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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION OF THE GOOSE  
RIVER BASIN, NORTH DAKOTA

by

Michele Nicolai,  
Steve G. Sylvester,  
Kurt Schweigert,  
and  
Fred E. Schneider

Department of Anthropology and Archaeology  
University of North Dakota  
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Principal Investigator; Fred E. Schneider

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A preliminary records search and literature review of cultural resources in the Goose River Subbasin indicates few archaeological and historical sites have been reported. Despite the lack of records, the area appears to have considerable potential for an abundance of cultural resources. It is strongly recommended that any additional culture resource studies coordinate the efforts of both archaeologists and historians during all phases of the work.		



It is strongly recommended that any additional culture resource studies closely coordinate the efforts of both archaeologists and historians during all phases of their work. Field investigations should be conducted from approximately June through October.



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## INTRODUCTION

A cultural resource reconnaissance was conducted as part of the planning for the Red River of the North Basin, Interim Feasibility Study, Goose River Subbasin, North Dakota. The reconnaissance was composed only of a literature search and record review in the proposed project area, the Goose River Subbasin. The disciplines of Archaeology and History were represented in this review. An agreement was made with Mr. Daniel Bowman, Archaeologist, Environmental Resources Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, to exclude paleontological considerations from this review.

The purpose of the review was to summarize the available knowledge of the prehistory and history of the project area; to identify sites, objects, structures, and ruins of interest or importance to local, regional, state, and/or national prehistory and history; to evaluate the potential of the area in terms of yielding data on cultural resources to future intensive field investigations; and to provide input for the planning of these future investigations.

The study area includes the project as outlined in the Interim Feasibility Study, Goose River Subbasin (1977) with a primary emphasis on those areas below the junction of Beaver Creek and the Goose River.

## METHODOLOGY

The Principal Investigator (P.I.) is trained as an anthropologist/archaeologist and as such his research interests have mainly been directed towards the study of prehistoric cultures. The historical studies consultants, Mr. Steve Sylvester and Mr. Kurt Schweigert, had already expressed historical interest in the Red River Valley region and had been recommended to the P.I. After discussion with the consultants, during which time they were made familiar with the scope of work and provided a copy of the feasibility study, a copy of the Upper Souris Report (Schneider 1977) was made available to them to serve as a model for their report.

The P.I. operates with the assumption that any research area contains archaeological sites until evidence is accumulated which disproves the assumption. The lack of recorded sites in an area does not indicate that no archaeological sites (or any other cultural resource) occur in the area, but simply that no professionally trained individuals have looked for this resource.

Because of the P.I.'s widespread and general familiarity with the archaeology of North Dakota, it is assumed that prehistoric sites will be found in the research area. This assumption is based on the literature review presented in a later section of this report. It is suggested that sites will be found in greater concentrations and representing a wider diversity of culture-types in the area near the junction of the Goose River with its tributaries, its junctions

with the Red River, and, in particular, on topographic high areas (fossil beaches) adjacent the river.

The literature review and records check were conducted at the University of North Dakota. Historical studies made use of documents in the North Dakota Room, Chester Fritz Library, while the archaeological studies made use of files and records in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology. The archaeological records check and literature review were conducted by Michele Nicolai. Her familiarity with the archaeological site records is not surpassed by any other individual and her aid in the development of a bibliography of North Dakota archaeological literature has provided her with a familiarity with the literature that few others have obtained. The archaeological section of this report was written by Michele under the direction and editorial aid of the P.I.

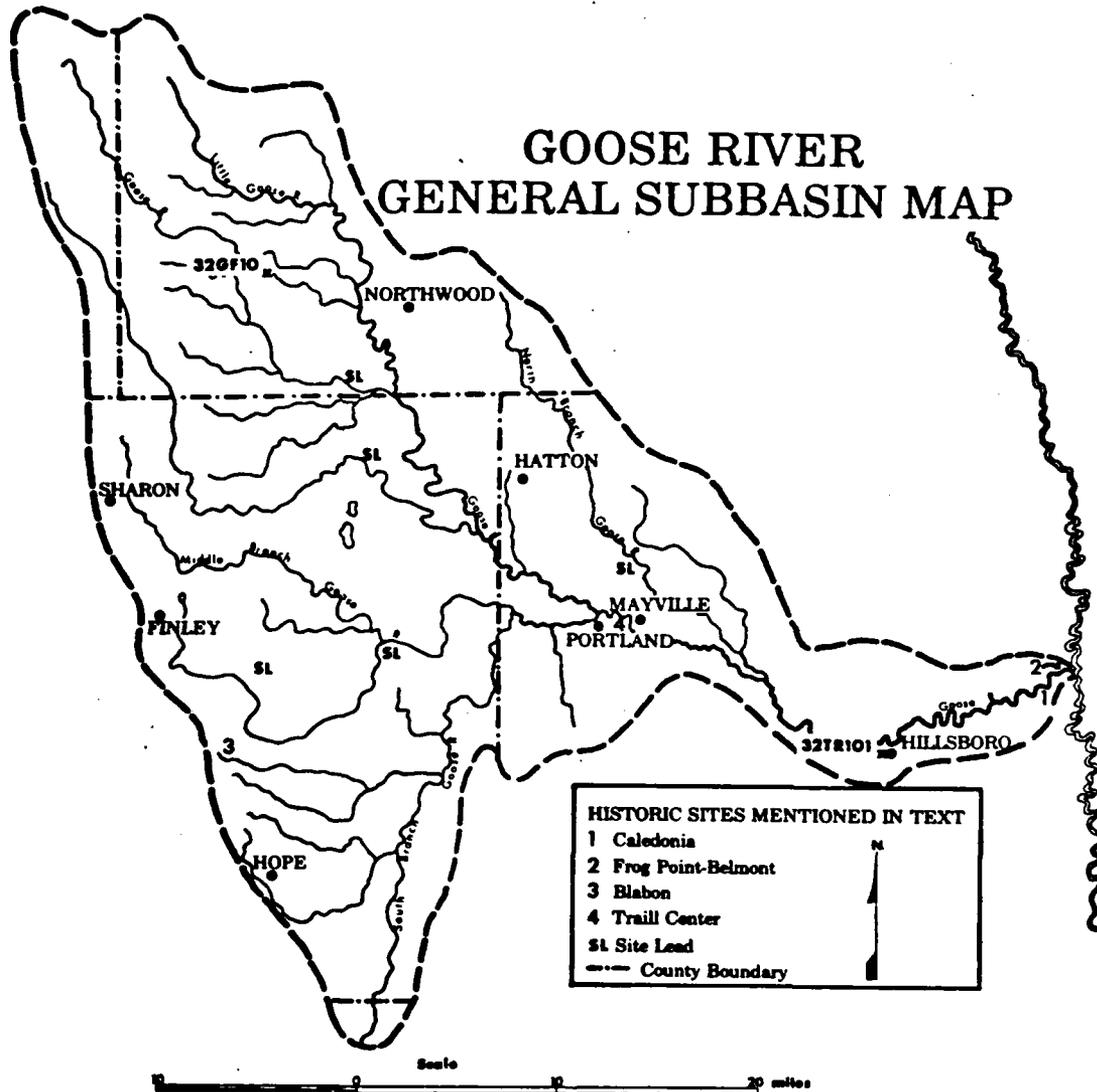
## REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

A description of the environmental setting of the research area has been given in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, Plan of Study, Red River of the North Basin, Goose River Subbasin, Interim Feasibility Study (1977). A synopsis of that description is given here.

The Goose River Basin is located in the west-central portion of the Red River Valley of eastern North Dakota. The Goose River drains an area of approximately 1,280 square miles. Beginning in central Nelson County, the Goose River travels 186 miles through portions of Grand Forks, Steele, and Traill counties where it reaches its confluence with the Red River of the North (Figure 1). The Goose River also drains a small portion of Cass County. The greatest east-west width of the drainage basin is fifty miles, the greatest north-south length being seventy miles. Principal tributaries of the Goose River include Beaver Creek, Goose Creek, and the North, Middle, and South Branches of the Goose River.

Due to the movement of the continental glacier which covered the entire watershed of the Red River, the topography of the area is that of a level plain. The Glacial Lake Agassiz, formed during the final recession and melting of the glacier, was located over that part of the floodplain of the Red River through which the lower Goose River flows. The Elk River delta and Galesburg Delta are also located in the floodplain. Thus, the Precambrian crystalline and marine

# GOOSE RIVER GENERAL SUBBASIN MAP



**HISTORIC SITES MENTIONED IN TEXT**

- 1 Caledonia
- 2 Frog Point-Belmont
- 3 Elabon
- 4 Traill Center
- Sl Site Lead
- County Boundary

sedimentary rock underlying the modern surface in the Red River floodplain are covered with glacial drift in the west, delta deposits (from the Elk River and Galesburg Delta) in the central portions, and lacustrine deposits (from Lake Agassiz) in the east. A steep rise (the Pembina Escarpment) is found extending through Grand Forks and Steele counties, east of which is the Red River floodplain and west of which is found the Drift Prairie.

The soils in the Red River floodplain area of the Goose River Basin vary from lighter sandy and silty loams with heavy subsoils in the western portion to silt loams and black clay with very heavy clay subsoils in the eastern portion. In the Drift Prairie, soils are primarily of firm, unstratified glacial drift with black loam topsoils, brown loam subsoils, and many small cobbles and stones on the surface.

Ground cover in the Goose River basin area is, for the most part, prairie with forested areas located along the streams, tributaries, and river.

The Goose River subbasin has a substantial wildlife population including whitetail deer, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrels, and an occasional moose. Various species of birds and waterfowl as well as such fish as walleyes, northern pike, yellow perch, and trout also occupy the area. Quantities of fish, however, are not large. Formerly, large numbers of bison roamed the area, though they have been extirpated in the Goose River subbasin. The above types of animals and fish along with bison were most likely important food sources for prehistoric peoples.

## PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Michele Nicolai  
Archaeological Research Assistant

### Goose River Subbasin

There have been few archaeological investigations conducted in the Goose River Subbasin area and few archaeological sites have been recorded (Table 1). The reason for this lack of recorded archaeological data is related to the fact that most archaeological work in North Dakota has been done in association with construction of water projects located along major streams further to the west. Furthermore, archaeologists have focused their attention further west because the sites found there are larger, more noticeable and "spectacular" since they consist of burial mounds and earthlodge villages.

The first prehistoric information recorded for the Goose River Subbasin is a result of the work of Warren Upham between the years of 1879 and 1889. Upham conducted a geological survey of the Glacial Lake Agassiz for the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. During this geological survey, Upham also recorded his observations of aboriginal mounds and earthworks. Three of the mounds he recorded are located in the Goose River Subbasin in Steele County (Upham 1896:390) (Appendix A).

Following Upham's work, the next recorded data is that of the Works Progress Administration, which discovered and recorded two

TABLE 1  
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATIONS IN THE GOOSE RIVER SUBBASIN AREA

County	No. of sites*:	No. of site leads*:
Cass	-	-
Grand Forks	1	1
Nelson	-	-
Steele	-	3
Trails	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Legal descriptions of sites and site leads are found in Appendix A.

mound sites, one in Steele County and one in Traill County, sometime during the 1930's. Apparently, there is no detailed information or definite date of recording for these two mound sites beyond their legal description (Appendix A).

There is no record of further archaeological investigation in this area until Kenneth W. Cole's Goose River Survey in 1967 (Cole 1968b). Cole, a member of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of North Dakota, surveyed an area along the Goose River between Mayville, North Dakota and approximately six miles north of Northwood, North Dakota. Further evidence of mounds including three mounds in Steele County (no site designations were given to these) and the Hegre Mound Site (32GF10) in Grand Forks County were recorded by Cole. The Hegre Mound Site was partially excavated in 1963 by non-professionals and approximately twenty burials and much artifactual material was uncovered. Unfortunately, the excavation was a non-systematic attempt and few records were kept. Cole also recorded his observation of a series of small rock-piles (or cairns) along a high ridge in Grand Forks County, which he believed could represent small rock-covered burials (Cole 1968b) (Appendix A).

The next recorded archaeological work in this area was that of Kent N. Good, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota, in 1974 for the Soil Conservation Service (Good n.d.). Good's work, an archaeological survey of Traill County Flood Prevention Project #18, initiated at a point on the Goose River one mile east of Hillsboro and extended over an area approximately two

miles in width, terminating at a point approximately three miles south. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed during this survey.

Also in 1974, the State Historical Society of North Dakota conducted a field survey related to the expansion of the Hillsboro Airport. Nothing of archaeological or historical value was located or recorded. The Historical Society also conducted surveys related to the expansion of the Hillsboro Sewage Lagoon (1975), construction of the Roseville Drain No. 19 west of Hillsboro (1976), and construction of the Cella Dam located east of Mayville (1976). Nothing of archaeological or historical value was located or recorded in these project areas.

The only other archaeological evidence on record for the Goose River Subbasin area is an occupation site recorded in 1974, the Beach site (32TR101), in Traill County, west of Hillsboro, at which bone, pottery, projectile points, and a scraper were found. This site was found and recorded as a result of information supplied by Mr. John Beach of Halstad, Minnesota. Further artifact collections from this site may be seen at the Hillsboro Museum.

In conclusion, no Paleo-Indian or Archaic sites have been recorded in the Goose River Basin. From observations of the sites that have been recorded in this area, and from observations of sites recorded elsewhere in the Red River Valley area, eg. mound sites, it is anticipated that the cultural affiliation of the majority of sites found in the Goose River Basin will be that of Woodland. Artifact collections displayed in the Hillsboro Museum in Hillsboro, North

Dakota, are primarily of a Woodland cultural affiliation, though artifacts associated with the Archaic-Middle Prehistoric Period (including Oxbow and McKean projectile point styles) are also found there. Therefore, it is anticipated that sites of the Archaic-Middle Prehistoric Period may also exist in the Goose River Basin area.

### Red River Valley

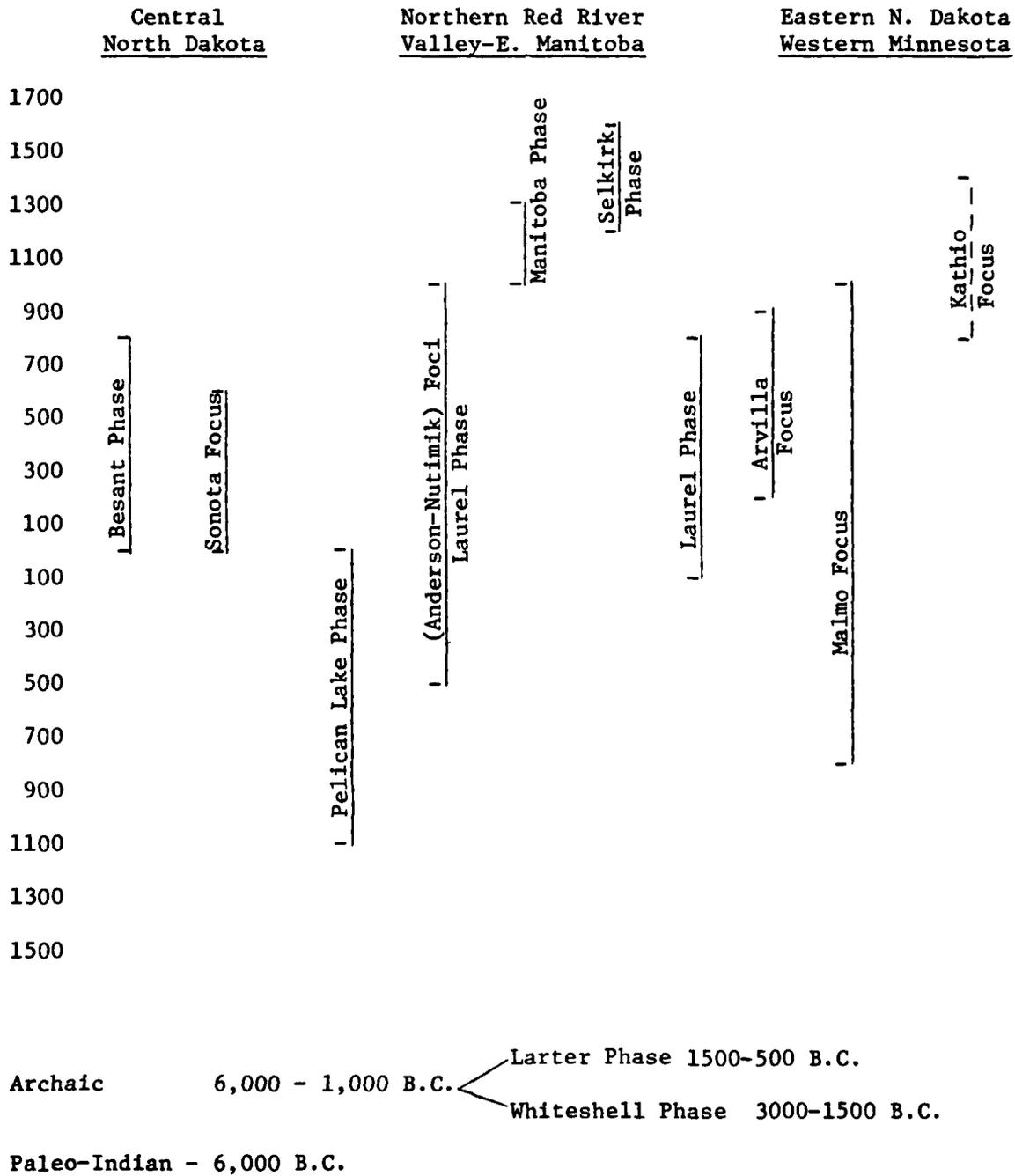
Since the Goose River Subbasin is included in the Red River Valley, archaeological reports and records for this area have been reviewed in order to obtain a better idea as to what kinds of sites and, in particular, what cultural associations, are prominent in the area. The following is a brief chronological overview (Figure 2) of the archaeological data of the Red River Valley from Manitoba to Lake Traverse in South Dakota and Minnesota.

#### Paleo-Indian

The earliest known prehistoric evidence in the Red River Valley area is that of the Paleo-Indian (or Big Game) Cultures, dating from before 6000 B.C. The peoples of these cultures are noted for the distinctive and well-made projectile points which they made and used in hunting mammoths (Clovis points) and giant bison (Folsom points) (Johnson 1969:5).

The oldest recorded Paleo-Indian site comes from Manitoba where a Paleo-Indian occupation site was found along the beaches of Glacial Lake Agassiz and excavated in 1972. It is believed that this site, DhLb-1, dates from 8025 to 7525 B.C. (Saylor 1975). Further Paleo-

Figure 2. Time-Space Relationships of Cultures Mentioned in Text.  
Adapted from Reeves (1970) and Syms (1977).



Indian evidence dating from 8000 to 6000 B.C. is that of a Folsom point and various private collections of Late Paleo-Indian artifacts, found in Manitoba (Mayer-Oakes 1967:373). In Minnesota, surface finds of Clovis points are not uncommon. Furthermore, in Traverse County, Minnesota, near Browns Valley, a human burial was uncovered from a gravel deposit at the outlet of Glacial Lake Agassiz and determined to date from 6000 B.C. (Johnson 1969:5,6).

It seems apparent from these finds that it is likely that similar finds may be made in the Goose River Subbasin area, particularly since this area also includes beach areas of the Glacial Lake Agassiz.

#### Archaic

The next temporal period for which there is archaeological evidence in this area is the Archaic (or Early Prehistoric) Period which dates from around 6000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. (Streiff 1972:viii). The people of the Archaic cultures began a greater exploitation of their environment, hunting both large and small animals and following a semi-nomadic lifestyle, moving seasonally to use different food sources from varying localities. Wild vegetables were also utilized by these people as an important food source. The stone tools made by these people were, however, not as well made as those of the Paleo-Indian peoples (Johnson 1969).

The earliest recorded site from this time period is the "Minnesota Man Site", 210T3, in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. This site consists of a human burial recovered from the bed of the extinct Glacial Lake Pelican and, though many problems surround the age of this skeleton,

it is believed to date from around 4000 B.C. (Johnson 1969; Streiff 1972:viii, 17). Other recorded Archaic archaeological sites in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, found in Polk County, are 21PL1 and 21PL8, both habitation sites (Streiff 1972:19). Evidence of this time period was found in Manitoba in the lower three levels of the Cemetery Point Site and in Component "A" of the Grand Rapids Site. These sites are both considered to be of the Whiteshell Phase which dates from 3000 B.C. to 1500 B.C. (Mayer-Oakes 1967:375) and therefore is associated with the Archaic Period in North Dakota and Minnesota. In North Dakota, artifacts of the Archaic Period have been found at three camp sites along the Forest River: one in Walsh County, 32WA310 (Cole 1968a:25); and two in Grand Forks County, the Ballentine Site - 32GF326 and the Hellend Site - 32GF327 (Loendorf and Good 1974b:17). Oxbow or Parkdale Eared Points were found at all three of these sites and are comparable to Oxbow Points from the Long Creek Site, Saskatchewan which have been dated at 2693 $\pm$ 150 B.C. and 2663 $\pm$ 150 B.C. (Wettlaufer and Mayer-Oakes 1960:114) and Parkdale Eared Points of the Larter Sub-phase (sub-phase of the Pelican Lake Phase) in Manitoba dating from 1000 B.C. to 500 B.C. (Reeves 1970:154,168; Hlady 1970:280; Mayer-Oakes 1967:374).

Following the Archaic Period, greater numbers of differing cultures become more apparent as one moves through the area. This is probably due to the fact that there is more archaeological evidence recorded for these more recent time periods than is recorded for the Archaic or Paleo-Indian Periods. These peoples, rather than hunting as the main means of subsistence, as did the Paleo-Indian and Archaic

peoples, also fished, gathered food, and, in the later periods of these cultural phases, began horticultural practices. Utilization of a wider variety of food sources provided for longer periods of occupation of any particular area. Furthermore, there is some evidence that the lack of earlier sites may be a result of erosion, deep alluvium burial, or the situation of these sites on higher river terraces (Vehik and Vehik 1977:53).

#### Woodland

The two main cultural features marking the Woodland Cultures are the addition of pottery and burial mounds. These peoples' major centers of development were in Ohio and Illinois (known as Hopewell) to the south (Johnson 1969:13) and in the Upper Great Lakes Region (known as Middle Woodland) to the east (Stoltman 1973:112-113) from which they spread into Minnesota, Manitoba, and to the west. Woodland Cultures date from around 1000 B.C. to 1700 A.D. (Johnson 1969:13).

In Minnesota the people of the Woodland Cultures used wild rice as a main source of food, which resulted in the establishment of permanent villages, and also depended upon bison, deer, and moose as important food sources (Johnson 1969). In North Dakota Woodland peoples hunted bison and deer, gathered river mussels and fish from rivers, and, by approximately 1200 to 1300 A.D., had started to grow corn which again changed the subsistence patterns of these peoples to a more permanent type of lifestyle (Good et al. 1976) .

Cultures which occupied the Red River Valley during the Woodland Period include: the Anderson-Nutimik Phase (500 B.C. to about 1000 A.D.) (Mayer-Oakes 1967:373; Reeves 1970:154, 158-159) also referred

to as the Laurel Phase (500 B.C. to 1400 A.D.) by Hlady (1970:277, 280), and the Besant Phase, beginning from 1 A.D. to 100 A.D. and ending from 700 A.D. to 800 A.D. (Reeves 1970:158) both in southern Manitoba; the Laurel Culture dating from 100 B.C. to 800 A.D. (Stoltman 1973:1), the Arvilla Complex (600 A.D. to 900 A.D.) (Johnson 1973:1), and the Malmo (1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.) and Kathio (dating from 900 or 1000 A.D.) Foci of the Milles Lacs Aspect (Streiff 1972:viii) in Minnesota and North Dakota; and the Blackduck (in Minnesota)/Manitoba (in Manitoba) Focus dating from 1000 A.D. to 1400 A.D. or later in Minnesota (Streiff 1972:viii) and from 1000 A.D. to 1350 A.D. (Mayer-Oakes 1967:371) or 1800 A.D. (Hlady 1970:279) in Manitoba.

Since these different cultural types existed during the same general time periods, but inhabited different areas and followed differing subsistence activities, thus having varying types of tools, pottery, habitation, and mortuary practices, it is most productive for the purposes of this review to discuss each separately.

#### Anderson-Nutimik (Laurel) Phase

There is some confusion as to whether this is one cultural phase or two. However, since there has not been a general acceptance of the two divisions (Anderson, Nutimik), it has become most acceptable to view the two as one, the Laurel Phase (Hlady 1970:277) which follows the Pelican Lake Phase in southeastern Manitoba (Reeves 1970:158).

The actual type-site of this phase (the Smith Site also known as the Laurel Site or the Grand Mound) is located in Koochiching County, Minnesota (Hlady 1970:277); Streiff 1972:13). Since the

Laurel Culture is a very distinctive phase of the Woodland Cultures (Johnson 1969:19), it will be discussed more fully in a later section dealing with the Laurel Culture. It should be noted, however, that in Manitoba the Laurel Phase characteristics do not include burial mounds which are one of the main features of the Woodland Cultures. Rather, Laurel Phase sites in Manitoba contain ceramics and stone tools associated with the Laurel Culture of Minnesota (Hlady 1970:277).

The first evidence of ceramics in Manitoba occurs in this phase (Mayer-Oakes 1967:373). Though only one site of this phase, Levels 7,8,9, and 10 of the Lockport Site, is actually located on the Red River, the Cemetery Point (Level 3), and components of the Rainbow Falls (C3-UN-1), Basket Falls (C3-UN-2), Jessica Exit (C3-UN-21), Castaway Cabins (C3-UN-45), Crowduck Portage (C3-UN-41), C3-UN-39, and Whitemouth Falls (C3-UN-44) sites are located in southeastern Manitoba and attributed to this phase (Hlady 1970:277-278).

#### Besant Phase

The Besant Phase, though similar in some respects to the Woodland Cultures (eg. presence of ceramics and burial mounds), is not considered to be an intrusive Woodland Culture, but a separate cultural tradition that displaced the Pelican Lake Phase in southwestern Manitoba (Reeves 1970:171).

Characteristics of the Besant Phase include; tipi rings and bison jump sites in Alberta, post-mold patterns (also comparable to Woodland Cultures) at the LaRoche Site in South Dakota and the Mortlach Site in Saskatchewan, and cache pits and distinctive hearth types

(rock-filled and stone platform surface hearths) at the Avery Site and communal bison hunting at the Richards Kill Site both in Manitoba. Ceramics and burial mounds are also characteristic of the Besant Phase (as mentioned above) along with evidence of marginal horticultural practices (Reeves 1970).

Traits of the Besant burial pattern indicate a continuity with the Manitoba Phase (discussed later) burial pattern suggesting that the Manitoba Phase may be associated with the earlier Besant Phase. Included in the Besant burial pattern traits are; subfloor pit interments of secondary and bundle burials, bison offerings, pole covering of the pits, and rich burial assemblages (Reeves 1970).

Though in North Dakota sites associated with the Besant Phase are more common around the Missouri River (Reeves 1970), a Besant point was found near the Park River at the Homme Dam Mound (32WA401) in Walsh County, North Dakota (Farmer et al. 1974:41). This find indicates that Besant sites may also be found in the Goose River Subbasin area.

#### Laurel Culture

As stated earlier, the Laurel Culture is a very distinctive phase of the Woodland Culture, which, in Manitoba is seen from 500 B.C. to around 1400 A.D. (Hlady 1970:280). In Minnesota, the Laurel Culture dates from 100 B.C. to 800 A.D. (Stoltman 1973:1). Laurel peoples demonstrate a northern or boreal forest adaptation since the area they occupied was heavily forested at the time this culture flourished (Johnson 1969:19). The Laurel Culture seems to be most closely associated with the Middle Woodland cultures of the Great Lakes Region (Stoltman 1973:113).

Peoples of the Laurel Culture subsisted on fishing, during the warmer months of the year (suggesting a seasonal way of life), hunting (especially moose and beaver), and gathering. There is some evidence that wild rice and maple sugar may have been harvested (Stoltman 1973: 113). Burial mounds are also a characteristic of the Laurel Culture. The burial pattern followed was that of simple secondary bundle burials. The mounds lack a central burial chamber and are accretional (Vehik and Vehik 1977:47). The Laurel Culture's uniqueness, though, is most evident in its ceramics which display an absence of cord-marking, decoration confined to the upper rim and neck of the vessel, and a frequent use of bosses and/or punctates (Stoltman 1973:114).

The only recorded evidence of the Laurel Culture in the Red River Valley area is that of Laurel Culture pottery found at a habitation site on a peninsula on the west side of Lake Tewaukon in Sargent County, North Dakota (Nelson 1973:76).

The Laurel Culture, not being homogeneous, can be divided into a number of regionally and/or temporally distinct phases, including the Pike Bay, McKinstry, and Smith Phases (Stoltman 1973:114-116). However, it is not necessary for the purposes of this overview to discuss these phases in detail, especially since the Laurel Culture is not actually a Red River Valley culture, but is more closely associated with the northeastern portion of Minnesota.

#### Arvilla Complex

The Arvilla Complex, distributed across central Minnesota and into the valley of the Red River, consists of a recurring burial mound pattern, sites of which date from 600 A.D. to 900 A.D.

(Johnson 1973:1). Arvilla Complex sites are consistently associated with Glacial Lake Agassiz beaches and outlet. Those mounds found within the former lake basin and excavated have been found to be associated with archaeological phases later in time than Arvilla (Johnson 1973: 58). Another Woodland burial complex, resembling the Arvilla Complex, is the Sonota Complex, sites of which have been recorded in North Dakota, from Montana to eastern North Dakota. This complex is somewhat earlier than the Arvilla Complex dating from 1 A.D. to 600 A.D. (Neuman 1975:96). Since this complex is found west of the Red River Valley, it will not be discussed in greater detail here, but deserved mention since its characteristics, including mounds with subfloor burials and associated grave goods, are closely associated with those of Arvilla (Neuman 1975:96).

The burial pattern of the Arvilla Complex includes an association of primary flexed and disarticulated and secondary burials in subsoil pits. This burial in subsoil pits is common to all Arvilla Complex mounds. Artifacts (utilitarian and/or ornamental) are associated with all adult and adolescent burials but are lacking with infant and child burials. The utilitarian artifacts include side-scrappers, projectile points, pipes, bone awls and deer antler hafts. Included in the ornamental artifacts are shell beads, pendants, gorgets, eagle talons, bear claws, and bird beaks. Pottery (including Laurel pottery and St. Croix stamped vessels) is also found in association with Arvilla Complex mounds. The pottery vessels appear to have been non-utilitarian. In other words, the pottery seems to have been made for mortuary purposes since it exhibits no interior staining or charring (Johnson 1973: 59-60).

The type-site for the Arvilla Complex is the Arvilla mound group (32GF1) located near the Turtle River on a gravel strandline of the Glacial Lake Agassiz in Grand Forks County, North Dakota (Johnson 1973:6). Since this find, a number of sites associated with the Arvilla Complex have been recorded in the Red River Valley area including: 32WA301 (Cole 1968a:14-22) in Walsh County, North Dakota; the Slininger (21NR1) and Habben (21NR1) mounds (Johnson 1973:36-41) in Norman County, Minnesota; the Lake Bronson mound (21KT1) (Johnson 1973:20-23) in Kittson County, Minnesota; the Wilson Mound Group (21TR2) (Johnson 1973:42-43) in Traverse County, Minnesota; the Warner (21PL6) and Peter Lee (21PL13) mounds (Johnson 1973:15-19) in Polk County, Minnesota; the Snake River (21MA1) and Haarstad (21MA6) mounds (Johnson 1973:24-30) in Marshall County, Minnesota; the Red Lake River Mounds (21RL1) (Johnson 1973:31-35) in Red Lake County, Minnesota; and the De Speigler mound (39R023) (Johnson 1973:44-57) in Roberts County, South Dakota.

Malmo and Kathio Foci; Mille Lacs Aspect

The Malmo and Kathio Foci are both foci of the Mille Lacs Aspect, with the Kathio Focus (a late prehistoric cultural complex) having developed from the Malmo (Wilford et al. 1969:50). The Kathio Focus displaced the Arvilla Complex in central Minnesota (Johnson 1973:66). The Malmo Focus dates from about 1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D. and the Kathio Focus dates from 1000 or 900 A.D. (Streiff 1972:viii).

Characteristic of the Mille Lacs Aspect are mounds built near lakes and streams. These mounds are conical in shape and contain simple secondary and occasional bundle burials. The burials are

placed on the original ground surface. Grave goods are characteristically absent. In some cases, rock cairns were built beside the mounds (Wilford et al. 1968:50-51). It should be noted that the concept of the Mille Lacs Aspect has recently been under criticism (Ossenberg 1974:19), and that several burial mounds previously placed in this aspect are now designated simply "Woodland, unknown phase".

There are three recorded archaeological sites in the Red River Valley area that have been attributed to either the Mille Lacs Aspect or one of the associated foci. These sites are: the Fire Mound Site (21TR4) on the east bank of Lake Traverse in Traverse County, Minnesota, believed to belong to the Mille Lacs Aspect (Wilford et al. 1969:45,50); Component 1 of the Round Mound Site (21TR1) has been attributed to the Kathio Focus and is also in Traverse County, Minnesota on the east bank of Lake Traverse (Wilford 1970:viii, Map facing page 1); and the Blasky Mound Group (also known as the Fordville Mounds), 32WA1, on the east side of the Forest River in Walsh County, North Dakota, attributed to the Mille Lacs Aspect (Wilford 1970:7,9).

#### Blackduck/Manitoba Focus

Dates for the Blackduck Focus (in Minnesota) are not clear but appear to be from around 1000 A.D. to 1400 A.D. or later (Streiff 1972:viii). The Manitoba Focus (in Manitoba) dates from 1000 A.D. to 1350 A.D. (Mayer-Oakes 1967:371) but may have persisted up to 1800 A.D. (Hlady 1970:279). The association of Manitoba and Blackduck foci stems from the fact that pottery and other artifacts found at village sites associated with Manitoba Focus mounds in Manitoba closely resemble pottery and artifacts of the Blackduck Focus in

Minnesota (Wedel 1961:225). The Blackduck Focus also resembles the Arvilla Complex, the most noticeable difference being seen in pottery types (Wedel 1961:227).

The Blackduck/Manitoba Focus has been identified as affiliated with ancestral populations of the Cree, Ojibwa (Chippewa), and/or Assiniboine. Syms (1977:97-107) provides an overview of the various arguments surrounding the tribal identifications and mis-identifications of this focus.

Peoples of these foci utilized burial mounds (Wedel 1961: 227-228), hunted and gathered (Vehik and Vehik 1977:50), and made and used pottery (Mayer-Oakes 1967:371). The use of bow and arrow for fowl hunting is suggested by the presence of smaller projectile points and an increase in bird bones (Mayer-Oakes 1967:371).

Sites of the Blackduck/Manitoba Focus recorded for the Red River Valley area include: Levels 5 and 6 of the Lockport Site, Robins (C3-SP-1), Waddell (C3-SP-7), Paddon (C3-SP-12), Wright (C3-SP-3), Lewin Noll (C3-SP-4), Kaito (C3-SP-10), and Lasko (C3-RT-1) in Manitoba (Hlady 1970:278); the Skurdahl Site (21MA8) a habitation site in Marshall County, Minnesota (Streiff 1972:14); 32GF307 (a mound/camp site), 32GF308 (a mound site), and 32GF309 (a camp site) in Grand Forks County, North Dakota, all three of which are located along the Forest River and may represent a continuous occupation area (Cole 1968a:34-37); and Blackduck pottery found at the habitation site on the peninsula on the west side of Lake Tewaukon in Sargent County, North Dakota (Nelson 1973:76).

### Summary

In summary, it is apparent that sites of the Woodland Culture are frequent in this area and that peoples of the Woodland Culture appear to have been the most extensive and intensive occupants of the region. The sites are associated with several phases of the Woodland Culture and involve differing time periods, locations, mortuary customs, and material culture.

The predominant type of site appears to be the earthen burial mound, though habitation sites of the Woodland Culture have also been recorded in the Red River Valley area. Unfortunately, "nothing is really known about the Middle Woodland occupation of the Red River Valley" (Vehik and Vehik 1977:57). No habitation sites have been interpreted as associated with the Arvilla Complex. Thus, little is known of the peoples who constructed the Arvilla Complex burial mounds. The same appears to be true of the peoples of the Mille Lacs Aspect. In addition, Wedel (1961:228), in comparing the Arvilla and Blackduck cultures, states "that the distinctions between the two are not marked" and goes on to say that much larger quantities of data are needed to really safely assign any particular site to one or the other Woodland aspect. Further knowledge of these manifestations of the Woodland Culture, as well as knowledge of the Woodland peoples in general, would greatly aid in developing an understanding of the prehistory of the Red River Valley.

Before moving to the late prehistoric period cultures, mention should be made of a number of other sites believed to be of Woodland Affiliation that are located in the Red River Valley area. Not enough

is known about any of these sites, however, to attribute them to any particular phase or aspect of the Woodland Cultures.

The Shady Dell Site, 21TR6, a mound site in Traverse County, Minnesota, is attributed to the Woodland Culture (Streiff 1972:23). The Karlstad Ossuray, 21MA10, in Marshall County is identified as Woodland and perhaps associated with the Mille Lacs Aspect (Scott and Loendorf 1976). Another Woodland site in Minnesota's Red River Valley is the Crookston Site, 21PL9, a mound site in Polk County (Streiff 1972:19).

Woodland sites recorded in the Red River Valley of North Dakota include: mound and camp (habitation) sites along the Forest River (Cole 1967, 1968a; Loendorf and Good 1974b); mound and camp sites along the Turtle River (Cole 1968c; Loendorf and Good 1974a; Loendorf 1977); mound and camp sites along the Park River (Farmer et al. 1974); mound and camp sites in the Devils Lake Region (Schneider et al. 1977); and mound and camp sites in the Lake Tewaikon area (Nelson 1973; Good et al. 1977). Furthermore, a large Woodland Village (?) site, 32PBl, is located near Drayton, North Dakota. The site appears to contain evidence of the presence of large burned dwellings, fire hearths, and an abundance of bison bone, ceramics, and projectile points.

In South Dakota, numerous mound sites have been recorded for Roberts County (Sigstad and Sigstad 1973a, 1973b). Though no cultural affiliation has been established for the majority of these sites and some of them are apparently of the 18th and 19th centuries, it seems likely, considering the prevalence of the Woodland Culture in the area, that at least some of these mounds are of Woodland origin.

## Late Prehistoric

Following the Woodland Cultures of the Red River area, are the Selkirk Phase in Manitoba and the Mississippian, Plains Village and Plains Nomadic Cultures in Minnesota and North Dakota.

### Selkirk Phase

The Selkirk Phase, the latest prehistoric group in Manitoba, is defined on the basis of the Alexander's Point, Waulkinen, and Sturgeon Falls sites (Mayer-Oakes 1967:369). It is believed to represent the material culture of the Cree Nation since several cultural traits of Selkirk are the same as those recorded for the Cree by ethnologists. Dates for the Selkirk Phase are from 1400 A.D. to 1800 A.D. (Hlady 1970:279-280).

Characteristics of the Selkirk Phase include bundle burials with grave good pottery, large seasonal camps, bell-shaped cache pits, and very distinctive ceramics. Both birch bark painting and carving and ceramic decorations indicate artistic activities. Fish were caught by peoples of this phase by spear and net, and bows and arrows were used for hunting. Wild plant foods such as fruit and wild rice were also collected and used as staples.

Other sites, components of which are representative of the Selkirk Phase, are: the Marr(C3-UN-49), Mallard Falls Exit (C3-un-46), Mallard Falls Entrance (C3-UN-47), Whitemouth Falls (C3-UN-21), and Rainbow Falls (C3-UN-1) sites (Hlady 1970:279), all located in South-eastern Manitoba.

### Mississippian Culture

By 1000 A.D., two occupation centers had been established in Minnesota whose origin was in the Southern United States. These two

centers, one along the central and upper Minnesota River and one near the junction of the Cannon and Mississippi Rivers, were composed of Mississippian Culture peoples. These cultures persisted in southern Minnesota until historic times (from 1000 A.D. to 1800 A.D.) (Johnson 1969).

The Mississippian Culture was based on intensive agriculture with corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco being cultivated. These peoples also hunted and fished, bison being one of their staple foods. Mississippian villages were large having from 600 to 800 people, and were located on flat river terraces above rich bottom lands. These villages were sometimes fortified with walls or palisades and deep underground storage pits were dug throughout them for keeping vegetables. Mississippian peoples produced chipped stone, ground stone (including very well-made catlinite pipes), and bone tools and pottery which is very different in appearance from that of the Woodland Cultures. Burial mounds, containing primary burials with associated grave goods, were used by these people. On occasion burials also occurred within villages in abandoned storage pits. These storage pit burials were usually single primary burials (Johnson 1969).

It should be noted that while the Mississippian Cultures existed in southern Minnesota until historic times, the Woodland Cultures survived in northern Minnesota into the historic period, though the Woodland Cultures of northern Minnesota were influenced by the Mississippian Cultures to the south.

Sites of the Mississippian Culture or complexes thereof located in the Red River Valley area include: 32GF314, a camp site along the

Forest River in Grand Forks County, North Dakota, from which a Mississippian shell-tempered sherd was recovered (Cole 1968a; 39,43); the Schoen #2 (21BS1) Schoen #1 (21BS2), Lou Milles (21BS4) (Streiff 1972:2), and Lindholm Mound (21BS3) (Wilford 1970:viii) sites in Big Stone County, Minnesota and Component 2 of the Round Mound Site (21TR1) (Wilford 1970:viii) in Traverse County, Minnesota, all of the Cambria Culture of the Mississippian Period; and the Femco (21WL1) and McCauleyville (21WL2) mounds (Wilford 1970:viii) in Wilkin County, Minnesota, both of the Oneota Complex of the Mississippian Period. Oneota pottery was also found at the habitation site on a peninsula on the west side of Lake Tewaukon, Sargent County, North Dakota (Nelson 1973:76).

#### Plains Village/Plains Nomadic Cultures

Finally are the late prehistoric Plains Village and Plains Nomadic cultures which probably existed during the same time period, but about which there is little recorded evidence. What knowledge we do have of these peoples comes from the tribal stories and legends of such groups as the Ojibwa (Chippewa), Cree, Metis, and Dakota Sioux.

Plains Village peoples often utilized earthlodge dwellings and subsisted by cultivating various types of plants and hunting. Numerous Plains Village sites have been recorded in the Missouri, Knife, and Heart River regions in North Dakota. However, the only recorded archaeological evidence of such a village in the Red River Valley area is that of the Biesterfeldt Site (32RM1) situated along the Sheyenne River in Ramson County, North Dakota, believed to have belonged to the Cheyenne Indians (Wood 1971).

"Tipi ring" sites are believed to be evidence of the existence of the Nomadic Plains Indians. These sites consist of circular arrangements of rocks whose purpose it is believed was to hold down the edges of tipis. Two such sites are recorded in the Devil's Lake Region; the Langeley Site II (32BE403) in Benson County, North Dakota and the Eversvick Site (32ED403) in Eddy County, North Dakota (Schneider et al. 1977). Unfortunately, little archaeological investigation has been accomplished on tipi ring sites, and thus the cultural associations of these sites can not be firmly established.

Locating further evidence of these Plains Village and Plains Nomadic peoples would provide great aid in understanding the final years of the prehistory of eastern North Dakota, and therefore, the prehistory of the Plains area in general. It would also help establish a clearer understanding of this area at the time of European contact.

#### Summary and Conclusions

As indicated by the previous discussion, the largest number of archaeological sites recorded in the Red River Valley are affiliated with the Woodland Culture. A review of the literature on archaeological investigations in and surrounding this area also indicates that the most extensive prehistoric occupation of this region was by peoples of the Woodland Culture. This intense occupation may be more apparent than real, due to the fact that Woodland burial mounds are more visible and capture greater public interest than other site types, and their presence has been brought to the attention of archaeologists. Since

the latter have conducted few extensive surveys in this region, it may be that other site types and cultures are just as frequent but have not been located and recorded.

Despite the recording of locations of numerous Woodland sites, the analysis and interpretation of this culture is primarily based on the investigation of burial mounds and mortuary customs. Adding to this difficulty is the recognition that these mounds are affiliated with several phases-foci of the Woodland Culture having differing temporal and spatial dimensions. Little is known about other aspects of the Woodland Culture. Until habitation sites are located, excavated, and related to these mounds, the knowledge of the Woodland occupation of this region will remain extremely limited and biased.

The general paucity of information concerning earlier occupations of this region may be related to several factors. The Red River Valley remained inundated by Glacial Lake Agassiz long after man was present elsewhere in the Plains, and the valley area was probably relatively unsuitable for human occupation long after the recession of the lake. The area was for some time one of swamps, bogs, small lakes, and was thickly vegetated with shrubs, spruce, and pine. The valley was most likely not densely populated by game or man. Sites of early man, Paleo-Indian and Archaic, were most likely small, short-term occupations occurring with a low density throughout the region. Sites were most likely situated adjacent tributaries to the Red River and glacial lakes. The passage of time has probably seen the terrain modified by lateral erosion of these streams and therefore, sites once adjacent the streams may have been destroyed. Other processes of destruction

such as deflation, flooding, and agriculturally-related activities of the historic period may have also removed or obscured what evidence may have been left by these early inhabitants. Sites may also have been buried under wind-blown silts. It is suggested that primary areas to search for these sites would be along fossil beaches within the valley and, in particular, in areas relatively near present-day streams which intersect these beaches. Unfortunately, since many of these beaches are composed of sands and are of higher elevation, the surrounding land surfaces are presently covered with woodland or have been converted to pasture land. The search for early sites on these beaches will be hampered by these present land use practices.

The major factor which has affected our knowledge of sites, their frequency, distribution, and type, is the relative lack of archaeological investigation in the Red River Valley. The knowledge of the prehistory of the valley is extremely limited and biased, and will remain so until more detailed, systematic surveys, excavations, and analyses are conducted. Thus, the archaeological data presented here are merely representative of cultures, sites, and artifacts more commonly recorded outside the valley proper and having potential of occurrence in the Goose River Subbasin. Their presence or lack of presence will only be determined through thorough field investigations.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS

The archaeological site survey files and the archaeological site leads files of the University of North Dakota were consulted to determine what sites or site leads had been recorded in project area portions of Cass, Grand Forks, Nelson, Steele, and Traill Counties. The results of this search are listed in Appendix A. It should be noted here that site leads consist of:

those sites which may be lacking a record of their legal description, information as to the type of site, or may consist only of general comments or observations about sites or artifacts. Many of them were taken from historic journals, books, informants, or are the result of poor recordkeeping by archaeologists (Schneider 1977:2).

In addition, the North Dakota State Historical Society was consulted concerning the presence of any National Register of Historic Places properties in the project area. No archaeological sites in the project area have been placed on the Register nor are any presently under consideration for nomination.

Few archaeological sites or site leads have been recorded in the Goose River Subbasin area. This scarcity of sites does not reflect a lack of past human occupation of the area, but the lack of archaeological investigation of the area. Though the number of sites and site leads recorded for the area is small, there is evidence of numerous private artifact collections from the area. These collections support a belief in the existence of any number of archaeological sites, as yet unrecorded, that may be found in the Goose River area.

## COLLECTORS AND INFORMANTS

From observations of artifact collections displayed at the Hillsboro Museum in Hillsboro, North Dakota, it appears that there are a number of Indian artifact collectors in the Goose River area. Included among the contributors of these collections are: the George Robinson family, Mr. Fred Sharbono, Mr. Joe J. Overmoe, Mr. Morris Smith, Mr. Joe Anderegg, the Reid Farm, Ms. Mandley Johnson, Mr. Robert Boviad, Mr. Ray Mullen on whose farm the Beach Site (32TR101) is located, and Mr. Earl Oien.

Undoubtedly, there are more collectors in the project locale. Once a field survey is initiated an attempt should be made to contact not only the known collectors but also local landowners for information concerning their knowledge of local collectors, collections, and sites.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: ASSESSMENT

### Site Types

The small number of recorded archaeological sites in the project area does not signify a lack of importance of these sites. In fact, these sites become more important since they provide the only information on the prehistoric habitation of the project locale. The question does arise as to whether this lack of sites is due to a limited prehistoric occupation of the area or a lack of archaeological field investigation? From the amount of archaeological data recorded for other areas of the Red River Valley, it appears that the latter explanation is most reasonable. However, either explanation can only be verified through field survey.

It is anticipated, on the basis of literature review and observation of the physical characteristics of the project area, as well as the artifact collections on display at the Hillsboro Museum, that additional archaeological sites will be recorded. It is expected that burial mounds, campsites, bison kill sites, rock cairns, stone circles (tipi rings), and perhaps lithic scatter sites will be recorded in the project area. While the burial mound sites will most likely be related to the Woodland culture, the remaining site types may be related to a variety of cultures.

Since village sites have rarely been recorded in the Red River Valley area, it is anticipated that few if any will be found in the

project area. It is believed that if any such sites did exist in the Goose River Subbasin area, they would have already been brought to the attention of archaeologists and/or historians, especially in the light of such surveys as Upham's in which other aboriginal structures (eg. mounds) were recorded (1896).

#### Cultural Affiliations

It has already been mentioned that the possibility of locating early and middle prehistoric (Paleo-Indian and Archaic) sites exists. However, Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites most probably could only be located in plowed fields since they would most often be buried and no longer readily observable on the ground surface. In order to learn of possible locations of such sites in the project area, it would be necessary to view private collections and talk to local informants, since these individuals would have the greatest access to artifacts uncovered in plowed fields. It is not anticipated that any large numbers of Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites would be located during survey.

From reviewing the archaeological data of the Red River Valley, it is expected that the majority of sites located in the project area would be related to the Woodland Cultures (eg. Arvilla mounds and Woodland associated camps). Mounds of the Arvilla Complex would most likely be found on Glacial Lake Agassiz beaches and Woodland campsites on topographic high points overlooking, but not far from streams. Mounds located elsewhere in the area (not on Glacial Lake Agassiz beaches) would be Woodland-related but not of the Arvilla Complex.

Since many cultures utilized bison as a food source, cultural affiliation of bison kill sites would vary. Cultural associations of campsites (that aren't Woodland related), rock cairns, and lithic scatters would also be variable. Though no tipi ring sites have been reported in the project area, Plains Nomadic people did traditionally inhabit this locale. It is assumed that these sites may be located, though it is also probable that any such sites may have been destroyed through settlement and agricultural activities.

In summary, it is suggested that one could expect to find Native American sites and artifacts in the project area associated with cultures from as early as the Late Paleo-Indian to as late as the early Historic Period.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### Archaeological site

A locus of prehistoric or historic human activity. The term may refer to a structure, location or single artifact.

### Archaeological site lead

Any site which is lacking a record of its legal description, information as to type of site, or information as to who recorded the site. Leads may also consist of general comments or observations about sites or artifacts. Many site leads are from historic documents, journals, books, informants, or are the result of poor recordkeeping by archaeologists (Schneider 1977:2).

### Artifact

Any object modified or made by man.

### Cultural resource

Districts, sites, structures, and objects and evidence of some importance to a culture, subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, and other reasons. These resources and relevant environmental data are important for human behavior, and for predicting future courses of cultural development (McGimsey and Davis 1977:110).

### Cultural resource field investigation

An inventory of archaeological and historical sites gathered by field inspection and archival search.

### Mitigation

The alleviation of adverse impact by avoidance through project redesign or project relocation, by protection or by adequate scientific study of cultural resources (McGimsey and Davis 1977:111).

### Archaeological Site Terms

bison kill - an area which was used to jump or trap bison in; Buffalo jumps, a steep hill or cliff over which buffalo were run, are common in western North Dakota.

cairn - a pile of field stone possibly covering a burial; other possible uses include hunting markers, trail markers, food caches, ceremonial uses, etc.

camp - a scattering of ceramics, lithic debris, bone materials, etc., which indicates a campsite or occupation.

lithic scatter - scattering of lithic debris, activity indeterminate.

mound - a conical, linear, or effigy mound, mounded earth used either to mark and cover burials or for indeterminate ceremonial use.

\*petroforms - stone effigies; turtles are common in North Dakota, although fish and other animals are represented in North Dakota petroforms.

\*rock art - painted and carved designs and anthropometric forms on rocks.

stone circles - possibly tipi rings, used to hold the edges of tipis down. May also represent vision quest circles.

village - an earthlodge village of the Plains Village tradition.

These terms are those agreed upon for use in the State of North Dakota by the North Dakota State Historical Society and the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota.

\*Although not mentioned elsewhere in this section, petroforms and rock art sites have been reported in the southern portion of the Red River Valley (Nelson 1973; Over 1941; Sigstad and Sigstad 1973b). The cultural affiliation of these sites is difficult to determine since it is likely that various peoples made use of these rock art and effigy forms for ceremonial and other purposes.

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## HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Stephen Grant Sylvester  
and  
Kurt Schweigert  
Consultant Historians

### INTRODUCTION

Investigations of historic cultural resources in the project locale have previously been primarily concerned with the discovery and preservation of historic sites and structures within the boundaries of existing towns, to the virtual exclusion of rural sites and structures. Historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places within the area of the proposed project are the following: Andress O. Ness House, Hatton; Carl Ben Eielson House, Hatton; Col. William H. Robinson House, Mayville; Mayville Public Library, Mayville; Great Northern Railway Depot (Goose River Heritage Center), Mayville; and Baldwin's Arcade, Hope. In addition, a review of Preliminary Architectural Survey records on file in the State Historical Society of North Dakota indicates that the Portland Town Hall is register-worthy and that there are at least six other structures in Portland of possible interest to the State Register of Historic Places. There are nine structures in Mayville of possible register value (one has since been placed on the National Register) and three structures of interest to the State Registry of Historic Places. Four structures have been identified in Hatton as possible

interest to the State Register. It should be noted that these records and suggestions are of a preliminary nature, considerably more field and records research needs to be conducted before recommendations concerning these and other structures can be finalized. The small number of recorded and verified historic sites within the Goose River subbasin and adjoining areas probably does not reflect an actual absence of sites of historical and architectural interest, but rather reflects the lack of previous extensive and intensive historical investigation and survey. Large-scale investigations of historic cultural resources in rural North Dakota have been concentrated in the Missouri River Basin and in areas north and west of the Goose River drainage.

The economic base in the pertinent areas of the four counties involved in this project has been extensive cash-crop agriculture, and a persistent habit of farmers has been to destroy unused buildings and farmsteads to allow more complete tillage of highly fertile and valuable farmland. The destruction of ethnic architecture and other architectural sites important to the early Euro-American settlement history of the region has probably been very extensive, but it should not be assumed that all of these structures have been destroyed. For example, many of the architecturally important buildings may have been churches, a number of which probably still stand. Other sites and structures may have been preserved by county and local historical societies and by private individuals. Existing literature prepared by these societies is characteristically devoid of specific site information, and concentrates on the histories of prominent families and individuals.

Early fur trading activities in the Goose-Red River region were conducted by the Hudson Bay Company, Northwest Company, Columbia Fur Company, American Fur Company, and by independent traders. Much of the primary source material concerning these activities will be found in Canadian archives, in the records of the American Fur Company in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the collections of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Historical Societies. In many cases these materials can not be removed from their repositories, but may be used there upon prior request. Because preliminary sources suggest extensive fur trading activity in the region, a careful and exhaustive search should be made of these sources in order to determine the locations and importance of trading posts and other related sites. Although many of the early trails and sites have been destroyed or obscured by agricultural activities, some sites, particularly those on the Goose River itself, may continue to exist.

Ethnic settlement of the project area was accomplished primarily by persons of Norwegian stock, but also by other Euro-American ethnic groups including Swedes and French. Systematic study of area architecture has not been undertaken, and it is not known if vernacular architectural sites exist that reflect ethnic origin of settlers. It is known that particular ethnic groups were important in the early settlement history of the region, but it is not known if those or other distinct ethnic groupings continued to exist in the project area. Other facets of the early history of the area that may have produced historic sites are aboriginal occupation, military activities, and frontier industry and trade.

## HISTORY PRIOR TO EURO-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT

Goose River received its name from early French-Canadians, who called it "Riviere aux Outardes" or River of the Geese (North Dakota Fur Trading Posts:4). Among the earliest French-Canadians to visit the region may have been members of the party of Pierre Gaultier de Verennes de la Verendrye, who in 1737 may have established a temporary post called Fort Pointe des Bois near the mouth of the Goose (Flandreau:10). Although the exact location of this post is not known and the literary source of this information is not expansive, the post may have been near or at the site of later posts called Frog Point or Goose River. The visit of La Verendrye was a major event in the history of North Dakota and while precise location of the party's campsites and other sites may be difficult to discern, careful study of existing information should be undertaken and the possible remains and artifacts kept in mind during field investigations.

The period between La Verendrye's supposed visit and 1800 is a time of historical uncertainty for the Upper Red and Goose River areas. It is known that French-Canadians continued to trade at least sporadically in the region, especially on the Minnesota River near the head of the Red River, and that by the 1790's both the English Hudson Bay Company and the French-Canadian Northwest Company had begun to trade extensively from the mouth of the Red River southward as far as the Pembina River. In 1801 Alexander Henry of the Northwest Company visited the Goose River, and trappers associated with Henry probably worked the Goose River drainage for a number of years

after that date. Although a Northwest Company semi-permanent post was established at the confluence of the Red and Red Lake rivers at present Grand Forks by 1804, the Chippewa trappers and traders could not safely work in the area for fear of attack by Dakota or Sioux (Coues:141-42, 198).

Conflict between the Dakota and Chippewa continued until about 1860, with a brief intermission 1812-1817, when both nations were allied with the British in the second war between Great Britain and the United States. In 1815 officials of the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company were ordered to leave United States territory, and many of these traders retired to the Red River drainage which was then thought to be British territory. Robert Dickson, leader of Indian forces for the British during the war, headed a group of independent fur traders associated possibly with the Hudson Bay Company who began extensive trading activities on the Red River. The nearest known permanent fur post to the Goose River operated by Dickson was at Georgetown on Red River, some fifteen miles south of the mouth of the Goose River, which operated until 1872 (Murray:81).

Fur trading activities remained tied to British Canada until 1822, when the Hudson Bay Company abandoned most efforts below the 49th Parallel. Following a bloody and expensive competition, the Northwest Company and the Hudson Bay Company had merged in 1821, but by that time the area of the Red River drainage had become largely unproductive of beaverpelts and other furs (Hickerson:329). With the withdrawal of British companies from the American trade, a group of former British employees led by Joseph Renville formed the Columbia

Fur Company in 1822. Headquartered at Lake Traverse at the head of Red River, this company quickly gained control of the fur trade from Lake Superior to the Missouri River (Murray:82). This company successfully rivaled Astor's American Fur Company until 1827, when the two companies merged and the Columbia Company became the core of the famous Upper Missouri Outfit. Fur trade in the Goose River drainage area remained under the control of the American Fur Company, and later the Pierre Chouteau Company on the dissolution of the American Company, until the end of the aboriginal occupation period.

Occupation of the Goose River area by aboriginal peoples in historic times was limited to the Chippewa and Dakota nations, although traditions of these and other nations indicate that the Assiniboine and Cheyenne may also have once lived in the region (Grinnell 1932:8; Coues:93,144). The Dakota and Chippewa nations were in early historic times both moving through the periphery of the Minnesota woodland and onto the Plains, with the Dakota being somewhat ahead of and pushed by the Chippewa. Although the Chippewa claimed the Goose River area, occupation by them was limited to occasional hunting or trapping forays and there are no indications in ethnohistoric sources of permanent or semi-permanent village settlements in the area (Wheller-Voegelin:72-90). Initial large-scale historic invasions of the Red River drainage by the Chippewa occurred only in close relation to the establishment of fur posts near the Red River, and the villages that grew up around the posts usually retired to permanent villages in Northcentral Minnesota between early spring and late summer (Hickerson:329). Actually, the Chippewa can

only be said to have occupied the Goose River area from 1801 to 1808, and only then in periods from early fall to early spring when the Dakota had retired farther to the south to winter and trade (Hickerson: 329; Coues:96).

Dakota occupation of the Goose River area was much longer and more constant than was Chippewa occupation, although no specific reference to village or other sites on Goose River were found during this preliminary investigation. The Dakota Nation had by the beginning of the historic period broken into several bands and tribes that claimed certain territories for hunting and trade purposes. The Goose River region was claimed by the Yanktonai tribe, the largest single tribe of the Dakota Nation, but was probably also extensively used for hunting by the North Sissetons, Yanktons, Wahpetons, and occasionally by Teton groups (Murray:109; Lounsberry 1919:36; Keating:402). The economy of the Dakota was based largely on seasonal bison hunting, and the normal form of architecture was the skin tipi. Although no short or long-term campsites are known to exist on the Goose River that can be directly attributed to the Dakota, it is possible that such campsites do exist and are evident as tipi rings and related features. Dakota occupation of the Goose River area lasted until the mid-1860's, by which time the disappearance of bison herds, military campaigns against them, and the establishment of permanent reservations outside of the Goose River area had induced the Dakota to abandon the Red River region.

The Goose River served as part of the boundary description between the Dakota and the Chippewa when a formal division of territory was attempted by U.S. Government and fur-trading interests in 1825, but

the boundary was apparently never accepted by the Dakota. The river was again used in defining the boundaries of the Sisseton-Wahpeton land claims in the Treaty of February 19, 1867, but the area was probably not occupied by large numbers of Dakota after the Minnesota Uprising of 1862 (Royce:842). Occasional visits to the drainage may have occurred by Dakota between 1860 and the onset of Euro-American settlement in early 1870's, and the area may also have been visited by Metis hunting groups between 1820 and 1860. The Metis groups were large-scale commercial bison hunting expeditions, including as many as 1,000 persons. Between 1840 and 1885 Metis carried on freighting operations between Fort Gary, Canada, and St. Paul, Minnesota, by means of long trains of Red River carts. It is possible that the Goose River area was repeatedly crossed by these trains, and that campsites of these operations continued to exist. According to local traditions, the mouth of the Goose River was a convenient and popular camping site for trappers and Indians, and at least one permanent log structure was built there in the 1860's (Beal:10). Stony Point, a glacial ridge with a large pointed boulder near Hillsboro in Traill County, served as a landmark and campsite for Indians, traders, and Metis freighters according to local tradition (Williams:321).

The Goose River drainage was crossed by a number of military and exploratory expeditions between 1800 and 1875, and the routes of some of these expeditions have been approximately located in preliminary investigations. Probably the most significant of these expeditions was the 1839 Jean Nicollett-John C. Fremont hydrological mapping expedition, which passed through the Goose River area after mapping the

Devils Lake region to the northwest. This expedition and other military groups that passed through the region may have left identifiable camp remains, including latrine trenches, defensive breastworks, and wood, metal and leather refuse. Agricultural activities have probably obliterated many of the campsites, but personal contact by the field investigator with long-term residents of the area may indicate former and existing features.

## SETTLEMENT PERIOD

The permanent Euro-American occupation of the Goose River drainage began in 1871. The first homestead claim in present Traill County was registered by George Weston, and was located at the mouth of Goose River. Weston's claim was shortly followed by claims of W.J.S. Traill and Asa Sargent, and the small community of Goose River, later called Caledonia, became the site of the area's first school in 1872 (History of the Red River Valley:689). Also during 1871 a number of Swedish families arrived in the area, probably shortly after Weston, Traill and Sargent (Bemis:86). The earliest settlers of the area were attracted to the available water, rich soils, and limited timber resources in areas immediately adjacent to the stream itself.

Caledonia continued to grow, and by 1875 included a flour mill, courthouse, three hotels, and a number of saloons. The townsite was the county seat until by-passed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, when the government location was changed to Traill Center. Traill Center was a community located between Portland and Mayville, and established for the specific purpose of becoming a centrally-located county seat. The county seat was removed to Mayville by 1907, when a large county courthouse was built in that city.

In 1878 the Grandin family acquired 15,000 acres in Traill County from the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose land grant extended into the Goose River area. The Grandin farm became one of the most famous of the "bonanza farms" that were very important in the settlement of eastern North Dakota. The farm prospered and contributed heavily to

the development of the Goose River area. The Grandin family donated land for the old hospital in Mayville and for the Mayville Public Library, which has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places (Mayville Diamond Jubilee:18). The Grandin family began to break up and sell portions of their farm by 1890, but the Alton Railroad Station built to serve the Grandin farm, continued to operate throughout the 1890's (Williams:315). In 1886 a small colony of Dunkards, a religious group resembling Quakers in dress and strict adherence to religious dogma, settled on a portion of the Grandin farm. The groups prospered but remained small, and the destruction of their church by a tornado in 1907 may have precipitated an end to this group as an identifiable ethnic settlement.

The city of Mayville grew up around a Hudson Bay Company store established there in the early 1870's, and the community was named for May Arnold, daughter of the store manager. In 1873 the Mayville American Lutheran Church, the oldest Lutheran Church in North Dakota, was built (Beal:87). The Northern Pacific Railroad reached the city in 1881, and the rail-head remained there until the tracks were extended to Northwood in 1884. In 1892 a small industry, the Borden Cigar Factory was established, and in 1894 this enterprise was located in a building at the east end of Mayville. The building was the home of Mrs. Inger Renden in 1956, and may continue to exist (Mayville Diamond Jubilee:22). Mayville has continued to be a major commercial and social center, with a number of churches, a normal and preparatory school between 1889 and 1916, and the Mayville State Normal School (Teachers College) contributing to the stability and growth of the

community. The economic base of the Goose River drainage has been agriculture, with the exception of the community of Frog Point or Belmont, which was a port for Red River steamboat transportation and trading center between 1870 and the 1890's when declining water levels and extension of rail lines made river traffic unprofitable.

Small portions of the project area lie in Grand Forks and Nelson counties, and because of the rural and agricultural nature of these areas, little previous historical research has been undertaken. Northwood is the only town within the project locale in Grand Forks County, and should be considered for further historical investigations. The first settlers in that part of Grand Forks County, eight Norwegian families, arrived in 1874, and settlement proliferated as the Great Dakota Boom advanced and as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway (Great Northern) and the Northern Pacific Railroad reached into the area in the early 1880's (History of the Red River Valley: 690). Settlement in the Goose River portion of Nelson County began in the early 1880's, and the region has remained sparsely-populated by small-farming units. No known townsites developed in the Southeastern corner of Nelson County within the project locale, although records indicate that a number of rural post offices may have operated in the area between 1880 and 1900.

Settlement in Steele County began sometime before 1800, initial settlers having been lured to the area by offerings of the Red River Land Company, a speculative operation under the direction of J.A. Steele. A small number of Swedes settled in the County in 1881, an extension of the Swedish settlement in Traill County (Bemis:86). By

1883 the population of the region was large enough to allow formation of Steele County, and by 1893 the village of Hope had a railroad station, a large general merchandise store, and an opera house (Hope of the Prairie:unpag.). Settlement of the region expanded throughout the Great Dakota Boom era, and a large number of small towns, churches, and rural post offices appeared. In general, those communities that were served by railroads survived and are stable trade and social centers today. Finley became the county seat, but Hope, Sharon, and small Blabon continue to prosper. The economy of the area is almost entirely agricultural, with many of the farm owners being descendents of original settlers and therefore some potential value as informants of local history.

## CONCLUSION

Of the four counties which are partially contained in the Goose River subbasin, Traill County is the most important both historically and economically. Much of the trading activity of pre-settlement historic times centered around the mouth of the Goose River and the area served as a campsite for many groups, including Indians. The earliest known settlers used the river as a trail and the connection with the Red River of the North had important ramifications in trade and settlement patterns. Although there is a dearth of written material, particularly dealing with the early efforts at permanent Euro-American settlement, there are indications that a number of historically important sites may still exist.

Steele County, recently named the richest per-capita county in the United States, has a very small number of major towns, as does most of North Dakota. The county has been under cultivation for about one hundred years, and the possibilities for the location of undisturbed historic aboriginal and other sites in much of the area are therefore diminished. However, many farming operations have remained in the same family from early settlement times to present, and the location of such sites may be facilitated by interviews with local residents. Architectural and historical investigations in the Goose River area have not been extensive, and it is likely that structures of large historic and architectural significance, other than those few now included in the National Register of Historic Places, exist and should be systematically located, recorded, and preserved.

Each of the four counties in the Goose River drainage have county historical associations and although the focus of these societies has been on preservation of individual and family histories, efforts to contact them could lead to an expansion of written and verbal sources of information on historic sites. The scope of the present investigation did not allow a physical reconnaissance of the proposed project area, but such a survey is essential if historic sites are to be located and evaluated with any measure of professional confidence. Aerial photography may be of use in determining the continued existence and locations of wagon and stage routes, and trails used by Indians, explorers, and military groups.

This report does not indicate or evaluate a large number of possible historic sites in the Goose River Subbasin, due to a relative lack of accessible archive materials on the area. The absence of site indications in published materials, moreover, does not preclude the existence of important architectural or historical sites or structures, and a careful and exhaustive physical investigation of the area should be completed before any effort is made to contain or direct the flow of the Goose River.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER HISTORICAL STUDIES

The paucity of published sources dealing with the exploration and settlement of the Goose River Subbasin suggests that further research is of paramount importance. Detailed investigation of traditional sources including the archives of the North Dakota State Historical Society in Bismarck, the Great Northern Railroad Records at the University of Minnesota, the Hudson's Bay archives in Canada, the Northwest Fur Company Archives, city and county records, and the collections of the various county historical societies should be effected. In addition, aerial surveys for the purpose of locating trading routes, military and aboriginal trails, campsites, and other sites of historical importance would be of use in establishing the transportation and settlement patterns in the area. Published county and township histories tend to concentrate on important individuals and families, and a tracing of these people would be of use in locating the early homesteads and early rural post offices and settlements. A physical examination of the surrounding area is needed in order to locate existing structures and sites. The published material available is somewhat dated, centering around anniversary celebrations in the late 1950's, thus information concerning standing structures cannot be verified without contemporary inspection. Since many of the occupants of the small farms in the project locale are descendants of the original settlers, a concentrated effort to locate and interview

these individuals would be invaluable in locating important historical sites and events. Although oral history is a somewhat non-traditional approach, North Dakota is singularly suited to this type of investigations because of the number of second and third generation families in the state. Many of these people have an abiding interest in the area's history, and having lived in the area since birth are familiar with the history, geography, and location of important sites. In addition, they are willing to assist in efforts to delineate the history of their towns and counties.

Further work in the Goose River Subbasin, using both traditional and non-traditional methods is strongly suggested. The project locale was part and parcel of the state of North Dakota's earliest period of activity and the lack of detailed research in the area leaves a serious gap in the history of the upper Midwest.

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## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review of the archaeological site records and literature indicate that few archaeological field investigations have been conducted in the Goose River Subbasin and that few sites have been recorded. The same situation holds true for the entire Red River Valley particularly the North Dakota section.

Of those sites and cultures recorded, the Woodland Culture and, in particular, the burial mounds of the Arvilla Focus have been most frequently recorded. While it is suggested that a field reconnaissance would primarily locate and record sites of the Woodland Culture, the potential exists for the recording of sites of both earlier and later cultures. It is suggested that most of the earlier sites would be in the upper portions of the Subbasin situated on topographic high areas, particularly fossil beaches, adjacent to the Goose River and its tributaries. Late prehistoric and early Native American historic sites may likewise be situated on the same fossil beaches, but also have the potential of being located near the junction of the Goose River and the Red River as well as at most any location along the entire course of the Goose River.

A field reconnaissance should be initiated by examining aerial photographs of the major streams and fossil beaches in search of the locations of burial mounds. During the field survey, emphasis should be placed on examination of the river banks for the exposure of cultural

materials. In addition, all topographic high areas near major streams should be closely inspected, particularly those near the junction of tributaries with the Goose River. Areas surrounding permanent springs should be closely inspected for the presence of sites.

During the field project, the field investigators should attempt to visit artifact collectors to determine where their artifacts were found, to visit sites with collectors, and to document their collections through the use of photographs and/or drawings. Some collections or artifacts may be of sufficient value and interest so that the materials should be described and analyzed. It might be advisable to show illustrations, if not actual specimens, of distinctive artifacts from each of the major cultural periods of the Red River Valley to collectors and landowners. They might be aware of the location of similar artifacts, collections, or sites.

Because of the intensive agriculturally-related activities in the area, much of the land surface has been disturbed and is frequently covered with field crops. These conditions may make field surveys difficult, therefore, it is important that field investigators talk with landowners to better determine if artifacts and sites have been found on their land. Such discussions might also be more productive in terms of gathering site leads to Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites. These sites are not expected to occur in high frequency, cover extensive areas, or be highly visible, and it might be necessary to walk-over large areas of land in order to locate them. Illustrations or examples of these materials shown to collectors and landowners might provide leads to these sites and save considerable time in

conducting field investigations.

The review of the historical literature also indicates that few professional historical studies have been conducted in the Goose River Subbasin. Many of the reports consist of local anniversary or "jubilee" histories. Because of the relatively recent White settlement of the area, it is anticipated that there are excellent prospects for locating early historic structures or dwellings.

A historical investigation of the area should continue the literature and archival research. The study should also involve gathering of oral histories to aid in the recognition and documentation of structures, places, events, and personalities. Discussions with local inhabitants also provide clues as to local attitudes and values as regards local cultural resources. Many of the present inhabitants are second or third generation descendents of the original settlers and still retain unrecorded information about the early White settlement.

The archaeological and historical investigations should be closely coordinated particularly during the field phase of investigations. Contacts made with a collector, landowner, or amateur historian, may yield valuable information of immediate use to the other investigator. From past experience, it is suggested that the historian begin investigations prior to those of the archaeologist. The historian should minimally have the opportunity to examine records in the North Dakota State Historical Society, initiate discussions with local historical groups, and perhaps examine early fur trade and military records. This initial work may provide clues about locations to investigate

for poorly recorded or documented sites. The archaeologist and historian should then conduct their field investigations simultaneously.

It is difficult at this stage to be more precise regarding research methods, field techniques, analytic techniques, and costs. Until it is clear what manner of improvements might be initiated, their location and extent, and whether all or selected portions of the Goose River Subbasin are included in the cultural resource field investigations, suggestions and estimates would have little value. If eventual investigations are restricted to that area of the Subbasin below the juncture of Beaver Creek and the Goose River, and restricted to areas adjacent the Goose River, the field and laboratory investigations might entail at least one year's work.

One last concern is related to the problem of conducting field investigations in North Dakota. The climate and weather of the region usually dictate that the period of productive field investigation cannot begin prior to June 1 or continue beyond the end of October. Cold weather, snow, rain, and wind prevent successful field investigations during the remainder of the year. This means that a contract for conduction these investigations should be completed no later than the March or April prior to the field season.

APPENDIX A

LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES AND SITE LEADS  
IN THE GOOSE RIVER SUBBASIN AREA

APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Cass County

No archaeological sites have been recorded in project portions of Cass County to date.

Grand Forks County

32GF10

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 31 T.150N R.55W  
"Hegre Mound"

Mound

Cultural affiliation - Unknown

Mound was about 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Partly excavated - 2 human skeletons found - one was put back underground. Skeletons found at a 6 foot depth. Stone hammers, flint arrow points, and evidence of burned earth also reported here.

Recorded by: L. Thompson 3/24/64

Nelson County

No archaeological sites have been recorded in project portions of Nelson County to date.

Steele County

No archaeological sites have been recorded in project portions of Steele County to date.

Trail County

32TR101

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 1 T. 145N R. 51W  
"Beach Site"

Camp

Cultural affiliation - Unknown

An occupation located on a high ridge overlooking the Goose River. Points, pottery, and scrapers were recovered.

Recorded by: K. Good 4/15/74

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LEADS

Cass County

No archaeological site leads have been recorded for project portions of Cass County to date.

Grand Forks County

T.149N R.55W	2. Rock Cairns	3.
On high ridge running	4. Cole: The Goose River Survey, 1967	
N-S along East side	<u>Field Reports in Archaeology, #2,</u>	
on Spring Creek	March, 1968	

Nelson County

No archaeological site leads have been recorded for project portions of Nelson County to date.

Steele County

T.146N R.54W	2. "Upham" Mounds	3. Partially
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.7 & Sec.18	4. Cole: The Goose River	destroyed
	Survey, 1967 <u>Field</u>	
	<u>Reports in Archaeology,</u>	
	#2, March 1968	
T.146N R.56W	2. Mounds	3.
Sec.12	4. Note in WPA file, Site Leads File, SHSND	
T.148N R.55W	2. Mounds	3.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec.13	4. Cole: The Goose River Survey, 1967	
	<u>Field Reports in Archaeology, #2,</u>	
	March, 1968	

Trail County

T.147N R.53W  
SE¼ Sec.18

2. Mounds
3. Disturbed
4. Business size envelope in WPA File, SHSND

APPENDIX B

VITAE

VITA

Name: Frederick E. Schneider

Present Position: Chairman and Associate Professor of Anthropology  
and Archaeology  
Office Address: 104B Babcock Hall, University of  
North Dakota, Grand Forks, North  
Dakota 58202  
Office Phone: 701-777-3009

Education: Beloit College, 1960-1964, B.A.  
University of Oklahoma, 1964-1967, M.A.  
University of Missouri, 1967-1972, Ph.D., 1974

Professional Experience: 1966-1967, Research Assistant and Field  
Director, Oklahoma River Basin Survey,  
Norman, Oklahoma.

1967-1968, Field Assistant, Archaeological  
Work in Missouri.

1969-1971, Research Assistant and Associate,  
American Archaeology, University of Missouri.

1972, Preparation of environmental impact  
statement for TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee.

1973-, Department of Anthropology and  
Archaeology, University of North Dakota.  
Teaching, advisement, and research duties.  
Research conducted under contract for the  
U.S. National Park Service, U.S. Bureau of  
Reclamation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,  
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,  
State of North Dakota.

Research: Archaeological fieldwork in Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri,  
Tennessee, and North Dakota.

Publications: 1965, Germansilver Work in the Anadarko, Oklahoma Area.  
Co-authored with Michael Davis and James Gallagher.  
Papers in Anthropology, Vol. 6, pp. 22-35. Anthropology  
Club of the University of Oklahoma, Norman.

1966, The Harrell Point: A Discussion. Papers in Anthropology, Vol. 7, pp. 31-44. Anthropology Club of the University of Oklahoma, Norman.

1966, Oklahoma River Basin Survey Excavations. Newsletter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. 14, No. 8.

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1967, Burial from Lake Atlus. Newsletter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. 15, No. 3.

1967, Eight Archaeological Sites in the Webbers Falls Area, Muskogee County, Oklahoma. Archaeological Site Report No. 8, Oklahoma River Basin Survey, Norman.

1968, Indian Burials at Stark Caverns, 23MI55, Eldon, Missouri. Newsletter of the Missouri Archaeological Society. No. 219.

1969, Test Excavations at Richardson's Cave, 23TE33. Newsletter of the Missouri Archaeological Society, No. 229.

1969, The Roy Smith Site, Bv-14, Beaver County, Oklahoma. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. 18, pp. 119-170.

1971, Review of the Horton Site Revisited: 1967 Excavations at SQ-11, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, by Don G. Wycoff. Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 16, No. 54, Part 1, pp. 324-325.

1972, An Analysis of Waste Flakes from the Upper Knife-Heart District, North Dakota. Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 17, No. 56, pp. 91-100.

1975, Brain Size and Hominid Evolution. Proceedings of the IV Tri-College Convention, Moorhead, Minnesota.

**Research Reports:** 1971, Archaeological Investigations in the Proposed Union Reservoir, Franklin County, Missouri. Co-authored with Clarence Geier. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1972, Archaeological Work in the Proposed Meramec Park Reservoir - 1969 Season. Co-authored with Clarence Geier. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1973, Archaeological Work in the Proposed Meramec Park Reservoir - 1970 Season. Co-authored with Clarence Deier. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1974, Archaeological Test Excavations in the Proposed Meramec Park Reservoir: 1971 Season. Co-authored with Danny Olinger. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1974, Archaeological Excavations at the Sprenger Tipi Ring Site, 32SH205, Sheridan County, North Dakota: An Archaeological Salvage Project in the Garrison Diversion Unit. Co-authored with Patricia Treat. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1974, Archaeological Investigations in the Proposed Lonetree Reservoir, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota: 1973 Season. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1975, 1974 Archaeological Survey of Portions of the Garrison Reservoir Shoreline, North Dakota. Co-authored with Thomas Haberman. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1975, The Results of Archaeological Investigations at the Moe Site, 32MN101, North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1976, A File of Archaeological Sites in North Dakota. A report prepared for the North Dakota Legislative Council's Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP).

1976, Archaeological Investigations in the Proposed Lonetree Reservoir; Garrison Diversion Project, North Dakota: 1974 Investigations. Part I, Survey, Test Excavations, and Recommendations. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1976, Pembina River Cultural Resources Literature and Records Search. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District.

1976, Cultural Resource Inventory of Eggert's Landing, Lake Ashtabula. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District.

1976, Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Mandaree Water Supply Pipeline. Report prepared for Indian Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

1976, Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route of the New Rockford Canal. In Archaeological Surveys in the Garrison Diversion Unit North Dakota, Section I. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

1976, Preliminary Report of Cultural Resource Inventory of Portions of the Central North Dakota Section, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota. Co-authored with Kent Good and Kurt Schweigert. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1977, Archaeological and Historical Investigations in the Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota: Central and Southern Sections. A Summary of Work Conducted Under U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Contracts 14-06-600-1575A and 6-07-01-16050. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1977, Archaeological Investigations of the Hendrickson III Site, 32SN403. LaMoure-Oakes Project Area, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota. Co-authored with Kent Good, James Dahlberg, Thomas Larson, and Bruce Benz. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Research Reports - Principal Investigator:

Carmichael, G. Alan

1974 Results of the Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Versippi Reservoir and Dickinson Reservoir Project. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

Good, Kent, James Dahlberg, William Tibesar, and Susan Vehik

1976 Archaeology Investigations in the LaMoure-Oakes Project Area, Garrison Diversion, North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. National Park Service.

Larson, Thomas

1976 Archaeological Investigations in the Proposed Lonetree Reservoir, Garrison Diversion Project, North Dakota: 1974 Investigations. Part II, The Archaeology of 32SH7: A Bison Kill Site in Central North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Vehik, Rain

1976 Archaeological Survey of Bank Stabilization Areas  
Along the James River and of the Proposed Oakes  
Canal and Irrigation Areas. Report prepared for the  
U.S. National Park Service.

Good, Kent, Willard Kinney, Carmen Grenshields, and Bruce Benz

1977 Archaeological Investigations in the LaMoure-Oakes  
and Wild Rice River Project Areas. Report prepared  
for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Schweigert, Kurt

1977 Historic Sites Cultural Resource Inventory in the  
Devils Lake Region, Central North Dakota Section,  
Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota. Report  
prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Research Interests: Archaeology, cultural ecology, settlement  
patterns, lithic technology.

Memberships: Sigma Xi

American Association for the Advancement of Science  
Institute for Ecological Studies, University of North  
Dakota.

Institute for Remote Sensing, University of North  
Dakota.

North Dakota Academy of Sciences  
President, Board of Directors, Plains Anthropologist

Society for American Archaeology

Plains Anthropological Conference

Missouri Archaeological Society

Montana Archaeological Society

Oklahoma Anthropological Society

Manitoba Archaeological Society

VITA

Name: Stephen Grant Sylvester

Present Position: Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of History  
University of North Dakota.

Address: Department of History  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Office Phone: 701-777-3681

PII Redacted

Education: B.I.S. New Mexico State University, 1976 (History)  
M.S. University of North Dakota, 1977 (History)  
D.A. Candidate in History, University of North Dakota

Areas of Specialization: Latin American History, History of the  
Northern Great Plains.

Scholarships: Associated Women Students of New Mexico State  
University (1976)

Language Competency: Fair in reading, speaking, and writing Spanish

Honors: Who's Who in American Universities and Colleges (1975)  
Outstanding Young Americans and Community Leaders (1976)

Professional Memberships: Western Historical Association  
Phi Alpha Theta (Past President, NMSU,  
President, UND)  
Society of American Historians

Publications: Oscar Nelson: 60 Years a North Dakota Trapper, Steele  
County Press, Finley, North Dakota, 1977.

Milton R. Young: Dirt Farmer to United States  
Senator, 1932-1945, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University  
of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 1977.

Papers Presented: Theodore Roosevelt: Politician As Historian.  
Southwest Regional Conference, Phi Alpha Theta,  
1976.

VITA

Name: Kurt Paul Schweigert

Present Position: Research Associate, Department of History, University  
of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND  
Office Address: Babcock Hall  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58202  
Office Phone: 701-777-3009

Education: University of North Dakota, 1969-1974, B.A. in History  
University of North Dakota, 1974-1977, Graduate Student,  
Department of History, M.A. 1978 (prospective)

Professional Experience: 1971, University of North Dakota - State  
Historical Society Joint Field School in  
Archaeology.

1974-1976, Graduate Teaching Assistant,  
Department of History, University of  
North Dakota.

1975-1977, Historic cultural resources  
inventory in the Devils Lake region,  
North Dakota, under contract with the  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1976-1977, Mapping Consultant, Historic  
sites search, North Dakota Legislative  
Council Regional Environmental Assessment  
Program (REAP).

1977, Historic cultural resource inventory  
of the Upper Souris River Basin, North  
Dakota, under contract with the U.S. Army  
Corps of Engineers.

1977-1978, Chief Researcher, Historic Sites  
Search, North Dakota Legislative Council  
Regional Environmental Assessment Program  
(REAP).

Research Reports: 1976, Historic Sites portion of Schneider, Good and Schweigert, Preliminary Report of Cultural Resource Inventory of Portions of the Central North Dakota Section, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1977, Historic Sites Cultural Inventory in the Devils Lake Region, Central Project Area, Garrison Diversion Unit, North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

1977, Historic Sites portion of Schneider, preliminary Cultural Resource Investigation of the Upper Souris River Basin, North Dakota. Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Research Interests: History of human adaptation of the Northern Great Plains, including geographic and ethnic settlement patterns, folk architecture, ethno-historic economic and trade relationships, and historic sites, structures, and trails.

Memberships: Association of American Historians  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Red River Valley Historical Society

VITA

Name: Michele Nicolai

Present Position: Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology  
and Archaeology, University of North Dakota

Office Address: 102 Babcock Hall  
University of North Dakota  
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Office Phone: 701-777-3009

Education: University of North Dakota, 1971-1976, B.A. (Cum Laude)

Scholarships: J.F.T. O'Connor Scholarship (1971)  
Bertram C. Gamble Scholarship (1971)

Professional Experience: 1976-, Research Assistant, Department of  
Anthropology and Archaeology,  
University of North Dakota.  
Research conducted under contract  
for the North Dakota's Legislative  
Council's Regional Environmental  
Assessment Program (REAP); upkeep  
and maintenance of research files,  
maps, and research library.

Memberships: Psi Chi (Psychological Honors Society)