed by removing a single long flake from the dorsal surface along the longitudinal axis, leaving a ridge or arris. This technique always produces a triangular cross-section. The opposite lateral margin is beveled by removal of numerous dorsal flakes perpendicular to the arris. Secondary retouch occurs only on the lateral and distal margins; the proximal end normally retains a remnant striking platform. Eighteen Type B transverse scrapers were recovered from the current survey.

Type C (Figure 258). Scrapers identified in this category characteristically are oval to slightly rectangular in shape with a wide, slightly convex distal margin. One or two large flakes are removed from the dorsal surface perpendicular to the longitudinal axis, usually leaving a concave depression. The cross-section is thin and



a. Total Length
b. Maximum Width
c. Maximum Thickness
d. Transverse Chord
e. Distal Transverse Width

Figure 253. Diagram of a generalized transverse scraper indicating the five measurements taken (adapted from Lee and Lovick 1979).

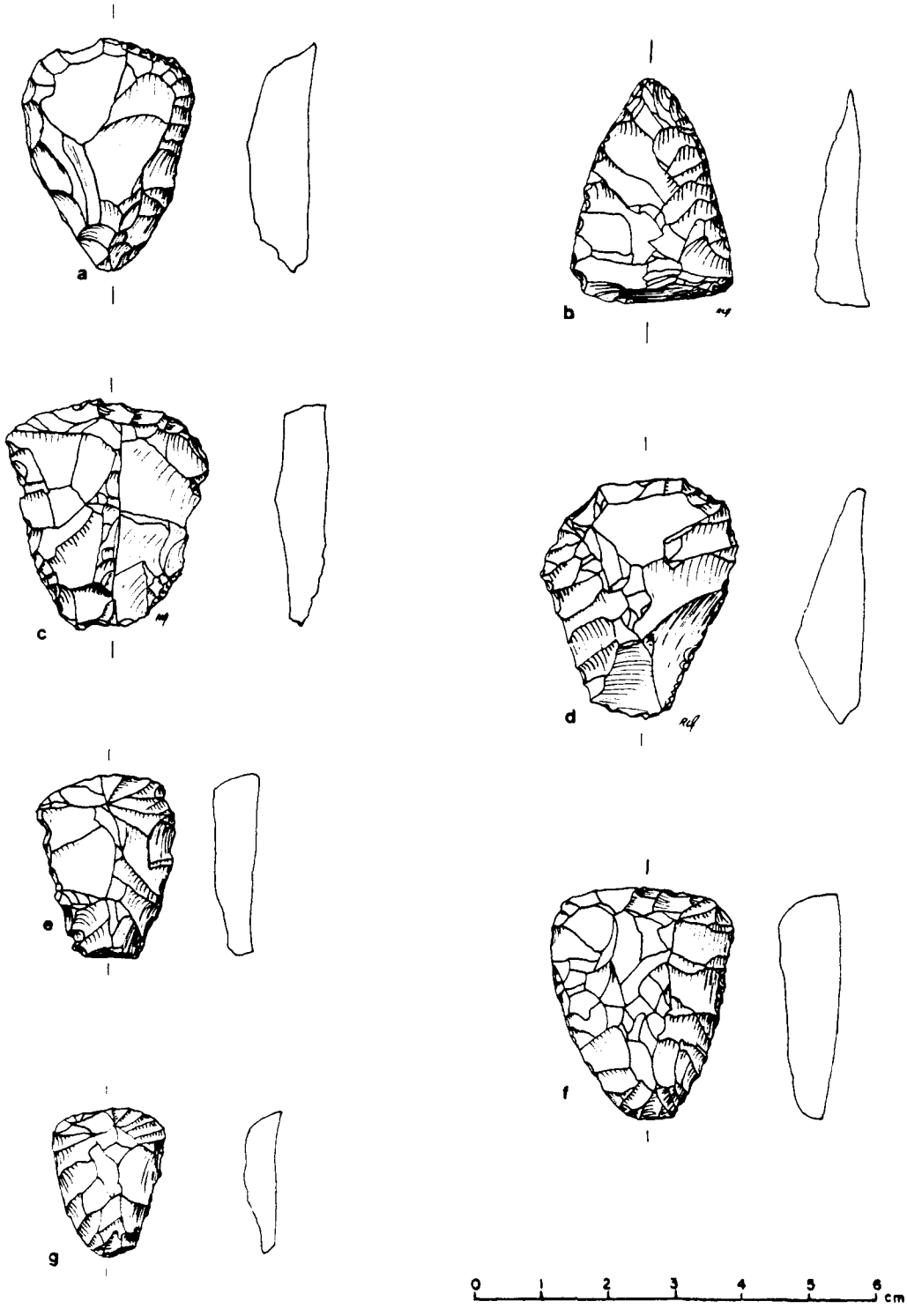


Figure 254. Selected Type A transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [3]; (b) 32MN210 [1]; (c) 32MN219 [3]; (d) 32MN242 [1]; (e) 32MN351 [2]; (f) 32MN362 [3]; (g) IF 81. Not illustrated: IF 134.

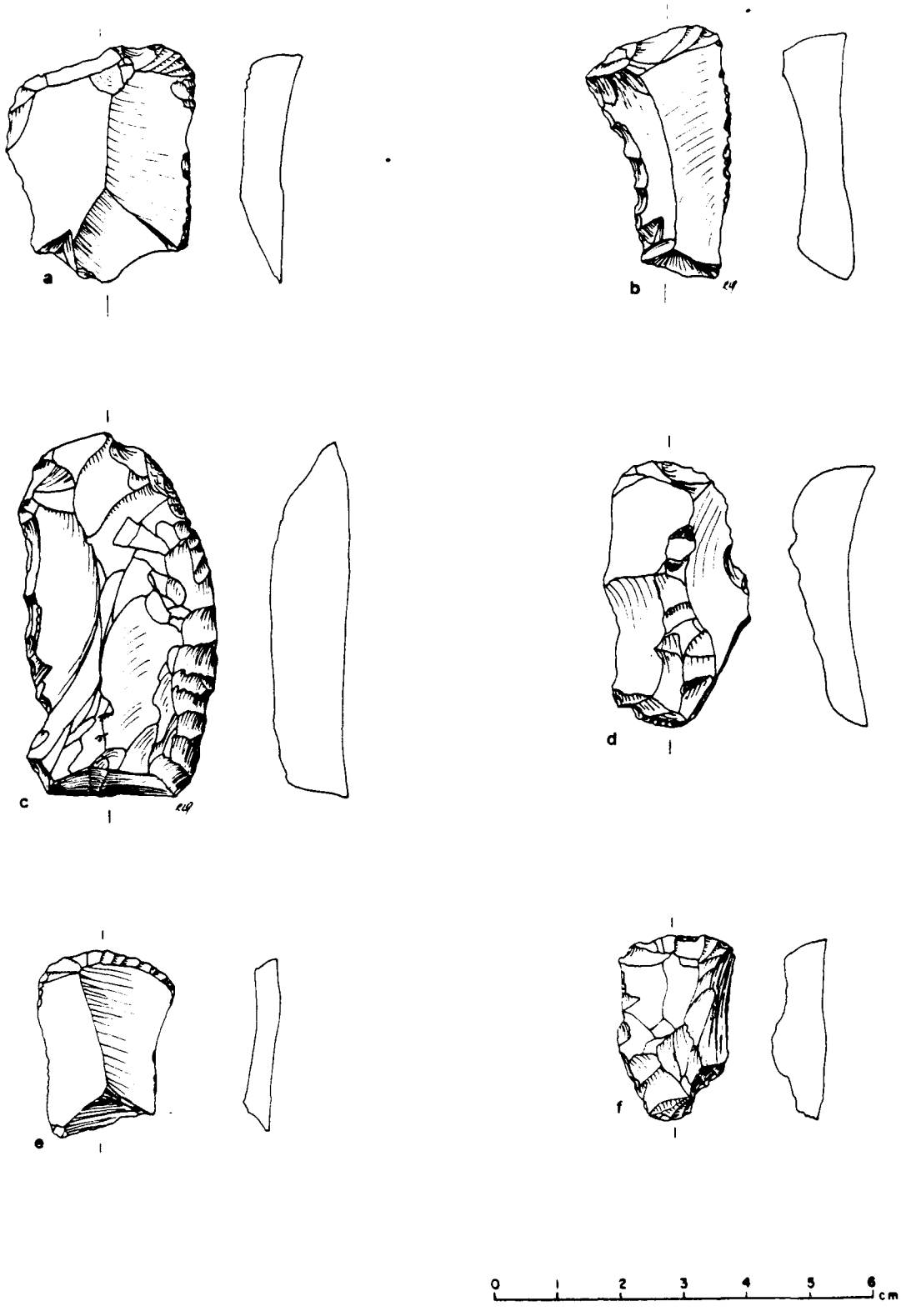


Figure 255. Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN120 [6]; (b) 32MN120 [8]; (c) 32MN188 [1]; (d) 32MN209 [1]; (e) 32MN210[2]; (f) 32MN211 [1].

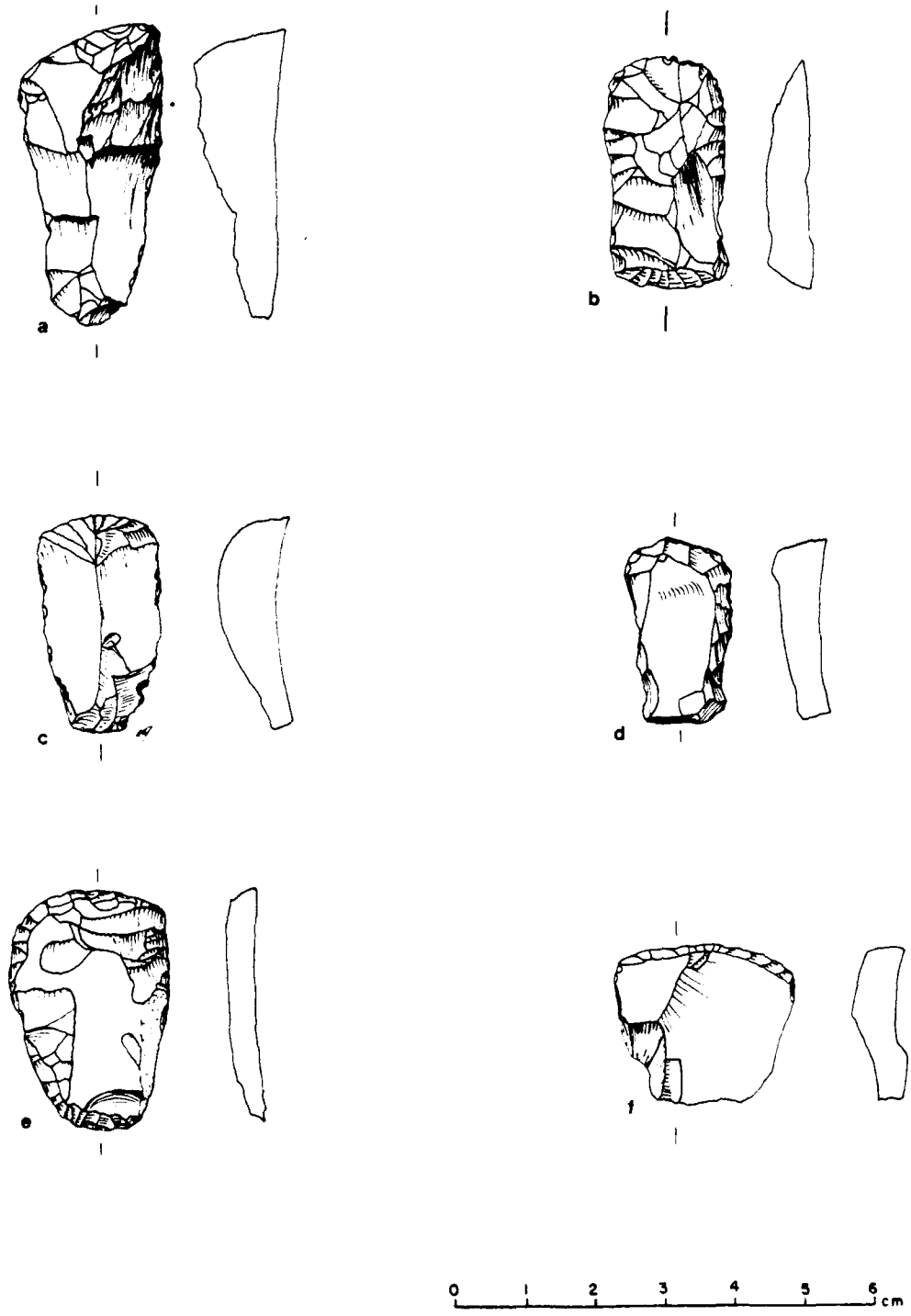


Figure 256. Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN234 [1]; (b) 32MN240 [1]; (c) 32MN242 [2]; (d) 32MN247 [2]; (e) 32MN254 [1]; (f) 32MN285 [6]. Not illustrated: 32MN267 [1].

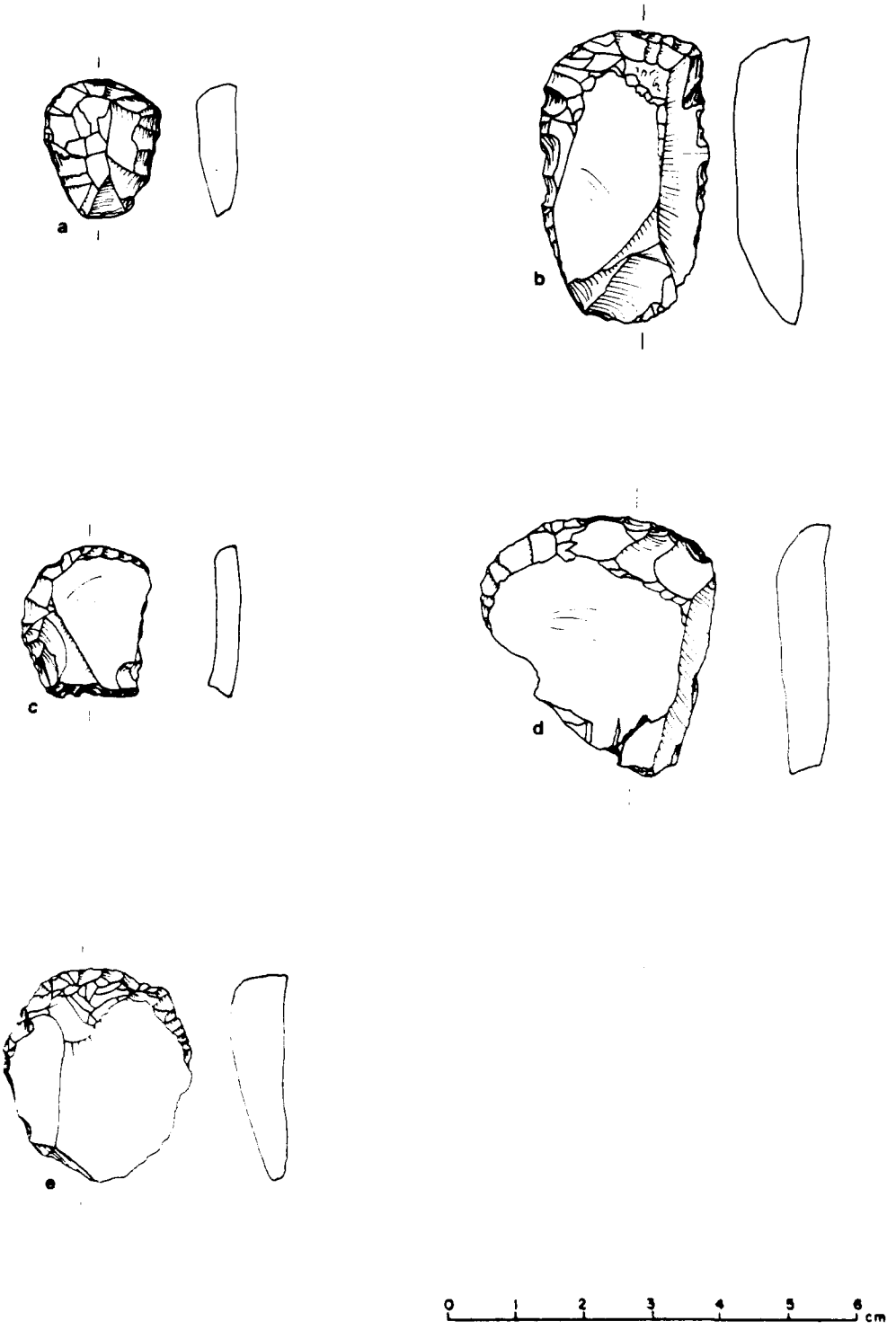


Figure 257. Selected Type B transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN295 [6]; (b) 32MN370 [1]; (c) 32MN370 [2]; (d) 32MN370 [3]; (e) 32MN370 [4].

Figure 258. Selected Type C transverse scrapers from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN22 [1]; (b) 32MN219 [2]; (c) 32MN220 [4]; (d) 32MN220 [5]; (e) 32MN228 [1]; (f) 32MN242 [3]; (g) 32MN247 [3]; (h) 32MN285 [5]; (i) 32MN364 [2]; (j) IF 63; (k) IF 108. Not illustrated: 32MN219 [6] and 32MN219 [7].

tabular to slightly concave. Unifacial retouch occurs primarily on the lateral and distal margins with a remnant striking platform retained on the proximal end. These scrapers are frequently broken transversely across the middle, leaving a hinge fracture where the proximal end had been attached. Thirteen Type C transverse scrapers were recovered from the Mountrail County survey.

Type D (not illustrated). This category consists of transverse scrapers made from an expanding decortication flake. Shape is irregularly triangular with both convex and straight distal margins. No flakes are removed from the dorsal side with the exception of the margins, thereby retaining cortex on the entire dorsal surface. Secondary retouch may occur on the lateral margins but often there is no marginal retouch except on the distal edge. No Type D specimens were recovered during the Mountrail County survey.

Lateral Scrapers

Type E (not illustrated). This category consists of all lateral scrapers. These are quite variable and not easily classified. One Type E lateral scraper was located at site 32MN242.

Table 6. Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Scrapers - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

SCRAPER TYPES SITE/SPECIMEN	MUNSELL COLOR	RAW MATERIAL	MEASUREMENT DATA (mm) A	B	C	D	E
Transverse Scrapers							
Type A (N = 8)							
32MN120 [3]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (patinated)	34.82	25.52	9.10	25.48	5.00
32MN210 [1]	5YR-3/2	Silicified wood	33.32	24.14	7.01	22.48	6.53
32MN219 [3]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	33.68	29.74	7.90	28.04	6.94
32MN242 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	36.26	29.00	9.48	28.54	6.52
32MN351 [2]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	27.70	20.50	6.90	19.54	7.64
32MN362 [3]	5YR-3/2	KRF	34.84	27.22	8.59	26.48	9.12
IF 81	5YR-3/2	KRF	22.38	17.34	5.38	16.78	5.42
IF 134	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	42.30	23.90	8.76	20.84	7.81
Type B (N = 18)							
32MN120 [6]	5YR-3/3	KRF	36.78	30.01	8.18	27.49	9.00
32MN120 [8]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	39.90	22.09	11.12	21.22	11.60
32MN188 [1]	10YR-6/1	Grey porcelanite	58.22	30.24	11.64	24.12	9.24
32MN209 [1]	7.5YR-3/4	KRF	42.46	24.52	12.86	19.21	10.81
32MN210 [2]	7.5YR-5/4	KRF (patinated)	27.98	21.44	4.88	21.32	3.76
32MN211 [1]	7.5YR-6/2	Translucent chalcedony	29.42	18.04	9.50	18.08	8.98
32MN234 [1]	5YR-3/1	KRF (patinated)	42.76	20.42	12.72	20.98	13.28
32MN240 [1]	5YR-3/3	KRF	33.54	17.49	7.00	17.22	7.68
32MN242 [2]	5YR-3/4	KRF	31.28	17.76	9.20	17.22	12.02
32MN247 [2]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	26.56	15.20	8.08	14.72	8.38
32MN254 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	34.09	22.72	5.22	22.58	6.14
32MN267 [1]	5YR-5/3	KRF(mod. patinated)	26.85	25.14	6.18	24.30	6.66
32MN285 [6]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	23.54	26.54	7.98	25.82	6.12
32MN295 [6]	5YR-3/3	KRF (patinated)	20.58	17.64	5.98	16.86	6.70
32MN370 [1]	10YR-4/4	Fusulinid chert	42.98	25.08	10.44	22.76	10.48
32MN370 [2]	5YR-3/3	KRF	22.34	17.98	6.00	20.49	6.44
32MN370 [3]	7.5YR-4/6	Tan/yellow chert	39.30	34.82	10.22	34.02	10.04
32MN370 [4]	10YR-3/3	Tan/grey chert	31.44	27.74	8.69	26.49	8.98

Table 6. (cont.)

SCRAPER TYPES SITE/SPECIMEN	MUNSELL COLOR	RAW MATERIAL	MEASUREMENT DATA (mm) A	B	C	D	E
Transverse Scrapers							
Type C (N = 13)							
32MN22 [1]	5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	22.16	19.90	5.64	19.04	6.41
32MN219 [2]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	23.43	23.64	8.58	23.12	9.21
32MN219 [6]	5YR-3/3	KRF (heavily patinated)	23.14	19.72	4.08	20.08	4.42
32MN219 [7]	5YR-4/4	KRF	24.74	19.11	4.93	14.92	3.23
32MN220 [4]	2.5YR-2.5/2	KRF	15.48	24.23	6.42	24.50	6.70
32MN220 [5]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	31.66	33.54	5.75	32.88	6.18
32MN228 [1]	5YR-8/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	29.54	24.42	7.12	22.58	6.62
32MN242 [3]	5YR-3/3	KRF	19.80	19.65	5.55	19.42	6.18
32MN247 [3]	5YR-3/2	KRF	31.12	22.86	8.78	21.84	8.62
32MN285 [5]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	23.82	27.10	6.00	26.68	7.08
32MN364 [2]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (mod. patinated)	21.52	25.84	6.80	25.84	8.38
IF 63	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	17.74	27.46	5.90	26.02	8.35
IF 108	5YR-3/2	KRF(mod.-hvy. patinated)	28.33	20.62	9.59	18.84	9.42
Type D (N = 0)							
Lateral Scrapers							
Type E (N = 1)							
32MN242 [4]	10YR-4/1	Silicified wood	38.04	33.28	10.90	35.00	7.82

For explanation of measurement data refer to Figure 253.

Bifaces and Other Lithic Artifacts (Figures 259-262)

Apart from projectile points and scrapers, the most common categories of lithic items observed or collected were preform reduction blanks (n=8), bifacial knives (n=5) and gravers/drills (n=6). Other bifacially reduced lithic items recovered include expended cores and broken tips of unidentifiable items (points/knives?). A number of flakes with steep unifacial flaking on one or both lateral margins were recorded, as well as two grooved mauls (32MN247 and IF 11). A quartz hammerstone was also located at site 32MN200. Other bifacially flaked tools and unifacially and bifacially retouched flakes were also common. Tables 7, 8 and 9 provide the Munsell color, raw material, and index measurements for the bifaces, drills and gravers, and unifaces.

Prehistoric Ceramics

During the current survey, prehistoric ceramic material was identified only at a single locality, 32MN350. Previous surveys in the area had recovered ceramic specimens from 32MN8, 32MN9, 32MN211 and 32MN234. Neither the material from 32MN350 nor that from the earlier surveys has been assignable to a specific cultural/techno complex(es).

Ten split bodysherds were collected from 32MN350, the largest being 27mm x 25mm. A small fragment of rim (13mm x 14mm x 4mm) which lacks the very top/edge was also recovered, but is not diagnostic. The rim fragment and bodysherds are likely derived from the same vessel. The specimens exhibit a heavy tempering of angular and non-angular quartz grains. The fragments are thin-walled and consistently very dark grey (2.5Y-N3/) in color. They are hard fired, suggestive of rather late material (protohistoric?) with an exterior treatment that is smoothed over a variety of surface treatments. The fractures are hackly. Two sherds show some trailing; three show some irregular smoothed impressions and/or dentate stamping. The rim fragment exhibits two horizontal (parallel) lines of fine cord impressions.

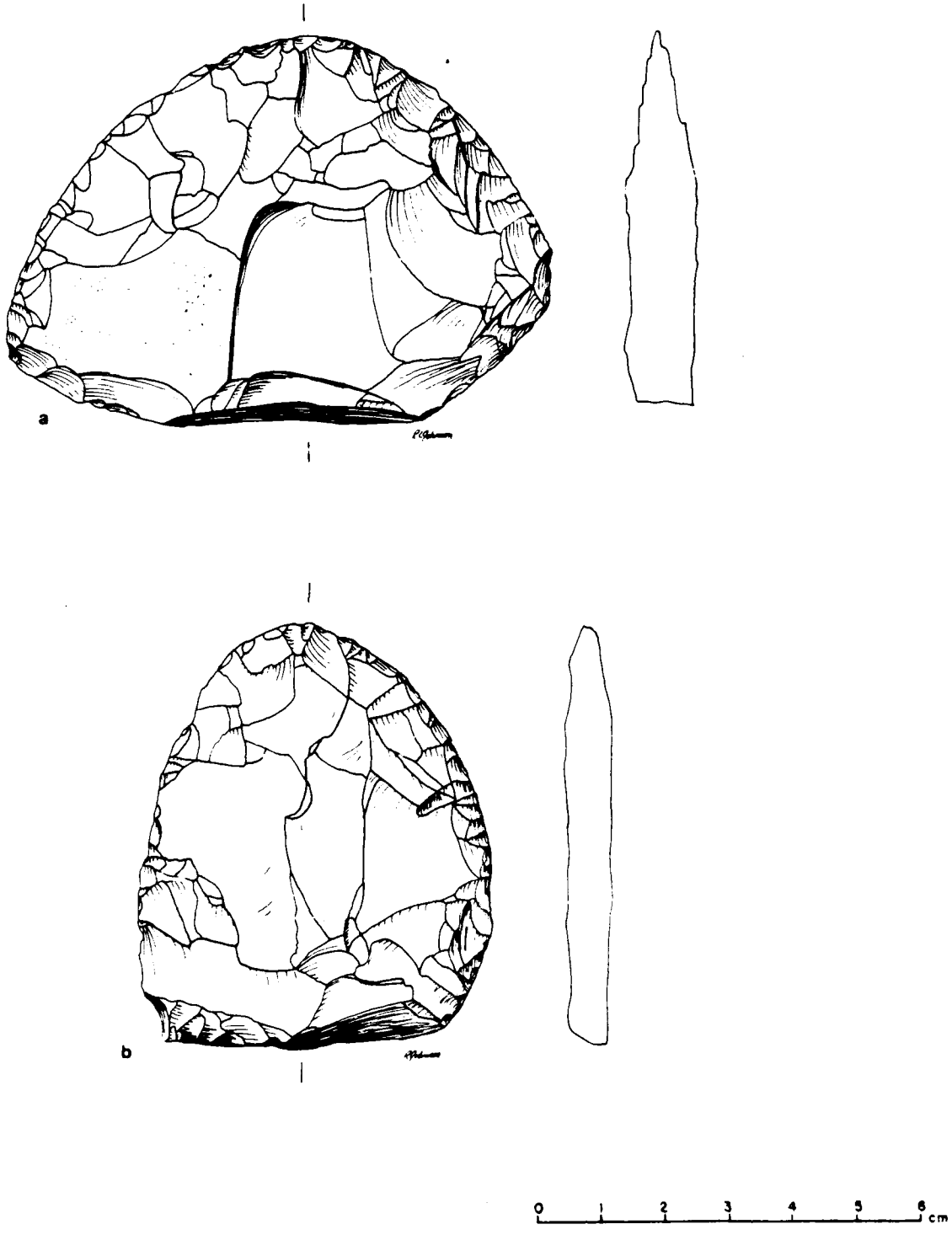


Figure 259. Examples of bifacial knives from the Mountrail County survey: (a) semicircular bifacial knife, 32MN311 [1]; (b) ovate bifacial knife, 32MN359 [1].

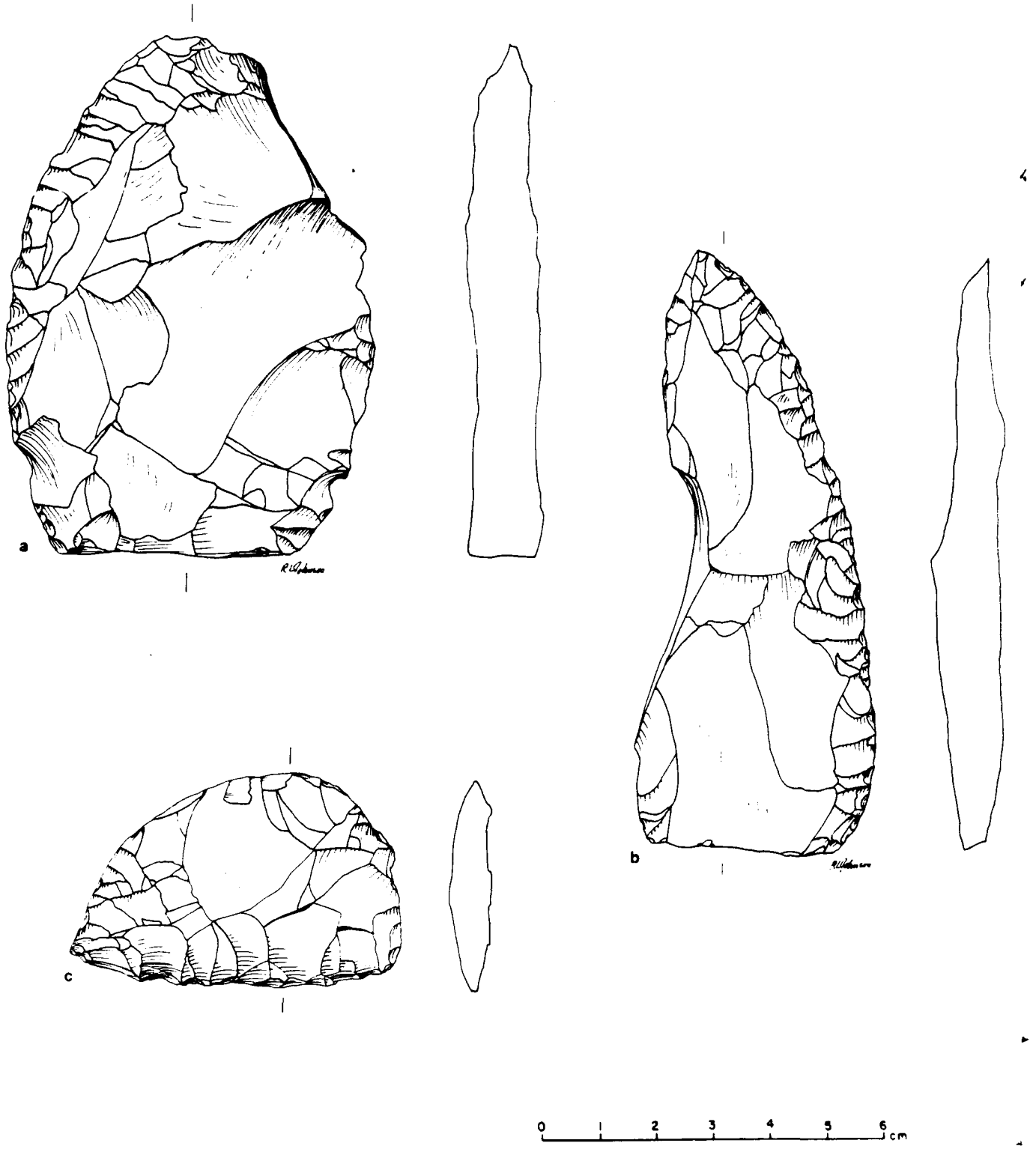


Figure 260. Examples of bifacial knives from Mountrail County survey: (a) ovoid bifacial knife, IF 55; (b) elliptical bifacial knife, 32MN285 [7]; (c) semicircular bifacial knife, 32MN304 [4].

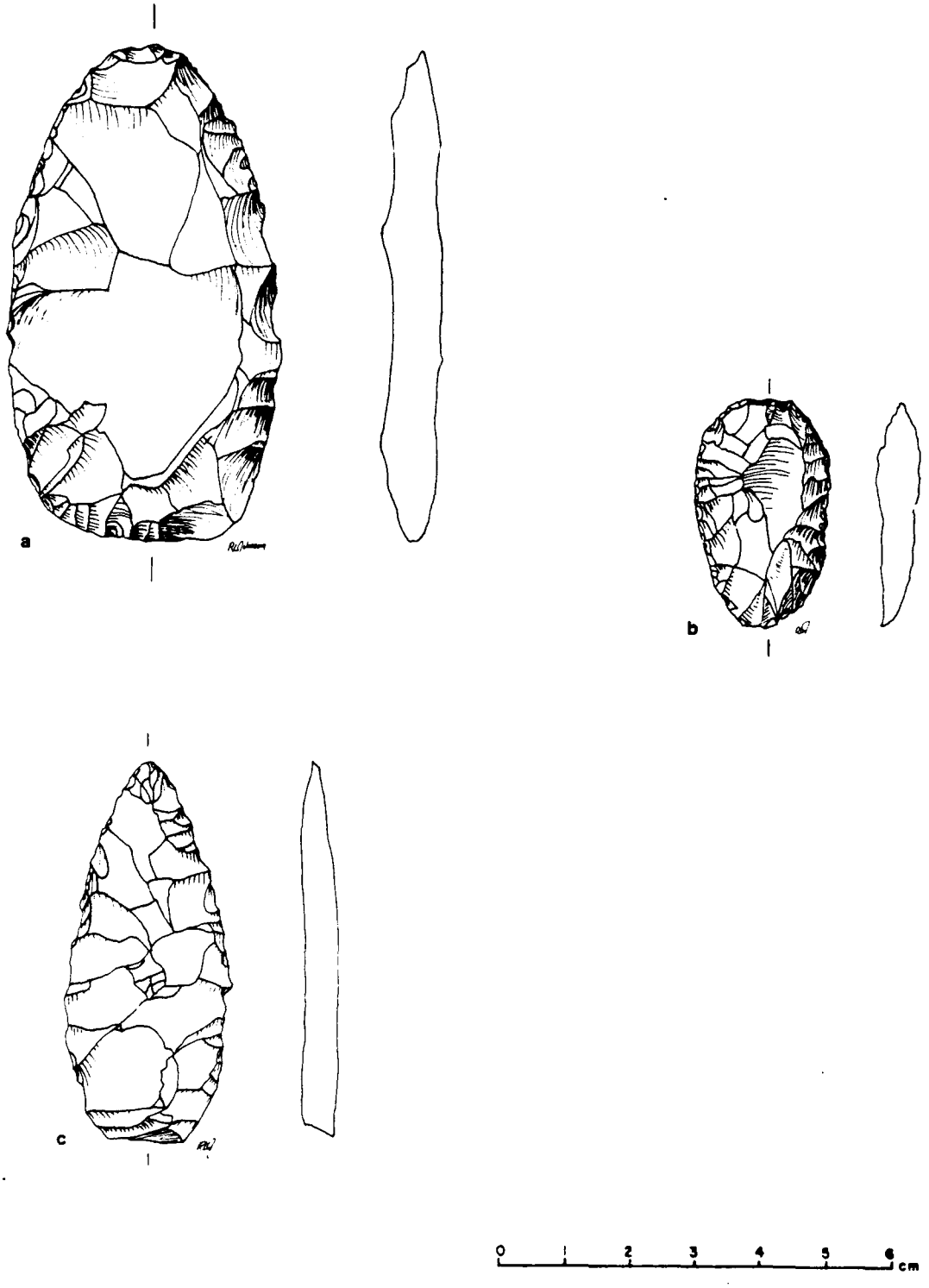


Figure 261. Examples of preform reduction blanks from Mountrail County survey: (a) 32MN270 [1]; (b) IF 51; (c) 32MN220 [3].

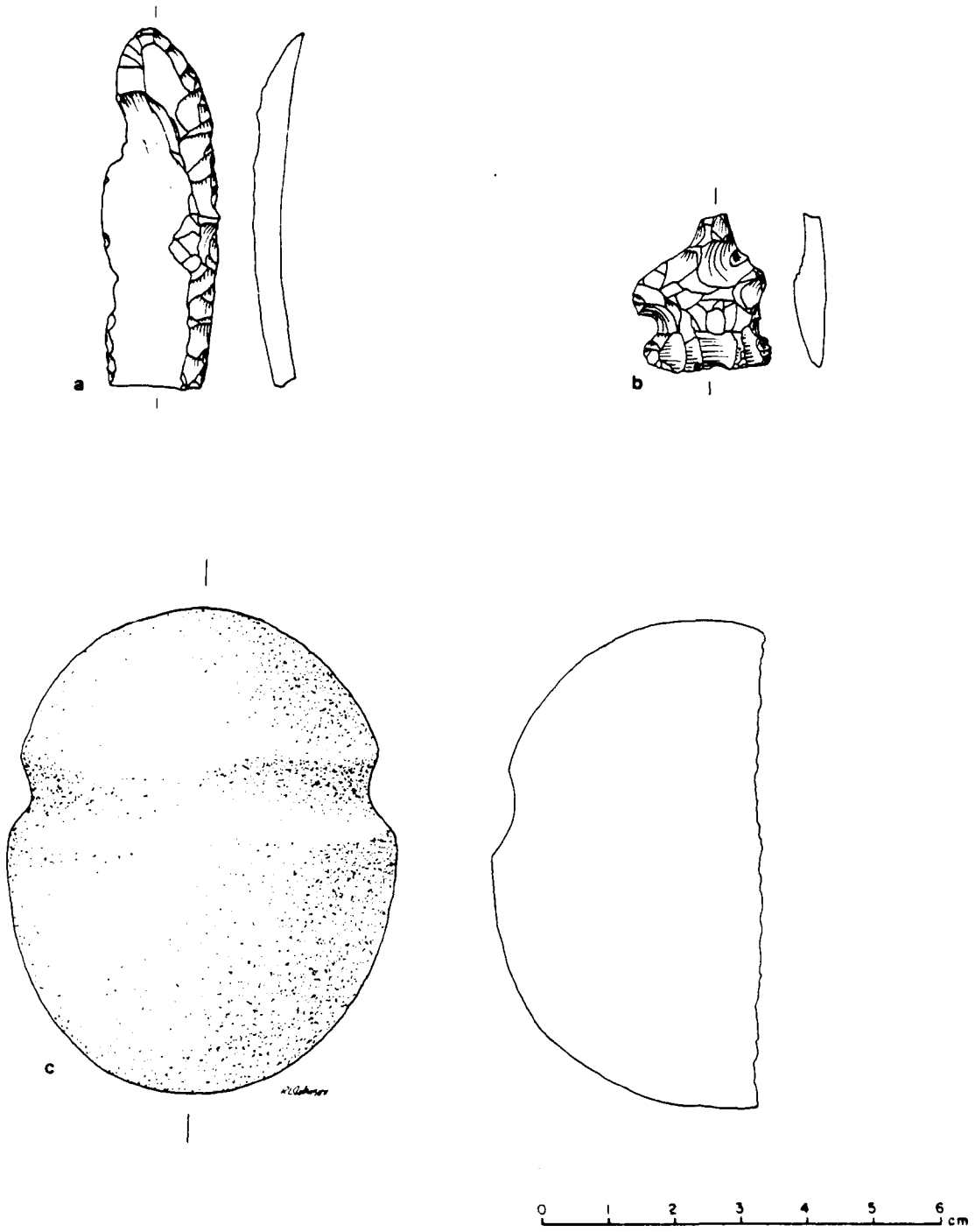


Figure 262. Examples of lithic artifacts from Mountrail County survey: (a) prismatic blade with steep unifacial retouch, 32MN295 [5]; (b) side notched drill, 32MN169 [1]; (c) fragment of grooved maul, 32MN247 [1].

Table 7. Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Bifaces - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

SITE/SPECIMEN	MUNSELL COLOR	RAW MATERIAL	LENGTH(mm)	WIDTH(mm)	THICKNESS(mm)
32MN8 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	30.4	21.4	4.8
32MN22 [5]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	46.5	22.3	6.4
32MN22 [6]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	70.3	57.8	12.4
32MN22 [7]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF	50.2	42.8	11.0
32MN120 [10]	5YR-8/1	White chert	35.2	25.5	6.0
32MN120 [11]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	23.9	17.8	3.7
32MN179 [1]	10YR-7/1	Light grey quartzite	71.3	56.3	16.5
32MN209 [2]	5YR-6/1	Grey chalcedony	63.0	38.0	14.8
32MN219 [5]	2.5YR-2.5/2	KRF (moderately patinated)	25.1	23.4	6.1
32MN220 [3]	5YR-3/2	KRF	58.5	25.6	5.7
32MN260 [1]	7.5YR-N8/ White	very fine-grained quartzite	55.8	29.0	14.7
32MN269 [2]	7.5YR-4/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	21.2	22.0	5.1
32MN270 [1]	5YR-3/1	KRF (heavily patinated)	76.0	42.4	7.7
32MN285 [4]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	28.8	21.6	5.0
32MN285 [7]	5YR-3/2	KRF (moderately patinated)	105.2	42.6	10.0
32MN287 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	26.7	18.8	6.4
32MN293 [1]	5YR-3/3	KRF (moderately patinated)	31.3	16.2	4.9
32MN296 [1]	5YR-3/3	KRF (moderately patinated)	24.0	17.0	4.4
32MN304 [4]	7.5YR-N5/	Dark grey chert	58.4	38.3	8.6
32MN304 [5]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (moderately patinated)	25.2	25.3	4.5
32MN311 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (heavily patinated)	83.7	68.0	12.0
32MN334 [3]	7.5YR-N7/	Grey mottled quartzite	44.0	30.0	10.0
32MN349 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	67.8	40.7	7.1
32MN349 [2]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	41.2	33.2	10.5
32MN359 [1]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	67.5	56.8	8.1
32MN363 [2]	7.5YR-N6/	Grey fine-grained quartzite	62.8	39.1	11.6
32MN365 [3]	10YR-5/1	Grey TRS	65.4	36.3	10.1
32MN377 [1]	7.5YR-3/4	KRF	12.7	12.5	3.1
IF 25	5YR-8/1	Light grey chalcedony (heavily patinated)	31.6	24.0	6.1
IF 27	5YR-2.5/5	KRF (heavily patinated)	45.2	38.8	10.7
IF 51	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	34.5	21.5	7.6
IF 51	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	42.4	22.4	9.6
IF 55	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	91.9	65.2	13.1
IF 74	5YR-4/1	Dark grey shale	47.3	30.5	10.2
IF 74	7.5YR-3/2	KRF	40.0	30.6	7.8

Table 8. Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Gravers and Drills - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

SITE/SPECIMEN	MUNSELL COLOR	RAW MATERIAL	LENGTH(mm)	WIDTH(mm)	THICKNESS(mm)
32MN22 [4]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	36.3	31.4	9.0
32MN120 [9]	7.5YR-3/4	KRF (slightly patinated)	30.4	20.7	3.1
32MN167 [1]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF	37.6	22.1	6.2
32MN169 [1]	5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	24.0	20.0	5.3
32MN228 [3]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (moderately patinated)	25.5	19.0	7.3
32MN268 [2]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF (moderately patinated)	53.1	27.0	7.9
32MN331 [1]	5YR-3/3	KRF	29.2	19.7	4.1
32MN364 [3]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	30.0	24.2	5.1
32MN372 [2]	10R-3/1	KRF	23.8	21.1	7.6

Table 9. Raw Material and Measurement Summary: Unifaces - Mountrail County, North Dakota.

SITE/SPECIMEN	MUNSELL COLOR	RAW MATERIAL	LENGTH(mm)	WIDTH(mm)	THICKNESS(mm)
32MN22 [3]	5YR-2.5/2	KRF	52.6	43.5	10.2
32MN295 [5]	5YR-3/3	KRF (moderately patinated)	53.9	19.2	6.6
32MN365 [2]	7.5YR-3/2	KRF (slightly patinated)	25.9	25.1	6.8

Historic Artifacts

The historic artifacts present in the survey area are of limited utility in determining specific chronological placement or in addressing cultural patterns of activities. Most are of early to mid-twentieth century manufacture and consist of items which could be in use over a long period of time. The artifacts include glass bottles and glass fragments; metal items such as stove parts, cartridges and a bullet; some limited ceramic/stoneware fragments; beads; buttons; many cans; and other fairly recent rubbish. Items were collected from sites 32MN120, 32MN211, 32MN223, 32MN248, 32MN252, 32MN281, 32MN286, 32MN288, 32MN296, 32MN321 and 32MN334.

These items consist of the following:

a) A lead bullet from 32MN120.
b) A fishing weight from 32MN296.
c) Cartridge cases from 32MN211 and 32MN321.
d) A 1928 penny from 32MN286.
e) A metal canister, rusted, apparently for insecticide, from 32MN223.
f) Automobile license plates from 32MN223 and 32MN281.
g) A probable mussel shell button from 32MN334. This item is machine-made, has 4-hole piercing and is iridescent, with a ½-inch diameter. It is not decorated other than being incised on one side with a smaller circle.
h) A cobalt blue glass bead with a single thread hole and 3/16 inch diameter, from 32MN252; and a blue bead fragment with a 2.6mm diameter hole from 32MN281.
i) A ceramic sherd, 7" by 2", apparently from a fine soft paste, glazed except on the rim base of the bottom, from 32MN223. Glaze on the verso is of seemingly higher quality than on the decorated side. The decoration is an apple blossom pattern design in pastel pink, green and yellow. Part of the design seems to be an underglaze and the rest added on top of the second glaze. It is a portion of a heavy dish, ¼" thick, probably a platter. It shows no evidence of having been used at all.
j) A variety of glass bottles, bottle fragments and glass jars, among which are Nesbitt's bottles from 32MN248 and 32MN281, Squirt bottles from 32MN281, a "Lucky Tiger for Scalp and Hair" clear glass bottle from 32MN248 and fragments of canning jars from 32MN223.

Summary of Occurrence of Knife River Flint

The 1985 survey recorded 81 sites at which five or more lithic (chipped stone) items were recovered. These sites were evaluated for the presence of Knife River Flint [KRF]; the tabulations are shown in Table 10, below. In the case of previously recorded sites, a '(1985)' shown after the entry indicates that only data from the current survey were used. Other dates in brackets after the entries indicate the year(s) of the surveys from which the data are taken. Other previously recorded sites which lack specific information on the numbers and types of materials present have been omitted from the analysis.

Table 10. Analysis of the Occurrence of Knife River Flint at Sites in the Mountrail County Survey Area.

SITE	# DEBITAGE	%KRF	#TOOLS[1]	%KRF	
32MN19	5	100	0	0	(1985)
32MN22	461	99	5	100	(1985)
32MN90	25	60	6	83	(1985 and 1981)
32MN101	50+	100	1	100	(1985)
32MN120	27	85	11	82	(1985)
32MN142	24	100	1	0	(1983)
32MN156	5	80	0	0	(1984)
32MN167	13	31	1	100	
32MN169	100+	59	1	100	
32MN174	7	0	0	0	
32MN183	11	82	0	0	
32MN184	20	90	0	0	
32MN189	6+	100	1	100	
32MN200	13	46	1	0	
32MN201	9	100	0	0	
32MN205	3	67	2	50	(1985)
32MN206	4	75	1	100	(1985)
32MN207	8	37.5	0	0	(1985)
32MN208	10	100	0	0	(1985)
32MN209	12+	66	4	25	(1985)
32MN210	15	87	3	33	(1985)
32MN211	19	84	1	0	(1985)
32MN216	50+	100	0	0	(1985)
32MN219	23	69.5	8	87.5	(1985)
32MN220	40+	87.5	7	100	(1985)
32MN228	21	90.5	4	75	(1985)
32MN232	7	100	1	100?	(1973)
32MN233	16	81	0	0	(1973)
32MN234	50+	75	1	100	(1985)
32MN240	19	21	3	67	
32MN242	22+	86	5	60	
32MN243	12	92	1	100	
32MN247	28	100	8	100	
32MN254	15	100	4	75	

Table 10. (cont.)

SITE	# DEBITAGE	%KRF	#TOOLS	%KRF
32MN260	5	100	3	67
32MN263	29	96.5	0	0
32MN264	15	73	0	0
32MN265	9	100	0	0
32MN266	35	94	0	0
32MN267	19+	100	1	100
32MN268	6	83	4	100
32MN269	59+	98	2	50
32MN270	4	100	1	100
32MN272	199+	85	1	0
32MN273	100+	50	0	0
32MN279	7+	100	1	0
32MN283	16	100	0	0
32MN284	16	87.5	0	0
32MN285	35	91	8	75
32MN287	36	86	1	100
32MN290	10	70	4	25
32MN291	4	100	2	100
32MN293	16	75	1	100
32MN295	113	96	8	100
32MN296	80+	95	1	100
32MN300	35+	97	0	0
32MN304	24	100	5	80
32MN305	19	100	0	0
32MN306	100+	97	0	0
32MN307	8	100	0	0
32MN311	4	100	1	100
32MN312	19	100	0	0
32MN330	12	100	1	100
32MN331	30+	47	1	100
32MN332	100+	80	5	80
32MN338	10	80	6	50
32MN347	57+	96	3	100
32MN349	16	94	2	100
32MN350	6	100	0	0
32MN351	19	100	2	100
32MN353	20+	100	0	0
32MN354	5+	100	1	100
32MN357	6	100	0	0
32MN359	50+	100	1	100
32MN362	105+	95	3	67
32MN363	40	93	2	50
32MN364	21	95	4	75
32MN365	225+	96	3	67
32MN366	60+	100	1	100
32MN370	36+	96	4	25
32MN377	15	87	2	50

[1] The term tools is used here to include such items as utilized flakes and preforms as well as specific finished tools, such as projectile points.

Based on the tabulated data, the average number of chipped stone items at these 81 sites is 37. These range from the minimum of five items to a high of 461+. Only nine sites have over 100 items. Excluding these nine sites, the average number of lithics at the remaining 72 sites is 21. These numbers are very small, and extrapolated from surface collections which must be recognized to be potentially biased, but they enable certain general trends to be discussed.

Knife River Flint is present at all but one (site 32MN174) of the sites evaluated. It accounts for 75 percent or more of the lithic debitage at 67 of the 81 sites (83 percent), and over 50 percent of the debitage at an additional eight sites. Thirty sites have 100 percent KRF debitage. Where lithic tools are present KRF accounts for 50 percent or more of the tools at all but nine of the 56 sites. At only five sites are all the tools made of materials other than KRF.

It is, however, interesting to note that at five of the 18 sites which had 100 percent KRF debitage and one or more tools, there were tools of non-KRF raw materials.

The data derived from this survey cannot be used to address hypotheses concerning KRF utilization in the area. However, it is clear that KRF was readily available locally, with its use documented at the majority of prehistoric localities evaluated. Some other raw materials were, perhaps, preferred for certain tool types, especially in tasks requiring more resilient working edges. The presence of tools prepared from non-KRF materials may also indicate discards occurring when KRF was available. These suppositions exceed the present data base, but suggest possible directions for future research.

Site Area

Table 11 presents a tabulation of estimated site areas by site type. In Table 12, the relationship between the area of artifact scatters and temporal chronology is examined.

Half of the recorded sites cover less than a quarter of an acre, with 27 percent being over 1 acre in area. For stone circle sites 33 percent are very small, single circles, while 37 percent of lithic scatters fall in the ¼-1 acre size. When viewed in relation to temporal chronology (Table 12) it is interesting that the sites with recognized multiple components tend to be large, covering nearly 2 acres or more. There is no apparent significant size differentiation between Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric sites, which probably reflects the fact that the occupation of the area, in terms of subsistence strategies and size of groups utilizing the region, remained similar over time.

Locational Analyses

A summary of the basic characteristics of the location of the sites recorded during the survey is presented in Table 13. Here the minimum and maximum values are given, as well as the mean (average), median (central) and mode (most frequent).

Tables 14 through 19 record the relationships of the sites to the locational information recorded. Table 14 deals with landforms. Preferred locations for stone circles are ridge tops, then hilltops and then terraces, while a high percentage of artifact scatters are on hillsides and all eagle trapping pits are on upland landforms.

Table 15 deals with exposure. About 25 percent of all sites are open and lack shelter. As would be expected, this percentage is higher for eagle trapping pits, which also have a bias towards locations with westerly exposures. Few sites possess northerly exposures or easterly exposures, with nearly 50 percent of all sites having southerly exposures.

Table 16 summarizes the information on degree of visibility from a site and distance of view, clearly interrelated with landform location and exposure. Table 17 addresses ecosystems; the dominant ecosystem in the survey area is upland grassland. There is a relatively similar distribution of sites of all types among the ecosystems.

Table 11. Relationship of Site Area to Site Type.

SITE AREA (m^2)	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
00-50	48 (22.7%)	24 (32.9%)	7 (8.4%)	8 (66.7%)	5 (12.8%)	4 (100%)
51-100	10 (4.7%)	3 (4.1%)	2 (2.4%)	3 (25.0%)	2 (5.1%)	0
101-200	13 (6.2%)	4 (5.5%)	5 (6.0%)	0	4 (10.3%)	0
201-300	12 (5.7%)	5 (6.8%)	3 (3.6%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (7.7%)	0
301-400	3 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0	0	0
401-500	6 (2.8%)	0	4 (4.8%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
501-1000	13 (6.2%)	4 (5.5%)	7 (8.4%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
1001-2000	27 (12.8%)	7 (9.6%)	15 (18.1%)	0	5 (12.8%)	0
2001-3000	15 (7.1%)	3 (4.1%)	9 (10.8%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
3001-4000	7 (3.3%)	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0	4 (10.3%)	0
4001-5000	6 (2.8%)	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
5001-7500	11 (5.2%)	4 (5.5%)	6 (7.2%)	0	1 (2.6%)	0
7501-10,000	7 (3.3%)	1 (1.4%)	4 (4.8%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
10,001-25,000	17 (8.1%)	7 (9.6%)	8 (9.6%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
25,001-50,000	5 (2.4%)	2 (2.7%)	3 (3.6%)	0	0	0
50,000+	11 (5.2%)	6 (8.2%)	4 (4.8%)	0	1 (2.6%)	0

Table 12. Relationship of Site Area to Age of Site, for Artifact Scatters.

SITE AREA (m^2)	UNKNOWN	LATE ARCHAIC	LATE PREHISTORIC	MULTI-COMPONENT
00-50	5 (8.9%)	0	2 (22.2%)	0
51-100	1 (1.8%)	1 (9.1%)	0	0
101-200	5 (8.9%)	0	0	0
201-300	1 (1.8%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (11.1%)	0
301-400	2 (3.6%)	0	0	0
401-500	4 (7.1%)	0	0	0
501-1000	4 (7.1%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (14.3%)
1001-2000	12 (21.4%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (11.1%)	0
2001-3000	6 (10.7%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (11.1%)	0
3001-4000	2 (3.6%)	0	0	0
4001-5000	1 (1.8%)	1 (9.1%)	0	0
5001-7500	4 (7.1%)	0	1 (11.1%)	1 (14.3%)
7501-10,000	3 (5.4%)	0	0	1 (14.3%)
10,001-25,000	3 (5.4%)	2 (18.2%)	0	3 (42.9%)
25,001-50,000	2 (3.6%)	1 (9.1%)	0	0
50,000+	1 (1.8%)	0	2 (22.2%)	1 (14.3%)

Table 13. Site Locational Characteristics.

ALL SITES	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE
SITE AREA (m^2)	1.0	594,100	13,457	1,005	20
DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER (m)	1.0	13,430	2,151	1,199	100
DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER (m)	1.0	6,000	514	345	120
ELEVATION (m)	558	695	585.8	570.5	567

PREHISTORIC SITES ONLY	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE
SITE AREA (m^2)	1.0	500,000	12,447	967.5	20.0
DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER (m)	1.0	13,430	1,999	1,124.5	100.0
DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER (m)	1.0	2,376	432	312	100.0
ELEVATION (m)	558	695	588	573	565

HISTORIC SITES ONLY	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE
SITE AREA (m^2)	16	594,100	17,912	1,500	50
DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER (m)	72	9,480	2,823	1,754	72
DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER (m)	25	6,000	880	380	120
ELEVATION (m)	561	646	572.2	567.7	567

Table 14. Relationship of Sites to Landforms.

LANDFORM	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
RIDGE TOP	41 (19.4%)	24 (32.9%)	10 (12.0%)	4 (33.3%)	2 (5.1%)	1 (25%)
RIDGE SIDE	20 (9.5%)	3 (4.1%)	12 (14.5%)	1 (8.3%)	4 (10.3%)	0
HILLTOP	42 (19.9%)	16 (21.9%)	14 (16.9%)	2 (16.7%)	8 (20.5%)	2 (50%)
HILLSIDE	52 (24.6%)	8 (11.0%)	25 (30.1%)	2 (16.7%)	17 (43.6%)	0
UPLAND FLAT	25 (11.8%)	7 (9.6%)	10 (12.0%)	2 (16.7%)	6 (15.4%)	0
TERRACE	21 (10.0%)	10 (13.7%)	10 (12.0%)	0	1 (2.6%)	0
SADDLE	5 (2.4%)	3 (4.1%)	1 (1.2%)	0	0	1 (25%)
BUTTE TOP	5 (2.4%)	2 (2.7%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (8.3%)	1 (2.6%)	0

Table 15. Relationship of Sites to Exposure.

EXPOSURE	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
N	8 (3.8%)	3 (4.1%)	2 (2.4%)	1 (8.3%)	2 (5.1%)	0
NE	8 (3.8%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (2.4%)	0	3 (7.7%)	1 (25%)
E	8 (3.8%)	1 (1.4%)	3 (3.6%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (7.7%)	0
SE	23 (10.9%)	12 (16.4%)	8 (9.6%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
S	31 (14.7%)	11 (15.1%)	15 (18.1%)	0	5 (12.8%)	0
SW	42 (19.9%)	15 (20.5%)	19 (22.9%)	1 (8.3%)	5 (12.8%)	2 (50%)
W	24 (11.4%)	7 (9.6%)	9 (10.8%)	2 (16.7%)	6 (15.4%)	0
NW	11 (5.2%)	1 (1.4%)	4 (4.8%)	3 (25.0%)	3 (7.7%)	0
OPEN	56 (26.5%)	21 (28.8%)	21 (25.3%)	4 (33.3%)	9 (23.1%)	1 (25%)

Table 16. Relationship of Sites to Degree of Visibility and Distance of View.

DEGREE OF VISIBILITY	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
90	30 (14.2%)	3 (4.1%)	14 (16.9%)	0	12 (30.8%)	1 (25%)
180	79 (37.4%)	25 (34.2%)	33 (39.8%)	4 (33.3%)	16 (41.0%)	1 (25%)
270	29 (13.7%)	12 (16.4%)	9 (10.8%)	5 (41.7%)	2 (5.1%)	1 (25%)
360	73 (34.6%)	33 (45.2%)	27 (32.5%)	3 (25.0%)	9 (23.1%)	1 (25%)
DISTANCE OF VIEW						
EXCELLENT	34 (16.1%)	16 (21.9%)	9 (10.8%)	4 (33.3%)	4 (10.3%)	1 (25%)
GOOD	136 (64.5%)	44 (60.3%)	65 (78.3%)	7 (58.3%)	18 (46.2%)	2 (50%)
FAIR	27 (12.8%)	9 (12.3%)	6 (7.2%)	1 (8.3%)	10 (25.6%)	1 (25%)
POOR	14 (6.6%)	4 (5.5%)	3 (3.6%)	0	7 (17.9%)	0

Table 17. Relationship of Sites to Ecosystems.

ECOSYSTEM	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
TERRACES	21 (10.0%)	10 (13.7%)	10 (12.0%)	0	1 (2.6%)	0
TOE SLOPES	1 (0.5%)	0	1 (1.2%)	0	0	0
UPLAND GRASSLAND	141 (66.8%)	51 (69.9%)	45 (54.2%)	8 (66.7%)	34 (87.2%)	3 (75%)
ROLLING GRASSLAND	1 (0.5%)	0	0	0	1 (2.6%)	0
UPLAND BREAKS	39 (18.5%)	10 (13.7%)	23 (27.7%)	4 (33.3%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (25%)
RIVER BREAKS	8 (3.8%)	2 (2.7%)	4 (4.8%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0

Table 18 summarizes information on elevation, with sites having elevations under 564 meters amsl being at or below high water level. Nearly 60 percent of all sites lie below 580 meters amsl, but stone circle sites show concentrations at the 565-580 meter elevation (about 50 percent) and at the 620 meter and above elevation (about 30 percent). This compares with only 6 percent of artifact scatter sites recorded at elevations above 620 meters.

Table 19 records the information on distances from sites to the nearest permanent and seasonal water. If the nearest water is a permanent source, this was also recorded as the distance to seasonal water; hence the figures for seasonal water are also the figures for nearest water. Nearly 65 percent of all sites have a water source within 500 meters, and only 10 percent have water further than 1000 meters away. With historic sites the presence of wells is not taken into account.

A permanent water source is not an essential factor in site location as is reflected in the differences in the figures for distance to permanent versus seasonal water sources. Again, this reflects the lifestyle of the inhabitants of the area and the seasonal use of the landscape.

Table 18. Relationship of Sites to Elevation.

ELEVATION (m)	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
000-564	24 (11.24%)	4 (5.5%)	18 (21.7%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
565-570	83 (38.9%)	19 (26.0%)	38 (45.8%)	1 (8.3%)	24 (61.5%)	0
571-580	37 (17.5%)	17 (23.3%)	11 (13.3%)	0	8 (20.5%)	1 (25%)
581-590	12 (5.7%)	4 (5.5%)	2 (2.4%)	2 (16.7%)	4 (10.3%)	0
591-600	7 (3.3%)	3 (4.1%)	3 (3.6%)	1 (8.3%)	0	0
601-610	8 (3.8%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (2.4%)	3 (25.0%)	0	1 (25%)
611-620	9 (4.3%)	3 (4.1%)	4 (4.8%)	0	0	2 (50%)
621-630	6 (2.8%)	5 (6.8%)	1 (1.2%)	0	0	0
631-640	8 (3.8%)	5 (6.8%)	2 (2.4%)	1 (8.3%)	0	0
641-650	5 (2.4%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (2.6%)	0
651+	13 (6.2%)	10 (13.7%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (16.7%)	0	0

Table 19. Relationship of Sites to Distance to Permanent and Seasonal Water.

PERMANENT WATER (m)	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
00-50	4 (1.9%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (2.4%)	0	0	0
51-100	13 (6.2%)	4 (5.5%)	6 (7.2%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
101-250	15 (7.1%)	6 (8.2%)	6 (7.2%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
251-500	27 (12.8%)	14 (19.2%)	6 (7.2%)	1 (8.3%)	6 (15.4%)	0
501-1000	35 (16.6%)	11 (15.1%)	18 (21.7%)	2 (16.7%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (75%)
1001-2500	70 (33.2%)	15 (20.5%)	36 (43.4%)	8 (66.7%)	10 (25.6%)	1 (25%)
2501+	47 (22.3%)	21 (28.8%)	9 (10.8%)	1 (8.3%)	16 (41.0%)	0
SEASONAL WATER (m)						
00-50	19 (9.0%)	5 (6.8%)	11 (13.3%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
51-100	22 (10.4%)	7 (9.6%)	11 (13.3%)	0	4 (10.3%)	0
101-250	47 (22.3%)	23 (31.5%)	14 (16.9%)	2 (16.7%)	8 (20.5%)	0
251-500	48 (22.7%)	21 (28.8%)	14 (16.9%)	3 (25.0%)	9 (23.1%)	1 (25%)
501-1000	52 (24.6%)	14 (19.2%)	23 (27.7%)	7 (58.3%)	5 (12.8%)	3 (75%)
1001-2500	20 (9.5%)	3 (4.1%)	12 (10.0%)	0	7 (17.9%)	0
2501+	3 (1.4%)	0	0	0	3 (7.7%)	0

10. SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Summary of Survey Results

The survey recorded 135 sites within the actual project area. An additional 21 sites were recorded at or below 1850 ft. (564m) amsl, and 20 sites were located on private lands (while gaining access) outside the project area, giving a total of 176 newly recorded sites. Forty-eight previously recorded sites were also revisited. Figure 10 details the overall distribution of these sites.

In addition, 134 isolated finds were recorded during the survey (summarized in Table 27 and then described). Table 20 is a list of all newly recorded sites located during the survey.

Table 20. Summary of Newly Recorded Sites Located During the Survey.

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP
32MN166	½STONE CIRCLE	CHARLSON NE
32MN167	ARTIFACT SCATTER	CHARLSON NE
32MN168	HISTORIC	CHARLSON NE
32MN169	ARTIFACT SCATTER	CHARLSON NE
32MN170	STONE CIRCLE	CHARLSON NE
32MN171	HISTORIC	RAT LAKE
32MN172	HISTORIC	RAT LAKE
32MN173	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN174	STONE CIRCLE & LITHIC/HIST S	RAT LAKE
32MN175	STONE CIRCLE	CHARLSON NE
32MN176	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN177	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN178	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN179	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN180	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN181	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN182	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN183	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE SW
32MN184	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE SW
32MN185	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN186	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN187	PIT	RAT LAKE SE
32MN188	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN189	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE SE
32MN190	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN191	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN192	PIT	RAT LAKE SE
32MN193	PIT	RAT LAKE SW
32MN194	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN195	PIT	RAT LAKE SE

TABLE 20. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP
32MN196	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN197	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN198	PIT	RAT LAKE SW
32MN199	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN200	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE SW
32MN235	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE SE
32MN236	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN237	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN238	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN239	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN240	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN241	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN242	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN243	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN244	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN245	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN246	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN247	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN248	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN249	PIT	NEW TOWN
32MN250	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN251	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN252	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN253	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN254	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN
32MN255	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN256	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN257	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN258	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN259	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN260	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN261	STONE CIRCLES	NEW TOWN SW
32MN262	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN SW
32MN263	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN264	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN265	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN266	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN267	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN268	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN269	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN270	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN271	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN272	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN273	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN274	ROCK ALIGNMENT	NEW TOWN
32MN275	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN276	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN277	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN278	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN279	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN
32MN280	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN

TABLE 20. (cont.)

TEMPORARY NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP
32MN281	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN282	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN283	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN284	ARTIFACT SCATTER/PIT	SANISH
32MN285	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN286	PIT	SANISH
32MN287	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN288	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN289	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN290	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN291	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN292	CAIRN	SANISH
32MN293	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN294	ARTIFACT SCATTER/PIT	SANISH
32MN295	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH NW
32MN296	ARTIFACT SCATTER/HIST	SANISH
32MN297	PIT	SANISH SW
32MN298	PIT	SANISH SW
32MN299	PIT	SANISH SW
32MN300	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN304	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN305	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN306	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN307	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN308	½STONE CIRCLE	SANISH SE
32MN309	STONE CIRCLE	SANISH SE
32MN310	PITS	SANISH SE
32MN311	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN312	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN313	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN314	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN315	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN316	PIT	NEW TOWN
32MN317	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN
32MN318	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN319	STONE CIRCLE/PIT	NEW TOWN SW
32MN320	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN321	CAIRN/HIST/ ARTIFACT SCATTER	CHARLSON NE
32MN322	SMALL STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN323	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN SE
32MN324	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN325	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN326	HISTORIC	NEW TOWN
32MN327	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN328	HISTORIC	SANISH
32MN329	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN330	ARTIFACT SCATTER/ DEPRESSIONS	CHARLSON NE
32MN331	ARTIFACT SCATTER	RAT LAKE

TABLE 20. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP
32MN332	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN333	HISTORIC	RAT LAKE
32MN334	STONE CIRCLE/HISTORIC	RAT LAKE
32MN335	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE
32MN336	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN337	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN338	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN339	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN340	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN341	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN342	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN343	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN344	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN345	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN346	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN347	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN348	HISTORIC	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN349	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN350	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN
32MN351	HISTORIC/LITHICS	NEW TOWN
32MN352	STONE CIRCLE/ HIST DEPRESSION	NEW TOWN SW
32MN353	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN354	ARTIFACT SCATTERS	SANISH
32MN355	STONE CIRCLES	SANISH
32MN356	HISTORIC AND "PITS"	SANISH
32MN357	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN358	PIT	SANISH
32MN359	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH
32MN360	PITS	SANISH SW
32MN361	PITS	SANISH SW
32MN362	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN363	ARTIFACT SCATTER	SANISH SE
32MN364	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN365	ARTIFACT SCATTER/CAIRN	NEW TOWN SW
32MN366	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN367	STONE CIRCLE	SANISH SE
32MN368	STONE CIRCLES	SANISH SE
32MN369	STONE CIRCLES	SANISH SE
32MN370	SCATTERS-HIST/PREHIST	NEW TOWN SW
32MN371	DEPRESSIONS-HIST	SHELL CREEK BAY
32MN372	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN
32MN375	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW
32MN376	SMALL STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE
32MN377	ARTIFACT SCATTER	NEW TOWN SW
32MN378	STONE CIRCLES	NEW TOWN SW
32MN379	STONE CIRCLES	NEW TOWN SW
32MN380	CEMETERY	SANISH

Background research, presented earlier, located records of 48 previously recorded sites that probably existed within the project area. Table 21 is a list of these previously recorded sites. This list does not include sites 32MN10 and 32MN98 which lie within the New Town and Parshall Bay Recreation areas that were excluded from this survey. It also combines 32MN16 and 32MN101 into a single site. Several other previously recorded sites lie near the survey area, either under water or inland, and are not listed here.

Table 21. Previously Recorded Sites in Mountrail County Project Area.

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP	STATUS
32MN8	LITHICS/ CERAMICS	RAT LAKE SE	Mostly eroded away
32MN9/217	LITHICS/ CERAMICS	RAT LAKE SE	Exposed in cutbank
*32MN15	LITHICS	CHARLSON NE	Eroded away?
32MN19	LITHICS/PIT	SANISH	Additional features located
32MN22/229	LITHICS	NEW TOWN SW	Exposed in cutbank
32MN26	CABIN	NEW TOWN SW	Intact
32MN73	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SW	Intact
32MN90	LITHICS	SANISH	Intact
32MN100	LITHICS	SANISH	Intact
32MN101	MOE SITE MULTI-COMPONENT	SANISH	Partially destroyed
32MN120	STONE CIRCLES	NEW TOWN SW	Additional circles located
*32MN121	LITHICS	NEW TOWN SW	Buried/destroyed
32MN125	OCCUPIED FARM	NEW TOWN	Intact
32MN141	TOWNSITE	SHELL CREEK BAY	Intact
32MN142	LITHICS	SANISH NW	Mostly eroded away
32MN151	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN SW	Intact
32MN152	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN SW	Four additional circles located
32MN154	CAIRN	SANISH	Intact
32MN155	CAIRN	SANISH	Field clearance cairn
32MN156	STONE CIRCLE	NEW TOWN	Intact
32MN201	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE	Intact
*32MN202	BONE/LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Destroyed
*32MN203	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Destroyed
*32MN204	LITHICS/CAIRN	RAT LAKE SE	Destroyed
32MN205	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE	Six stone circles located under water
32MN206	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Destroyed
32MN207	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE	Intact
32MN208	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Mostly eroded away

Table 21. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	QUADRANGLE MAP	STATUS
32MN209	STONE CIRCLE/ HISTORIC/ CERAMICS	RAT LAKE SE	Several additional circles located
32MN210	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Intact
32MN211	LITHIC/CERAMIC SCATTERS	RAT LAKE SE	Two small scatters of lithics nearby suggest extension of site along terrace edge
32MN212	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Almost eroded away
32MN213	STONE CIRCLE	RAT LAKE SE	Rock pile eroded away
32MN215	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Mostly eroded away
32MN216	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Much eroded out
32MN218	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SE	Only one isolate located in presumed site area
32MN219	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Material located above beach
32MN220	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Exposed in cutbank
32MN221	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Eroded out
*32MN222	LITHICS	RAT LAKE SW	Destroyed/buried
32MN223	**LITHICS/CABIN	RAT LAKE SW	Cabin is 32MN223.
	(**Lithics assigned new site number - 32MN381)		
32MN224	STONE CIRCLES	RAT LAKE	Four additional circles located
32MN225	LITHICS	CHARLSON NE	Eroding out
32MN226	STONE CIRCLES	RAT LAKE	Several additional stone circles located
32MN228	STONE CIRCLES	RAT LAKE	Intact
*32MN232	LITHICS	SANISH	Buried, destroyed or collected
*32MN233	LITHICS	SANISH	Buried, destroyed or collected
32MN234	LITHICS/ CERAMICS	RAT LAKE SE	Eroded, collected

* = Not relocated on survey

Analyses of Sites by Type

Stone circles. A total of 70 sites are classified as "stone circle/tipi ring" sites (Plate 5) in this report. Of these, 11 were recorded outside the specific survey area (located while obtaining access to the survey area), and 11 have site boundaries that are known to extend beyond the specific survey parameters. Of the 70 sites, 13 were previously recorded, although in many cases additional stone circles were noted during the current survey at these sites.

For five of the sites located outside the project area (32MN367, 32MN368, 32MN369, 32MN378, and 32MN379) only minimal data were able to be collected, thus providing inadequate information for inclusion in further analyses here. The remaining 65 sites are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22. Summary of Stone Circle Sites.

SITE #	# OF CIRCLES	NEAREST WATER	INSIDE CIRCLE DIAMETER RANGE (m)	AVERAGE DIAMETER (m)
32MN73	21+4(½)	MR	3.40 - 8.34	4.47
32MN120	6	MR	3.91 - 5.00	4.28
32MN151	5	LSC	ca. 5.00 - 11.00	ca. 7.80
32MN152	5	LSC	All ca. 4.5 ± 1m	ca. 4.50
32MN156	1	MR	5.0	5.00
32MN166	½ (semi)	MR		
32MN170	1	MR	5.75	5.75
32MN173	3	WER	3.80 - 5.75	4.75
32MN174	½ (semi)	WER		
(32MN175)	10	WER	3.12 - 5.57	4.20
32MN176	17	WER	3.59 - 7.00	4.61
32MN177	1	WER	4.29	4.29
32MN178	15	WER	2.52 - 7.18	4.76
32MN179	8	WER	3.37 - 7.95	4.49
32MN180	1	WER	3.12	3.12
32MN181	11	WER	2.97 - 5.65	3.81
32MN182	2	WER	3.90 - 4.34	4.12
(32MN185)	4	WER	3.38 - 5.56	4.68
32MN186	2	MR	5.44 - 6.28	5.86
32MN188	4	MR	3.80 - 6.07	5.03
(32MN190)	10+	MR	3.40 - 6.03	4.82
32MN191	1	MR	4.85	4.85
32MN194	3	MR	5.38 - 6.28	5.70
32MN196	1	MR	4.85	4.85
32MN197	3	MR	3.85 - 7.78	5.24
32MN199	4	MR	4.48 - 5.00	4.70
32MN201	1	MR	3.66	3.66
32MN205	6	LKR	5.21 - 7.29	6.28
32MN207	1+½	LKR	ca. 5.48	ca. 5.48

Plate 5. Stone circle at site 32MN334, facing N.

Table 22. (cont.)

SITE #	# OF CIRCLES	NEAREST WATER	INSIDE CIRCLE DIAMETER RANGE (m)	AVERAGE DIAMETER (m)
32MN209	40	LKR	2.8 - 8.61	5.09
32MN213	2	MR	5.5 - 7.00	6.25
32MN224	23+	WER		
32MN226	13	WER	3.81 - 7.07	5.03
32MN228	25+	WER	ca. 3.00 - 6.09	ca. 4.57
32MN236	1	LKR	4.25	4.25
32MN237	2	LKR	4.71 - 5.12	4.91
32MN256	5	SC	3.80 - 6.70	4.97
32MN257	1	SC	4.2	4.2
32MN258	1	MR	4.5	4.5
32MN259	1	MR	5.52	5.52
32MN261	2	LSC	4.50 - 4.95	4.72
32MN262	1	LSC	3.00	3.00
32MN275	1	MR	6.35	6.35
32MN276	1	MR	5.05	5.05
32MN277	1	SC	4.32	4.32
32MN278	1	SC	4.13	4.13
32MN280	1	SC	3.10	3.10
32MN308	½ (semi)	MR		
32MN309	2	MR	4.20 - 4.30	4.25
32MN314	4	SC	4.45 - 5.45	4.99
32MN317	1	SC	4.25	4.25
32MN319	4	SC	3.80 - 5.33	4.40
32MN334	39	WER	2.24 - 6.00	4.63
32MN335	19	WER	2.91 - 5.23	4.10
32MN336	1	MR	3.85	3.85
32MN337	4	MR	3.70 - 6.76	5.20
32MN338	5	MR	4.26 - 6.61	5.40
(32MN339)	3+	MR	3.97 - 5.63	4.57
(32MN340)	4	MR	4.45 - 4.70	4.58
32MN341	1	LKR	5.17	5.17
(32MN342)	5	LKR	4.72 - 8.90	6.37
32MN343	1	LKR	6.11	6.11
32MN352	3	LSC	4.50 - 6.90	5.48
(32MN355)	2	MR	6.00 - 6.30	6.15
32MN375	5	WER	2.93 - 5.01	4.00

( ) = Site is outside specific survey area
XX = Site is partially outside specific survey area
MR = Missouri River
WER = White Earth River
LKR = Little Knife River
SC = Shell Creek
LSC = Little Shell Creek

At 15 of the newly recorded stone circle sites, between 1 and 11 lithic items were observed, with some bone present at site 32MN334. Lithic tools were recorded at seven of these sites. No more than two different material types were observed at any of the newly recorded sites.

At previously recorded stone circle sites, seven were associated with lithic scatters where the number of items recorded ranged from 1 to 35+. Sites 32MN120 (Figure 21), 32MN205 (Figure 71) and 32MN228 (Figure 94) contained bone fragments, and fire-cracked rock was observed at 32MN120 and 32MN156. Five different material types were present at 32MN228, four at 32MN120 and 32MN209 and three at 32MN156.

Studies of stone circle sites have dramatically increased in recent years (Quigg and Brumley 1982; Davis 1983). A list of aspects or attributes that are considered significant or potentially significant in interpreting these sites, and that can often be identified without excavation, include: a) variation in ring number per site; b) camp plan or pattern of rings; c) locational significance; d) size of rings; e) ring morphology; f) completeness of rings; g) associated features (cairns, alignments); and h) weight and type of stones in the ring. Many additional significant aspects of these sites relate to excavated data, both within and outside the actual circles - the presence/absence of fire hearths, artifact distribution on living floors and the age of the site.

Examples from the sites recorded during this survey illustrate such factors as semi-circles (Figure 32), circles with gaps (robbing?) (Figure 36), and specific locational characteristics, i.e., on multiple terraces (Figures 42, 44, 47, 93 and 194), ridges (Figures 43 and 195) and around sloughs (Figures 119 and 174).

In summarizing a recent symposium on stone circles Kehoe comments:

> although a rare few could have served other functions, they were mainly 'circles of stones used to hold down lodge covers' of resident Indians. Location was significant, with various altitudes and relief utilized depending upon the season and climate....More work is needed in the investigation of settlement plan, and a good deal of work is needed on the spatial separation and chronological ordering of tipi rings within single sites. Delimitation of site geographical boundaries presents one of the greatest problems, and it

> appears that recognition of concurrent or non-concurrent nearest neighbors will be an ongoing problem....There is apparent agreement that size of tipi rings is affected by seasonality, wealth/status, family size, marital status, and ethnic affiliation, and that such size differences could be larger or smaller, on average, through time....The majority of identifiable point types recovered from stone circles belong to Late period styles, and are most often ascribable to the Small Side Notched styles or Besant types; radiocarbon dates support these assignments (Kehoe 1983:341-342).

In developing a management plan/evaluation of significance for stone circle sites the totality of the available data derived from the surface inspection has to be assessed in relation to significant research orientations. Published hypotheses for testing at stone circle sites (Quigg and Brumley 1982:151-154) address such issues as resource potential, relative use of an area through time, patterning of activities at these sites, and site seasonality.

Clearly, an important consideration in assessing the significance of these sites is their integrity and potential for subsurface deposits. These assessments are also the most subjective. Sites located close to agricultural lands may have been subject to stone removal prior to cultivation. When "stone clearance cairns" are present this supposition is strengthened, although rarely can such destruction be empirically proved. The alternative supposition is equally subjective - that sites in pasture lands, showing no signs of stone removal, are complete. The presence of cairns, for instance, may be the result of clearing ground for stone circles, or be the result of the destruction of a stone circle. Nevertheless, these working assumptions will be used in this evaluation.

The preservation/presence of subsurface deposits at rock ring localities is almost impossible to ascertain without extensive testing. Studies have shown that, at a single site with multiple rings, some stone circles are rich in artifactual material while others are not. Indeed, it is the comparison of inter- and intra-site content and structural variability that will be most significant in advancing research into this site type.

All the stone circle localities deemed to have some potential for additional data recovery have been assigned a management status of further evaluation. Table 23 (below) presents a prioritization list based on specific site circumstances, for the preservation/salvage of stone circle sites.

Artifact scatters. The term 'artifact scatter' can be applied as a generic designation for the characterization of surface materials (discards) resulting from human utilization at a particular locality. The manifestation of surface materials in the archeological context reflects a complexity of relationships between natural and non-natural (cultural) factors--beginning with the depositional circumstance, extending through burial, decomposition and ultimately re-exposure. Climatic and geomorphological processes along with often more subtle factors serve to affect the course of preservation. The specific physiographic and environmental parameters affecting the present study area limit the long-term preservation of organic material, frequently presenting an assemblage of lithic materials as the surviving evidence of past human activity. Protohistoric and historic sites exhibit greater preservation of organic (floral and faunal) remains. The inorganic category also expands to include metals and glass.

Interpretation of surficially exposed materials is further complicated by agricultural disturbance, construction activities and vandalism affecting the archeological localities. The long and unremitting removal of materials by collectors continues to present the field archeologist with samples lacking in reliability.

The high visibility of stone circle sites, coupled with the restricted nature of artifactual material generally associated with this type of "activity area," reduces the expectation for recovery of surface materials. Hence, the recovery of lithic material from 15 of the newly recorded stone circle sites, and at 7 of the previously recorded stone circle sites may reflect either the isolation of these localities or a longer term utilization of the sites. The lithic items recovered ranged from 1 to 11 with no more than 40 items observed at any single locality.

Table 23. Management Priorities for Stone Circle Sites Located within the Mountrail County U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Survey Area.

SITE NUMBER	CLOSE TO CULTIVATION (YES/NO)	SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF POOR INTEGRITY (NO/LIST)	OTHER COMMENTS	PRIORITY SCORE (1-100)
32MN176	NO	NO	Well preserved complex	90
32MN178	NO	NO	Well preserved complex	90
32MN181	NO	NO	Well preserved complex	90
32MN226	NO	NO	Good location	90
32MN334	YES	NO	Large complex with lithics	90
32MN186	NO	NO	Distinct location on stepped ridges	80
32MN188	NO	Grazing/vandalism	Paved feature between two circles	80
32MN256	NO	NO	Located around a slough	80
32MN120	NO	Reservoir impact	Multi-component use of area	75
32MN209	YES	Tracks, quarrying, pothunting	Disturbed but very extensive and probably multi-component	75
32MN224	NO	Reservoir encroachment	Extensive complex	75
32MN335	NO	Close to development	Unusual location, steep slopes	75
32MN375	NO	NO		70
32MN152	NO	Recreation area	Stones sodded in	65
32MN166	NO	Eroded surface	Apparent isolated semi-circular stone setting - relatively unique	65
32MN170	NO	NO	Isolated single circle	65
32MN177	NO	NO	Isolated circle on narrow ridge	65
32MN191	NO	NO	Isolated circle on ridge	65
32MN196	NO	NO	Isolated circle with cairn	65
32MN197	NO	Stone robbing?		65
32MN201	NO	NO	Very prominent single circle	65
32MN261	NO	NO	Stones buried	65
32MN275	NO	NO	Single circle	65
32MN308	NO	NO	Partial circle ?complete	65
32MN309	NO	Surface erosion	Distinct locations (knolls)	65
32MN336	NO	Near cutbank	Interior stone paving	65
32MN337	NO	NO	Interesting location	65
32MN259	NO	Two track/campers	Single circle	60
32MN151	NO	Recreation area		50
32MN314	NO	Tracks/recreation area	Location near sloughs	50

Table 23. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	CLOSE TO CULTIVATION (YES/NO)	SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF POOR INTEGRITY (NO/LIST)	OTHER COMMENTS	PRIORITY SCORE (1-100)
32MN343	NO	NO	Single circle and cairns	45
32MN173	NO	Some stone robbing?		40
32MN352	NO	Surface erosion	Cobble tools present	40
32MN179	YES	Stone robbing		35
32MN182	NO	Stone robbing?		35
32MN319	YES			35
32MN338	YES	Slope erosion/stone robbing?	Erosion has exposed lithics	35
32MN194	YES	NO	May extend onto private land	30
32MN199	YES	Stone robbing?		30
32MN237	NO	NO		30
32MN213	NO	Cutbank erosion, shallow soil		25
32MN228	YES	Housing development	Many circles have been destroyed	25
32MN341	YES	Tracks/recreational use		25
32MN276	NO	Two track	Single circle	20
32MN277	NO	Reservoir impact	Single circle	20
32MN278	NO	Two track	Single circle	20
32MN180	YES	Cutbank erosion		20
32MN258	NO	Two track	Cairn may be robbed circle?	15
32MN317	NO	Reservoir encroachment	Single circle/cairns	15
32MN73	NO	NO	Most on private land	10
32MN205	NO	Inundated		10
32MN257	YES	NO		10
32MN262	NO	Stones disturbed/robbed Reservoir impact		10
32MN280	YES		Single circle	10

Table 23. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	CLOSE TO CULTIVATION (YES/NO)	SPECIFIC EVIDENCE OF POOR INTEGRITY (NO/LIST)	OTHER COMMENTS	PRIORITY SCORE (1-100)
32MN156	NO	Two track	Has been tested	05
32MN174	YES	Historic/recent[2] disturbances	Six stones only	05
32MN207	NO	Inundated		05
32MN236	NO	Inundation/water erosion		05

1 - If a site is close to cultivation it is possible a part of the site has been disturbed by the cultivation.

2 - Historic/recent = date uncertain, could be recent (i.e., less than 50 years old) or historic (more than 50 years old and [in these cases] post A.D. 1800). Specific disturbances include cultivation, fenceline, and debris/activity area.

The more complex a site is, the greater permanence and/or importance it probably had to the society. Complexity can be measured in terms of the number and types of worked tools at a site - illustrating different activities; the stages of tool making represented; the variety of lithic raw materials utilized; the range of associated non-lithic material; the presence of hearths or indications of the use of fire, and so on.

This survey located 78 prehistoric sites with lithic materials present, and 37 previously recorded sites in the survey area also contained lithic material. Of the newly recorded sites, 15 are associated with stone circles, 3 with "pits" and 2 with rock cairns. Of the previously recorded sites, 7 are associated with stone circles and 1 with a "pit" and mound. Of the 115 sites with lithic material, 87 are not associated with any features - stone circles, cairns, pits, etc. These 87 sites are summarized in Table 24.

Table 24. Summary of Artifact Scatter Sites not Associated with any Surface Features.

(Codes for Raw Materials: K = Knife River Flint; T = Tongue River Silica; P = Porcelanite; C = Various Colored Cherts; J = Jasper; A = Agate; O = Obsidian; Q = Quartzite; L = Chalcedony; G = Granite; W = Petrified Wood) (FCR = Fire-Cracked Rock).

SITE NUMBER	# LITHICS OBSERVED	# RAW MATERIAL TYPES PRESENT	PRESENCE OF FCR/ CHARCOAL	BONE	CERAMICS	STONE TOOLS
32MN8	--	K O		X	X	X
32MN9/217	--	K			X	X
32MN15	--	K		X		X
32MN22/ 229	466+	K C Q	FCR	X		X
32MN90	34+	K A Q L W				X
32MN100	2	K		X		X
32MN101	1000+	K C A O Q	FCR/CHARCOAL	X		X
32MN121	--	K C				
32MN142	25+	K P	FCR	X		X
32MN167	14+	K T P C J		X		X
32MN169	100+	K T C P J Q L	FCR	X		X
32MN183	11	K P Q				
32MN184	20	K C L				
32MN189	6+	K	FCR	X		X
32MN200	14+	K T C Q				X
32MN202	--	K		X		X
32MN203	--	K L		X		X
32MN204	--	K Q		X		X
32MN206	--	K T Q		X		X
32MN208	--	K Q				X
32MN210	18+	K C G		X		X
32MN211	20+	K C P A Q L			X	X
32MN212	--	K	FCR			X
32MN215	--	K P		X		X
32MN216	50+	K C A Q		X		X
32MN218	--	K				X

Table 24. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	# LITHICS OBSERVED	# RAW MATERIAL TYPES PRESENT	FCR/ CHARCOAL	BONE	CERAMICS	STONE TOOLS
32MN219	30+	K P C J		X		X
32MN220	46+	K P C Q	CHARCOAL	X		X
32MN221	--	K		X		X
32MN222	--	K		X		X
32MN225	--	K		X		X
32MN232	--	K L				X
32MN233	--	K C Q G				X
32MN234	--	K T O Q	FCR	X	X	X
32MN235	9	K				
32MN240	21	K T C Q				X
32MN242	27+	K T C		X		X
32MN243	13	K L				X
32MN247	37+	K G				X
32MN254	19+	K P		X		X
32MN260	8+	K C		X		X
32MN263	29	K L				
32MN264	15	K C L				
32MN265	9	K				
32MN266	35	K J				
32MN267	20+	K				X
32MN268	10+	K L				X
32MN269	61+	K L		X		X
32MN270	5	K		X		X
32MN271	2	K		X		X
32MN272	243+	K P C L				X
32MN273	100+	K P				
32MN279	8+	K				X
32MN283	16	K				
32MN285	43+	K C P Q		X		X
32MN287	27	K C L				X
32MN290	14	K J				X
32MN291	6	K				X
32MN293	17	K C Q L				X

Table 24. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	# LITHICS OBSERVED	# RAW MATERIAL TYPES PRESENT	FCR/ CHARCOAL	BONE	CERAMICS	STONE TOOLS
32MN295	121+	K C		X		X
32MN296	84+	K C				
32MN300	35+	K L	FCR			
32MN304	29+	K C L	FCR	X		X
32MN305	19	K				
32MN306	100+	K C				
32MN307	8	K				
32MN311	5+	K		X		X
32MN312	19	K				
32MN318	4	K		X		
32MN331	30+	K T P C	CHARCOAL	X		X
32MN332	105+	K P J Q	FCR	X		X
32MN347	60+	K Q		X		X
32MN349	18	K L		X		X
32MN350	6	K		X	X	
32MN351	31	K				X
32MN353	20+	K				
32MN354	5+	K				X
32MN357	6	K				
32MN359	51+	K				X
32MN362	108+	K C J				X
32MN363	42+	K C Q		X		X
32MN364	25	K C				X
32MN366	61+	K		X		X
32MN370	40+	K C				X
32MN372	3	K C				X
32MN377	17	K P L				X
32MN381	4+	K		X		

Management priorities (artifact scatters).

While the majority of artifact scatter sites that have the potential for subsurface cultural deposits are considered to warrant further evaluation, clearly those sites which are known a) to have a buried component(s); b) to be more extensive; and c) to have a greater complexity of artifacts/material types present, have greater research potential than smaller sites with limited artifact assemblages. While exceptions will arise, and the data available to evaluate these sites are extremely limited, it is necessary to make a determination of the relative importance of these sites to provide a framework within which to discuss the sites with regard to further evaluation and management.

Based on the above table and additional information derived from the site reports (Appendix B), the following categories of sites are presented:

(1) Highest research potential: Sites over 3000 sq. meters, with four or more raw material types present, which have the potential for buried deposits and show evidence of fire (FCR/charcoal).
SITES: 32MN101; 32MN169; 32MN234; 32MN331.

(2) High research potential: Sites as (1) (above) but without evidence of fire and having no area requirement.
SITES: 32MN90; 32MN167; 32MN200; 32MN211; 32MN216; 32MN219 (also 32MN233, but it may be destroyed); 32MN240; 32MN272; 32MN285; 32MN332.

(3) Good research potential: Sites with two-three material types present which are over 3000 sq. meters in area and have the potential for buried deposits.
SITES: 32MN22; 32MN210; 32MN220; 32MN247; 32MN254; 32MN263 (it may be destroyed); 32MN268; 32MN269; 32MN270; 32MN284; 32MN295; 32MN304; 32MN306; 32MN362; 32MN365.

(4) Fair research potential: As (3) (above) but less than 3000 sq. meters in area; OR sites over 3000 sq. meters in area with only one material type present.

SITES: 32MN121; 32MN142 (also 32MN8, but it is inundated at high water); 32MN183; 32MN184; 32MN242; 32MN243; 32MN266; 32MN272; 32MN287; 32MN300; 32MN330; 32MN347; 32MN349; 32MN363; 32MN373.

(5) Low/unknown research potential: Sites with a single material type present, which are less than 3000 sq. meters in area and considered to have a very low potential for buried deposits.

SITES: 32MN9; 32MN19; 32MN100; 32MN189; 32MN212; 32MN225; 32MN235; 32MN279; 32MN283; 32MN291; 32MN294; 32MN307; 32MN311; 32MN350; 32MN351; 32MN353; 32MN354; 32MN357; 32MN359; 32MN381.

(6) No significant research potential: Sites which have eroded away (exposed on wave cut "beaches" only), and sites considered to be only surface scatters with very little or no potential for buried deposits (other than features cut into subsoil), because of evidence for a very shallow soil depth.

SITES: 32MN15; 32MN202; 32MN203; 32MN204; 32MN206; 32MN208; 32MN215; 32MN218; 32MN221; 32MN222; 32MN232; 32MN264; 32MN265; 32MN267; 32MN270; 32MN271; 32MN290; 32MN293; 32MN296; 32MN305; 32MN312; 32MN321 (but associated with cairn); 32MN364; 32MN366; 32MN377.

(7) Special consideration:

a) Sites with ceramic material present:
32MN8; 32MN9; 32MN211; 32MN234; 32MN350.

b) Sites previously excavated:
32MN9; 32MN101; 32MN234.

c) Surface collecting from site 32MN169 has produced a collection of projectile points (Plates 6 and 7) that indicates a multi-component occupation.

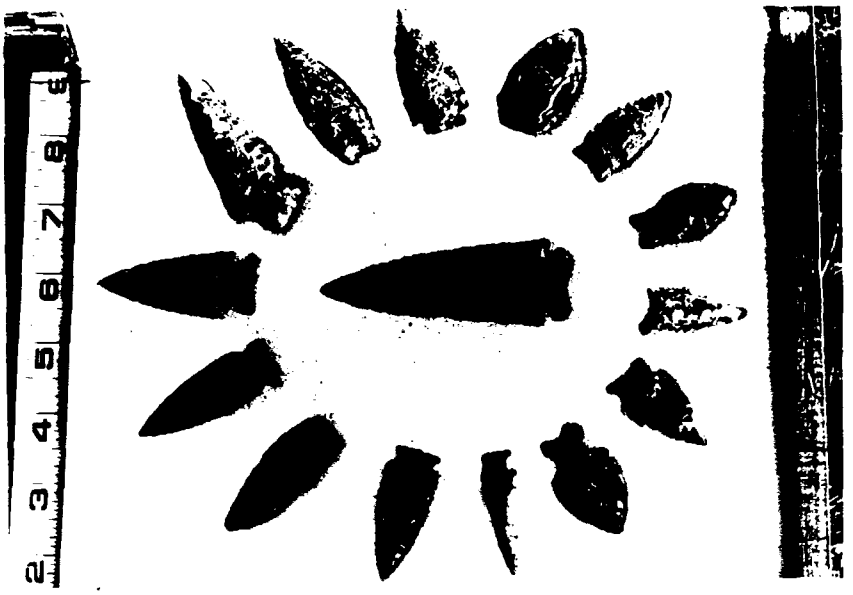


Plate 6. Arnie Addicott's projectile points, many from 32MN169, Tray 1.

Plate 7. Arnie Addicott's projectile points, many from 32MN169, Tray 2.

Depressions (Prehistoric). Twenty-two newly recorded sites and one previously recorded site contained one or more "pits" or depressions that are possibly prehistoric. The pits at five of these sites are spatially associated with other features, as follows:

32MN19: four shallow, rectangular, depressions, dimensions as follows: 1) 1.95m x 1.5m x 10cm; 2) 1.65m x 1.45m x 10cm; 3) 1.7m (?natural); 4) 1.75m (?natural), associated with lithics and a low mound.

32MN171: a very shallow, 1m diameter depression near a recent cruciform stone aerial marker.

32MN316: a 2.40m diameter, 35cm deep depression associated with three enigmatic cairns.

32MN319: a 2.5m x 1.5m pit, 40cm deep, on the same knoll that is part of a stone circle complex.

32MN352: a large, 20m N-S by 10m E-W depression close to a stone circle complex.

The remaining 18 sites are those summarized below (Table 25), containing what may be "eagle trapping pits" or other prehistoric features.

Table 25. Summary of Prehistoric "Pits" Located During the Survey.

SITE NUMBER	PIT DIAMETER	DEPTH OF DEPRESSION
32MN187	2.65m	20cm
32MN192	2.00m	20cm
32MN193	2.15m	36cm
32MN195	5.80m	50cm
32MN198	2.50m	26cm
32MN249	7.0m x 4.5m	35cm
32MN284	3.00m	75cm
32MN286	2.50m	45cm
	2.10m	20cm
32MN294	1.40m	15cm
32MN297	2.50m	50cm

Table 25. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	PIT DIAMETER	DEPTH OF DEPRESSION
32MN298	2.15m	55cm
32MN299	2.50m	45cm
32MN310	1.90m	20cm
	2.30m	40cm
32MN330	Three depressions	
	3.0 - 4.0m	60cm
32MN356	2.30m	55cm
	2.60m	55cm
	2.30m	25cm
	2.20m	5cm
	1.50m	5cm
32MN358	2.20m	35cm
32MN360	2.20m	50cm
	1.90m	20cm
32MN361	2.50m	65cm
	2.45m	65cm

Chipped stone and bone are present at sites 32MN284 and 32MN330. Chipped stone is also present at site 32MN294, but apart from an isolated 1928 penny at site 32MN286, no other cultural material was associated with the above sites.

Excluding site 32MN330, the average diameter of the pits is 2.62m. They range from 1.5m to 7.00m in maximum dimensions. Based on size alone, the depressions at 32MN195 and 32MN249 are abnormal. Without these two sites, the average diameter of the pits is 2.30m. The depth of the current surface depressions is not greater than 75cm.

The location of many of these sites is in areas where eagle trapping could have been carried out - on ridges and bluff tops with good west or northwest facing overlooks (Plate 8). One of the depressions (site 32MN358), while similar in dimensions, has an "entryway" on the south side.

Plate 8. View from eagle trapping pit, 32MN356, facing NNW.

"Eagle trapping pits and associated conical timber lodges are thought to represent the material remains of an elaborate socio-religious ceremony practiced by the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, Blackfoot, Sioux, and Cheyenne Indians (Wilson 1929, Bowers 1950, Metcalf 1963, Allen 1981)" (Beckes and Keyser 1983:200). (See also Gilmore 1929.) Recent work in the Little Missouri Grasslands documented nine standing ceremonial lodges and at least 35 eagle trapping pits (Allen 1982), as well as two probable eagle trapping pits which formed part of a complex of stone circles and earth mounds at the Boeckel-Renner site (32ME799) (Artz 1985:7).

Beckes and Keyser describe the construction of eagle trapping pits and the trapping procedure:

> Eagle trapping blinds were placed at carefully selected locations on high, west facing ridges or escarpments, positioned to maximize successful trapping based on predicted eagle behavior. Blinds consisted of a shallow rectangular or round pi excavated into the ground, with a lattice of branches and twigs over it. Pits were large enough for a man to lie on his back, and were very carefully camouflaged with prairie grasses and brush. A lure or bait in the form of an injured rabbit or other small animal was placed between the blind and the escarpment edge. When an eagle landed near the bait, the hunter would seize it. Highly regarded and extensive scars which contributed to personal status and beauty were often acquired in this fashion. After capture the eagle was bound and penned in the conical lodge until the end of the hunt. It was eventually ritually killed and buried after valuable feathers were removed (1983:202).

While no "ceremonial lodges" have been recorded during this survey, the further evaluation of these possible eagle trapping pits is considered a significant facet of research in the study area. Eagle trapping clearly was a significant aspect of social organization and examples of such sites need to be preserved, especially when they can be shown to relate to a broader prehistoric district/resource utilization area. There is no way to determine, without subsurface testing, what the different potentials of these "pits" are. As such, all are considered to have the same research potential. Management priorities consist of evaluating their regional situation with regard to potential "districts" and the nature of potential adverse impacts.

Rock cairns, alignments and small stone settings. Circular rock piles or cairns are often associated with stone circle sites. Some contain burials, others cover hearths, and some are simply piles of rock cleared from a living area or areas. Similarly, rock alignments are sometimes found in association with stone circle sites. Both cairns and alignments can also be found as isolated features. This survey located 12 stone circle sites at which rock cairns that may be prehistoric were present, one of which (32MN175) also contained a short rock alignment.

Five sites were recorded with prehistoric cairns or alignments not in association with stone circle sites; one previously recorded site, 32MN154, falls into this category. Several cruciform markers constructed from stone were present in the survey area, and these represented aerial photographic markers. One of these markers was accorded a site number, 32MN171, as it was associated with a shallow depression. Others were assigned isolated find numbers only. Two small circular stone settings were also noted. Table 26 summarizes the information on rock cairns, alignments and stone settings.

Table 26. Summary of Cairns, Rock Alignments and Stone Settings Located During the Survey.

A) ASSOCIATED WITH STONE CIRCLE SITES:

SITE NUMBER	CAIRN DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN175	1.5m	Short straight stone alignment present.
32MN178	1.0m	Six cairns present (Plate 9).
32MN181	0.84m	
32MN190	0.85m	
32MN196	1.73m	
32MN258	1.0m	Composed of 14 stones.
32MN314	1.50m	
32MN317	0.75m - 1.0m	Three cairns present.
32MN335	0.4m - 1.0m	Three cairns present, possibly recent (Plate 10).
32MN338	1.85m x 0.6m	

Plate 9. One (Feature 4) of six rock cairns at the stone circle complex, site 32MN178, facing S.

Plate 10. One (Feature C) of three, possibly recent rock cairns at stone circle complex, site 32MN335, facing S.

Table 26. (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	CAIRN DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN343	1.49m	
	1.20m	
	2.02m	
	0.78m	
32MN352	0.85m	

These cairns are best considered part of the stone circle complexes for management purposes.

B) NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OTHER FEATURES:

SITE NUMBER	CAIRN DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN154	1.5m x 1.1m	Twenty-one rocks, each 15-30cm across.
32MN274	n/a	Alignment of 12 stones, 4.36m in length.
32MN292	1.4m x 1.6m	
32MN321	0.8m	Five stones. Retouched flake nearby.
32MN365	1.0m	Twelve-fourteen stones present. Lithic scatter nearby.

These cairns should be considered potentially significant, for management purposes. Any "cairn" may conceivably be a burial marker, or some other type of marker.

C) ASSOCIATED WITH A DEPRESSION:

SITE NUMBER	CAIRN DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN316	Unclear	Three areas of denser rocks among a scatter of rocks. Located near a depression.

These cairns may be a natural occurrence of stones, but should be further investigated before they are dismissed as being insignificant.

Table 26. (cont.)

D) OTHER AND RECENT:

SITE NUMBER	CAIRN DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN155	n/a	Field clearance cairn.
32MN171	n/a	Aerial mapping station/cross.
32MN204	n/a	Previously recorded "rock pile," not relocated.

E) SMALL CIRCULAR STONE SETTINGS:

SITE NUMBER	DIAMETERS	OTHER INFORMATION
32MN322	1.44m E-W x 1.55m N-S	Consists of 17 fist-sized cobbles.
32MN376	1.75m	Double coursed.

These stone settings might be robbed cairns, or mark a burial or hearth. They should be further investigated if they are to be impacted.

Isolated finds. All isolated finds located during this survey are listed below and summarized in Table 27 by major categories. An isolated find was defined for this survey as five or less artifacts in isolation, or a very sparse, widespread scatter with a low cultural material density. The designation isolated find was also used to record cultural material considered less than 50 years old or of dubious human modification/use (e.g., bone fragments). Latitude was given the field director(s) to utilize professional judgment in their designations.

There is a fairly general distribution of both prehistoric and historic isolated finds throughout the project area. Prehistoric isolated finds, however, are more numerous than historic at both the west and east ends of the survey area. They are also more common along the southernmost portion of the survey area, amid the steep bluffs and highly dissected landscape to the west of Pouch Point Bay. Historic isolated finds, on the other hand, are more numerous to the north of the Mountrail/McLean County line on the west side of the Van Hook Arm and around the Van Hook Townsite.

Table 27. Summary of Isolated Finds.

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ISOLATED FINDS
a) Single lithic flakes: (IFs 1,3,5,6,9,13,28,30,43,46,47,49,52,62,72, 86,88,92,93,99,105.113,120,129, 132, 133).....	26
b) Single lithic tool: (IFs 10,22,25,27,36,39,48,53,63,87,97,108,111,123,124,127,134)	17
Illustrations: IFs 22 and 36: Figure 250; IF 48: Figure 240; IFs 63 and 108: Figure 258; IFs 97 and 111: Figure 248; IF 127: Figure 245	
c) Two - five lithic items or very sparse scatter: (IFs 2,4,7,8,14,17,18,35,37,38,40,51,55,59,60,68,70,71,73,74,76, 78,90,95,96,100,101,103,106,107,110,112,114,115,116,117,122,126) ...	38
Illustrations: IF 51: Figure 261; IF 55: Figure 260; IF 96: Figure 243	
d) Lithics and bone: (IFs 11,33,45,81)	4
Illustrations: IF 45: Figure 249; IF 81: Figure 254	
e) Animal bone: (IFs 12,31,89,91)	4
f) Aerial photographic markers (stone crosses/cairns): (IFs 15,16,21,23,29,34,118,119)	8
g) Historic/recent debris (items most likely less than 50 years old, but the possibility exists in some cases that the age is greater than 50 years): (IFs 19,20,24,26,32,41,42,44,50,54,56,57,58,61,64,65,66,67,69,75,77 79,80,82,83,84,85,94,98,102,104,109,121,125,128,129,130,131)	38

MOUNTRAIL

ISOLATE #	DESCRIPTION OF ISOLATE
1	One grey chert flake fragment.
2	One brown chalcedony flake, two brown chalcedony shatter, and a grey-white chert shatter.
3	Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.
4	One utilized greyish-white chert flake and two chert shatter.
5	Struck quartz cobble fragment.
6	Distal fragment of a secondary decortication flake of porcelanite.
7	One patinated and one unpatinated flake of Knife River Flint.
8	Two piles of flakes left by local "arrowhead" collectors and not "in situ." Pile 1 consisted of 1 primary flake, 3 secondary flakes, 14 tertiary flakes, and 1 shatter of Knife River Flint; 2 tertiary flakes of dark red brown jasper; and one tertiary flake of grey-white chert. Pile 2 consisted of 7 tertiary flakes, 2 fragments and a shatter of Knife River Flint; and a tertiary flake of porcelanite.
9	Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.
10	Retouched red coarse quartzite flake.
11	Bovid skull fragment with horn core and right humerus, along left bank of stream; sacrum, thoracic vertebra and skull fragment with horn core along right bank; a small, partially grooved basalt maul (482g - 98.4 x 57 x 55.8mm) in drainage bottom, out of context.
12	Three cervical vertebrae of a bovid, 1.5 meters below ground surface.
13	Knife River Flint primary decortication flake.
14	Two Knife River Flint tertiary flakes.
15	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers cross of rocks, and two flakes - one white chert with unifacial retouch and one a secondary banded grey chert flake.
16	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers boulder outline mapping station.
17	One Knife River Flint flake and two chert flakes.
18	One tertiary Knife River Flint flake, and a platform rejuvenation flake of patinated Knife River Flint (3.8g).
19	An abandoned car body, Dodge 1940s, at the high water mark for

the reservoir, and various farm machinery at the low water mark, including a John Deere plow, bedframe, trailer axle and disk components.

20 Cartridge case, centerfire, 44 caliber.

21 Mapping station or aerial photography ground control marker.

22 Fragment of a triangular notched projectile point blade of banded grey and white quartzite (3.1g) - non I.D.

23 Mapping station or aerial photography ground control marker.

24 A functional horseshoe pit with two stakes and four horseshoes, and a non-functional one-seater outhouse without a roof or door.

25 Distal portion of a biface (may relate to 32MN222) of patinated grey chalcedony (4.1g - 31.6 x 24 x 6.1mm).

26 Abandoned farm equipment, including a binder, a thatcher, a four-cylinder engine block and a wooden wagon box. Type is consistent with what was used in the 1920s. No real significance.

27 Patinated Knife River Flint biface (12.2g - 45.2 x 38.8 x 10.7mm).

28 A tabular Knife River Flint cobble with a flake struck off.

29 Mapping station or aerial photography ground control marker.

30 Knife River Flint flake.

31 Two articulated cervical vertebrae, probably of a large bovid, found 15cm below the surface.

32 Abandoned pull-type combine, relatively complete, probably 1930s or 1940s.

33 Two secondary and two tertiary Knife River Flint flakes and some large mammal bone fragments - probably part of lithic scatter site recorded on the 32MN223 site form, but which has now been assigned site number 32MN381.

34 Three recent stone piles, like survey stations.

35 Very sparse scatter of Knife River Flint flakes on a terrace remnant - one primary, one secondary and three tertiary flakes and four flake fragments.

36 Distal end and midsection of a contractive-stemmed, excurvate blade form point, probably broken during manufacture, of unpatinated Knife River Flint (4.2g - 39.7 x 24.8 x 4.7mm).

37 Three flake/shatter fragments, four tertiary flakes of white chert (38.7g) and a possible flake, probably derived from quarrying activity in the immediate area.

38 Three Knife River Flint tertiary flakes and one flake fragment.

39 Platform rejuvenation flake with unifacial flaking, Knife River Flint (13.1g - 37.1 x 37.1 x 9.5mm) Could be part of site 32MN218.

40 A tertiary flake and a flake fragment of Knife River Flint.

41 An early 1960s Mercury Comet with top removed.

42 A 32 caliber WCF brass cartridge (3.9g) - expended.

43 White chert flake.

44 An early/mid-twentieth century cast iron hand operated pump with raised lettering identifying it as a "Red Jacket" brand.

45 Incomplete Prairie corner notched projectile point of Knife River Flint (2.0g) and some large mammal bones.

46 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

47 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

48 Basal section of lanceolate projectile point, Agate Basin. Patinated Knife River Flint, with parallel-oblique flaking (5.5g).

49 Tertiary flake of Knife River Flint (1.0g).

50 Front and rear axle of wooden framed, steel reinforced wagon, auto body license # ND125-651 for 1942. Another auto body license # 7-833 North Dakota 1942, a three bottom steel plow, a pull type combine common in the 1920s and thereafter, a flat head four cylinder engine and a horse drawn cultivator.

51 Ovate biface, patinated Knife River Flint (5.8g - 34.5 x 21.5 x 7.6mm); a bifacially worked core remnant, unpatinated Knife River Flint (7.8g - 42.4 x 22.4 x 9.6mm); a secondary flake, Knife River Flint (1.1g); and a Knife River Flint flake fragment.

52 Knife River Flint flake fragment.

53 Secondary cobble flake of Knife River Flint, with unifacial retouch on one margin (12.9g - 42.4 x 24.8 x 13.7mm).

54 A Van Brunt (?) grain drill with wooden spoked wheel and a wooden seed boxer.

55 Large ovate biface knife of patinated Knife River Flint (97.2g - 91.9 x 65.2 x 13.1mm) and a flake of Knife River Flint.

56 Combine header with wooden slats and a long (ca. 20 ft.) wood-framed wagon, 3 ft. wide, with small metal wheels.

57 Broken combine "Case Threshing Machine Co."

58 Agricultural disc units made of steel with location for a seat; tractor drawn. Commonly used in 1920s and 1930s.

59 Two white quartzite tertiary flake fragments.

60 A Knife River Flint tertiary flake, a grey porcelanite tertiary flake and an opaque chalcedony flake fragment.

61 Discarded automotive equipment, including a Model T coupe (?) body, a sedan body, two tractor fenders, a portion of a small coupe body and the front fenders and radiator of another car.

62 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

63 Knife River Flint transverse scraper, unpatinated, among modern picnickers' rubbish (3.4g - 17.7 x 27.5 x 5.9mm).

64 Various parts of an agricultural binder.

65 Homemade platform 19 ft. by 14 ft. with oil drums for floats.

66 Abandoned farm equipment including a three bottomed plow with a pony grain drill attached directly behind it, a press grain drill and a disc. All Deere and Co., probably not more than 10-15 years old since last used.

67 Abandoned John Deere Model D tractor, Serial No. 179552. Mid-twentieth century.

68 Two Knife River Flint tertiary flakes and a Knife River Flint primary decortication flake.

69 Abandoned Dodge Aspen automobile, burned and partially stripped.

70 One tertiary flake and one uniface fragment, patinated Knife River Flint (3.5g - 24.6 x 26.9 x 5.3mm).

71 A Knife River Flint tertiary flake and flake fragment.

72 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

73 A Knife River Flint tertiary flake and flake fragment among recent picnic litter.

74 Grey shale biface fragment (18.4g - 47.3 x 30.5 x 10.2mm) and a biface midsection, unpatinated Knife River Flint (13.4g - 40.0 x 30.6 x 7.8mm).

75 Grain drill and wooden seed boxer with the Van Brunt symbol on logo at end of seed boxer.

76 A Knife River Flint shatter (2.6g) and a small obsidian fragment, bifacially worked (1.2g - 15.3 x 14.1 x 5.0mm).

77 Almost complete wooden-framed, wooden-wheeled farm utility wagon undercarriage. Considerably older than much of the machinery found in the area, but could have been brought to the area already old.

78 Two tertiary flakes, one secondary flake and one flake fragment, all of Knife River Flint.

79 Abandoned agricultural equipment: includes a dump rake, round top to a sheet metal storage bin, a truck frame and rear axle, a dismantled "Case" combine, a John Deere tractor hood and various front and rear axles to trucks.

80 A platform 12' x 6" x 8', with iron pipe railing along edges with ½" mesh screen, a base of 2" x 4" lumber and 1" x 6" deck planking, supported by 55 gallon drums.

81 Knife River Flint transverse scraper, unpatinated (2.1g - 22.4 x 17.3 x 5.4mm), tertiary flake and flake fragment with some broken large mammal bones in area.

82 A John Deere two row corn planter and a homemade wooden wagon box with sheet metal bottom mounted on a two-wheeled wooden wagon frame.

83 A pull type combine body, a complete John Deere pull type combine, a sheet metal header fragment, a pony drill, the rear drive train of a truck with wooden spoke wheels, the roller assembly of a combine and the chassis and engine to a John Deere tractor, vehicle ID# 97184.

84 A John Deere press drill, another John Deere press drill with Van Brunt on the seed hopper box, a John Deere tractor (vehicle ID# 186562), the four components of a disk, a three bottom plow, a small press drill, a tractor-drawn swather with a wooded reel and a pony drill with an add-on fertilizer box filled with mice.

85 A recent pile of small, loose stones, 0.5m diameter.

86 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

87 Retouched Knife River Flint flake.

88 Knife River Flint tertiary flake.

89 Bison (?) horn core, vertebrae, scapula and leg bone in cut-bank, 1 ft. below surface and on slump.

90 White chert tertiary flake; and a tertiary flake, retouched flake and biface fragment of Knife River Flint.

91 Several bone fragments; two long bone fragments collected (53.3g).

92 Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.

93 Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.

94 45-60 rifle cartridges (9.0g) - expended.

95 Tertiary flake, retouched flake and biface of Knife River Flint.

96 Projectile point, McKean complex, patinated Knife River Flint, resharpened tip (3.6g); and biface of Knife River Flint.

97 Side notched point, Late Prehistoric, patinated Knife River Flint (1.9g).

98 Recent pile of loose rocks, 1m diameter.

99 Secondary flake of Knife River Flint.

100 Tertiary chalcedony flake and two tertiary Knife River Flint flakes.

101 Retouched chalcedony flake and retouched Knife River Flint flake.

102 Two recent rock piles utilized by campers, with beer cans, pop tabs, etc.

103 Four tertiary flakes and a crude core of Knife River Flint.

104 Broken cast iron wood stove, "Alaska Oak - Farwell Ozmun Kirk & Co, St. Paul, Minn" on front.

105 Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.

106 Secondary Knife River Flint flake and a grey chert primary flake.

107 One tertiary and one secondary flake, both of Knife River Flint.

108 Transverse scraper, patinated Knife River Flint (7.0g - 28.3 x 20.6 x 9.6mm).

109 Group of ten rocks on surface, recent.

110 Two tertiary flakes, a biface and a core of Knife River Flint; and a depression 2.9m x 2.2m that is almost certainly a natural sinkhole-like feature.

111 Patinated Knife River Flint Late Prehistoric corner notched projectile point base and midsection (3.4g).

112 Two crude cores and a tertiary flake of Knife River Flint.

113 Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.

114 Small tertiary flake and shatter fragment, both of Knife River Flint.

115 Very sparse scatter of lithics: three tertiary and two secondary flakes and a shatter of Knife River Flint, with two additional tertiary Knife River Flint flakes 55 meters south of these.

116 Two tertiary Knife River Flint flakes.

117 A tertiary flake, secondary flake and shatter - all of Knife River Flint.

118 Cross of rocks - aerial photographic marker for Corps.

119 Cross of rocks - aerial photographic marker for Corps.

120 Tertiary Knife River Flint flake.

121 Sparse scatter of recent trash: two pieces of tin can, a clear glass fragment, a can/bottle opener ("church key") and three fragments of tan-colored stoneware.

122 A core and two tertiary flakes of white chert and a core and secondary flake of Knife River Flint.

123 Patinated Knife River Flint flake with unifacial retouch along one margin (6.7g - 49.4 x 29 x 4.6mm).

124 A Knife River Flint flake and an opaque chalcedony flake.

125 Thresher "Twin City Minneapolis USA. Minneapolis Steel & Machine Co." Twin City Thresher No. 12450. Size 28 x 48 (?). Still used after World War II but made in 1920s.

126 Three flakes and a core of Knife River Flint.

127 Corner notched Pelican Lake projectile point base and midsection, patinated Knife River Flint (8.2g).

128 John Deere Model D Tractor. Used to power the threshing separator with belt. Was being phased out as soon as new machinery was available after World War II.

129 Modern Fishing Camp, including a school bus rigged as a camper, a metal shed, a one-hole outhouse, a pile of charcoal and a variety of cartridge casings (weight 77.8g) and a 55-gallon drum on the beach. A single tertiary Knife River Flint flake also noted on the terrace edge. Ten expended cartridge casings were collected as follows: two 22 Long (C) rimfire; two 22 X-Long (Super-X) rimfire; one 243 Winchester centerfire; one 7.65 ARG-NORMA centerfire; one 270 Winchester centerfire; one 32 Winchester Special centerfire; and two 32 F.A.M.A.P. 1939 centerfire.

130 Wire nails and bottle glass in area 12m by 14m.

131 Small rock pile, probably recent.

132 Tertiary flake, Knife River Flint.

133 Secondary flake, Knife River Flint.

134 Transverse scraper, unpatinated Knife River Flint, 42.3 x 23.9 x 8.8mm, weight 8.3g. Bone (bovid) noted on beach.

Table 28 describes previously recorded isolated finds in the Mountrail County survey area which were not relocated during the 1985 survey.

Table 28. Previously Recorded Isolated Finds in Mountrail County Survey Area.

MOUNTRAIL REFERENCE	LOCATION T---N	R--W	S	¼	¼	¼	¼	QUADRANGLE MAP	DESCRIPTION OF ISOLATE
Kinney 7-1-83	150	92	26		SW	SW	SE	NEW TOWN SW	No field evidence in 1985.
Kinney 7-19-83	151	93	07		SW	SE	NE	SANISH NW	32MN289 possible Indian historic site found in this area in 1985.
Kinney 7-19-83	151	93	30		SE	SE	NW	SANISH SW	No field evidence in 1985.
Tweton REAP	153	93	08			NW	SE	RAT LAKE SW	Chilcot P.O. No field evidence in 1985.
Tweton REAP	154	94	26				SE	RAT LAKE?	Welby P.O. Probably lies in the 32MN331 site area or 32MN228 site area - no field evidence in 1985; areas heavily grassed over.

Foundations/Other Historic. Table 20 (above) lists 45 sites which are historic or contain an historic find or component. In addition, five previously recorded sites, 32MN26, 32MN125, 32MN141, 32MN209 and 32MN223, are historic or contain historic components. Thirty-nine of these historic sites were included in the computer analyses discussed earlier, with sites 32MN125, 32MN171, 32MN174, 32MN209, 32MN296, 32MN321, 32MN334, 32MN351, 32MN352, 32MN370 and 32MN380 excluded from the analysis.

The historic sites located are nearly all early to mid-twentieth century in date of initial occupation (see Historical Research below) and most would have been razed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1954. Indeed, little Euro-American settlement of the area took place before the 1880s. The site types recorded as historic consist of artifact scatters, concrete foundations, standing structures (both dwellings and other farm structures) and depressions (dugouts, cellars, basements). In many cases all of these features were present at a single site. Table 29 briefly summarizes (lists) the above site types. A few sites not encompassed by these categories are classified below under miscellaneous.

Table 29. Historic Sites Located During the Mountrail County Shoreline Survey.

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a) ARTIFACT SCATTERS ONLY

32MN174: 32MN296: 32MN321: 32MN370 (Total 4)

b) FOUNDATIONS ONLY/MAIN FEATURE (with or without historic artifacts)

32MN172: 32MN238: 32MN241: 32MN244: 32MN252: 32MN255: 32MN313: 32MN318: 32MN344: 32MN345 (Total 10)

c) HISTORIC DEPRESSIONS ONLY/MAIN FEATURE (with or without historic artifacts)

32MN251: 32MN253: 32MN289 [Plate 11]: 32MN315: 32MN333 [Plate 12]: 32MN334: 32MN351: 32MN352: 32MN371 (Total 9)

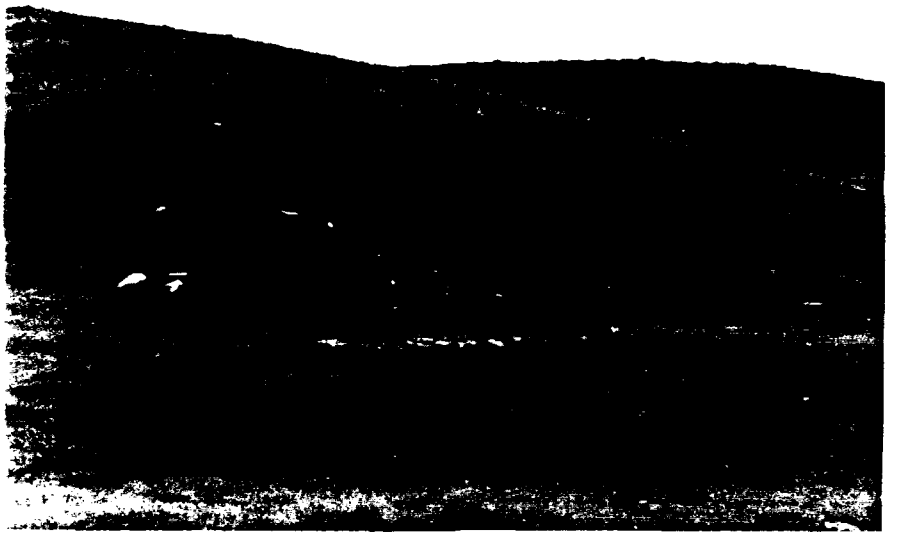

Plate 11. View of part of site 32MN289, facing SSE.

Plate 12. View of large depression at site 32MN333, facing NW.

Table 29. (cont.)

d) SITES WITH STANDING STRUCTURES (may include other features)
32MN209: 32MN223 [Plates 13 and 14]: 32MN323: 32MN324: 32MN325 [Plate 15]: 32MN326: 32MN327: 32MN328: 32MN329 [Plate 16] (Total 9)

e) SITES CONTAINING SEVERAL FEATURES BUT NO STANDING STRUCTURES
32MN141: 32MN168: 32MN239: 32MN245: 32MN246 [Plate 17]: 32MN248 [Plate 18]: 32MN250: 32MN281 [Plate 19]: 32MN282 [Plate 20]: 32MN288: 32MN320 [Plate 21]: 32MN346: 32MN348 (Total 13)

f) CEMETERY
32MN380 (Total 1).

g) MISCELLANEOUS HISTORIC SITES
32MN26: 32MN125: 32MN171: 32MN356 (Total 4)

Historical Research

Dr. Loren Horton, historian with the Iowa State Historical Department, acted as the project's historical archeologist/architectural historian. All information specific to historic sites collected by the field crew, including maps, notes, photographs and artifacts, was analyzed by Dr. Horton. Based on that analysis, and discussions with the field crew, Horton decided which sites, if any, he would be required to field check in order to make assessments of significance. Because of the nature of the sites and the information already recorded, he determined that none of the sites required further on-the-ground evaluation. His assessments of the sites are based on his many years of experience in American historical research and analysis.

In addition to the site information being examined by an historical specialist, an examination and interpretation of a number of old maps was made and a search at the Register of Deeds in the Mountrail County Courthouse was conducted for each historic site located during the survey.

Plate 13. General view of cabin at site 32MN223, facing NW.

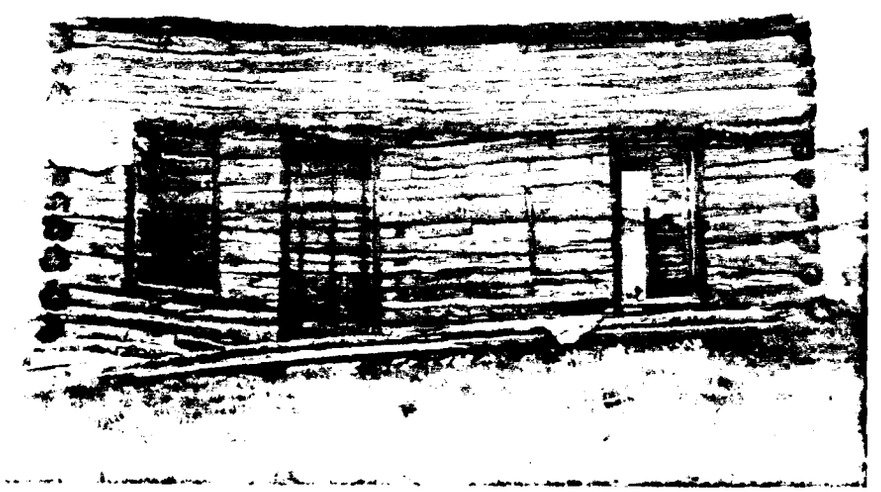

Plate 14. Detail of S side of cabin at site 32MN223.

Plate 15. View of Feature 3 at site 32MY325, facing NE.

Plate 16. Interior view of NW corner of chicken coop, site 32MN329.

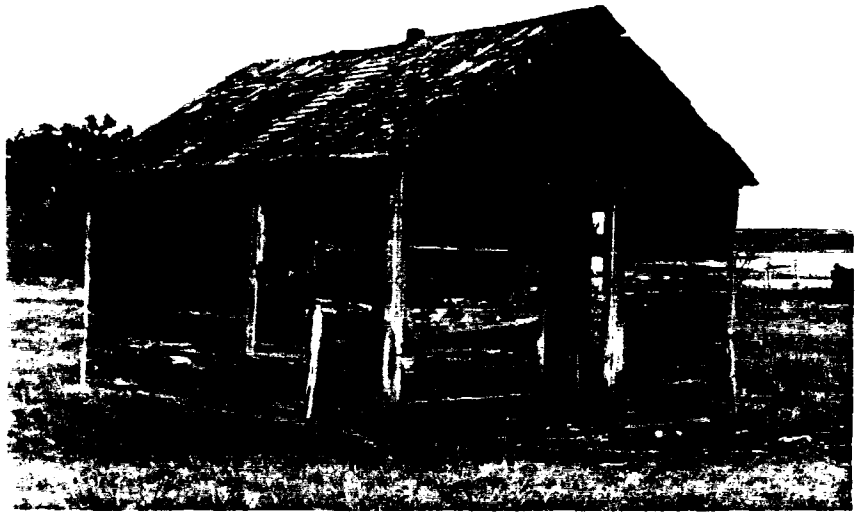

Plate 15. View of Feature 3 at Site 32AK325, facing NE.

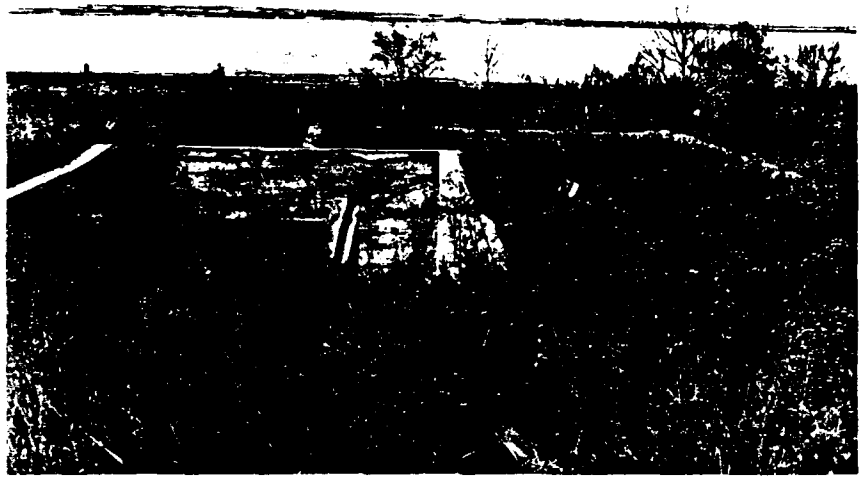

Plate 17. View of Feature 1, site 32MN246, facing W.

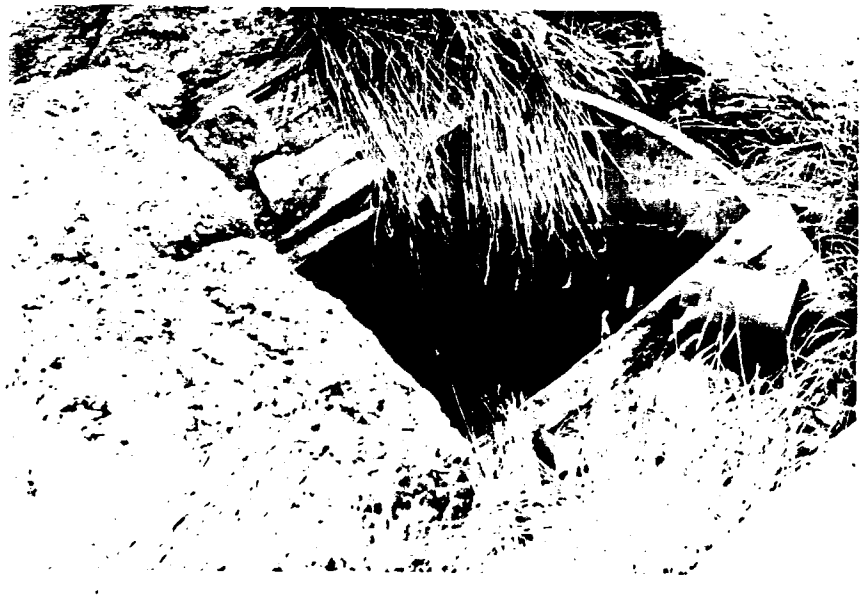

Plate 18. Detail of covered cistern at site 32MN246.

Plate 19. View of unmortared field stone wall structure at site 32MN281, facing NW.

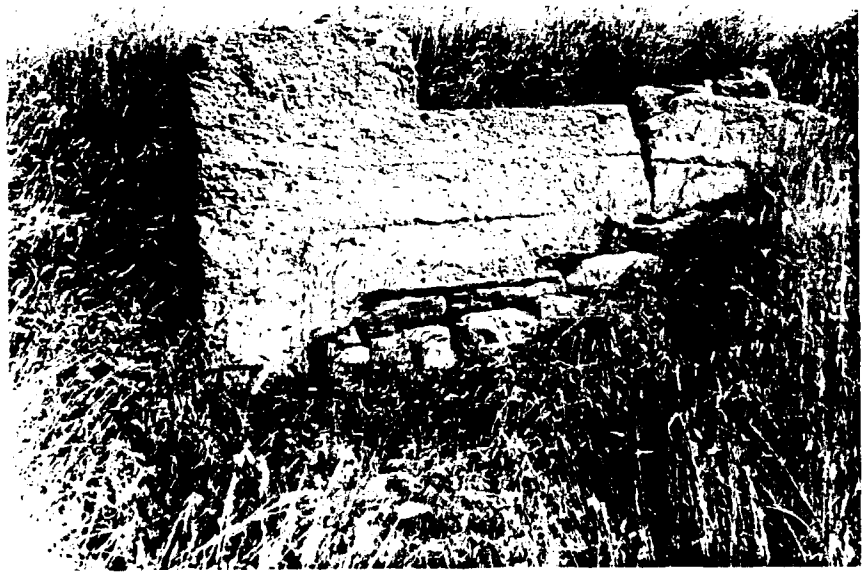

Plate 20. Detail of E wall of house foundation, site 32MN282, showing formed concrete over field stones, facing ESE.

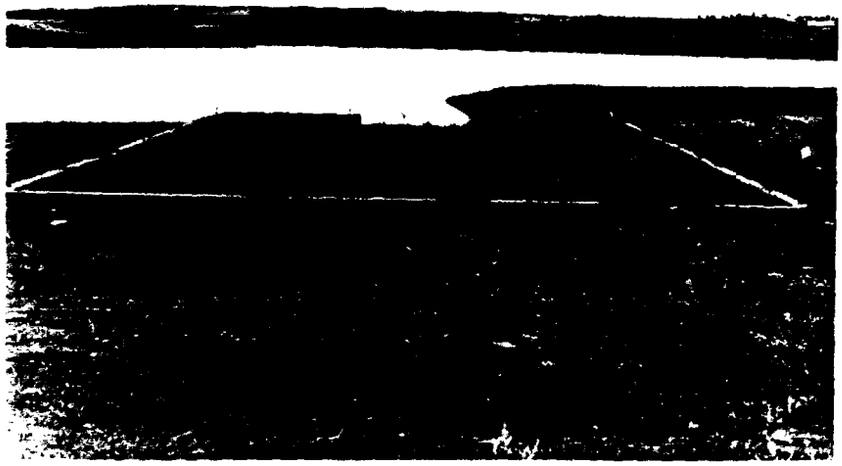

Plate 21. View of Feature 1 (barn foundation), site 32MN320, facing S.

A summary of the first date-of-record relating to the land parcel(s) on which a historic site was located is presented in Table 30. While it is possible that structures may have existed in the area prior to this time, the probability is considered unlikely. However, a record of land ownership does not necessarily mean that there were any structures established on the land at that time, or that the structures located on this survey are the first/only structures to have been erected. Date of land registration provides a maximal (earliest) age for structures, with many established more recently.

Table 30. First Records at the Register of Deeds for Historic Sites Located in the Mountrail County Survey Area.

YEAR	SITES WITH HOMESTEAD/PATENTS/PURCHASE CERTIFICATES TAKEN OUT IN YEAR INDICATED	TOTAL
1909	32MN168	1
1912	32MN352	1
1914	32MN141, 32MN245, 32MN246, 32MN333	4
1915	32MN239, 32MN244, 32MN323, 32MN371	4
1916	32MN351	1
1917	32MN251, 32MN252, 32MN253, 32MN345	4
1918	32MN282, 32MN286, 32MN288, 32MN325, 32MN329	5
1919	32MN238, 32MN248, 32MN250, 32MN255, 32MN315, 32MN318, 32MN346	7
1920	32MN313, 32MN326, 32MN327, 32MN344, 32MN356	5
1922	32MN281, 32MN320, 32MN321	3
1924	32MN296	1
1925	32MN223, 32MN370	
1928	32MN171	1
1929	32MN289	1

YEAR	SITES WITH FIRST RECORD OTHER THAN ABOVE	RECORD TYPE
1902	32MN174, 32MN334	Mortgage Deed
1907	32MN172	Warranty Deed
1908	32MN209	Annexation
1917	32MN370 [Claim 1925]	Annexation
1938	32MN328	Indenture
1949	32MN26	Lis Pendens
1951	32MN241, 32MN348	Lis Pendens
1951	32MN324	Judgement

The principal maps and records consulted for this project consisted of the following:

The Missouri River Commission Maps (MRC) of 1894;

The Corps of Engineers Map (Corps) of 1891;

The General Land Office Maps (GLO) of 1894, 1897 and 1907;

The Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys (SIRBS) of 1947 and 1952;

The General Highway Maps of Mountrail County of 1955, 1962, 1966 and 1971; and

The University of North Dakota (UND) Site Maps of 1974.

The buildings shown on these maps that were located within the survey area are listed in Table 31, which also shows whether they appear to correspond with an archeological site or not.

Table 31. Results of Map and Records Search for Historic Sites in the Mountrail County Survey Area.

SOURCE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	SITE	DESCRIPTION
Corps (Chart #96) 1891; MRC (#55) 1894; 32MN26 SIRBS site form (10/16/51)	NE¼ NW¼ SE¼ Sec. 35, T150N, R92W	32MN26	Depression, mounded dirt.
32MN223 UND site form (6/8/74); 32MN12 SIRBS site form (8/5/47)	SW¼ SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 5, T153N, R93W	32MN223	Building, depressions, debris.
32MN15 SIRBS site form (8/6/47)	SE¼ NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, T154N, R94W	Nothing historic located.	
32MN15 SIRBS site form (8/6/47)	SW¼ SW¼ NW¼ Sec. 20, T154N, R94W	Nothing located.	
32MN201 SIRBS site form (8/1/52)	NW¼ SE¼ NE¼ Sec. 35, T153N, R93W	Nothing located.	
Corps (Chart #93) 1891	SE¼ SW¼ Sec. 5, T151N, R53W	Nothing located.	
Corps (Chart #93) 1891	NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 8, T151N, R53W	Nothing located.	

The calculation of building locations shown on the early maps or site forms, for transfer onto present day USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps is difficult. If a site was not relocated it is likely that: a) the site is underwater; or b) the structure was removed, leaving no surface indication on the ground; or c) the structure was actually located outside the survey area.

Apart from the structures listed in Table 31, no other buildings of historic sites were noted on the maps searched. While some of the sites and isolated finds located during this survey can be more precisely dated, and further research regarding landowners could be undertaken, this would provide little additional information of a geographical or cultural significance. There are some sites and some farm equipment that may date to the late nineteenth century (32MN26, 32MN223, 32MN289 and possibly "shanties" at 32MN325, 32MN327, 32MN328, and also IF 77), but the majority of foundations and equipment located on the survey are evaluated as less than 50 years in age.

There are some features that show adaptations to the region, such as partially covered cisterns at 32MN248, as well as the use of features that are inappropriate to the area, such as concrete daubing and saddle notching at 32MN223.

Many of the sites show evidence of structures being relocated and modified, which limits their significance in terms of National Register eligibility. Potentially the most significant, locally, of the historic sites are the Van Hook Townsite (32MN141), the Indian Cabin site (32MN26), and the early claim shanties/farmstead, sites 32MN223 and 32MN289. The individual claim shanty structures at 32MN209, 32MN325, 32MN327, and 32MN328 are interesting, but not sufficiently important to warrant further work. The remains at the above sites are relatively well preserved and they display features common, and therefore, significant in the earlier Euro-American occupation of the region.

Some of the other historic sites might profitably be investigated further to elucidate certain features. These sites include: 32MN168, specifically the dugout feature; 32MN333, for contents of depression/well; 32MN334, nature of depression; 32MN356, nature of ambiguous feature; 32MN321, nature of rock pile; and 32MN371, dugout depressions.

The remaining sites are not affected by any ongoing or immediate threats and consist essentially of post-war (pre-1950s) farmsteads and ranching operations and associated machinery, with nearly all above ground structures moved or razed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. No further work is recommended at these sites, although a few have some interesting features, such as the wall construction of field stones at 32MN281 and 32MN282. Finally, some of the abandoned equipment might be salvageable for museums as examples of types in use during the land booms in this area, although better examples are likely to already exist in collections.

11. GENERAL DISCUSSION: HUMAN UTILIZATION OF THE STUDY AREA

The focus of past human utilization in the study area centers on the major water sources, especially the Missouri River. The Missouri River "was a focal point for settlement because of the concentration of subsistence and technological resources resulting from diversified ecosystems, bedrock exposures, and varied alluvial deposits" (Kuehn and Gregg 1985:160). However, flooding brought about by the construction of the Garrison Dam has destroyed or covered many sites along the Missouri River, making the reconstruction of settlement dynamics in the area a more complex research goal. Prehistoric site density in the survey area is in the order of six to seven sites per square mile, but reaches two to three times that number along the White Earth River. In this respect the current survey has clearly demonstrated the relative significance of the White Earth River, and to a lesser extent the Little Knife River and Shell Creek as prehistoric settlement foci.

The present data base shows an occupation that is sporadic and discontinuous, both temporally and spatially. As indicated in the cultural history overview presented earlier, the area has been exploited continuously over the past 10,000-11,000 years, although much detail of this early utilization is sketchy.

The data derived from this survey might suggest a decline in utilization of the area in the early Archaic period, followed by a gradual increase in population toward the Late Archaic. This statement is based on the number of Late Archaic projectile point types located, and the presence of a substantial number of stone circle sites, considered to be Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric. Such general speculations, however, do not take into account the complexities involved in assessing the impacts to sites over the past 10,000-11,000 years, the biases in the present data base and a whole range of other unknown factors affecting site preservation and discovery.

It would appear that lithic resource utilization in the area is dominated by locally available raw materials; however, studies not only of the lithic assemblages at sites, but also of the locally available raw materials will be needed before patterns of lithic utilization can be established.

The subsistence strategies of the prehistoric groups in the area must have been variable from season to season, and through time. Bison were undoubtedly a major food source but it will take the detailed excavation of many sites to evaluate the relative importance and reliance prehistoric groups placed on this resource.

No permanent "village" sites are present in the survey area (although they may have been inundated by the reservoir) and it is assumed that many prehistoric groups were transitory, moving around the region seasonally. It has been noted that "the mouth of the Knife River, near Stanton, marks the northwesternmost effective limit for native village cultures along the Missouri River before they were disturbed by white contact" (Smith 1980:87). Many mobility models for hunter gatherers have been proposed (for instance see Butzer 1982:Figure 13-2), and as more information becomes available it should be possible to distinguish sites that acted as semi-permanent camps (occupied for several months repeatedly year after year) from seasonal camps (occupied for several months one season), and temporary camps (occupied for a few days or weeks) from ephemeral camps (occupied for at most a few days).

A ceramic site, not associated with a residential base, probably of the Plains Village period, was recorded during the survey. It has been noted that "Missouri River tributaries...appear to have been regularly used by Plains Villagers as routes for transporting resources out of interior badlands and uplands areas back to permanent residential bases in the Trench" (Kuehn and Gregg 1985:163). This site may represent such utilization of the area.

The historic sites in the survey area all relate to Euro-American occupation, several being homesteads and most relating to land claimed in the eight year period from 1914-1922.

This survey has produced a great deal of information on site types and site locations in the area, with insights into the utilization of the landscape through time and site density variations. However, this information is of a type that needs to be further evaluated on several levels before its full potential is realized. The management summary presented below focuses on sites at which further evaluation will substantially increase the utility of the data derived from this survey (and similar surface surveys in this region), and also provide the site

specific information necessary to begin to grasp the complexities of simple prehistoric hunter gatherers.

Summary of Site Impacts

Sites have been assigned management and condition codes on the sites forms, and prioritized by site type with regard to research potential. A summary of site conditions and site management codes is given below (Table 32). To finalize the management of these cultural resources, the relative threats/impacts to each site need to be evaluated as part of the calculations. Table 33 presents the sites recorded during this survey within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers take/management lands. The sites are listed in site type priority order, with the assigned management and condition codes presented, and a six-fold impact assessment: (1) under major and ongoing impacts (primarily shoreline erosion); (2) under minor and ongoing impacts (shoreline erosion, steep slope erosion, agricultural encroachment); (3) presently under no significant impacts but potentially will be within the next ten years; (4) under no impacts now nor in the foreseeable future (excepting deliberate changes in land use at the site area); (5) site essentially destroyed; and (6) unknown.

These impact assessments relate to how the current state of the site may change in the future, rather than what the current condition of the site is. A site that has already been impacted by cultivation but which is under no further threat of additional destruction of cultural deposits, will receive a (4) rating.

Table 32. Summary of Site Condition and Site Management Determinations.

CONDITION	TOTAL # SITES	NUMBER OF STONE CIRCLES	NUMBER OF ARTIFACT SCATTERS	NUMBER OF EAGLE PITS	NUMBER OF HISTORIC	NUMBER OF OTHER
(0) UNKNOWN	7 (3.3%)	2 (2.7%)	5 (6.0%)	0	0	0
(1) DESTROYED	2 (0.9%)	0	2 (2.4%)	0	0	0
(2) INUNDATED	11 (5.2%)	2 (2.7%)	7 (8.4%)	0	2 (5.1%)	0
(3) VERY POOR	14 (6.6%)	1 (1.4%)	10 (12.0%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
(4) POOR	31 (14.7%)	6 (8.2%)	22 (26.5%)	0	3 (7.7%)	0
(5) FAIR	69 (32.7%)	23 (31.5%)	26 (31.3%)	1 (8.3%)	16 (41.0%)	3 (75%)
(6) GOOD	54 (25.6%)	27 (37.0%)	8 (9.6%)	5 (41.7%)	14 (35.9%)	0
(7) EXCELLENT	23 (10.9%)	12 (16.4%)	3 (3.6%)	6 (50.0%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (25%)
MANAGEMENT						
(1) NO FURTHER WORK	55 (26.1%)	3 (4.1%)	17 (20.5%)	0	29 (74.3%)	0
(2) FURTHER WORK	85 (40.3%)	42 (57.5%)	29 (34.9%)	12 (100%)	5 (12.8%)	3 (75%)
(3) IMPACT ANALYSIS	4 (1.9%)	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0	1 (2.6%)	0
(4) IMPACT ANALYSIS AND FURTHER WORK	63 (29.9%)	25 (34.2%)	33 (39.8%)	0	4 (10.3%)	1 (25%)
(5) AVOIDANCE-MITIGATION	4 (1.9%)	2 (2.7%)	2 (2.4%)	0	0	0

Table 33. Management Summary - Site Significance and Site Impacts. ('V' indicates mainly vandalism/recreation impacts or (V) potential impacts)

SITE TYPE: STONE CIRCLE SITES

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN176	90	4	6	4
32MN178	90	4	6	4
32MN181	90	4	6	4
32MN226	90	4	6	4
32MN334	90	4	6	4
32MN186	80	2	6	4
32MN188	80	2	5	4V
32MN256	80	2	6	4
32MN120	75	4	4	2
32MN209	75	4	6	1V
32MN224	75	4	6	2/3
32MN335	75	4/6	6	4
32MN375	70	2	6	4
32MN152	65	4	7	4(V)
32MN166	65	2	5	4
32MN170	65	4	6	4
32MN177	65	4	6	4
32MN191	65	2	6	4
32MN196	65	2	5	4
32MN197	65	2	5	4
32MN201	65	4	6	4
32MN261	65	2	7	2/3
32MN275	65	2	6	4
32MN308	65	2	0	4
32MN309	65	2	7	4
32MN336	65	4	5	1/3
32MN337	65	2	5	4
32MN365	65	4	7	4
32MN259	60	2	6	4V

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: STONE CIRCLE SITES (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN151	50	3	7	2(V)
32MN314	50	2	6	4(V)
32MN343	45	2	5	4
32MN173	40	4	5	4
32MN352	40	2	7	4
32MN179	35	4	5	4
32MN182	35	4	5	4
32MN319	35	2	6	4
32MN338	35	2	5	4
32MN194	30	2	5	4
32MN199	30	4	4	4
32MN237	30	2	6	4
32MN213	25	4	5	1
32MN228	25	4	3	1V
32MN341	25	4	4	4
32MN180	20	4	5	1
32MN276	20	2	4	4
32MN277	20	2	5	3
32MN278	20	2	4	4
32MN258	15	2	6	3
32MN317	15	2	5	3/4
32MN73	10	5	5	4
32MN205	10	4	2	1
32MN257	10	2	6	4
32MN262	10	2	6	2/3
32MN280	10	2	5	4
32MN156	05	1	4	2
32MN174	05	4	4	4
32MN207	05	1	2	1/5
32MN236	05	1	2	1/5

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER SITES

(*sites with special considerations)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN101	1*	4	3	1
32MN169	1	4	4	1V
32MN234	1*	4	2	1
32MN331	1	4	4	1V
32MN90	2	3	4	4
32MN167	2	2	5	2V
32MN200	2	2	5	2
32MN211	2*	2	5	1
32MN216	2	4	3	1
32MN219	2	4	4	1V
32MN233	2	1	1	6
32MN240	2	4	4	2V
32MN272	2	4	5	1
32MN285	2	2	5	4
32MN332	2	2	5	2/3
32MN22	3	4	5	1
32MN210	3	4	4	2
32MN220	3	3	2	1/5
32MN247	3	4	4	4
32MN254	3	4	5	1/5
32MN260	3	2	5	1/5
32MN263	3	2	5	1
32MN268	3	2	4	1/5
32MN269	3	4	4	1
32MN284	3	2	5	4
32MN295	3	4	5	1/5
32MN304	3	4	4	1
32MN306	3	2	7	2
32MN362	3	2	6	2
32MN365	3	4	5	1

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER SITES (cont.)

(*sites with special considerations)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN370	3	4	5	4
32MN8	4*	4	2	1
32MN121	4	5	6	6
32MN142	4	5	1	1
32MN183	4	2	5	4
32MN184	4	2	5	2
32MN189	5	4	0	1
32MN242	4	2	5	2
32MN243	4	4	5	2V
32MN266	4	2	7	3
32MN273	4	4	5	1/5
32MN287	4	2	4	4
32MN300	4	4	0	1
32MN330	4	4	5	4
32MN347	4	4	2	1
32MN349	4	4	4	2
32MN363	4	4	5	1
32MN372	4	4	4	1
32MN9	5*	4	5	1
32MN19	5	2	6	4
32MN100	5	4	6	4
32MN212	5	4	2	1
32MN225	5	4	4	1
32MN235	5	4	5	1
32MN279	5	2	4	4
32MN283	5	2	6	4
32MN291	5	2	4	4
32MN294	5	2	7	4
32MN307	5	2	5	4
32MN311	5	4	3	1/5
32MN350	5*	4	4	1/5

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER SITES (cont.)

(*sites with special considerations)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN351	5	2	6	4
32MN353	5	2	5	4
32MN354	5	2	0	4
32MN357	5	2	6	4
32MN359	5	4	0	1/5
32MN381	5	2	2	1
32MN15	6	1	1	5
32MN202	6	1	1	5
32MN203	6	1	1	5
32MN204	6	1	1	5
32MN206	6	1	2	1
32MN208	6	1	2	5
32MN215	6	1	3	5
32MN218	6	1	0	6
32MN221	6	1	2	5
32MN222	6	1	1	5
32MN232	6	1	1	6
32MN264	6	1	3	4
32MN265	6	2	4	4
32MN267	6	1	4/2	1/5
32MN270	6	2	4	1/5
32MN271	6	1	3	5
32MN290	6	1	3	4
32MN293	6	1	3	4
32MN296	6	1	4	1
32MN305	6	1	5	2
32MN312	6	1	3	5
32MN321	6	2	4	4
32MN364	6	1	4	1/5
32MN366	6	1	3	1/5
32MN377	6	2	6	4

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: EAGLE TRAPPING PITS

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN19		2	6	4
32MN187		2	6	4
32MN192		2	6	4
32MN193		2	6	4
32MN195		2	5	4
32MN198		2	6	4
32MN249		2	5	4
32MN284		2	5	4
32MN286		2	6	4
32MN297		2	7	4
32MN298		2	7	4
32MN299		2	7	4
32MN310		2	7	4
32MN316		2	5	4
32MN319		2	6	4
32MN356		4	7	4
32MN358		2	7	4
32MN360		2	7	4
32MN361		2	7	4

SITE TYPE: OTHER PREHISTORIC (?) DEPRESSIONS

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN171		1	6	4
32MN294		2	7	4
32MN330		4	5	4
32MN352		2	7	4

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: ROCK CAIRNS AND ALIGNMENTS
(Not associated with stone circle sites)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN154		1	7	4
32MN171		1	6	4
32MN274		2	0	4
32MN292		2	7	4
32MN316		2	5	4
32MN321		2	4	4
32MN365		4	5	1

SITE TYPE: HISTORIC

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN26	1	2	6	4
32MN141	1	3	3	2
32MN168	2	4	5	2
32MN171	3	1	6	4
32MN172	2	4	4	4
32MN209	1	(4)	6	4
32MN223	1	2	6	4
32MN238	3	1	4	1
32MN239	3	1	5	4
32MN241	3	1	5	4
32MN244	3	1	3	4
32MN245	3	1	6	4
32MN246	3	1	6	4
32MN248	3	1	6	4
32MN250	3	1	5	4
32MN251	3	1	4	4
32MN252	3	1	5	4
32MN253	3	2	6	4
32MN255	3	1	2	1/5

Table 33. (cont.)

SITE TYPE: HISTORIC (cont.)

SITE NUMBER	PRIORITY STATUS	MANAGEMENT CODE	CONDITION CODE	IMPACT STATUS (1-6)
32MN281	3	1	5	4
32MN282	3	1	5	4
32MN286	3	(2)	6	4
32MN288	3	1	6	4
32MN289	1	2	6	4
32MN296	3	1	4	1
32MN313	3	1	3	4
32MN315	3	1	6	4
32MN317	2	2	6	4
32MN318	3	1	5	4
32MN320	3	1	6	4
32MN321	2	2	4	4
32MN323	3	1	6	4
32MN324	3	1	5	4
32MN325	1	1	6	4
32MN326	3	1	5	4
32MN327	1	1	5	4
32MN328	1	1	5	4
32MN329	3	1	6	4
32MN333	2	4	5	4
32MN334	2	4	6	4
32MN344	3	1	2	1
32MN345	3	1	5	4
32MN346	3	1	5	4
32MN348	3	1	5	4
32MN351	3	1	6	4
32MN356	2	4	7	4
32MN370	3	(4)	5	4
SITE TYPE: OTHER (Small stone circles)				
32MN322		2	5	4
32MN376		4	5	4V

Management Plan and National Register Evaluations

At the present time none of the sites located on the Mountrail County survey can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places without additional work - including site testing and, for historic sites, expanded documentary research. Many of the sites are potentially eligible for nomination either individually or as part of a district nomination. One area that could be considered for appraisal as a district nomination would be along White Earth Bay where a number of large stone circle sites are located on river terraces. These sites have good integrity and as a group could contribute substantially to our understanding of the organization and functioning of past human groups.

In terms of management of the cultural resources, a critical element is the nature of the impacts to the sites. All sites suffer to a degree from natural impacts caused by weathering and age. Many of the sites discussed in this report are subject to agricultural impacts and some are in accessible places which are prone to vandalism. In the short term, the impacts of weathering and age are unlikely to substantially alter the research potential of these sites. The impacts from agriculture may have already destroyed the integrity of some sites; however, unless those practices are modified (e.g. deeper plowing) they also will do little to further decrease the research potential. Vandalism and other "immediate" threats need to be monitored, but are difficult to anticipate. The agency of most crucial concern, which will cause the major loss in research potential at some of the sites located, is shoreline erosion.

The evaluation and management of the historic sites has been discussed above (pp. 646-647). Of the prehistoric sites listed on Table 33 as having a major ongoing impact (Impact Status 1), the five highest priority ranked stone circle sites are: 32MN180, 32MN209, 32MN213, 32MN228 and 32MN336. Four stone circles have a high ranking (50 or higher) and have minor ongoing impacts (Impact Status 2). These are: 32MN151, 32MN210, 32MN224 and 32MN261.

Many more artifact scatters are undergoing erosional impacts - indeed it is largely because of these impacts that the sites are known at all. There are eight sites in the highest priority rankings (1 and 2) which have a major ongoing impact: 32MN101, 32MN169, 32MN211, 32MN216, 32MN219, 32MN234, 32MN272 and 32MN331. An additional four

sites in this category have a minor ongoing impact: 32MN167, 32MN200, 32MN240 and 32MN332. Additionally, sites 32MN8, 32MN9 and 32MN350 have a ceramic component present and are undergoing major impacts.

The sites listed above should be considered high priority for management purposes. While there are other significant sites, they are not subject to the immediate threat of total destruction that the above sites are. It should be noted that the Moe site, 32MN101, is on the above list despite being extensively tested (Schneider 1975). This is in part because a body of information already exists for the site, but also because it is still considered a resource that would provide significant new information on the utilization of the region, especially using state-of-the-art data recovery techniques.

Recommendations and Specific Management Objectives

For numerous reasons the primary recommendations for the management of the cultural resources within the Mountrail County survey area described above are those of protection and avoidance. Even if sufficient funds were available to fully mitigate all sites, this procedure would not be recommended. What are state-of-the-art techniques today will no doubt be superceded by those of future generations of archeologists. Excavation should only be undertaken as a last resort to salvage information that will otherwise be lost, or as part of a well-formulated research design, the results of which will clearly advance the discipline of archeology in its broadest sense.

Immediate management decisions should be made concerning the sites currently being eroded - either by slope erosion or by reservoir/cutbank erosion (Table 33 - Impact Status 1 and 2). These sites have already been impacted to a degree and are likely to be completely destroyed in a relatively short period of time. Once evaluated, those sites that are considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places should be either preserved, through stabilization of the erosional impact, or mitigated. Sites which are mainly threatened by vandalism and recreational activities (Table 33 - 'V' by Impact Status) can be somewhat controlled by limiting access and through programs of public education, but need to be closely monitored to prevent destruction of significant data.

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14. GLOSSARY

alluvial: Deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel or other rock materials transported by flowing water and deposited on flood plains, streams, or in valley floors.

amsl: Above mean sea level.

ashlar: A square hewn stone used in building.

ecosystem: A system made up of a community of plants and animals and its interrelated physical environment.

enigmatic depression: A depression without a definite and unarguable purpose; a depression so faint as to be either natural or manmade in origin; a depression which has more than one explanation and no means of determining which is the dominant.

fenestrated: Having windows.

field survey: Intensive pedestrian survey utilizing spacing intervals averaging 30 meters apart, varying with terrain and surface visibility.

loess: An unstratified deposit of wind blown silt, sand or clay.

paleosol: Former ground surface that has been subsequently buried.

patination: The formation of a weathered surface on an artifact which is caused by oxidation or chemical alteration of the surface after long exposure or burial.

random ashlar: Stones dressed with square corners, but which are irregular in size. The stones therefore present a pattern not unlike a crazy quilt.

saddle-notched: Rounded connections in a structure. This method is best suited to semi-arid regions since it allows water to accumulate, causing rotting and separating of logs.

SIRBS: Smithsonian Institution-River Basin Surveys. When SIRBS appears as a reference it indicates that the reference is to River Basin Survey notes only and will not be found in the bibliography.

shoreline survey: Survey conducted by boat along accessible shoreline areas, inspecting cut banks for features/artifacts using binoculars when the area cannot be more closely inspected by boat or pedestrian survey.

shotgun fenestrated: Having a window on one side of a structure and a window on the other side of a structure with no intervening walls. A shot could be fired through one window and pass through the opposite window without being obstructed by a wall in the process.

shovel testing: Tests accomplished during the survey with a shovel to inspect the immediate subsurface conditions in areas of poor visibility. Generally the test pit would measure approximately 45 x 45 x 45 cm deep.

steeple-notched: Pointed connections in a structure. This method allows joints to drain water, thus preventing moisture accumulation during the winter and subsequent rotting.

take-line: That area alongside the reservoir taken/managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.