FINAL REPORT

Cultural Resources Investigation of Three Archaeological Sites Along the Roseau Flood Control Project: Roseau County, Minnesota

Contract/Purchase Order No. DACW37-81-M-2656

Prepared for

Department of the Army
St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers
1135 U.S. Post Office and Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

By

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Grand Forks, North Dakota

30 August 1982

Prepared under the supervision of Dr. Michael L. Gregg, Research Director, UNDAR.

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This study was undertaken to provide the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with the precise location if three archaeological sites along the Roseau River in relation to proposed modification and channelization of the river between the Roseau Dam and the Canadian border. The three sites are 1) Ojibwa cemetery; 2) Olson Mounds (21R015), and 3) Vistad site (21R07) Channelization plans of the Roseau River were modified to avoid the Ojibwa cemetery and the Olson Mound group. Avoidance of the Vistad site is not necessary.

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ABSTRACT

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted the University of North Dakota to conduct a cultural resources investigation of three sites along the Roseau River, Roseau County, Minnesota (Figure 1). The river is scheduled for channelization and dredging by the Corps to control flooding which occurs two to ten times every 100 years.

Phase I cultural resources inventory was conducted in the summer of 1973 by UND. In 1977 the University of Minnesota conducted a follow-up investigation of the area to be affected by the Roseau River modifications. In the second study a prehistoric occupation site (Vistad) was given a second legal location, an additional site (Ojibwa cemetery) was discussed, and two additional burial mounds were recorded in the Olson Mound Group.

University of North Dakota Archaeological Research (UNDAR) aspired to locate, identify, and map the three sites discussed in the 1977 Minnesota report with the following results: 1) the Ojibwa cemetery was located and plotted on the Corps map in relation to the proposed modification of the Roseau River; 2) only two mounds in the Olson Mound Group could be located and mapped and these are believed to be the remains of historic structures; and 3) the Vistad site was located and considered to be ineligible for nomination to the National Register.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has modified channelization plans of the Roseau River to avoid the Ojibwa cemetery and the Olson Mound Group. Avoidance of the Vistad site is not necessary.

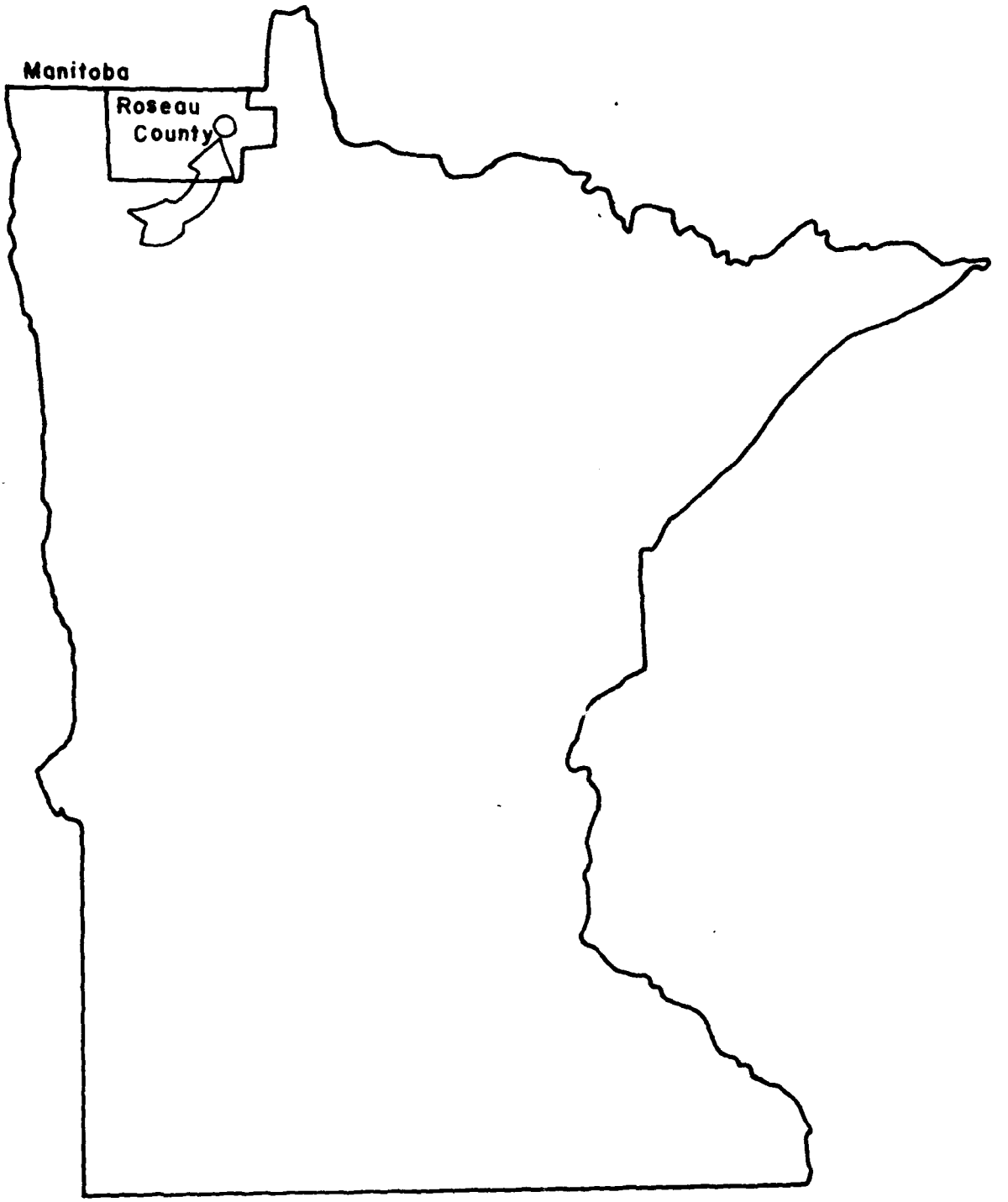

Figure 1. Location of study area in relation to Minnesota.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted University of North Dakota Archaeological Research (UNDAR) to provide information on the location, identification, and mapping of three archaeological sites along the Roseau River, Roseau County, Minnesota. These sites are 1) Ojibwa cemetery, 2) Olson Mounds (21RO15), and 3) Vistad site (21RO17) (Figure 2). This study was undertaken to provide the U.S. Corps of Engineers with the precise location of the three sites in relation to the proposed modification and channelization of the Roseau River between the Roseau dam, located in the city of Roseau, and the Canadian border (a distance of 46.2 miles).

Contract/Purchase No. DACW37-81-M-2656 was issued by the St. Paul District Corp in the amount of $4542 to conduct work in conformance with the SCOPE OF WORK: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION ALONG THE ROSEAU RIVER, MINNESOTA.

Field work was completed in eight days, however the amount of time spent on each individual site varied with the nature of the work to be completed. During this time a search of the literature in the Roseau County Museum was undertaken as well as a review of land deeds and turn-of-the-century plat maps available at the Roseau County Courthouse. Additional research was conducted at the University of North Dakota using the facilities of the Anthropology and Archaeology department library and the Chester Fritz library.

Project records are on file in Babcock 110, Univeristy of North Dakota campus, Grand Forks. Collected cultural materials are being stored in Montgomery Hall on the University of North Dakota campus.

Ojibwa Cemetery (21RO4)

NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 26, T163N, R41W; USGS Pinecreek guadrangle. This historic cemetery is located on a natural beach ridge formed by the former Lake Roseau. The ridge stretches in a south-north direction in the site area for a distance of approximately 0.4 km. The ridge is composed of dark brown humic soil with aggregate gravels and sands laid down by the wave action of Lake Roseau. This deposit rests on a parent material composed of white sands.

The cemetery is located on the southern extent of the ridge in the vicinity of a lone tree approximately 30 m from the northern bank of the Roseau River. The cemetery is associated with a historic Chippewa Indian village which was forced into abandonment in 1897 (Wallberg 1975). A

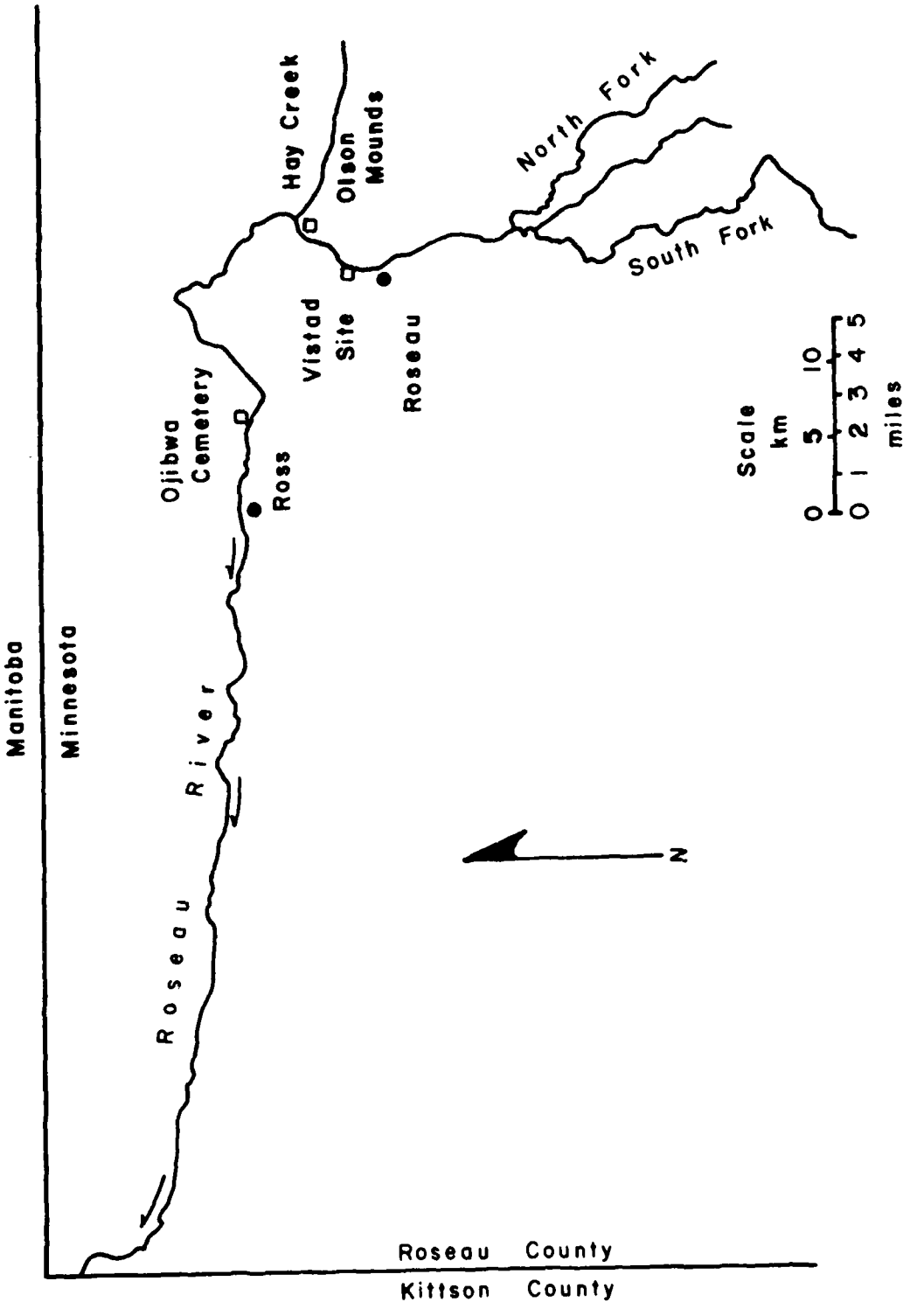

Figure 2. Location of the three sites of study in relation to the Roseau River.

past resident of the farm house located on the Lake Roseau Indian Village, immediately adjacent to the Ojibwa cemetery, recalled four or five "ghost houses" or grave houses (miniature house structures placed on top of the grave site for offerings) at the previously described location on the ridge (Jesse Nilson, personal communication, 1981). The cemetery was mapped and placed on the engineering map in relation to the proposed modifications (Figure 3).

Olson Mound Group (21RO15)

SW¼SE¼NW¼, Sec. 6, T162N, R39W; USGS Salol quadrangle. Two mounds were located,
as well as a large depression not previously reported. The "site" area was mapped in detail and "mounds" plotted with reference to the U.S. Army Corps' engineering maps. In an effort to positively document these features as burial mounds, a series of probes were placed in and around the mounds. No evidence was recovered to indicate burial mounds. Due to this lack of evidence it was decided to place shovel tests in the center of the disturbed area of the mounds.

The first shovel test was placed in Mound 1 and extended to a depth of 60 cm below surface. The test yielded no information as to the mound's origin. The second shovel test was placed in Mound 2 to a depth of 90 cm below surface. In a 1/4" mesh screen six machine cut, square nails and 24 wire cut, round nails, as well as decaying bits of lumber were observed. The debris came from a depth of 60-80 cm.

From information received from the Olson and Norquist families, it was learned that the mounds may be of historical origin. Peter Norgren was the first settler of the present Norquist farm, adjacent to the Olson land. It is recalled by the Norquist family that Peter Norgren had mistakenly built his first living quarters 300 ft north of his property boundaries. Information derived from the shovel tests and informants suggests these "mounds" are the location of Norgren's structure and are historic instead of prehistoric. It is also a possibility that Norgren built his structures on existing prehistoric burial mounds and the burials occur at a depth greater than 90 cm. Only further testing of these "mounds" would yield precise answers to their exact origin. Locations of the mounds were placed on U.S. Army Corps' engineering maps in relation to the modification plans (Figure 4). The large depression located by UNDAR may be an old well, or start of a well.

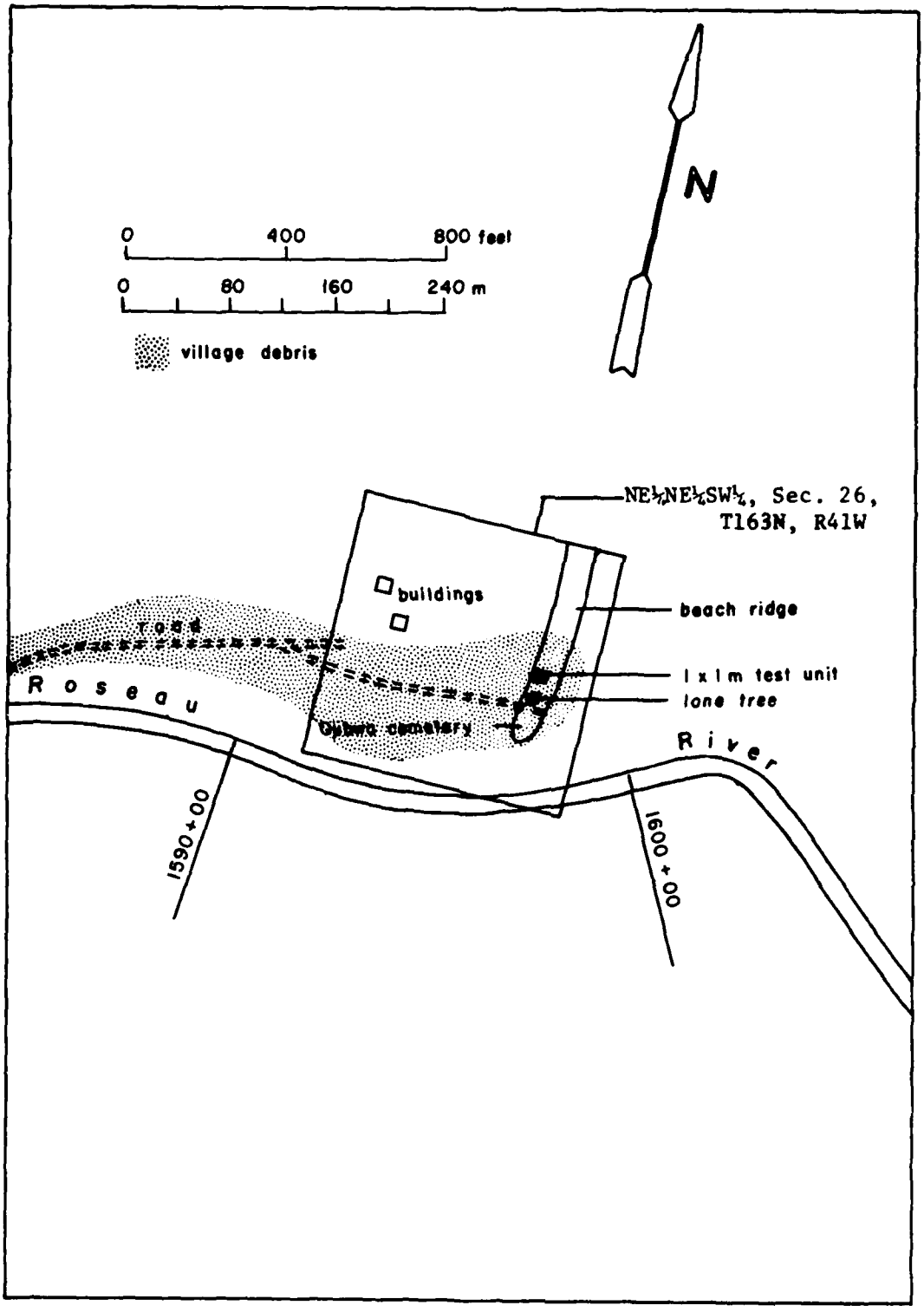

Figure 3. Corps project map location of the Ojibwa cemetery, part of the Lake Roseau Village (21RO4). From Corps map: Roseau River, MN; Plan and Profile, Supplement 2, May 1980, PLATE 17.

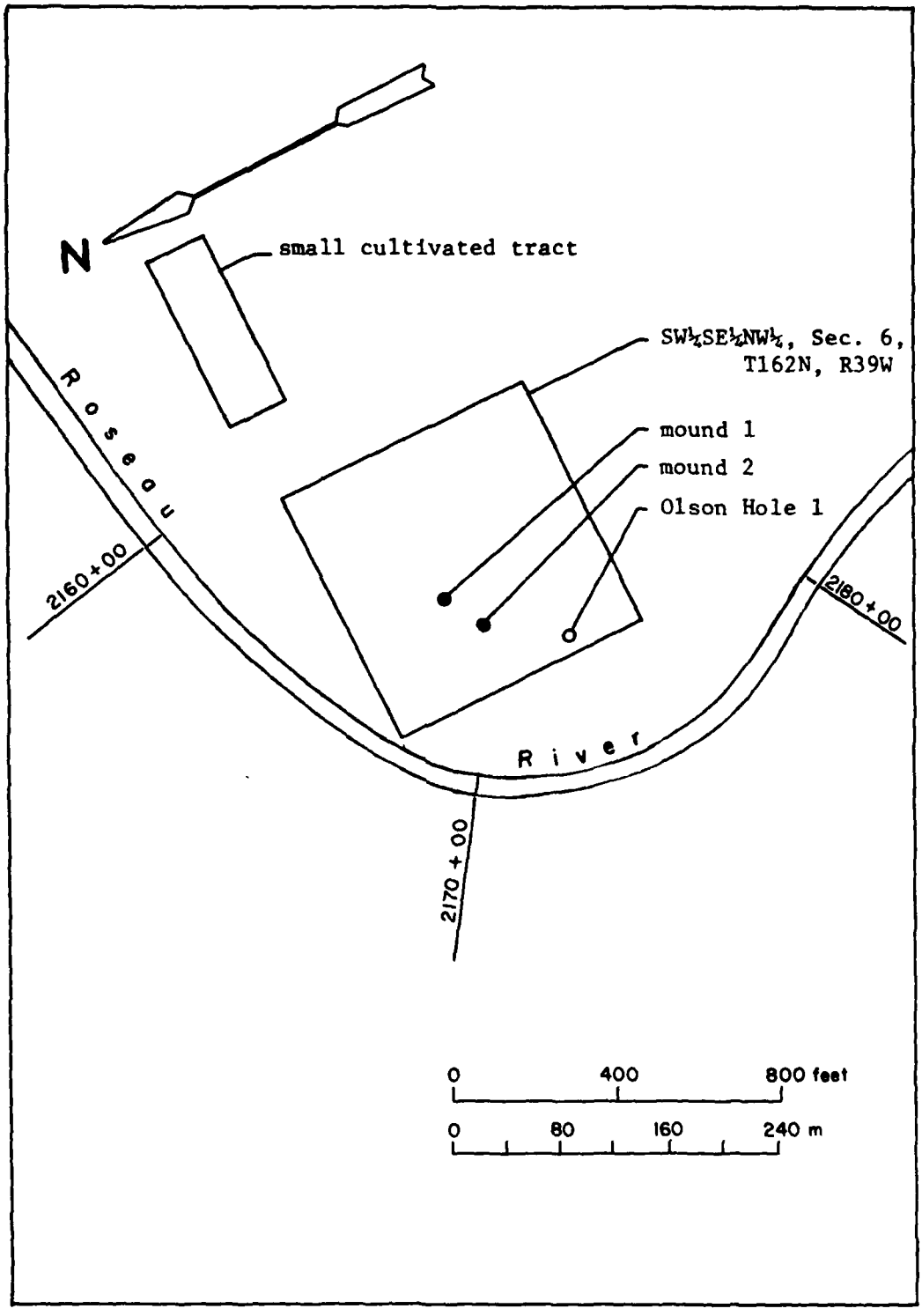

Figure 4. Corps project map location of the Olson Mound Group (21RO15). From Corps map: Roseau River, MN; Plan and Profile, Supplement 2, May 1980, PLATE 21.

Vistad Site (21RO17)

NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W; USGS Roseau guadrangle. The legal location described here includes: 1) the area discussed and mapped by Kent Good in the report presented to the U.S. Corps of Engineers in 1974 following the Phase 1 cultural resources survey, and 2) the area in which UNDAR observed chipped stone items. The condition of this site is very poor at this time and very few chipped stone items can be observed. Remains of historic brick factory are physically associated and considered part of 21RO17.

Recommendations

As a result of the Phase 1 cultural resource inventory the U.S. Corps of Engineers has made plans to avoid the Olson Mounds and the Ojibwa cemetery. UNDAR recommends the Corps adhere to these avoidance plans. The Ojibwa cemetery must be avoided to satisfy Minnesota law 307.08, subdivision two, which prohibits any destruction or disturbance of known, burial areas. Although it is felt the Olson Mounds are of historical origin, further subsurface testing is needed to determine their precise nature. Therefore, it is recommended that these mounds be avoided in construction as per current plans; spoil disposal should not be permitted until after station 2175+00.

The Vistad site has been located and evaluated. Cultural deposits are very sparse and appear to be limited to the plow zone in a cultivated field and to areas disturbed by activity associated with brick plant activity in the adjacent woods. There is no evidence for any intact, prehistoric, cultural deposit(s). UNDAR recommends that avoidance of this site is not necessary.

INTRODUCTION

The St. Paul District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers contracted University of North Dakota Archaeological Research (UNDAR) to relocate, identify, and map three archaeological sites reported in Phase 1 cultural resource inventory conducted by UND in 1973. The sites to be studied and reported are: 1) Ojibwa cemetery, 2) the Olson Mound Group, and 3) Vistad site. The work was conducted in conformance with the SCOPE OF WORK: CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION ALONG THE ROSEAU RIVER, MINNESOTA.

Scope of Work (from the SCOPE, 2.01, 2.02, and 2.03)

The Roseau River basin is part of the Hudson Bay drainage system; 60% of the basin is within the United States. The Corps proposes to modify the Roseau River within a 46.2 mi reach between the dam located within the city of Roseau, and the Canadian border. This modification will include channel enlargement, channel cutoffs, levees, structures to connect existing ditches to the new channel, a new bridge, and related utility relocations. These modifications are to provide varying levels of flood control and protection for the city of Roseau and surrounding agricultural land. The frequency of flooding is 2-10 times every 100 years.

Environment

Two reports, Preliminary Land Use, Environmental and Socio-Economic Assessment of the Roseau River Channelization Project, Minnesota (Bares, et al.1973), and Environmental Impact Assessment of the Roseau River, Minnesota, Flood Control Project (Reid, et al. 1974) provide a detailed discussion and description of the environment, history, and culture of the study region, and more specifically, the Roseau River basin and Roseau River.

Approximately 85% of the Roseau basin in the U.S. is in Roseau county. The Roseau River is surrounded by broad, flat plains, The soils are the product of the river fluctuations, with peat comprising 30% and Fargo clay (a lacustrine clay) 27% of the surface sediments along the channel route. The flat lands which flank the Roseau River are heavily used for agricultural purposes. Much of this agricultural land is subject to long-term flooding.

The Roseau River has been subject to several modifications, beginning in 1904 with the Badger Creek Ditch. In 1906 the river channel was straightened and deepened several miles downstream of the presently drained Lake Roseau. Modifications continued from 1907 to 1920 with additional ditch drainage

systems and eventual drainage of Lake Roseau.

Past and Present Archaeological Work

Preceding the most recent modification schedule for the Roseau River by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, an archaeological survey was conducted in 1973 by the University of North Dakota to locate any and all historic and prehistoric archaeological sites to be affected by the channelization (Reid et al. 1974:65-85). In 1977 a supplemental reconnaissance survey was conducted by the University of Minnesota (Johnson 1977). The University of Minnesota survey reported three, additional sites including the Ojibwa cemetery. Upon the recommendations presented by the Minnesota Archaeologist, it was concluded that two sites, the Olson Mound Group and the Ojibwa cemetery, be avoided during construction. The Minnesota crew was not able to relocate an occupation site (Vistad site) previously recorded by UND; the Corps was presented with conflicting legal locations for the Vistad site.

On October 20, 1981 UNDAR began fieldwork on sites of the Ojibwa cemetery and the Olson Mound Group, to locate, identify, and map them on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Plan and Profile engineering maps. Part of the work was also to relocate the Vistad site and to place it on the Corps' engineering plans and profile map in relation to the planned modifications. A total of eight days were utilized to complete the fieldwork with a varying number of personnel (from 2 to 5 people). R. A. Ketcherside and Mike Gregg performed field supervisory duties, with Lorna Gabel, Mark Robson, and John Stumpf conducting a variety of inventory and evaluation tasks. Susan L. Brown, Mary Mitchell, Mike Gregg, and Lorna Gabel did the drafting and cartographic work. All records, field notes, maps, photographic negatives, and the few cultural materials collected are presently curated at the University of North Dakota.

LITERATURE AND RECORD REVIEW OF THE THREE SITES OF STUDY

Ojibwa cemetery

Algonquian, Siouan, and Caddoan tribes once dominated the entire valley of the Missouri and the adjacent regions far north and south (Bushnell 1927:2). The Ojibwa, also refered to as Chippewa or Saulteaux (Wissler 1966:68 and

Kinietz 1972:317), are in the Algonquian language family and were one of the largest tribes encountered by the French. This group has " . . . occupied territory from the Niagara River to North and South Dakota and for many miles inland from the north and south shores of the three Great Lakes . . ." (Landes 1937:1). The Ojibwa eventually comprised the seventh tribe in the League of Nations (Landes, ibid). The Ojibwa were generally a Woodland people living in villages (or bands by government classifications) of three to fifteen families, converging in the spring and summer from their scattered hunting grounds. Several Ojibwa villages have been identified and documented in Minnesota including: 1) Miles Lacs, 2) Red Lake, 3) Huron Lake, 4) Hett Lake, 5) Leech Lake, and 6) Lake Roseau (Hickerson 1974:7).

The Lake Roseau village, located near present-day Ross, Minnesota was forced into abandonment in 1897 by pressure from Euro settlers who wished to utilize the area as farmland. The occupants of the village were moved to the Chippewa village at Warroad, Minnesota. The Lake Roseau Village site (21RO4) was located on the north (or right) bank of the Roseau River and the western shore of Lake Roseau. A 400 m sand and gravel beach ridge remnant of Lake Roseau separated the village from the lake. The Ojibwa cemetery under study in this project is immediately adjacent to, or part of, the Lake Roseau Village site.

The first white landowner of the Ojibwa village was Jesse Nelson (Plat Map No. 5, 1913, on file at the Roseau County Courthouse; and Nelson unknown). His adopted son, Jesse Nilson, recalled from his childhood in the early 1920s four or five small grave houses placed on the graves which were located on the Lake Roseau beach ridge. Mr. Nilson also recalled Ojibwa from the nearby town of Warroad visiting the grave sites.

The practice of placing grave houses or "ghost houses" has been recorded in Red Lake, Minnesota by Bushnell (1927: 3).

Wallberg (1975:49) reports a reconstruction of the Chippewa village and cemetery with grave houses in Warroad, 21 miles east of Ross. The Huron in the Lake Superior region also erected grave houses on the place of burial of their dead (Kinietz 1972:99). It is felt that the placement of grave houses predates white contact as it appears to be a custom practiced by most Algonquian tribes and not others (M. J. Schneider, UND, personal communication, 1981).

On June 7, 1947 a plaque was placed on the site of the Lake Roseau Village by Secretary of State Michael Hohm, a resident of Roseau, Minnesota. In 1948 Lloyd Wilford placed

a test trench west of the beach ridge.

Olson Mound Group

Reid et al. (1974) and Johnson (1977) both recorded and reported the site as a prehistoric burial site. Information from informants, research of the original land deeds, resources of the Roseau County Museum, and subsurface testing of two mounds suggest these mounds are of historic origin. Peter Norgren bought what is now the Norquist farm (adjacent to the Olson property) on March 31, 1900 from the Federal Government. Norgren proceeded to construct temporary living quarters on what he presumed was a segment of his property; however, it is reported that Norgren was 300 ft north of his boundary line. In 1901, Norgren sold the land to his cousin, Gus Norquist (Roseau County et al. 1976:189). The story of Peter Norgren constructing on the wrong land was recalled by Eldor Norquist, son to Gus. When asked where Norgren built his structures, Norquist indicated the mound area (personal communication, 1981).

With information these features may not contain burials, shovel tests where placed in the center of existing depressions in two mounds located by UNDAR. The purpose was to try to recover historic material in support of their being historic features. Shovel test one, placed in Mound 1 to a depth of 60 cm below surface, revealed negative information. Shovel test two, placed in Mound 2 to a depth of 90 cm below surface, yielded six, machine-cut, square nails and 24, wire-cut, round nails along with bits of decaying lumber.

By the 1890s, approximately 85-90% of nails used were wire-cut, round nails. However, rural areas in 1900 still demanded machine-cut, square nails for use in floor and roof construction due to their superior durability (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:49-50)

As stated earlier, two previous studies report this site as prehistoric burial mounds possibly due to their appearance and size. These features are about 4 m in diameter and 60 cm high, with large circular depressions in the center. Kent Good (Reid et al. 1974:81-83) reported placing probes within the mounds and recovering bits of bone. He does not identify the bone and it is quite possible the bone was too small for identification. Good reported viewing three mounds of equal size; two such mounds were found by the UNDAR crew.

Johnson (1977:14) also observed the site and reported five mounds with no visible sign of disturbance. He reports no evidence of associated habitation from test pits or examination of eroded river banks.

If the mounds indeed are historic and the result of activities of Peter Norgren, the formations may be from 1) earth banked around the sides of the structure for insulation, 2) ground leveling for the structure, or 3) Norgren constructing the structures on top of existing mounds and the burials occurring at a depth greater than 90 cm. Only test excavation of this site would provide a positive assessment of the origins of these mounds.

Vistad Site

NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W; USGS 1966 Roseau quadrangle. Information concerning this prehistoric occupation site consists of: 1) two reports submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Reid et al. 1974:73-76; Johnson 1977:15-16), 2) the scope-of-work submitted to UNDAR, and 3) conversations with landowners, Kent Good, personnel with the St. Paul District, Army Corps of Engineers, and the Minnesota State Preservation Office. UNDAR's investigation of this site was hampered by a consistent typographic error in both legal locations which appeared in the previous reports and the scope-of-work provided.

The legal location of the Vistad site presented in Johnson's report (1977:15) and the scope-of-work is E½SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R39W. This location would place the site on the Malung quadrangle, approximately 6 mi east of the Roseau River. The assumption was made that the location of R39W was a typographic error and the location was actually R40W. Johnson described the remains of a brick factory in his discussion of the site area, which UNDAR located at R40W.

With this information and the revised legal location, the study area was located. Johnson had reported finding no cultural material observed within the area surveyed. UNDAR surveyed the E½SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W and collected eight chipped stone flakes in the northern segment of the survey area, directly south of a drainage ditch.

The next step in the location and identification of the Vistad site was to investigate the legal location presented in Reid et al. (1974) and in the scope-of-work provided by the Corps: SE¼NE¼SE¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. This location placed the site on the Malung quadrangle, approximately 120 m south of the Roseau River. A three person pedestrian visual survey commenced covering 20 acres

in which ten items of chipped stone material were observed. From a conversation with Roseau resident Julie Swenson-Olson, it was revealed that the legal description presented in the 1974 report and the scope-of-work identifying the location of the Vistad site, actually belonged to one Jerry Swenson. This land will not be affected by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan to channelize the Roseau River. Telephone conversations with Kent Good and Sandy Blaylock of the cultural resource section of the U.S. Corps of Engineers confirmed this legal location as another typographical error represented in both reports submitted to UNDAR.

The legal location described in Good's field notes is SE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. This places the site on the west bank of the Roseau River, matching Good's site description and the area surveyed by Johnson.

Letters requesting file and records search were sent to three agencies in Minnesota. A response was received from Susan Hedin, Environmental Assessment Officer, State Historical Preservation Office. Included in the material received was a fieldmap of the Vistad site by Good (Figure 5). In accordance with this field map prepared by Good and the scant cultural material (11 chipped stone items) located by UNDAR on three separate trips, the legal location of this site should read NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. An error in the site name has also been identified. The site is located on land belonging to June Magnusson and her son, Idin Magnusson.

FIELD METHODS

Work Periods

The cultural resources investigation of the areas of study began on October 20, 1981 with a familiarization with the areas of interest. A pedestrian survey was conducted to locate the sites and any additional sites which may have been within the areas of interest.

Following the initial visit to the study area, the first snow fall of the year was recorded. The ground remained snow-covered for several weeks bringing fieldwork to a halt. During this period the literature and records search commenced and informants were contacted.

On November 5, 1981 UNDAR returned to Minnesota and began work on the Ojibwa cemetery. Work on the cemetery ended November 6, 1981.

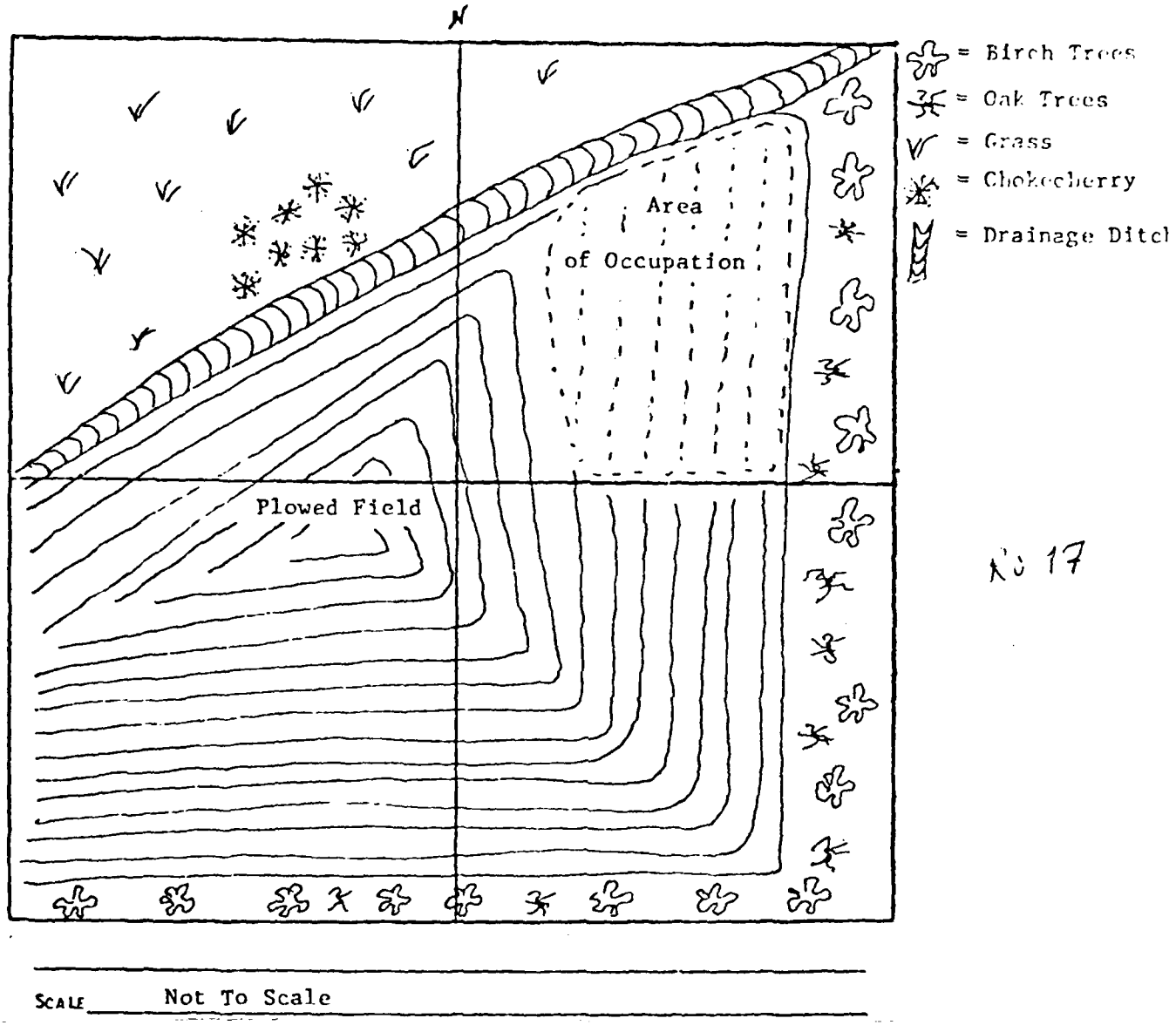

Figure 5. Field map of the Vistad site prepared by Kent Good for inclusion in the 1974 report by the Institute for Ecological Studies.

One and a half days (November 9-10, 1981) were used to locate and identify the Olson Mound Group. One day (November 17, 1981) was needed to prepare a contour map and collect information for plotting the site on the U.S. Corps of engineers' plans. Three-and-a-half days (November 10, 11, 16 and 17, 1981) were required to locate and identify the Vistad site.

Survey

A pedestrian reconnaissance with parallel transects spaced about 20 m apart was utilized to locate surface cultural materials. Using this method, chipped stone items were observed at the Vistad and Ojibwa cemetery sites. The Olson Mound area, however, was thickly covered by tall vegetal growth making ground visibility impossible. With the assistance of landowner, Lornie Olson, two mounds and a depression were located.

Shovel Tests

Shovel testing was employed to locate subsurface deposits and define site areas. Fifteen shovel tests were placed at 25 m intervals, 10 m outside of the tree line at the Vistad site. A total of 13 shovel tests were placed at the Vistad site at 10 m intervals on the first and second terraces within the wooded area along the Roseau River.

In an attempt to identify the origins of the suspected mounds at the Olson Mound Group, a shovel test was placed in the depressed area in the center of each of two mound features. Only historical debris (nails and decaying lumber) were recovered.

In accordance with Minnesota law 307.08, subdivision two, which prohibits disturbance of known burial sites, no shovel tests were placed within the location of the Ojibwa cemetery.

Test Excavation

One test unit excavation was used to locate the extent and depth of a portion of the Lake Roseau Village site (21RO4). The test unit was placed outside the cemetery area.

Soil Probe

A soil probe (1 m length) was employed to locate subsurface cultural material at the Olson Mound Group site, the

Vistad site, and the Lake Roseau Village site.

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Ojibwa Cemetery (part of 21RO4)

NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 26, T163N, R41W; USGS, 7½', Pinecreek quadrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota (Figure 6; Plates I and II). The cemetery is located on the north bank of the Roseau River on a natural beach ridge created by extinct Lake Roseau. The beach ridge extends in a south to north direction for a distance of approximately 400 m. The area surrounding the beach ridge is flat and under cultivation. The soil in the beach ridge consists of coarse sandy loam with aggregate gravels to a depth of 73 to 80 cm.

The Ojibwa cemetery is associated with the Lake Roseau Village site (21RO4) which was forced into abandonment in 1897 by white settlers. A test unit was placed on the beach ridge north of the location of the cemetery to determine the depth of Lake Roseau Village site deposits in the ridge. The test unit reached a depth of 70 cm in which chert flakes, shell, rodent bone, and large bone fragments were found. In level 2 (10-20 cm below surface) a metal button was observed in the 1/4" mesh screen. In level five (40-50 cm below surface) four pieces of pottery were found in the screen.

The cemetery has not been disturbed but is subject to fluvial erosion by the Roseau River. 21RO4, however, has been subject to a fair amount of agricultural activity and disturbance associated with farm building construction.

The site should not be disturbed as it is representive of the historic Ojibwa who populated the area of Minnesota and southeastern Manitoba since before the 1600s to the late 1800s.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has modified channelization plans to avoid the cemetery by shifting the channel alignment to the left bank, which continues to station 1612+00. No spoil will be placed on the immediate site area.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers adhere to their modification plans and avoid the site area. If total avoidance is not possible, mitigation of the affected area will be neccessary. If avoidance of the Ojibwa cemetery is not possible, the Indian Affairs Tribal Board should be notified of such conditions and arrangements made to move the cemetery.

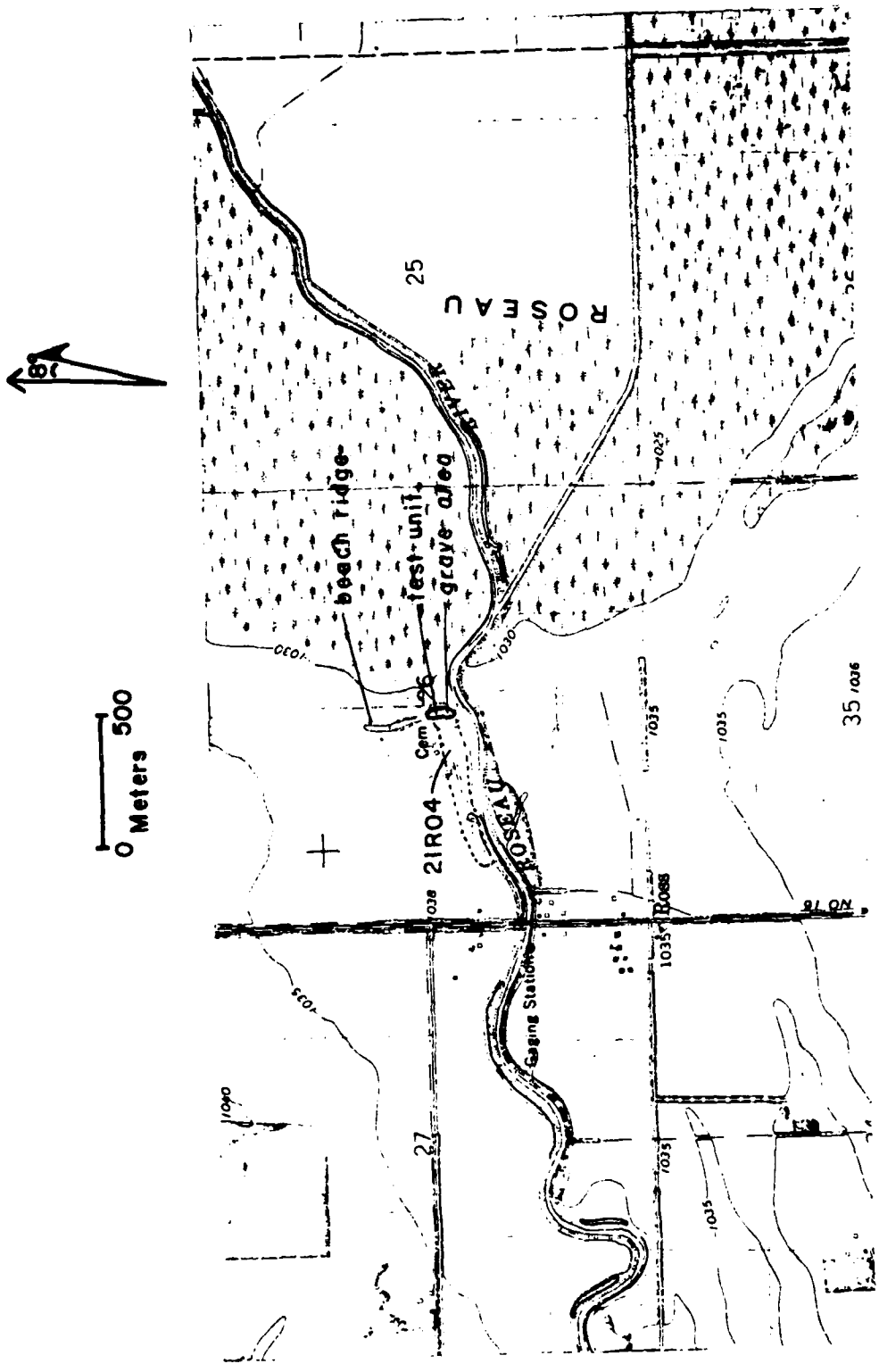

Figure 6. Location of the Ojibwa cemetery: Sec. 26, T163N, R41W; USGS, 7½', Pinecreekquadrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota.

Olson Mound Group (21RO15)

SW¼SE¼NW¼, Sec. 6, T162N, R39W; USGS, 7½' Salol quadrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota (Figure 7). This mound group is located on the second terrace of the south (or right) bank of the Roseau River. The topography is undulating floodplain covered in dense, tall vegetal growth with zero visibility of ground surface. Ash, aspen, and cottonwood constitute the wooded area which extends from the river bank to the second terrace on which the mounds are located (Plate III). Soils in this area are a dark, clay loam over grayish, compacted clay (Fargo clay). The site is apparently undisturbed and shows no evidence of past agricultural activities. Periodic burning has occurred to clean the area after a flood. The area had been used as pasture until 1978.

The mound group had been recorded by two previous researchers as burial mounds. In 1974, three mounds were recorded, then in 1977 five were reported. However, only two mounds (Plates IV and V) were located by the UNDAR team. Also, a depression was recorded that had not previously been observed (Plate VI). Several "mounds" were observed in the area but were considered to be either natural (e.g., deadfall remnants) or created from rodent activity due to the small size and irregular shape.

A shovel test was placed in the center depression of each mound. The first shovel test was placed in Mound 1 to a depth of 60 cm revealing no evidence of burial activities. The material was screened in 1/4" mesh. The second shovel test in Mound 2 extended to a depth of 90 cm. In the screen 30 nails were observed (six machine-cut, square nails, and 24 wire-cut, round nails). From this physical evidence and information obtained from local informants in the area, it is possible that these mounds are the remains of historic structures dating to 1900 (Figures 8, 9, and 10).

At the time of the fieldwork in 1981 there was a small, cultivated field about 200 m northeast of the "mounds" on the edge of the second terrace. Surface visibility was 100%. The area was walked in tight transects of less than 5 m. There was no indication of any cultural material, either historic or prehistoric.

Recommendations

The U.S. Army Corp of Engineers has modified their channelization plans of the Roseau River to avoid the Olson Mound Group. To avoid the mounds, the right bank alignment

will be extended upstream to station 2185+50 and no spoil will be deposited on the right bank between stations 2155+00 and 2170+00. It is recommended that this modified plan be further revised such that no spoil disposal is permitted until after station 2175+00. It is further recommended that the mounds continue to be avoided if possible. If avoidance is not possible, further testing is recommended to determine their origin.

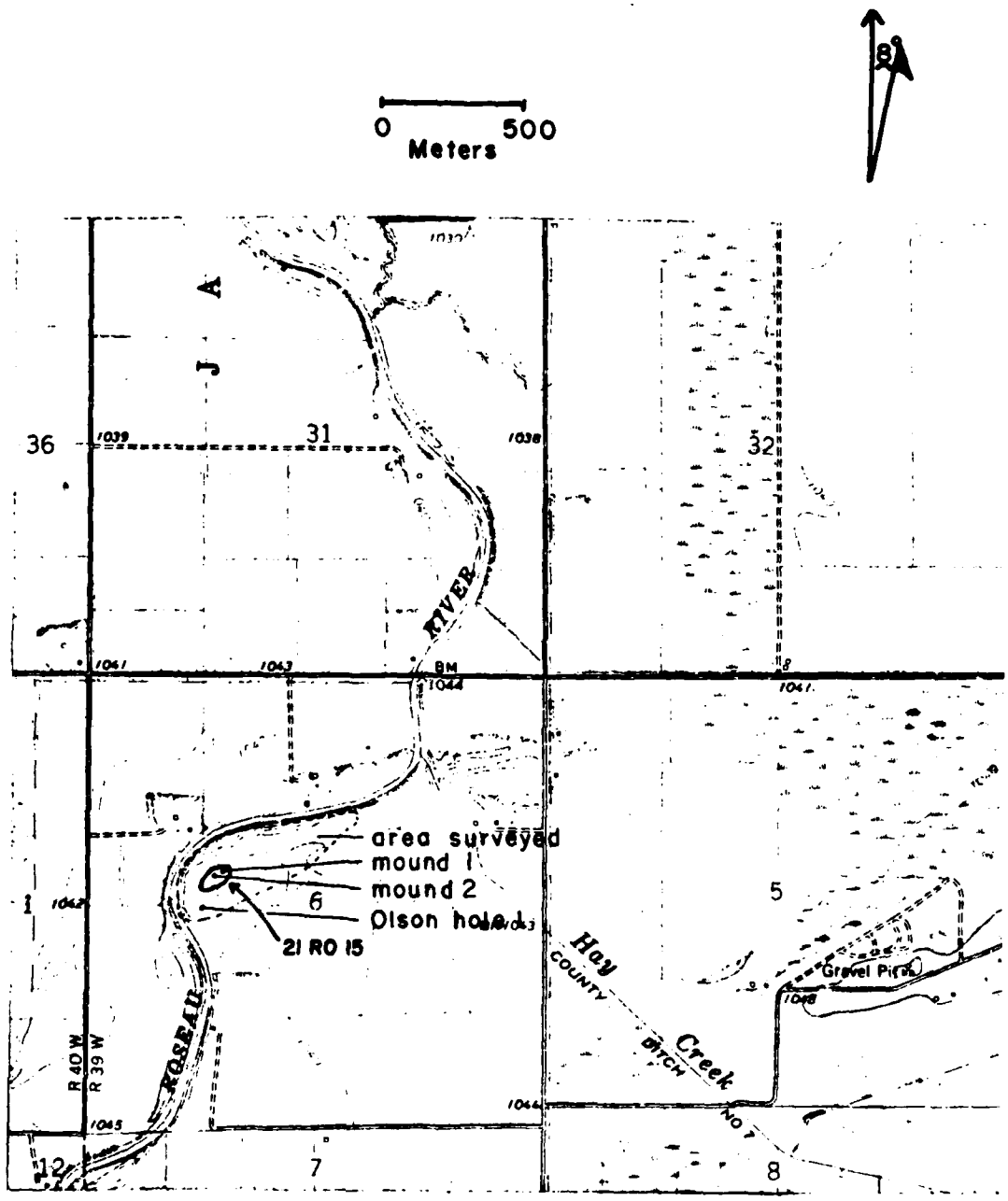

Figure 7. Location of Olson Mound Group (21RO15); Sec. 6, T162N, R39W; USGS 7½', Salol quacrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota.

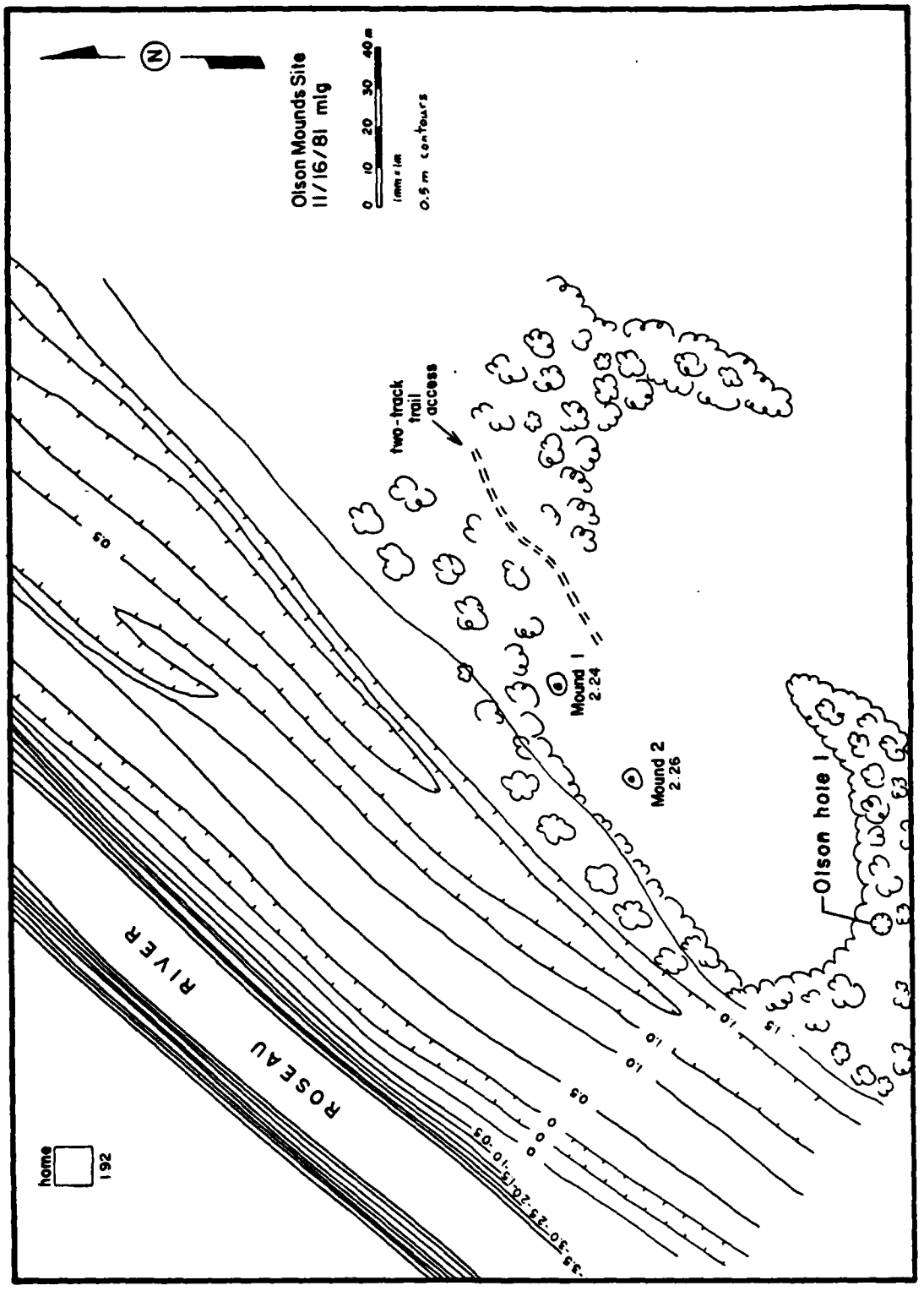

Figure 8. Olson Mound Group (21RO15); contour interval = 50 cm.

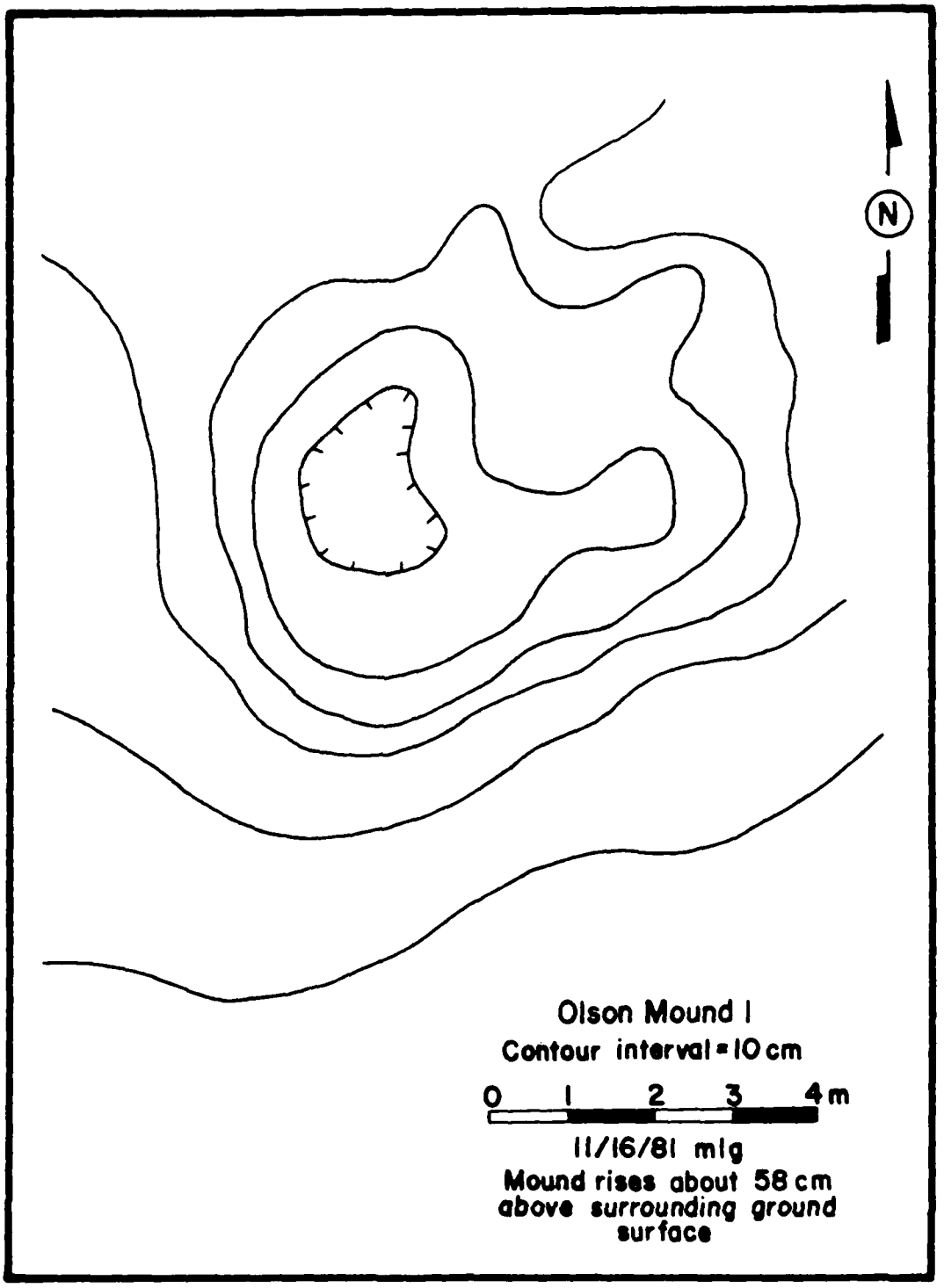

Figure 9. Olson Mound 1 at 21RO15.

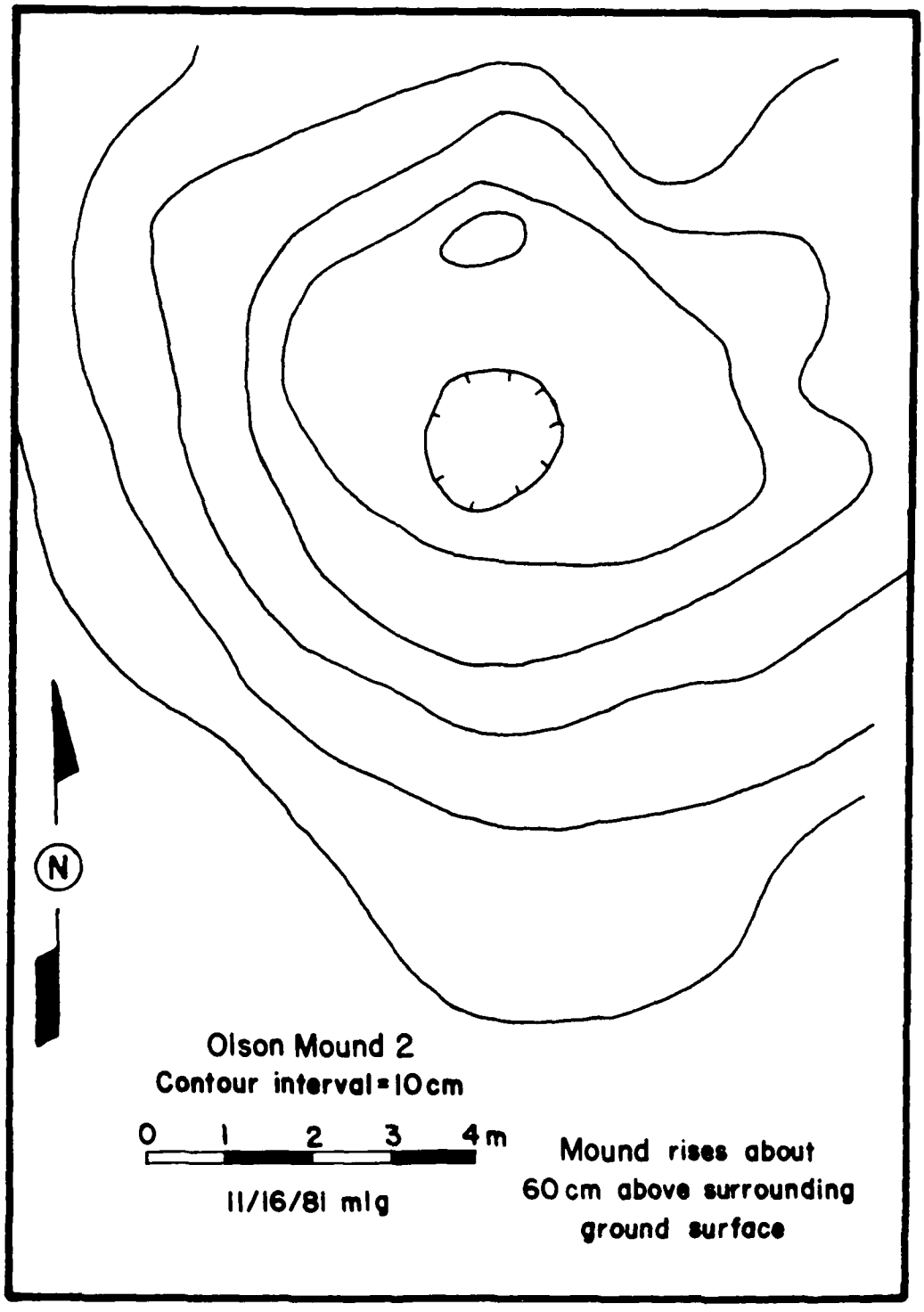

Figure 10. Olson Mound 2 at 21RO15.

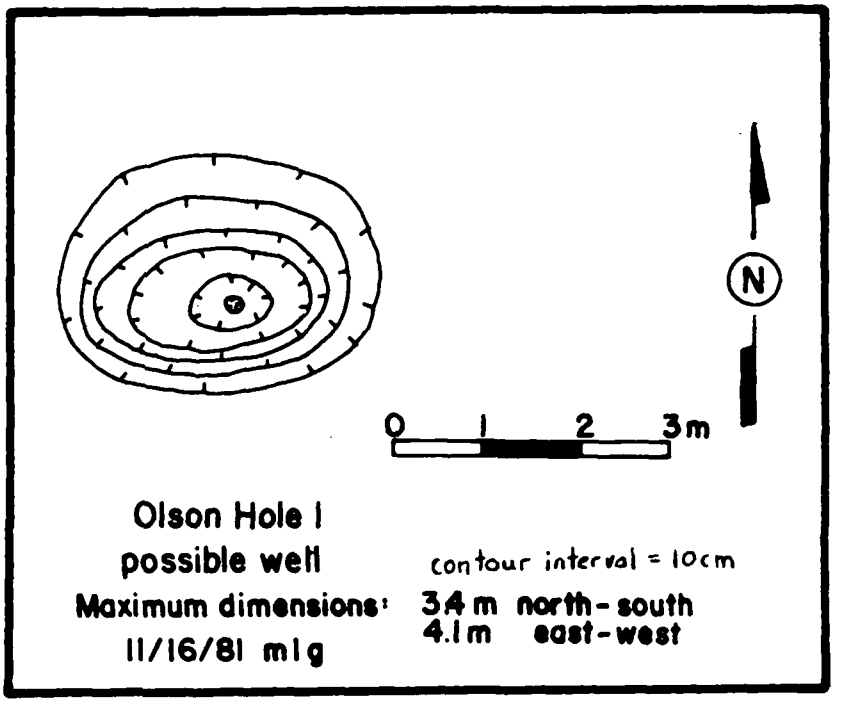

Figure 11. Hole 1 at 21RO15.

Vistad site (21RO17)

NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12, T162N, R40W; USGS, 7½', Roseau quadrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota (Figures 12 and 13). The site is located on the west bank in a plowed field above the second terrace of the Roseau River; the property is owned by June Magnusson and her son Idin. This prehistoric site was first recorded in 1974 by UND, during Phase I cultural resource inventory. Good (Reid et al. 1974: 73) reported collecting waste flakes of quartzite, white chert, and Knife River flint; some fire-cracked rock and scattered unidentifiable bone were also reported. Also reported were two diagnostic, broken, "side-notched" projectile points. Though no pottery was observed or collected, the projectile points indicate Late Woodland occupation. Good classified this as a short-term occupation site due to the limited amount of material collected.

Three separate pedestrian visual surveys were conducted by UNDAR and a total of eleven chipped stone items were collected: waste flakes of Knife River flint, quartzite, chert, fire-cracked rock, and chunks of quartz and basalt. One retouched flake of an unidentified, slatey material was also observed. Twenty-eight shovel tests were completed on the first and second terraces. All tests were negative in respect to prehistoric materials, although historical material was found in three tests located near the old brick factory site. Test #24 yielded a blue glass button; test #27 yielded a metal button and ceramic sherd; test #28 yielded a piece of metal. All shovel tests were screened in 1/4" mesh. Also located were two mound features approximately 45 m from the old brick factory area. Shovel test 14 revealed the mounds to be heaps of waste brick covered with humus.

Recommendations

Due to the paucity of cultural material observed and collected on the Vistad site, coupled with the lack of intact cultural deposits, it is considered ineligible for nomination to the National Register. Avoidance of this site during the channelization of the Roseau River is not necessary.

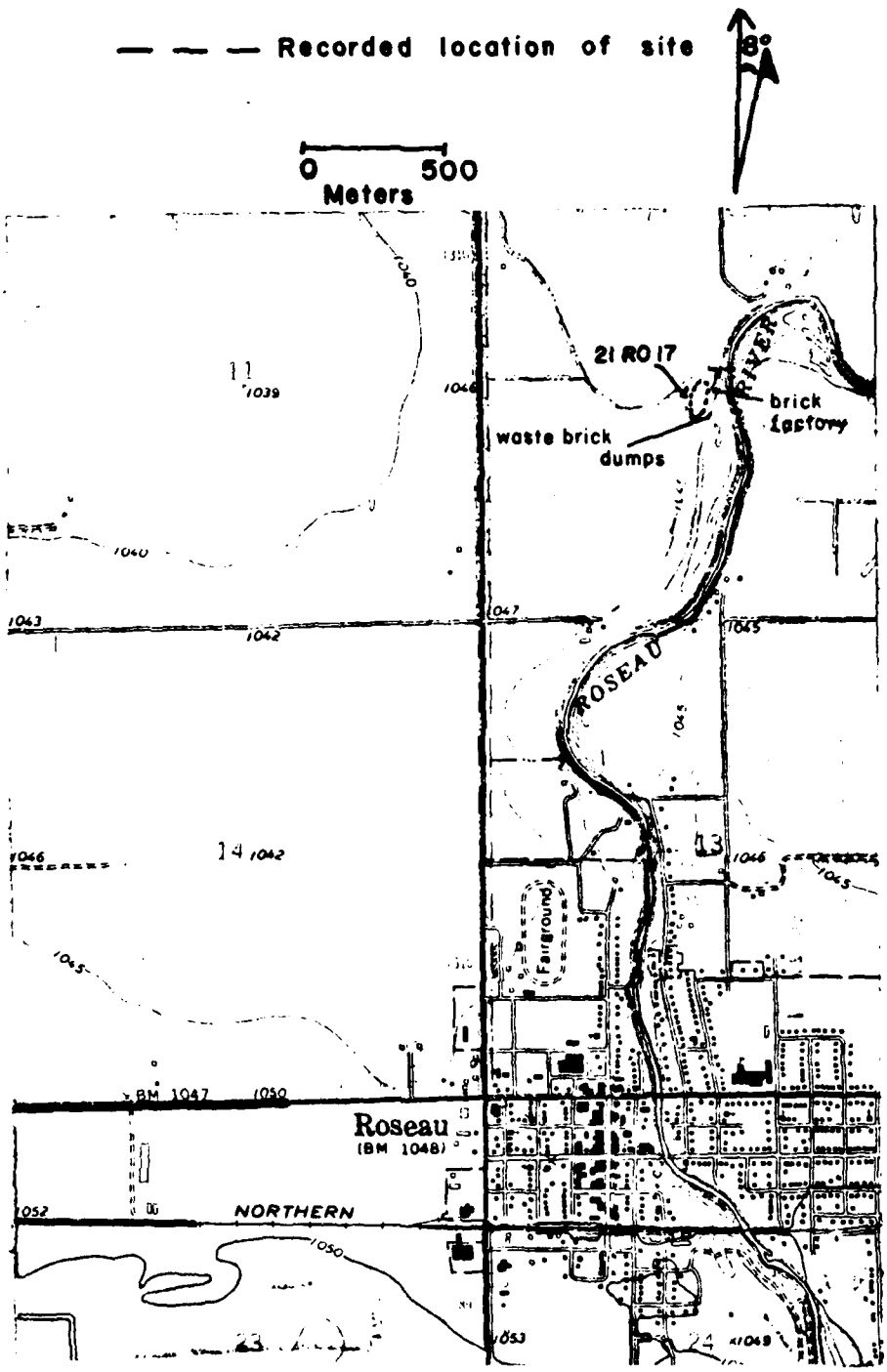

Figure 12. Location of Vistad site (21RO17) and area tested by UNDAR; Sec. 12, T162N, R40W; USGS 7½', Roseau quadrangle (1966), Roseau County, Minnesota.

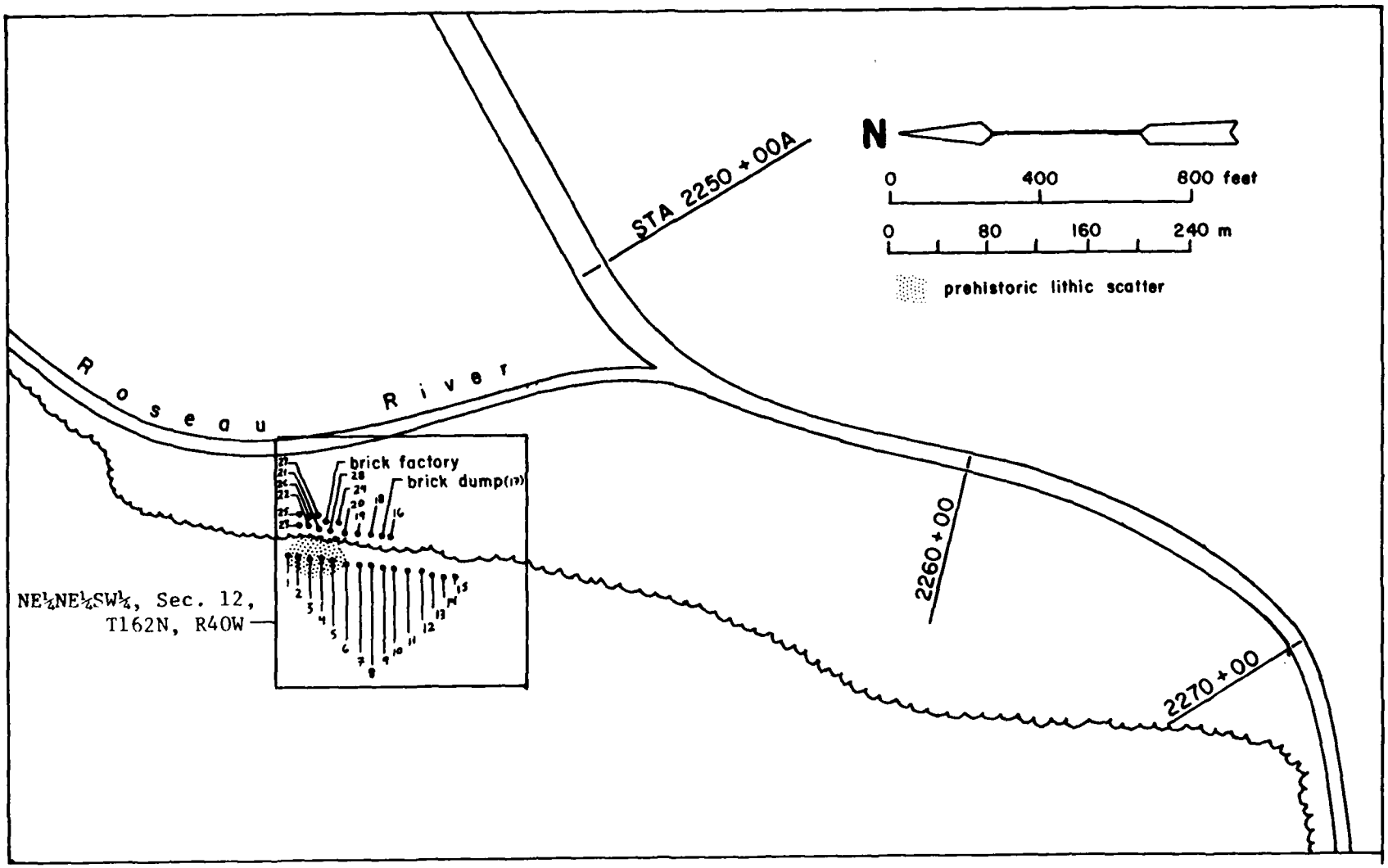

Figure 13. Corps project map location of Vistad site (21RO17). From Corps map: Roseau River, MN; Plan and Profile, Supplement 2, May 1980, PLATE 22. Numbered shovel tests are keyed to forms presenting test results on pp. 51-54.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers should adhere to present modifications in the engineering plans to shift the channel alignment to the left bank between stations 2155+00 and 2170+00 to avoid the Lake Roseau Village site and the Ojibwa cemetery. With respect to the Ojibwa cemetery the Indian Affairs Tribal Board will require notification to consider moving the cemetery if avoidance is not possible during channelization of the Roseau River.

In the area of the Olson Mound Group, engineering plans have also been modified to avoid impact to the site. Spoil disposal should not be permitted until after station 2175+00. Although this is probably not a prehistoric, Indian site, avoidance should be maintained since there is a historic site present. The site may be of local significance, but probably not NR eligible.

The Vistad site is evaluated as not NR eligible. Cultural materials are present in a very light density in a cultivated field. Shovel tests gave no indication of a buried, cultural horizon. There was no indication of an intact, cultural stratum representing the prehistoric occupation. There is no reason to mitigate adverse impacts to the Vistad site.

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PLATES

PLATE I: Ojibwa cemetery located south of the lone tre along the top of the beach ridge. Viewing direction southeast.

PLATE II: Ojibwa cemetery, south view from top of the beach ridge.

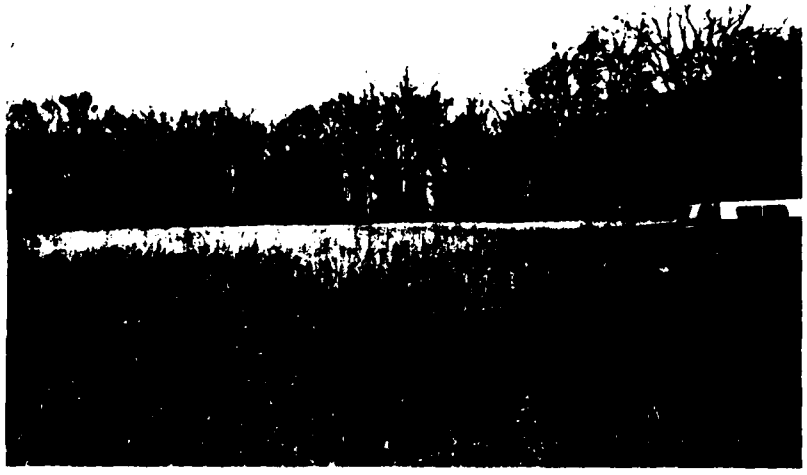


PLATE III: Overview Olson Mound Area. Viewing direction northwest.

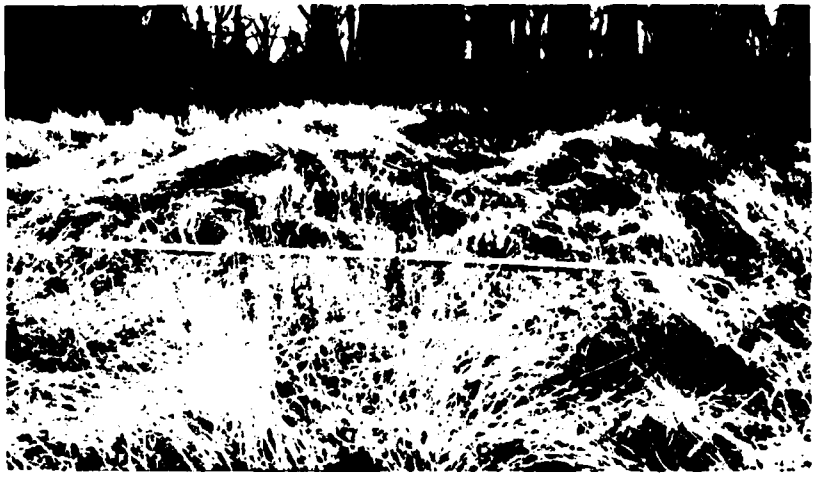


PLATE IV: Olson Mound One with 4m scale and north arrow.

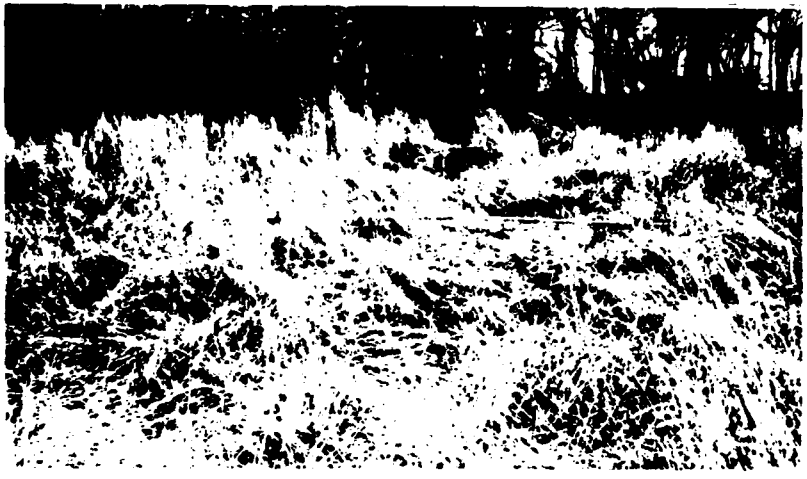


PLATE V: Olson Mound Two with 4m scale and north arrow

PLATE VI: Depression 70m southwest of Mound Group.

APPENDIX I

Scope of Work

SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION ALONG THE ROSEAU RIVER, MINNESOTA

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will conduct a cultural resources investigation of three areas along the Roseau River, Minnesota.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 The Roseau River basin, a part of the Hudson Bay drainage system, covers an area of about 2,057 square miles in northwestern Minnesota and south central Manitoba, Canada. Approximately 60 percent of the basin is in the United States.

2.02 The proposed project is designed to provide varying levels of flood protection for reaches of the Roseau River from the city of Roseau to the Big Swamp area and to reduce the duration of flooding on some floodplain lands downstream from Big Swamp. The project is designed to protect the city of Roseau from floods occurring with an estimated frequency of twice in 100 years. In the rural area from Roseau to Big Swamp, the project would provide protection from floods with an expected recurrence frequency of from 2 to 10 times in 100 years.

2.03 The features proposed for the flood control project would be constructed in the 46.2-mile reach along the Roseau River channel between the dam in the city of Roseau and the Canadian border. The project includes channel enlargement, channel cutoffs, levees, structures to connect existing ditches with the new channel, a new bridge, and related utility relocations.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

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

3.02 "Literature and records search" is defined as a search for and examination of written reports, books, articles, files, records, etc., published and unpublished (found in private, local, State, and Federal depositories), which are pertinent to the cultural resources investigation to be carried out for a particular project. The purposes of the literature and records search are: to familiarize the Contractor with the culture history of the study area and past investigations which have been carried out in the area; to document the location and condition of known sites which may exist within the project area, the extent of past work undertaken at the site and any other information which may be relevant in assessing the significance of the site; and to provide this information in a summarized form to the agency requesting the search. Although existing data may be extensive, the

literature and records search should be as comprehensive as possible in providing a usable body of data for the purposes outlined above.

3.03 "Literature and records review" is defined as the review and evaluation of the pertinent literature and records defined in section 3.02. The purpose of the literature and records review is to provide the sponsoring agency with the Contractor's professional opinion as to the quality, nature, and extent of the sources identified in the literature and records search.

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

4.00 STUDY AREA AND SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

4.01 21RO15, the Olson Mound Group, is located in the SW¼SE¼NW¼ Section 6, T162N, R39W, Roseau County. In relation to the proposed channel modification alignment, the mounds are located on the right bank between stations 2155+00 and 2170+00. Three mounds are located in the vicinity of x-sec. 341 (station 2158+20) and appear to be between 180 to 300 feet from the top of the existing bank. Two mounds are located in the vicinity of x-sec. 342 (station 2169+25) and appear to be between 280 to 380 feet from the top of the existing bank. These locations were reported by the project engineer.

4.02 In order to avoid the mounds, the right bank excavation will be extended further upstream to station 2184+50. No spoil disposal will be permitted on the right bank between station 2155+00 and 2170+00. A 50-foot easement must be maintained along the top of the bank for construction equipment to use while removing spoil from this reach. Upon completion of this project, this easement will be used for channel maintenance only. According to current calculations, there will be a 180-foot permanent right-of-way, which would leave 45 feet between the edge of the right-of-way and the mounds at station 2158, and 100 feet at station 2169 (see inclosure 1).

4.03 The historic Ojibwa cemetery is located in Section 26, T163N, R41W, Roseau County, between station 1600+00 and station 1612+00. The channel modification alignment has been shifted to the left bank to avoid the cemetery, and the left bank excavation will continue until station 1612+00. No excavated material will be placed in the immediate area.

4.04 Both of the researchers who previously surveyed along the Roseau River have reported the exact location of the Vistad Site differently. Kent Good reported the location as SE¼NE¼SE¼ Section 12, T162N, R40W. The University 21RO17

of Minnesota put it in the E½SW¼ Section 12, T162N, R39W. The location reported by Good is probably the correct one, due to its proximity to the river. Because of the suspect legal description, the impact of the project on the site is undetermined.

4.05 The cultural resources investigation will focus on the study area as described in paragraphs 4.01 - 4.04.The study will consist of the following tasks:

a. Location, identification, and mapping of the Olson Mound Site (21R015) in relation to the proposed channel modification specifications; an assessment of the impact of the channel modification on 21R015; and recommendations for mitigation if the proposed alignment will adversely impact the site.

b. A Phase I cultural resources reconnaissance survey in the vicinity of 21R015 to determine if habitation or other types of sites are located in the area, and an assessment and recommendations of the results in relation to the proposed project.

c. Location, identification, and mapping of the historic Ojibwa cemetery in relation to the proposed project specifications to determine if the proposed channel alignment will adversely impact the cemetary, and an assessment and recommendations on the results of the survey. Some survey work in the area and possible shovel testing may be necessary in order to delineate the exact location of the cemetery.

d. A brief literature and records search and review on what information is presently available on the Olson Mound Site (21R015), the historic Ojibwa cemetery, and the Vistad Site. This search and review should include available site files, records, the National Register of Historic Places, and publications on the area. A brief overview of the relationship these three sites hold in the regional prehistoric/protohistoric/historic setting should also be included.

e. Relocation of the Vistad Site with a report of its exact legal description. The impact of the proposed project on the site should also be assessed, with recommendations included in the technical report.

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study to include expertise in archeology, history, architecture, and other social and natural sciences as required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.08 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment necessary to expeditiously perform those services required for the study.

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

5.10 The field survey shall include surface inspection in areas where surface visibility permits adequate recovery of cultural materials and subsurface testing where surface visibility is limited. Subsurface investigation will include shovel testing, coring, soil borings, or cut bank profiling, where necessary and appropriate.

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

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 Upon completion of the field investigation and research, the Contractor will prepare a technical report detailing the work done, the results, and recommendations.

6.02 The Contractor will submit the following types of reports, which are described in this section and in section 9.00: field report, field notes, draft contract report, and a final contract report.

6.03 The technical report shall include, but not be limited to, the following sections.

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

b. Abstract: This section shall comprise an abstract of findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This should not be an annotation.

c. Management Summary: This section will include a concise summary of the study, which will contain all essential data for using the document in the Corps of Engineers management of the project. This information will minimally include: why the work was undertaken and who the sponsor is; a brief summary of the scope of work and budget; summary of the study (field work, lab analysis, literature search and records search and review, including the National Register dates checked and results), study limitations; study results; significance; recommendations; and the repository of all pertinent records and artifacts.

d. Table of Contents.

e. List of Figures.

f. List of Plates.

g. Introduction: This section shall identify the sponsor (Corps of Engineers) and the sponsor's reason for the study; provide an overview of the sponsor's project and the alternatives, with the alternatives shown on USGS quad maps; provide an overview of the study to be undertaken; define the location and boundaries of the study area (with regional and area-specific maps); define the study area briefly within its cultural, regional, and environmental context; reference the Scope of work; identify the institute

that did the work, the number of people involved in the study, and the number of person-days/hours utilized during the study; identify the dates when the various types of work were completed; and identify the repository of records and artifacts.

h. Literature and Records Search and Review: This section shall detail the methodology and sources used for the literature and records search and review as well as a description and evaluation of all information and data recovered. For each reference discussed, the author, date, and page numbers will be cited. Bibliographic information shall also be included at the end of the report (see sections 3.02 and 3.03).

i. Field Methods: This section will describe specific archaeological and historical activities undertaken to accomplish the stated survey tasks, including a description of all field methods, techniques, and strategies used, and a detailed, complete description of any research.

j. Analysis: This section will describe specific analytic methods and techniques; and describe and discuss the qualitative and quantitative manipulation of the data classification, if appropriate. It will also discuss limitations or problems with the analysis, based on the data collection results.

k. Investigation Results: This section will describe the results of the completed survey tasks and the data recovered during the study, including a description of the site; amounts and type of material remains recovered; relation of the site or sites to physiographic features, vegetation and soil types, and project alternatives and direct and indirect impact areas; analysis of the site and data (e.g., site type, cultural historical components and information, cultural/behavioral inferences or patterns); site condition; and location and size information (elevation, complete quad map source, legal description, address if appropriate, and site size, density, depth, and extent). The information shall be presented in a manner that can be used easily and efficiently by the Corps of Engineers.

The discussion of each site should begin a separate page, with the site location indicated on a USGS map. If a site location has not been field-verified, indicate the approximate area on the map, and indicate that it has not been verified, or give an explanation why the site cannot be located on a map. An example of this site description format follows:

Site Number and Name

Complete Legal Description: Township, Range, Section, County or Address, if appropriate. Indicate if the site has been field-verified or not, when, and by whom.

Complete USGS Quadrangle Reference: Quad name, Quad size, all Quad dates.

Report Figure/Map/Plate Reference

Accession Numbers

Site Type, Site Reports, Investigations of Dates

Cultural Affiliation (with dates or date estimates)

Environmental Descriptions: Briefly, to include topography, physiography, soils, and vegetation.

Site Description

Present Site Condition: Disturbed, undisturbed, vegetation, soils, and surface material.

Site Significance: As reported by others, the Contractor, or your own evaluation, including an evaluation of previous conclusions.

Project Impacts: Evaluate the direct and/or indirect impacts of the project upon the site.

Recommendations: Management recommendations, future archaeological/historic work recommendations.

Remarks: For comments with no other category.

Pertinent Bibliographic References

A paragraph should precede each site description stating that, if no information is available for a specific category, it will not be included in the listing.

The location of 21RO15, the historic Ojibwa Cemetery, the Vistad Site and any new sites relating to the proposed project features and alternatives will be located on USGS quadrangle maps and on the project maps. One copy of these maps will be returned to the Corps of Engineers with the appropriate information. Xeroxed sections of the USGS quad maps and project maps (or other appropriate drafted maps) will be included in the technical report with the above information located on them.

Maps should also show the type of survey method employed for each area surveyed (e.g., pedestrian walkover, shovel tests). All maps will be labeled with a caption/description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township, range, quad map size, map dates, and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source) and will have proper margins.

All sites will be recorded on the appropriate State site forms, and will include a site number. Official site designations assigned by an appropriate State agency are preferred. However, if temporary site numbers will be used in either the draft or final reports, they shall be substantially different from the official site designations to avoid confusion or duplication of site numbers. Known sites shall have the State site forms updated as necessary.

l. Conclusions and Recommendations: This section shall contain the conclusions and recommendations of the Contractor concerning the study tasks set forth in paragraph 4.05.

m. References: Provide standard bibliographic references (American Antiquity format) for every publication cited in the report.

n. Appendix: This section shall include the scope of work and the technical proposal; resumes of all personnel involved; all data-related correspondence derived from the study; all State site forms; all shovel test forms; and any other pertinent report information referenced in the text as being included in the appendix.

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

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 The Contractor shall submit the photographic negatives to the Contracting Officer for all black and white photographs which appear in the final report.

7.02 All text materials will be typed, single-spaced (the draft reports should be spaced-and-one-half or double-spaced), on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches, with a 1.5-inch binding margin on the left, 1-inch margins on the top and right, and a 1.5-inch margin at the bottom, and will be printed on both sides of the paper.

7.03 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.04 All figures and maps must be clear, legible, self-explanatory, and of high enough quality to be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment, and will have margins as defined above.

7.05 The final report cover letter shall include a budget of the project.

7.06 The draft and final reports will be divided into easily identifiable chapters, with appropriate page separations and headings.

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

8.00 MATERIALS PROVIDED

8.01 The Contracting Officer will furnish the Contractor with the following materials:

a. Access to any publications, records, maps, or photographs on file at the district headquarters.

b. Two sets of USGS quadrangle maps of the project area. One set will be used as field maps, and one set will be returned to the Corps of Engineers with the site numbers and locations, and areas surveyed and tested designated.

c. One set of project maps.

d. A letter of introduction signed by the St. Paul District Engineer explaining the objectives of the work and requesting cooperation from private landowners, if requested.

9.00 SUBMITTALS

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

a. Field Report: The original and one copy of a field report will be submitted after completion of the field work. The field report will summarize the work, project/field limitations, methodology used, time utilized, and results.

b. Field Notes: One legible copy of all the project field notes will be submitted with the draft contract report.

c. Draft Contract Report: The original and six copies of the draft contract report will be submitted, according to the report and contract specifications outlined in this Scope of Work, on or before 60 days after contract award. The draft contract report will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer, the State Archeologist, and the National Park Service.

d. Final Contract Report: The original (unbound) and fifteen copies (bound) of the final contract report will be submitted 30 days after the Corps of Engineers comments on the draft contract report are received by the Contractor. The final contract report will incorporate all the comments made on the draft contract report.

e. Site Forms: All completed State site forms will be submitted to the appropriate State agency.

9.02 Neither the Contractor nor his representative shall release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under the contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government. After the Contracting Officer has accepted the final report, distribution will not be restricted by either party except that data relating to the specific location of extant sites will be deleted in distribution to the public.

10.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

10.01 Payment for all work performed under this contract will be made in a lump sum upon approval of the final report by the Contracting Officer.

APPENDIX II

Correspondence

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED IN 1849
James J. Hill House, 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102 • (612) 296-8205

19 November 1981

Ms. Rebecca A. Ketcherside
Anthropology-Archaeology
University of North Dakota
Box 8254, University Station
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202

Dear Ms. Ketcherside:

RE: Site information for the channelization project along the Roseau River.

MHS Referral File Number: N 783

Enclosed are copies of the site forms for the sites that you requested information on. Our office generally does not have field notes available for a site, unless the area was surveyed by the Minnesota Historical Society staff. We have not yet received a state site form for 21 RO 17, but I believe that the University of North Dakota site form may supply you with the information you need. Also, you may want to contact Kent Good, as he has done survey work in this area.

I hope that this will be of assistance. If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to write or call.

Sincerely,

Susan Hedin
Environmental Assessment Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
(612) 296-0103

SH/sl
Encl.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

ANTHROPOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY
Box 8254, University Station
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202
(701) 777-3009

November 12, 1981

Minnesota Historical Society
Archaeology Department
Fort Snelling, Building 27
St. Paul, MN 55111

ATTENTION: Robert Clause

Dear Mr. Clause:

We have been contacted by the St. Paul Corps of Engineers to do Archaeological work on three sites which are involved in channelization of the Roseau River. I am requesting copies of the site forms for: 21RO4-Sec. 26, T163N, R41W 21RO15-Sec. 6, T162N, R39W 21RO17-Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. Please send any other information available on these three sites (e.g., field notes, maps, survey forms, etc.).

Also, I am requesting a file search for any other recorded sites in the three sections specified.

Thank you,

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

THE
UNIVERSITY
OF
NORTH
DAKOTA

ANTHROPOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY
Box 8254, University Station
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202
(701) 777-3009

November 12, 1981

612 641 290

Barbara H. O'Connell 641-2253
Assistant State Archaeologist
Office of the State Archaeologist
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Hamline University
St. Paul, MN 55104

Dear Ms. O'Connell:

We have been contacted by the St.Paul Corps of Engineers to do Archaeological work on three sites which are involved in channelization of the Roseau River. I am requesting copies of the site forms for: 21RO4-Sec. 26, T163N, R41W 21RO15-Sec. 6, T162N, R39W 21RO17-Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. Please send any other information available on these three sites (e.g., field notes, maps, survey forms, etc.).

Also, I am requesting a file search for any other recorded sites in the three sections specified.

Thank you,

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

ANTHROPOLOGY - ARCHAEOLOGY
Box 8254, University Station
Grand Forks, North Dakota 58202
(701) 777-3009

November 12, 1981

Minnesota Historical Society
SHPO - Hillhouse
240 Summit Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55101

ATTENTION: Susan Hedin

Dear Ms. Hedin:

We have been contacted by the St. Paul Corps of Engineers to do Archaeological work on three sites which are involved in channelization of the Roseau Ri\ . I am requesting copies of the site forms for: 21RO4-Sec. 26, T163N, R41W 21RO15-Sec. 6, T162N, R39W 21RO17-Sec. 12, T162N, R40W. Please send any other information available on these three sites (e.g., field notes, maps, survey forms, etc.).

Also, I am requesting a file search for any other recorded sites in the three sections specified.

Thank you,

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

Rebecca A. Ketcherside

RO-17

HISTORICAL AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS,
INC. ********** ********

Larry J. Sprunk
Garrison
ND 58540
701-463-2716

Kent N. Good
2207 Springbrook Ct.
Grand Forks, ND 58201
701-775-5090

July 26, 1979

Ms. Laurie Lucking
Environmental Resources Branch
St. Paul District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1135 U.S. Post Office and
Custom House
St. Paul, MN 55101

Dear Ms. Lucking:

I apologize for being so late with the information you requested, but I had to do quite a bit of searching before I located the materials that you requested in your letter (dated June 12, 1979) and that from our phone conversation.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the original site form for the Vistad Site - 21RO17. You will notice that the legal location on the form is different from that in the text and that of the map included within the report prepared by the Institute for Ecological Studies. I apologize for the mix-up; however, the location should be:

SE¼ of the NE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 12, T.162N, R.40W

This project was the first and final project that I prepared for the Institute because of particular (and obvious) problems. I have also enclosed a map which I had prepared, but which was not included in the final report. If the site form and map had been included, as I had originally planned, in the report, it would have saved a lot of confusion.

As I indicated to you during our phone conversation, we performed a pedestrian survey of both sides of the Roseau River from the town of Roseau, Minnesota to the Canadian border. This was accomplished by walking a strip of land adjacent to the river by spreading out six individuals at various intervals. Much of the river within Ranges 43 and 44 meanders through a large swamp area. To traverse this area we rented a boat and checked cutbanks and areas above the swamp which looked inhabitable. No archaeological or historical sites were located within the swamp area.

****

As to our company's interest in performing a literature search and Historical Narrative of the proposed project within Cavalier County, North Dakota; I have contacted my partner (an historian) and we both would like to express our interest in the project to you. We feel that we are well qualified and could perform an adequate job.

I have enclosed copies of our vitae and a copy of the 255 form. I have also enclosed a copy of the 254 form which was filled out for the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota to show you which projects I was responsible for. The form also shows those projects I was involved with when employed by the University. I have indicated which of the projects I was either responsible for or was involved with by underlining them.

If there is anything else that we can do to help you, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Kent N. Good
Research Archaeologist
Historical & Archaeological
Surveys, Inc.
2207 Springbrook Court
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Enclosures
KNG/mhs

APPENDIX III

Shovel Test Forms

Auger/Shovel Test Form

Site: Vistad (Pasture) Date: 16 Nov. 1981 Personnel: Ketchersid/Stumpf

Test #	Total Depth	Soil/Change	Depths	Cultural Material	Comments
1	34	dark brown to black humic sandy clay gray compact clay	0-30 30-34	NONE	1/4" screened
2	34	dark brown to black humic sandy clay gray compact clay	0-30 30-34	NONE	1/4" screened
3	31	dark brown to black humic sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-30 30-31	NONE	1/4" screened Clay considered patent sterile material - all further tests stopped at clay.
4	33	dark brown to black humic sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-32 32-33	NONE	1/4" screened
5	33	dark brown to black humic sand clay gray compacted clay	0-32 32-33		

Auger/Shovel Test Form

Site: Vistad (Cultivated Field) Date: 16 Nov. 1981 Personnel: Ketcherside / Stumpf

Test #	Total Depth	Soil/Change	Depths	Cultural Material	Comments
6	30	dark brown to black sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-30 30	none	1/4" screened
7	30	dark brown to black sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-30 30	NONE	1/4" screened
8	29	dark brown to black sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-29 29	NONE	1/4" screened
9	30	same same	0-30 30	none	1/4" screened
10	30	same same	0-30 30	NONE	" "
11	31	same same	0-31 31	NONE	" "
12	30	same same	0-30 30	NONE	" "
13	30	same same	0-30 30	NONE	" "
14	29	same same	0-29 29	NONE	" "

Auger/Shovel Test Form

Site: Vistad (cultivated Field) Date: 16 Nov. 1981 Personnel: Ketcherside/Stumpf
WOODED AREA: Gabel/Stumpf/Robson

Test #	Total Depth	Soil/Change	Depths	Cultural Material	Comments
15	30	dark brown to black sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-30 30	NONE	1/4" screened
16	31	same same	0-31 31	none	" "
17	12	placed in historical garbage mounds formed from rejected bricks and debris from historical brick factory. approx. 45m north of	test	holely bricks and charcoal	Nos. 17-28 shovel tests in wooded area on Nov. 17, placed in historical garbage mounds from old brick factory located in wooded area
18	25	dark brown humic sandy clay gray compacted clay	0-25 25	NONE	1/4" screened
19	27	same same	0-27 27	"	" "
20	27	same same	0-27 27	"	" "
21	26	same same	0-26 26	"	" "
22	27	same same	0-27 27	"	" "
23	25	same same	0-25 25	NONE	1/4" screened

Auger/Shovel Test Form

Site: Vistad (Wooded Area) Date: 17 Nov. 1981 Personnel: Stumpf / Gabel / Robson

Test #	Total Depth	Soil/Change	Depths	Cultural Material	Comments
		dark brown humic sandy clay	0-26	tooth & blue glass button	1/4" screened
24	26	gray compacted clay	26		40 ft. So. of brick factory
		same	0-27	none	1/4" screened
25	27	same	27		
		same	0-28	none	1/4" screened
26	28	same	28		
		same	0-30	metal button, ceramic piece	1/4" screened
27	30	same	30		25 ft. NE of brick factory
		same	0-30	piece of metal	1/4" screened
28	30	same	30		20ft. SW of brick factory

APPENDIX IV

Excavation Forms

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5. LEVEL NO: 1 (0-10cms b.s)

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 11/5/81 7. DATE RECORDED: 11/5/81

8. INITIAL ~~DATUM~~ surface DEPTH:

SE STAKE 0 SE STAKE 0 NW STAKE 0 NE STAKE 0

9. FINISHED ~~DATUM~~ surface DEPTH:

SE STAKE 10 SW STAKE 10 NW STAKE 10 NE STAKE 10

10. DIRT SCREENED: Yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12. DIRT WATER SCREENED: ——

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? none

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? none

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: none

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)
coarse sandy loam with gravel

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: 1st Level

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S —— COLOR#'s ——

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
chert flake	none
Small bone frags	none

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED: only cultural material collected.

23. COMMENTS: Small aggregate gravel uniformly throughout level. This T.U. is east of L. Wilford's (U of M) test trench excavated in 1948.

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: None

RECORDED BY Gregg DATE 11/6/81

APPROVED BY Gregg

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Rosseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5. LEVEL NO: 2 (10-20 cms bs

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 11/5/81 7. DATE RECORDED: 11/5/81

8. INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 10 SE STAKE 10 NW STAKE 10 NE STAKE 10

9. FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 20 SW STAKE 20 NW STAKE 20 NE STAKE 20

10. DIRT SCREENED: yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12. DIRT WATER SCREENED: NO

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ——

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ——

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: ——

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)

coarse sandy loam with gravel

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: same

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S —— COLOR#'s ——

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
deer (?) molar	—
chert flakes	—
metal button	—

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED: —

23. COMMENTS: —

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: —

RECORDED BY Gregg DATE 11/5/81

APPROVED BY Gregg

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5. LEVEL NO: 3 (20-30 cms b.s.)

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 6 Nov 81 7. DATE RECORDED: 6 Nov 81

8. INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 20 SE STAKE 20 NW STAKE 20 NE STAKE 20

9. FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 30 SW STAKE 30 NW STAKE 30 NE STAKE 30

10. DIRT SCREENED: Yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4 "

12. DIRT WATER SCREENED: —

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: —

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)

coarse sandy loam with gravels

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: same

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S — COLOR#'s —

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
chert flakes	
bone (rodent) and unidentified bone fragments	
charcoal	

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED: ——

23. COMMENTS:
Continued aggregate gravels, however some larger cobles of fluvial deposits present.

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: ——

RECORDED BY Ketchersside DATE 6 Nov. 1981

APPROVED BY Ketchersside

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5. LEVEL NO: 4 (30-40 cms b.s.)

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 6 Nov 81 7. DATE RECORDED: 6 Nov 81

8. INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 30 SE STAKE 30 NW STAKE 30 NE STAKE 30

9. FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 40 SW STAKE 40 NW STAKE 40 NE STAKE 40

10. DIRT SCREENED: yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12. DIRT-WATER SCREENED: —

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: —

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)

coarse sandy loam with gravels

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: same

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S — COLOR#'s —

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
chert flake	—
rodent bone	—

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED:

23. COMMENTS:
Small aggregate gravels uniformly throughout level.
Larger fluvial deposits appearing

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: —

RECORDED BY Ketcherside DATE 6 Nov 81

APPROVED BY Ketcherside

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5. LEVEL NO: 5 (40-50 cms b.s.)

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 6 Nov. 1981 7. DATE RECORDED: 6 Nov. 81

8. INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 40 SE STAKE 40 NW STAKE 40 NE STAKE 40

9. FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 50 SW STAKE 50 NW STAKE 50 NE STAKE 50

10. DIRT SCREENED: Yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12. DIRT WATER SCREENED: —

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? —

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: —

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)

Course sand loam - w. th gravel

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: same

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S — COLOR#'s —

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
chert flakes	
pottery	
shell	
bone fragment	

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED: —

23. COMMENTS:

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL:

RECORDED BY Ketchenside DATE 6 Nov 81

APPROVED BY Ketchenside

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1. SITE NO: 21R04 2. SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3. EXCAVATION UNIT: ____

4. SQUARE NO: T.U.1 5. LEVEL NO: 6 (50-60 cms 6.5)

6. DATE EXCAVATED: 6 Nov. 81 7. DATE RECORDED: 6 Nov 81

8. INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 50 SE STAKE 50 NW STAKE 50 NE STAKE 50

9. FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 60 SW STAKE 60 NW STAKE 60 NE STAKE 60

10. DIRT SCREENED: yes 11. MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12. DIRT WATER SCREENED: ——

13. FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ——

14. WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ——

15. FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: ——

16. NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY_SAND_GRAVEL, ETC.)

coarse sand/loam with gravel

17. COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVOUS LEVEL: same

18. PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S —— COLOR#'s ——

19. NUMBER OF BAGS: one

20. TOOLS USED: Shovel and trowel

21. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
chert flakes	—
charcoal	—
possible FCR	—
shell	—
bone fragment	—
rodent bones	—

22. DEBRIS RECOVERED:

23. COMMENTS:
sand and gravel increasing

24. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: —

RECORDED BY Gabel DATE 6 Nov 81

APPROVED BY Ketchenside

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

EXCAVATION LEVEL FORM

1,SITE NO: 21R04 2.SITE NAME: Roseau Lake 3.EXCAVATION UNIT: ___

4,SQUARE NO: T.U. 1 5.LEVEL NO: 7 (60-70 cms b.s.)

6.DATE EXCAVATED: 6 Nov 81 7.DATE RECORDED: 6 Nov 81

8,INITIAL DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 60 SW STAKE 60 NW STAKE 60 NE STAKE 60

9.FINISHED DATUM DEPTH:

SE STAKE 70 SW STAKE 70 NW STAKE 70 NE STAKE 70

10.DIRT SCREENED: yes 11.MESH SIZE: 1/4"

12.DIRT WATER SCREENED: no

13.FLOOR EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ———

14.WALLS EXAMINED FOR FEATURES? ———

15.FEATURES PRESENT AND THEIR NUMBERS: ———

16.NATURE OF SOIL: (COLOR, TEXTURE, COMPACTNESS, DISTURBANCES, SOIL CHANGES, CLAY-SAND-GRAVEL, ETC.)

coarse sandy loam with gravels

17.COMPARISON OF SOIL TO PREVIOUS LEVEL: same

18.PHOTOGRAPHS: BLACK & WHITE #'S ——— COLOR #'S ———

19.NUMBER OF BAGS: one.

20. TOOLS USED: shovel and trowel

20. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ITEMS	FIELD CATALOGUE NUMBER
possible chert flakes	—
charcoal	—
shell	—
fish vertabrae	—

21. DEBRIS RECOVERED:

22. COMMENTS: gravel and sand increasing, seems to be only 1, 2 or 3 cms to soil change to tan/white beach sand

23. OTHER FORMS USED FOR THIS LEVEL: —

RECORDED BY Grabel DATE 6 Nov. 1981

APPROVED BY Ketchenside

APPENDIX V

Vitae

VITA

REBECCA A. KETCHERSIDE

Current Address:

Anthropology/Archaeology
Box 8254, University Station
Grand Forks, ND 58202

PII Redacted [redacted]

Education:

Potosi Senior High School
Potosi, Missouri 63664
Graduated May 1972

Mineral Area Junior College
Flat River, Missouri 63601
Transferred May 1975

University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Missouri 65211
B.A., December 1977
Major - Anthropology

Field Experience:

May - August 1977
Research/Laboratory Technician (Project Photographer)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
Duties: Wash, label, and record artifacts
Lithic analysis
Photographer and darkroom technician

May - August 1978
Research/Laboratory Technician (Project Photographer)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
Duties: Archaeological survey
Excavation of test pits
Excavation of backhoe site
Photographer and darkroom technician

May 1979
Research/Laboratory Technician (Project Photographer)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
Duties: Wash, label, and record artifacts
Lithic analysis
Photographer and darkroom technician

June - August 1979
Research/Laboratory Technician (Project Photographer)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
Site: Cross Timbers (23HI297)
Duties: Excavation of test pits and features
Photographer and darkroom technician

February - April 1980
General Field Worker
University of Michigan State-Museum
Tombigbee Historic Townsites Project
Site: Cedar Oaks (22CL809)
Duties: Excavation of units and features

May - August 1980
Crew Member (laboratory)
University of West Florida
Tenn-Tom Midden Mound Project
Sites: 22IT576 and 22IT539
Duties: Computer operator on Apple II plus and ADM
Information Display
QED editor in SPSS

Position Held:

May 1977 - February 1980
Research/Laboratory Assistant (temporary part-time)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
Duties: Preparing and photographing lithics
Photographing other necessary artifacts
Printing from black and white negatives
Maintaining photographic equipment
Maintaining photographic records and files

Relevant Course Work: (Other than anthropology)

August - December 1976 January - May 1977
Photography I (225); Phtography II (325)
University of Missouri-Columbia
Fine Arts Department
Instructor: Oliver Schuchard
Requirements: Development of individual interest and style
in black and white photography
Introduction to cibachrome color printing

Research:

March - April 1979
University of Missouri-Columbia
Department of Speech and Dramatic Arts, (with W.S. Nickel and M.J. Smythe)
Department of Psychology (with R. Arkin)
Research dealing with androgynous personalities of females/males and language usage
Duties: Phoning subjects
Running subjects through interviews
Operation of audio-visual equipment
Debriefing subjects

Report:

Ketcherside, R. A.
1981 Results of class III cultural resources inventory of four proposed areas of land development at Turtle River State Park. North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research.

References:

Michael L. Gregg
Research Director
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Dr. Donna C. Roper
Principal Investigator
Harry S. Truman Reservoir Mitigation Project
15 Switzler, University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Missouri 65211

Dr. W. Raymond Wood
Professor of Archeology
15 Switzler, University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Missouri 65211

Michael L. Gregg, Ph.D.

PII Redacted

[redacted]

Area of special interest: hunter-gathers, chipped stone, and cultural resource management

Academic background:

High school: Milwaukee Pulaski; Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Undergraduate school: Marquette University, 1961-1963
St. Norbert College, 1963-1965
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1965-1966
Graduate school: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1970-1975

Degrees:
B.S. in zoology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1966
M.S. in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1971
Ph.D. in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1975

Job history:

1970 Part-time Teaching Assistant in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Student at the University of Arizona's Graduate Archaeological Field School at the Grasshopper Ruin (William A. Longacre, Director)
1971 Part-time Teaching Assistant in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Laborer, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cahokia Project, Excavation of the 1st Terrace of Monks Mound (Elizabeth Penchley, Supervisor)
1972 Part-time Teaching Assistant in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Field Supervisor for Project Number 11, Historic Sites Survey (Illinois): An Archaeological Survey of the Illinois Side of the Mississippi River Valley from the Mouth of the Des Moines River to the Wisconsin Border (Melvin L. Fowler, Principal Investigator)
1973 Project Director, under the sponsorship of Dr. Melvin L. Fowler and NSF grant GS-38140 funding, for Horseshoe Lake Site (11-Ms-37) investigations
Research Assistant in anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
1974 Field and laboratory supervisor, UWM Archaeological Research Laboratories, archeological assessment for Commonwealth Edison, Savanna, IL (Melvin L. Fowler, Principal Investigator)

Job History (cont.)

1975 Field and laboratory director, UWM Archaeological Research Laboratories, Albany Mounds project for the US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District (Dr. E. Benchley, Principal Investigator).
Museum Scientific Assistant, History Department, Milwaukee Public Museum (Dr. R. Dornemann, Supervisor).
Principal Investigator, Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center.

1976 Research Archaeologist, Archaeological Division, Mineral Research Center, Butte, MT.
Project Director, archeological survey of the Big Horn Tract, Sheridan County, WY for Big Horn Coal.
Project Director, archeological survey of the Holmes-Decker Tract, Big Horn County, MT for Decker Coal.
Project Director, archeological survey of the Pearl Tract, Big Horn County, MT for Shell Oil.

1977 Manager, Cultural Resources Division, Mineral Research Center, Butte, MT.
Project Director, archeological survey of the Missouri Breaks Region, MT for BLM.
Principal Investigator, cultural resources inventory of the Kiewit-Whitney tract, Sheridan County, WY for Big Horn Coal.
Principal Investigator, cultural resources inventory of the PN Bridge area at Judith Landing, MT for BLM.
Principal Investigator, archeological excavation of the Big Creek Lake site, Bitterroot Mountains, MT for Interagency Archeological Services-Denver.

1978 Manager, Cultural Resources Division, Mineral Research Center, Butte, MT.
Principal Investigator, cultural resources inventory of the Decker-Pearson Creek tract, Big Horn County, MT for Decker Coal Company.
Principal Investigator, cultural resources inventory near Ashland, MT for MONTCO.
Principal Investigator, cultural resources inventory near Lemhi Pass, MT for Idaho Power.
Principal Investigator, archaeological excavation of the Homestead Kill site, Rosebud County, MT for Western Energy Company.

1979 Manager, Cultural Resources Division; Mineral Research Center, Butte, MT (resigned in August).
Principal Investigator, numerous cultural resource inventories in southwestern Montana for Montana Department of Highways.
Principal Investigator, cultural resource inventory of Big Sky Mine Area A, Rosebud County, MT for Peabody Coal.
Principal Investigator, cultural resource inventory of the Jensik Hill and SE Extension tracts, Sheridan County, WY for Big Horn Coal.

Job History (cont.)

1979-1981 Research Director, UNDAR, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of North Dakota: Principal Investigator on numerous, major, CRM projects on coal development areas and the Northern Border Pipeline.

Associations:

Society of Professional Archaeologists
Society for American Archaeology
Organizer and Chairperson for Middle-Late Woodland Continuities in Northeastern North America Symposium, 1976 meetings.
Montana Archaeological Society, Board of Directors (1977-1978), President 1979
Wisconsin Archaeological Society
Program Chairman (1975-1976), Board of Directors, (1975-1977)
Illinois Archaeological Survey (1974-1976)
Wisconsin Archaeological Survey (1975-1976), Board of Directors (1976)
Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology
North Dakota Archeological Association
Montana Archaeological Association

Papers delivered:

1972 *Biological resource base and area ecology; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Cahokia archaeology project.* Paper presented at the 1972 Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Bal Harbour, Florida.

Field report of Historic Sites Survey project number 11. Paper presented at 1972 Meeting of the Workshop on Illinois Archaeology, Springfield, Illinois.

1973 *The Horseshoe Lake site: a satellite community of the central Cahokia complex.* Paper presented at the 1973 Meeting of the Midwest Archaeological Conference, East Lansing, Michigan.

1974 *Flintknapping as a mortuary activity: evidence from Mound 72 at Cahokia.* Paper presented at the 1974 Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Washington, D.C.

Fairmount Phase temple mound construction at the Horseshoe Lake site (11-MS-37). Paper presented at the 1974 Meeting of the Workshop on Illinois Archaeology, Decatur, Illinois.

Papers delivered (cont.)

1975 *Contract archaeology at the Albany Mounds site, Whiteside County, Illinois.* Paper presented at the 1975 Meeting of the Midwestern Archaeological Conference, Ann Arbor (with E. Benchley).

1976 *Middle-Late Woodland continuity in northeastern North America.* Paper presented at the 1976 Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, St. Louis, Missouri.

1977 *Surface site significance in the upper Tongue River drainage.* Paper presented at the 1977 Meeting of the Montana Archaeology Society, Butte, Montana.

Research Grants Received:

1973 National Science Foundation Grant GS-38140, a Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant ($7,700), under the sponsorship of Dr. Melvin Fowler, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconcin-Milwaukee.

Publications and Major Reports:

Benchley, Elizabeth, and Michael L. Gregg
1975 *Final report of an intensive archaeological survey of the Meredosia Levee Project.* Archaeological Research Laboratories, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Benchley, Elizabeth, Michael Gregg, and Mark J. Dudzik
1977 Recent investigations at Albany Mounds, Whiteside County, Illinois. *Illinois Archaeological Survey, Circular* 2.

Gregg, Michael L.
1974 Three Middle Woodland sites from Henderson County, Illinois: an apparent congruity with Middle Woodland subsistence-settlement systems in the lower Illinois Valley, *The Wisconsin Archaeologist* 55(3):231-245.

1975 *Settlement morphology and production specialization: the Horseshoe Lake site, a case study.* Ph.D. dissertation, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.

1975 Test excavations at two sites in northwestern Illinois. *The Wisconsin Archaeologist* 56(3):174-200.

Publications and Major Reports (cont.)

1975 Fairmount Phase temple mound construction at the Horseshoe Lake Site, Madison County, Illinois. *Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, Quarterly Newsletter* 7(2,3): 12:18.

1976 A population estimate for Cahokia. In Perspectives in Cahokia archaeology, edited by James A. Brown. *Illinois Archaeological Survey, Bulletin* 10:126-136.

1977 1976 Holmes-Decker archaeological survey. *Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Archaeology and Cultural Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 2. Butte.

1977 Archeological survey of the Pearl area. *Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Archaeology and Culutral Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 3. Butte.

1977 Archeological survey at CX Decker (1976-1977). *Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Archeology and Cultural Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 5. Butte.

1978 Archeological values of Kiewit-Whitney, Sheridan County, Wyoming. *Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Cultural Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 6. Butte.

Cultural resources inventory and evaluation in the South Bearpaw Planning Unit, Montana. *Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Cultural Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 7. Butte.

1979 *Inventory and assessment of archeological remains on Decker Pearson Creek*. Montana Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Cultural Resources Division, Butte.

Gregg, Michael L., and Richard J. Grybush
1976 Thermally altered siliceous stone from prehistoric contexts: intentional vs unintentional alteration. *American Antiquity* 41(2):189-192.

Howard, Elaine B., Susan W. Curtis, Michael L. Gregg, and Susan Albert
1978 Archeological and historical sites survey, PN Bridge area, Missouri Wild and Scenic River. *Montanta Tech Alumni Foundation, Mineral Research Center, Cultural Resources Division, Reports of Investigations* 9. Butte.

VITA

LORNA H. GABEL

PII Redacted

[redacted]

Education

A.A. Green River Community College, Auburn, Washington, Liberal Arts, 1975

B.S. Western Montana College, Dillon, Montana. Secondary Education (English and Art), 1977

Publication

Eastern Apache Campsites in Southeastern Colorado (with Lawrence Kingsbury). Colorado College Publications in Archaeology No. 3, 1980.

Research and Field Experience

1981 Archaeological Assistant, University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. 3 months.

1981 Edited "Archaeological Investigations in Southeastern Colorado", Colorado College Publications in Archaeology No. 4. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

1980 Editor and writer of historical background material for "Mueller Ranch Management and Inventory Report," E.I.S. pgs. 133-161, Vol. III and "The Ecological Inventory" Vol. III, App. D., pgs. 1-178. For the Colorado Nature conservency, Denver. Also, one day of field survey.

1978-1980 Cook and field assistant for the Colorado College Archaeological field school in Baca, Colorado. Total field time, 15 weeks.

1979, 1980 Editor for "Archaeological Investigations on Carrizo Ranches, Inc., Southeastern Colorado" and "Archaeological Investigations on Carrizo Ranches, Inc.," Colorado College Publications in Archaeology No. 2. Also, did background research, writing and artifact illustrations for the latter.

1977 Volunteer services, excavation and water screening at Owl Cave, the Wasden Site, Southeastern Idaho. Field time, four days.

Vita

MARK L. ROBSON

PII Redacted [redacted]

Academic background:

High school : Robert E. Lee High School, Springfield, Virginia
Undergraduate: Northern Virginia College, Springfield, Virginia
University of Texas, Austin, Texas
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North North

Degree: Last semester undergraduate major in Anthropology.

Job history:

Summer 1980
Student of field school Cross Ranch and Stanton, North Dakota. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (Chung Ho Lee, Director)

Summer 1981
Laboratory assistant on the Mondrian Tree Site, Northern Border Natural Gas Pipeline Project. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (Dennis Toom, Co-Principal Investigator)

October 1981
Archaeological Assistant on the Turtle River State Park Cultural Inventory Survey Project, North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (R. A. Ketcherside, Supervisor)

November 1981
Archaeological Assistant on the Roseau Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (R.A. Ketcherside, Supervisor)

References:

Allen W. Myers
P. O. Box 663
Gacswell A.F.B., TX 76127

Terri Sautor
3133 Bismarck, ND 58501

Vita

JOHN P. STUMPF

PII Redacted [redacted]

Academic background:

High school : Mandan High School, Mandan, North Dakota
Undergraduate: University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota

Degree: B.S.B.A., Airport Administration

Job history:

October 1981
Part-time student archaeological assistant. Turtle River State Park Cultural Resourse Inventory, North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (R. A. Ketcherside, Supervisor)

November 1981
Part-time student archaeological assistant. Roseau Flood Control Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (R. A. Ketcherside, Supervisor)

December 1981
Part-time student archaeological assistant. Northern Border Natural Gas Pipeline Project, University of North Dakota Archaeological Research. (Susan L. Brown, Supervisor)

References:

Michael L. Gregg, Ph.D.
Director of Research
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58202

R. A. Ketcherside
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58202

Susan L. Brown
Laboratory Supervisor, Northern Border Project
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58202

APPENDIX VI

Updated Site Forms

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

COUNTY	SITE NAME	FIELD NUMBER	STATE NUMBER
Roseau	Vistad		21RO17

OWNER
June and Idin Magnusson
Roseau, Minnesota (live on property near site)

U.S.G.S. QUAD
Roseau 7.5' (1966)

SITE LOCATION
Left bank of Roseau River at edge of river trench above floodplain and just south of drainage ditch.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 12
T 162N R. 40W twnsp: Jadis

SITE TYPE Prehistoric camp and historic brick factory.

PROBABLE CULTURAL COMPONENTS: Two components, one possibly Woodland, the other Euroamerican.

SITE DESCRIPTION / ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING A small, very light density prehistoric lithic scatter evident in cultivated land immediately west of wooded floodplai no evidence of intact cultural deposits below plow zone. Early 20th century brick factory and associated waste brick dump piles just inside woods' edge, immediately east of east edge of cultivated field.

SITE CONDITION Prehistoric lithic scatter entirely within plow zone; no structural remains above ground surface in historic component.

CURRENT LAND USE Part under cultivation; part in woods.

SITE AREA
ca. 3500 m^2

NATURE OF NEAREST WATER	DISTANCE TO WATER	DIRECTION OF SITE FROM WATER
Roseau River	ca. 100 m	west

ELEVATION OF SITE: ca. 1045 ft.

ELEVATION OF NEAREST WATER: ca. 1025 ft.

NATURE, EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION: Surface recon., surface collection, 28 shovel tests.

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED, RECOVERED:
FCR, bone, flaking debris (quartzite, chert, basalt KRF), and two small side notched point fragments. Historic glass button, metal button, ceramic sherd, metal, and brick fragments.

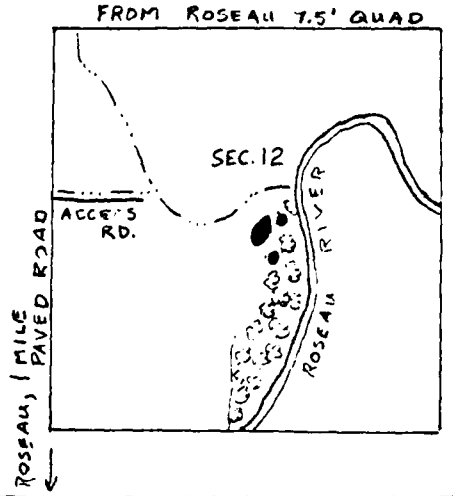
LOCAL COLLECTIONS, INFORMANTS:

WRITTEN REFERENCES Reports by Elden Johnson, University of Minnesota, and Becky Ketcherside, University of North Dakota, on file with St. Paul Corps.

COMMENTS:

MAP SCALE: 1:24,000 from USGS qu i

MAP



ACCESSION NOS.	PHOTO NOS.	REPOSITORY:	INVESTIGATORS:
		PROJECT:	Univ. of North Dakota
			DATE: 8/26/82

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

COUNTY	SITE NAME	FIELD NUMBER	STATE NUMBER
Roseau	Roseau River Lake Roseau Village		21RO4

OWNER George Jorgenson
Ross, Minnesota (lives in farmhouse on site)

U.S.G.S. QUAD
Pinecreek 7.5' (1966)

SITE LOCATION On, and west of, a now abundant beach of former Lake Roseau, along the right bank of the Roseau River.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION
NE¼NE¼SW¼, Sec. 26
T 163N R. 41W twnsp: Dieter

SITE TYPE
Camps, village, and cemetery.

PROBABLE CULTURAL COMPONENTS: Blackduck and Ojibwa components documented.

SITE DESCRIPTION / ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING Prehistoric setting would have been the outlet of Lake Roseau (now drained).

SITE CONDITION	CURRENT LAND USE	SITE AREA
Some areas undisturbed or largely undisturbed Intact buried cultural deposits are demonstrated.	Some wooded, some hay land, some cultivated, some under and around farm buildings.	ca. 75,000 m^2

NATURE OF NEAREST WATER	DISTANCE TO WATER	DIRECTION OF SITE FROM WATER
Former Lake Roseau and Roseau River	Immediately adjacent to site	West of Lake Roseau and north of Roseau River

ELEVATION OF SITE: ca. 1030-1035 ft.
ELEVATION OF NEAREST WATER: ca. 1020 ft.

NATURE, EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION: Informant interviews with landowner and former resident; surface recon; 1 x 1 m TU in beach ridge.

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED, RECOVERED: Current resident landowner has collection. Prehistoric and historic artifacts; chipped stone, pot sherds, bone tools, gun parts, bottles. Chipped stone, prehistoric pottery sherd, and bone fragments from 1981 1 x 1 m TU.

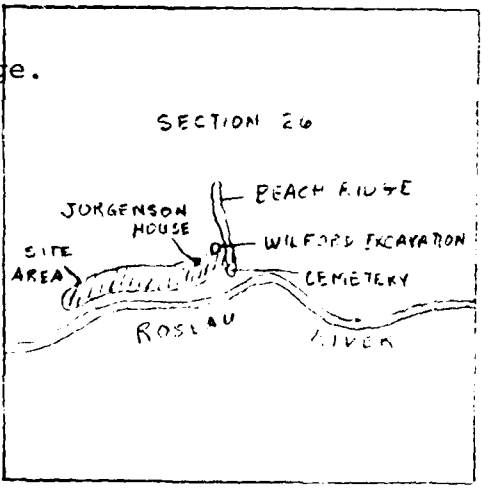
LOCAL COLLECTIONS, INFORMANTS: Landowner has a collection. University of Minnesota has material from Wilford's 1948 excavations. Univeristy of North Dakota has material from a 1 x 1 m TU in beach ridge.

WRITTEN REFERENCES Wilford report on 1948 excavations on file with Univ. of Minnesota; 1982 report by Univ. of North Dakota on file with St. Paul Corps and UND Anthropology department library.

COMMENTS: Historic Ojibwa cemetery at southern terminal end of beach ridge, south of two-track farm access road according to Jesse Nilson, informant and former resident here.

MAP SCALE 1:24,000 from USGS quad

MAP FROM USGS PINECREEK QUAD



ACCESSION NOS.	PHOTO NOS.	REPOSITORY:	INVESTIGATORS:
		PROJECT:	Univ. of North Dakota DATE: 8/26/82

MINNESOTA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

COUNTY	SITE NAME	FIELD NUMBER	STATE NUMBER
Roseau	Olson Olson Mound Group		21RO15

OWNER Lornie M. Olson
Roseau, Minnesota (lives on property near site)

U.S.G.S. QUAD Salol 7.5' (1966)

SITE LOCATION At the sourthern edge (right bank) of Roseau River trench, above floodplain.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION SW¼SE¼NW¼, Sec. 6

T 162N R. 39W twnsp: Spruce

SITE TYPE Either prehistoric burial mounds or historic homestead

PROBABLE CULTURAL COMPONENTS: Blackduck or A.D. 1900 Euroamerican

SITE DESCRIPTION / ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING Earthern mounds, the largest of which are ca. 5 m in diameter and 60 cm in height. Both have depressions in tops. One 50 cm deep depression (possible well). Other very small hammocks (mounds) likely the result of old windfalls.

SITE CONDITION	CURRENT LAND USE	SITE AREA
Largely in woods. Small clearing may have been cultivated at one time.	Undeveloped except felling trees for firewood. Used for pasture until 1978.	ca. 10,000 m²

NATURE OF NEAREST WATER	DISTANCE TO WATER	DIRECTION OF SITE FROM WATER
Roseau River immediately adjacent to the north.	ca. 100 m	south

ELEVATION OF SITE: ca. 1040 ft. **ELEVATION OF NEAREST WATER:** ca. 1025 ft.

NATURE, EXTENT OF INVESTIGATION: Contour map and shovel probes.

ARTIFACTS OBSERVED, RECOVERED: Nails and decaying wood from mounds. Negative shovel tests in surrounding area. No surface visibility.

MAP SCALE: 1:24,000 from USGS qua

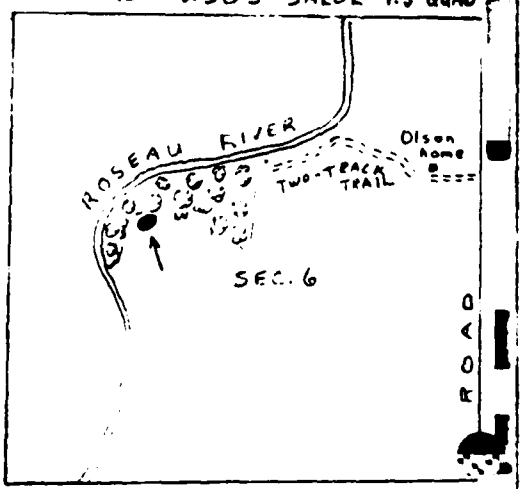
LOCAL COLLECTIONS, INFORMANTS: Informants:

Lornie M. Olson, landowner
Eldor Norquist, adjacent landowner

WRITTEN REFERENCES Reports by Elden Johnson, Univeristy of Minnesota, and Becky Ketcherside, University of North Dakota, on file with St. Paul Corps.

COMMENTS: Test excavation would be required to determine prehistoric vs. historic nature of site.

MAP



ACCESSION NOS.	PHOTO NOS.	REPOSITORY:	INVESTIGATORS:
		PROJECT:	Univ. of North Dakota DATE: 8/26/82