

Attachment B

Site Photographs and Field Data Forms

**BASIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE'S BELFIELD TO RHAME 230 KV
TRANSMISSION PROJECT:
A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
IN
BOWMAN, SLOPE, AND STARK COUNTIES, NORTH DAKOTA**

**NDSHPO Project Reference:
No. 08-223**

**Prepared for:
ENSR of Fort Collins, Colorado**

**On behalf of:
Basin Electric Cooperative**

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Abstract

A Class III cultural resource inventory was conducted by Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., for Basin Electric Power Cooperative's proposed Belfield to Rhame 230 KV transmission project. Basin Electric's intent for this project is to construct a 73.6 mile long transmission line and a new substation in North Dakota. The proposed line will extend from their existing Belfield substation on the north to a proposed substation near the town of Rhame on the south. The project traverses (north to south) portions of Stark, Slope, and Bowman counties with the proposed Rhame substation located at the south end of the project in Bowman County. The project falls under Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) jurisdiction and is entirely on private property. MAC intensively inventoried an 80 acre block for the proposed substation and 71.4 miles of the proposed transmission line from October 31 to November 7, 2007. In general, a corridor width of 200' was inspected for the transmission line corridor. Additional survey areas include an extra width of 100' on the outside angle of all the proposed line's turning points, two short segments where the corridor was expanded to a width of 400', and an additional block survey of 160 acres. This additional block survey was located approximately 4.5 miles south of the project's northern end and was conducted to allow for alternative routes for the power line to cross a rugged section of the Little Badlands. Approximately two miles of the proposed power line route were not inventoried due to a lack of landowner permission. In total, approximately 2000 acres were intensively inventoried for this project.

Ten sites were encountered during this cultural resource inventory. These sites include three newly recorded prehistoric sites (32SK1000, 32SL355, 32SL356), five newly recorded historic sites (32BO339, 32BO340, 32BO341, 32SK1001, 32SL357), the update of a previously recorded railroad (32BO277), and a revisit to a previously recorded unevaluated prehistoric site (32SL345). Five prehistoric isolated finds and three prehistoric site leads (SL) (32BOX427, 32BOX428, 32SKX322 [SL], 32SKX323, 32SKX324, 32SLX311 [SL], 32SLX312, 32SLX313 [SL]) were also recorded.

All of the newly recorded sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. The newly documented segment of the previously recorded railroad site (32BO277) is part of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad, which is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. This railroad segment is in use and retains the essential elements that could contribute to the potential eligibility of the entire railroad. The segment will be spanned by the proposed transmission line and thus will not be effected. The revisited previously recorded prehistoric site (32SL345) was found to be outside of the project area and will not be impacted by construction. All of the isolated finds and site leads are not eligible for listing on the National Register.

A finding of "no historic properties effected" is recommended for the inventoried 2000 acres of this project. No recommendation is made for the two miles that were not inventoried because of no access permission.

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Introduction

The environmental consulting firm ENSR of Fort Collins, Colorado, contracted Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MAC) of Eagle, Colorado, to conduct a Class III (intensive) cultural resource inventory of a 73.6 mile long 230 KV transmission line project in southwestern North Dakota (Figure 1). The project is proposed by Basin Electric Cooperative (Basin Electric), which is a major western USA power supplier, and includes the proposed transmission line and a new substation. The transmission line will extend from Basin Electric's existing Belfield substation near the town of South Heart in Stark County on the north, through Slope County, to the proposed new substation near the town of Rhame in Bowman County on the south (Table 1). Copies of USGS 7.5' maps showing the project route are provided in Appendix A. The project is entirely on private property.

This cultural resource investigation is required under the National Historic Preservation Act and other pertinent state and federal cultural resource legislation, and falls under the jurisdiction of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) of the US Department of Energy. The report follows North Dakota SHPO and WAPA recording and report guidelines.

MAC conducted a Class III cultural resources inventory of 71.6 miles of the proposed transmission line and an 80 acre block for the new substation near Rhame. Three segments of the proposed line, totaling two miles, were not inventoried (Table 2) (Appendix A) because permission to access these areas had not been granted by the landowners. MAC makes no recommendation as to the cultural resources that might be present in these two miles. In addition to the 80 acre block surveyed for the proposed substation, another block of 160 acres was inventoried (Table 3) (Appendix A). This larger block was inspected to allow for alternative routes for the transmission line to cross a rugged section of the Little Badlands. Other areas of additional survey (Table 3) included an extra 100' on the outside angle of all the proposed line's turning points and two short segments where the corridor was expanded to a width of 400'. All totaled, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this project was approximately 2000 acres, of which 240 acres were block survey.

The inventory was conducted from October 31 through November 7, 2007. MAC personnel involved with the inventory included John M. Scott as principal investigator, Jenny Stahl as crew chief, and Naomi Rintoul, Hannah Romes, Mat Tedrow, and Garrett Williams as crew members. Phil Novak (Dickinson, North Dakota) was Basin Electric's representative, archaeologist Dave Kluth (Huron, South Dakota) was the WAPA contact, and George High (Fort Collins, Colorado) served as ENSR's contact.

Cultural resources encountered include 10 sites and eight isolated finds (IFs) and all are addressed further in the results section. The sites include five historic and three prehistoric sites, a newly documented segment of a working railroad, and one unevaluated previously recorded prehistoric site. All of the IFs are prehistoric, and at the request of the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (NDSHPO) three have been changed to site leads. All of the encountered

cultural resources, except for the railroad and the unevaluated site, are recommended as not eligible for listing. The railroad is potentially eligible and will be avoided, and the previously recorded unevaluated site was found to be outside of the project area.

No testing was conducted and no artifacts were collected. NDCRS forms are included in Appendix F, but only for agency copies. The locations of cultural resources are not for public release.

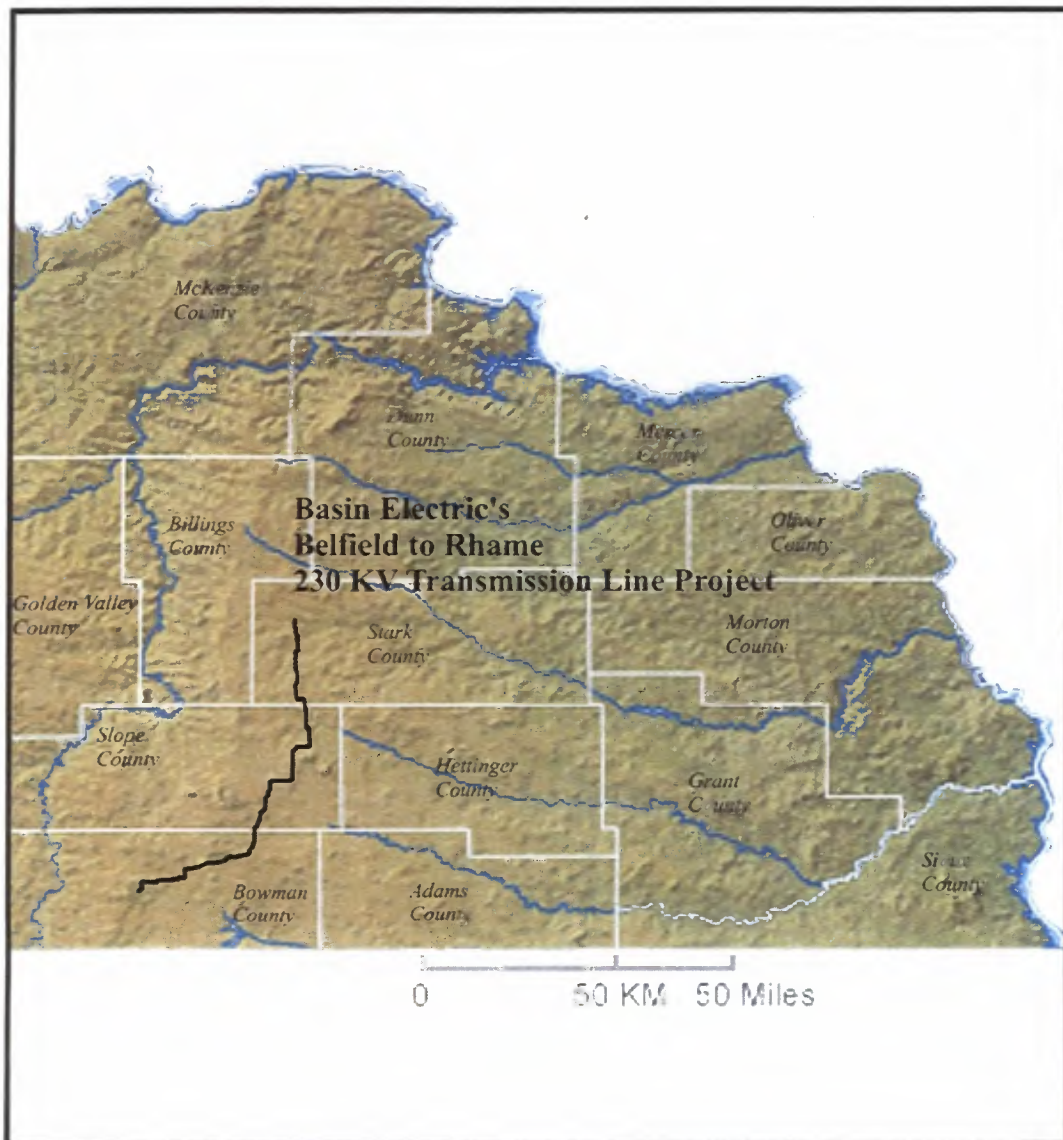


Figure 1 General location of the proposed transmission line corridor shown traversing Slope, Stark, and Bowman Counties of southwestern North Dakota.

Table 1 Project legal locations and associated SHSND study units.

County	Township, Range, Section	Study Unit
Stark County	T139N, R98W, sections 20, 29, 32	Heart River Study Unit (4)
	T138N, R98W, sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 29, 32	
	T137N, R98W, sections 5, 8, 17, 20, 28, 29, 33, 34	
Slope County	T136N, R98W, sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31	Cannonball River Study Unit (2)
	T135N, R98W, sections 5, 6, 7	
	T135N, R99W, sections 11, 12, 14, 23, 26, 35	
	T134N, R99W, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
	T134N, R100W, sections 1, 12, 23, 24, 26, 35	
	T133N, R100W, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 21, 28, 33	
Bowman County	T132N, R100W, section 6	
	T132N, R101W, sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20	
	T132N, R102W, sections 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32	Little Missouri River Study Unit (1)
	T131N, R102W, section 6	Grand River Study Unit (8)
	T131N, R103W, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	
	T131N, R104W, sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 15 (80 acre block for the proposed substation)	Little Missouri River Study Unit (1)

Table 2 Areas not inventoried due to lack of owner permission.

Length and Location	Appendix A Map #
0.5 miles in the W/SW of Sec. 26, T135N, R99W	9
1. mile in the W/W of Sec. 35, T135N, R99W	9
0.5 miles in the SE of Sec. 12, T134N, 100W	10

Table 3 Locations of block and other extra width inventories.

Description	Location	Appendix A Map #
160 acre block surveyed to allow for alternatives in crossing the Little Badlands.	SE of Sec. 17, T138N, R98W	2
Approx. one mile of 400' wide corridor to allow for alternatives in crossing an unnamed tributary of Philbrick Creek.	N of Sect. 33 and SW of Sect. 34, T137N, R98W	5
Approx. 0.25 mile of 400' wide corridor to allow for alternatives in crossing a road.	SE of Sec. 5 and SW of Sec. 6, T135N, R98W	7
80 acre block survey for proposed substation near Rhame.	E/SE of Sec. 15, T131N, R104W	22

Project Location and Setting

The project is located in southwestern North Dakota and crosses (north to south) sections of Stark, Slope, and Bowman counties (Figure 1) (Table 1). Overview photographs that help show the character of the terrain are provided in Figures 2 through 5. The project also crossed four cultural study units that are defined by the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND 1990). These study units are part of the central document of North Dakota's Historic Preservation Program and include detailed historic contexts, physiography, and settings. The study units crossed by the current project are noted in Table 1 with the project's legal locations, and are referenced in the discussion below.

Starting on the north, the proposed transmission line begins at the existing Belfield substation that is situated approximately 5.5 miles west of the town of South Heart (Figure 2). From this existing facility, the project corridor extends south and westerly (Figures 3, 4, and 5) to end at the proposed Rhame substation located approximately 4.5 miles south of the town of Rhame. The line crosses through the Heart River Study Unit (4), the Cannonball River Study Unit (2), the Little Missouri Study Unit (1), and the Grand River Study Unit (8) (SHSND 1990:1.1-1.64, 2.1-2.26, 4.1-4.25, 8.1-8.27) and an overview of the physiography of these study units is detailed in the State Plan (SHSND 1990).

The general location of the project is in the Missouri Slope Upland portion of the Great Plains Physiographic Region (Bluemle 2000:4). This region is characterized as being a "gently rolling upland with large, widely spread buttes, broad well developed valleys, and scattered areas of badlands near some of the streams and buttes" (Bluemle 2000:12). Vegetation is characterized by mixed grass prairies. Field observations during this inventory indicated that approximately 80% of the project is currently being used in agriculture or are fallow Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas.



Figure 2 Overview of the project area looking south from near the start of the line on the north.



Figure 3 Overview of the southern end of the Little Badlands area found about five miles south of the northern end of the project.



Figure 4 Project overview photograph looking south with West Rainy Buttes visible in the distance. This area is very near the center of the project.



Figure 5 This photo is a good example of the rolling terrain with remnant buttes that is founded at the southern end of the project in Bowman County. The view is looking north from the vicinity of sites 32BO340 and 32BO341.

In contrast to the gently rolling prairie grasslands and agriculturally dominated areas, the 160 acre block surveyed within the Little Badlands (Sec. 17, T138N, R98W) (Figures 2-5) is characterized by heavy continuous erosion with steeply sided low buttes, rock outcrops, and rocky detritus. Little or no Holocene deposition is present and regolith is exposed between the buttes and finger ridges. There is very little vegetation, and that which is present is generally considered as noxious weeds. Near the center of the project, the corridor passes just to the north and west of West Rainy Butte (Cannonball River Study Unit) and outcrops of Rainy Buttes chert appear in this vicinity on side slopes, hilltops, and other heavily eroded areas. Outcrops of Tongue River silicified sediment (TRSS), petrified wood, and platy chalcedony appear in similar settings throughout the project area. All of these materials were used as lithic resources by prehistoric peoples (SHSND 1990:2.1, 4.5).

Several rivers and creeks are crossed by the project corridor, including the South Branch of the Heart River; the Cannonball River and its tributaries Cedar Creek and Philbrick Creek; Spring Creek, a tributary to the North Fork of the Grand River; and Coyote Creek, a tributary to the Little Missouri River. At the time of survey, the larger streams had some flowing water and the tributaries had standing pools and minimal amounts of flowing water.

Sediments observed in the field are dominated by various sand loams and clay loams. Along major drainages, alluvial deposits of sand and gravel were also observed. A search of the data at the online USDA Web Soil Survey site (Soil Survey Staff 2007) for the project area confirmed MAC's field observations and lists fine sand loam, sand loam, and clay loam intermixed throughout the project corridor. The sand loams are dominant and only a few areas contained silty clay. The USDA online data lists the sediments for the Little Badlands area as Badlands silty loam and Badlands Outcrop Complexes (Soil Survey Staff 2007).

Geologically, most of the sediments in the project area are associated with the Sentinel Butte Formation of the Paleocene epoch and are ancient river, lake, and swamp sediments that are as thick as 200 meters. Geological formations exposed in the Little Badlands block and in a small area to the west of the town of Bowman include the Golden Valley Formation (Eocene and Paleocene epochs), the Brule Formation (White River Group, Oligocene epoch), and the Bullion Creek Formation (Paleocene epoch). All of the sediments associated with these formations are ancient lake or river deposits. At the far southwest end of the project the sediments are associated with the Slope Formation of the Paleocene epoch, which are also ancient river, lake, or swamp deposits (Clayton 1980).

On average, ground surface visibility was fair to good. The inventory was conducted in the late fall and crops had been harvested and there was no snow cover. In the harvested fields, visibility was usually very good and in plowed areas visibility was near 90% or better. The CRP fields usually had very dense vegetation and visibility dropped to 10% or less. Vegetation in the rangelands and pastures was generally cropped short and allowed fair to good surface visibility with an approximate vegetation cover of 50% or more.

Research Goals and Research Design

The purpose of this investigation is to determine whether or not historic properties existed within the APE of the project, and to make recommendations regarding their treatment if they were to be impacted, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This was accomplished by a combination of files searches, existing literature searches, and field inventory. The APE was considered to be the extent of the survey corridors and blocks (approximately 2000 acres). All cultural resources found to be within this project's survey area, as a result of these investigations, were evaluated as to their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places through combinations of field observations, and deed and literature searches. Management recommendations were made for all sites based on their location with respect to the project's APE, the nature of anticipated impacts, their National Register eligibility recommendations, and possible treatment and/or mitigation strategies that were considered appropriate given these conditions.

This project did not proceed under a project-specific research design since its goals were site identification and National Register eligibility evaluation. The statewide prehistoric context documents (SHSND 1990) and research designs for other projects were consulted to arrive at appropriate research domains, questions, and topics against which the project's sites were evaluate. In general, these research objectives include but are not limited to: to continue to refine a regional chronology, to develop a clearer understanding of settlement patterns, to determine the cultural processes responsible for the patterns of prehistoric change and continuity, and to identify, record and evaluate historic properties.

Culture History

Traditionally the project area, located in southwestern North Dakota, is included in the cultural traditions of the Northwestern Plains (Frison 1991; Mulloy 1958; Wedel 1961; Wood 1998). The State Historical Society of North Dakota, however, has divided the state into more specific cultural study units, which are detailed in the statewide plan (SHSND 1990) and are more specific as to what is known about the prehistoric chronology of the study area.

The general history of North Dakota has been addressed in Robinson's book the *History of North Dakota* (1966) and it is also summarized on the North Dakota State Historical Society's web site by Larry Remele (1988).

Several regional and local historical publications are available for in-depth information pertinent to the history of southwestern North Dakota. MAC reviewed *Prairie Tales* (Bowman County Rural Area Development Committee 1965) and *Slope Saga* (Slope Saga Committee 1976) for historic information specific to the project study area.

The current project traverses portions of the SHSND's Heart River Study Unit (Unit # 4), the Cannonball River Study Unit (Unit #2), the Little Missouri Study Unit (Unit #1), and the Grand River Study Unit (Unit #8)(SHSND 1990) (Table 1). The following prehistoric and historic chronology is a summary of that data.

Previous studies in the region have documented human occupation and resource use in the current project study area for thousands of years. The regional prehistory is most often divided into the following chronological periods or traditions: Paleo-Indian, Plains Archaic, Plains Woodland, Plains Village, and Equestrian Nomadic Tradition. Euro-American use of the area overlaps and follows the Equestrian Nomadic Tradition.

Paleo-Indian Tradition (approximately 11,500 - 7,500 years before present [B.P.]): Paleo-Indians are suspected to be the first people in North Dakota and relatively little is known about their occupations in the region. They appear to have traveled widely and practiced a tradition of nomadic hunting of large mammals and now-extinct megafauna. The Paleo-Indian Tradition is further characterized by distinctive, large, well-made, stone projectile points, which can be used to further delineate cultural complexes and ages. Unfortunately, intact Holocene deposits from this time period are often rare after thousands of years of erosion.

The Clovis complex is the oldest reliably dated cultural entity in the Americas and dates to approximately 11,500 - 11,000 years B.P. Only a handful of Clovis projectile points have been found in the state, but one was reportedly found near New England, in the Cannonball River Study Unit. Folsom complex (11,000 - 10,000 years B.P.) sites are more common than Clovis in the area and suggest an increased reliance on bison hunting. A Folsom point was reportedly discovered near the town of Rhame at the southern end of the project area. Later Paleo complexes are more common in the state and include Hell Gap-Agate Basin, Cody, and Plano.

Plains Archaic Tradition (7,500 - 2,400 years B.P.): The Plains Archaic Tradition followed the Paleo-Indian Tradition in time and is characterized by different subsistence strategies and an increased reliance on a wider variety of resources. Environmental shifts coincided with large animal extinctions during the Paleo-Indian Tradition and the game animals utilized by Archaic groups were smaller and essentially modern. Archaic groups also utilized plant resources to a greater degree. The atlatl is in wide spread use and projectile point size and design change, and exhibit more regional variation. The Plains Archaic Tradition can be divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods (which can be further divided into several complexes), based on changes in material remains. Archaic sites are much more common in the project area and throughout North Dakota than their Paleo-Indian predecessors.

Plains Woodland Tradition (2,400 years B.P. - A.D. 1,000): Statewide, the archaeological record of the Plains Woodland Tradition shows the beginnings of mortuary ceremonialism, a move towards gardening as well as hunting and gathering, and most notably the production and use of ceramic vessels. In the project area (western part of the state), the Plains Woodland Tradition shares many traits with the Plains Archaic Tradition and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the two if no pottery is present. Many stone circle sites, which are common in the study units of the project area, date to the Plains Woodland Tradition. During this time, projectile points became generally smaller with corner and side-notched variants which in general reflects the introduction and increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl. The Plains

Woodland Tradition can also be divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods (with several complexes).

Plains Village Tradition (A.D. 1,000 - 1,780): The Plains Village Tradition in North Dakota is characterized by large villages along the Missouri River and the heavy reliance on the production and storage of an agricultural food supply. However, in the western part of the state a hunting and gathering lifestyle continued and little or no evidence of agriculture is present. There are village sites reported along the Heart, Cannonball, and Grand Rivers, but at or near their confluence with the Missouri River, rather than at their headwaters. Several important tributaries of the Missouri River are within or near the project area and campsites with Plains Village pottery have been found on the terraces of many of these tributaries. There is also evidence that Plains Village people utilized the area for lithic resources. Small corner and side-notched arrow points are common and many stone circle sites also date to this period. Later Plains Village people are known to have conducted eagle trapping forays in the region, notably in the Little Missouri River study unit, and eagle trapping pits are not uncommon. These eagle trapping pits are some of the material remains of a unique and elaborate religious ceremony practiced by the Mandan, Hidatsa, and others (Beckes and Keyser 1983: 200-202). Eagle feathers were also valuable as a trade good.

Equestrian Nomadic Tradition (A.D. 1780 - 1880): The Equestrian Nomadic Tradition was a short period of rapid lifestyle changes and population movement following the introduction of the horse. The horse greatly expanded the geographic range of groups and increased the ability to acquire and transport resources. Increased Euro-American pressures to the east resulted in peoples migrating westward and sometimes adopting nearly new subsistence strategies and cultures. Sites from this period sometimes include Euro-American trade goods such as steel knives and axes, metal projectiles, and trade beads. There are numerous accounts of groups such as the Sioux, Crow, and Cheyenne utilizing the study areas around the project area, but there are relatively few firmly documented sites. Some stone circle and eagle trapping pit sites also likely date to this period.

Euro-American Settlement: The Equestrian Tradition culminated with the Indian Wars and Euro-American settlement. Euro-American activity in North Dakota has been documented fairly early along the Missouri River and is associated with exploration and the fur trade, but the western part of the state saw little early attention due to generally poor agricultural conditions. Military excursions occurred in the western part of the state in the 1860s and 1870s. By the 1880's, the large herds of bison were destroyed and cattlemen, including Theodore Roosevelt, began to utilize the area, particularly the Little Missouri River study unit. North Dakota became a state in 1889 and railroads were constructed into the western part of the state which ushered in an era of homesteads and small ranches. Much of Bowman County, at the southern end of the project area, was not settled until the establishment of the railroad in 1907 and homesteaders arrived mostly from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other eastern states (Opdahl et al. 1975:135).

The modern history of western North Dakota generally reflects the economic and political events that effected the state of North Dakota and the United States as a whole. However, southwestern North Dakota is extremely rural

and relatively sparsely populated, and as such the broad events of history did not regionally effect a large number of people, but perhaps because of this sparseness, the events had a greater impact on the local economy and population dynamics.

The economic cycles of North Dakota are that of the boom and bust agricultural and energy industries (Remele 1988). The nation wide and world wide depression of the 1920s and 1930s forced many farmers to lose their property and move to the cities. The effects of the depression on North Dakota and the state's very rural west were so great that some areas never recovered (Remele 1988). However, Remele (1988) believes that there were some benefits from the changes caused by the depression in that the farms that remained grew larger and modernized. By the 1940s, the agricultural economy began to recover and expand with the need for food to feed the armies of WWII. The energy industry historically had been present along with agriculture in western North Dakota, but it greatly expanded between the 1950s and the present (Remele 1988). The exploration and exploitation of carbon based fuels continues today in western North Dakota and exists and functions beside the agricultural sector. It is not an uncommon sight in today's western North Dakota to see well pads in agricultural fields or crops next to coal mines and power plants.

Files Searches

Searches of the North Dakota Historical Society's manuscripts and site files were conducted by MAC's Bismarck office from Aug. 20 to Sept. 24, 2007, for this project. The searches examined data for three different proposed corridors. The results of these searches (Appendix B) found that 42 previously recorded sites were within one mile of the preferred corridor that was surveyed, and include 24 prehistoric and 18 historic sites. The 18 historic sites consist of a dairy, several ranches, several farmsteads, a school, several mines, and various sites associated with ranching and agriculture. The 24 prehistoric sites were limited to lithic scatters and one quarry. Only two previously recorded sites (32SK35 and 32SL345) are within 100 m of the project survey area. Historic site 32SK25, a non significant material scatter, is located just to the south and outside of a 160 acre survey block. Prehistoric site 32SL345 appeared likely to be within the survey corridor and it is discussed in the results section.

MAC conducted a search of the Government Land Office (GLO) for the project area from Nov. 30 through Dec. 3, 2007 (Appendix C). The search was conducted for only the surveyed route and revealed that the project corridor crosses the location of several trails and comes close to two historic homestead locations. The results of the actual inventory in the area of these resources can be found in the Results and Recommendations section of this report.

Anticipated Results

MAC believes that the searches of the North Dakota files, manuscripts, and GLOs provided an adequate data base from which an estimate can be made as to what cultural resources will be found and as to their density. It is clear that both historic and prehistoric resources could be present and a simple calculation of dividing the number of sites by the proposed survey miles suggests that there could be as many as one site every two miles. This elementary calculation does not take into account many factors that affect site discovery. Most importantly is

the fact that prehistoric sites often cluster around necessary resources such as water, and that historic sites often cluster into communities and around administrative centers. If a narrow inventory corridor, such as the one that will be used for this study, does not pass through a site cluster, the chance of encountering cultural resources drops steeply.

Historic sites in rural areas are often found along political boundaries and access corridors, such as roads, but in a dispersed pattern. The current project's study corridor (for the most part) parallels section lines and roadways and does not cross through any known communities. Thus the project's location alone suggests that only dispersed historic sites will be encountered.

MAC also feels that only dispersed prehistoric sites will be encountered because the project corridor crosses but does not closely parallel any major water resources, which again indicates that the chances of this project's narrow corridor encountering a cluster of prehistoric sites is low.

In summation, MAC feels that the chance of encountering both prehistoric and historic sites during this study is good. MAC also believes that the location of the current project's study corridor in a sparsely populated rural area and the fact that the corridor does not parallel any major waterways suggest that the inventory will encounter only a low to moderate number of sites.

Field Methods

Standard pedestrian survey tactics were employed for this inventory. These tactics included walking three transects spaced no less than 20 m and no more than 30 m apart to cover a 200' wide corridor. Extra width areas and block areas (Table 3) were inventoried in the same manner with the appropriate number of transects walked to cover the entire extra area.

GPS receivers loaded with the project's proposed centerline, along with aerial photographs and topographic maps, on which the corridor was plotted, were used in the field to follow the proposed route. Section line roads, fences, and marking lath (found at most road crossings and turning points) were also used to ensure that the inventory was conducted in the correct locations. Where the inventory corridor paralleled an improved road or highway, the survey corridor was shifted to have its outside edge abut the existing roadway disturbance. The corridor shifted back and forth from straddling section lines or section centerlines to paralleling them. The project maps (Appendix A) depict where the corridor is located with regard to these lines.

When cultural resources were discovered, intense inspection was conducted in the immediate area to determine their nature and extent. Sites, isolated finds, and site leads were defined according to North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) guidelines. An archaeological site is defined as an area of human activity over 50 years old having one or more of the following: one intact cultural feature, five or more artifacts found within 60 m, or intact subsurface cultural deposits. Isolated finds are generally defined as less than five artifacts. A site lead is when a location with four or fewer surface visible artifacts is, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist(s), likely to

be only a limited surface expression of a former occupation area where most of the artifacts are not visible.

Digital and color film photographs were taken for each site. Site sketch maps were drawn by recording each site's location data with a GPS receiver. The site location data (boundary, datum, features, artifacts, drainages, etc.) was then downloaded into GIS software where it was post-processed for an accuracy of +/- 3 m, formatted, and printed. The GIS printouts were hand-traced with ink and photocopied for inclusion in the site forms and report. No datums were left at site locations because all sites were on private property. Field notes were maintained and general overview photographs depicting the general project area characteristics were taken. All notes, maps, and photos pertinent to this project are on file at the MAC office in Eagle, Colorado. NDCRS site and IF forms have been prepared for all sites encountered within the project corridor and have been submitted to the appropriate agencies.

Results and Recommendations

The results of the survey include eight newly recorded sites, a newly documented segment of the previously recorded Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad (32BO277), and a revisit to a previously recorded prehistoric site. The newly recorded sites include five historic sites (32BO339, 32BO340, 32BO341, 32SL357, 32SK1001) and three prehistoric sites (32SK1000, 32SL355, and 32SL356). Previously recorded prehistoric site, 32SL345, was revisited and found to be outside of the project impact area. Descriptions and evaluations for all of these sites can be found below under Sites.

As stated earlier, a search of the GLO maps revealed that the project corridor crossed the location of several trails and came close to two historic homestead locations. None of these cultural resources were noted in the field.

Five new prehistoric isolated finds (32BOX427, 32BOX428, 32SKX323, 32SKX324, 32SLX312,) and three new site leads (32SLX313, 32SKX322, 32SLX311) were recorded. MAC originally recorded the three site leads as isolated finds, but changed them to site leads at the request of NDSHPO because they involved more surface area than the other isolated finds (Timothy Reed [NDSHPO], personal communication 2008). All of these resources are described below under Isolated Finds and Site Leads.

Sites

32BO277 (Temp. # MACRR1) Update: This is a newly documented segment of the previously recorded Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad (Appendix A Map 19) and is considered to be an update to the site's original recordation. Prior to this update, the railroad had been documented twice in Bowman County approximately 10 to 20 miles to the east. This newly documented segment is currently in use and the only associated cultural material present where the project crosses the site are the railroad grade and tracks (Figure 6). The proposed transmission line crosses the tracks on a north-south orientation.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad is known informally as the Milwaukee Road and it extends from Terre Haute and Chicago on the east to Seattle and Tacoma on the west (Milwaukee Road Historical Association 1968). Its eastern portion was constructed in the 1800s and had reached Evarts, North Dakota, on the Missouri River in 1901. In 1905, the company began planning to construct to the west coast and by 1906 there was full service to Seattle (Milwaukee Road Historical Association 1968). The railroad was a primary and significant railroad route through the region and particularly through Bowman County, North Dakota, and played a role in the Euro-American settlement and homesteading of the region.



Figure 6 View to the west of a newly documented segment of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad.

The proposed transmission line will span the railroad tracks. No impacts are anticipated.

Recommendations: The Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad appears to have played a significant role in the development of the region and is potentially eligible under Criterion A. The newly documented segment is an active and maintained portion of this railroad, and it retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Thus, MAC recommends this segment as supporting the overall potential eligibility of the site.

The segment is crossed by the corridor of the proposed power transmission line and it is recommended that it should be avoided. By design, the transmission line will span the railroad and all construction will be outside of its boundaries,

thus the resource will not be impacted by construction and no action is recommended.

The segment of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad crossed by the proposed transmission line has been adequately recorded. With regards to the current project, no further work is recommended.

32BO339 (Temp. # MAC0008): This is a newly recorded historic site consisting of a standing garage (Feature 1), two standing barns (Features 2 and 3), and a concrete foundation (Feature 4) in an approximately 300' x 350' area (Figures 7-11 and Appendix A Map 17). Three modern structures are also present and include two steel silos and a steel Quonset style building. Between the historic features there is a scatter of farm machinery and cultural debris. The site sits in rolling grasslands and most of the surrounding fields are cultivated. A county farm to market type-road is on the western border. A section line two-track runs near the southern border of the site. The eastern edge is marked by a shelterbelt.



Figure 7 Overview of 32BO339 looking northeast. F3 is on the left, F2 is just left of center and F1 is on the right.

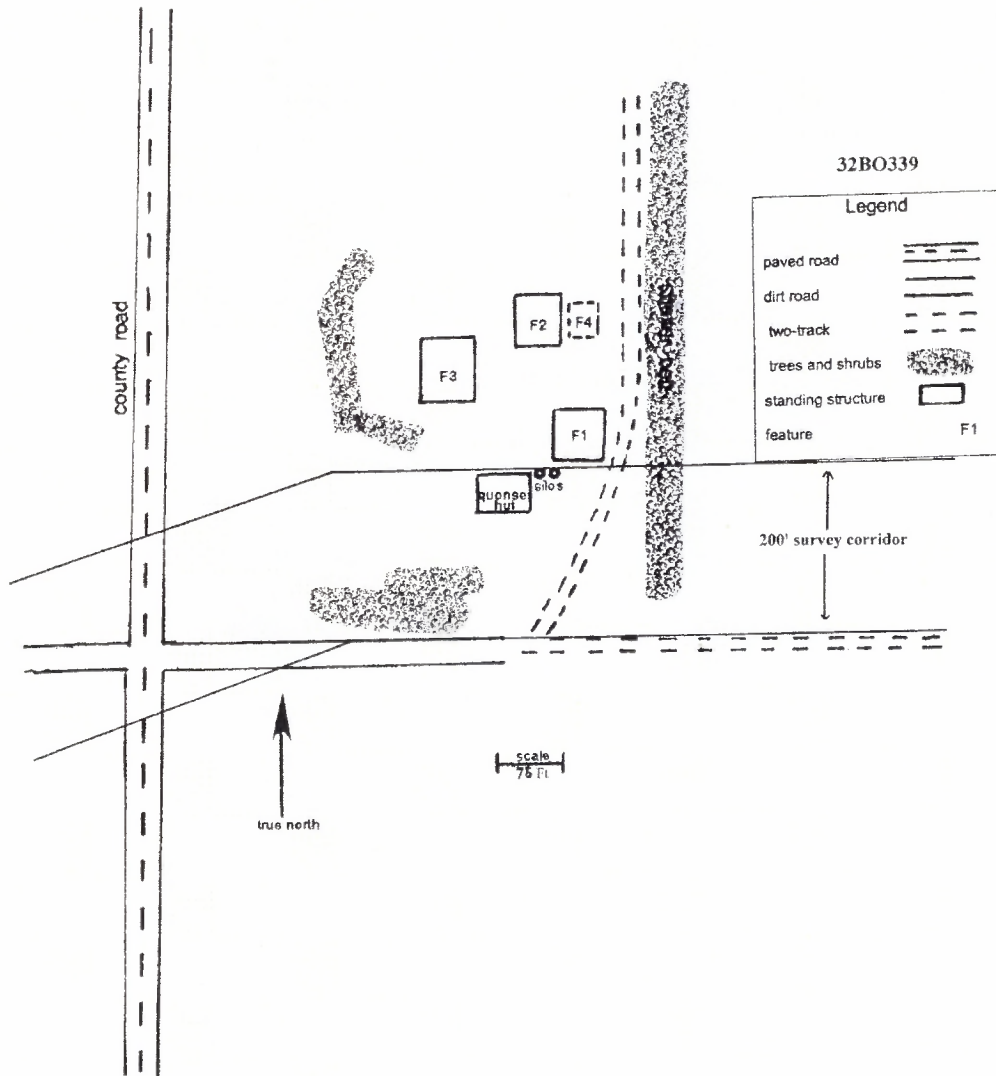


Figure 8 Site Sketch Map of 32BO339.



Figure 9 Feature 1 of 32BO339. View is to the northwest and F3 is on the left.

Feature 1 (Figure 9) is an outbuilding measuring 40' north-south by 25' east-west with a concrete slab foundation. This building is used as a garage for auto storage. It is of wood-frame construction with a two door opening on its south facing side. Several layers of siding have been added to the building throughout its life, revealed by the most current stucco that is flaking and peeling, thus exposing the layers underneath. The second layer under the stucco is tar-paper, but this might have been a component of the stucco siding. The layer underneath the stucco and tar paper is drop wood siding, a common horizontal wood board that is "tongued-and-grooved so that the lower edge of each board interlocks with the board immediately below it" (Harris 1998:104) This drop siding was painted or stained red. There are four original window openings and they have been covered with horizontal boards fastened from the exterior. The south facing entrance originally had two flip-up style garage doors. The western door is missing, and the other on the east remains and was in an open position. Rafter tails extend beyond the wall-roof junction on the north and south walls. The gable roof of the garage is approximately 7' high on the east and west walls and 15' high at the gable's apex. Tin or some other metal was used for roofing, and is most likely an alteration from the original roofing material.

Feature 2 (Figure 10) is a standing wood-frame outbuilding, likely a barn, measuring 40' north-south by 32' east-west. It has a concrete foundation and is sided with a common horizontal wood board that is tongued-and-grooved. This drop-siding was painted or stained red, similar to the original siding of Feature 1. One sliding door of vertical board assembly is located on the south side of the structure. A track for the sliding door is mounted on the west side of the exterior



Figure 10 View of F2 on 32BO339 looking to the northwest. A concrete foundation (F4) is immediately to the right, but obscured by the high grass.

of this south wall. There are three window openings on the north, south, and east side of the structure. There is a three-light dead-light window opening centered above the sliding door on the south side of the structure. Horizontal butt-boards cover this window opening from the inside, perhaps to keep out the elements as there are no glass panes in the openings. The window opening on the north side of the structure is completely covered with a board fastened from the exterior. The window on the east side is 1.5' by 1.5' in dimension, and also has no window pane. This window was the only one not covered with boards from the interior or exterior. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles, and there appears to be a type of metal flashing that crowns the apex of this gable roof.

Feature 3 (Figure 11) is a wood-frame barn approximately 60' north-south by 50' east-west. The floor under the gable roof is dirt, and there is a concrete floor under the east and west shed-roof extensions. The exterior siding of this wood-frame building has been altered on the south and west walls. It is presumed that the original siding was a common horizontal wood board that is tongued-and-grooved. The south and west walls, however, have been covered with vertical sheets of metal siding. The north and east walls are thought to be the original wood siding. There are three door openings on the south wall, one centered under the gable portion of the roof. Located to the east and west of this center door on the south wall are two additional doors, just under the shed-roof extensions. The openings in the north wall have been covered with boards, but there is a window opening centered under the apex of the gable-style roof. The north side of the east wall has one door opening. The west wall has no door or window openings, and



Figure 11 View of F3 on 32BO339 looking southeast. The modern Quonset building is just visible over the right corner of F3.

is covered in metal siding. The roof of Feature 3 is a gable with a shed-roof extension on the east and west sides. The reason it is not a gambrel roof has to do with how the ends are pitched. Cyril M. Harris says the central portion of a proper gambrel roof has a low pitch, and the longer, lower surfaces have a steep pitch (Harris 1998:144). It is just the opposite with the roof of Feature 3, where the central portion is a steep pitch, and the longer extensions are a low pitch. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and there are exposed patches revealing the butt-board sheathing underneath.

Feature 4 is a 50' x 30' concrete foundation just to the east of Feature 2. The north side of the foundation is incomplete and a large brush pile sits near the center. Two pieces of old farm machinery are near its south end.

The cultural material scatter connects all the historic features. This scatter is mostly farm debris, but also includes car tires and oilcans.

The project's survey corridor runs east-west along the farmsteads southern edge. All of the historic buildings are north of and outside of the proposed APE and will not be effected.

Deed and Biographical Index Search: On November 19, 2007, MAC contacted the Southwest Abstract & Title Company of Bowman, North Dakota, to conduct a Deed Search of this legal location. According to the search, the land

changed owners several times. The landowner names were subjected to the North Dakota State University Biographical Index on December 4, 2007. The transfer of land is described below.

The United States Government first granted the land to the "Northern Pacific Ry Co" on November 9, 1903. Some of the dates of the next two owners are a bit ambiguous, but before 1910, the Northwestern Improvement Co. and the Western Land Securities Co., held the land before it was granted to J.P. and Emma W. Rodgers. The Rodgers granted the land to Edward E. and Mary Chard on November 29, 1910. The Chards granted it to W.G. Hyslop on July 27, 1911. A "Quit Claim Deed" was issued on April 2, 1913, and another on January 19, 1914, transferring the land from the Hyslops to Louis E. Torinus. The Auditor, Sue V. McIntyre, issued an "Auditor's Tax Deed" on January 9, 1939, and this is when Bowman County took over the land. Bowman County granted the land to Joe and Frances Pendergrast in the early 1940s. On December 29, 1953, Frances Pendergrast became sole owner of the land, perhaps because Joe passed away. On December 17, 1987, Frances Pendergrast granted the land into a living trust. On July 30, 1992, the land was granted to Betty Metz, Audrey Hefner, and Fern McKinney. The final transfer took place on February 14, 2006, when the land was transferred to Myles W. Richard & Terry L. Richard.

The search of the North Dakota Biographical Index produced one name, the auditor Sue V. McIntyre. McIntyre did not formally "own" the land, but only acted as proxy for the tax office of Bowman County, North Dakota.

Recommendations: This historic site appears non significant and is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Feature 1 retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and association, but the variety of roofing and siding materials has altered the expression of its original design. Because the siding and roofing materials have been altered, the structure does not retain exterior materials dating from the period that it was constructed, and thus does not fully convey the property's original historic character. The structure does not retain overall integrity.

Feature 2 retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and association, and it is still used today for storage. The only alteration appears to be the wood coverings over the window openings on the north and south walls, thus slightly altering its utilitarian design.

Feature 3 retains integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and association, but the variety of siding materials has altered the expression of its original aesthetics. Feature 3 does not retain materials dating from the period that it was constructed, and thus does not convey the property's original historic character.

The integrity of Feature 4 is poor. Its function is unknown and there are no appreciable remnants of a superstructure present.

None of the features or property owners appear to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). By "significant," we mean a contribution that can be

documented through primary documents, or oral history. Our research did not reveal this. Although Sue V. McIntyre was affiliated with the land as proxy for Bowman County, North Dakota, this is likely one of the many properties McIntyre was professionally associated as an Auditor for Bowman County. Beyond McIntyre, there are no other significant persons associated with this property (Criterion B). As for Feature 1, because the siding and roofing materials have been altered, the structure does not retain exterior materials dating from the period that it was constructed, and thus does not fully convey the property's original historic character. Feature 1 does not appear to be an important example of a type or period of construction. As for Feature 2, beyond its utilitarian function it does not appear to clearly illustrate "distinctive characteristics." Feature 3 does not retain materials dating from the period that it was constructed, and thus does not convey the property's original historic character. As for Feature 4, no structural remains are present, and thus Criterion C does not pertain to Features 1-4. While the property contributed to human history, a context has yet to be developed to interpret the data that might result from subsurface testing (Criterion D).

This site has been adequately recorded and researched. No further work is recommended.

32BO340 (Temp. # MAC0004): This site appears to be an early homestead, though a modern well is present (Figures 12 and 13 and Appendix A Map 20). The site consists of two structure foundations (F3 and F4), two depressions (F1 and F2), several historic artifacts, and one piece of farm equipment (mower) in a 1.4 acre area (Figure 13). The site area slopes slightly to the east and is in a rolling grassland. Rocks, which were most likely building material, are scattered across the site, and a berm is present along its northwest boundary. Vegetation is dominated by mixed grasses and there is very little surface visibility. Site 32BO341 is another historic artifact scatter with a well located about 100 meters to the east and is probably the animal pens and watering area of this homestead.

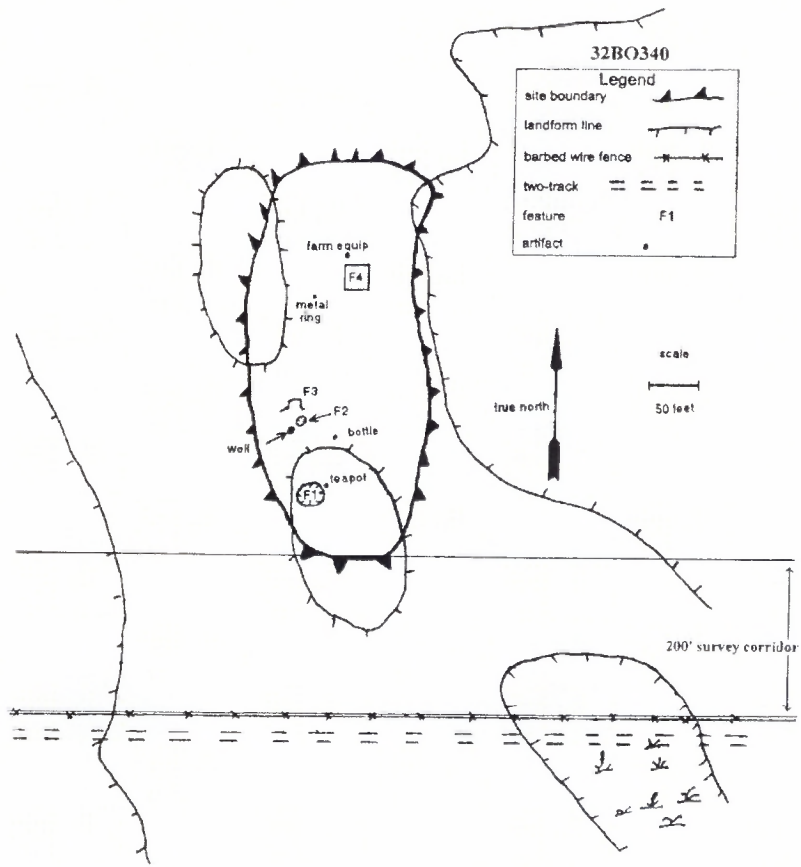




Figure 13 Overview of site 32BO340 looking north.

Figure 12 Site Sketch Map of 32BO340.

Feature F1 is a circular depression that measures 24' (east-west) x 16' (north-south) and 3.5' at its deepest. It is likely that the depression was originally rectangular and has been reshaped and expanded by heavy cattle grazing. Small window pane glass fragments, scrap metal, and wire are located within the feature, and a yellow teapot is located on its northeast edge. A 4" diameter open pipe extends vertically into the ground just northeast of the depression and rises up 1' above the surface. A threaded 1.5" diameter pipe also extends vertically into the ground near the northwest edge of the depression. Scattered rocks and debris are located nearby, primarily on its north side. The function of this feature is unknown.

Feature F2 is a depression that measures 6' in diameter and is about 1.5' deep. No artifacts were noted within it, but a fragment of a cold cream jar was found approximately 3' to the south. A modern 3' diameter well with steel casing is located approximately 8' to the southwest and a small pipe leading to the well is exposed along the depression's southern edge. The function of this feature is unknown.

Feature F3 is a partial rectangular foundation of cement and local rock, and measures approximately 15' (east-west) x 12' (north-south), and is open at its

southern end. It is situated on a level, slightly elevated, dirt platform and the foundation itself is 1' high. Associated cement and rock debris is located adjacent to its southwest corner. It is suspected to be the foundation of a building.

Feature F4 is a large, probably scavenged, remnant foundation constructed of local stone on a level, elevated, dirt platform. It is rectangular and measures approximately 20' (east-west) x 30' (north-south). The platform is elevated primarily on the east side by nearly 2'. An upright fencepost is located 3' outside its southwest corner and suggest that the feature may have been a barn or animal shelter of some sort. Nearby artifacts include wood and metal wagon parts, metal rings (probably barrel hoops), barbed wire, and miscellaneous metal debris. About 6' north of the foundation is a largely intact piece of farm machinery that appears to be a mower. The mower retains a seat, three wooden beams, and the numbers and letters "H924" and "B957" embossed on it.

A sparse scatter of artifacts connects the features. These artifacts include a clear ketchup bottle, several piles of scrap wire, scrap metal, and piles of rock and other building material.

Deed and Biographical Index Search: On November 19, 2007, MAC contacted the Southwest Abstract & Title Company to conduct a Deed Search of this legal location. According to the search, the land changed owners approximately five times. On July 2, 1912, the United States Government patented the land to George H. Gilmore. After seven years, George H. and Floy M. Gilmore granted the land to Mary E. Coutts on March 25, 1919. Six decades later, Mary granted the land to Dale E. White on November 16, 1979, and the records say again on October 25, 1984. Dale E. & Jo Ann C. White granted the land to a Robert D. White on January 30, 1990.

On December 4, 2007, the above names were searched through the North Dakota Biographical Index search engine. George H. Gilmore was the only name within the index database. The data indicated that George H. Gilmore was mentioned in a Bowman County history entitled *Prairie Tales* (1965). According to *Prairie Tales*, George was born on April 2, 1882 in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. He was of English descent. George matriculated at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin. *Prairie Tales* does not indicate what course of study George pursued, or when he may have graduated. However, it does say that in 1906 he "took up a claim" just west of Bowman, near Griffin, North Dakota. George brought horses and "machinery" from Wisconsin to his claim around Griffin, and one of his first occupations was cutting "hay for the men who were working on the Milwaukee Railroad." George returned to Wisconsin in 1908, and married Floy Mildred McLean (a graduate of Oshkosh College of Education, August 6, 1908).

George and Floy returned to the area of Griffin and Bowman in the autumn of 1908. They moved into a "small sod-veneered shack out on the "lone prairie" in November (see photograph of this dwelling in *Prairie Tales*). After returning to the area in 1908, George was soon appointed as Superintendent of Schools in Bowman County. According to Floy, George eventually resigned – or "gave up the work" – because his farming operation required the majority of his attention. By 1913, a well was finally put in on the property, which Floy regarded as "one big event." Prior to the installation of the well, George and Floy hauled a

barrel of water each day (perhaps from nearby Spring Creek), and two on “wash day.” By 1918, Floy says George was ready to give up farming, as his “health gave out.” They decided to sell the land and move west to Oregon. In 1919, George sold everything, suggested by the Deed Search and noted in *Prairie Tales*.

Although George and Floy owned this land, it is still not known whether the concrete foundation, or any of the depressions or the well mentioned above, directly relates to the particular sod house and homestead that is discussed in *Prairie Tales*. The concrete foundation and depressions could be from individuals that owned the land after George Gilmore sold it and moved to Oregon.

Only a small portion of the site is within the survey corridor which crosses east-west along the its southern edge. No more than 1/8 of the site would be impacted from construction.

Recommendations: This site appears to be non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. Historic sites such as this one are very often evaluated against all four (A, B, C, D) National Register criteria and this site appears to meet none of these standards.

It is not known whether the concrete foundation, or any of the depressions or the well mentioned above, directly relates to the particular sod house and homestead that is discussed in *Prairie Tales*. The concrete foundation, well and depressions are more likely to be associated with the individuals that owned the land after George Gilmore. According to Criterion A, “a property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.”

The site does not appear to be eligible under Criterion B for similar reasons, as research did not indicate that George or Floy was “individually significant within a historic context,” or in the field of medicine, politics, or commerce, respectively. Floy mentioned that George cut hay for the railroad, but says he “didn’t figure he made any money” as it took such a toll on the mower he brought from Wisconsin. A horse-drawn mower was recorded on the site, but it is still speculative as to whether it is the same mower that George brought from Wisconsin to Bowman County, North Dakota and abandoned nearly 100 years ago. Although he was appointed Superintendent of Bowman County schools, our research did not mention how immersed – if at all – George was in the field of politics.

The property is not eligible under Criterion C as a structure no longer exists on the property. Thus, it is not possible to assess an architectural style as it is only a speculation if the foundation and depressions recorded during the fieldwork are directly associated with the photo of the sod house in *Prairie Tales*.

Because of the speculative rather than direct associations mentioned above, this property is not eligible under Criterion D, as a context regarding research questions to address sod houses has yet to be developed.

The site has been adequately recorded and researched. No further work is recommended.

32BO341 (Temp. # MAC0007): This historic site consists of a sparse cultural material scatter and a well in a 150' x 200' area (Figures 14 and 15 and Appendix A Map 20). Its function is uncertain and is likely the animal pens and watering area of the homestead site 32BO340 located about 100 meters to the west. The terrain is that of rolling grasslands with a shelter-belt just to the east (Figure 14) and a few round-sided prominent buttes located about a half mile to the northwest. Sediments consist of a shallow brown loam on a grayish silt. There are four small irregular depressions onsite that are likely animal wallows. The well consists of an alloy coated pipe extending above the ground with a steel pump head nearby.

Observed cultural material includes the following artifacts: approximately 100 boards and posts with some containing modern, wire nails; a few pieces of miscellaneous metal, including tin, steel tubing, and barbed wire; One porcelain electrical insulator; one soda bottle with a painted label that says "PARK BEVERAGES", "Bottled and property of Park Beverage Co., Dickinson, ND" with a picture of Roosevelt Park, North Dakota Badlands; a steel pump with an embossment on the pipe stem that reads "CRANE AND ORDWAY ABERDEEN S DAK" on one side and on the other side it has "TRAHERN PUMP CO ROCKFORD ILL". Also observed on the pump head was a large number "30" embossed on the intersection of the stem and the spout and a serial number of 147.



Figure 14 View of site 32BO341 from site 32BO340 looking east. Site 32BO341 is along the trees on the left half of the photograph.

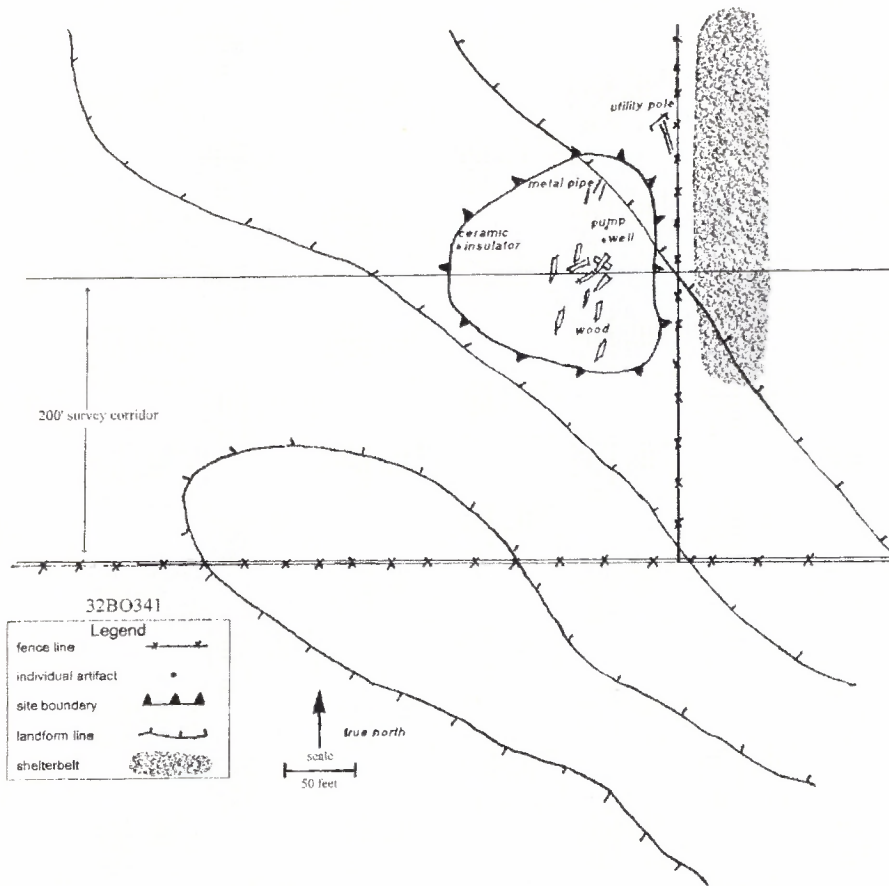


Figure 15 Site Sketch Map of 32BO341

Deed and Biographical Index Search: This site is most likely associated with site 32BO340. The two sites are part of the same ownership sequence which is elucidated in the Deed and Biographical Index data section of site 32BO340.

Recommendations: This site is non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. It appears to retain little or no integrity. Beyond the hand-operated well head, there are no intact structures, foundations or features to suggest a more sedentary Euro-American settlement. Accessing sites that appeared centered around water has always remained problematic in the semi-arid regions of the American West. In *The History of North Dakota*, Elwyn B. Robinson notes that “water was an immediate necessity” when the Euro-American settlers first arrived (Robinson 1966:159). The Trahern Pump Company manufactured the hand operated pump, evident from the pump’s markings. A business history of the company notes that it was founded by George D. Roper in Rockford, Illinois in 1906. The well and its markings could serve to symbolize the influence that metropolitan centers in Illinois – Chicago, Springfield, and Rockford – had throughout the American West as well (Cronon 1991). In the regional sense, it is not known when exactly the well was installed. Depressions or foundations were not located during the survey. Until a context is developed to assess such historic archaeological sites, it is difficult to see how further fieldwork would yield any more information important in history (Criterion D).

The site has been adequately recorded and no further work is recommended.

32SK1000 (Temp. # MAC0001): This newly recorded prehistoric site consists mainly of three lithic concentrations connected by a sparse lithic scatter in a 150 m x 70 m area (Figures 16 and 17 and Appendix A Map 2). There is quite a bit of raw material present suggesting a low level lithic procurement site. It is located at a highly eroded location in the bottom of the Little Badlands. The concentrations are dominated by unmodified gray petrified wood with approximately a quarter of the material culturally modified.

Concentration 1 is located at the south end of the site and measured 45 m x 30 m. Approximately 25 pieces of petrified wood were observed within this concentration of which 14 pieces appeared culturally modified. Concentrations 2 and 3, located about 70 m north of Concentration 1, contained much more unmodified material in comparison to Concentration 1, but exhibited fewer (by percentage) culturally modified pieces. Concentration 2 had approximately 400 fragments of petrified wood in a 26 m x 14 m area. Only 50 to 75 of these fragments appeared to have been tested. Concentration 3 measured 25 m x 20 m in area and was found approximately 28 m west of Concentration 2. This group of artifacts contained about 500 pieces of petrified wood with approximately 100 exhibiting cultural modification. A sparse scatter of artifacts and raw material connect the three concentrations. Observed impacts consisted entirely of erosion and animal trampling. The area has been heavily eroded from sheetwash and no Holocene deposition is present. It is very likely that erosion and animal trampling, when the location is wet and muddy, has transported some of the

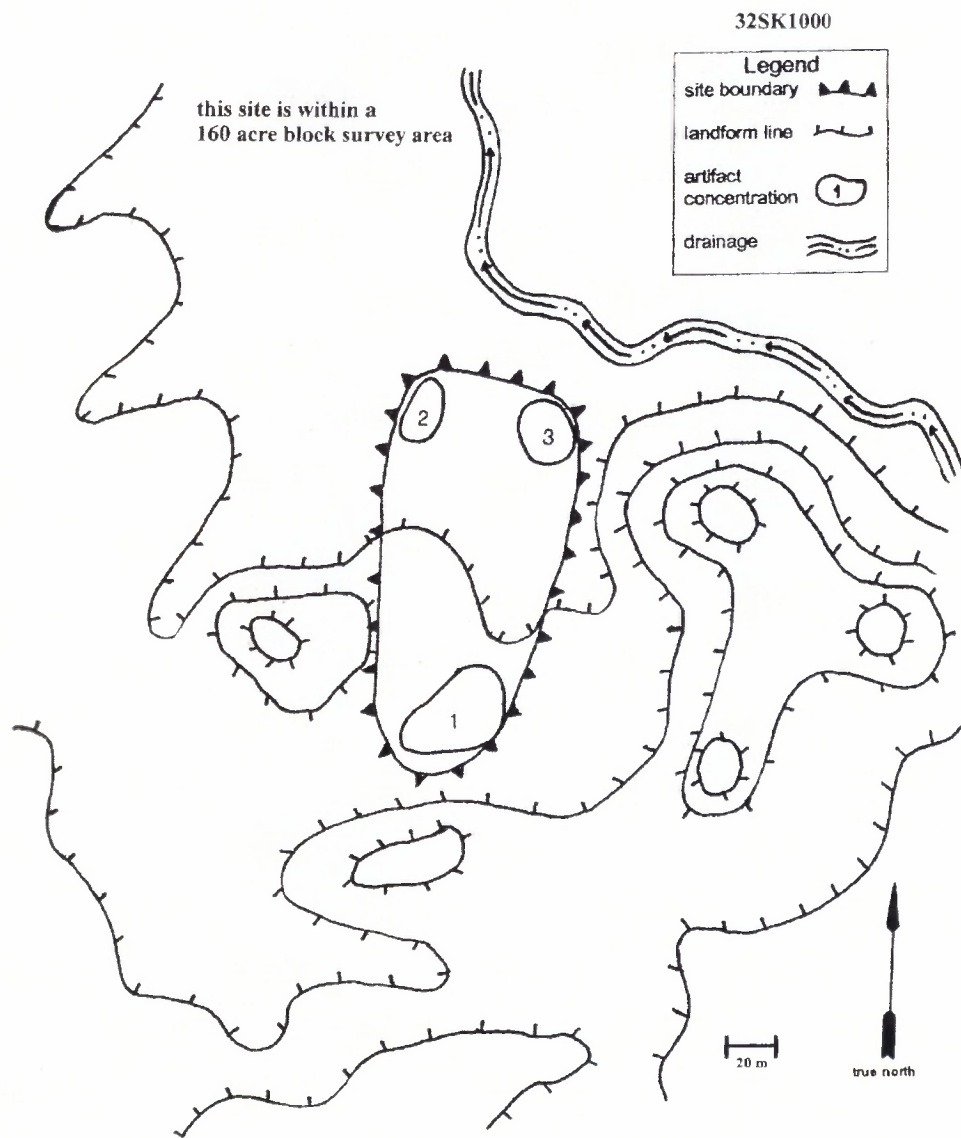


Figure 16 Site Sketch Map of 32SK1000



Figure 17 General overview of site 32SK1000 area looking east. The site is just beyond the gray silt hill at the center of the picture.

artifacts away from the concentrations. It is also very likely that the petrified wood was exposed by erosion prior to the material being worked. No Holocene deposition is present and ground surface visibility is almost 100% over the entire site due to the presence of little or no vegetation and heavy erosion.

The artifacts in Concentration 1 are dominated by gray petrified wood and include two primary flakes, six secondary flakes (three of which are utilized or retouched), one tertiary flake, and four tested nodules. This concentration also contained one chalcedony tertiary flake, which was the only non-petrified wood artifact found on the site. Concentration 2 contained 50 to 75 pieces of debitage and tested pieces of petrified wood and Concentration 3 contained approximately 100 pieces of debitage and tested fragments of petrified wood.

Recommendations: This site is non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. National Register criteria requires that a site retain integrity and this site retains very little integrity. It is within an area formed entirely by erosion that continues to suffer active and intense impacts from sheetwash. The artifacts have been redeposited, most likely several times. There is no potential for buried cultural deposits.

The location of the site is within a block survey that was conducted to allow the proposed power transmission line to select the most advantageous route through the rugged area of the Little Badlands, and no specific locations for transmission line towers had been selected at the time of recordation. Should the

location of the site be selected for one of the project's tower locations, it is likely that 25% or less of the site will be destroyed. Prehistoric sites such as this one are typically evaluated against National Register Criterion D, which states that a site could be eligible if it has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to prehistory. This site does not meet this standard because it lacks integrity, and contains no features or diagnostic artifacts, and has no potential for buried cultural deposits.

This site has been adequately recorded. No further work is recommended.

32SK1001 (Temp. # MAC0009): This site is a farm dump that was created by excavating a trench about 150' long (east-west) and 50' wide (north-south). Dirt is banked on each side of the trench (Figures 18 and 19 and Appendix A Map 4). The excavated area is filled with a variety of garbage and a small, partially collapsed shed that had been imported to this location (Figure 19). It has been used until recently and shows signs of burning. The site sits in a rolling grasslands, and a building can be seen at a distance to the SE that might be associated with this site. Just north of the site is a section line with a barbed wire fence and a two-track.

Most of the debris in the trench is farm and home-related: oil containers, aerosol cans, bottles, cans, building materials, etc. There is also an abundance of modern refuse (plastic and aluminum) throughout the dump indicating that it is still in use.

The site is entirely within the survey corridor at a turn angle for the proposed transmission line. Construction of a transmission line tower at the site location could result in the destruction of the entire site.

Recommendations: This site is non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. As a dump, the site has integrity of location and setting. Yet the small shed and any of the other debris is removed from its original location, and shows signs of burning. Overall, the site retains poor integrity.

Given that the site retains poor integrity, it does not reveal information that would allow for an accurate assessment of specific events important in the defined

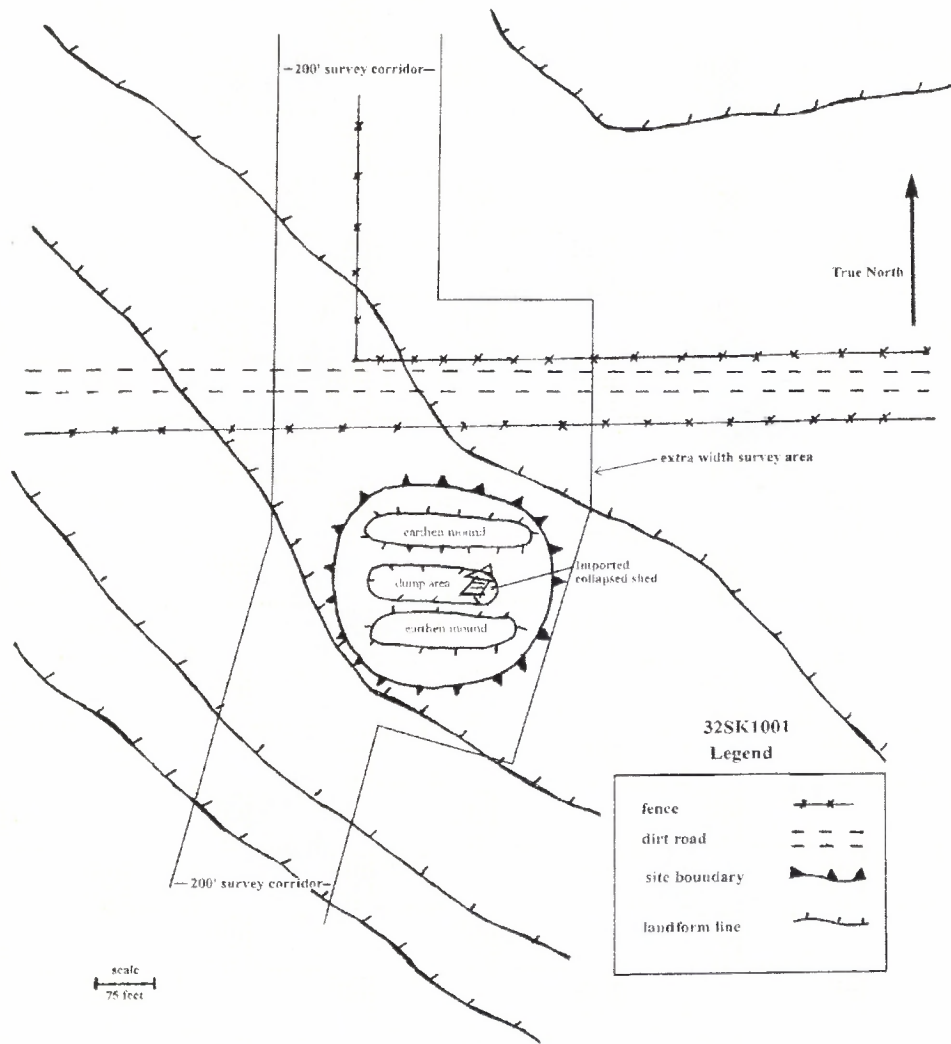


Figure 18 Site Sketch Map of 32SK1001.



Figure 19 Overview of the dump (32SK1001) looking east northeast.

historical context (Criterion A). Nothing was observed at this site which would suggest such an association with anyone significant (criterion B). As no structural remains are present, Criterion C does not pertain. The refuse at this site is temporally mixed and clearly retains no integrity, and there is no context developed to interpret the data that might result from subsurface testing (criterion D).

The site has been adequately recorded. No further work is recommended.

32SL345: This is a previously recorded prehistoric site originally recorded by Duane Klinner in 2005 for the Slope County Road Inventory Project (Klinner 2005). The site is reported to consist of 12 pieces of debitage on an uncultivated terrace of the Cannonball River on the east side of a north-south trending county road (Appendix A Map 6). Klinner (2005) felt that the site retained good physical and spatial integrity and that there was a potential for intact buried cultural deposits. He also recommended that the site needed testing and Native American consultation in order to evaluate the site (Klinner 2005).

MAC revisited site 32SL345 because it was located in an extra survey width area at one of the turn angles of the proposed line. The extra survey width is mostly on the west side of the north-south trending county road, but also extended over to the site found on the east side of the county road. The site was found at its location of record and did not appear to have substantially changed from its original recording, thus there was no update to the sites records.

Although the site is within an extra survey area, it will not be impacted.

The extra survey width at this location is for tower anchors which will not extended across the county road into the site area. All construction will be on the west side of the county road and not on the east side where the site is located.

Recommendations: This is a previously recorded site that has not been evaluated for the National Register. A county road separates the site and the area of construction and will not impact this site. With regards to the current project, no further work is recommended.

32SL355 (Temp. # MAC0002): This site consists of a moderately dense scatter of chipped stone artifacts in a 1.4 acre area (Figures 20-23 and Appendix A Map 5). The artifacts are exposed on the surface of a partially overgrown cultivated field on the top of a north-south trending ridge that overlooks a south-flowing tributary of Philbrick Creek located to the east. Observed artifacts included bifaces and scrapers (Figure 22), projectile points (Figure 23), flake tools, and debitage. Sediment onsite consists of a medium brown sand residuum that is heavily deflated and disturbed by cultivation. Gravels are relatively abundant and include raw tool stone of petrified wood, Knife River flint (KRF), Tongue River Silicified Sediment (TRSS), chalcedony, and Rainy Buttes Chert. The majority of the artifacts were found on the top and



Figure 20 Overview of site 32SL355 looking north northwest.

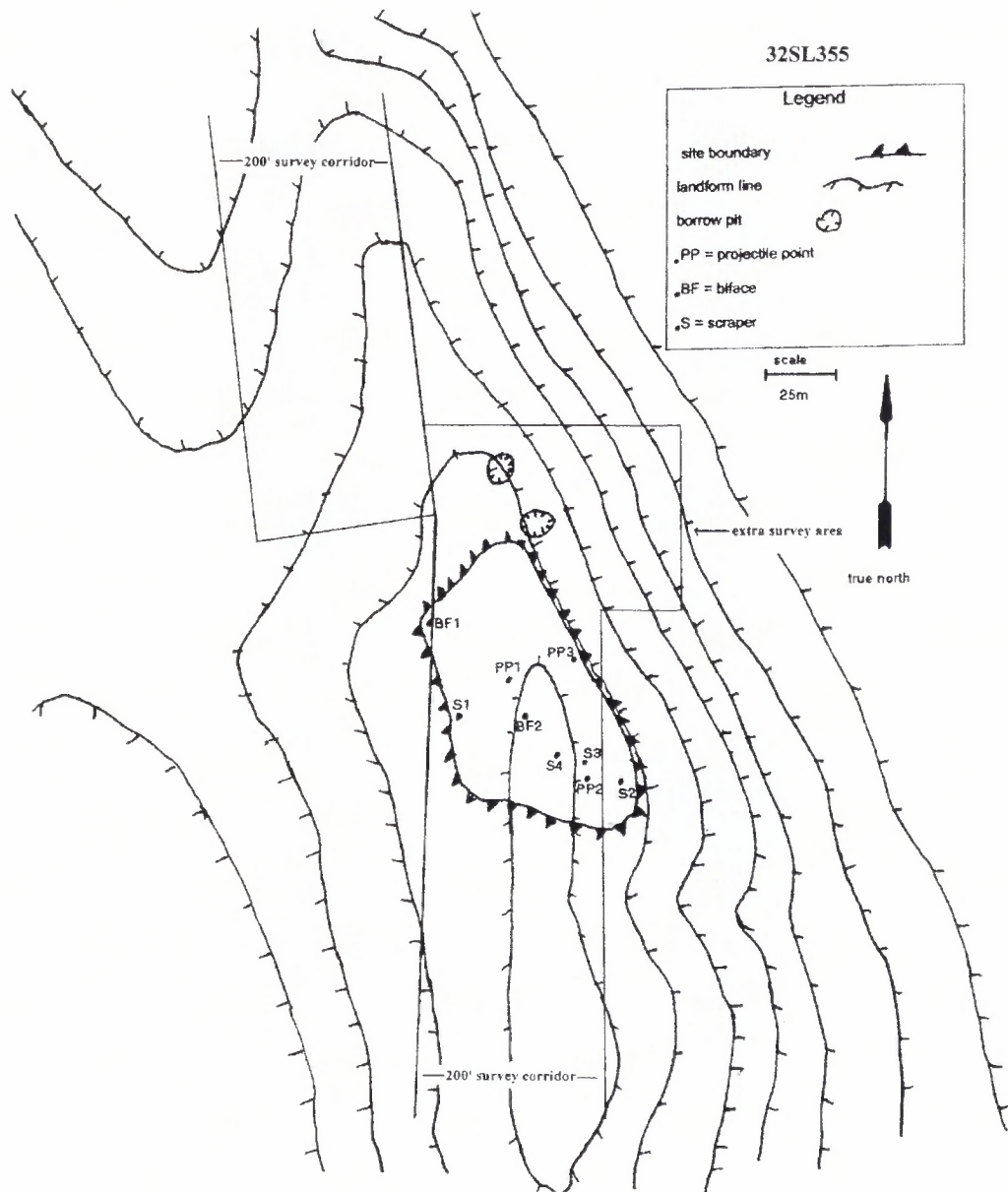


Figure 21 Site Sketch Map of 32SL355.



Figure 22 Tools found on 32SL355.

large depressions (each ca. 4 m in diameter) are located near the northern end of the site and are most likely borrow pits for sand and gravel. The sides of the ridge, the borrow pits, and relatively abundant rodent burrowing across the site provide adequate observations of the subsurface stratigraphy to determine that the sand is most likely a massive residuum with no potential for buried cultural deposits. No artifacts, staining, or any cultural material of any type were observed in either the back dirt of the rodent burrows or in the rodent burrows themselves. There was also no evidence for buried cultural material in the sediment stratigraphy exposed in the borrow pits or along the eroded sides of the ridge. Vegetation is mixed and includes sparse bunch grasses, forbs, and Russian thistle. Surface visibility is very good with a vegetation cover of 40% or less. Impacts to the site included heavy deflation, continuous cultivation, and sand and gravel extraction.

The artifact assemblage consists of chipped stone artifacts manufactured from petrified wood, clear chalcedony, and other translucent cherts, however, KRF, TRSS, and opaque cherts are also present. Sixty-nine pieces of debitage were found and consist mostly of tertiary (54%) and secondary (28%) flakes. Other artifacts include two petrified wood bifaces (bifaces 1 and 2 [Figure 22]), four scrapers (1-4 [Figure 22]) (two of petrified wood, one of KRF, and one of brown opaque chert with cortex), six utilized/retouched flake tools (three of clear chalcedony, one of KRF, one of TRSS, and one of brown opaque chert), and three

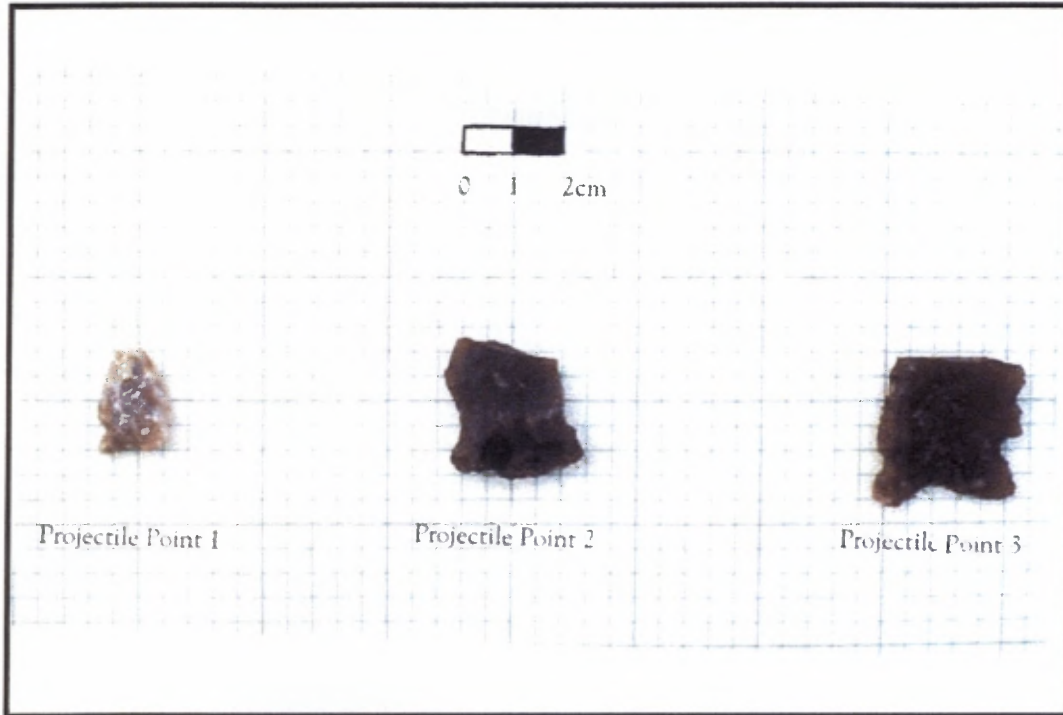


Figure 23 Projectile points found on site 32SL355.

tested/retouched cobbles (two of petrified wood, one of white opaque chert). Two temporally diagnostic projectile points (projectile points 1 and 3 [Figure 23]) were found and suggest multiple occupations mixed together on the surface. Projectile Point 1 is a nearly complete small projectile point manufactured from heavily patinated, brown translucent chert. Its size suggest an affiliation with the Plains Woodland and resembles the Prairie Side Notched style of points (Frison 1991:24). It is missing its tip and a tang. Projectile Point 3 is a fragment of a large sized projectile point manufactured from KRF. It is probably associated with the Archaic Period and similar to the Duncan, Hannah or Mckean style of points Frison (1991:85, 91). Projectile Point 2 is a fragment of a KRF biface with a missing tip and midsection. It appears to be a non diagnostic fragment of a large unfinished projectile point with a formed base, but with no true notching.

Observations at this site indicate that it exists solely on the surface and lacks integrity. Observations of cutbanks, relatively abundant rodent burrows, and exposed stratigraphy along the ridge line that the site sits on indicate that there is no potential for buried cultural material. The sediment is suspected to be an ancient alluvial sand deposit with no Holocene sediments and thus lacks potential for buried cultural deposits. Surface sites such as this one rarely retain integrity due to their continual exposure to erosion, which mixes the artifacts and destroys spatial organization. Continual cultivation of the location has further mixed and jumbled the artifacts and no intact features or activity areas are present. The presence of two projectile points associated with different time periods (one Archaic and the other Late Prehistoric) indicates multiple occupations, but the

mixing of artifacts from erosion and plowing make it difficult to impossible to distinguish one cultural occupation from another. Sites with mixed deposits of this type will provide inaccurate data and are generally considered non significant.

The site is entirely within the project corridor, but no transmission line tower locations had been determined at the time of site recording. Tower construction on the site could destroy one quarter to one half of the site.

Recommendations: This site appears to be non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. National Register criteria require that a site retain integrity. This site lacks integrity because it exists solely on the surface and has been mixed and jumbled by erosion and modern cultivation. Prehistoric sites such as this one are most often evaluated against National Register Criterion D. This standard states that a site may be eligible for listing if it has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to prehistory, and this site does not meet this criterion. The site has not yielded important information, and because it lacks integrity and has little or no chance for any buried cultural deposits, it has very little potential to contain any information important to archaeology.

This site has been adequately recorded. No further work is recommended.

32SL356 (Temp. # MAC0003): This is a newly recorded prehistoric site that consists of a broad and sparse lithic scatter in an area of 1.5 acres (Figures 24-26 and Appendix A Map 13). It is located on the top of a slightly west sloping terrace overlooking a south-flowing tributary of Cedar Creek located about 150 m to the west. Artifacts were scattered sparsely across the site, but the majority were found clustered on the higher part of the terrace, near the northeastern edge of the site. The location is within a cultivated field (sunflowers) and the sediment is a deflated, very gravelly (more than 50% gravel) brown sand. Observations of the sediment stratigraphy exposed in a cutbank located on the site's west edge found no indication of buried artifacts, staining, or any cultural material below the surface. Observations of this cutbank also noted that the sediment was probably a massive alluvial deposit. Surface visibility was good with the sunflowers and sparse bunch grass covering 50% or less of the surface. Impacts include deflation and many years of cultivation.

Material types observed included petrified wood, clear chalcedony, various other translucent cherts, and TRSS. Thirty-one pieces of debitage were noted and consisted mostly of tertiary (55%) and secondary (23%) flakes. Other artifacts present were two bifaces of petrified wood, three utilized/retouched flake tools (one clear chalcedony, and two translucent chert with cortex), three tested cobbles (one petrified wood and two translucent chert), and one small, complete, well-made, TRSS thumb scraper (Figure 26).

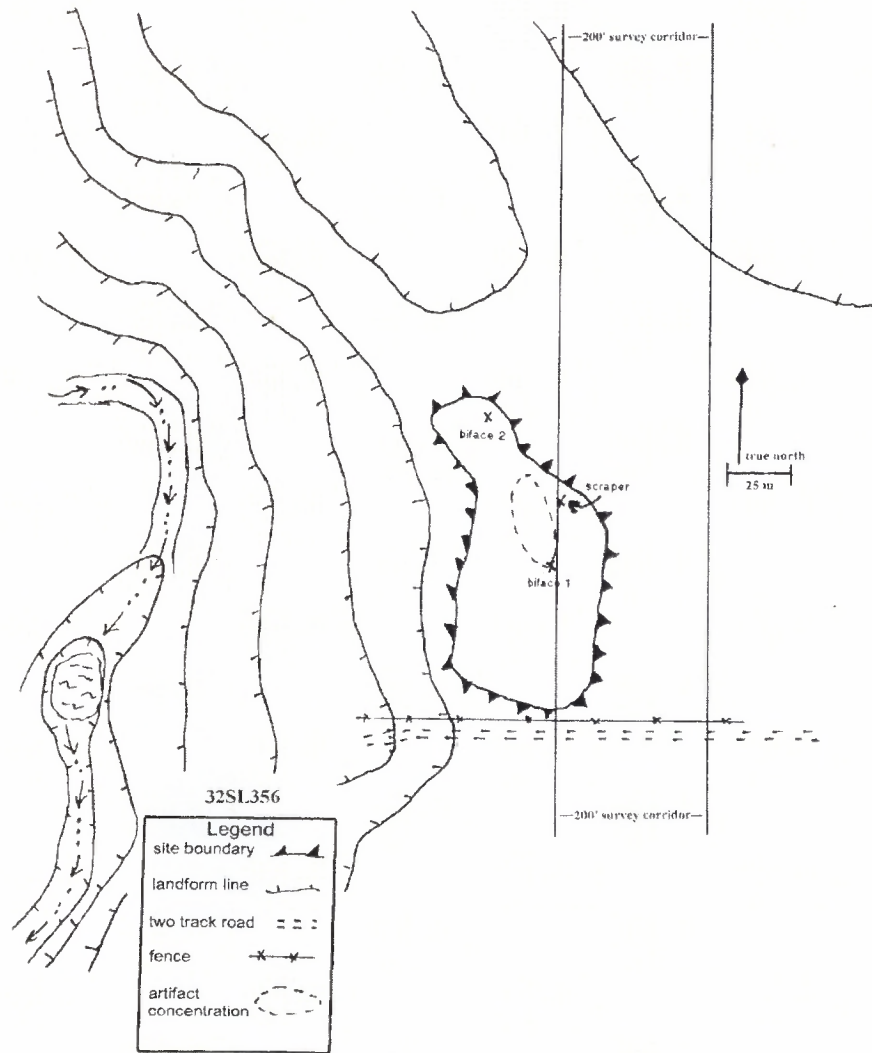


Figure 24 Site Sketch Map of 32SL356.



Figure 25 Overview of site 32SL356 looking northwest.

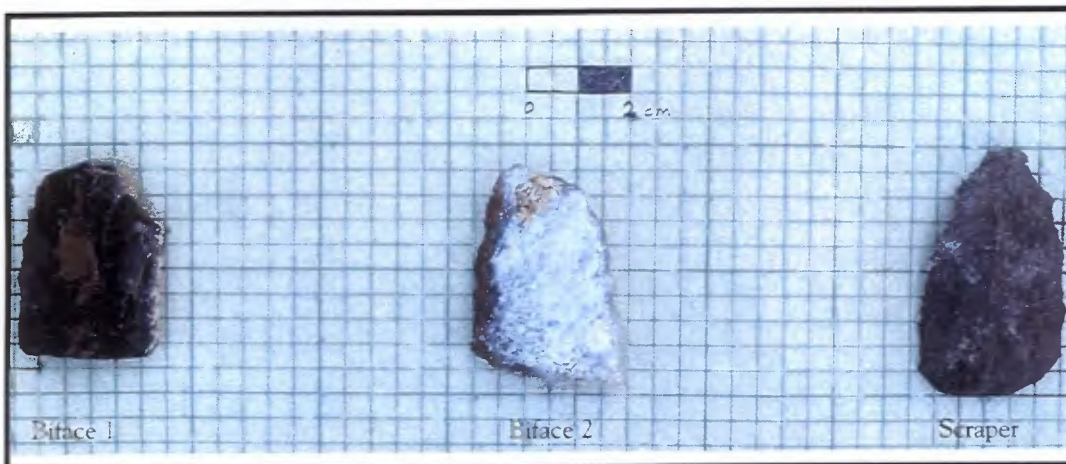


Figure 26 Bifaces 1 and 2 and thumb scraper found on site 32SL356.

This site lacks integrity and contains no features or intact activity areas. It is solely a surface expression of cultural material as determined by observations of a cutbank that runs along the site's entire west edge. Observations of the entire onsite depositional context and of the stratigraphy exposed in the cutbank indicate that the sediment is a deep alluvial deposit of sand and gravel possibly of an ancient age. Observations of the cutbank found no evidence of buried cultural material. Wind erosion and continuous cultivation has substantially impacted the site's integrity by mixing and transporting the artifacts, which destroys spatial organization and any activity areas or features that might have been present.

The site is located on the west side of the north-south trending 200' survey corridor. It is possible that the site may be effected by construction, but it seems likely that no more than an a quarter of the site area could be impacted.

Recommendations: This site is non significant and is recommended as not eligible for the National Register. National Register criteria require that a site should retain integrity in order to be eligible for listing and this site does not retain much integrity. Its spatial organization has been heavily impacted by erosion from deflation and agriculture. Prehistoric sites, such as this one, are most often evaluated against National Register criterion D. This standard requires that in order for a site to be eligible for listing it should have yielded or should have the potential to yield information important in archaeology. This site does not meet this requirement because it has not yielded important information and because it lacks integrity and any potential for buried cultural deposits that might be important in archaeology.

The site has been adequately recorded. No further work is recommended.

32SL357 (Temp. # MAC0006): This newly recorded historic site consists of a small farmstead which includes a cultural material scatter, five features (F1-F5), one partially collapsed feature (F6) and several pieces of machinery in an approximately 340' diameter area (Figures 27-29 and Appendix A Map 13). It is located on the west side of a gravel section line road about one mile north of Mineral Springs. The general area consists of rolling uplands with buttes visible to the west. Soil consists of a brown loam and the vegetation covering the site is dense grasses. The extent and composition of the cultural material outside of the observed features was obscured by tall grass. All identified artifacts suggest this site dates from the 1950s.

Feature 1 is a rectangular concrete and local stone foundation measuring approximately 15' x 25' with a 10-12' area extending off the west side. An opening, suggesting an entryway, is located in the northwest corner. The feature is filled with various trash including barbed wire, carpet, tree stumps, and beer cans. It is most likely that this is a house basement or separate storm shelter/cellar.

Feature 2 consists of a can and glass container scatter in an 8' x 20' area.



Figure 27 Overview of site 32SL357 looking west. Feature 6 is at the center of the picture.

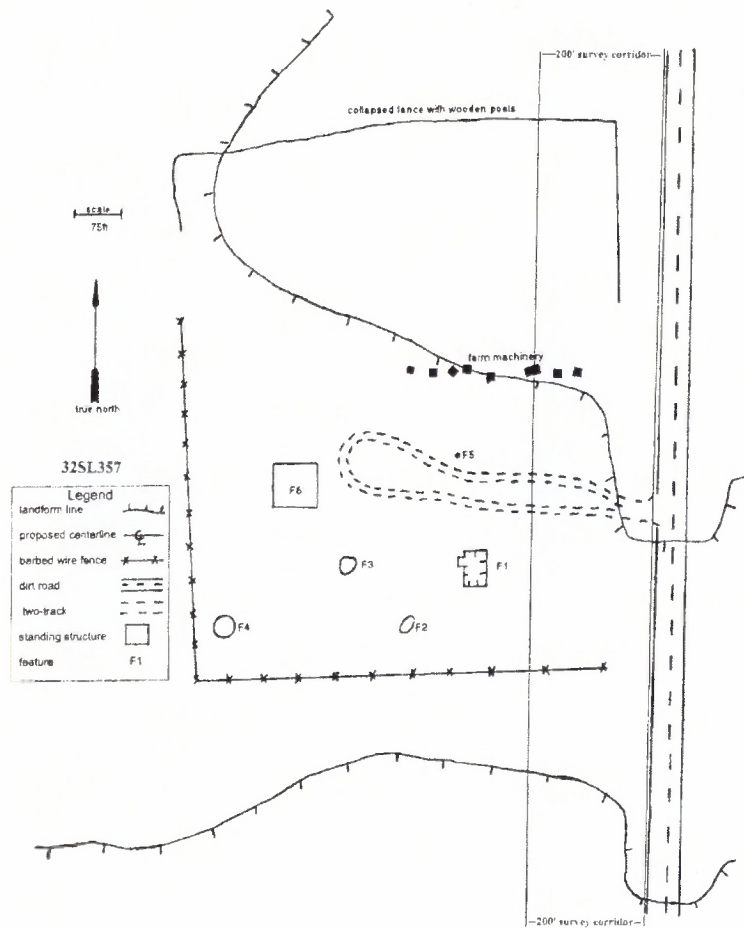


Figure 28 Site Sketch Map of 32SL357.

Twenty to thirty vessels were observed and included numerous steel beverage cans with "church key" openings, clear glass bottles, and canning jars. They were all well sodded into the ground surface.

Feature 3 is a 4' x 4' area of refuse that includes a cluster of approximately 100 sanitary milk cans. Each can had a single solder dot, and a few had irregular solder dots. In addition to the cans, there was an assortment of garbage and building materials.

Feature 4 is a poured concrete silo foundation that is approx 15' in diameter, and 18" high. The concrete is in good condition and appears to post-date Feature 1. There is also a tire and some modern garbage nearby.

Feature 5 consists of an open 20" diameter corrugated metal pipe protruding approximately 20" out from the ground and is most likely a well. Surrounding it in a 10 to 15 square feet area were the remnants of a wooden platform, part of a metal hand pump, and some metal water pipes.

Feature 6 is the only architectural historical structure present. It is a partially collapsed one story wood-frame building (Figure 29), the standing northern portion measuring 10' north-south, and 25' east-west, and has a poured concrete foundation. No evidence of an exact date of construction was present. Construction material consists of milled 2x4s and 1x8s. The eastern and northern exterior walls are sided with corrugated metal. It is likely that the metal siding was a later alteration to the original structure. The exposed southern wall appears to have been an internal wood frame partition before the southern portion of the building collapsed. This eastern half of the southern wall has wood butt-board siding. The western half of the southern wall is not intact, and the extreme western portion has collapsed. The western wall of the structure has also collapsed.

The roof of Feature 6, before the collapse, may have at one time been the north half of a gable style roof. The east half of the structure still has a roof, and it is covered with wood and tar paper, a material that likely post-dates the original construction of the building. The roof's original covering is not known.

High vegetation covered most of the ground and probably obscured artifacts, but cut animal bone was noted along the south edge of the site. Also, several pieces of farm machinery were parked along the north border of the northeast corner of the site.



Figure 29 View of Feature 6 on site 32SL357 looking north.

Deed and Biographical Index Search: On November 19, 2007, MAC contacted the Southwest Abstract & Title Company in Bowman, North Dakota, to conduct a Deed Search of this legal location. According to the search, the land changed owners approximately six times. The transfers are described chronologically as follows: On August 10, 1909, the Department of the Interior granted Emma Grentz the land. On December 26, 1947, the Estate of Emma Grentz granted a Decree Establishing Heirship to Otto P. Grentz, Gladyce Pfeifer, and Opal Sonsalla. The Final Decree of Distribution was granted by the Estate of Emma Grentz to Gladyce Pfeifer and Opal Sonsalla on May 3, 1948. On November 21, 1972, Gladyce Pfeifer granted a Partition Deed to Opal Sonsalla. Almost two decades later on April 7, 1992, the Opal Sonsalla Estate granted a Partition Deed to Joe Sonsalla. Two more transactions took place on February 23, 1994: the Joe Sonsalla Estate and the Gladyce Pfeifer Estate both granted a Partition Deed to David Sonsalla.

On December 4, 2007, the above names were submitted and searched through the North Dakota Biographical Index search engine. Otto (Frank Eugene) Grentz was the only result. The search engine indicated that Otto Grentz was mentioned in a regional Slope County history entitled, *Slope Saga* (Slope Saga Committee 1976).

Born about 1882 in Stillwater, Minnesota, Otto Greutz came to Slope County in western North Dakota in the spring of 1903, at the age of 21. For a time he was a cattle hand for several ranches, including the "Towne Ranch, HT, Logging Camp, and TO Ranches" before he homesteaded and started ranching his own cattle. Otto's wife, Emma (or Emaline), noted how the feeling of isolation intensified when her husband was away on cattle drives, and preferred to accompany him "on roundups over the fenceless prairies from Yule to the Cave Hills to the Cannonball (River) to Rainy Butte."

Recommendations: This site is non significant and is recommended as not eligible for listing on the National Register. Integrity as a farmstead for this site is very low. Feature 6 appears to retain integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, and association, but its original siding is unknown. Additionally, the disparate roofing materials have altered the expression of its original aesthetics. It is difficult to determine the nature of the original structure due to the collapsed portions of the walls and roof. Except for Feature 6, there are no standing structures, only scattered piles of debris and a concrete foundation at the site, and even Feature 6 is not standing and does not retain integrity because it is collapsed.

Beyond the short sketch of Otto and Emaline Greutz, the archival information and fieldwork data collected from the site as a whole does not make it appear that they were associated with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history (Criterion A). Otto and Emaline Greutz are mentioned in the regional county history entitled, *Slope Saga*. Otto and Emaline are two among thousands of settlers in Slope County, North Dakota, and the American West.

Otto was a ranch-hand, and he owned his own cattle at one point in time, but it does not appear that he was a person significant in the field of politics, medicine, or commerce (Criterion B). Feature 6, the only standing structure on the site, currently provides a strictly utilitarian rather than aesthetic function in that at times it serves as a shelter and wind-break for cattle. The site as a whole does not appear to be an important example of a type or construction that would fit into any readily defined context (Criterion C). Until a context is developed to assess such historic archaeological sites, it is difficult to see how further fieldwork would yield any more information important in history (Criterion D). This site has been adequately recorded and no further work is recommended.

Isolated Finds and Site Leads

32BOX427 (Temp. #JMS3): This isolate (Appendix A Map 15) consists of a single secondary flake of plate chalcedony. It was found in a small blowout that is about 10-15 cm deep in a gray brown loam. Rodent burrows suggest that the loam is 20-30 cm deep on top of relatively dense carbonate cemented sediment. The isolate is about three-quarters of a mile north of Cedar Creek in a saddle between two small rises.

32BOX428 (Temp. #IFGW4): This isolate (Appendix A Map 16) consists of one small, well-made biface fragment/point tip made of heavily patinated translucent chert. It is located on a small erosional area on the slightly north sloping side of rolling hills. The vegetation consists of native mixed grasses

and has less than 20% ground surface visibility. The isolate overlooks a small, intermittent drainage to the north/north east.

32SKX322 (Temp. # IFGW1): This is a site lead (Appendix A Map 2) consisting of four flakes in a 10 x 10 m area located in a deflated, cultivated field overlooking a small intermittent drainage to the south and west. The artifacts consist of one clear chalcedony tertiary flake, one heavily patinated translucent chert tertiary flake, one large secondary porcellanite flake, and one possible petrified wood shatter. Surface sediment is a dry grayish brown sandy silt with 70% visibility.

32SKX323 (Temp. # IFGW2): This isolate (Appendix A Map 3) consists of one tertiary petrified wood flake found in a small erosional wash that runs east. The surface sediment is a light gray sandy silt. The area has been affected by wind and water erosion so it has very little deposition and some exposed bedrock. The surrounding vegetation is native prairie and includes small shrubs, mixed grasses and a couple cottonwoods nearby.

32SKX324 (Temp. # IFGW3): This isolate (Appendix A Map 5) consists of one complete stage three petrified wood biface located on the top of a small terrace on the west side of a small, intermittent tributary of Philbrick Creek. It is located in a cultivated field with 70-80% visibility. The surface sediment is a dry, brown sandy silt.

32SLX311 (Temp. # JMS1): This site lead (Appendix A Map 6) consists of one quartzite pebble tool, one KRF tertiary flake, and one heavily patinated chalcedony flake. The artifacts were found in a 40 m x 20 m area (E-W/ N-S) situated on the slightly south sloping side of a low rise. Philbrick Creek is 400-500 m to the south. Vegetation is a wheat stubble field and the area has been tilled many times. Sediment is a brown sandy loam with gravels of TRSS, chalcedony, and Rainy Buttes chert.

32SLX312 (Temp. # JMS2): This isolate (Appendix A Map 12) consists of a single stage one biface of a gray non-translucent chert. The artifact is located on a low bench north of an unnamed intermittent drainage the flows west to east. The Bob Denny Hills are visible to the west. The soils consist of a brown silty loam and vegetation is a mixed grassland.

32SLX313 (Temp. # JMS4): This is a site lead (Appendix A Map 8) consisting of a middle stage biface and two tested pieces of lithic material in a 22 m x 10 m area. It is located within a natural scatter of Rainy Buttes chert situated in a rolling region about one mile north of West Rainy Butte. An unnamed intermittent drainage, which drains northwesterly, is just to the south. Sediment is a brown sandy loam and vegetation consists of mixed grasses and forbs. Surface visibility is good.

Evaluation of Research and Management Recommendations

MAC intensively inventoried 71.4 miles of the proposed 73.6 mile transmission line and an 80 acre block for a new substation. In addition to the block area surveyed for the proposed substation, another block of 160 acres was inventoried (Table 3) to allow for alternative routes for the transmission line to

cross a rugged section of the Little Badlands. Other areas of additional survey (Table 3) include an extra 100' on the outside angle of all the proposed line's turning points and two short segments where the corridor was expanded to a width of 400'. In all, an approximate total of 2000 acres was inventoried at a Class III (intensive) level for this project.

Three segments of the proposed line, totaling two miles (Table 2), were not inventoried because at the time of the inventory and at the completion of this report no permission to access these areas had been granted by the landowners. MAC makes no recommendations as to the cultural resources that might be found within these two miles that have not been inventoried.

The results of this investigation were generally as expected. The file search and the GLO data indicated that most of the historic sites in the region are associated with agriculture and settlement. Information in *The North Dakota Plan for Historic Preservation* (SHSND 1990) and the file search data suggested that lithic scatters and raw material procurement areas would be the most common prehistoric site types. The eight newly recorded sites and the one newly documented segment of a railroad fit this data pattern.

Three of the newly recorded sites are prehistoric and include a low level lithic procurement area (32SK1000) and two lithic scatters with tools (32SL355 and 32SL356). These prehistoric sites retain very little integrity, lack features that are most often the source of important archaeological data, and have very little or no potential for intact cultural deposits. All three are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended for these sites.

Five of the newly recorded sites (32BO339, 32BO340, 32BO341, 32SL1001, 32SL357) are historic and are associated with agriculture and settlement. A sixth historic site is the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad, which is a transportation site that is associated with settlement and development in the region. All of the historic sites, except for the railroad, are non significant and lack substantially important features or direct association with important historical individuals or events. All five newly recorded historic sites are recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is recommended. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. The segment of the railroad that the current project crosses is in use and maintained, and supports the potential eligibility of the site. The segment will be spanned by the proposed transmission line, and with regards to the current project, no further work is necessary.

Previously recorded prehistoric site 32SL345 is separated from the project's area of impact by a county road and will not be impacted. No further work for the current project is recommended for this site.

All of the isolated finds and site leads are associated with the prehistoric period. All are not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended.

MAC recommends a finding of "no historic properties effected" for the areas inventoried and described above, and with the stipulation that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St Paul, and Pacific Railroad segment be spanned by the current

project. It is important to reiterate that MAC makes no recommendations as to the cultural resources that might be found within the two miles that were not inventoried.

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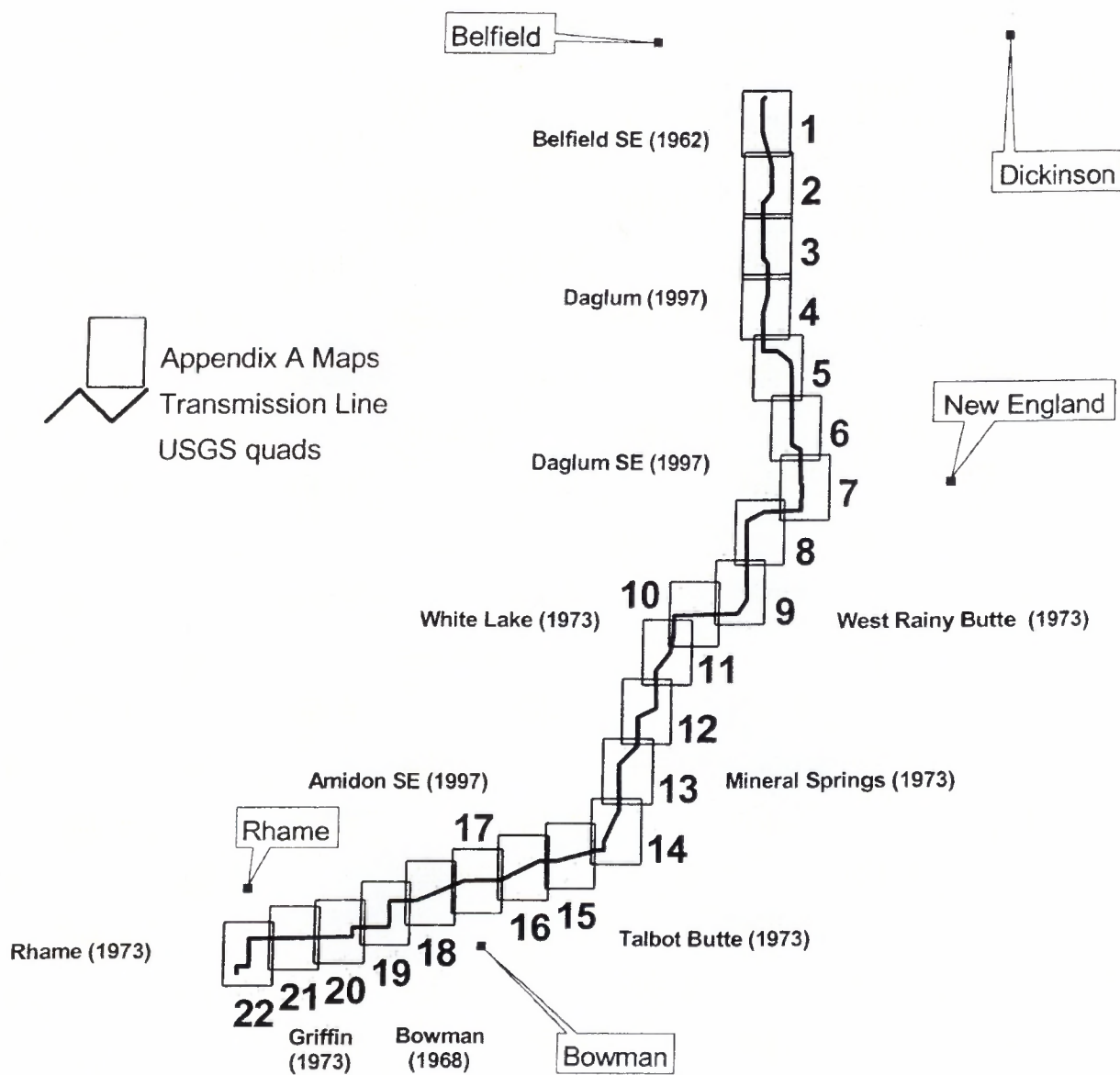
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Appendix A

(USGS MAPs Showing Project Survey Corridor and Substation Block,
Additional Survey Areas, and Cultural Resources)

Location Key to Maps in Appendix A



S O U T H H

* Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▨ Inventory Area

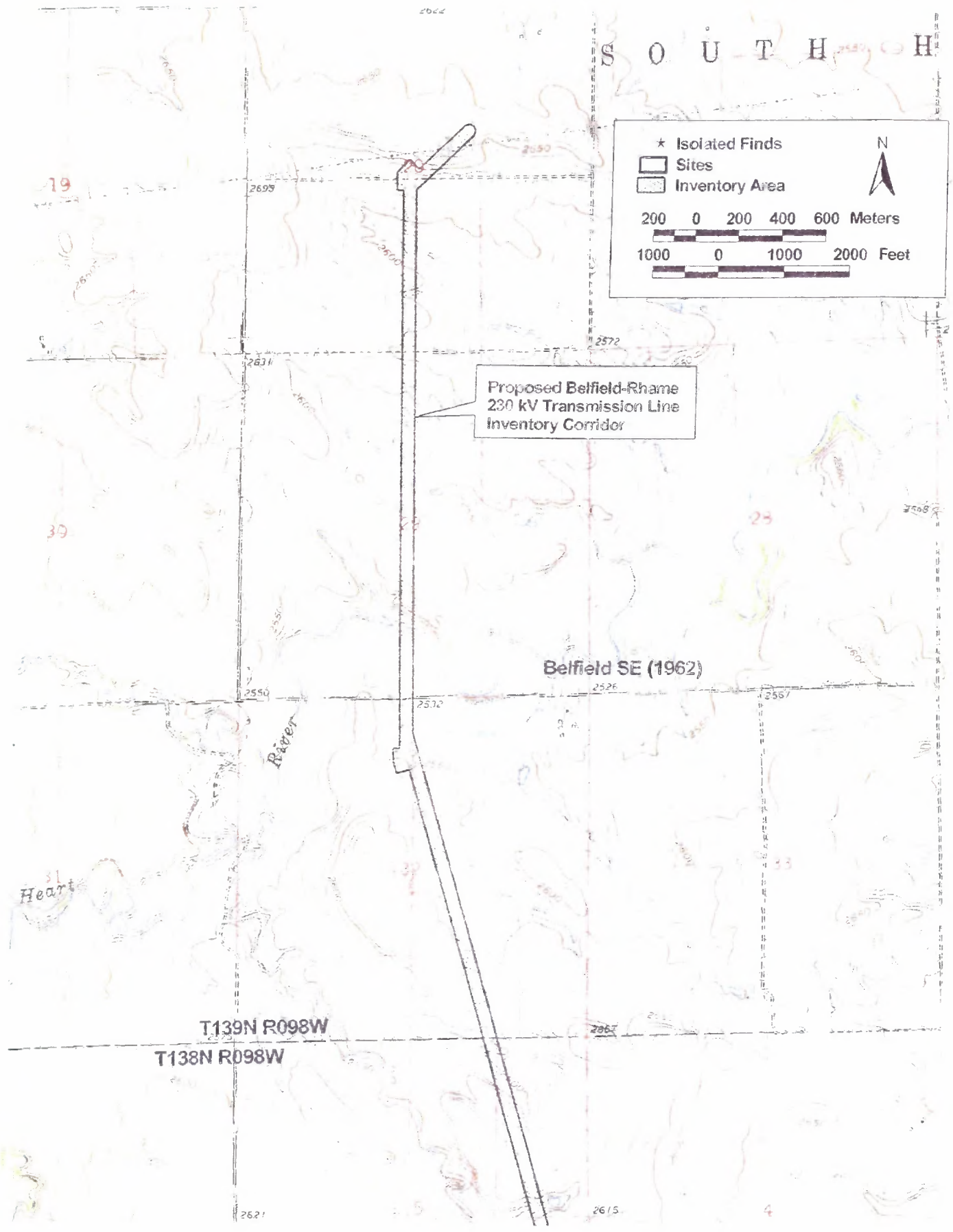
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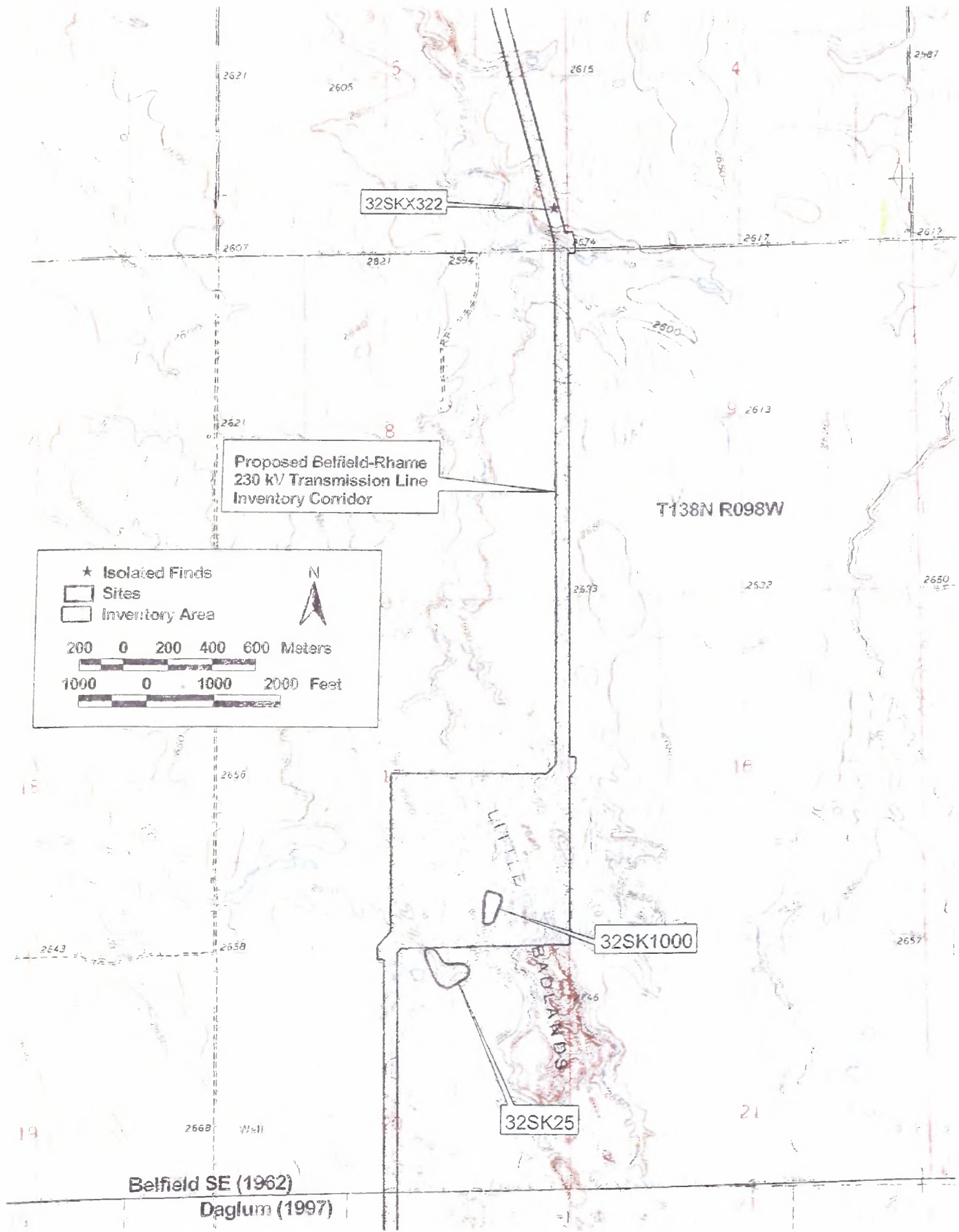
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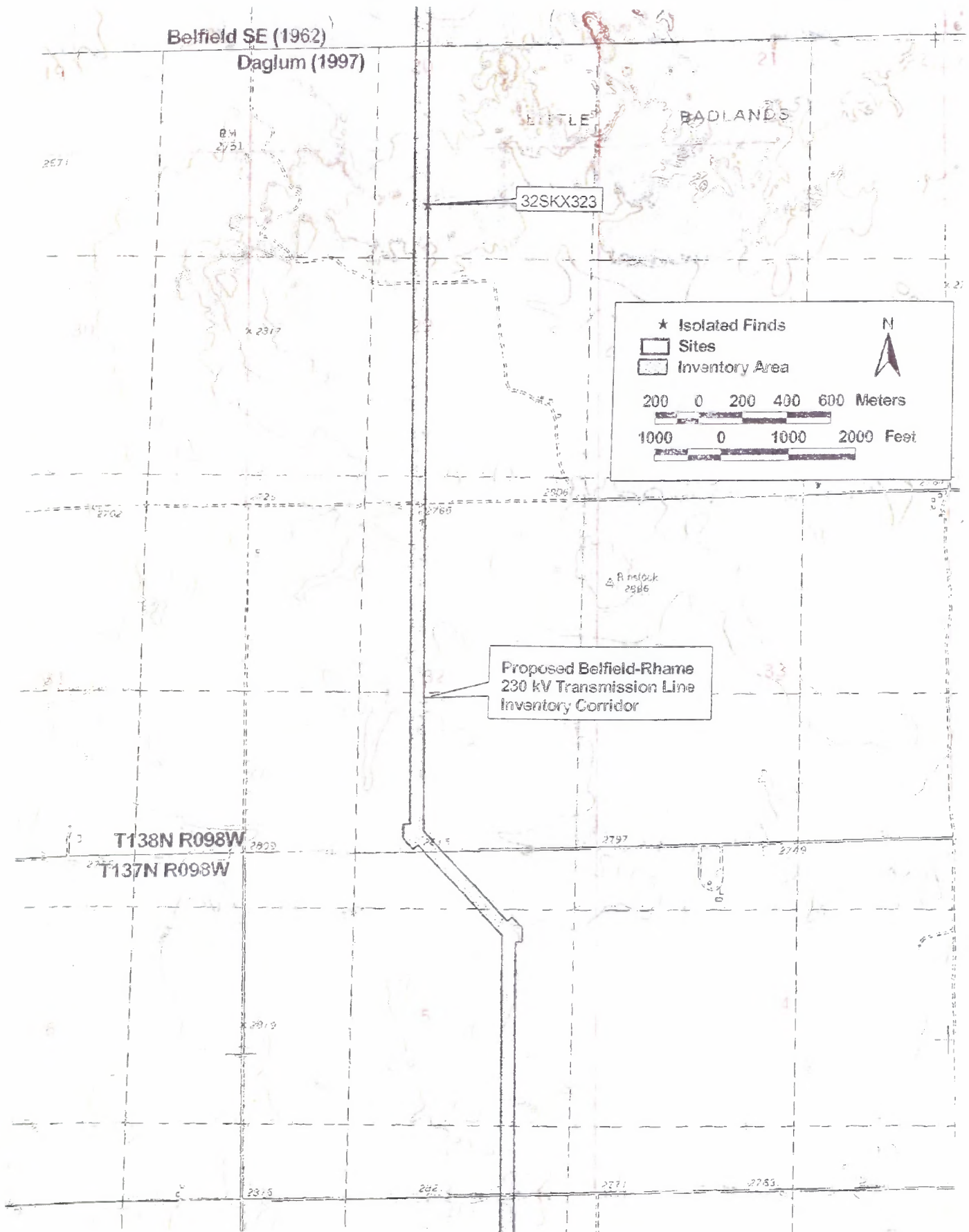
Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

Belfield SE (1962)

T139N R098W
T138N R098W







Belfield SE (1962)
Daglum (1997)

32SKX323

★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▭ Inventory Area

N

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1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

T138N R098W
T137N R098W

2871

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x 2817

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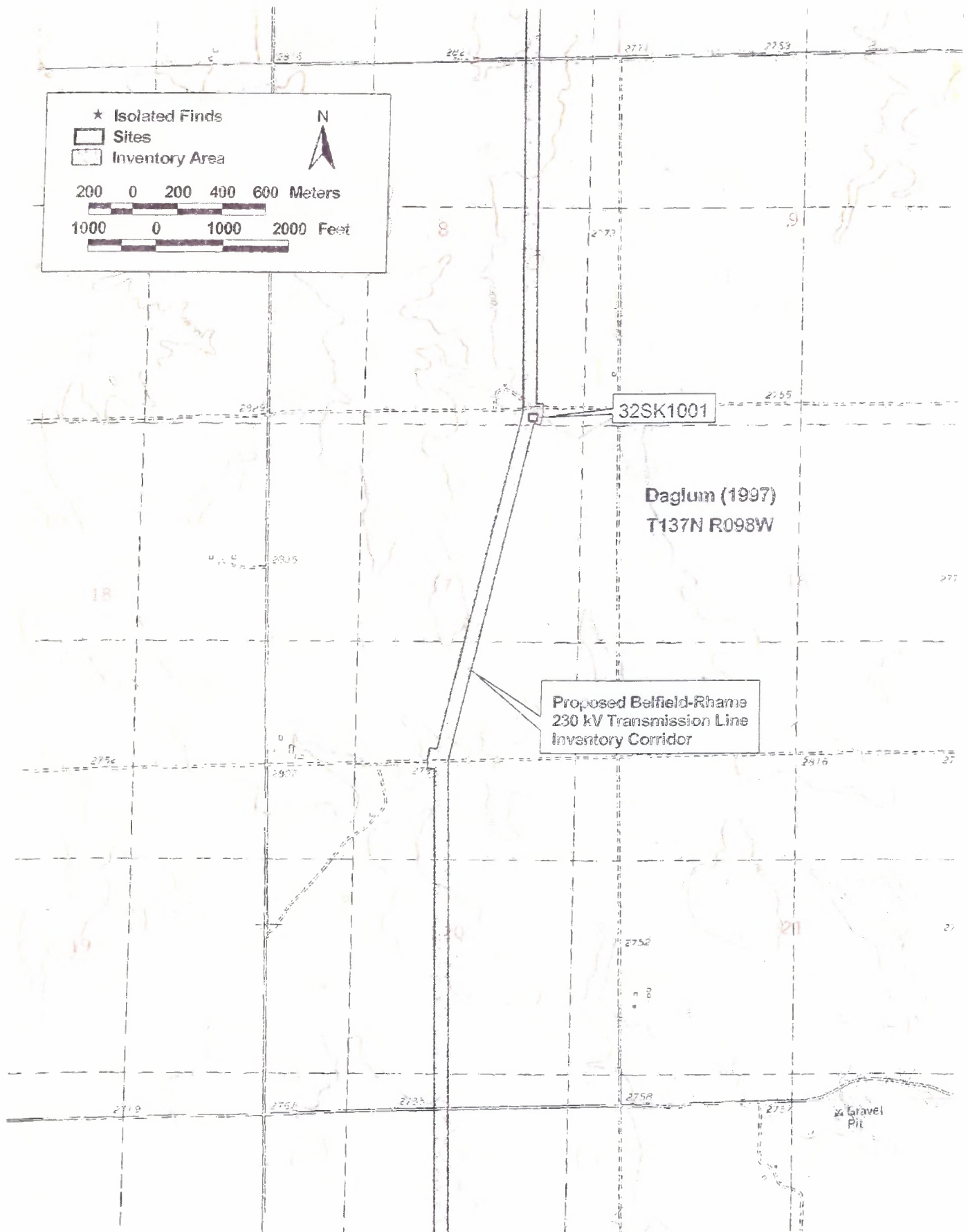
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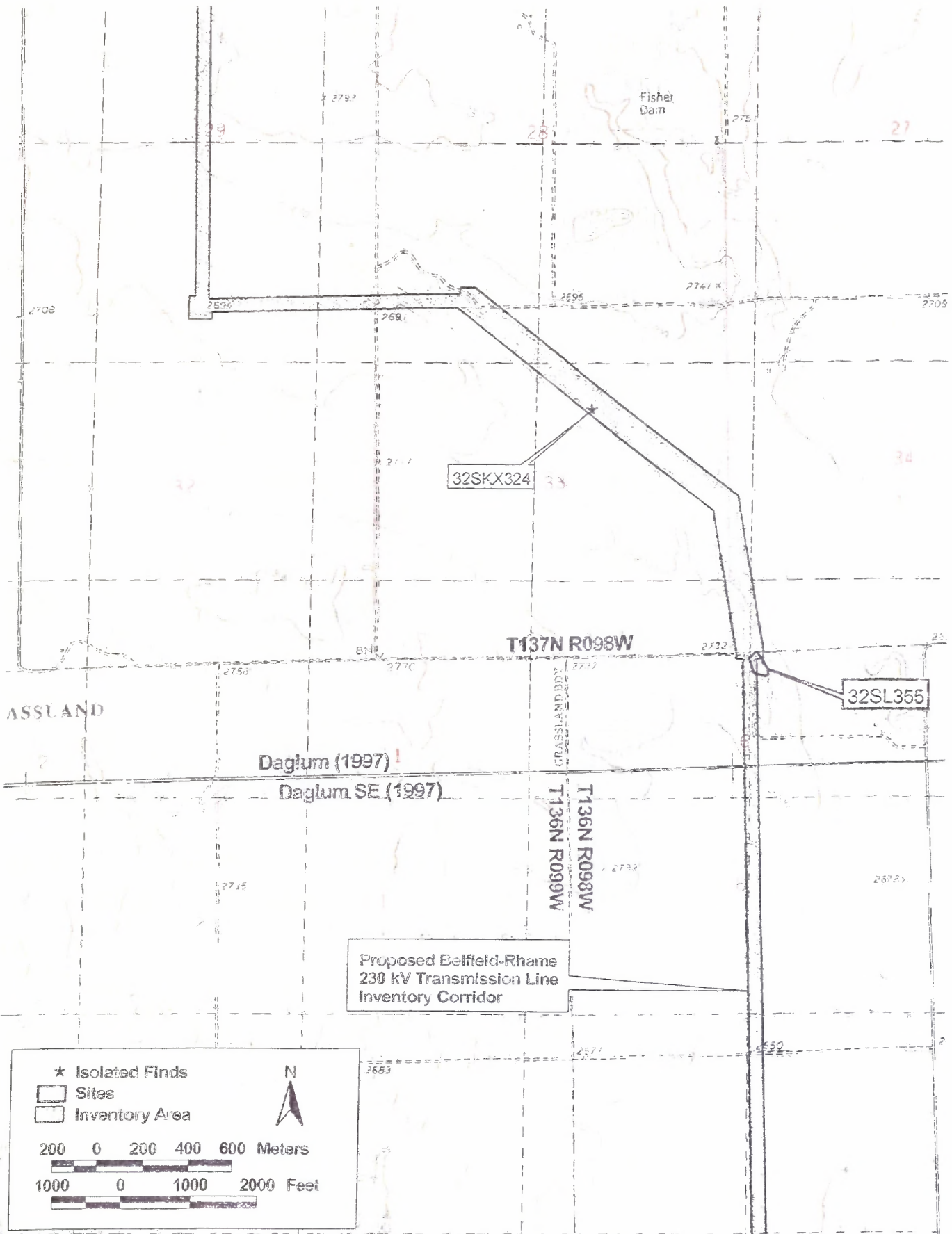
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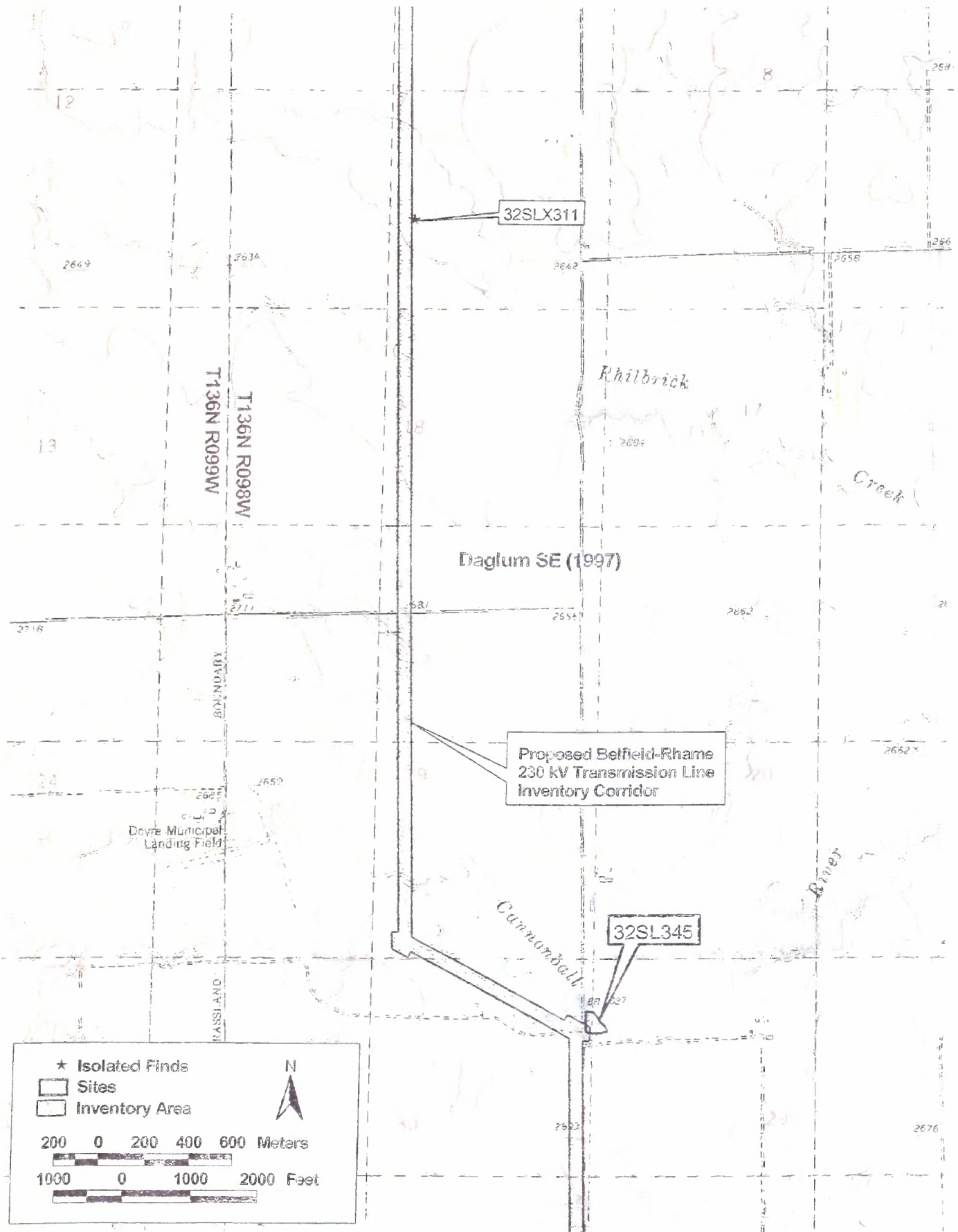
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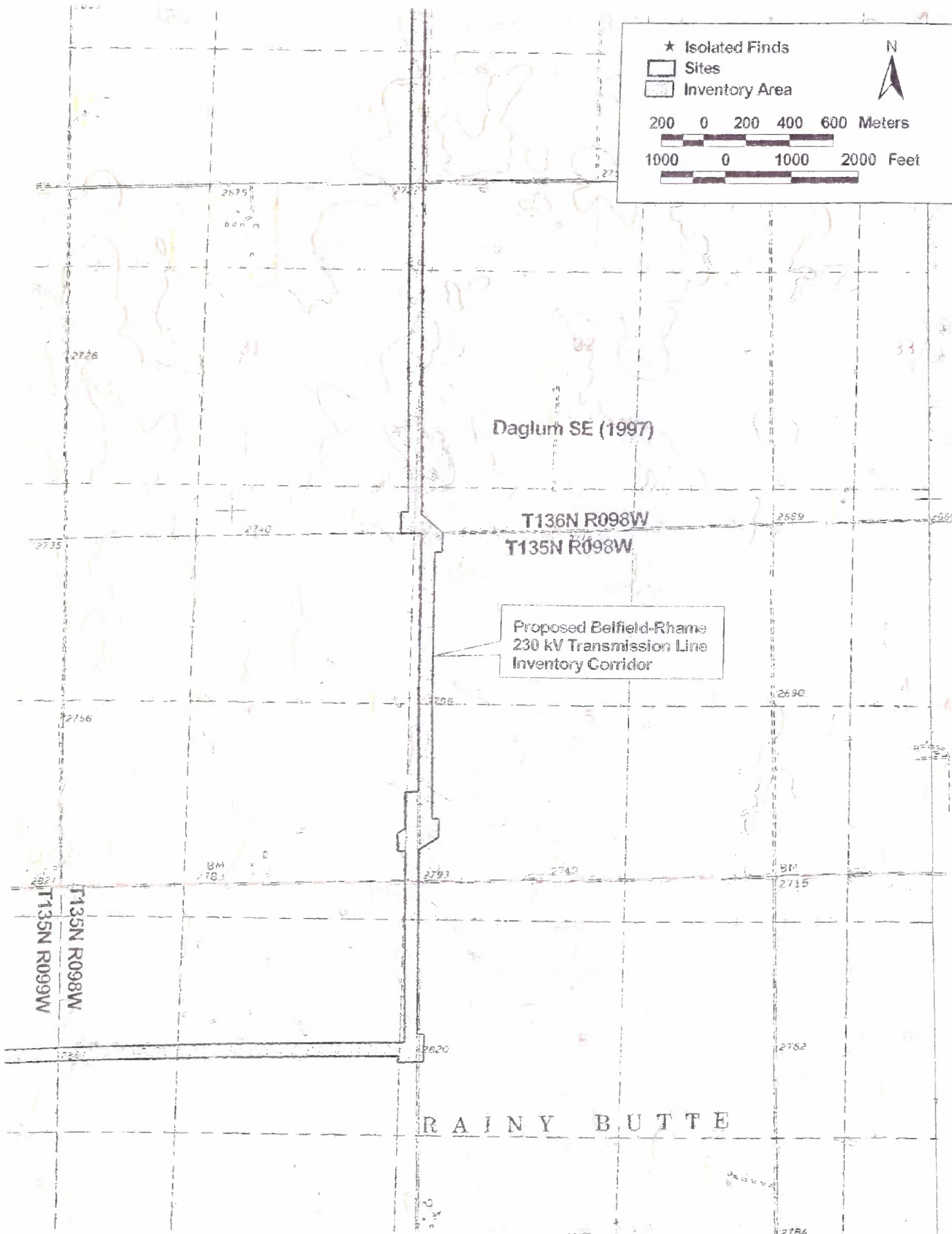




★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▨ Inventory Area

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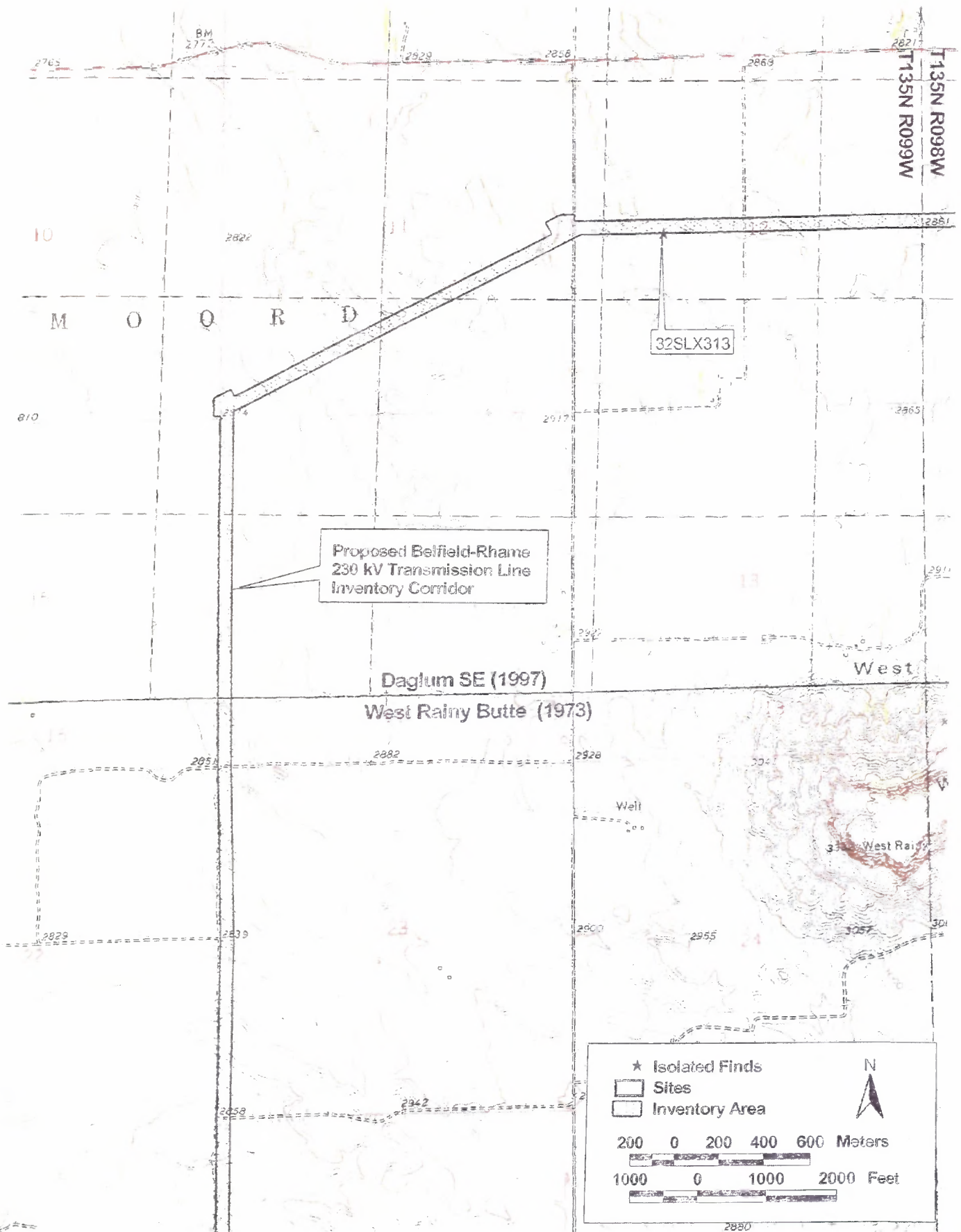


Daglum SE (1997)

T136N R098W
T135N R098W

Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

RAINY BUTTE



★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▭ Inventory Area

N

200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

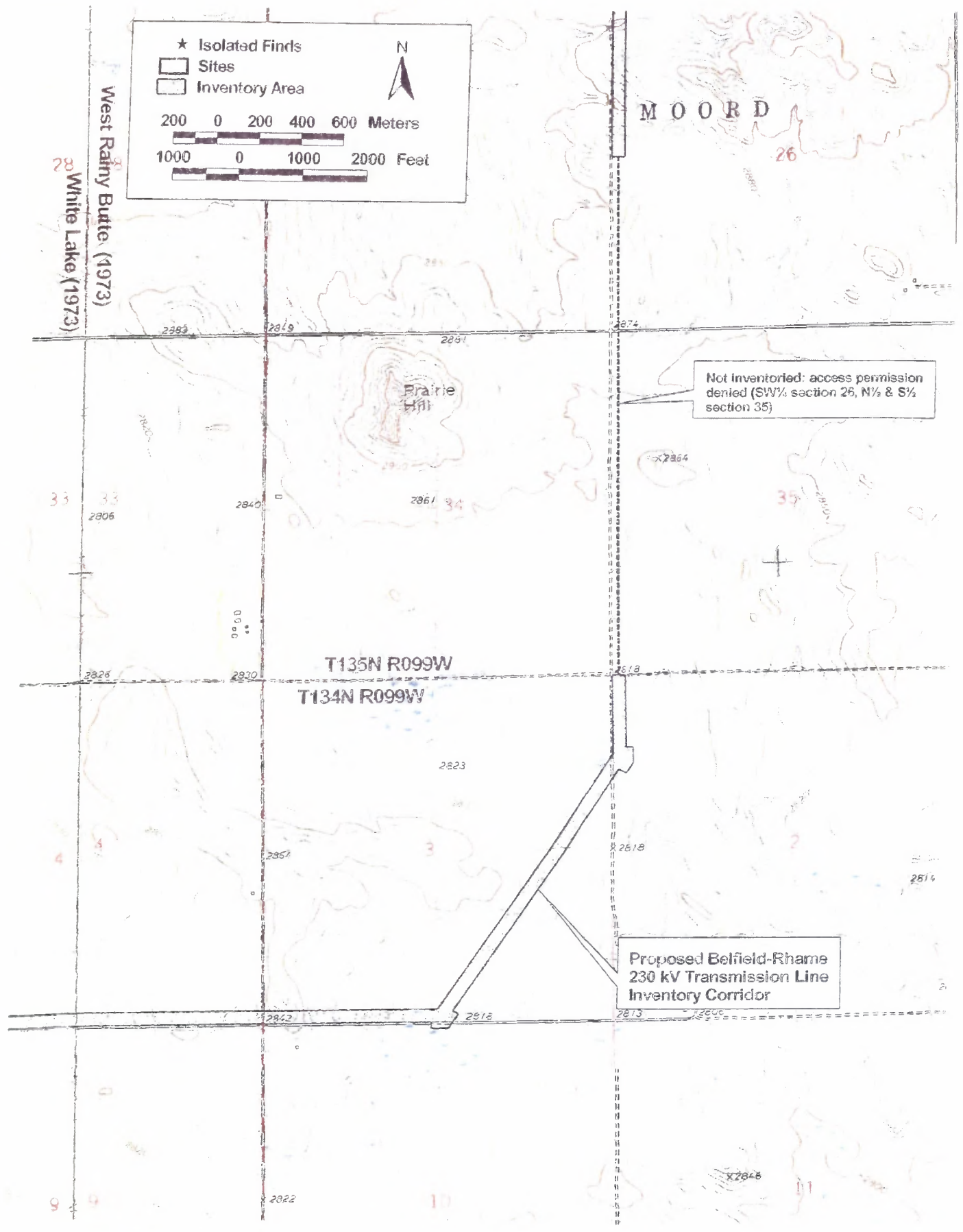
West Rainy Butte (1973)
White Lake (1973)

MOORD

Not inventoried: access permission denied (SW¼ section 26, N½ & S½ section 35)

T135N R099W
T134N R099W

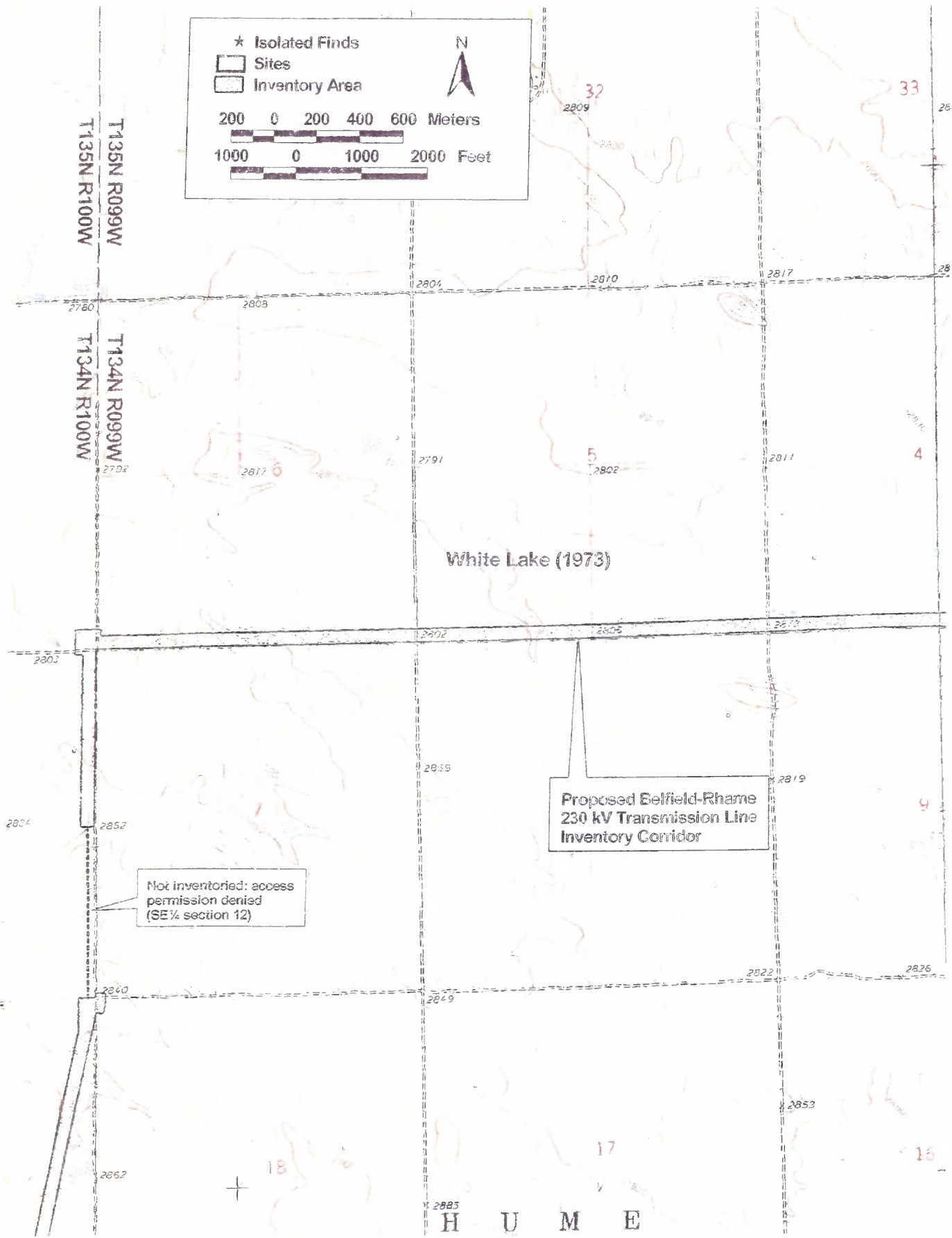
Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor



★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
□ Inventory Area

200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

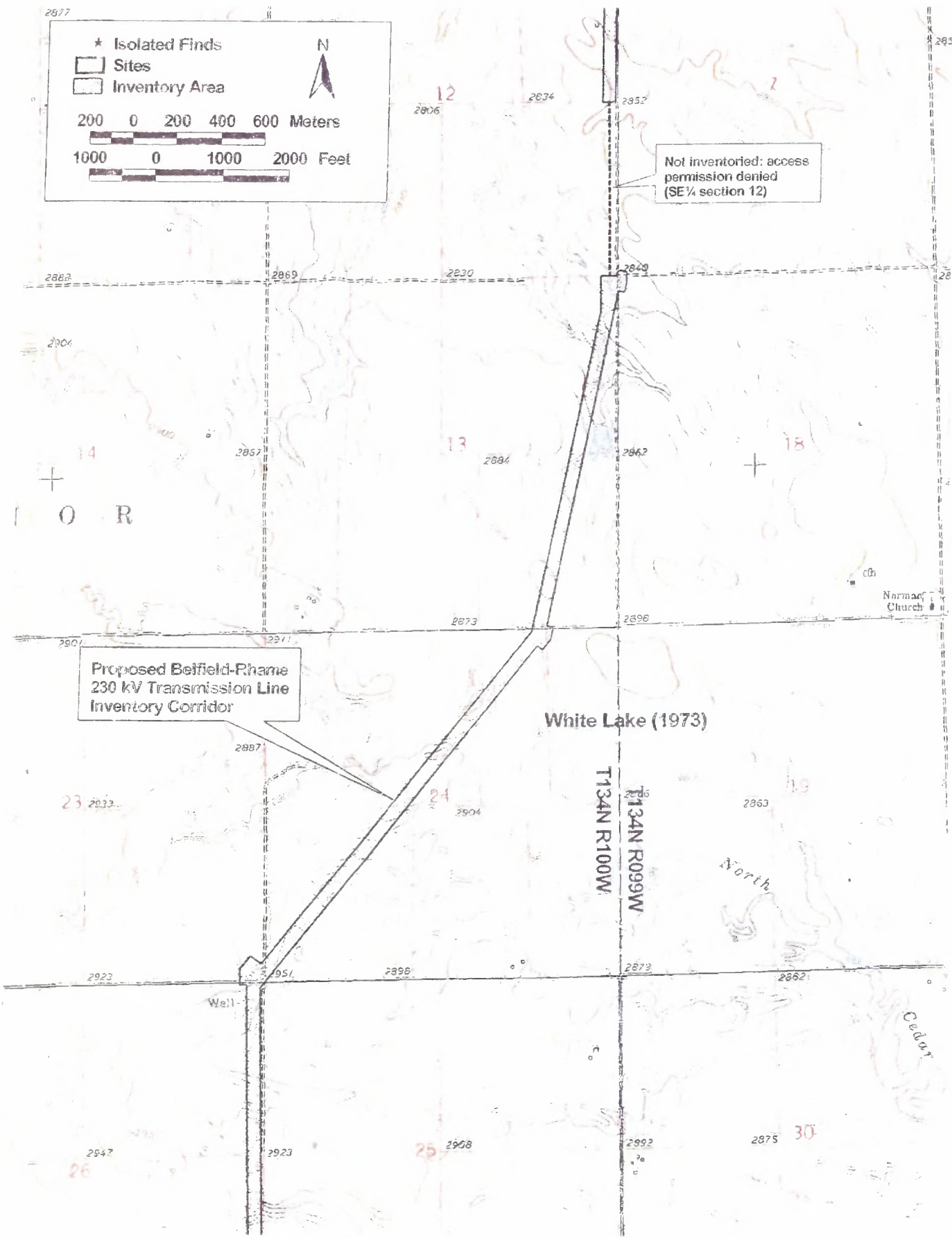
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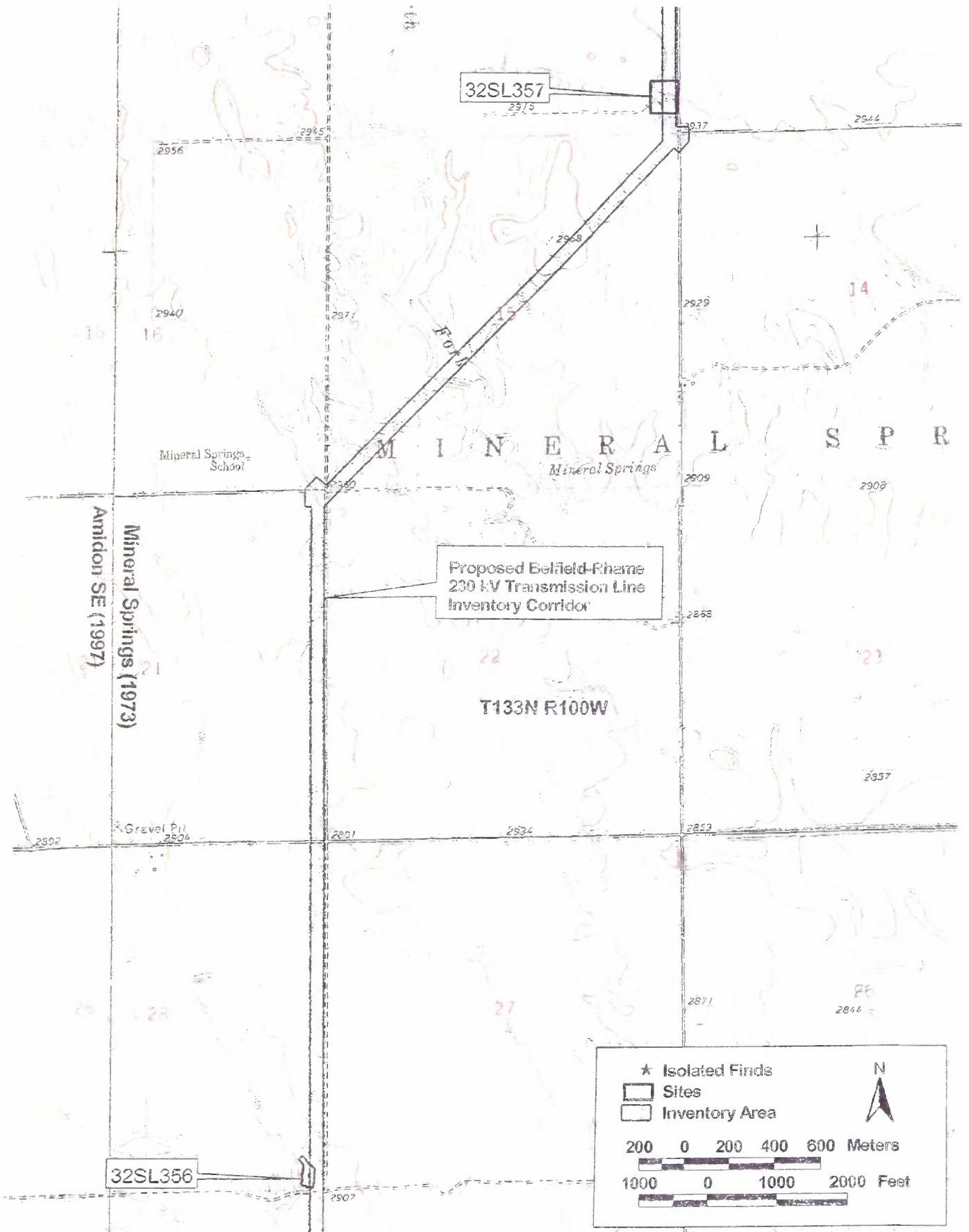


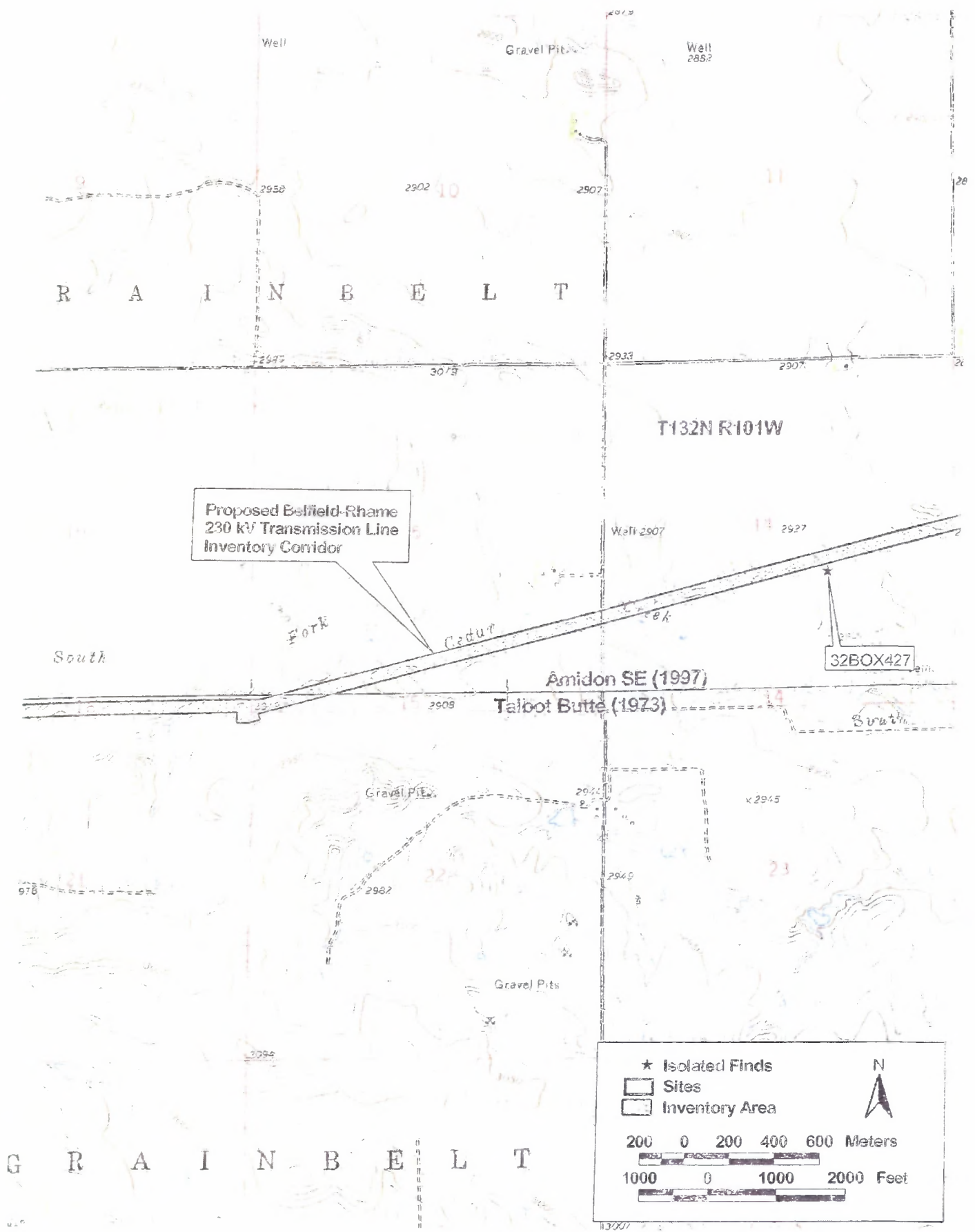
Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

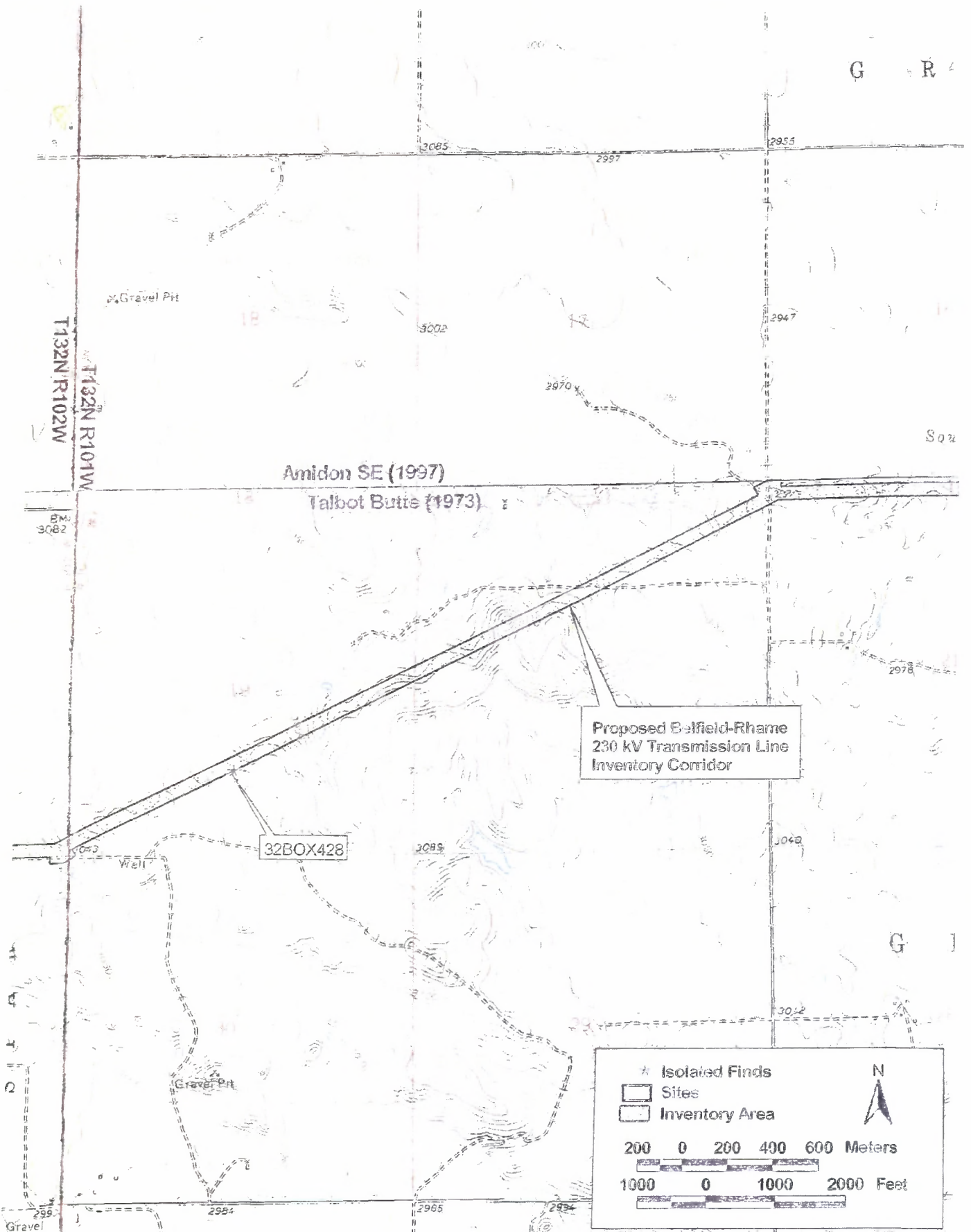
Not inventoried: access
permission denied
(SE 1/4 section 12)

H U M E



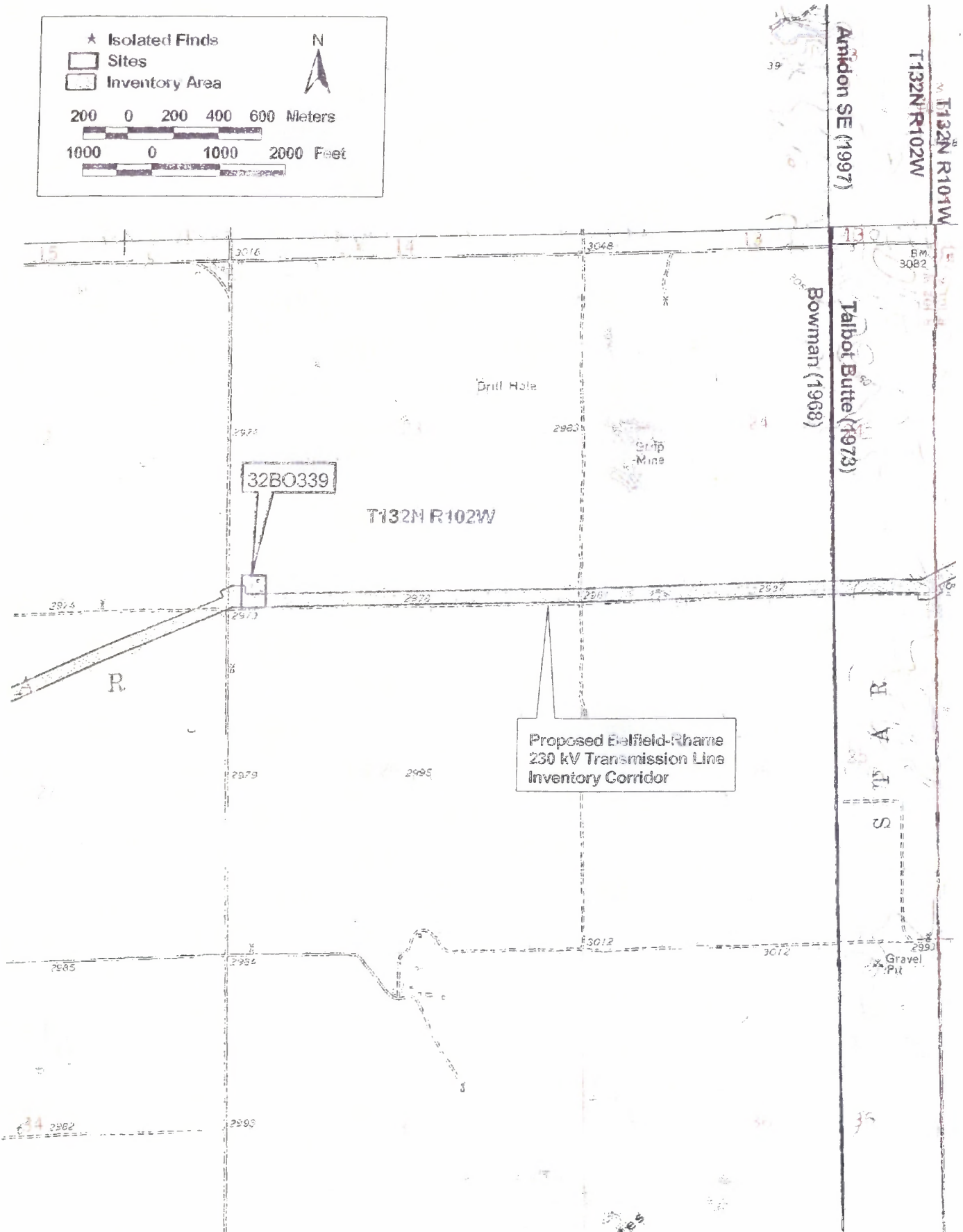







★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▭ Inventory Area

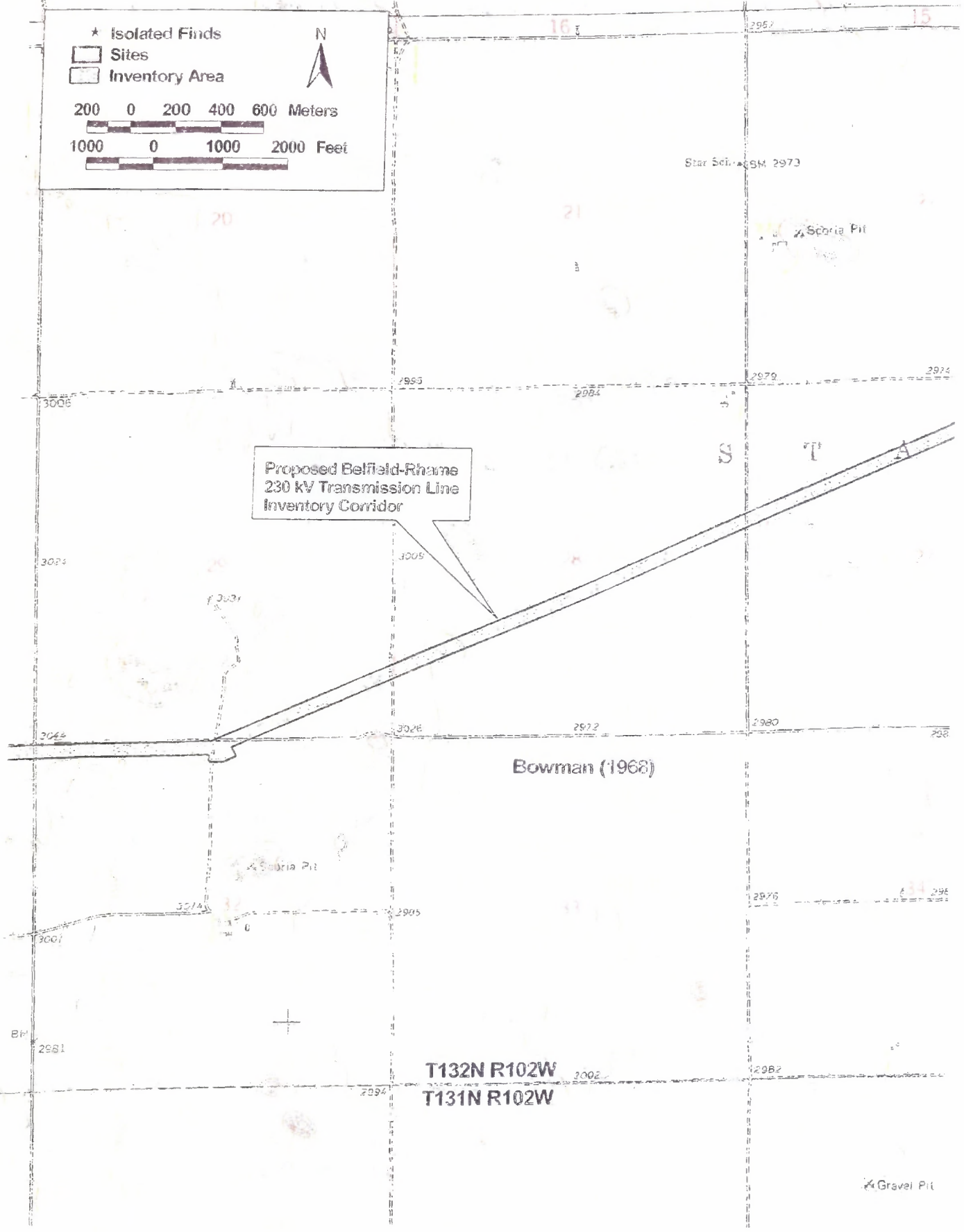
200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet



★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
□ Inventory Area

200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

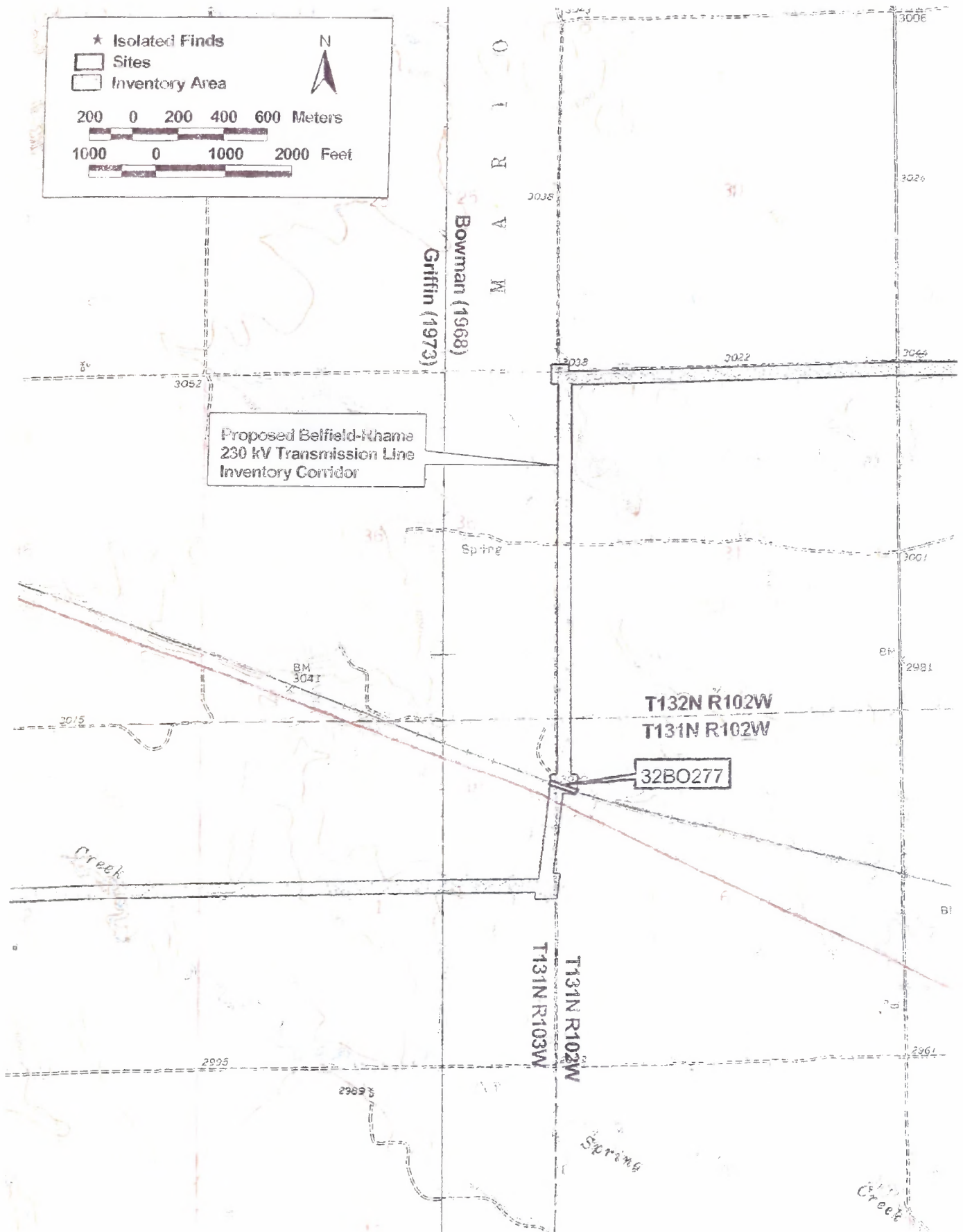


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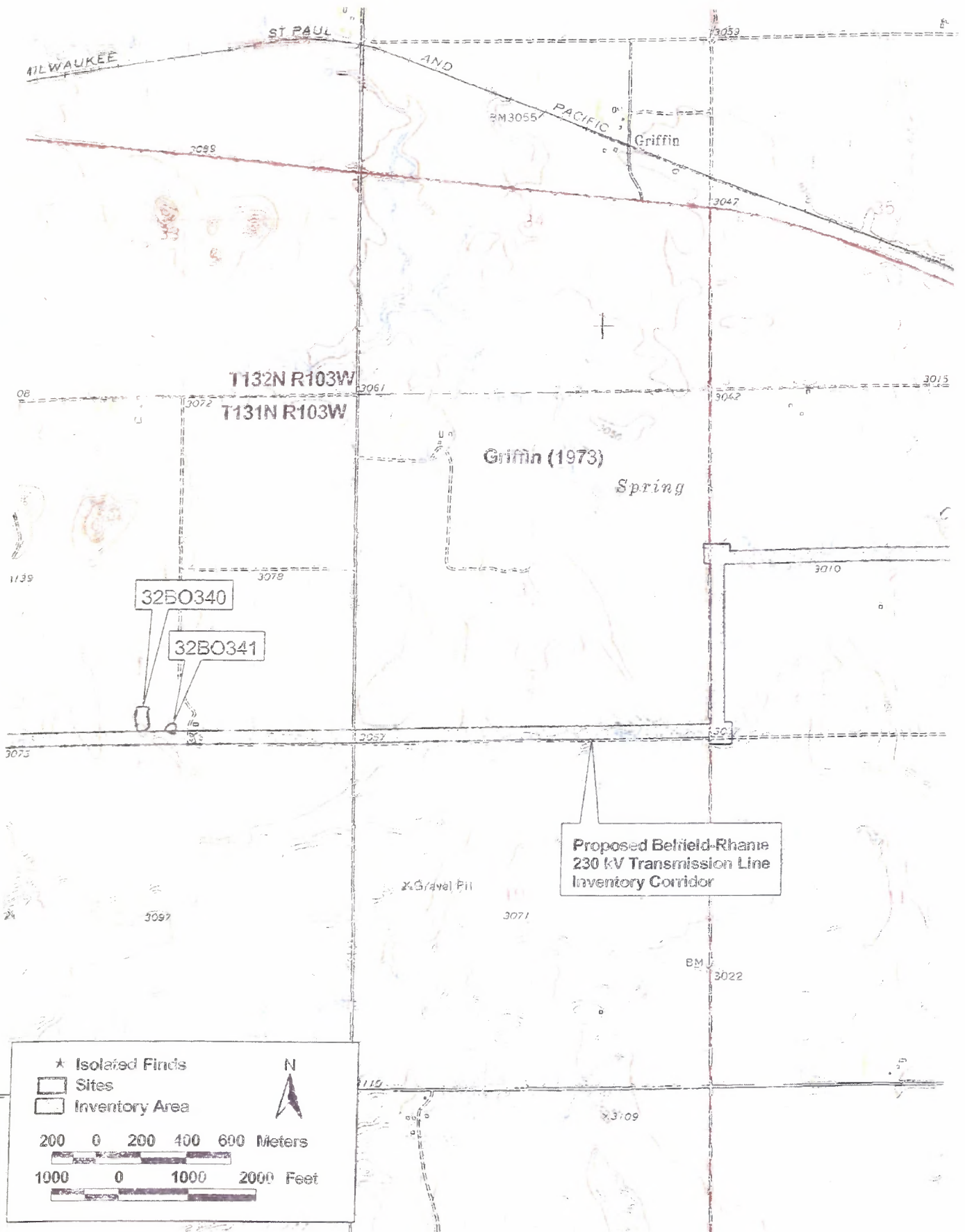


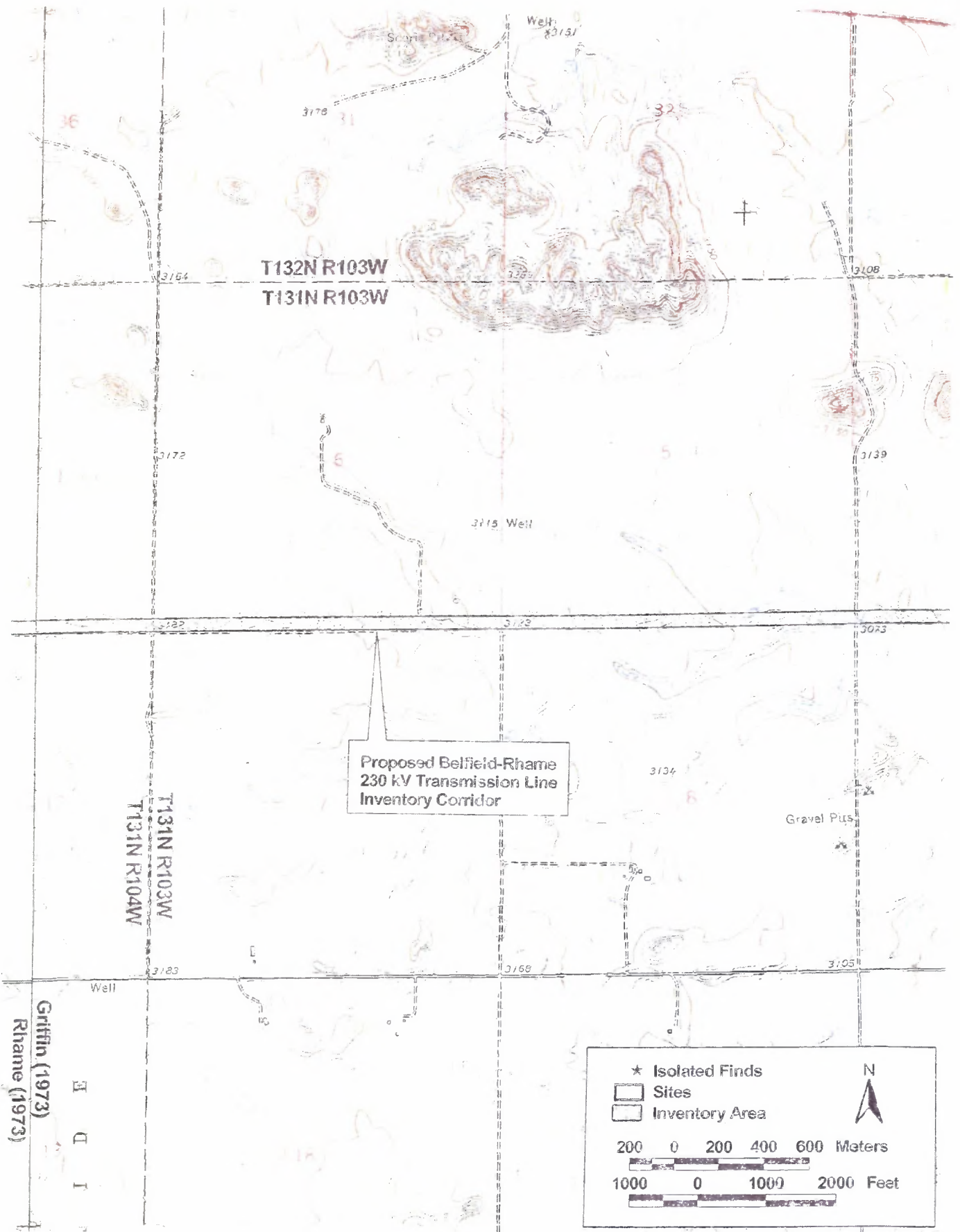
★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
□ Inventory Area

200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

N







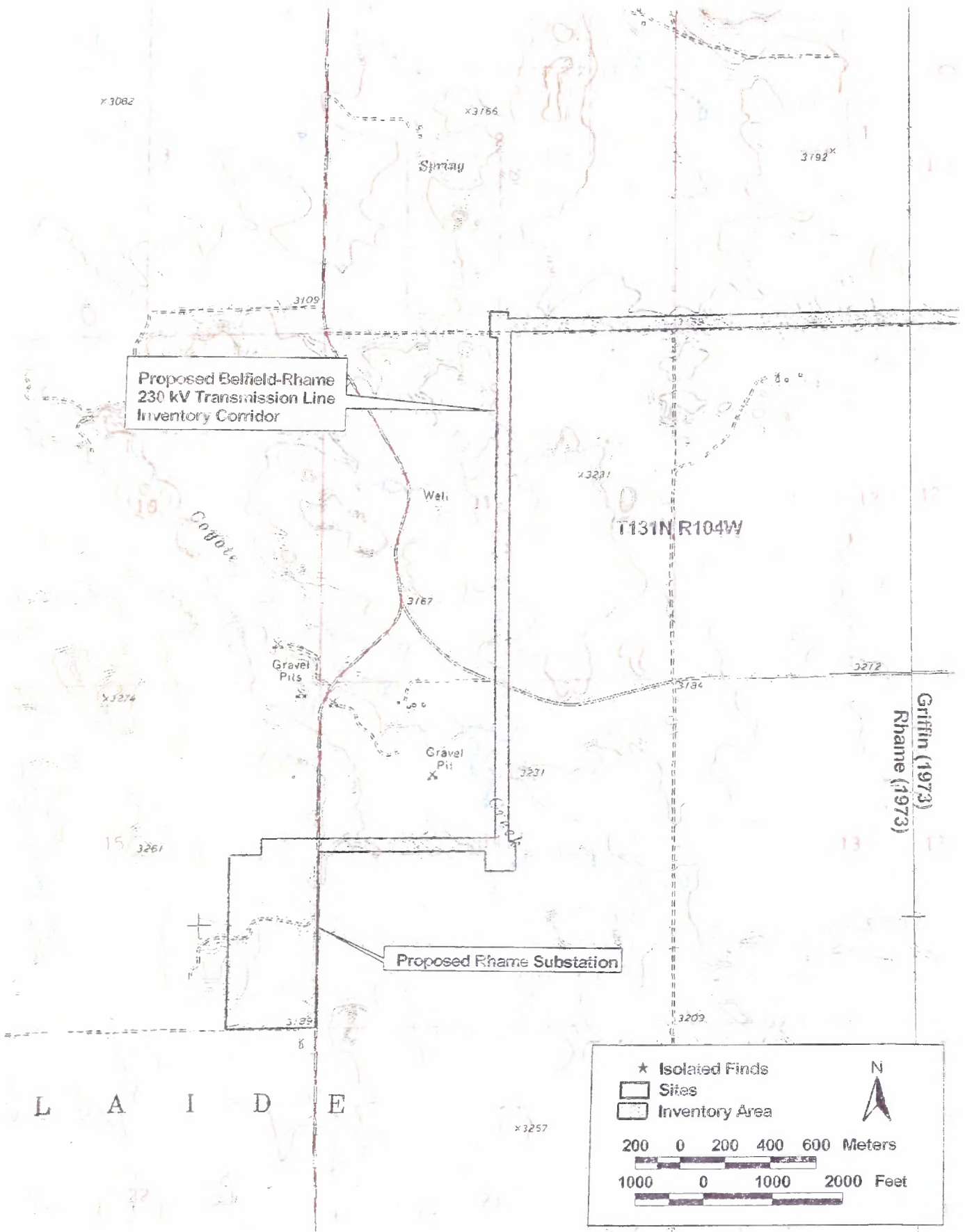
Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

Griffin (1973)
Rhame (1973)

★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
□ Inventory Area

200 0 200 400 600 Meters
1000 0 1000 2000 Feet

N



Proposed Belfield-Rhame
230 kV Transmission Line
Inventory Corridor

Proposed Rhame Substation

T131N R104W

Griffin (1973)
Rhame (1973)

L A I D E

★ Isolated Finds
□ Sites
▨ Inventory Area

N

200 0 200 400 600 Meters

1000 0 1000 2000 Feet