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October 20, 2009

VIA HAND DELIVERY
RECEIVED

Darrell Nitschke, Director of Administration
North Dakota Public Service Commission
600 East Boulevard Avenue, Dept. 408
Bismarck, ND 58505

OCT 20 2009

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

RE: ND PSC Case No. PU-07-671 (Basin Electric Power Cooperative – Certificate of
Corridor Compatibility and Route Permit for Williston to Tioga 230 kV Transmission line)

Dear Mr. Nitschke:

In compliance with the PSC order requiring Basin Electric Power Cooperative to file a map detailing proposed final transmission line structure locations on or before October 20, 2009, I have enclosed ten copies of the plan and profile drawings for the proposed Williston to Tioga 230 kV transmission line.

I have also enclosed copies of the wetland delineation and the cultural resources report for the project. Due to the volume of these studies, I have included five copies of the wetland delineation report and three copies of the cultural resource report. Please contact me if additional copies of these reports are needed.

If you have any questions regarding this letter or any of the enclosures, please contact me at 701.557.5495.

Sincerely,

Kevin L. Solie
Senior Environmental Analyst

/gmj
Enclosures

20 PU-07-671 Filed 10/20/2009 Pages: 175
Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Kevin Solie Senior Environmental Analyst

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OCT 20 2009

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Williston to Tioga:
A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for a Proposed 230kV
Transmission Line
in Williams and Mountrail Counties, North Dakota

Prepared for:
ENSR International
Fort Collins, Colorado
on behalf of:
Basin Electric Power Cooperative
Bismarck, North Dakota

Prepared by:
Damita Hiemstra and
Aaron Barth

Principal Investigator:
Damita Hiemstra

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Bismarck, North Dakota

March 2009

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<u>County</u>	<u>TWP</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>SEC</u>	<u>SU</u>
Mountrail	154	101	6-8, 18-19	GA
Mountrail	155	101	2, 8-11, 15-22, 27-31	GA
Mountrail	156	95	2, 7, 11-12, 14-18	GA
Mountrail	156	96	7-12	GA
Mountrail	156	97	9-12, 16-18	GA
Mountrail	156	98	13-18	GA
Mountrail	156	99	13-18	GA
Mountrail	156	100	13-16, 21, 28, 31-33	GA
Mountrail	156	101	35-36	GA
Williams	157	94	19-20, 30-31	GA

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**Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Bismarck, North Dakota**

March 2009

Abstract

ENSR International, on behalf of Basin Electric Power Cooperative, intends to construct a 230kV transmission line in Williams and Mountrail counties, North Dakota. The project corridor begins east of the community of Williston, North Dakota trending north and then proceeding east and ending east of the community of Tioga, North Dakota. Approximately 60.7 miles of transmission line will be constructed. ENSR International requested Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct an inventory of the project corridor. The width of the corridor was 200 feet or 60m for a total of 1,471.5 acres inventoried. In all, approximately 1,549.07 acres were inventoried for this project. Two field sessions were conducted to complete the Class III cultural resource inventory: the first between August 18-28, 2008 and the second between September 16-23, 2008.

During the course of the inventory 63 cultural resources were recorded. Of these, nine are isolates each containing prehistoric lithics. The remaining 54 resources are considered sites and include six cairn sites, 33 stone circle, stone circle/cairn or stone circle/other rock feature sites, two lithic scatters, five historic sites, two railroad sites, one architectural site, two historic/prehistoric sites (containing historic depressions, historic cultural material and stone circles) and three previously recorded sites of which one is a stone circle site, one is an historic site and one has both prehistoric and historic components.

The proposed transmission line will avoid all of the sites by spanning across the sites and avoiding any driving or other impacts to the areas between transmission towers. In the rare case that a site cannot be avoided by spanning, the transmission line will be rerouted to avoid the site. Due to the avoidance of all of the significant cultural resources, a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* is recommended for this proposed transmission line as surveyed, mapped and described herein.

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Chapter 1: Comprehensive Introduction

Introduction

ENSR International, on behalf of Basin Electric Power Cooperative (BEPC), intends to construct a 230kV transmission line in Williams and Mountrail counties, North Dakota. Approximately 60.7 miles of transmission line will be constructed. An additional 3.2 miles were surveyed that will not be utilized for the transmission line, one mile of which was inventoried before reroutes were finalized and 2.2 miles of which two alternate routes (one on each side of the chosen line) were surveyed but will not be utilized. ENSR International requested Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (MAC) to conduct an inventory of the project corridor (Alternative C-Preferred Route). The width of the corridor was 200 feet (60m), for a total of 1,549.07 acres surveyed. Two field sessions were conducted to complete the Class III cultural resource inventory: the first between August 18-28, 2008 and the second between September 16-23, 2008.

Personnel

The field work was conducted by Damita Hiemstra, serving as Principal Investigator, along with Bill Christensen, Brett Ewald, Elizabeth France, and Garrett Williams. The Class I files search was conducted by Bill Christensen, Patrick O'Brien, and Damien Reinhart.

Project Description

This discussion is taken from the *Williston to Tioga Transmission Line Project, Routing and Environmental Assessment for Pre-approval Review*, prepared for Western Area Power Administration (DOE/EA - 1635) that will be published in April 2009. It is reproduced here in part with permission from ENSR to detail the project's goals, route decisions and structural issues for construction.

“Detailed transmission line routing was carried out to maximize the use of existing linear features, avoid sensitive areas and receptors, minimize environmental impacts, and comply with landowner requests. Based on public comments from a previous project with similar environmental issues, BEPC elected to use single-pole transmission line structures during the planning stages of the Williston to Tioga Transmission Project. Use of single-pole structures would greatly reduce land requirements, conflicts with agricultural activities, and the introduction and spread of noxious weeds.

Basin Electric's Transmission Services Division completed a comprehensive transmission system study in September 2008 that addressed load forecasts in portions of northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana. The study analyzed impacts of the latest load forecast for this region that has been affected by rapid increases in oil and gas extraction and delivery. The study showed that the existing system will have insufficient capacity to accommodate projected loads by 2011. Furthermore, Western's Williston to Charlie Creek 115-kV line is in poor physical condition and is currently being rebuilt to provide 230-kV service.

The existing Tioga 230/115-kV transformer limits the power imports from Saskatchewan to 165-MW. The increased 115-kV network load has increased loading on the Tioga 230/115-kV transformer to the extent that the 165 MW Saskatchewan import can no longer be accommodated. Also, the loss of the Tioga 230/115-kV transcauses low voltage on the 115-kV system. Therefore, a parallel transformer is needed to mitigate the existing overload and provide a backup for the existing transformer. This project is also underway.

The proposed Williston to Tioga 230-kV line is necessary to complete the 230-kV loop from Tioga to Charlie Creek and to meet the projected loads. Without the facility, the existing Williston to Tioga 115-kV line would be subject to overload, resulting in noncompliance with utility practice and requirements, reduced substation equipment service life, or failure outage to end users.

Western would be responsible for modifying the 230-kV bay at the Williston Substation to accommodate interconnection of the new transmission line. Modifications at the Williston Substation also were addressed as part of the Wolf Point to Williston Transmission Line Rebuild EA (prepared August 2003).

The proposed 230-kV, single-circuit transmission line would be constructed using steel single-pole self-supporting structures within a 125-foot-wide ROW. The single-pole transmission line structures would range in height from approximately 95 to 120 feet and average 110 feet, depending on span distances between structures and area topography. The span between structures would range from 700-950 feet and average approximately 800 feet, depending on topography; taller structures could be used for crossing existing distribution and transmission line or where unusual terrain exists. The single-pole structures would be designed to support three conductors and an overhead optical groundwire (OPGW). The OPGW would provide lightning suppression and fiber optic communications between the Williston and Tioga substations for system controls. Tangent structures would be free-standing and directly imbedded into the soil. Angle structures (used where the transmission line changes direction) and dead-end structures (used to provide longitudinal stability along the length of the line) would be steel with concrete foundations. Guy wires would no longer be used.

Project construction and design would meet the requirements of the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) for the Heavy Loading District, BEPC design criteria, and other applicable local or national building codes. The Heavy Loading District refers to those areas (including North Dakota) that are subject to severe ice and wind loading. Minimum conductor clearance is measured at the point of greatest conductor sag and closest proximity to the ground. The Williston to Tioga Transmission Line would be constructed with clearances that exceed standards set by the NESC. Minimum conductor height would be 26 feet over agricultural land, 28 feet over rural roads, and 31 feet over paved highways.”

Any areas outside of the survey corridor that will be utilized for either access roads or laydown areas will need to be surveyed in the future. Additionally, any expansion to the existing substations will need to be surveyed as well.

Project Location

The project corridor (Alternative C-Preferred Route) begins east of the community of Williston, North Dakota trending north and then proceeding east, ending just east of the community of Tioga, North Dakota (Figure 1). See Appendix B for maps of the entire project corridor. The project area includes a corridor through the following legal locations in Williams and Mountrail counties:

Surveyed Corridor

- T. 154N., R. 101W., sections 6-7 and 18-19
- T. 155N., R. 101W., sections 2, 8-11, 17-19 and 30-31
- T. 156N., R. 95W., sections 2, 7, 11-12 and 14-18
- T. 156N., R. 96W., sections 7-12
- T. 156N., R. 97W., sections 9-12 and 16-18
- T. 156N., R. 98W., sections 13-18
- T. 156N., R. 99W., sections 13-18
- T. 156N., R. 100W., sections 13-16, 21, 28 and 31-33
- T. 156N., R. 101W., sections 35-36
- T. 157N., R. 94W., sections 19-20 and 30-31

Corridor Reroutes

- T. 154N., R. 101W., sections 7-8 and 18
- T. 155N., R. 101W., sections 9-10, 15-16, 20-22 and 27-29

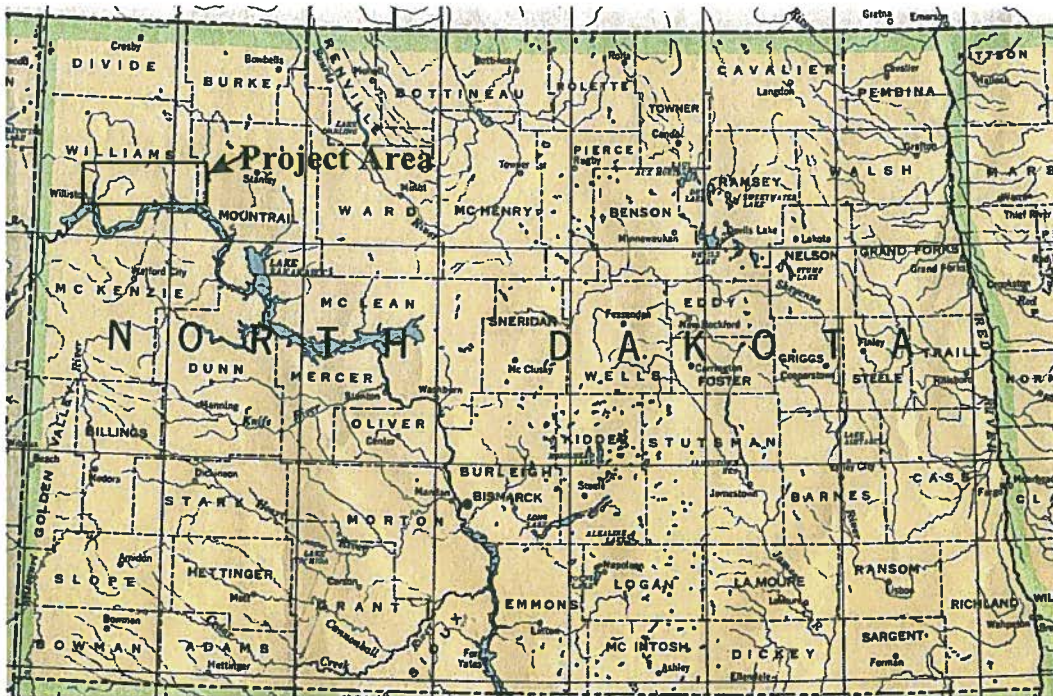


Figure 1: Project corridor location as depicted on Leppard's (1939) state map.

Research Goals

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA [Public Law 89-995]), as amended, this project was inventoried to locate any cultural resources within the area of potential effect (APE). An additional goal of the survey was to allow Basin Electric to plan the transmission construction activities to avoid any cultural resources by spanning the site areas or rerouting around the sites. If rerouting or spanning were not possible, testing, evaluation and, if necessary, mitigation of those resources would be undertaken.

Field Methods

The inventory was accomplished utilizing parallel zig-zag pedestrian transects, spaced at 15-20 meter intervals, along the linear corridor. All areas of enhanced surface exposure such as: rodent burrow back dirt piles, ditch back slopes, and cutbank exposures, were given very close examination for cultural materials. When an artifact or stone feature was encountered the location was marked with a pin flag and the surrounding area was closely examined to determine if other artifacts or features were present. Based on artifact type and quantity the location was determined to be a site or isolated find. Standards for this determination were based on the State Historical Society of North Dakota's (SHSND) cultural resource guidelines. After the location was thoroughly examined the appropriate forms were filled out and field notes were taken. Digital photos were taken of representative terrain and all new site locations. For sites, a sketch map was produced employing a GPS unit taking relevant points. If site boundaries went beyond the corridor, those boundaries were traced up to 250' from the right-of-way. All of the field notes, digital photographs and maps relevant to the project undertaking are on file at the MAC Bismarck office.

Chapter 2: Project Setting and Cultural Chronology

Project Setting

The entire project area lies in the Garrison Study Unit (Unit #6) as defined in the State Historical Society of North Dakota's *Comprehensive Plan* (NDCP). The eastern project area has terrain of rolling knob and kettle uplands with numerous small potholes and sloughs draining internally, and minor drainage flowing towards the Missouri River which is south of the study unit (SHSND 1990 6.1-6.39). The western project area has land forms consisting of glaciated uplands, breaks terrain, valley wall side slopes and foot slopes, draws, alluvial terraces and flood plains. The Little Muddy River crosses the project corridor and its wide valley has a similar variation in terrain (Figures 72-74, Appendix C, page C-2 - C-3). This study unit lies within the Northern Temperate Grassland biome comprised of mixed grass prairie and marginal wooded draws. High flora and fauna diversity characterize this region due to the wide variety of terrain. The Garrison Study Unit is discussed further in the NDCP.

Cultural Chronology

In terms of traditional archaeological spatial units, the project area lies within the Northwestern Plains subarea of the Northern Plains Area. It falls into the Little Missouri River Study Unit (Unit #1) as defined in the *North Dakota Plan for Historic Preservation: Archeological Component* (SHSND 1990) and much of the following discussion is taken from that document. Area prehistory can be broken up into several different chronological periods or traditions: Paleoindian, Archaic, Plains Woodland, Plains Village and Equestrian Nomad. Euro-American settlement overlaps and follows the Equestrian Nomadic tradition.

Paleoindian Tradition (11,500-7,500 Years B.P.)

As is the case with the Americas as a whole, very little is known concerning the Paleoindian occupations of North Dakota. Paleoindians were the first people in North Dakota. Their life ways are thought to be nomadic, following herds of Pleistocene megafauna as their main means of subsistence. The hunted mammals included camels, mammoth, mastodon and a large, now extinct, form of bison. While their food quest seemed to focus on these big game animals, they gathered wild plant foods as well. All of the project area remained ice-free during the last glacial advance and could have supported Paleoindian populations.

The Paleoindian tradition is identified by their distinctive, well-manufactured lanceolate projectile points. Projectile points found in and near North Dakota include: Clovis, Goshen, Folsom, Hell Gap-Agate Basin, Cody, Parallel-Oblique Flaked, Pryor and Caribou Lake.

The Clovis complex is the oldest, confirmed cultural entity in the Americas, dating from 11,500 to 11,000 years B.P. There have been Clovis points found in almost every one of the lower 48 states. Among the few Clovis points found in North Dakota are a find near New England in the Cannonball River Study Unit in Pembina County, and a find at site 32ME946 on the Lake Sakakawea shoreline.

The Goshen complex seems to date to the latter part of the Clovis complex and predates the Folsom complex. The points are more akin to Clovis points having the same outline but lacking the flute. A Goshen component at 32DU336, Alkali Creek Site, in the Knife River Study Unit and the Mill Iron site (24CT30) in eastern Montana are the finds closest to the project area. The Goshen complex has dates that average 11,200 B.P.

The Folsom complex falls within a date range of 11,000 to 10,000 years B.P. The big game quarry at that time was bison as mammoth appear to have been extinct in the Northern Plains by Folsom times. Extensive archaeological investigations have been conducted on Folsom components at Lake Ilo, approximately 70 miles southeast of the project area. Folsom points have also been recovered from the Beacon Island site near New Town. Folsom points have been described as exquisitely crafted, fluted projectile points.

Hell Gap-Agate Basin complexes overlapped the Folsom Complex and date from 10,500 to 9,500 years B.P. It has been suggested that Agate Basin points are slightly older and that Hell Gap developed directly from Agate Basin. These points are found scattered across the state. A possible Agate Basin point was found at the Alkali Creek site approximately 85 miles to the southeast of the project area. Over 20 Agate Basin points were recovered from Beacon Island during investigations in 2001 and 2002.

The Cody complex dates from 10,000 to 8,500 B.P. and includes such named points as Scottsbluff, Alberta, Eden and Cody knives. These, along with various Plano complex points, are more common in North Dakota. The Paleoindian life way ended on the Great Plains at approximately 7,500 years B.P. with the onset of essentially modern flora and fauna.

Plains Archaic Tradition (7,500-2,400 Years B.P.)

The Plains Archaic can be divided into three temporal periods, Early, Middle and Late, based on distinct changes in material culture. All three periods are represented in the general project area. The major differences between the Paleoindian period and the Archaic period are seen in the subsistence strategies and tool kits. The major environmental shift at the end of the Terminal Pleistocene included the extinction of the large mammals hunted by the Paleoindians and a corresponding shift to the hunting of smaller, essentially modern, mammals. An increased reliance was placed on a wider range of plant resources. Adaptation took place in such a way that Archaic people could exploit emerging micro-niches across the state. The Archaic tradition is marked by a

decline in the craftsmanship of chipped stone tools and more regionalization of projectile point styles. There is evidence that the bow and arrow was in use by the Late Archaic and possibly earlier. There is no evidence of burial mounds, pottery or gardening by Plains Archaic populations in the project area.

The Early Plains Archaic is represented by the Logan Creek-Mummy Cave complex and the Oxbow complex. Named point types include the Mummy Cave side-notched, Simonsen and Hawken which are generally large side-notched points; as well as the Oxbow point from the Oxbow complex which is roughly triangular with a concave base and broad shallow side-notches. The accepted date range in North Dakota is approximately 7,500 to 5,300 years B.P. for the Logan Creek-Mummy Cave and 5,300 to 4,500 years B.P. for the Oxbow complex. Early Archaic sites nearby the project area include the Olsen Ranch Site, 32MZ487, in the Little Missouri River Badlands which yielded Simonsen and Oxbow points, and 32ME794 and 32ME796 from the Knife River Study Unit that yielded Hawken and Oxbow points, respectively. Early Archaic sites are quite rare which may be due to the arid and drought prone climate at that time. The drought conditions would have reduced the regional biomass and a reduction in the human population would have followed. The populations would have also been more restricted geographically.

The Middle Plains Archaic is marked by the transition from the Oxbow complex to the McKean complex, possibly during a drought period. There are several thoughts concerning the McKean complex and the Middle Archaic. One is that Duncan and Hanna points along with the McKean lanceolate point make up part of the McKean Complex and are more or less contemporaneous. Another thought is that the Duncan complex grew out of the McKean complex and the Hanna complex grew out of the Duncan. Two or more of these point types are often found together, however, Hanna points have been found alone and associated dates are generally younger than for McKean and Duncan styles. It has been argued that collapsed stratigraphy accounts for most artifact deposits where the types are found together. The date ranges for the Middle Archaic as a whole extend from 4,500 to 3,000 B.P.

The Late Archaic, 3,200 to 2,100 years B.P., is dominated by corner-notched dart points of which two named varieties are Pelican Lake and Yonkee. There are numerous unnamed corner-notched points within this period. The Pelican Lake phase may be an outgrowth of the Middle Archaic Hanna phase and Pelican Lake points have been found in Middle Archaic sites. Many of the unnamed corner-notched points are indistinguishable from Late Woodland corner-notched points and are sometimes identified as Late Archaic based on a lack of pottery at the site. Many of the points are arrowhead-sized suggesting that the bow and arrow was being used at least by the end of the Late Archaic. Pelican Lake components are quite common across North Dakota.

Plains Woodland Tradition (2,400 Years B.P.-A.D. 1,000)

Like the Plains Archaic, the Plains Woodland tradition is often broken up into Early, Middle and Late. As a whole, the Plains Woodland Tradition was a time of change, innovation and adaptation. The development of ceramics is a hallmark of the Woodland tradition and the practice

of mound burial ceremonialism appeared during this time, particularly in the Sonota Complex of the Middle Plains Woodland period. While the atlatl was still in use, the bow and arrow was not uncommon. There was an increased reliance on incipient horticulture and, by the Late Woodland period, peoples are posited to be hunter-gatherers/gardeners; however, not in the western part of the state where no evidence of gardening has been found. Many of the stone circle sites in North Dakota are attributed to the Plains Woodland period. Pottery is rare in the study units encompassing the project area and attributing a site to the Early, Middle or Late Woodland period is difficult in its absence. It is likely that some Plains Woodland sites have been misidentified as Archaic when ceramics were absent from the recovered artifacts. Point styles from the Woodland period include unnamed corner-notched varieties, Besant points and Samantha arrowheads. The Besant and Samantha points are largely attributable to the Middle Woodland period but Besant-like points appear in Archaic sites as well as in Early and Middle Woodland components. By the late Woodland period permanent villages such as the Menoken Village (32BL2) and Flaming Arrow Village (32ML2) were being established. A Plains influence in the Woodland period, along with the other periods in North Dakota, is evinced by the heavy reliance placed on bison for subsistence.

Plains Village Tradition (A.D. 1,000-1780)

The Plains Village tradition in North Dakota is dominated by earthlodge village sites along the Missouri River. The production and storage of a dependable, agricultural food supply was the strategy of this tradition. The ability to grow, harvest and store such foods as corn, squash, beans and sunflowers allowed for the formation of permanent villages and for extensive trade networks. Pottery was well crafted and projectile points were small and were side-notched or unnotched. The bow and arrow had completely supplanted the atlatl. Despite the agricultural supply of food, bison played an important part in the Plains Village lifeway. Most known sites in the project area from this time period are hunting and camping sites and some would be the result of special purpose trips to the area for hunting and collection of local resources such as Knife River flint. Some of the stone circle sites in the area are probably from the Plains Village time period. A hunter-gatherer life style with little or no emphasis on horticulture would be expected in western North Dakota for non-sedentary peoples. There is no record of organized horticulture in the area crossed by the project corridor.

In addition to the Plains Village sites along the Missouri River, sites were established along some of the major tributaries of the Missouri River. Within the Little Missouri River study unit, sites dated to this time period are thought to be the result of special purpose visits to the Badlands while the village sites occur along the banks of the Missouri River and its tributaries. One site, the Connell Ranch site (32BI439), found evidence of bone grease extraction dated to the 1600s or 1700s based on ceramics recovered from the site.

Equestrian Nomadic Tradition (A.D. 1780-1880)

The Equestrian Period was a time of great transition, population movement and change among Native American peoples. Beginning in about 1780, this time period documents the introduction of the horse, the rise of the Great Plains Equestrian tradition and the incarceration of Native American groups onto reservations at the end of the period. Population movement from the great Lakes to the Dakotas by the Dakota and other peoples is clearly documented and was brought about by Euro-American settlement pressures further east.

Few discernible sites have been identified from this period, however, it is assumed that some stone circle sites are from this period. Several difficulties hinder the identification of Equestrian period sites. Usually sites can only be identified as Equestrian tradition through the presence of Euro-American trade goods. Diagnostic artifacts such as arrowheads may simply have rusted away and the presence of an old knife or axe could easily be the result of subsequent Euro-American settlement activities. Trade beads are tiny and easily overlooked at the pedestrian inventory level of investigation and require the use of fine mesh screening for discovery at the testing or data recovery level of investigation.

Euro-American/Settlement

Early Euro-American exploration in North Dakota was quite limited. La Verendrye journeyed along parts of the Souris and Missouri rivers in 1742-44 and Lewis and Clark traveled up the Missouri River in 1804-06. Following the Lewis and Clark expedition there was an increase in the fur trade in North Dakota but settlement in eastern North Dakota did not occur until the early 1870s. Western North Dakota remained largely unpopulated by Euro-Americans due to poor agricultural conditions. Following Native American/Euro-American hostilities the army built forts along the Missouri River and military expeditions explored the region. Remnants of Custer Trails are still present in the project area. In 1883 the Northern Pacific railroad was completed to the Pacific Ocean and western North Dakota was more open to settlement. By 1884 the once vast buffalo herds had been decimated. In the 1880s cattlemen including Theodore Roosevelt, came to ranch the area near the Little Missouri. Marquis de Mores came to the area in 1883 and with his meat-packing plant built up the town of Medora. In 1886-87 large open range cattle ranching was devastated by overgrazing, summer drought and a harsh winter. Open range ranching soon gave way to smaller ranches that provided winter feed for livestock. By 1900 little land remained open for settlement except for in the western quarter of the state. North Dakota gained statehood in 1889 and experienced a railroad building boom from 1898 to 1915, further opening up the southwest part of the state. In the 1930s the Great Depression made it impossible for farms with marginal agricultural land to succeed. In 1934 the Resettlement Administration purchased some of these marginal farms and took them out of cultivation.

Chapter 3: Class I Files Search and GLO Survey Maps

Class I Files Search

Metcalf Archaeological Consultants conducted a files search for the proposed Williston-Tioga transmission line project from February 27 to June 20, 2008. The files search covered a six mile wide corridor and was accomplished using site and manuscript files from the State Historical Society of North Dakota and General Land Office (GLO) survey maps, housed at the State Water Commission and available on-line. Bill Christensen, Patrick O'Brien, Damien Reinhart and Derek Sondeland gathered and tabulated data within 598 sections. They also produced digital maps with the cultural resources and documented inventories plotted. There are 288 sites and 119 site leads/isolated finds on record. Of these, 286 sites and 38 site leads/isolates could be mapped. The files search also revealed that there have been 88 previous investigations on record, 55 of which had maps of sufficient quality to be digitized.

Several routes were studied for feasibility and ultimately Alternative C-Preferred Route was chosen. Two reroutes were also inventoried. Minor route changes were required for site avoidance and to deal with unrelated construction/engineering issues. This route, including the reroute, had 93 previously documented sites and 25 site lead/isolates within the one mile wide corridor. Forty-one of the documented sites are stone circle sites leading to the expectation that the majority of the sites that would be documented during the inventory would be stone circle sites as well. There are also a number of historic/architectural sites on file consisting of churches, urban survey residences/businesses, as well as mines and bridges. The results of the files search are included on the project maps in Appendix B and in tabular form in Appendix A. Note the portions of the table that pertain to the final corridor are highlighted.

Summary of GLO Maps Examined for Files Search

A GLO search was conducted on April 7, 2008 by the MAC office. The townships, ranges and sections that lie within the proposed project corridors were entered into the GLO database and the results were examined for any evidence of trails, railroads, or any other structures that might be encountered during any subsequent pedestrian surveys. The following data describes those findings in more detail.

There were eight township/ranges that were entered into the GLO database providing maps that depicted an absence of roads, railroad systems or any other settlements that would be encountered during the survey. The townships and ranges with negative results are as follows:

T. 156N., R. 101W.
T. 157N., R. 99W.
T. 158N., R. 98W.

T. 157N., R. 97W.
T. 158N., R. 95W.
T. 158N., R. 99W.

T. 157N., R. 98W.
T. 158N., R. 97W.

Township 154 north, Range 100 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891, 1892 and 1893. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad along with multi-branch trails that first appear close to the rail line. There is land owned by R. Mathews, Thomas Burgess and W. S. Dunn, John Barker and John Jones. Each plot of land appears to have buildings represented on the map. The affected sections are 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13-17, 19-22, 24, 28-30, 34 and 35.

Township 154 north, Range 101 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1892. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad along with multiple trails that cover nearly the entire southern and eastern halves of the township. The sections affected are 1, 2, 11-15, 20-24, 27-30, 32 and 33.

Township 154 north, Range 102 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1901. The map displays a multi-branch trail in the southeastern corner of the township. The affected sections are 35 and 36.

Township 155 north, Range 98 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1896. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad in sections 5 and 6. There are also trails depicted in sections 24-26, 34 and 35. The current quadrangle map was consulted and it was discovered that a modern pipeline now exists in sections 5 and 6. Also, there is a modern road system that exists in sections 24-26, 34 and 35. Proposed project Corridor Buffer B lies to the north of the current pipeline by approximately one half to one fourth of a mile and the trail system lies well outside of the proposed project corridors.

Township 155 north, Range 99 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1896. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad along with a trail that crosses the railroad at sections 1 and 10. The affected sections are 1-5, 7-10 and 18.

Township 155 north, Range 100 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1892. The map displays several trails that cross large portions of the township. The two longest trails appear to begin at the southwest corner of the township, whereupon one trail extends north while the second trail extends directly to the east. The affected sections are 4, 9, 13, 16, 21, 23-29, 31, 32, 35 and 36.

Township 155 north, Range 101 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1892. The map displays a trail that begins in Section 7 and runs to the southeast corner of the township. The affected sections are 7, 8, 17, 20, 21, 27, 28 and 34.

Township 155 north, Range 102 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1892. The map displays a north to south running trail that crosses Cow Creek. The affected sections are 5, 8, 16, 17, 21, 27, 28 and 34.

Township 156 north, Range 94 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1893, 1896 and 1897. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad in sections 7 and 18 with a series of trails located in sections 7, 18 and 19. The trails are currently Highway 2 in sections 7 and 18 with county roads appearing in sections 6, 7, 28, and 19. The Great Northern Railroad still exists in its original context. The affected sections do not appear to be threatened by the proposed corridor.

Township 156 north, Range 95 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1896. The map displays a series of trails that existed in sections 1-3, 12-14, 20-22, 30 and 31. Highway 40 currently exists in sections 5-8 and Highway 2 exists in sections 7-18 with several county roads intermixed. The current proposed project corridor does not appear to have any direct contact with any of these roads and trails.

Township 156 north, Range 96 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1896. The map displays a trail system that extends into sections 4-6. The current quadrangle map was consulted and it was discovered that a modern pipeline extends in the same general region as where the 19th century trails once existed. The pipeline lies in sections 4-7, 24-26, 34 and 35.

Township 156 north, Range 97 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1896. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad and the rail line is bordered by a trail that branches twice to the south. The affected sections are 1-3, 9-11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 26, 30, 31, 35 and 36.

Township 156 north, Range 98 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1896. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad along with a trail that is marked as "Wheelock Side Track." The affected sections are 24, 25 and 32-36.

Township 156 north, Range 99 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1896. The map displays a line of the Great Northern Railroad that affects sections 33-35.

Township 156 north, Range 100 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1896. The map displays the evidence of what looks like a north to south running trail and a fenced section that was owned by a C. M. Foss. The sections affected by the trail are 4, 8, 9, 17, 20, 21, 28 and 33. The fenced sections are 31 and 32.

Township 157 north, Range 94 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891 and 1897. The map displays evidence for an east to west running line of the Great Northern Railroad and a north to south running trail in this particular township and range. The affected sections are 1, 2, 11, 14, 23-27, 29, 30 and 32-36.

Township 157 north, Range 95 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1891, 1893 and 1897. The map displays evidence for a Great Northern Railroad line that was bordered by a trail. The trail and railroad line cross sections 25-31, 35 and 36.

Township 157 north, Range 96 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1892, 1893 and 1898. The map displays evidence for a Great Northern Railroad line that was bordered by a trail and a second trail is shown running from the northeast to the southwest corners of the township. The affected sections are 3, 9, 10, 16, 20, 21 and 25-33.

Township 157 north, Range 100 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1892, 1898 and 1893. The GLO map depicted a trail system that extended into sections 5, 6, 8, 17, 19-21, 28-30, 32 and 33. A thorough search of the current quadrangle map clearly depicts a modern highway that has taken the place of the old trails that were depicted on the late 19th century map. The road system is US Highway 85 and it extends through sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32 and 33.

Township 158 north, Range 94 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1897. The map displays trails in sections 2, 11, 13, 14, 23-25 and 36. The trails in this township are outside of the project corridor and it appears that the majority of them no longer exist or have been converted into county roads.

Township 158 north, Range 96 west contained the results of surveys conducted in 1898 and 1893. The map displays evidence for trails in sections 13, 24-26, 34 and 35. The trails would be within the proposed project corridor; however, the current quadrangle map does not show any roads in these sections.

The branches of the Great Northern railroad lines are all still in existence in each township and range; therefore, any projects in these areas will have to address their locations prior to construction. The following trails are still in existence or their routes have been slightly altered: The trail in T.157N, R.94W has been modified in sections 1, 2 and 11 but is not inside the project corridors. The trail in T.156N, R.100W has been modified in sections 17, 20, 29 and 30 and the land in sections 31 and 32 does not appear to have any evidence for historic farmsteads on the quadrangle maps. The trail in T.156N, R.97W no longer exists but a modern pipeline follows closely to the 19th century trail. The trail in T.156N, R.102W still exists and has been modified slightly but lies outside of the proposed project corridors. The trail in T.155N, R.101W has been modified and currently exists along the western and southern edges of Section 7 to the east edge of Section 18, whereupon it proceeds south. The trails in T.155N, R.100W still exist but lie outside of the proposed project corridors. The trail in T.155N, R.99W no longer exists but a modern pipeline currently exists close to the trail's past footprint. The trails in T.154N, R.101W, sections 21, 27, 33 and 34 have been covered by Lake Sakakawea. The road still exists in sections 2, 11, 14, 15, 20-22, 29 and 30.

There are no trails that exist today that have not been modified or moved in order to meet the transportation needs of the current times. There may be remnants of these trails that still exist but they would only be identified during future surveying in the proposed project corridor.

Chapter 4: Results and Site Discussions

Results

The area surrounding Williston, North Dakota has a high potential for site discovery based on site densities of previous inventories in the area. Therefore, it is not surprising that 63 cultural resources were discovered during the course of the current project. The general picture of this area for cultural resources is undisturbed, native prairie and is likely to hold stone features, such as stone circles and cairns. However, few cultural material scatters are likely. Additionally, any point with higher elevation or viewshed of a waterway would also be likely to hold cultural resources. Below is a description of each cultural resource encountered during the inventory, including three previously recorded sites, that cross the proposed Alternative C project corridor. Recommendations for the sites can be found in a table at the end of the **Conclusions and Management Recommendations** section of this document.

Newly Recorded Sites

Mountrail County

32MN518 - T. 157N, R. 94W, Section 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-18.

This site is comprised of two historic depressions, a small historic cultural material scatter and one possible prehistoric stone circle (Figure 2 and Appendix C, page C-3). The site lies on the crest of a hill facing a deep drainage to the north. A smaller drainage lies to the west. The Burlington-Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks lie at the bottom of this drainage. Feature 1 was likely the site of a house measuring 8m north-south by 10m east-west. The depression is approximately 1.5m deep with three oil drums and one white crockery fragment in the bottom of the feature. A line of six boulders lies to the east of Feature 1 and may represent an old fence line. Feature 2 lies 20m to the north of Feature 1. Feature 2 is small but deep measuring one cubic meter. The depression is lined with wooded planks and is likely the remnant of a well. A metal bedframe is located in Feature 2. Feature 3 is a possible prehistoric stone circle measuring 5.5m in diameter and lies on the northwest corner of the site near the edge of the hill crest. A two-track separates Feature 3 from features 1 and 2. One broken, clear glass bottle, approximately five small fragments of glass and approximately five small fragments of metal were noted nearby Feature 3.

The site's integrity appears to be fair. The depressions appear stable and the possible stone circle appears well-sodded in. The significance of this site is unknown. The historic component is *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site's prehistoric component is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the site between towers in this area.

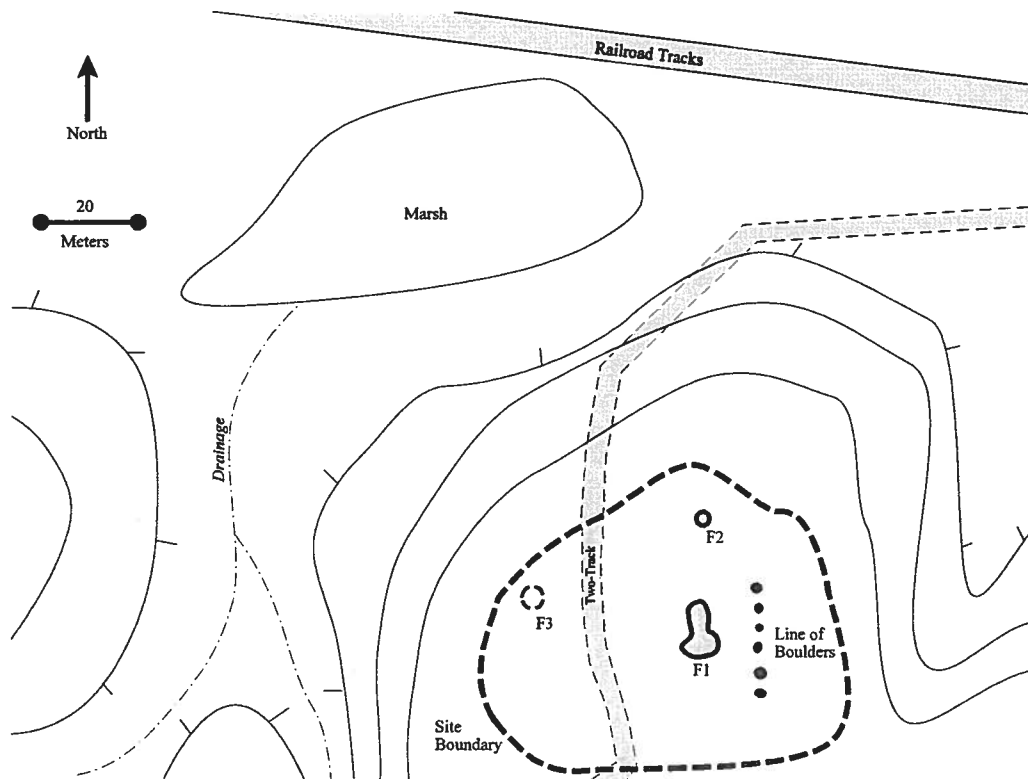


Figure 2: Sketch map of site 32MN518.

32MN630 - T. 157N, R. 94W, Section 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-18.

This site is a railroad bed, rails and wooden ties of the BNSF Railroad which is currently in use (Figure 3, and Appendix C, page C-4). Specifically, this segment of line is commonly known as the Glasgow Subdivision and consists of the Minot-Williston main line.

The BNSF railroad system is the second largest in North America resulting from numerous mergers and acquisitions. In 1970 the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy merged to form the Burlington-Northern Railroad. In 1980 the Burlington-Northern merged with the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. In September of 1995 the merger of Burlington-Northern and the Santa Fe Pacific Corporation, parent company of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, created the Burlington-Northern Santa Fe Railroad Company. The Burlington-Northern Santa Fe Railroad Company became the BNSF Railway in 2005 and remains today.

This site's integrity appears to be good as the railroad is still in use. While it is known that the development of railroads were vital to the economic and rural development of North Dakota, no systematic assessment of railway lines has been undertaken. Until such a study has been conducted no determination of eligibility can be made. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning it between transmission towers.

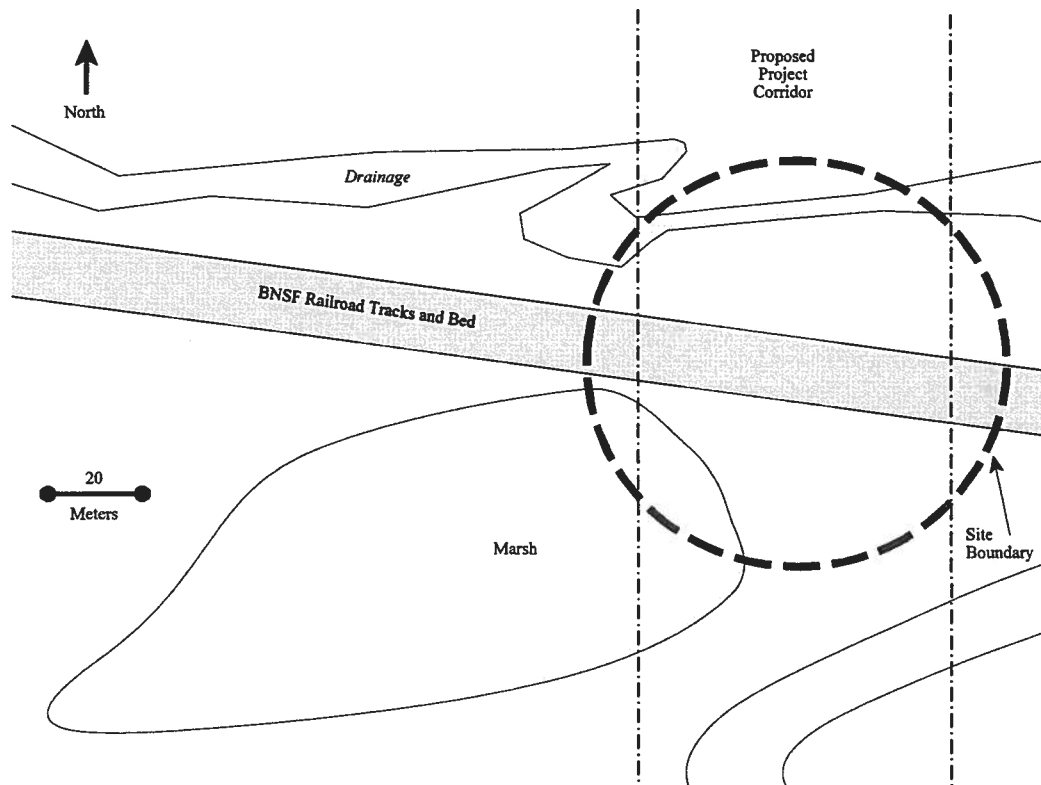


Figure 3: Sketch map of site 32MN630.

32MN776 - T. 157N, R. 94W, Section 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-18.

This site is comprised of one stone circle set in a pasture, on a terrace, overlooking a drainage to the south and east (Figure 4 and Appendix C, page C-4). The higher ridge lines surrounding the drainage lie to the north and south. The circle is rather large, measuring 7m in diameter, and consists of 55 stones. This feature is likely not a tipi ring due to its large size. This site's integrity appears to be fair as the stone circle appears stable and well-sodded in.

The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The size of this stone circle suggests this feature was not used as a tipi ring. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the site between towers in this area.

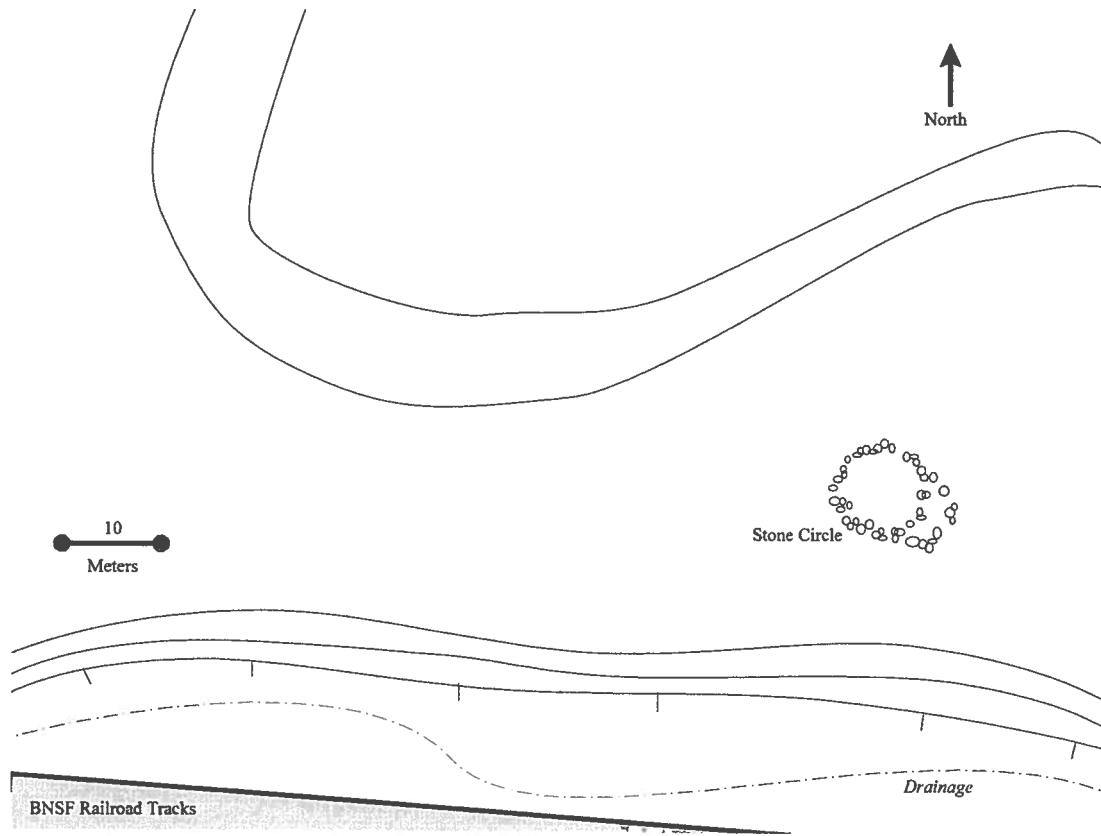


Figure 4: Sketch map of site 32MN776.

32MN777 - T. 157N, R. 94W, Section 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-18.

This site is comprised of a crown and ditch road following north to south along the half-section line in Section 30 (Figure 5 and Appendix C, page C-5). The road turns near the 0.25 mile mark, bending to the west, where it left the project area and was no longer recorded. The recorded portion measures 0.25 miles in length and approximately 15m in width from ditch edge to ditch edge. The depth of the ditch varies depending on terrain but averages 0.5m deep in flatter areas. No roadbed cover was noted (i.e., gravel, asphalt). The Government Land Office records showed no road in the area during the late 1890's, nor does the topographic quadrangle show a road path in this location. The origin and date of use of this road is unknown.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The road bed is stable and in fairly good condition with the ditches and roadbed clearly visible on the ground as well as on the aerial photographs. The significance of this site is minimal. Prior to the installment of a bridge (0.5 miles to the east) this road likely serviced a ford of the waterway to the south. A distinct path follows from the recorded roadbed to the drainage as seen on the aerial photographs. While the roadbed is in good condition, no significant information can be gleaned by additional work. No avoidance is recommended and this site is considered *not eligible* for the NRHP.

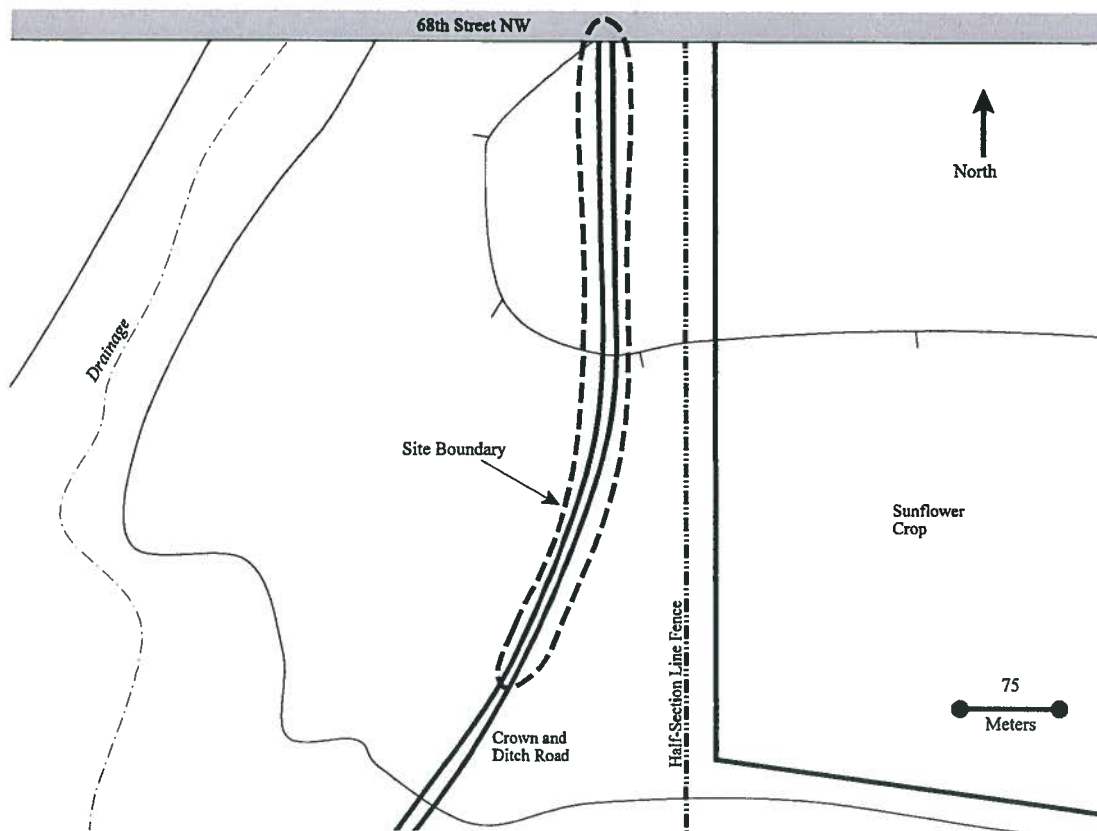


Figure 5: Sketch map for site 32MN777.

Williams County

32WI1002 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 16. Map: Appendix B, page B-13.

This site is comprised of one cairn. The cairn consists of 13 well-sodded in stones and two additional rocks nearby (Figure 6 and Appendix C, page C-5). The diameter of the cairn is 1m square and lies near some bushes just south of the road. This cairn may have historic origins, however, the sodded in stones suggest an earlier construction date. Therefore, the cairn may be prehistoric in nature.

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on the feature are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, graves and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning it between transmission towers.

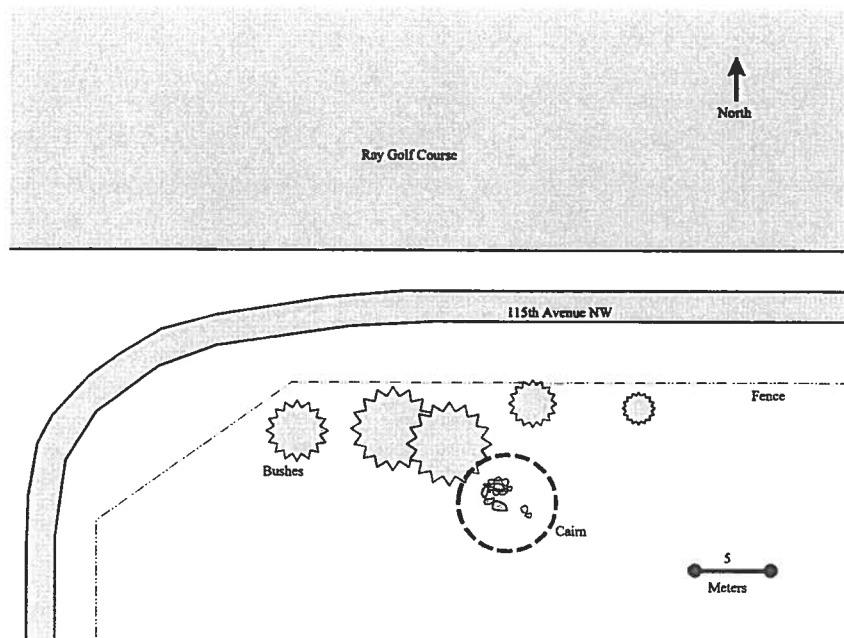


Figure 6: Sketch map of site 32WI1002.

32WI1003 - T. 156N, R. 100W, sections 15 and 16. Map: Appendix B, page B-9.

This site is comprised of six stone circles and five cairns set in a pasture (Figure 7 and Appendix C, page C-6). The land form is gently sloping to the north. The features are on relatively flat areas of the terrace. The terrace lies above a deeply inset, small drainage to the north. The much larger Williston basin lies to the west and is visible from the site, however, the features are definitely associated with the smaller drainage. All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in and most are lichen-covered. Construction of the fence line may account for Feature 3.

Table 1: Site 32WI1003, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	6	24	in fence line, small portion disturbed
2	Cairns/Circle	6.5 (n-s)x 5.5(e-w)	24	4 small cairns (3-5 stones) make up one side of this possible circle
3	Cairn	0.5	6	near fence, may be historic
4	Circle	3	29	possible 2m doorway to north-northwest
5	Circle	6.5	15	smaller circle to northeast has 3.5m diameter and has 7 stones- both use very large stones
6	Circle	7.5	67	at nearest point of the waterway to the north
7	Circle	4.5	34	deflated in central site area
8	Circle	6	43	near fence at turn-off point of highway

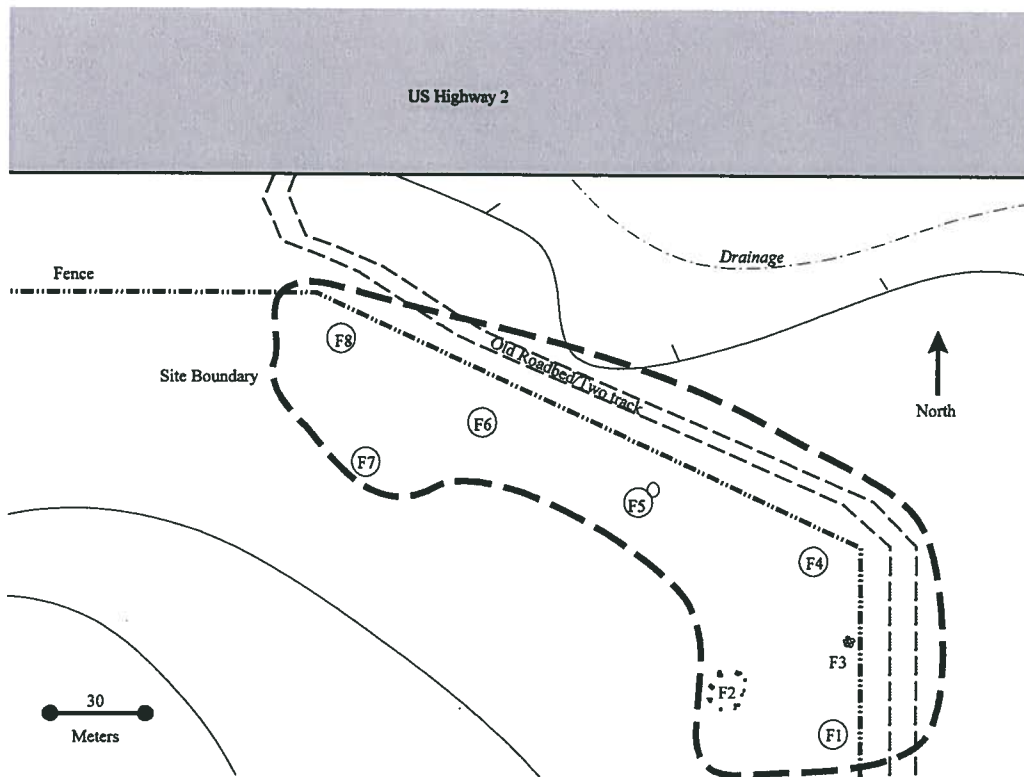


Figure 7: Sketch map of site 32WI1003.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles and cairns appear well-sodded in and stable. The historic fence and road construction have impacted the site to an unknown degree. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles also have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

32WI1004 - T. 156N, R. 95W, Section 11. Map: Appendix B, page B-17.

This site is comprised of 26 stone circles located on the southwestern bank of a small drainage (Figure 8 and Appendix C, page C-6). Tall grasses and heavy soil deposition make circle discernment difficult, however, nearly all of the stones located within this area were part of a stone feature. All of the stones were very well-sodded in and some circles have completely buried stones. During the recording of this site, seismic testing was being conducted in and around these stone features.

Table 2: Site 32WI1004, List of Site Attributes.

Feature #	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	4	27	+2 stones in interior
2	5.5	36	very well-sodded in
3	6	32	+5 in interior, opening to SE although feature is fairly scattered
4	6.5	34	somewhat scattered, although very sodded in
5	6.5	35	+5 stone-line through center
6	5.5	25	tight configuration
7	6	48	somewhat scattered
8	6	18	west side has been removed almost completely
9	6	44	+1 in interior, somewhat scattered
10	6.5	36	no comment
11	7	7	very loose, only stones in the immediate area
12	5	10	+2 stones in interior
13	5.5	17	no comment
14	5	21	almost completely sodded in
15	5	45	no comment
16	5.5	16	almost completely sodded in
17	5	14	no comment
18	4x5.5*	19	no comment
19	6	31	no comment
20	4.5	29	+2 stones in interior
21	5	16	no comment
22	6	43	no comment
23	6.5	30	no comment
24	5	19	no comment
25	6	47	no comment
26	5.5	44	no comment

*All measurements given north-south before east-west.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles appear very well-sodded in and stable. This site may be in danger of oil or gas related development, suggested by the seismic study activity in the immediate area. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The number and location of these stone circles suggests a domestic usage (tipi rings). Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area or rerouting the transmission line around the area.

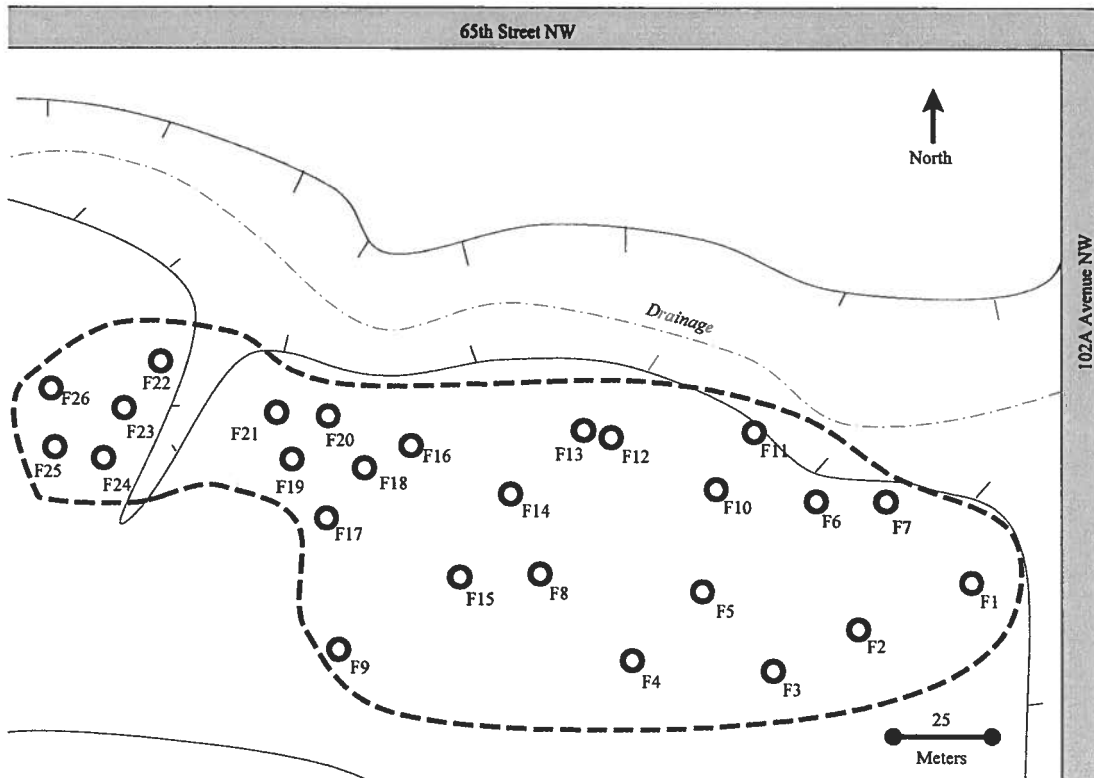


Figure 8: Sketch map of site 32WI1004.

This site is comprised of one stone circle, set in a pasture, on a high hill crest overlooking a drainage to the north and east (Figure 9 and Appendix C, page C-7). The circle is rather large, measuring 9m in diameter and consisting of 185 stones. This feature is likely not a tipi ring due to its large size.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circle appears stable and fairly well-sodded in. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The size of this stone circle suggests this feature was not used as a tipi ring. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the site between towers in this area.

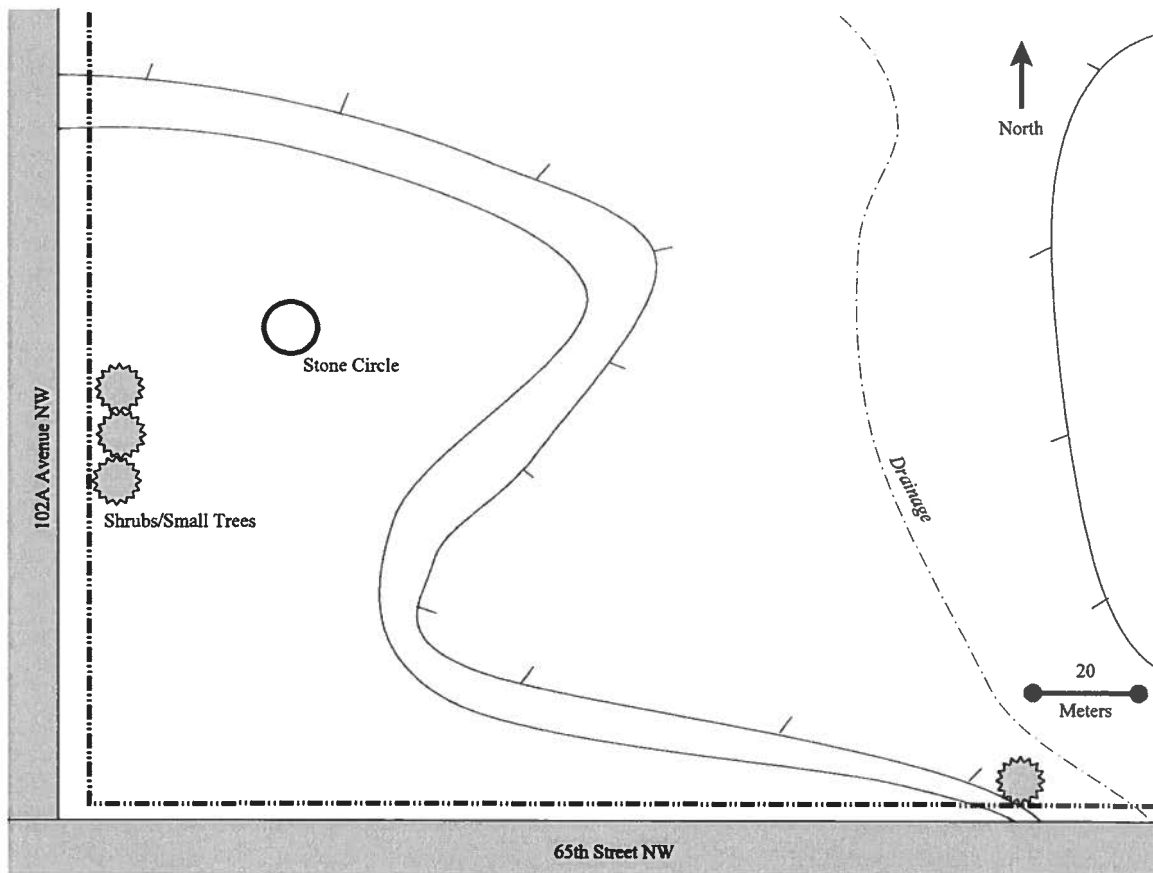


Figure 9: Sketch map of site 32WI1005.

32WI1006 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 16. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

This site is comprised of four stone features above a drainage lying to the south (Figure 10 and Appendix C, page C-7). All the stones within the features are well-sodded in.

Table 3: Site 32WI1006, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Circle	5	50
2	Circle	5.5	56
3	Arc	5x7	11
4	Cairn	2m(n-s)x1m(e-w)	22

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Cairns have also been utilized as markers for territorial boundaries as well as graves or used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

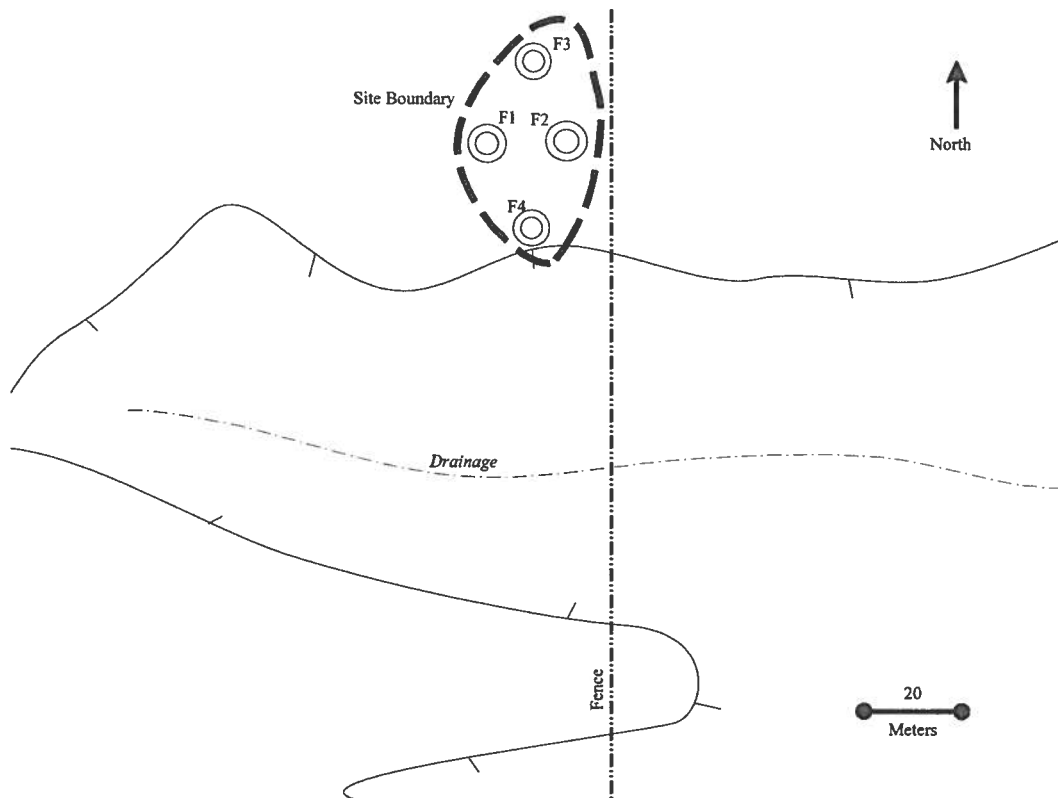


Figure 10: Sketch map of site 32WI1006.

This site is a railroad bed, rails and wooden ties of the BNSF Railroad which is currently in use (Figure 11 and Appendix C, page C-8). Specifically, this segment of line is commonly known as the Glasgow Subdivision and consists of the Minot-Williston main line. This is a second portion of the same line recorded in Mountrail County under site number 32MN630. As it is in Williams County, a different number is assigned to the rail line. For simplicity, see site 32MN630's site description for details on the BNSF rail line.

This site's integrity appears to be good and the railroad is currently in use. While it is known that the development of railroads were vital to the economic and rural development of North Dakota, no systematic assessment of railway lines has been undertaken. Until such a study has been conducted, no determination of eligibility can be made. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning it between transmission towers.

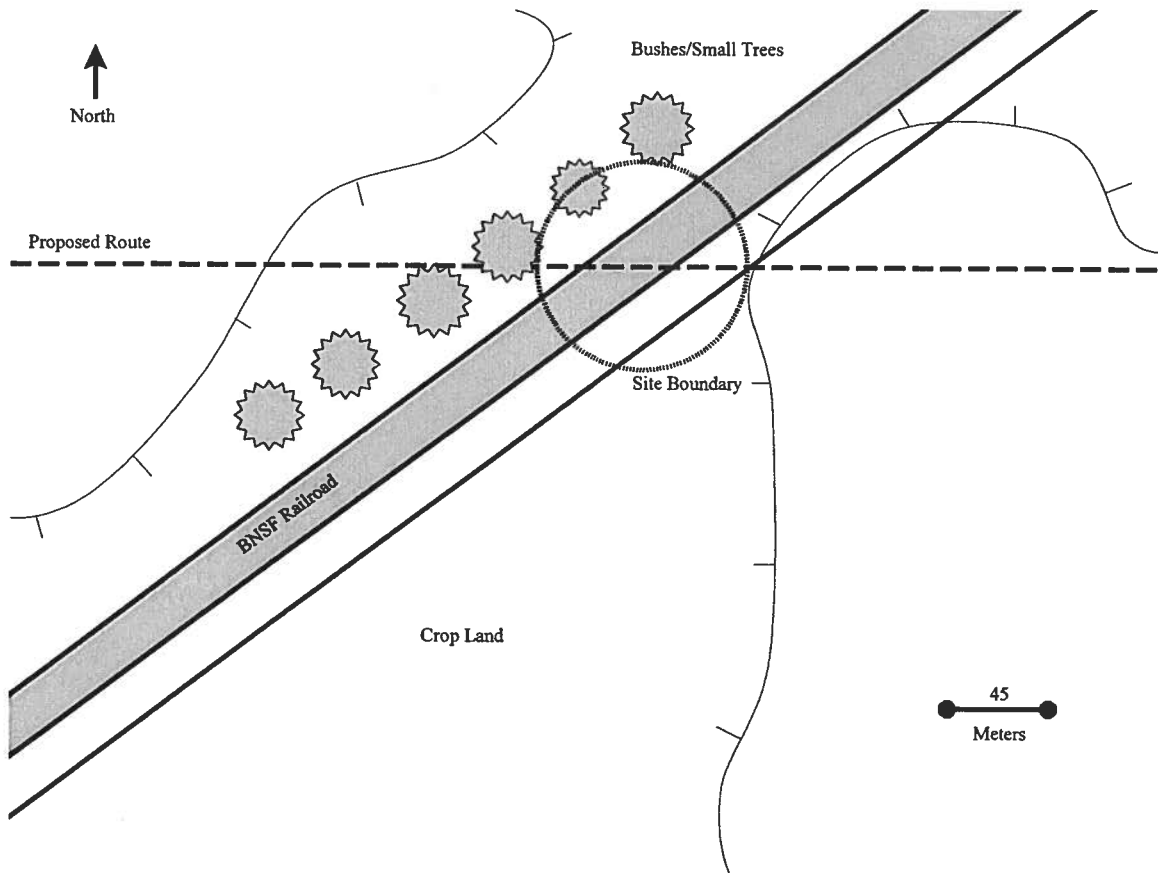


Figure 11: Sketch map of site 32WI1007.

This site is comprised of an historic machinery dump and small bridge (Figure 12 and Appendix C, page C-8). The dump lies on each side of the drainage. The bridge crosses the drainage, bisecting the dump. The dump consists of three car bodies, one thresher/baler, three miscellaneous farm machines and two horse drawn plows. The bridge is constructed from a concrete base and iron rails. The top bed of the bridge is covered with soil and grass. A faint two-track can be seen but it is likely only light vehicles, such as ATVs, have crossed the bridge lately. The bridge measures roughly 10 feet in width and 20 feet in length, however, the overgrown nature of the bridge makes it difficult to verify dimensions.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The dump has not been added to in the recent past and the bridge remains viable, however, structural strength may be questionable. The site's significance is minimal. Farm machinery of the kind in the dump are not unique and no identifiable characteristics of the cars make them noteworthy. The bridge is of modest construction, likely constructed for farm machinery to pass from one field to the next. No further work is recommended for this site and no avoidance is necessary.

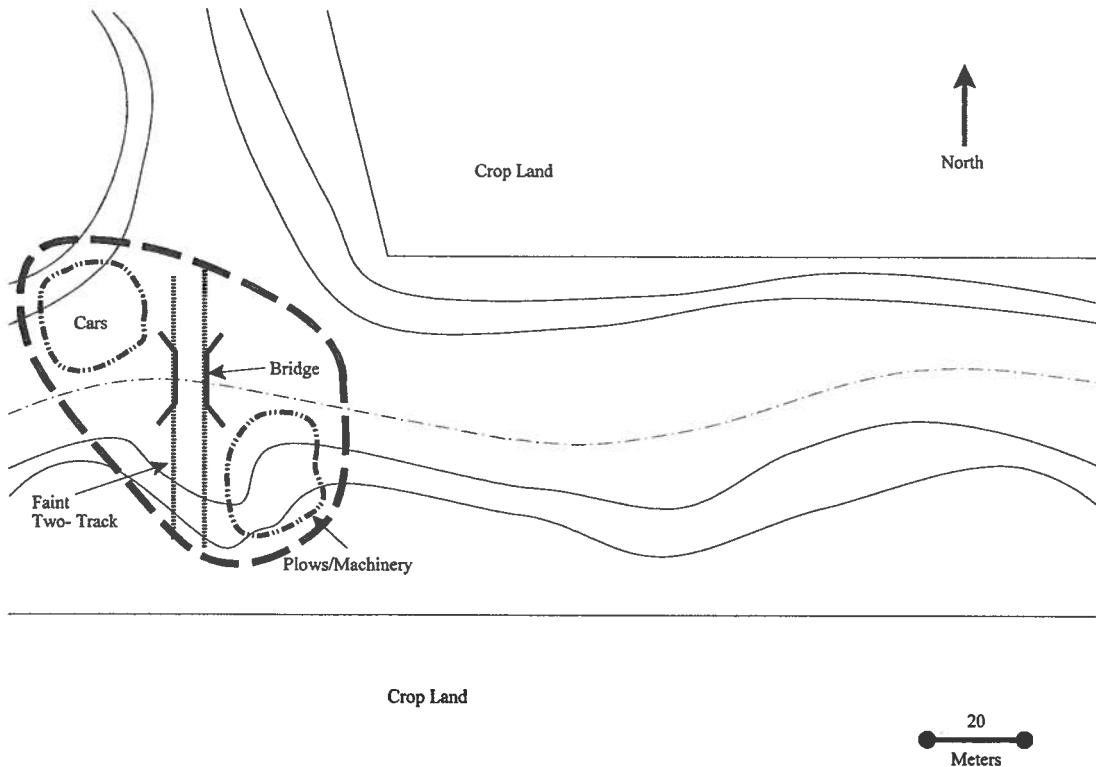


Figure 12: Sketch map of site 32WI1008.

32WI1009 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 11. Map: Appendix B, page B-14.

This site is comprised of a small lithic scatter on the crest of a wide, flat upland plain (Figure 13 and Appendix C, page C-9). The lithics were found in a wheat field and no other cultural material was observed. Soils in the area are brown, silt loams. The lithics include one primary flake/spaul, one secondary flake, three pieces of tested raw material and one piece of shatter. The lithics are all of Swan River Chert (SRC) as well as one piece of chalcedony shatter.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The lithics are scattered due to plowing, however, all were found on the same land form suggesting movement was limited. The site's significance is minimal. Lithic scatters in this area are not common as most of the cultural resources are stone feature sites. No other materials (fire-cracked rock, bone, etc.) were observed, suggesting this site was an ephemeral lithic testing and reduction area. Because of the nature of the site, and the disturbance due to agricultural practices, no significant information will likely be gained by further testing. No further work is recommended for this site and no avoidance is necessary.

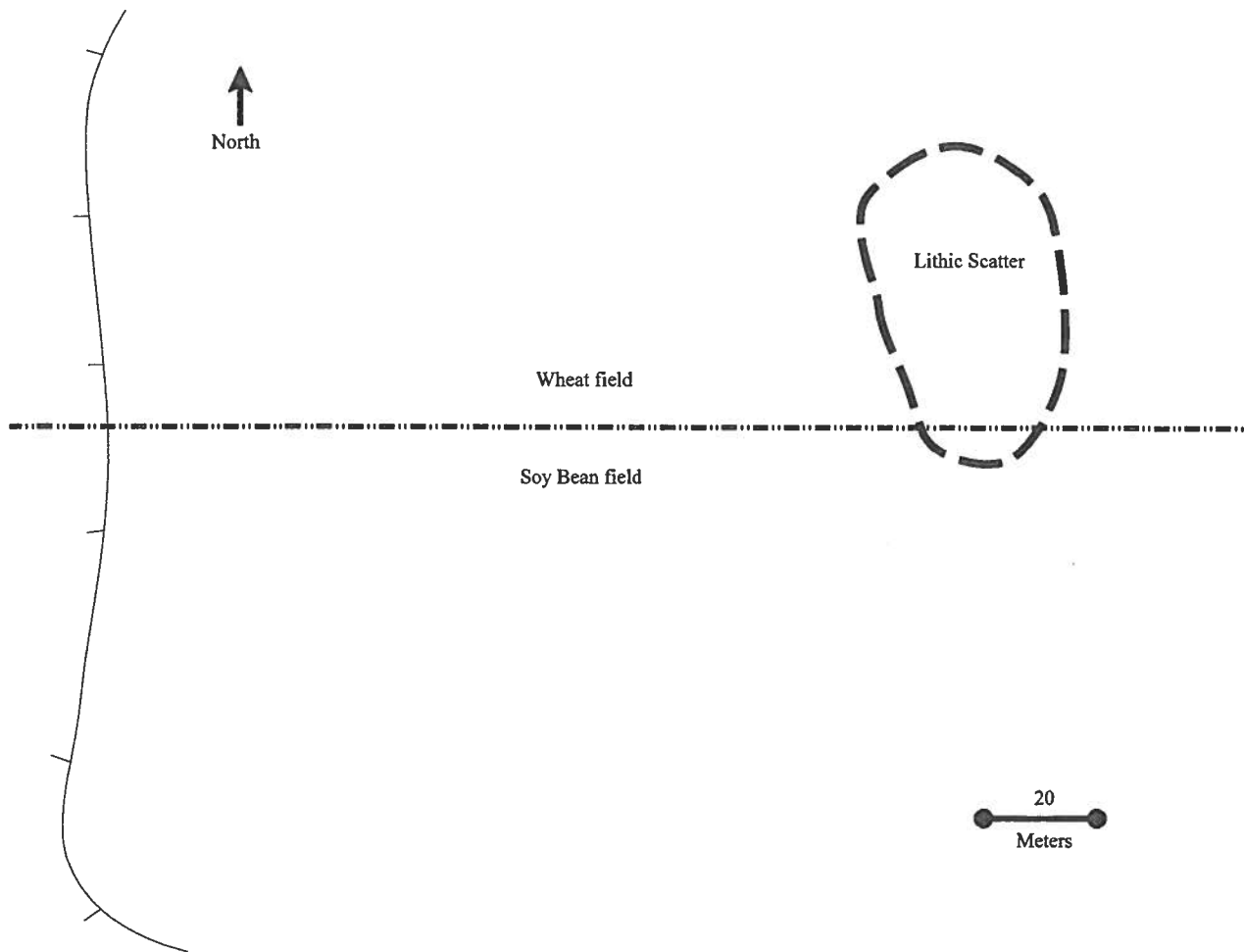


Figure 13: Sketch map of site 32WI1009.

32WI1010 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-14.

This site is comprised of two stone circles and one possible additional circle on the crest of a small rise (Figure 14 and Appendix C, page C-9). The circles are in pasture, near cropland and additional circles may have once been present in that area. Two smaller drainages lie to the southeast and southwest of the hilltop. Feature 1 is 6m in diameter and has 54 stones associated with the walls. Five additional stones are located within the interior of the circle. Feature 2 lies to the southwest of Feature 1, is 5.5m in diameter and consists of 81 stones. Both of the circles are well-sodded in. A third possible circle is located to the east of features 1 and 2. This possible circle measures roughly 6.5m in diameter and has 36 stones making up the walls. An additional 15 stones are located in the interior of the circle and were likely displaced in the recent past.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

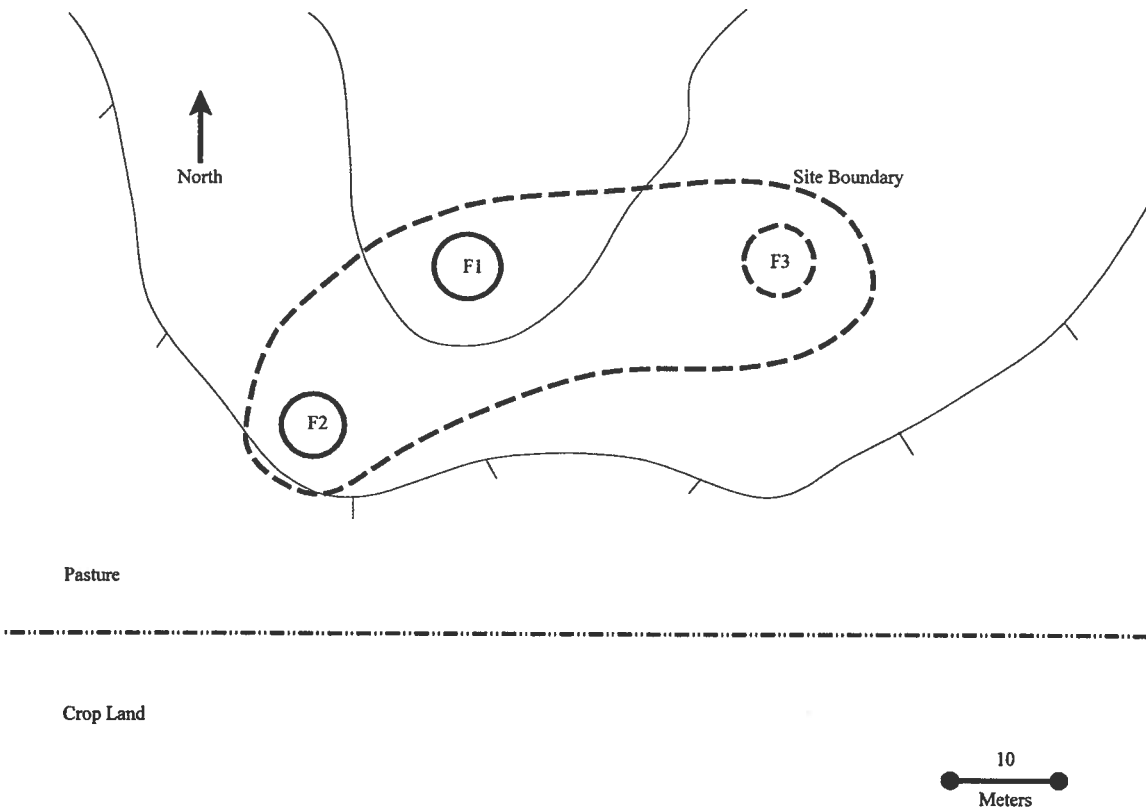


Figure 14: Sketch map of site 32WI1010.

This site is comprised of ten stone circles, two cairns and a lithic scatter set in a pasture (Figure 15 and Appendix C, page C-10). The land form is gently sloping to the north. The features are on the crest of the hill as well as the lower areas. All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in and most are softball to basketball-sized. Three lithics were observed including one SRC flake shatter, one tested pebble and one bone fragment.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	5	19	loose configuration
2	Circle	5.5	65	tight configuration, 8 additional stones outside of SE corner-possible entryway
3	Circle	6	72	tight configuration
4	Circle	4x5	86	small, tight configuration
5	Circle	4	56	no comment
6	Circle	4.5	40	opening to SE
7	Cairn	5x6	40/40	disturbed-likely 2x1 originally with 80 stones- now 40 tightly packed and 40 additional stones in larger area
8	Circle	5 inner/6.5 outer	86	double tiered circle
9	Circle	4	29	gap on west side
10	Cairn	1.5x2	14	all grapefruit-sized
11	Circle	3.5	30	no comment
12	Circle	4	47	gap on the east-northeast

* All measurements given north-south before east-west.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles and cairns appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

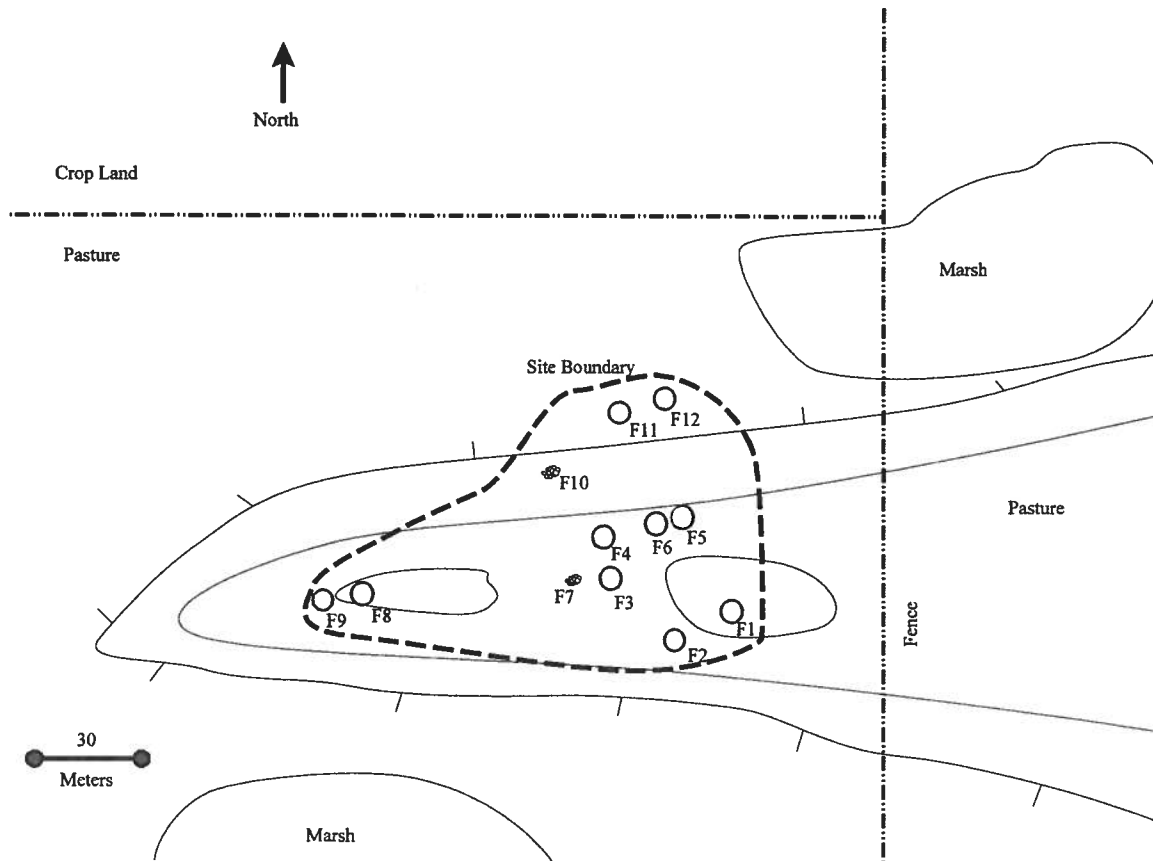


Figure 15: Sketch map of site 32WI1011.

32WI1012 - T. 156N, R. 96W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-14.

This site is comprised of ten stone circles, one arc, two cairns and a single piece of basalt tested raw material set in a pasture (Figure 16 and Appendix C, page C-10). The site lies on the crest of two rises above a drainage as well as a lower terrace “land bridge”. All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in and most are softball to basketball-sized. One basalt tested raw material, or possibly an expedient chopper, was found on the crest of the western rise.

Table 5: Site 32WI1012, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	6	56	5 stone cairns in interior (1x0.5m) near NE corner with 12 stone cairns on exterior near SE corner
2	Circle	4.5	58	+1 in interior
3	Cairn	1	15	large, basketball sized stones
4	Circle	4.5	65	no comment
5	Circle	4	51	+2, three-stone groups on the west and NE corners

Table 5: Site 32WI1012, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
6	Circle	3	28	no comment
7	Circle	4.5	38	no comment
8	Circle	4	24	gap on SE side
9	Circle	4.5	43	+3 stones in interior
10	Cairn	2(NE/SW)x1	19	mounded
11	Circle	5	39	loose, scattered configuration
12	Arc	4	22	two-track runs through circle, big gaps in circle
13	Circle	6	66	no comment

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles and cairns appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles also have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

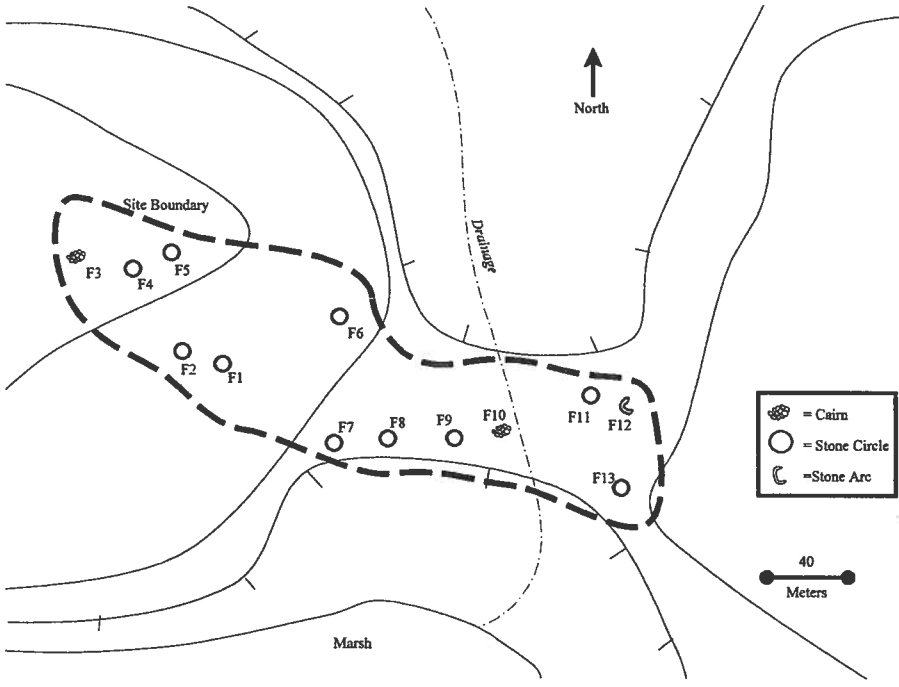


Figure 16: Sketch map of site 32WI1012.

32WI1013 - T. 156N, R. 96W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-14.

This site is comprised of four stone circles overlooking a large slough (Figure 17 and Appendix C, page C-11). The site lies on the crest of a rise in a pasture. The site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The unusual nature of Feature 4, being made up of small cairns, suggests a non-domestic (tipi ring) usage. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

Table 6: Site 32WI1013, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	4	28	well-sodded in, softball to basketball-sized
2	Circle	6.5	84	well-sodded in, softball to basketball-sized
3	Cairn	4	27	well-sodded in, softball to basketball-sized
4	Circle	8	78	11 small cairns make up this circle

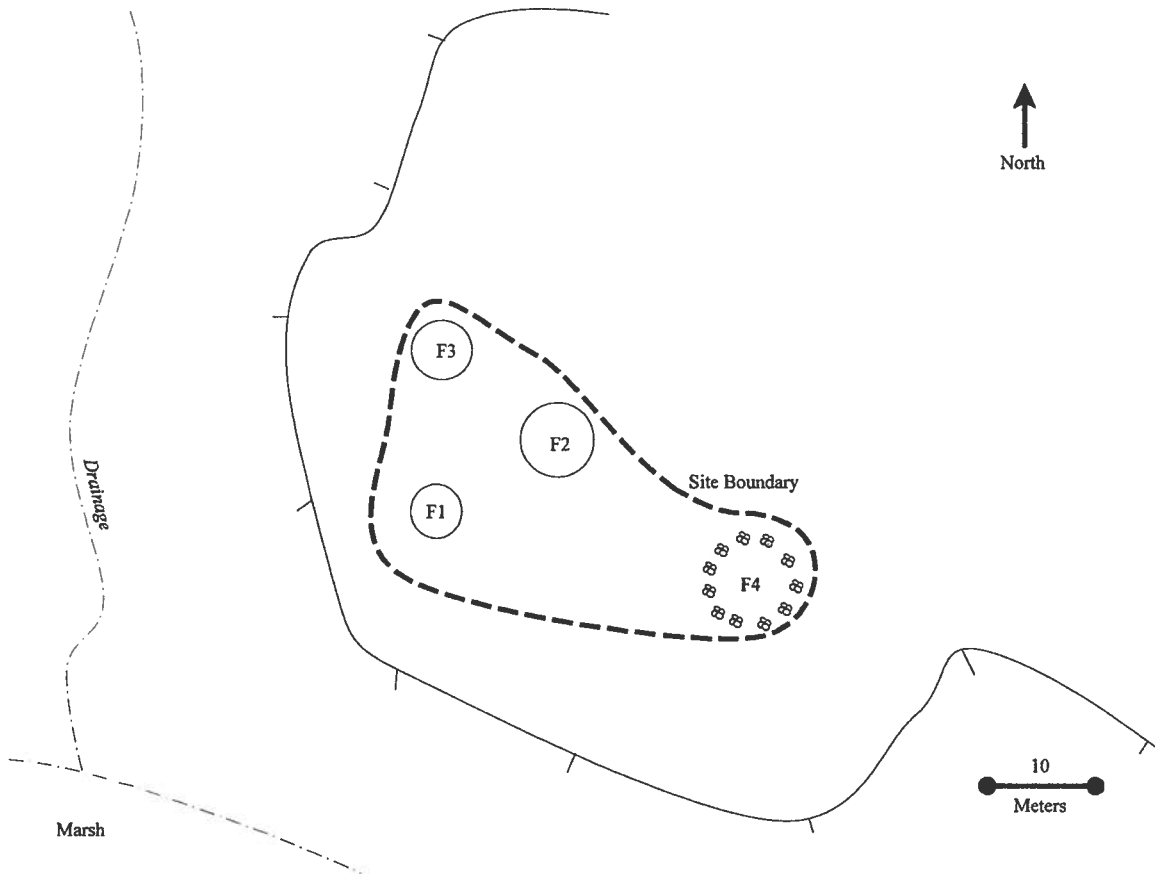


Figure 17: Sketch map of site 32WI1013.

32WI1014 - T. 156N, R. 96W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-14.

This site is comprised of 11 stone circles, one arc and nine cairns set in a pasture (Figure 18 and Appendix C, page C-11). The site lies on the crest of a wide flat rise. All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in and most are softball to basketball-sized.

Table 7: Site 32WI1014, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	5	67	no comment
2	Circle	5	67	+15 stones in interior, east half well-defined, west disturbed
3	Circle	5	45	+5 stones in center as a small cairn
4	Circle	6	61	no comment
5	Circle	5.5x6	79	+6 small stones in interior and a rock grouping near SW corner
6	Circle	6	62	loose configuration, adjacent to F7
7	Circle	5	48	adjacent to F6
8	Circle	6	64	no comment
9	Cairns	4.5x1.5	50/50	double cairn with 0.5m gap between, 50 stones in each
10	Cairn	1	19	no comment
11	Cairn	2	55	line of 5 large boulders to the east of this cairn
12	Circle	4.5	82	+7 stones in interior
13	Circle	4.5	23	1m gap on SE corner, 1.5m gaps on W and N sides
14	Circle	5	52	no real gaps
15	Arc	5x2	20	no comment
16	Cairn	2.5(NE/SW)x 0.5	20	1 milky white quartzite stone; first cairn in line
16a	Cairn	0.25	3	10m from 16
16b	Cairn	0.25	4	10m from 16a
16c	Cairn	0.25	3	10m from 16b
17	Cairn	1.5	15	last cairn in line

The site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles and cairns appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

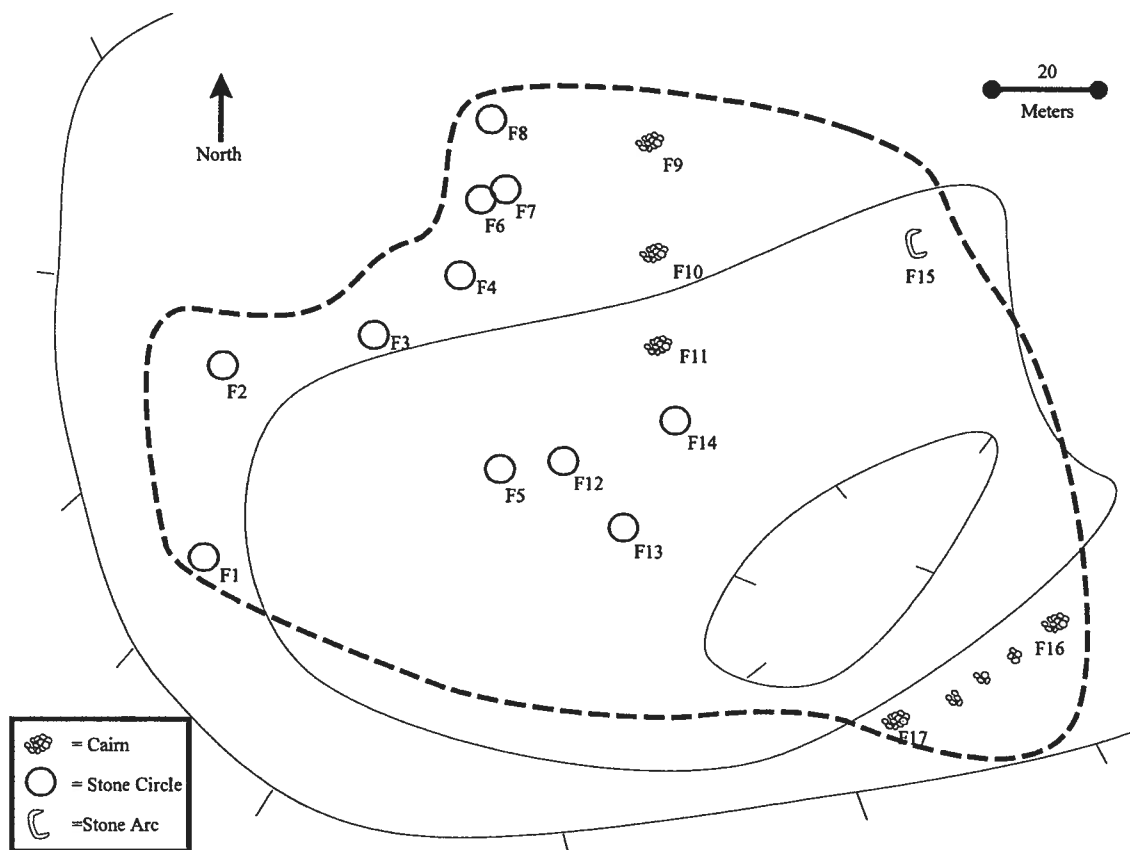


Figure 18: Sketch map of site 32WI1014.

32WI1015 - T. 156N, R. 97W, sections 16 and 17. Map: Appendix B, page B-13.

This site consists of an historic cultural material scatter (Figure 19 and Appendix C, page C-12). The scatter's placement at the base of the hill and near a minor drainage in a formerly wet area indicates this was a dump site and not an occupation site. There is a standing house far outside of the corridor to the south and this site is likely an old dump that has been subsequently cleaned up. There are no metal fragments or debris in the plowed portion of the site which indicates the area was likely swept with a magnet at some point. No remnants of a structure or any structural debris was observed. A few limestone chunks were seen in one small area, however, these were not definitely foundation components.

Observed at the site was barbed and non-barbed wire fencing, galvanized wash basins, some limestone rocks, a miscellany of metal, broken clear and flat glass, broken bottles, pieces of crockery, transferware, embossed ware and melted aqua, brown and green pieces of glass.

This site's integrity appears to be poor considering the dump has been cleaned up. The presence of the house far outside of the project corridor indicates this was not the location of a structure. As the dump has been cleaned up in the past and little remains of the historic debris, this site has little significance. No further work is recommended and this site is considered *not eligible* for the NRHP.

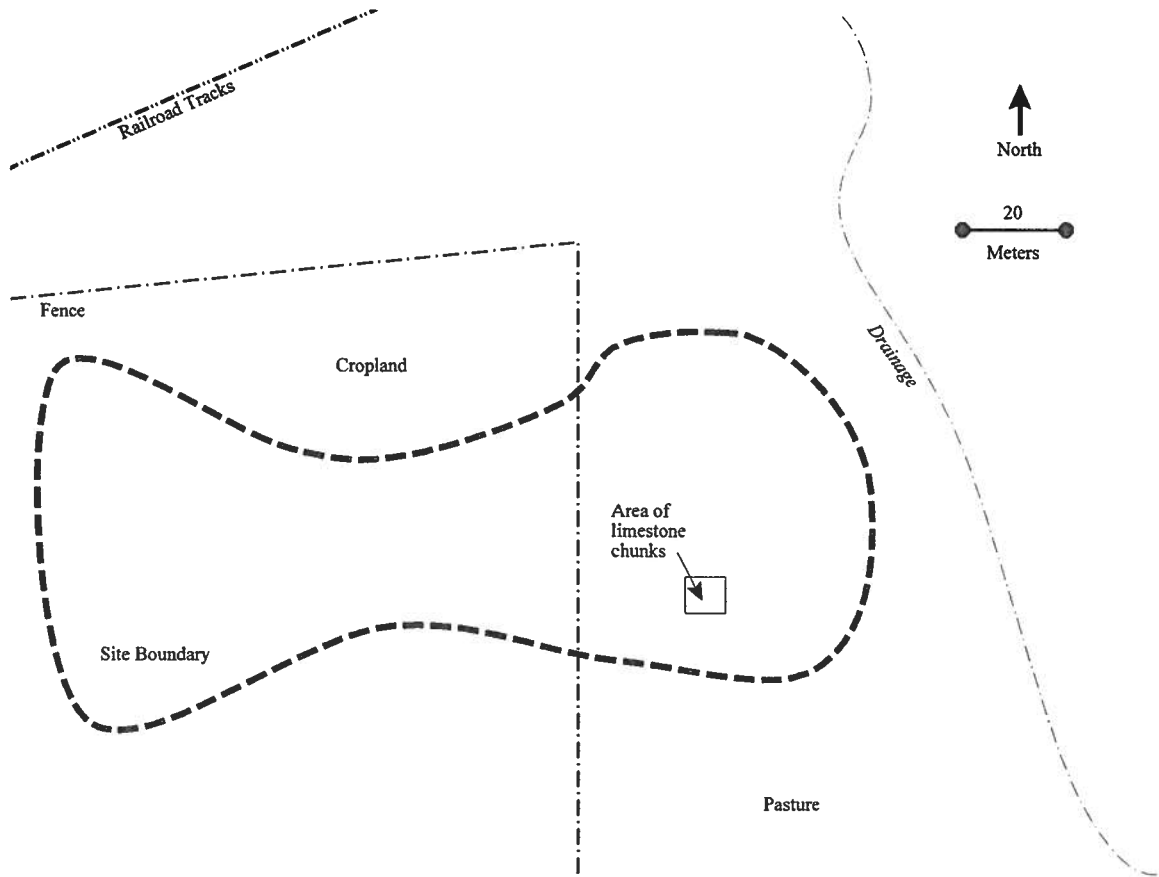


Figure 19: Sketch map of site 32WI1015.

This site is comprised of two stone circles set in a pasture on a slight rise (Figure 20 and Appendix C, page C-12). Feature 1 is a circle measuring 5m north-south by 5.5m east-west. The circle is made up of 52 stones that are well-sodded in with more detected under the surface of the ground. Feature 2 measures 5m northeast-southwest by 6m northwest-southeast. This circle has a looser configuration and somewhat scattered nature, consisting of only 34 stones.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circle appears stable and fairly well-sodded in. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

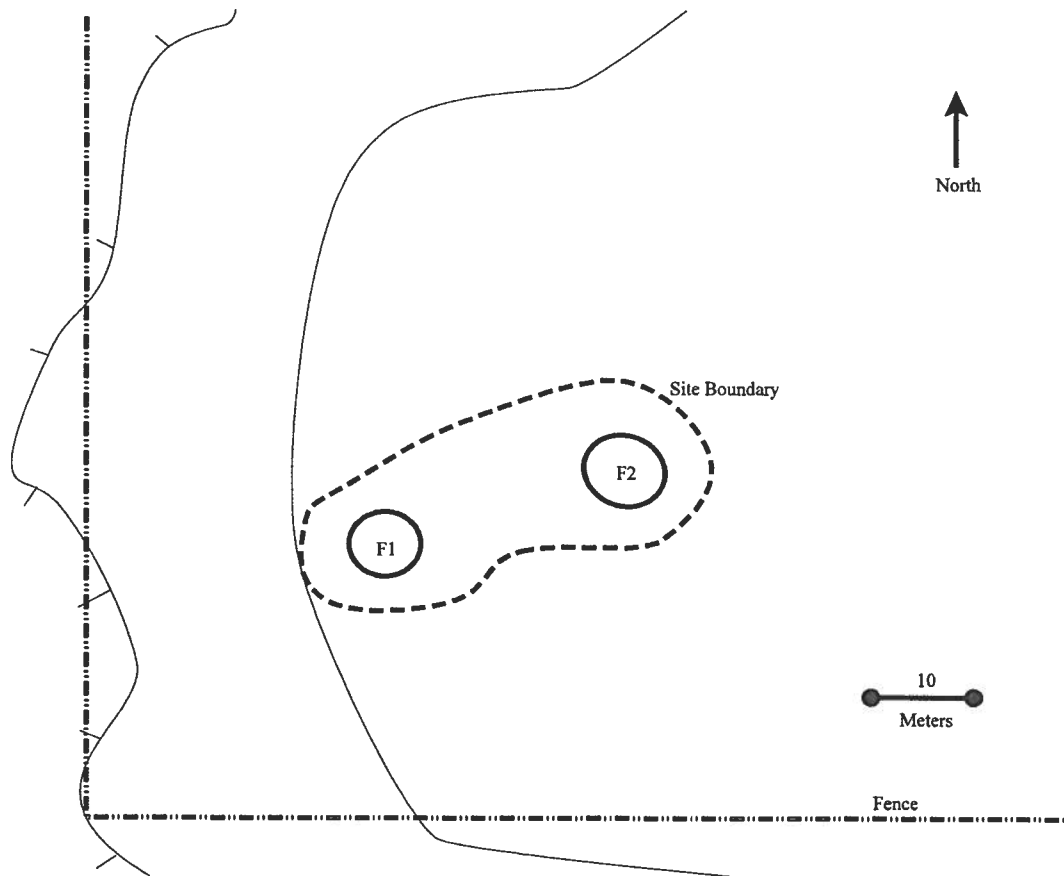


Figure 20: Sketch map of site 32WI1016.

This site is comprised of seven stone circles set in a pasture in a slightly depressed area (Figure 21 and Appendix C, page C-13). There is no view from the site to the surrounding areas. All of the stones are very well-sodded in and there could be more stones buried.

Table 8: Site 32WI1017, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature #	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	5	33	+3 stones in interior
2	4.5	37	very large cobbles to small boulders used; 1m south of F3
3	4	34	1m north of F2
4	5	22	no comment
5	6.5	74	no comment
6	5	33	no comment
7	5.5	50	no comment

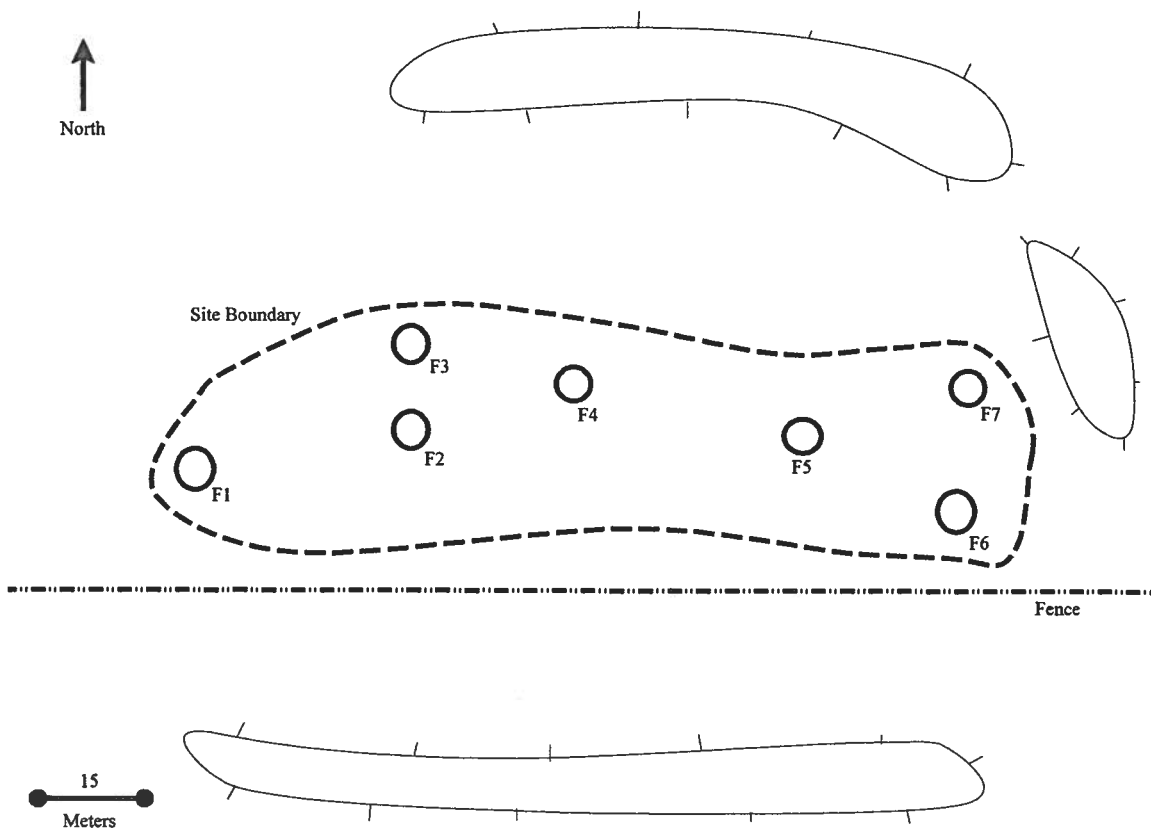


Figure 21: Sketch map of site 32WI1017.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles appear stable and well-sodded in. There is a good possibility of additional stones buried. The significance of this site is unknown, however stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

32WI1018 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 17. Map: Appendix B, page B-13.

The site consists of ten-or-more graves, some unmarked, in a well-defined area known as the Soine Cemetery (Figure 22 and Appendix C, page C-13). Several headstones and depressions were observed the earliest headstone reading "1908." The material culture indicated that the site was a fairly early cemetery in the history of North Dakota statehood. Archival research complimented this supposition. The Soine Cemetery is a singular representation of several pioneer life histories and in this it reflects significant contributions to the diverse ethnic pattern of Euro-American, European and Scandinavian migration that has characterized homesteading and settlement in North Dakota and the American West (NRB #41, 1992: 9; NRB #15, 1997: 12). The integrity of this site is good.

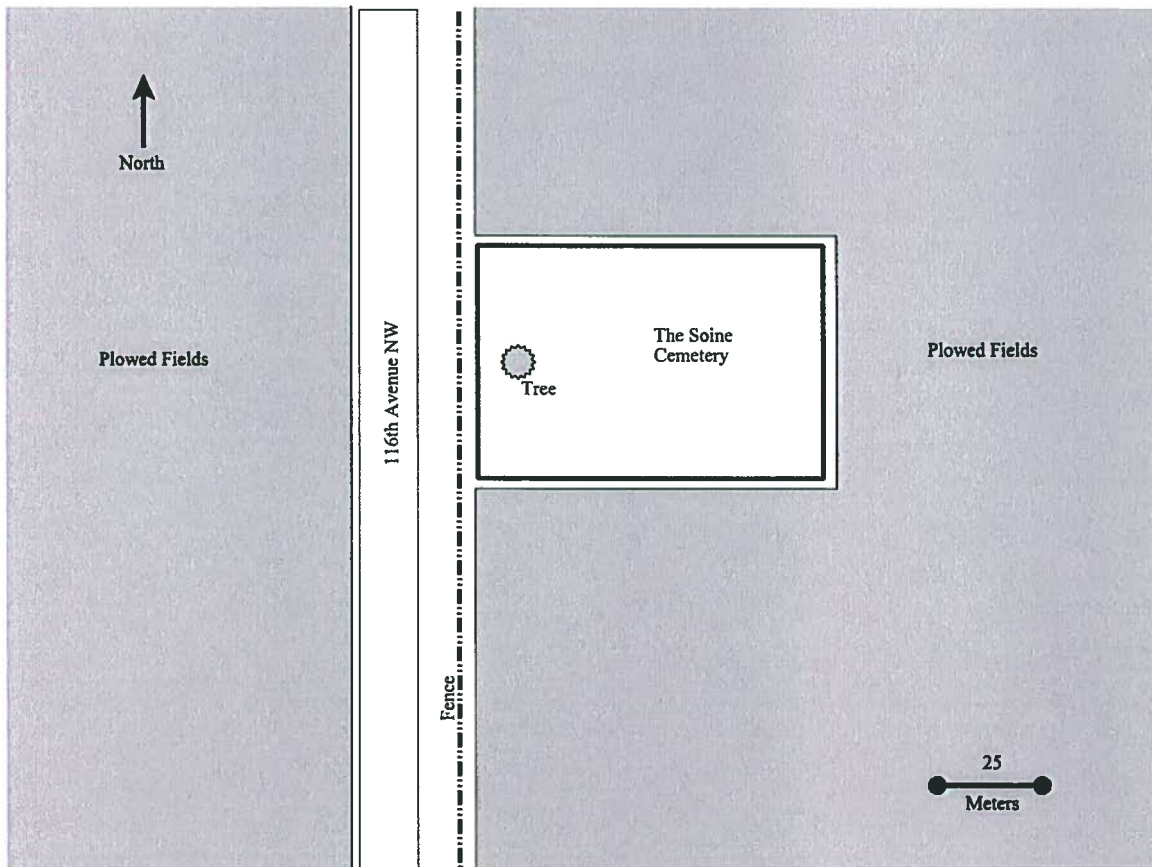


Figure 22: Sketch map of site 32WI1018.

On October 22, 2008 Aaron L. Barth visited the Archives of the State Historical Society of North Dakota in an attempt to document the pioneers who originally worked the land of this area, and who were eventually interred within the rural landscape immediately west-southwest of Ray in northwestern North Dakota.

Archival research revealed that on December 27, 1927 J. P. & Inez Desmond deeded the Soine Cemetery to Ove Julius Soine, John Walstad, K. G. Larson, Fred Soine, Lage Lageson and A. M. Nordquist. It was not formally listed as a cemetery with the State of North Dakota until Hazel Finney had the tract of land re-surveyed on July 10, 1970. There are 14 known internments within the Soine Cemetery and up to 21 internments total. Four to six of the internments are listed as “unknown.” In addition, a feature observed as “cement footings” during the 1970 survey is listed as an infant internment. Five of the 14 known individuals interred in the Soine Cemetery are mentioned in a county history published by the Williams County Historical Society, Williston, North Dakota (Johnson, 2004: 224).

Ove Julius Soine, one of the five that are known to be interred in the Soine Cemetery, originally hailed from Maynard, Minnesota and came to settle west of Ray, North Dakota. According to the family history, Ove Soine was enticed to move west into North Dakota by the “very rosy future”, sentiments that often characterized the majority of Great Northern Railway advertisements. Regarding the rhetoric of these advertisements, the historian G. Malcolm Lewis said these promotional publications put out by emigrant aid societies, territorial and state agencies and local interest groups were “arguably the most effective disseminators of information about the western interior of the United States (Lewis, 1988: 179).” According to the local history of Williams County, Ove acted on these promotional publications.

By the summer of 1903 Ove Soine had arrived in the area of Ray and began building what is described as a “shack” in anticipation of eventually settling down with Christine Marie Anderson, the woman he had been courting. Ove Soine married Christine Marie Anderson in Williston in November 1903. Ove and Christine moved to Rugby, North Dakota for a brief period of time but returned to the area around Ray and eventually built and moved into a house on their homestead in 1912. Beginning around 1920 Ove drove the rural school bus and he constructed and outfitted it with a small, bituminous-heated stove. According to one of the bus passengers, this piece of ingenuity provided the students with a very cozy cab. On February 16, 1931 Christine Soine (b. May 7, 1879) passed away and six years later, on September 21, 1937, Ove (b. July 15, 1867) passed away. They were both interred in the Soine Cemetery.

Gullic and Marit Larson received brief mention and are two more individuals interred in the Soine Cemetery. Gullic and his wife, Marit, left LaCrosse, Wisconsin and came to homestead around Ray, North Dakota in 1903. They had several daughters, all who passed away either in their infancy or early youth. It is not known if they were interred within what is Soine Cemetery. There is a currently unverifiable suspicion as the archival records indicated several infant burials. However, this is not enough evidence to make a direct connection.

Cornelius Anderson is another individual interred in The Soine Cemetery. He and his family also receive mention in the Williams County history. Like Gullic and Marit Larson, Cornelius and

his wife, Martha, also hailed from LaCrosse, Wisconsin. They moved and settled into an area south of Ray in 1907. In the Williams County history on Cornelius Anderson the Soine Cemetery is mentioned as “a cemetery southwest of Ray,” but not specifically by name. After Cornelius passed away his wife, Martha, moved to Minneapolis. Cornelius and Martha had a son, Oscar, who eventually moved from Ray, North Dakota to Minnesota. They also had a daughter, Bena, who married Julius Larson (mentioned above), the son of Gullic and Marit Larson.

Thus, based on the above information, we recommend The Soine Cemetery as *eligible* for inclusion into the NRHP under Criterion A and C. In regards to the individuals interred there, the Soine Cemetery symbolizes an historic event that contributed to the early agrarian and community development of Ray, North Dakota (Criteria A in NRB #41, 1992:10). Recovering the otherwise lost memories of the early development of Ray, North Dakota is possible through archival research, but it is also symbolized by the funerary architecture within The Soine Cemetery as well. For this reason, The Soine Cemetery is also recommended as *eligible* under Criterion C, as the headstones of yesteryear represent early stone mason work in the state. The artisan who created the original markers is not at this point known, but according to the National Register Bulletin #41, documentation of the stone mason is not essential (NRB #41, 1992: 12).

32WI1019 - T. 156N, R. 101W, Section 36. Map: Appendix B, page B-7.

This site is comprised of numerous cairns and stone circles set on a ridge crest overlooking the deeply inset Cow Creek valley (Figure 23 and Appendix C, page C-14). The viewshed from the site is amazingly clear and the site has, for the most part, been left intact. Four of the stone circles (Feature 8) are overlapping and wrapped around the edge of the ridge line. A fifth circle in this feature lies to the south of the western-most circle and consists of large, evenly spaced boulders. This feature may be a ceremonial feature due to the unusual configuration and placement on the ridge line. Feature 9 is a stone circle just southwest of Feature 8 and is surrounded by three small cairns. Feature 17 is a very small stone circle at the head of the western-most drainage. It measures 3.5m in diameter and was likely not used in a domestic capacity.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	5	21	no comment
2	Cairn	4x3	34	area is diffuse but on the highest point of the land form
3	Cairn	0.5x2	10	2 additional stones 0.5m south of the feature
4	Arc	5x1.5	17	open to the northwest
5	Arc	5x2.5	19	open to the northwest
6	Circle	5	27	3m gap on E/SE and 1.5m gap on NE
7	Cairn	1x0.75	9	at mouth of drainage
8a	Circle	5	23	eastern-most circle (moving east to west), open to N

Table 9: Site 32WI1019, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
8b	Circle	5	19	complete
8c	Circle	5	40	complete, small cairns on southwest and southeast sides
8d	Circle	5	31	open to the southeast, 2 small cairns on the east side
8e	Circle	5	8	evenly spaced boulders south-southwest of 8d
9	Circle/Cairn	5	37	three small cairns around circle (3-5 stones each)
10	Circle	4.5	57	no comment
11	Circle	6.5	53	no comment
12	Circle	6	18	large stones, 2m gap on W side, +3 stones in center
13	Cairn	1.5x0.5	7	very sodded in, more stones likely
14	Cairn	1	5	very sodded in, more stones likely
15	Circle	5	43	stones very buried, pin flag probe locating additional stones
16	Cairn	3x1	17	no comment
17	Circle	3.5	35	small circle with 6 stone "tail" coming off the east side
18	Circle	5	35	open on the south side
19	Cairn	1x0.5	7	very sodded in, more stones likely

*All measurements are given north-south before east-west where features are not circular.

The features remain intact, however they have been impacted by faint two-tracks skirting the edge of the ridge. Some features have been driven over but remain fundamentally undisturbed. Two pieces of cultural material were observed during the inventory of this site. One primary white quartzite SG3 flake was located at the head of the western drainage near Feature 17. The second piece was found 30m west of the first and consists of a petrified wood secondary SG3 flake.

This site's integrity appears to be very good. The stones on all of the features are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The faint two-track near the site may have impacted the site slightly, however, features that have been driven over appear fundamentally intact. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The significance of Feature 8, having several touching stone circles is unknown but may represent an effigy or other ceremonial feature. Avoidance of this feature is necessary. The current project will avoid this feature, and the entire site, by utilizing a reroute further from the edge of the land form.

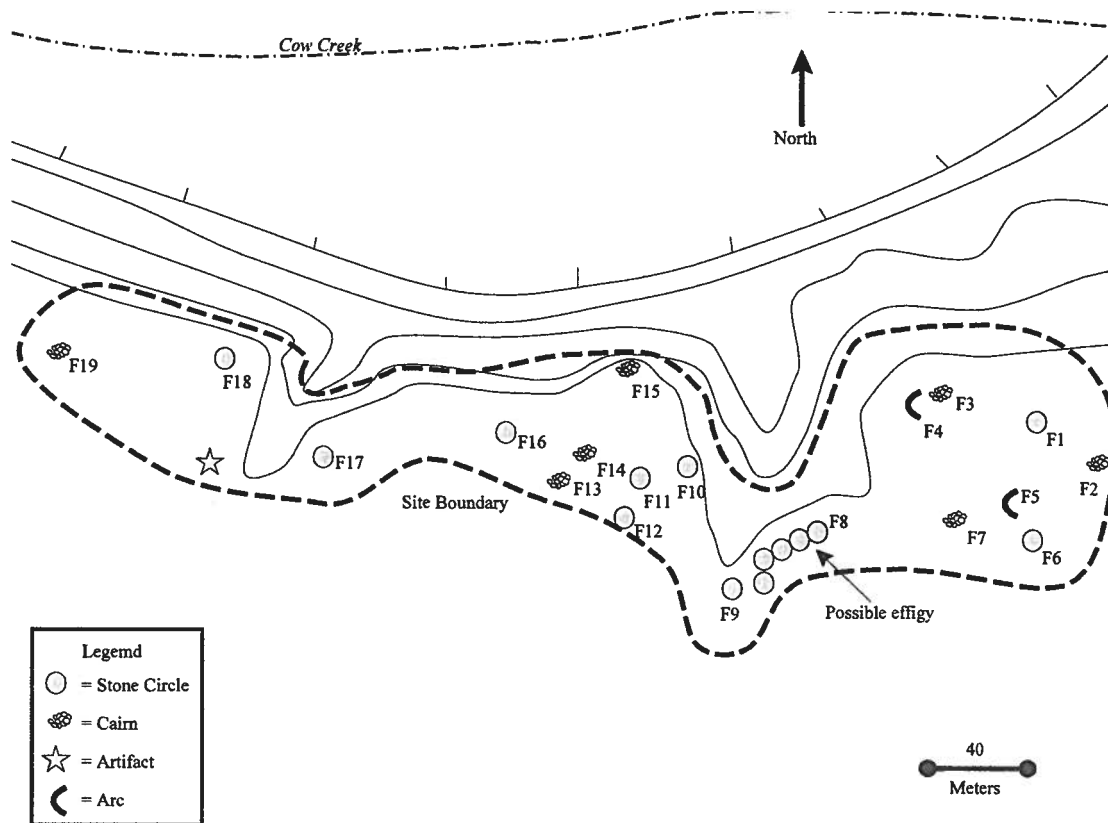


Figure 23: Sketch map of site 32WI1019.

32WI1020 - T. 156N, R. 101W, Section 36. Map: Appendix B, page B-7.

This site is comprised of four stone circles set in a wide flat upland plain approximately 0.25 miles south of the deeply inset Cow Creek valley (Figure 24 and Appendix C, page C-14). The features remain intact and all the stones are very well-sodded in. The diameters of all of the circles are quite large and are likely not associated with domestic functions (tipi rings).

Feature 1 lies on a slightly higher rise above and to the east of the remaining features. It measures 7.5m in diameter and consists of 37 stones. Feature 2 lies west of Feature 1 and measures 8.5m in diameter and consists of 83 stones. Features 3 and 4 lie to the south of Feature 2. Feature 3 measures 6m in diameter and consists of 95 stones. Feature 4 measures 7m in diameter and consists of 79 stones. One large rock exists in the center of Feature 4.

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on all of the features are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The significance of the large size of the circles is unknown but it does indicate the circles were not used as tipi rings. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid it by spanning the site between transmission towers.

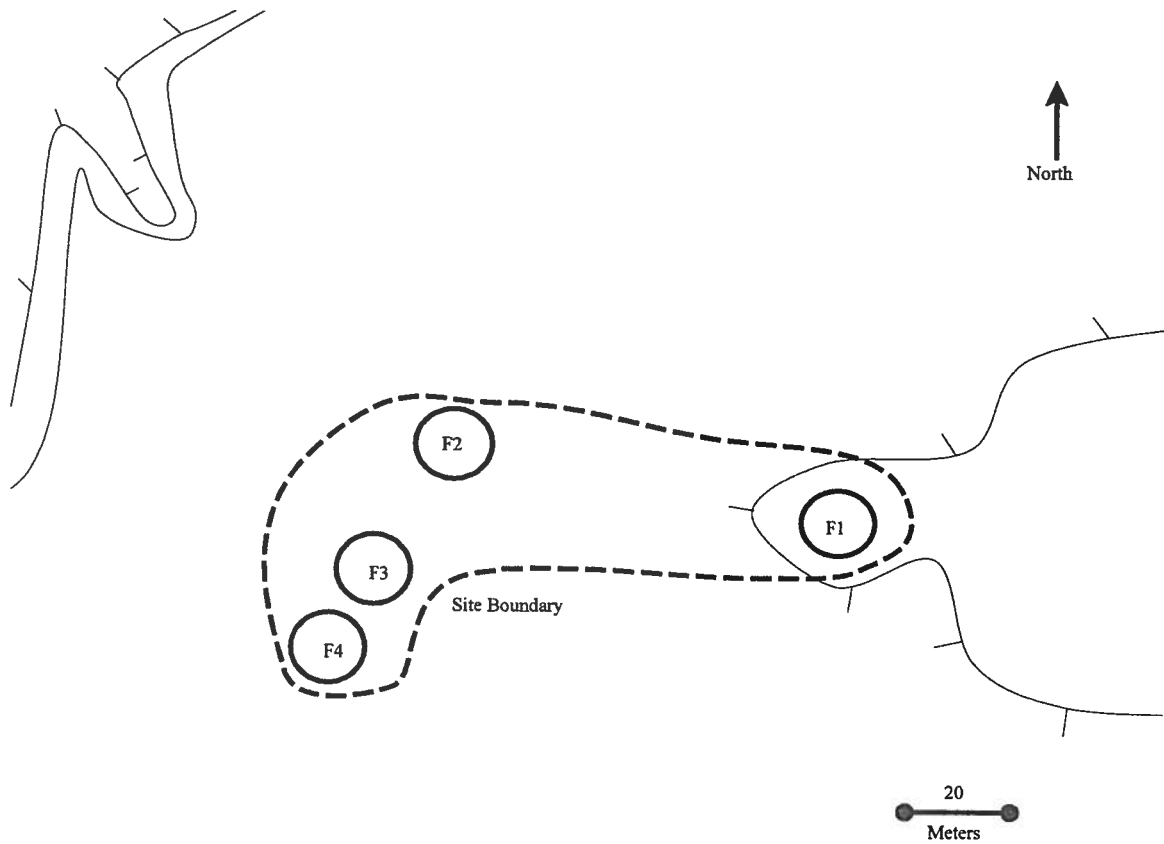


Figure 24: Sketch map of site 32WI1020.

32WI1021 - T. 156N, R. 101W, Section 36. Map: Appendix B, page B-7.

This site is comprised of one stone circle set in a wide, flat upland plain approximately 0.25 miles south of the deeply inset Cow Creek valley and just west of site 32WI1020 (Figure 25 and Appendix C, page C-15). The feature remains intact and all of the stones are very well-sodded in. The singular nature of the circle suggests it was likely not associated with domestic functions (tipi ring). The feature lies on a slight rise above a nearby drainage. It measures 6.5m north-south and 8m east-west consisting of 63 stones.

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on the feature are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. The large size of the circle and isolated nature suggests this was not a tipi ring. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning it between transmission towers.

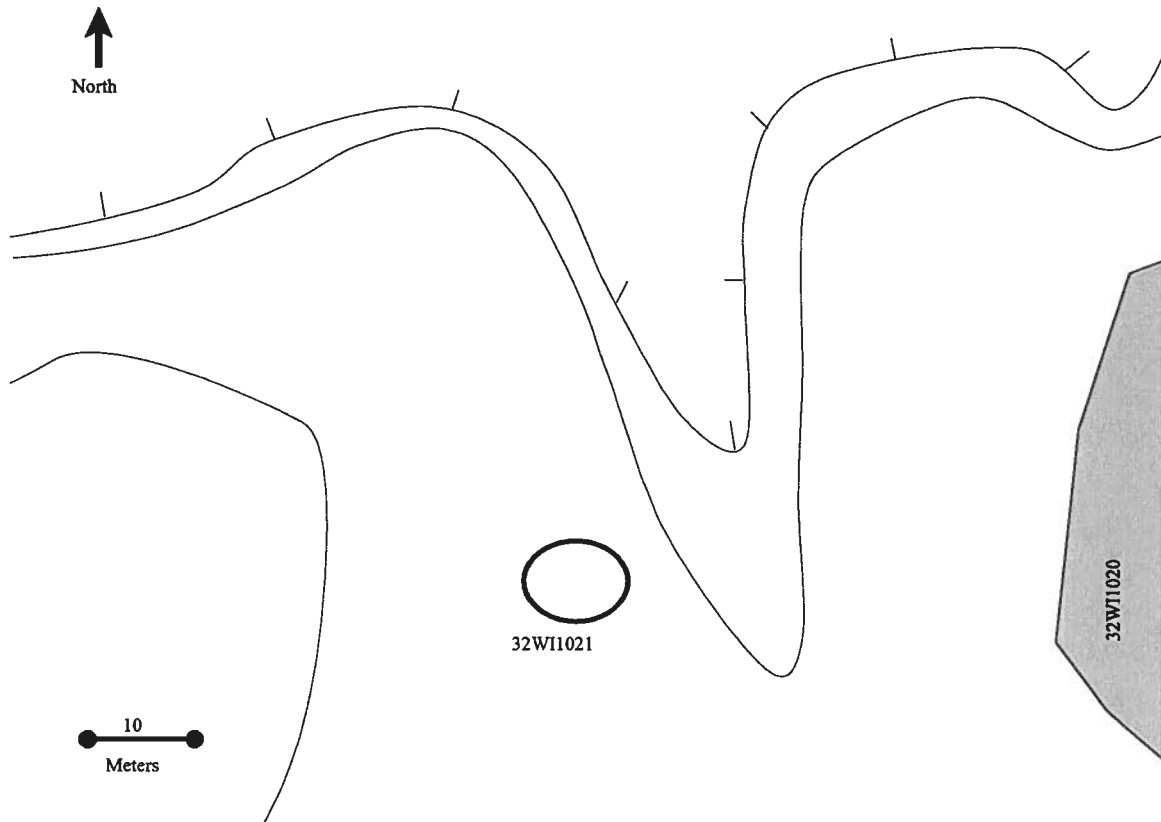


Figure 25: Sketch map of site 32WI1021.

32WI1022 - T. 156N, R. 101W, Section 36. Map: Appendix B, page B-7.

This site is comprised of two cairns set on a slight rise in a wide, flat upland plain approximately 0.25 miles south-southeast of the deeply inset Cow Creek valley (Figure 26 and Appendix C, page C-15). The features remain intact and all of the stones are very well-sodded in. Feature 1 lies 1m to the north of Feature 2. It measures 0.5m in diameter consisting of 14 stones. Feature 2 measures 0.75m in diameter and consists of eight stones.

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on all of the features are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, burials and for religious and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid it by spanning the site between transmission towers.

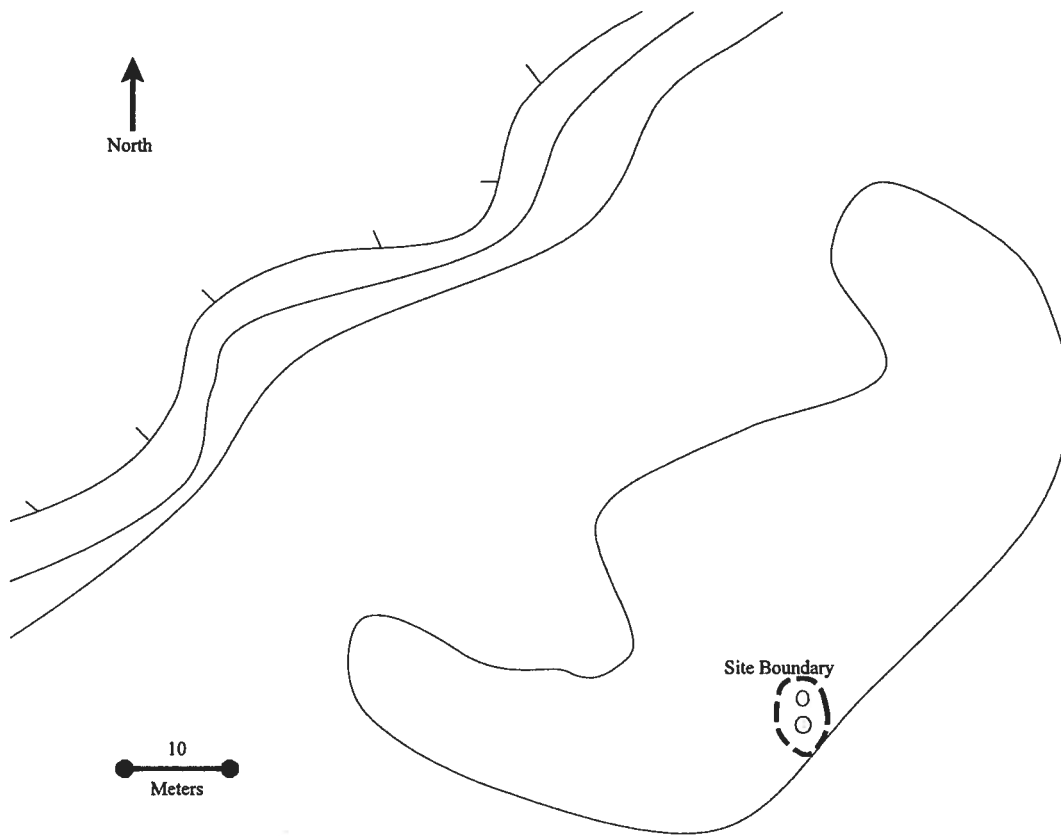


Figure 26: Sketch map of site 32WI1022.

32WI1023 - T. 156N, R. 100W, sections 27 and 28. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

This site is comprised of two stone circles and four cairns set in a pasture (Figure 27 and Appendix c, page C-16). The land form is gently sloping to the west. The features are on the crest of the hill. All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in.

Table 10: Site 32WI1023, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	5	51	
2	Circle	6	42	+10 stones in center from fence construction
3	Cairn	0.5	5	
4	Cairn	1	9	possible historic- fence post lies to the east
5	Cairn	1.5x1	11	
6	Cairn	1.5x0.5	6	

* All measurements given north-south before east-west.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles and cairns appear well-sodded in and stable. The historic fence has impacted the site to an unknown degree. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

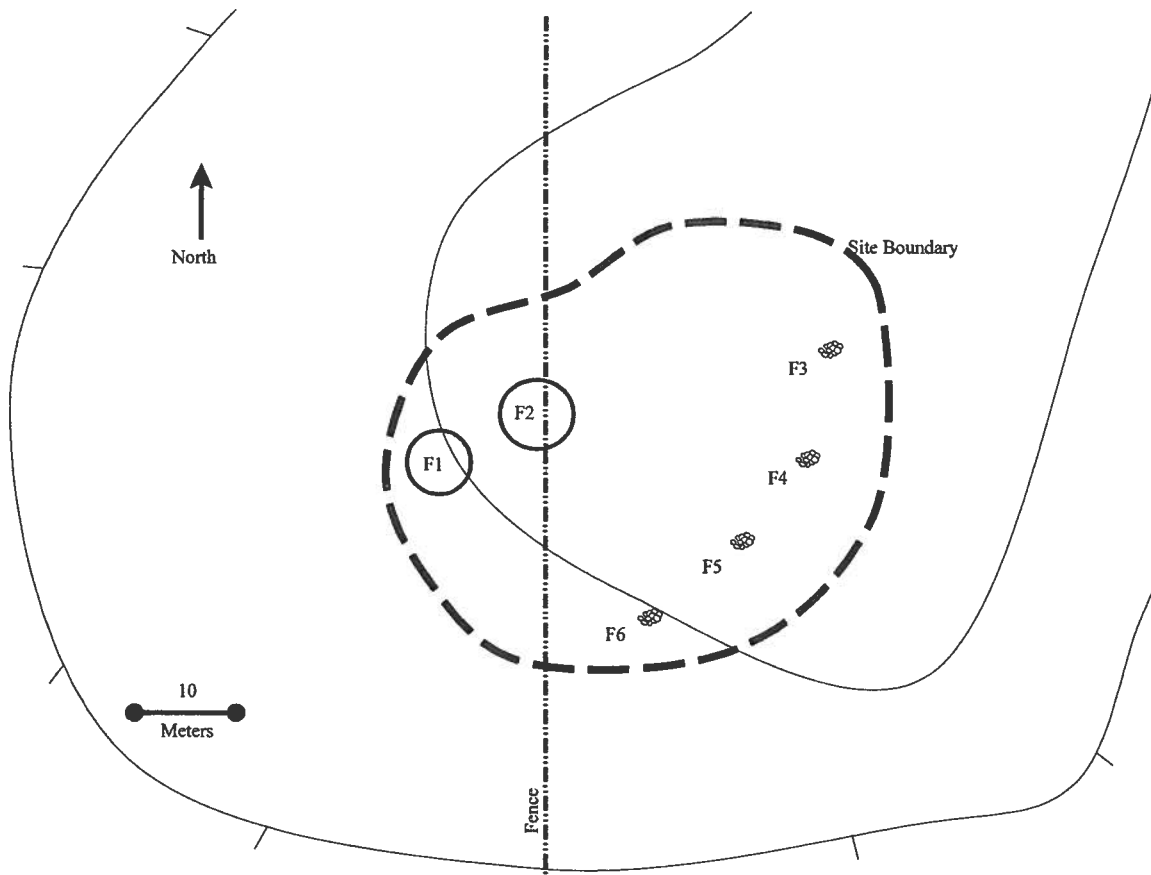


Figure 27: Sketch map of site 32WI1023.

32WI1024 - T. 156N, R. 100W, Section 27. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

This site is comprised of one stone circle set in a pasture (Figure 28 and Appendix C. Page C-16). The circle measures 5.5m in diameter and is comprised of 73 stones. The land form is gently sloping to the west. The feature is on the crest of the hill. All of the stones within the feature are well-sodded in and the stone circles appear to be stable. This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

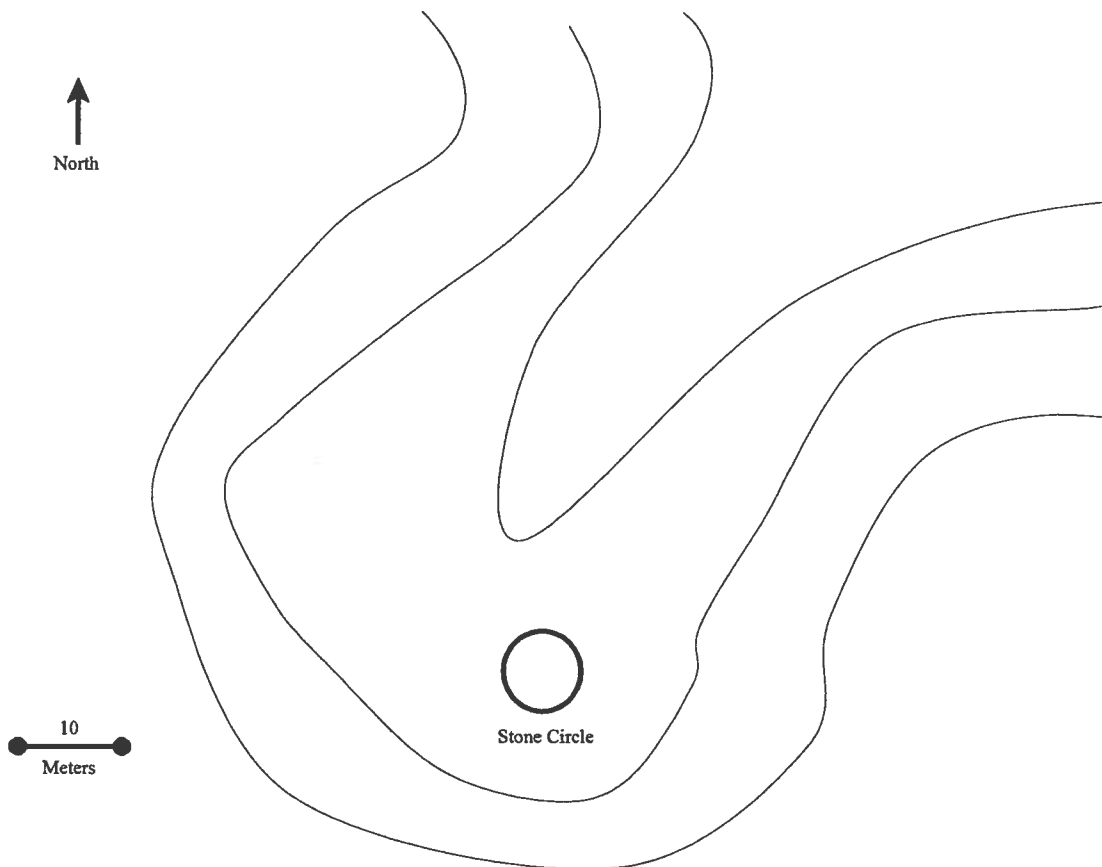


Figure 28: Sketch map of site 32WI1024.

32WI1025 - T. 156N, R. 100W, sections 33 and 34. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

This site is comprised of four stone circles above a deep ravine (Figure 29 and Appendix C, page C-17). This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone circles appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

Table 11: Site 32WI1035, List of Site Attributes			
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Circle	6	72
2	Circle	5.5	55
3	Circle	5	45
4	Circle	5	41

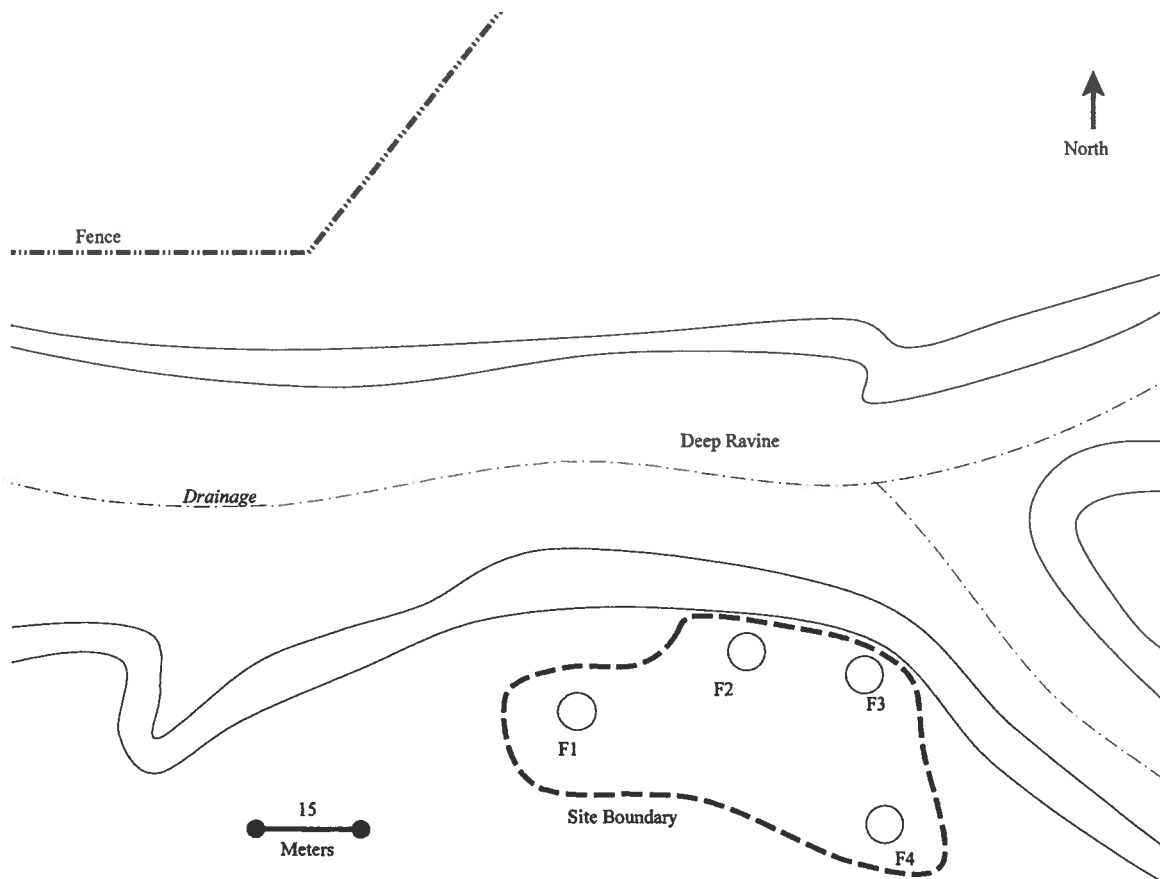


Figure 29: Sketch map of site 32WI1025.

32WI1026 - T. 156N, R. 100W, Section 33. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

Similar to 32WI1025 and 32WI1027, this site is comprised of three stone circles above a deep ravine (Figure 30 and Appendix C, page C-17). All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Circle	5.5	41
2	Circle	4.5	51
3	Circle	6.5	89

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

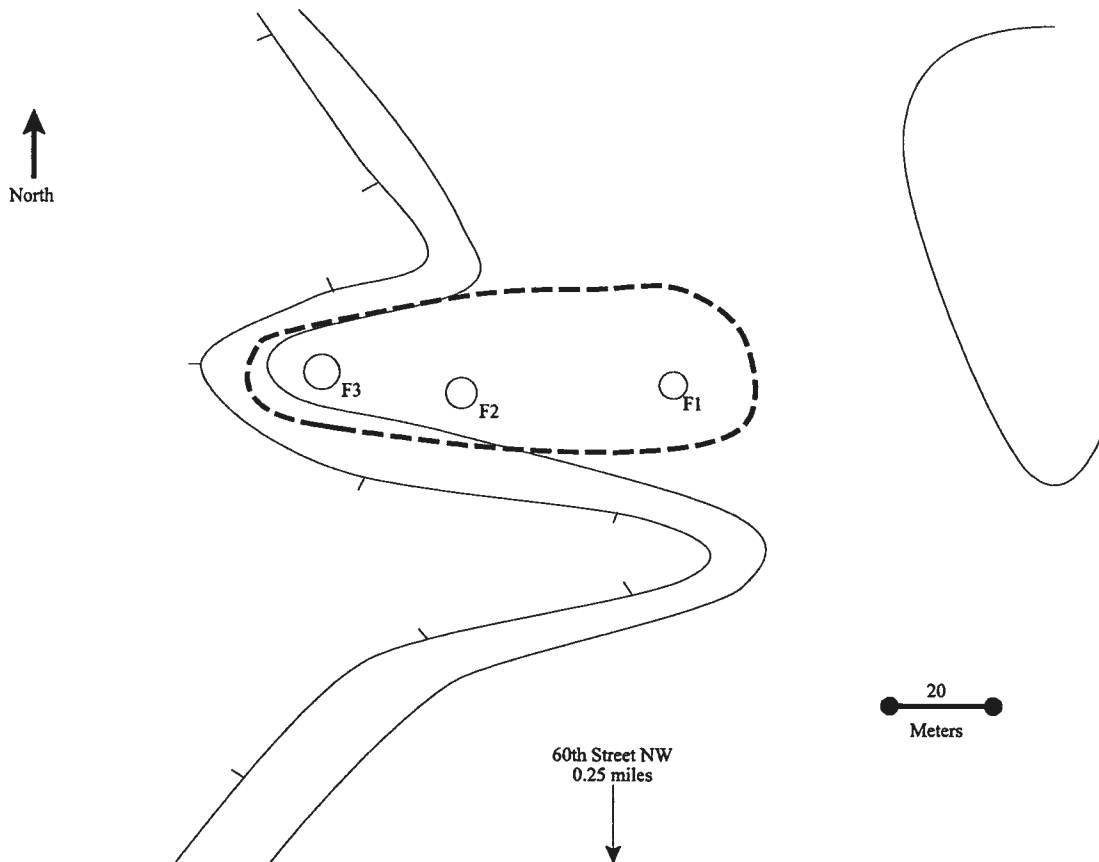


Figure 30: Sketch map of site 32WI1026.

32WI1027 - T. 156N, R. 100W, Section 33. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

Similar to 32WI1025 and 32WI1026 as noted above, this site is comprised of two stone circles and five cairns above a deep ravine (Figure 31, Appendix C, page C-18). All of the stones within the features are well-sodded in.

Table 13: Site 32WI1027, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Circle	3.5	45
2	Cairn	1.5	35
3	Cairn	2x1.5*	14
4	Cairn	2x2.5	23
5	Cairn	2	43
6	Stone Circle	5.5	75
7	Cairn	1.5x2	16

*All measurements give first north-south then east-west.

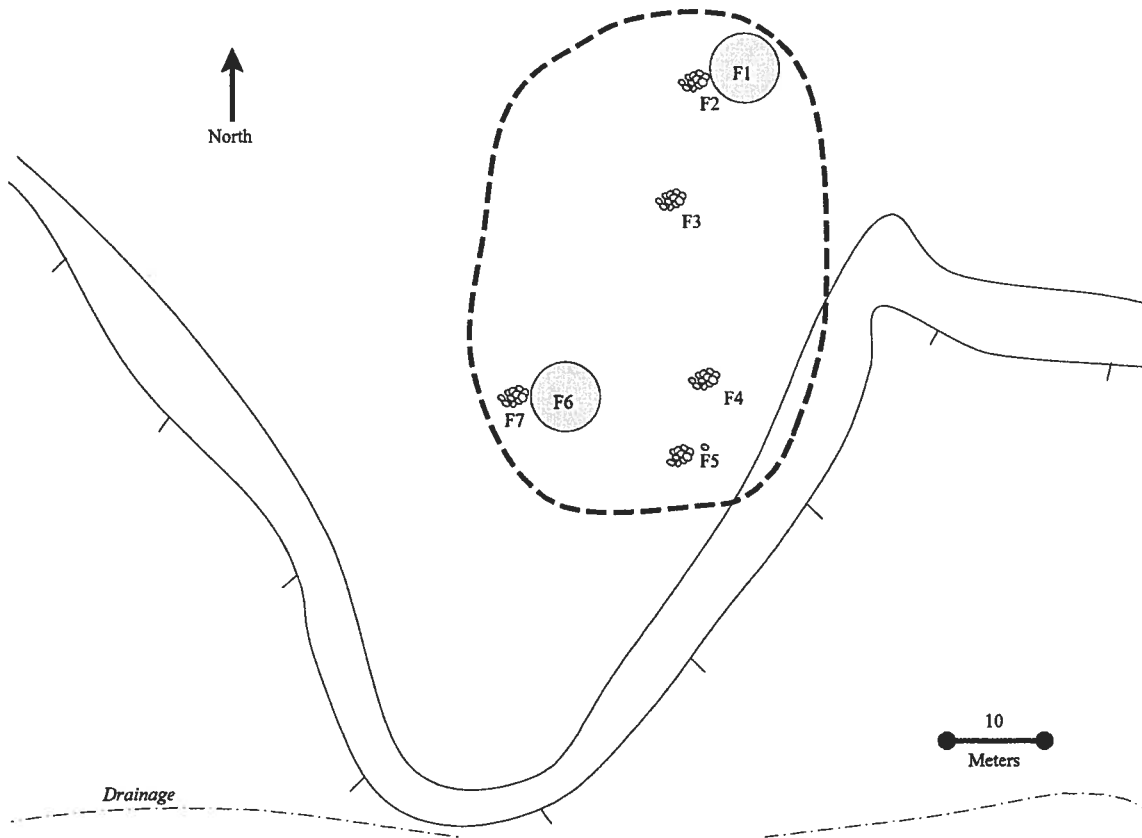


Figure 31: Sketch map of site 32WI1027.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles also have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

32WI1028 - T. 156N, R. 100W, Section 32. Map: Appendix B, page B-8.

This lithic scatter is located on the slight slope, facing northwest, of a gentle rise to the south and east (Figure 32 and Appendix C, page C-18). The lithics were found in rodent backdirt piles and other items are most likely buried in the area. The site overlooks the Little Muddy Creek to the west and a large backwater marsh to the north. A slight erosional feature, a small drainage, lies immediately to the north.

Cultural items observed at the site include one secondary broken SG3 flake made from brown chert, one broken tertiary SG3 chert flake with a hinge fracture, one large SG2 brown quartzite heat-treated secondary flake showing heat spalls and one very fine-grained Swan River Chert SG2 core fragment.

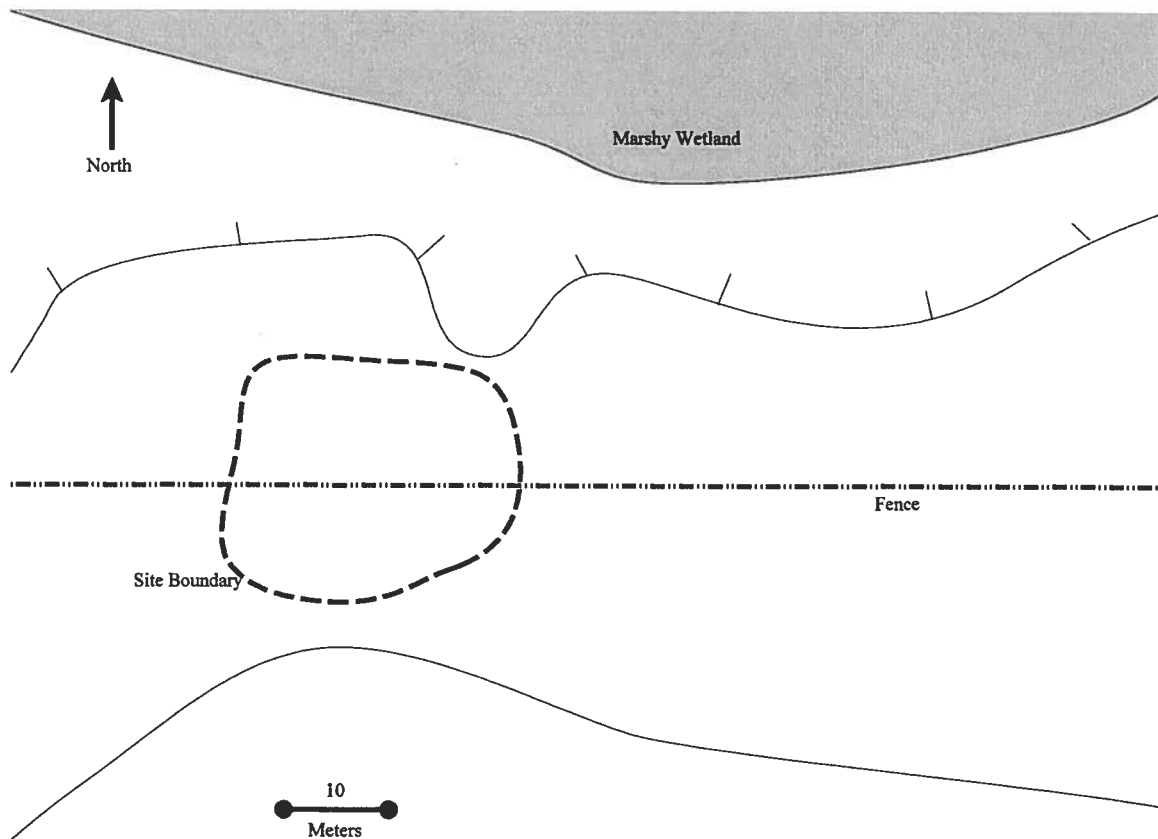


Figure 32: Sketch map of site 32WI1028.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The cultural material is being brought up by rodent activity, suggesting buried deposits exist. The significance of this site is unknown, however, few lithic scatters are recorded in the area, most of the cultural resources being stone features. Avoidance of this feature is recommended until testing can be conducted. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

32WI1029 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Sections 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site lies on the side slope and crest of a rise above a wide tributary of Sand Creek (Figure 33 and Appendix C, Page C-19). Chinaman Coulee lies approximately one mile to the north. The site is comprised of five stone circles, four cairns and one tested piece of raw material. A newly buried electric line follows the fence line north-south. One piece of tested SRC was observed 10m northeast of Feature 3.

Table 14: Site 32WI1029, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	7	99	6m west of new buried electric line
2	Circle	5	61/21	61 are all but western edge, 21 are cairn on west
3	Cairn	0.5x1.5	11	measurements given north-south then east-west
4	Cairn	2(nw-se) x1(ne-sw)	13	no comment
5	Cairn	1(nw-se) x2(ne-sw)	22	no comment
6	Cairn	2	33	no comment
7	Circle	6.5	113	25 additional stones on south side kicked into interior
8	Circle	5.5	60	small cairn in south wall
9	Circle	7	72	5.5m east of buried electric line, 4m gap along fence line with only one stone east of fence, four stones in circle

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones are very well-sodded in and only a small number are displaced. The construction of the road, the fence and the laying of the electric line have impacted the site to an unknown degree. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used for tipi rings, ceremonial sites and territory markers. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

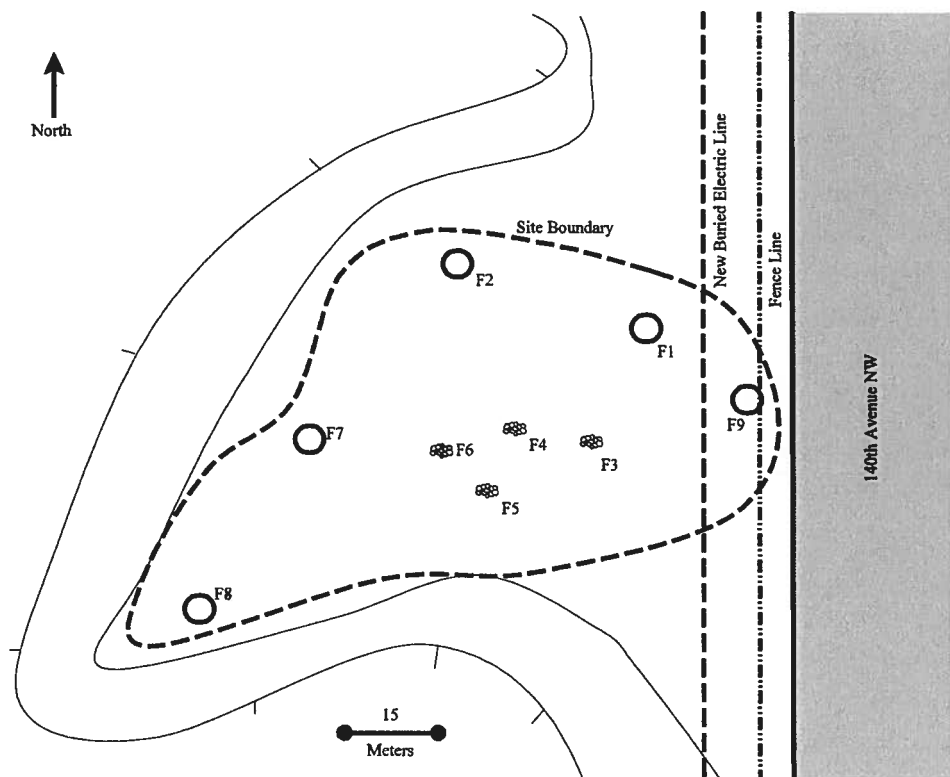


Figure 33: Sketch map of site 32WI1029.

32WI1030 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Sections 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site lies on the crest of a rise above a wide tributary of Sand Creek (Figure 34 and Appendix C, page C-19). Chinaman Coulee lies to the north approximately one mile. The site is comprised of one stone circle, four cairns and two lithics. The lithics consisted of one brown quartzite SG2 flake and one quartzite utilized pebble/expedient biface. A newly buried electric line follows the fence line north-south.

Table 15: Site 32WI1030, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Cairn	3.5x2	48	1 brown quartzite flake found on east side of feature
2	Cairn	2.5x2	35	diffuse, scattered 1m north of Feature 1
3	Circle	5	77	intact stone circle
4	Cairn	0.5	13	in electric line track ditch, one quartzite utilized pebble/expedient biface 7m SW of feature
5	Cairn	2	25	somewhat diffuse

* Measurements for all cairns give the north-south before the east-west unless otherwise indicated.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in and a small number are displaced. The construction of the road, the fence and the laying of the electric line have impacted the site to an unknown degree. One cairn, Feature 4, was disturbed during the laying of the electric line. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used for tipi rings, ceremonial sites and territory markers. Avoidance of this site is recommended for the future despite the previous disturbance. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

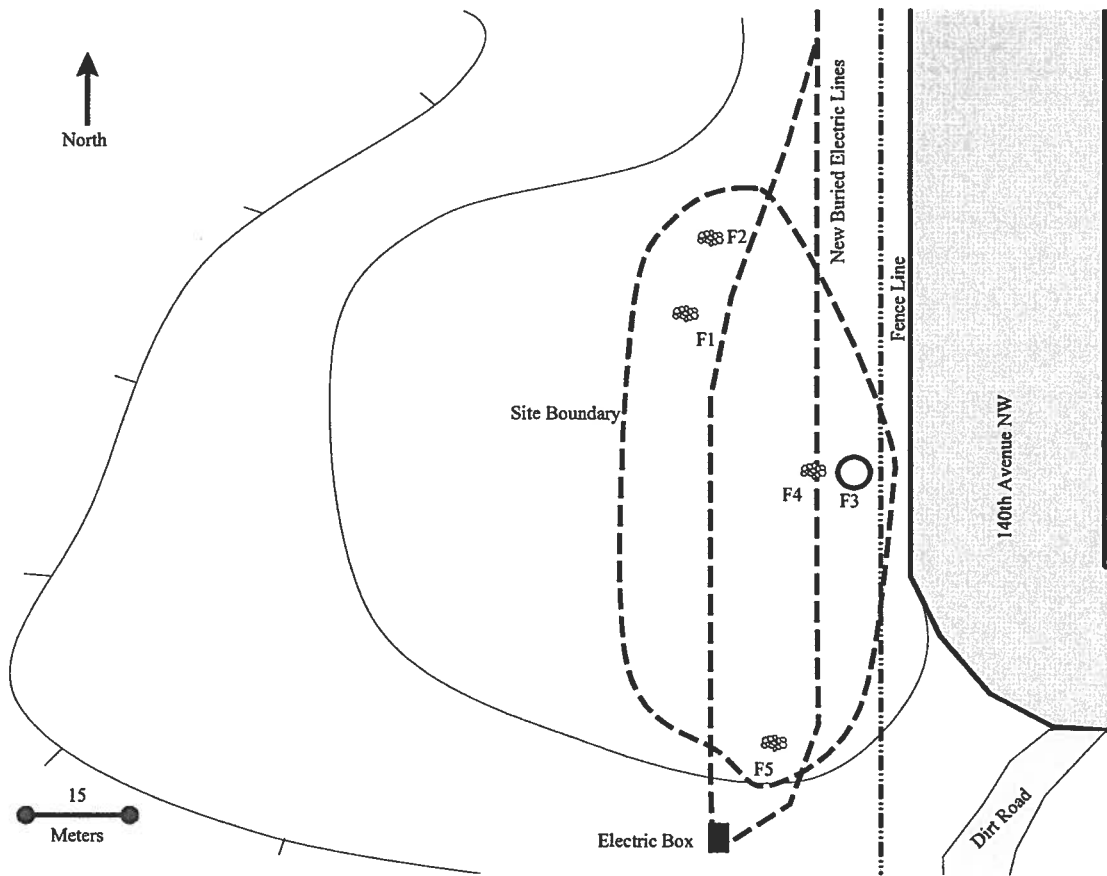


Figure 34: Sketch map of site 32WI1030.

32WI1031 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Sections 30. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site lies on the crest of a rise above a wide tributary of Sand Creek (Figure 35 and Appendix C, page C-20). Chinaman Coulee lies approximately one mile to the northeast. The site is comprised of one stone circle lying between a fence line and a newly buried electric line running parallel to that fence. The circle measures 5 m in diameter and consists of 39 stones.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in and few are displaced. Additional features may have existed to the east prior to road construction. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for tipi rings, ceremonial sites and territory markers. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

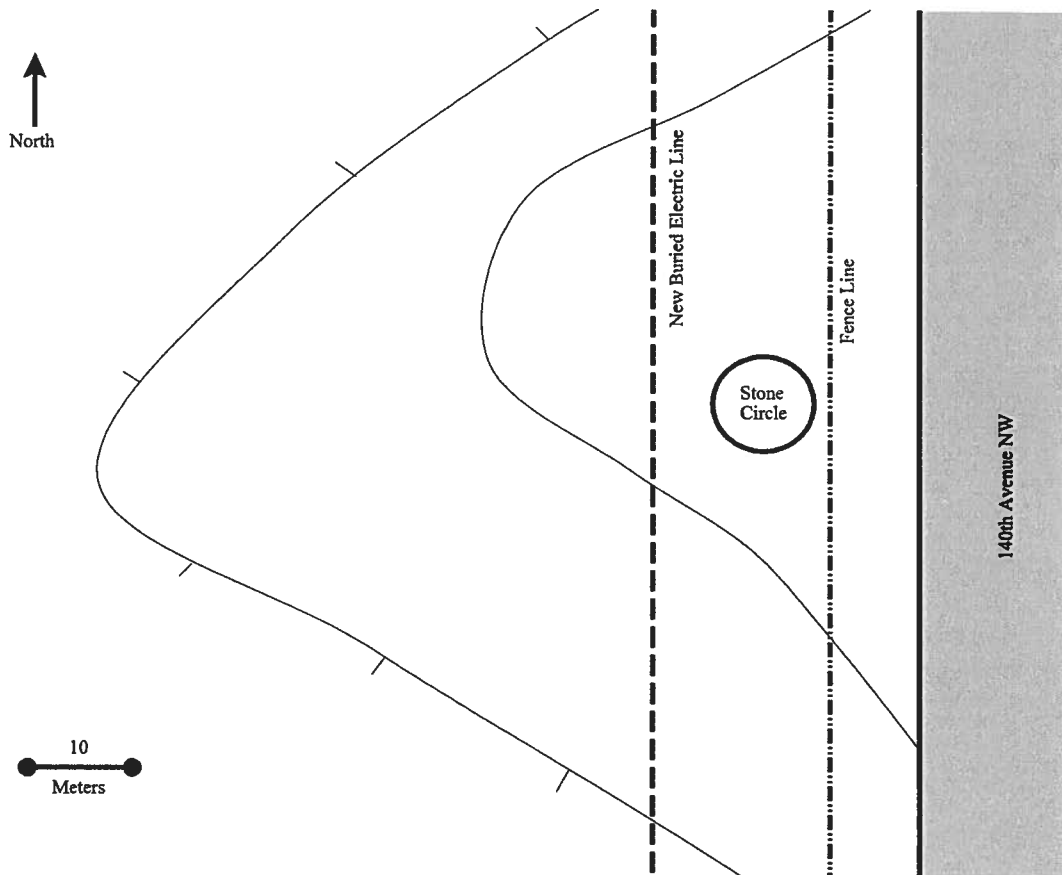


Figure 35: Sketch map of site 32WI1031.

32WI1032 - T. 155N, R. 101, sections 20 and 29. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site lies on the crest of a rise above Chinaman Coulee (Figure 36 and Appendix C, page C-20). The site is comprised of nine stone circles and three cairns. A school house (site 32WI1033) lies to the east and north of this prehistoric site. Features 1-5 are to the north of the section line fence and west of the school. Features 6-12 are located to the south of the school and the section line fence. One tested quartz cobble was found on the site.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	4.5	74	complete, tight configuration
2	Circle	5	61	1m gap on east side
3	Circle	6	94	has a small discontinuous line of stones across the southern half
4	Circle	4	49	seems the most disturbed, closest to the school and fence
5	Circle	6	54	may be more stones buried, 2 possible circles at fence corner in central part of site- too disturbed to tell
6	Circle	4	55	5 more stones in center, 1 tested quartz cobble 2m east
7	Circle	5	39	no comment
8	Cairn	1.5	14	no comment
9	Cairn	1	7	no comment
10	Circle	6	58	south side has gap
11	Cairn	1	9	no comment
12	Circle	5.5	51	some scattered in middle

* Measurements for all cairns give the north-south before the east-west unless otherwise indicated.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in and a small number are displaced. The construction of the fence and nearby school has impacted the site to an unknown degree. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Stone circles have also been used for tipi rings, ceremonial sites and territory markers. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

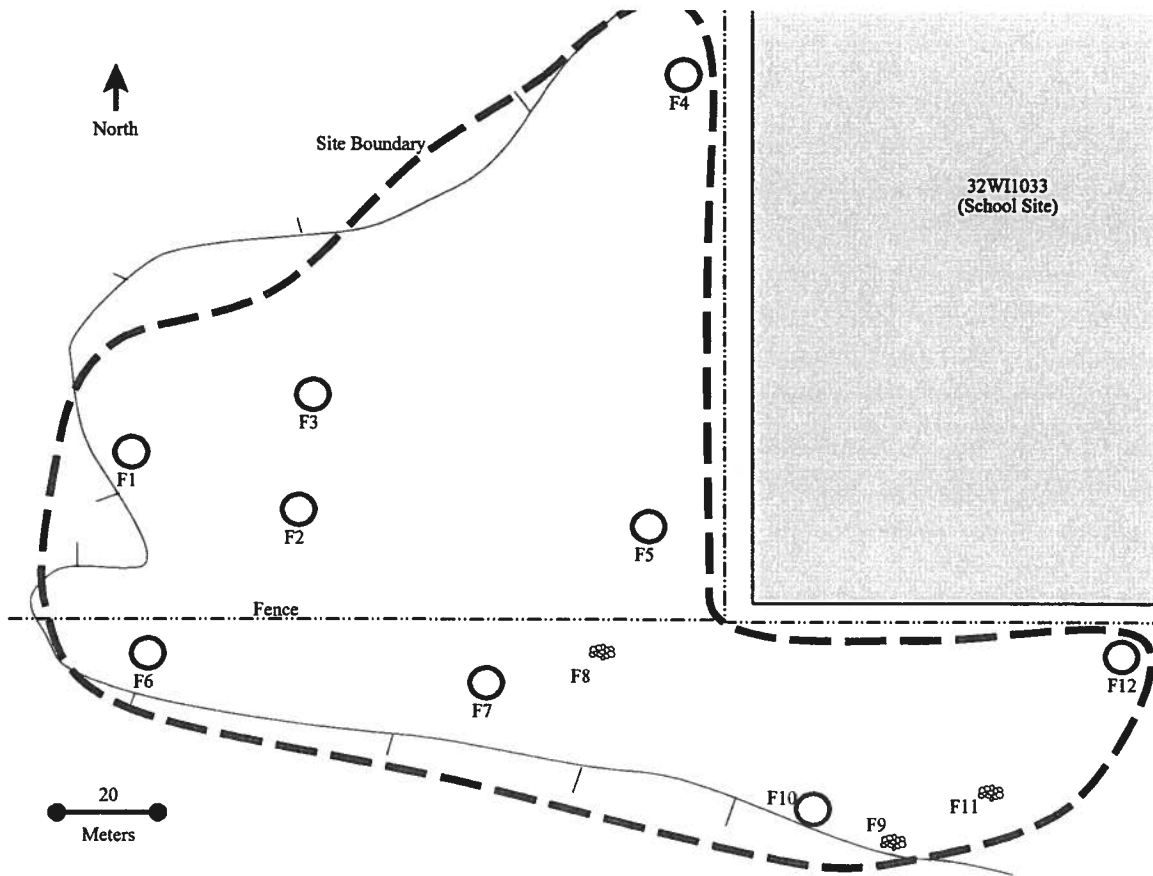


Figure 36: Sketch map of site 32WI1032.

32WI1033 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Sections 20. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

The site consists of four historic features (Figure 37 and Appendix C, page C-21). Feature 1 is an architectural standing structure, the “Tande School District #7” school house. Feature 2 is a collapsed small structure, likely a shed. Feature 3 is a cable splicing implement and Feature 4 is an historic depression, possibly a privy pit. Beyond the actual features, some lumber was scattered around Feature 1 and Feature 2. The overall integrity of the site is good.

Addressing the potential for this site to be eligible under Criterion C, Feature 1 retains several aspects of integrity, including location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Feature 1, the “Tande School District #7” school house, is a simple plan, one unit, 1.5 story building, measuring 10m north-south and 8m east-west. It has a normal pitch gabled roof. On the south elevation there are two minor irregularities; an entryway porch with a hip-style roof covering the first-floor entry and another porch with a shed-style roof covering the basement entry.

Feature 1 has a concrete basement and foundation. In this basement wood posts provide a load-bearing wall as well as a partition and the frame is covered with horizontal butt-boards. The first floor wood joists are also exposed. The basement staircase and entry is located in the southwest

corner. The concrete foundation rises approximately 0.5m above the ground. There are six basement window openings in the concrete: two in the east elevation, two in the north elevation and two in the west elevation. The window openings are cased out in wood. The window panes for the basement windows were missing at the time of the survey.

Above this concrete basement foundation, the rest of Feature 1 is of wood frame construction, sided with horizontal clapboard siding and is approximately 5 feet to 6 feet wide. Vertical trim molding covers the corners where the clapboards join. The main unit of Feature 1 has a gable roof, the apex running east-west, and boxed cornices with a return. There are seven, four-light, single-hung windows on the eastern elevation and three, four-light, single-hung windows on the northern elevation. The raised panel entryway door is located on the east side of the south wall. Entry was gained during the pedestrian survey. The first floor had wood flooring, likely oak, and wainscot on the lower part of the interior walls. The remainder of the interior walls appeared to be plaster and the ceiling was pressed metal or tin.

Attached to the western half of the main unit's south elevation is a porch with a shed roof that covers the basement entry. There is a single-light, dead-light window opening in the western side of the shed roof unit. The shed roof porch covers a wood staircase and the interior walls are covered in clapboards. Attached to the eastern half of the main unit's south elevation is another porch, this one covering the first-floor entry and having a hipped roof. Although absent at the time of the survey, it appears that this hipped roof unit was an entirely enclosed entryway at one point in time. The interior walls of this entryway were covered with green and light green paint.

Wood shakes were used to shingle the roof of the entire structure. A post extends vertically above the apex of the roof on the eastern elevation and is possibly a lightning rod. On the western elevation is a brick chimney, offset just north of the roof's apex. The brick chimney has concave mortar joints, likely recessed for aesthetic reasons, but also utilitarian as the concave joint is highly effective in resisting rain and is especially used in areas subject to heavy winds (Harris, 1998: 72 and McAlester, 2006: 21-59). The overall style is not unique or in a condition to make its preservation a high priority and thus we recommend that the site is *not eligible* under Criterion C.

This site represents several themes within North Dakota history. According to Elwyn B. Robinson, early in the 20th century rural schools and education in North Dakota suffered from a lack of properly trained teachers (Robinson, 1966: 300-305). In addition to this, farms in these rural areas understandably necessitated labor, and instead of attending school, children often helped their parents on the family farms. The family farms brought about the rural schools, but in a sort of paradox, the same farms could not always let their laborers attend schools for an entire school year. Although this theme has been documented in North Dakota history, our pedestrian survey and archival research did not reveal a direct connection between Robinson's theory and the architectural reality that is the "Tande School District #7." Because "mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself" to be eligible, we recommend this site as *not eligible* under Criterion A (NRB #15, 1997: 12).

On October 13, 2008 Michael L. Sondeland visited the Williams County Courthouse in Williston, North Dakota to perform a chain of title deed search for the site in question. On October 20, 2008 the names were subjected to the North Dakota Biography Index database. The database did not return any names. Since the names associated with the site did not turn up in any county history, we recommend that the site is *not eligible* under Criterion B (NRB #15, 1997: 14). The deed search results are listed in tabular format below:

Book #	Page #	Document #	Action	Grantor	Grantee	Date
U	411	44961	Patent	USA	Anten L. Rhymer	01/13/1910
34	230	51283	Deed	Anten L./Laura L. Rhymer	A.F. Burk	05/31/1910
34	574	53674	Deed	A.F./Blanche Burk	Phillip W. Myers	08/02/1910
66	183	167381	Warranty Deed	Phillip W./Gladys Myers	William M. Meyer	09/08/1924
66	184	167383	Warranty Deed	William M. Meyer	Tande School District #7	09/08/1924
132	505	289475	Warranty Deed	William M. Meyer	Charles C. Boone	11/10/1958
221	81	433050	Quit Claim Deed	New School District #8, Successor to Tande School District #7	Charles C. Boone	11/10/1981
443	910	443910	Warranty Deed	Charles C. Boone	Richard C. Boone	11/13/1982
553	341	553341	Warranty Deed	Richard C. Boone	Kelly Boone	01/18/1994

As for Criterion D, information potential has, at this time, been exhausted. So far as we know, there is not a readily available research plan in which more data could be recovered and used to provide a better interpretation of the site. Until such a context is created, we recommend this site as *not eligible* under Criterion D.

Furthermore, while this site embodies characteristics of a certain period, we are unaware of a statewide historic preservation design in which this site could be contextualized within the broader theme of, for example, prairie schools. Thus, until such a context is developed, we recommend this site as *not eligible* to the NRHP.

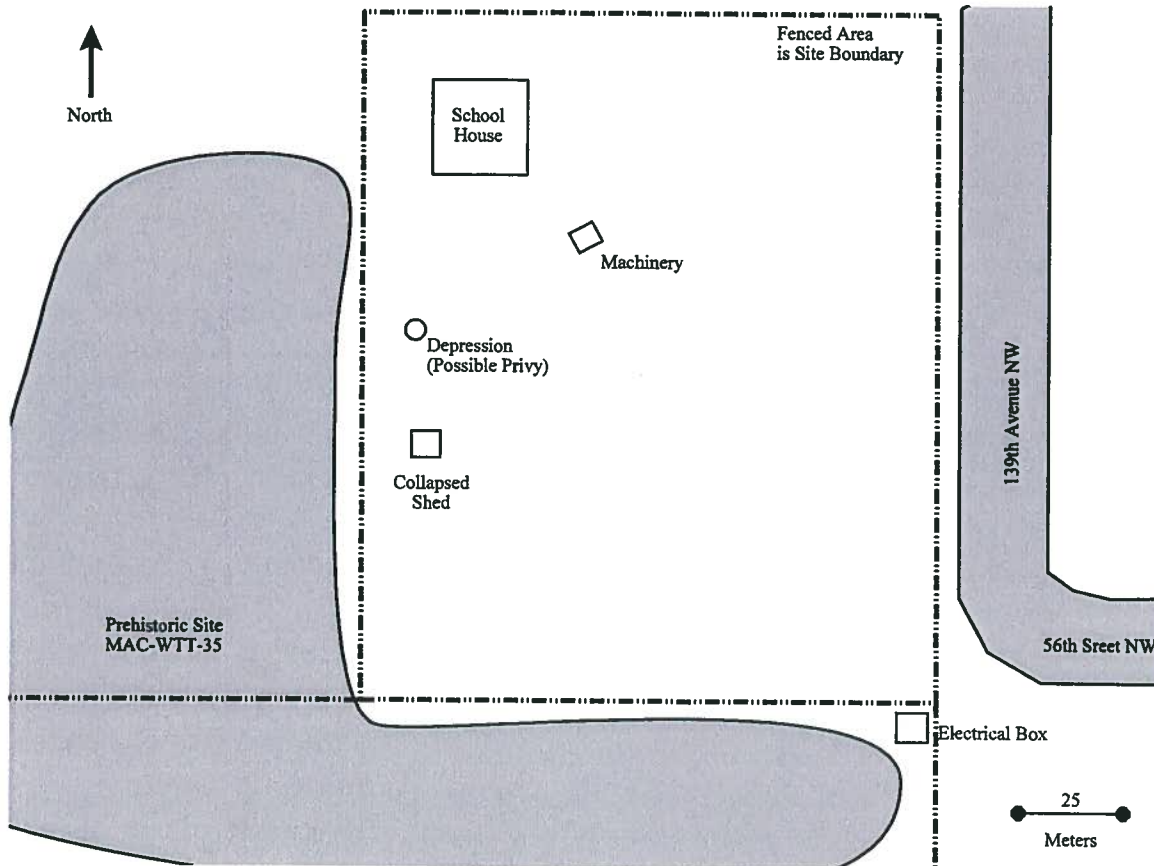


Figure 37: Sketch map of site 32WI1033.

32WI1034 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Sections 31. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site is comprised of one rock cairn on the edge of a small drainage (Figure 38 and Appendix C, page C-21). The cairn lies on the north facing, side slope of a slight rise. The cairn measures approximately 1.5m north-south by 2.5m east-west. The cairn has 20 visible stones within this area with one large boulder on the west end of the cairn. A two-track road lies to the east of this site. The stones are very well-sodded in and the feature is believed to be prehistoric in nature.

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones are very well-sodded in and none appear to be displaced. The two-track near the site may indicate an historic origin of the cairn. However, placement on the landscape (near the drainage) and placement above the two-track implies the cairn was there prior to the road's development. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. The significance of the large boulder at the western end of the feature may indicate a burial is present. Native burials have occasionally been marked by large boulders near the head of the deceased.

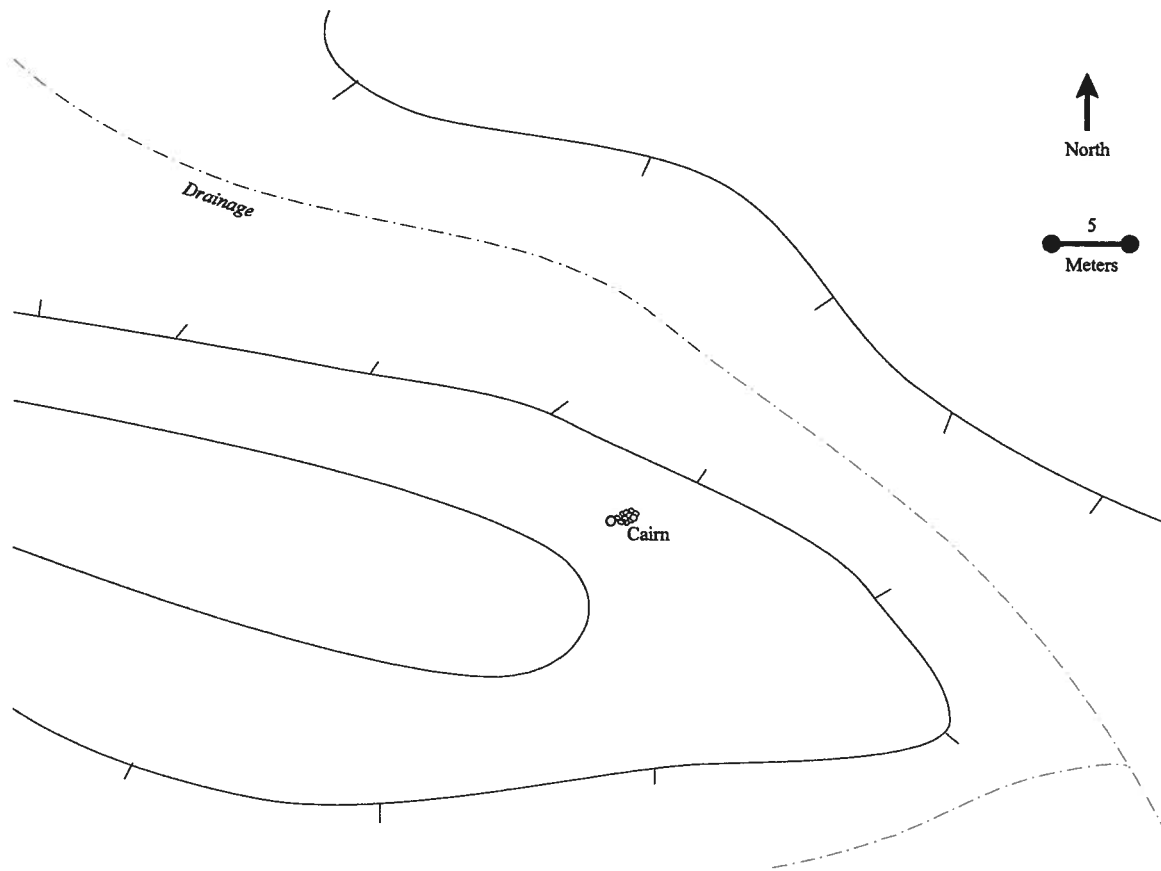


Figure 38: Sketch map of site 32WI1034.

Avoidance of this feature is necessary. The possibility of a burial suggests human remains may be present and no mitigation should be undertaken for this site. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers, however, consultation with the local Native American tribes is recommended prior to construction.

32WI1035 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 5. Map: Appendix B, page B-4.

This site is comprised of one rock cairn above a large drainage at the head of a smaller drainage (Figure 39 and Appendix C, page C-22). The cairn measures approximately 1m north-south by 2m east-west. The cairn has 17 visible stones that are very well-sodded in. Some slumping has occurred, likely due to erosion around the head of the smaller drainage. The cairn is believed to be prehistoric in nature due to its placement on the landscape.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in but some slumping has occurred. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized prehistorically in several ways including, but not limited to, burials, territorial markers, offering places and ceremonial markers. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

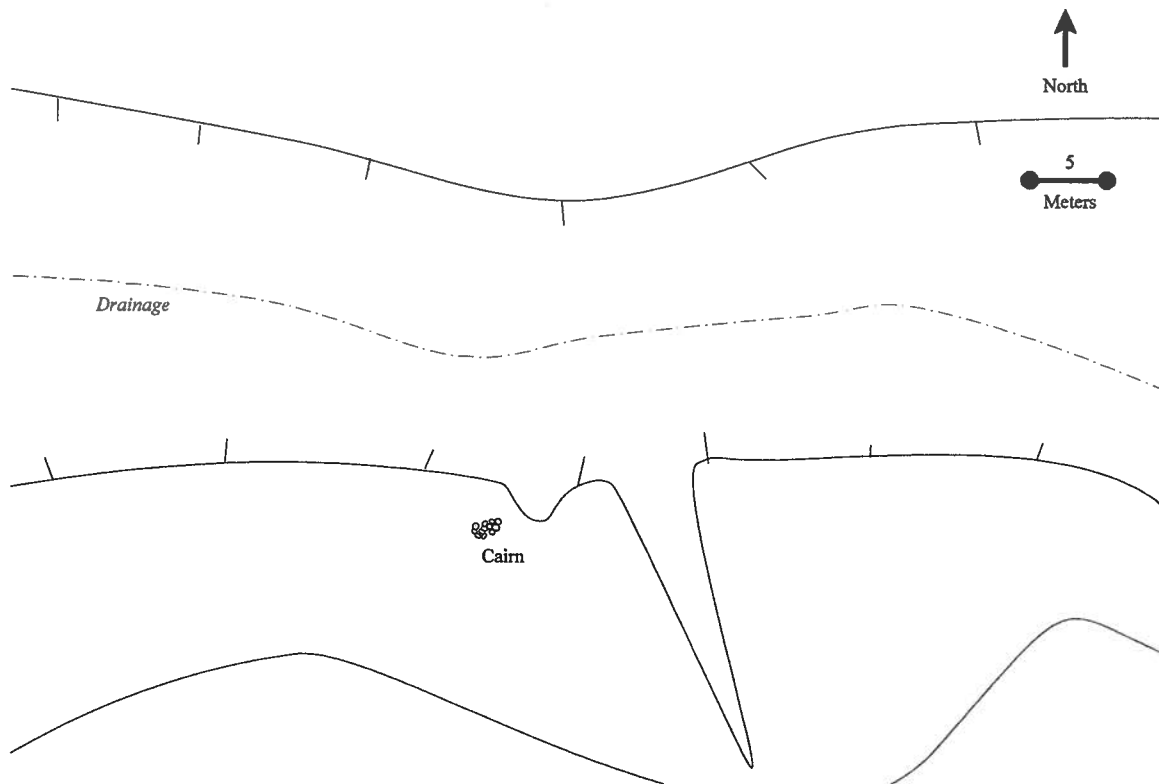


Figure 39: Sketch map of site 32WI1035.

32WI1036 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 18. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of two partial stone circles and one stone arc (Figure 40 and Appendix C, page C-22). Feature 1 is located approximately 30m east of the fence line and measures 5m in diameter and is made up of 25 stones. There is a large 3m gap on the circle's south side. Feature 2 is located 7m east of Feature 1 and measures 5m in diameter as well. This feature is made up of 28 stones with the east side having fallen into the small drainage, likely the result of erosion. Feature 3 (the stone arc) begins at the southern base of Feature 2. It curves slightly east before trailing south in a straight line. This feature measures 5m in length and is comprised of 19 stones. All of the stones in features 1, 2 and 3 are basketball to softball-sized and well-sodded in.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in but some erosion into the drainage has occurred. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Stone arcs have also been utilized prehistorically as ceremonial or prayer areas. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

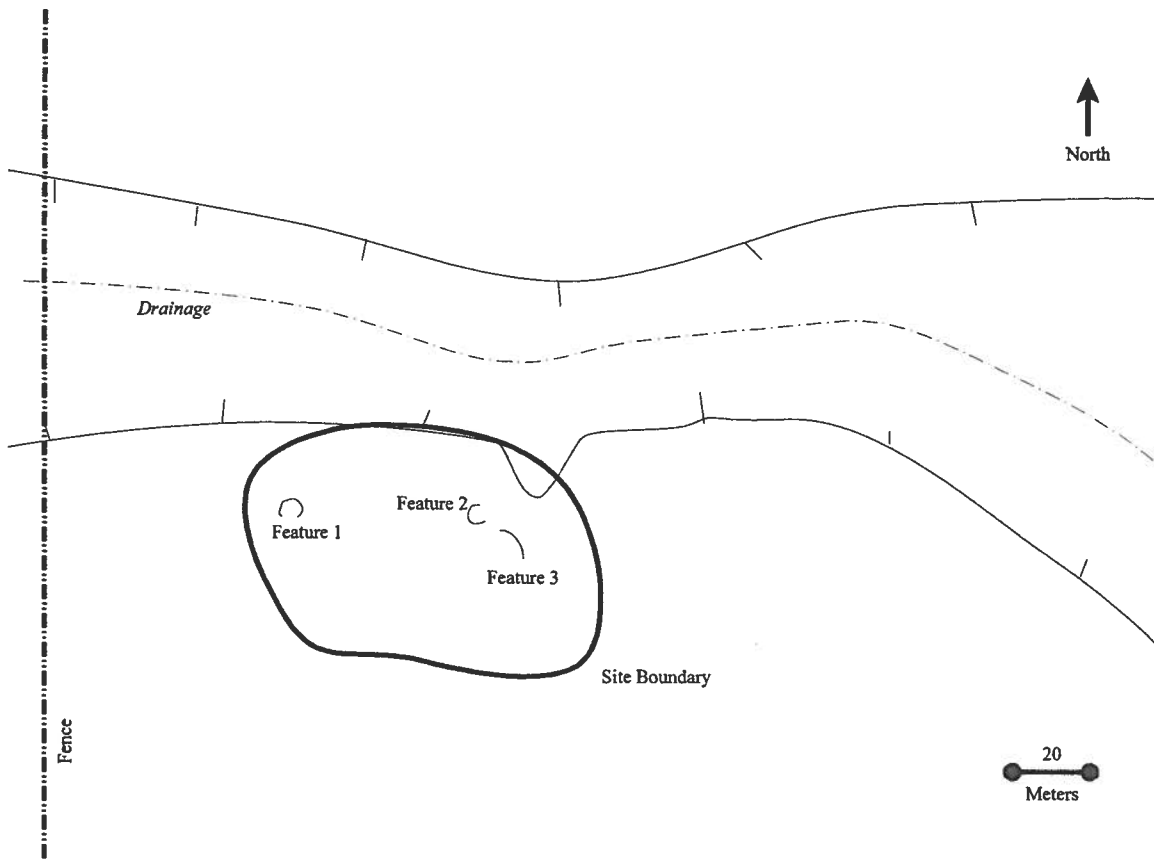


Figure 40: Sketch map of site 32WI1036.

32WI1037 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 8. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of one partial stone circle (Figure 41 and Appendix C, page C-23). The stone circle lies on a west facing, small level terrace above a drainage. A fence line runs north-south near the bottom of this drainage. The stone circle has a diameter of 5.5m with a 4m gap on the northwest arc. The circle is comprised of 29 basketball sized stones that are well-sodded in.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in but the large gap on the northwestern side may indicate disturbance. Alternatively, the gap could have been created on purpose, as some tribes used "prayer" or "warrior" partial stone circles for ceremonial uses. The significance of this site is unknown, however, the site has a possibility of being a traditional cultural property. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers, however, consultation with the local Native American tribes is recommended prior to construction.

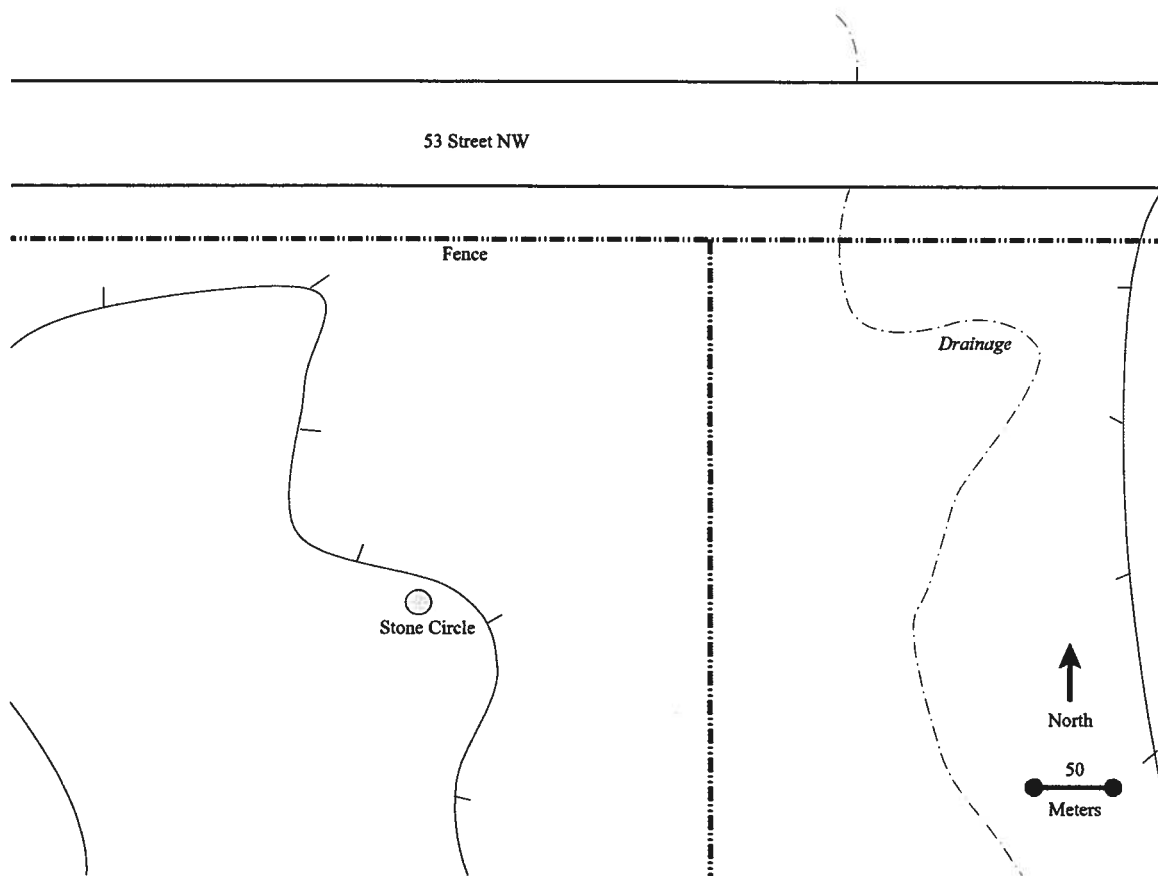


Figure 41: Sketch map of site 32WI1037.

32WI1038 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 8. Map Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of one historic depression, an historic artifact scatter, three prehistoric stone circles and one chalcedony flake (Figure 42 and Appendix C, page C-23). The site lies on the crest of a small terrace on the north side of a drainage and across that drainage on a secondary rise to the south. The historic feature, Feature 1, has an earthen berm measuring 6.5m east-west by 4.0m north-south surrounding a smaller 3m in diameter depression less than 0.5m deep. The historic artifacts are scattered amongst the features and slightly downslope to the drainage to the east.

The prehistoric features include three stone circles, the first of which lies on the same land form as the historic component. Feature 2, a stone circle, lies approximately 25m south-southeast from Feature 1. Historic artifacts lie around the stone circle. Feature 2 measures 4m in diameter and consists of 36 basketball-sized, well-sodded in stones. There is a 2m gap on the southeast corner. Features 3 and 4 lie across the drainage to the south on a slightly lower terrace. Feature 3 is a stone circle measuring 5m in diameter and consisting of 42 stones. Feature 4 is a stone circle measuring 6m in diameter and consisting of 59 stones with a small gap on the southeast side, similar to that of Feature 2. One chalcedony flake was located 30m south of Feature 4 on the same land form.

The cultural material observed included leather, miscellaneous iron, miscellaneous tin, galvanized metal, lead-soldered cans, and sun-colored amethyst, clear and aqua glass. One of the glass bottle base fragments had an Owens Illinois of Toledo, Ohio stamp on it (a circle with a diamond shape surrounding it). The number 7 is to the left of the symbol, the number 6 is below the symbol and a letter F is to the right of the symbol. A second bottle base had the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company stamp on it from Wheeling, West Virginia and was manufactured from the 1920s to 1964. The prehistoric artifact was a single secondary chalcedony SG3 flake.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The scatter and historic depression are stable except for the evidence of cattle trampling. The historic site likely had been a shack, not a primary residence, based on the small amount of historic debris found. The prehistoric stone circles have stones that are very well-sodded in. Cattle trampling has had minor effects on the circles as well. The significance of the historic component of this site is minimal. The significance of the prehistoric component is unknown and avoidance is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the area with transmission towers.

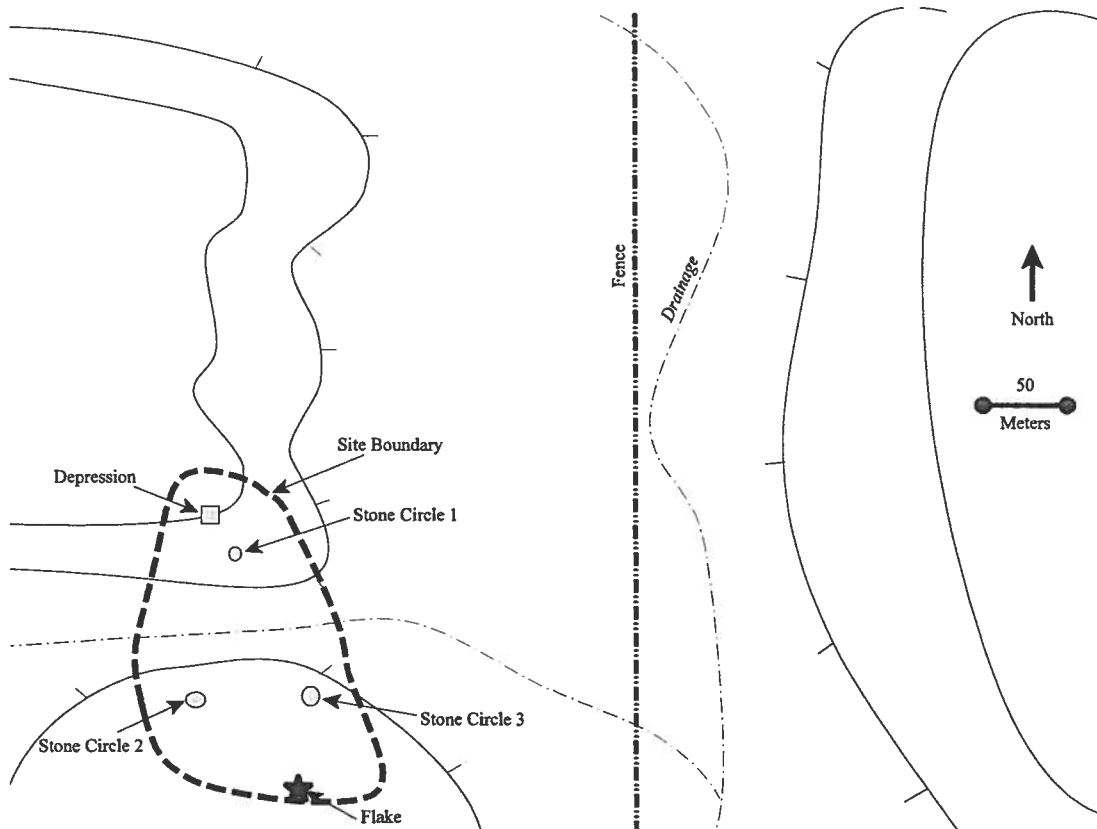


Figure 42: Sketch map of site 32WI1038.

32WI1039 - T. 154N, R. 101W, section 8. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of nine stone circles and one loose cairn (Figure 43 and Appendix C. Page C-24). The site lies on the gently stepped, north facing rise overlooking Sand Creek. A group of farm buildings lies at the base of this rise northwest of the site. All of the features have well-sodded in stones. Some show minor disturbance due to cattle activity.

Table 18: Site 32WI1039, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	7	72	no comment
2	6	55	some damage to east side
3	5	26	east side almost completely open, adjacent to Feature 4
4	5	25	adjacent to Feature 3
5	6.5	61	in fence line
6	4	19/12	# stones is east side, west side jumbled due to fencing
7	5	35	southeast arc open, may be buried
8*	2(n/s)x3(e/w)	52	loose concentration of rocks with lots of soil matrix
9	5	26	no comment
10	~5	34	large gaps on west side, diameter is an approximation

*All features are stone circles except for Feature 8, termed a loose cairn.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. While the stones are very well-sodded in, some cattle activity has dislodged some of the stones. Fencing activities as well as the construction of the farm road has impacted the site to an unknown extent. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

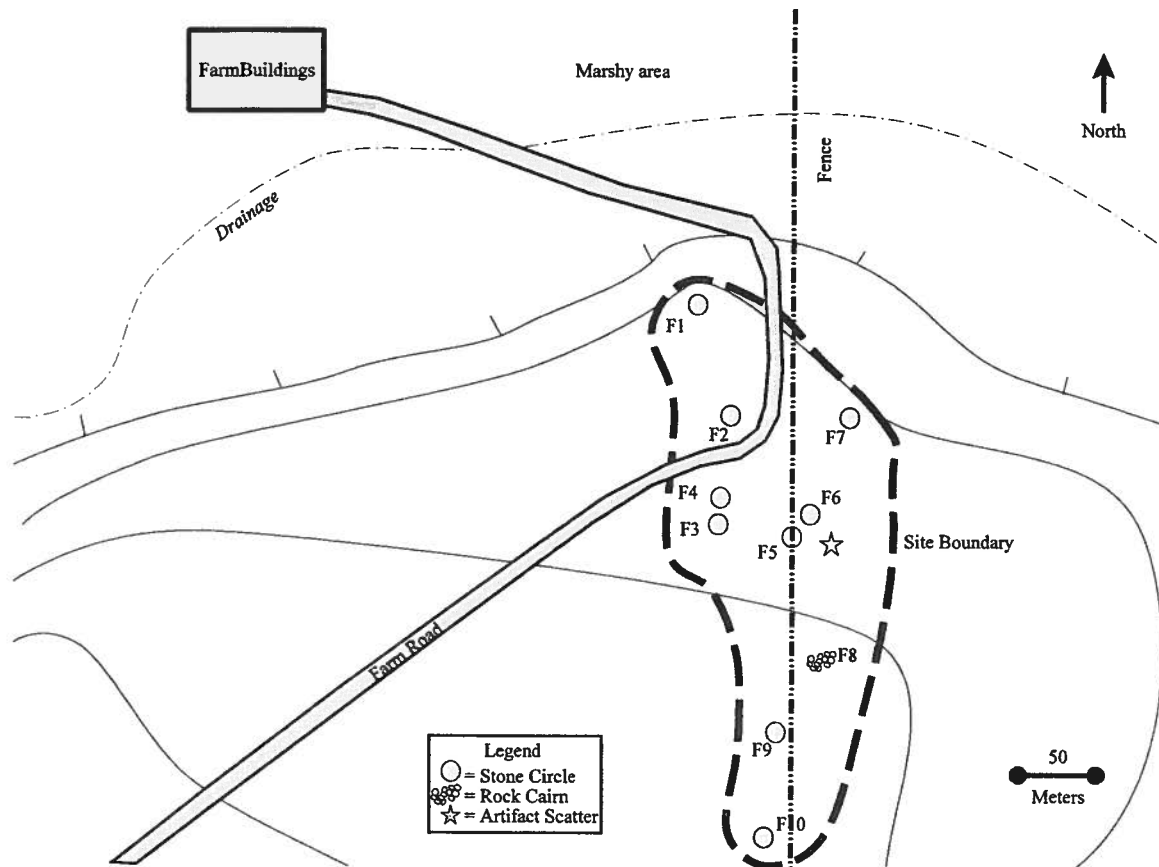


Figure 43: Sketch map of site 32WI1039.

32WI1040 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 8. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of one stone circle having a diameter of 5m and consisting of 52 stones (Figure 44 and Appendix C, page C-24). This circle lies near a fence line and a marshy area on a small saddle. An ephemeral drainage lies to the west of the site. The majority of the stones are quite large, almost small boulders. Due to the placement of the circle near a marsh in a low area, it is likely not a domestic habitation site or tipi ring.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in. No other rocks are visible nearby and the feature appears to be isolated. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. The circle's placement in a low area, near a marsh, makes the possibility of it being a tipi ring unlikely. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

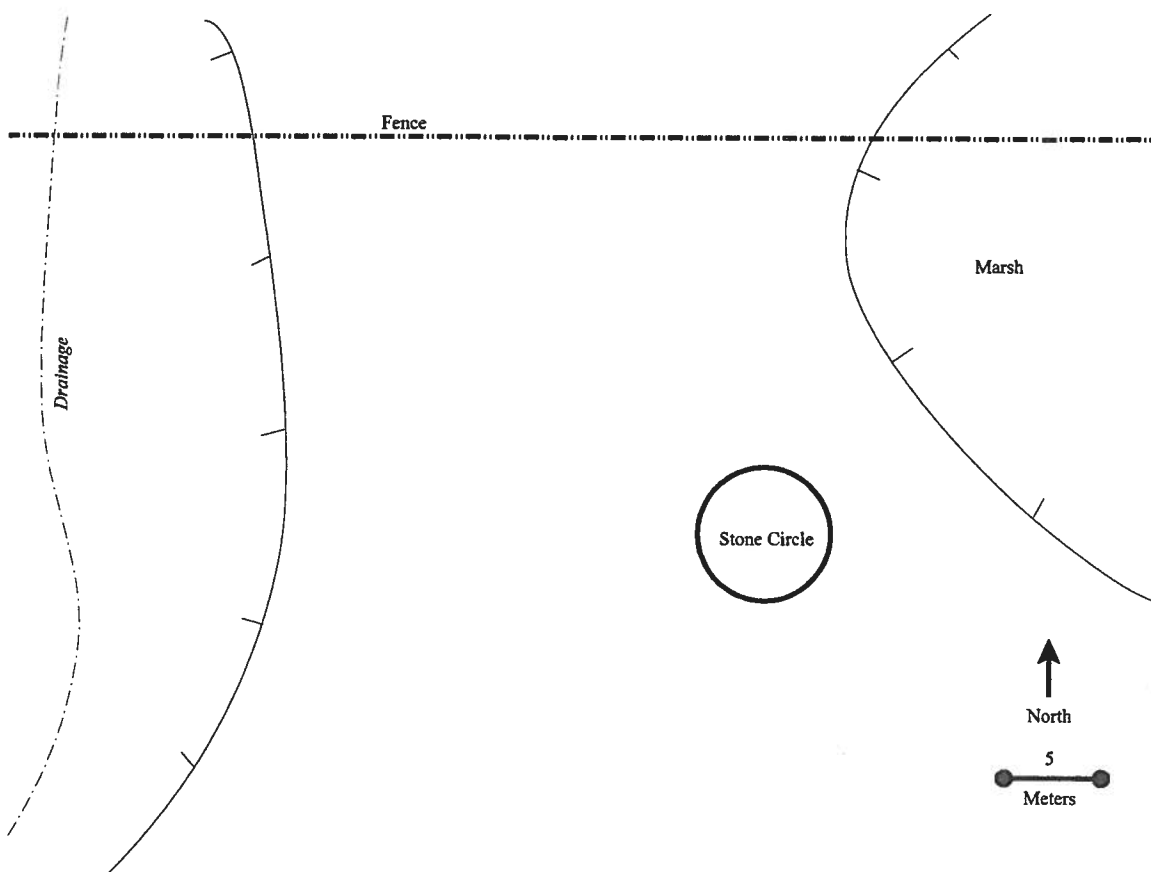


Figure 44: Sketch map of site 32WI1040.

32WI1041 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of six stone circles, one cairn and two stone groupings (Figure 45 and Appendix C, page C-25). The site lies on the crest of a ridge overlooking a deeply inset tributary of Sand Creek. This site is actually contained by the historic "Head Mine" site (32WI1042), but due to the obvious prehistoric nature of the site, is given a distinct site number. Numerous sinkholes from collapsed underground tunnels are scattered around the prehistoric features.

Table 19: Site 32WI1041, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	5	63	no comment
2*	4(n/s)x1.5(e/w)	64	in a slight arc
3	4	27	no comment
4*	1	14	near side of small drainage
5	6	54	gaps on the southeast arc and northwest arc

Table 19: Site 32WI1041, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
6	5.5	105	5 additional stones in the interior
7	6	97	5m northeast of a sinkhole
8*	6(n/s)x5(e/w)	~50	possibly a damaged stone circle, pushed together into interior
9*	3(n/s)x2(e/w)	51	possibly a disturbed cairn
10	4.5	33	gap on east side

*All features are stone circles except for Features 2 and 4, cairns; and Features 8 and 9, termed stone groupings.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in but some cattle activity has dislodged some of the stones. Fencing activities as well as the collapsing of underground tunnels have impacted the site to an unknown extent. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Avoidance of this feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

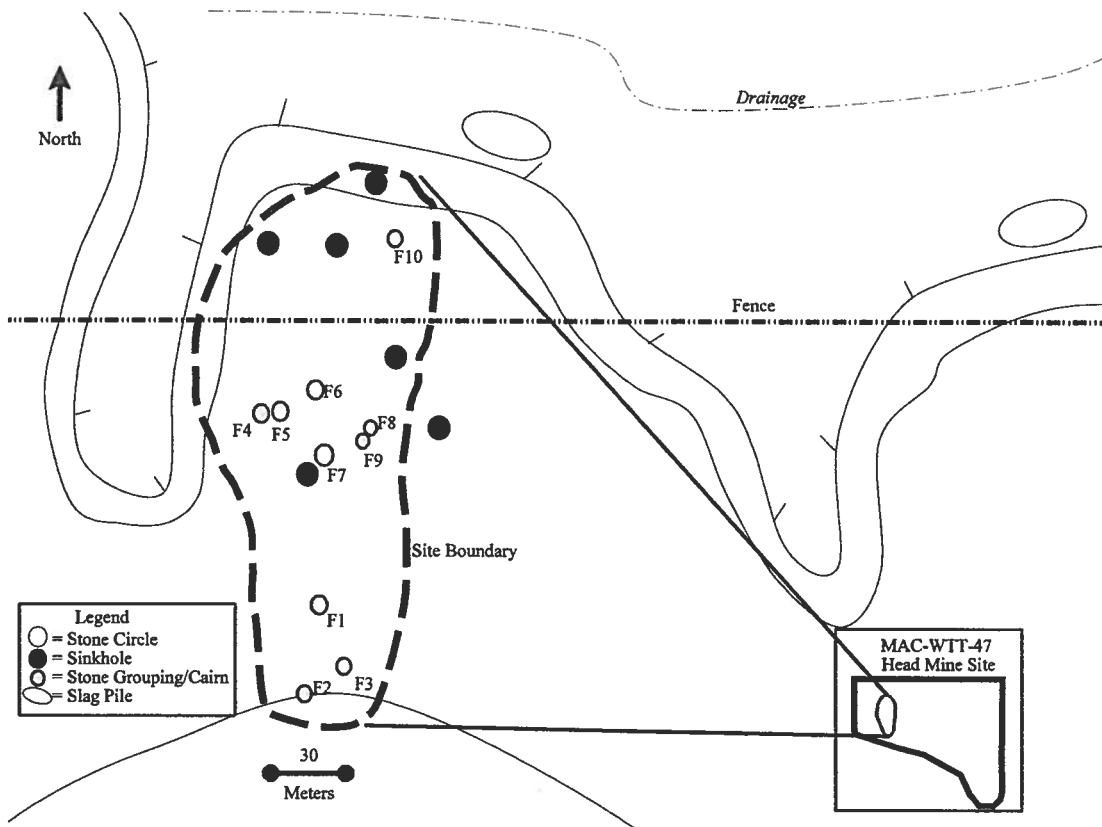


Figure 45: Sketch map of site 32WI1041.

32WI1042 - T. 154N, R. 101W, Section 7. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of the historic "Head Mine" site which was originally recorded by Kjos in 1984 under the site lead number 32WIx94 (Figure 46 and Appendix C, page C-25). This site, presently, was recorded minimally due to the vastness of the area. Numerous sinkholes from collapsed underground tunnels are scattered around the prehistoric features of site 32WI1041. This prehistoric site is given a separate site number although the boundaries of the site are contained within the historic mine site recorded here.

The mine has been historically documented to have been in operation from 1909 to circa 1927. Water from the mine shafts was reported to have been channeled out of the shafts via ditches. The "slag" piles near the base of a drainage may be the result of such a drainage. There is also a road cut snaking around the side slope of the ridge line near the southeast corner of the site. An historic dump relating to the mining activities is located near the northern side of the site boundary and at the base of the drainage. This site's features were recorded during a linear survey, and as such, the recordation of this entire site was not undertaken (Hess, 1992).

Cultural items observed in the dump area included car parts, stove parts, an ironing board (more recent), wooden beams, foundation/cement chunks, a plywood door and electrical hardware.

On November 3, 2008 Aaron L. Barth subjected the superintendent names of the mine to the North Dakota Biography Index. The database did not contain any of the five Superintendents associated with the mine, including Louis Danielson, P. Peferson, P. Peterson, J. F. Peterson, and J. E. Peterson. Additionally, the original site lead did not suggest this site was eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Therefore, at this time we recommend this site as *not eligible* under Criterion A. While this site embodies characteristics of a certain period, and represents one of the early twentieth-century ways North Dakota produced energy, we are unaware of a statewide historic preservation design in which this site could be contextualized within the broader theme of, for example, mining in North Dakota. Thus, until such a context is developed, we recommend this site as *not eligible* under Criterion B. The lack of a developed context is also why we recommend the site as *not eligible* under Criterion C, as it is not at this time known whether the site represents a distinctive characteristic of design or construction. The site is, at this time, recommended as *not eligible* under Criterion D, as we are unaware of an historic archaeological question to warrant subsurface testing and a method by which to sort the recovered data. While we recommend the site as *not eligible* under Criterion A, B, C or D, we do recommend the site be avoided as the area is likely unstable in some or many places due to potentially collapsing mine shafts.

An impact analysis should be undertaken prior to construction of the transmission line. Provided that the towers of the transmission line avoid the distinct, intact features no avoidance of the site is necessary. It should be noted, however, that the area is unstable in some places due to collapsing mine shafts and caution is advised.

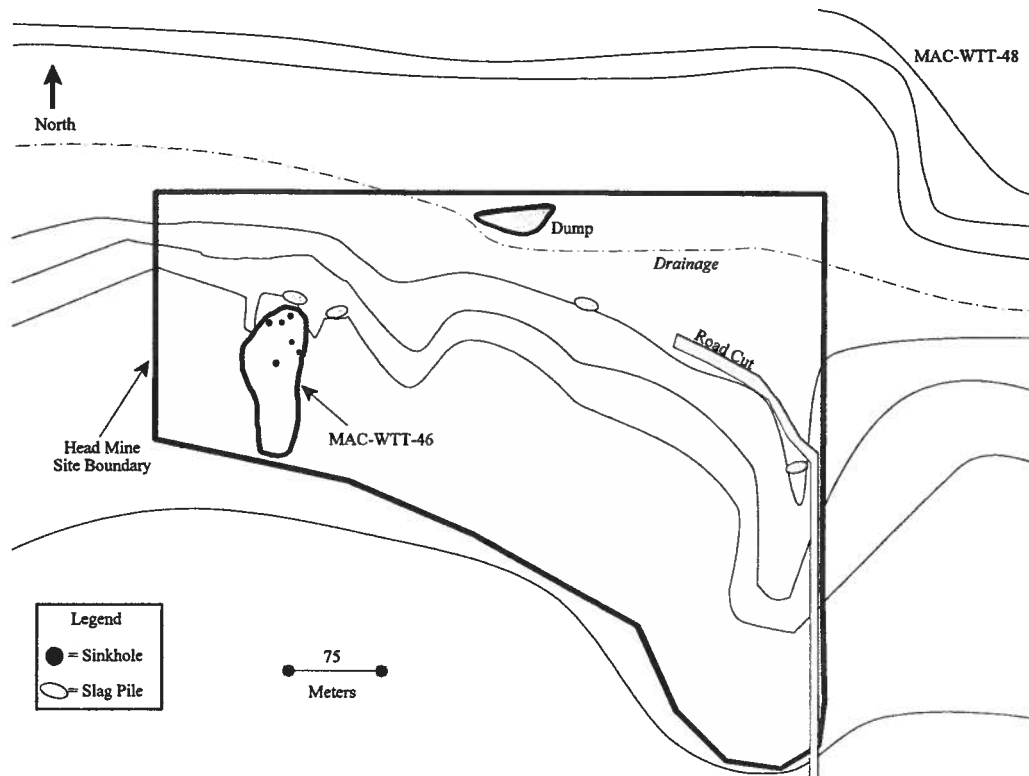


Figure 46: Sketch map of site 32WI1042.

32WI1043 - T. 154N, R. 101W, sections 7 and 8. Map: Appendix B, page B-3.

This site is comprised of eight stone circles on the crest of a small, saddle-like portion of a ridge (Figure 47 and Appendix C, page C-26). A deep drainage, a tributary of Sand Creek, lies to the south and a large marshy area lies to the north. A slightly higher rise lies to the west along the same crest. The stones in the circles are very well-sodded in, however, some circles have been disturbed by cattle activity. The site continues to the east side of the fence outside of the current project corridor.

Table 20: Site 32WI1043, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	5.5	47	no comment
2	5	19	north side almost completely gone
3	5(n/s)x6(e/w)	36	southern edge disturbed
4	6	34	4m gap on east side
5	6	55	4 additional stones in interior near east side
6	5	37	no comment

Table 20: Site 32WI1043, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
7	5.5	47	entire south half gone with fencing piled on east side near current fence line
8	4.5	52	no comment

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stones are very well-sodded in but some cattle activity has dislodged some of the stones. Fencing activities have impacted the site to an unknown extent. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

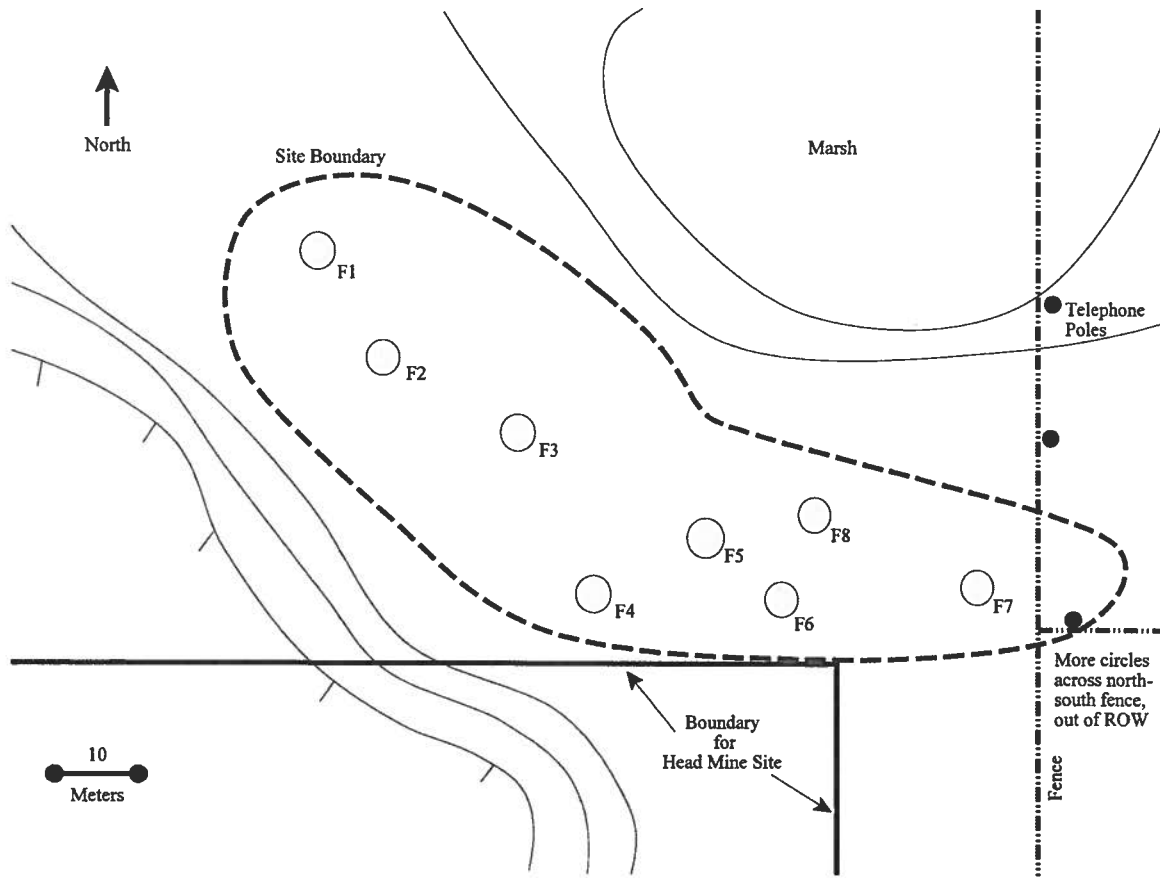


Figure 47: Sketch map of site 32WI1043.

32WI1044 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 16 and T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 15. Map: Appendix B. page B-5.

This site is comprised of one stone circle, eight cairns and one stone circle/cairn on the southern edge of a small terrace between two drainages (Figure 48 and Appendix C, page C-26). Feature 8 is a stone circle surrounding a cairn. The stones in the features are very well-sodded in.

Table 21: Site 32WI1044, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Feature Type	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	Cairn	1.5x1	14	no comment
2	Cairn	1.5x1	14	no comment
3	Circle	8.5	67	fence on E side, two-track goes through it
4	Cairn	0.5	6	pos. historic-near fence and two-track
5	Cairn	1	12	in line with Features 6 and 7
6	Cairn	1	13	in line with Features 5 and 7
7	Cairn	1	9	in line with Features 5 and 6
8	Circle	8.5	68	around cairn
	Cairn	2	23	inside circle
9	Cairn	0.5	8	3m between 9 and 10
10	Cairn	0.5	8	3m between 9 and 10
*All measurements given north-south before east-west unless otherwise noted.				

This site's integrity appears to be fair. While the stones are very well-sodded in, some cattle activity has dislodged some of the stones. Fencing activities and the use of the two-track have impacted the site to an unknown extent. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Cairns have also been used for markers including territorial and grave markers as well as used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

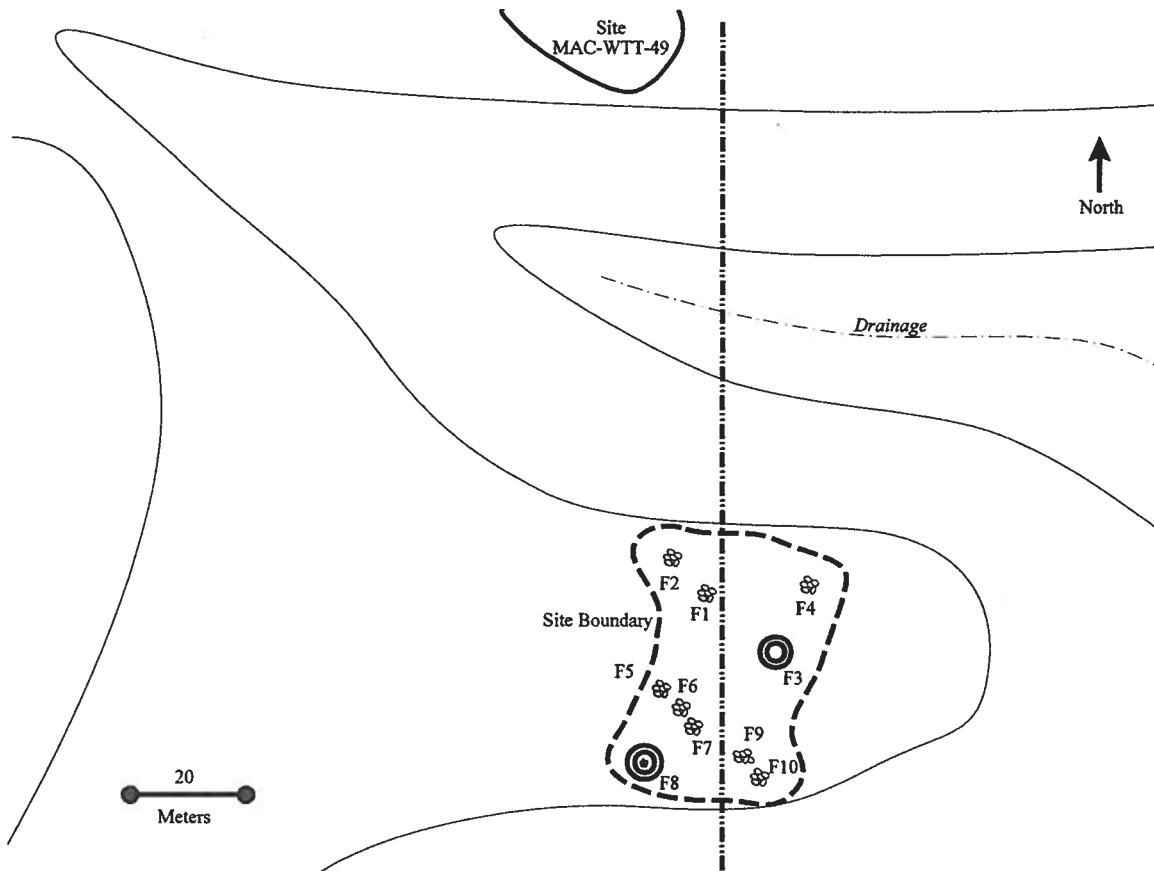


Figure 48: Sketch map of site 32WI1044.

32WI1045 - T. 155N, R. 101W, section 16 and T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 15. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

This site is comprised of nine stone circles, one cairn and one piece of tested raw material on the southern edge of a lower terrace (below 32WI1044) above a small drainage (Figure 49 and Appendix C, page C-27). The stones in the features are very well-sodded in. The lithic is a tested quartzite cobble.

Table 22: Site 32WI1045, List of Site Attributes.				
Feature	Feature Type	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	Circle	7	74	
2	Circle	8	96	
3	Circle	6	54	
4	Circle	4	39	
5	Circle	4	57	

Table 22: Site 32WI1045, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Feature Type	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
6	Circle	5x6.5	75	scattered on the west side, small grouping on the northeast corner
7	Circle	7	55	+25 stones in a small attached cairn on N side
8	Circle	4.5	35	
9	Circle	3	43	
10	Cairn	1	7	

*All measurements given north-south before east-west unless otherwise noted.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. Again, while the stones are very well-sodded in, some cattle activity has dislodged some of the stones. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Cairns have also been used for markers including territorial and grave markers as well as used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

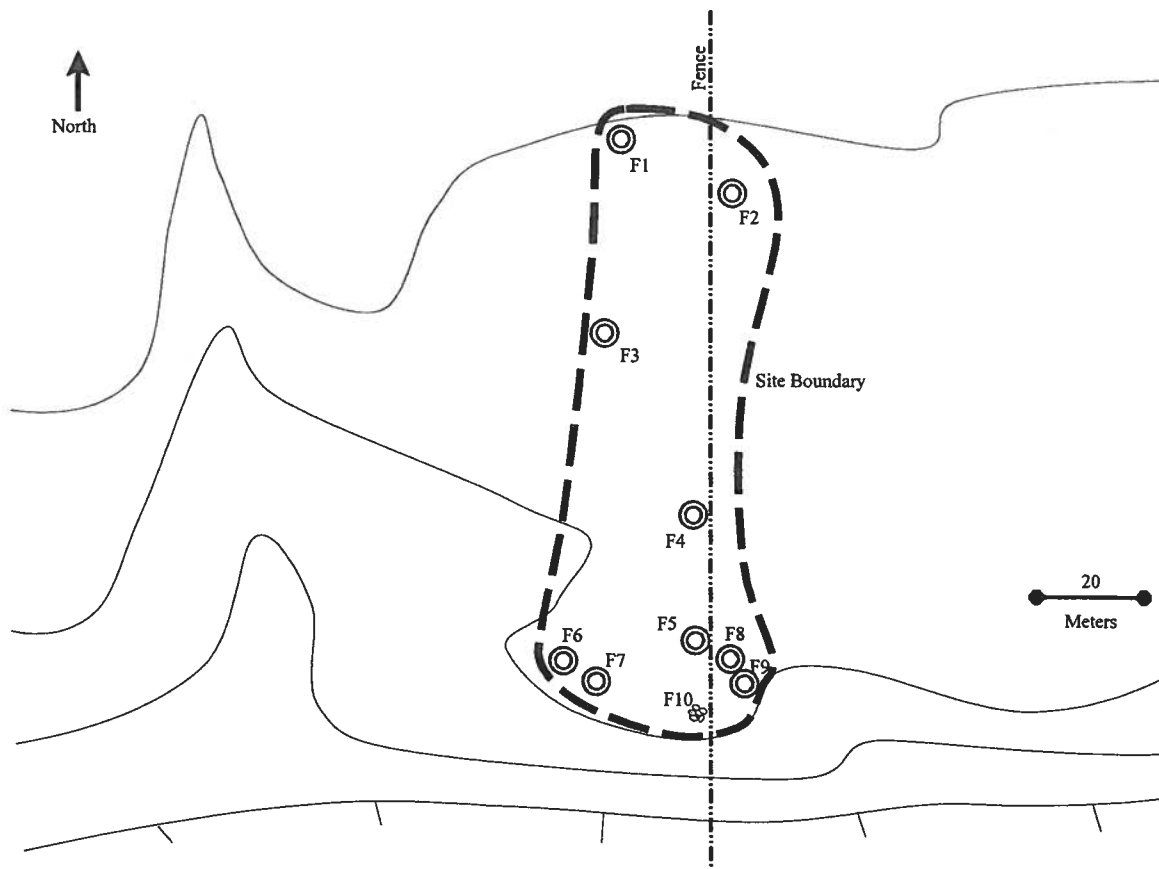


Figure 49: Sketch map of site 32WI1045.

32WI1046 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 16. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

This site is comprised of five stone circles and one cairn on a small terrace above a small but deep drainage (Figure 50 and Appendix C, page C-27). The stones in the features are very well-sodded in.

Feature	Feature Type	Diameter	# Stones	Comments
1	Cairn	2x1	14	no comment
2	Circle	4.5	26	4m gap on east side
3	Circle	6	43	2m gap on north side
4	Circle	5	55	big gap on SW-connected to Feature 5
5	Circle	5	54	connected to Feature 4
6	Circle	5	68	+6 stones in center

*All measurements given north-south before east-west unless otherwise noted.

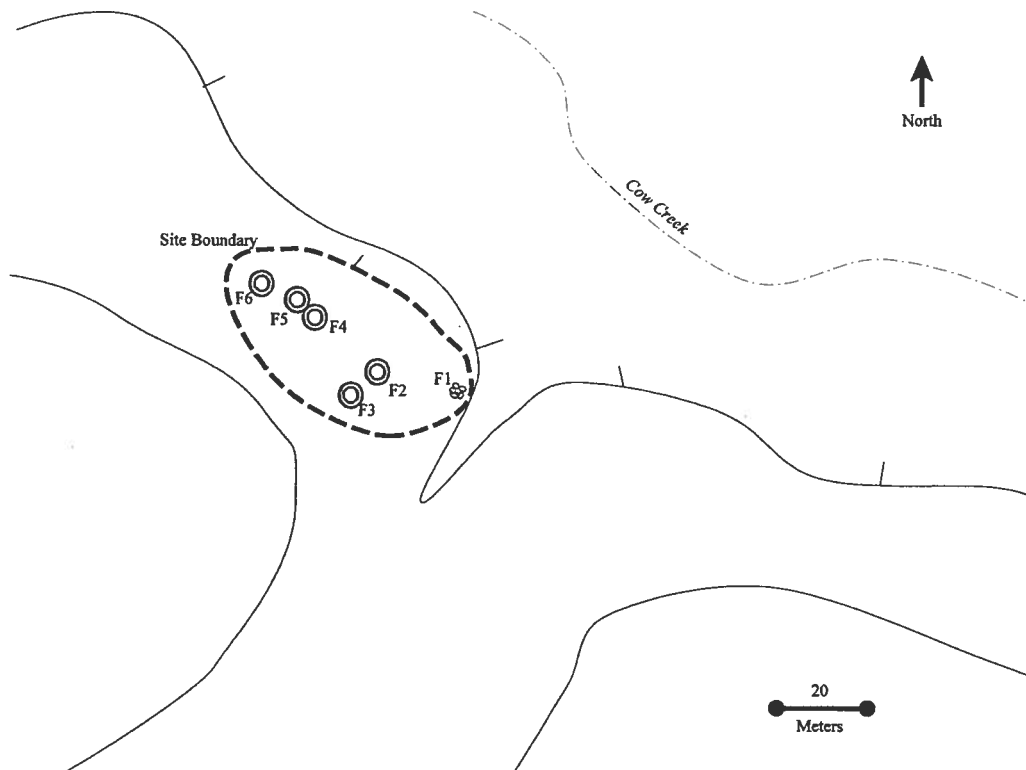


Figure 50: Sketch map of site 32WI1046.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown. Stone circles have been utilized prehistorically as tipi rings, territorial markers or for religious or ceremonial rituals. Cairns have also been used for markers including territorial and grave markers as well as used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning the area with transmission towers.

32WI1047 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 16. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

This site is comprised of six cairns on a small knoll overlooking a drainage to the north-south of site 32WI1046 (Figure 51 and Appendix C, page C-28). All the stones within the features are well-sodded in.

Table 24: Site 32WI1047, List of Site Attributes.

Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Cairn	2	50
2	Cairn	3.5m(n-s)x1.5m(e-w)	45
3	Cairn	0.5m(n-s)x2m(e-w)	16
4	Cairn	2m(ne-sw)x1m(se-nw)	30
5	Cairn	1.5	40
6	Cairn	1	8

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized as markers for territorial boundaries as well as graves or used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.



Figure 51: Sketch map of site 32WI1047.

32WI1048 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 22. Map: Appendix B, page B-5.

This site is comprised of four cairns and one lithic on a small hill overlooking a confluence of two small drainages to the east (Figure 52 and Appendix C, page C-28). All the stones within the features are well-sodded in. The lithic was a tertiary quartzite flake found 1.5m south of Feature 1.

Table 25: Site 32WI1048, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature	Type	Diameter(m)	# Stones
1	Cairn	2m(n-s)x1m(e-w)	16
2	Cairn	1.5	18
3	Cairn	0m(n-s)x1m(e-w)	10
4	Cairn	1	19

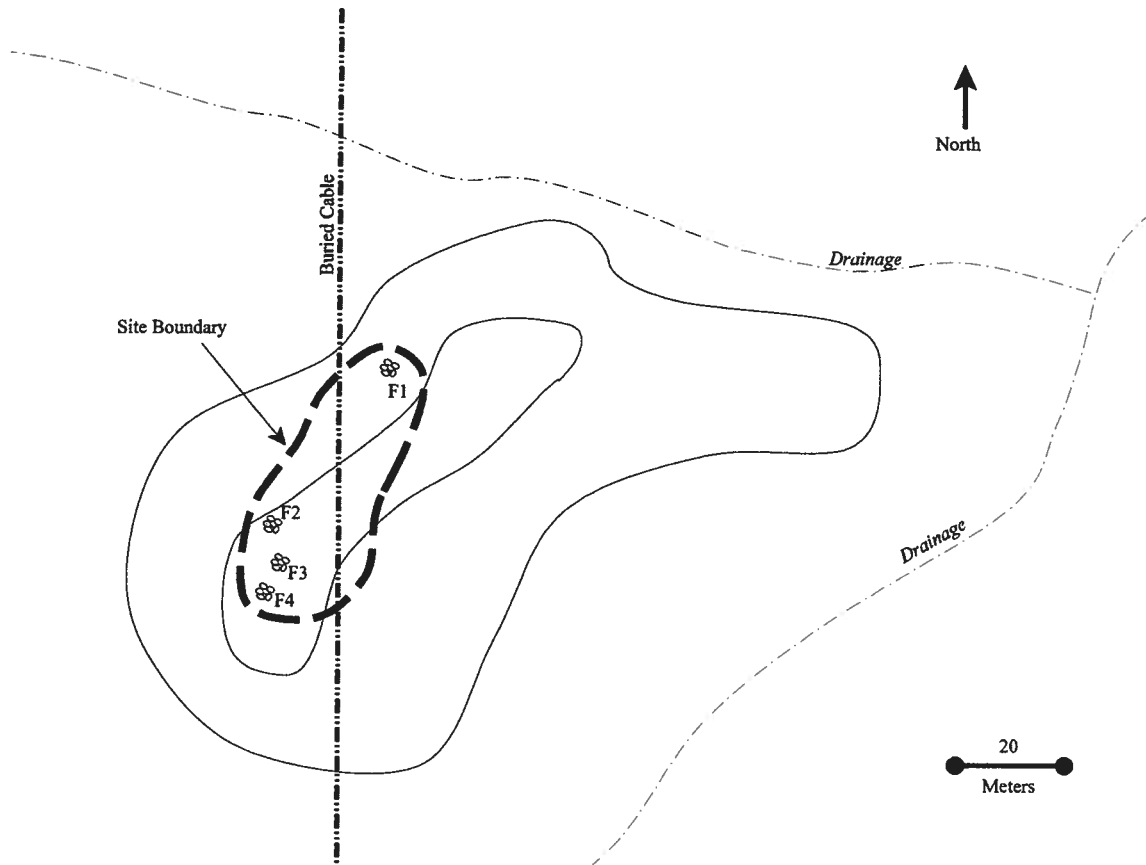


Figure 52: Sketch map of site 32WI1048.

This site's integrity appears to be fair. The stone features appear well-sodded in and stable. The significance of this site is unknown, however, cairns have been utilized as markers for territorial boundaries as well as graves or used for ceremonial rites. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid these features by spanning the site between towers in this area.

Updated Previously Recorded Sites

32WI450 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 17. Map: Appendix B, page B-13.

This site is comprised of 16 stone circles lying to the east and west of the Beaver Creek drainage and just north of the Burlington Northern railroad bed (Figure 53 and Appendix C, page C-29). The site lies on the crest of the two terraces overlooking the drainage, including a small rise on the western side of the site.

Originally recorded by Wedel in 2000, site 32WI450 was reported to contain seven stone circles on the west side of the drainage. A single stone circle to the east of the drainage was also recorded by Wedel under the site number 32WI449. The recorded site area was extremely large for

one circle. The current work undertaken by MAC revealed more stone circles on either side of the drainage including one on a lower terrace, indicating the area represents one large stone circle site. Below is a description of MAC's observed stone features. It is almost certain those features noted by Wedel for the original 32WI449 and 32WI450 sites are duplicated here.

Table 26: Site 32WI450, List of Site Attributes.			
Feature #	Diameter (m)	# Stones	Comments
1	6	74	+5 stones in a line through center N/S
2a	5	17	very buried, southern circle of "Figure 8" feature
2b	5	18	very buried, northern circle of "Figure 8" feature
3	4	18	more visible when facing NW
4	5.5	41	no comment
5	6	55	+2 in center
6	6	24	no comment
7	6	29	very buried
8	6	95	+4 in center, almost completely double tiered
9	5	56	no comment
10	6	30	loose configuration, NW arc absent
11	4	23	on lower bench from rest of circles to west of drainage
12	7	33	no comment
13	5.5	48	+5 in center (3 of which are boulders)
14	6	22	very buried in some areas or incomplete
15	5.5	22	no comment
* All stones well-sodded in. Features 12-15 to east of drainage.			

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on all of the features are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, stone circles have been used prehistorically for several purposes including territorial markers, tipi rings and ceremonial uses. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid this site by spanning it between transmission towers.

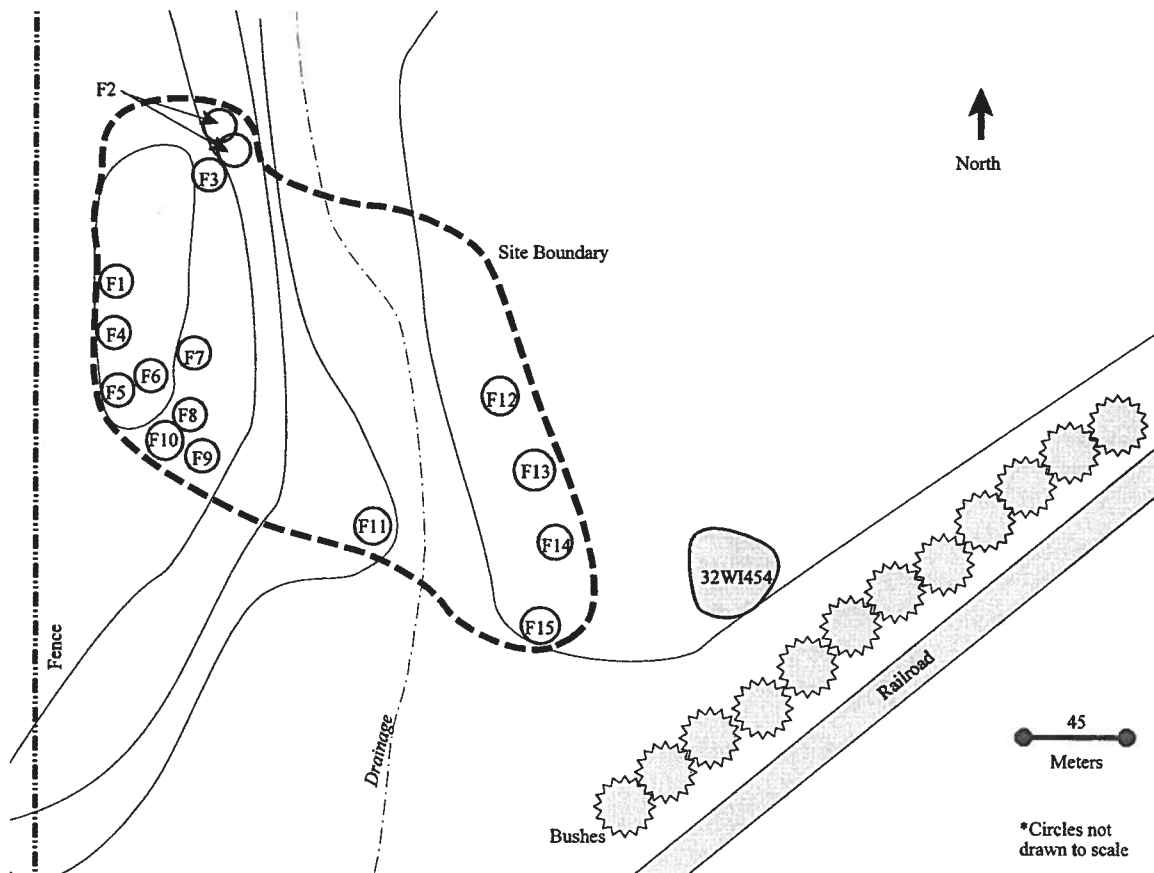


Figure 53: Sketch map of updated site 32WI450 and its proximity to site 32WI454.

32WI454 - T. 156N, R. 97W, Section 17. Map: Appendix B, page B-13.

The site remains in the same state since it was originally recorded in 2000 (Figure 53 and Appendix C, page C-29). However, the plotting was incorrect and the new, updated site boundary is submitted here. Also in the original recording, Weddle describes the site as a square feature. Square outlines such as these are usually historic double graves and should be avoided. The depression at one end may be a late addition to the burial area and as such there is the potential for three sets of human remains in the area. The landowner is aware of the site and has himself said they were burials (secondary source).

This site's integrity appears to be good. The stones on the feature are very well-sodded in and few appear to be displaced. The significance of this site is unknown, however, square rock lined areas have been used historically as double grave markers. The depression at one end of the feature may be a later addition to the burial area. Avoidance of this site is recommended. The current project will avoid it by spanning the site between transmission towers or rerouting around the site.

32WI969 - T. 155N, R. 101W, Section 2. Map: Appendix B, page B-7.

This site is comprised of one previously recorded historic site and one newly recorded stone circle (Figure 54 and Appendix C, page C-30). The historic site, when originally recorded by Harty and Heiner in July of 2006, consisted of two features - a dugout depression and a dump. The expansion of the historic component of the site recorded here consists of more cultural depressions, including car parts that are very old, recorded northwest of the original site boundaries. The stone circle lies to the south of the historic features. The stone circle has a diameter of 5m with 32 stones making up the circle. Newly recorded materials included car parts from the early car making years, circa 1920-1930.

The historic component of this site has no change in integrity. The stone circle, however, retains its integrity and should be avoided during construction of the transmission line. The significance of this site's prehistoric component is unknown, however, stone circles have been utilized in a variety of ways including tipi rings, prayer circles, territory markers or for other spiritual or ceremonial uses. Avoidance of the prehistoric feature is recommended. The current project will avoid this feature by spanning the area with transmission towers.

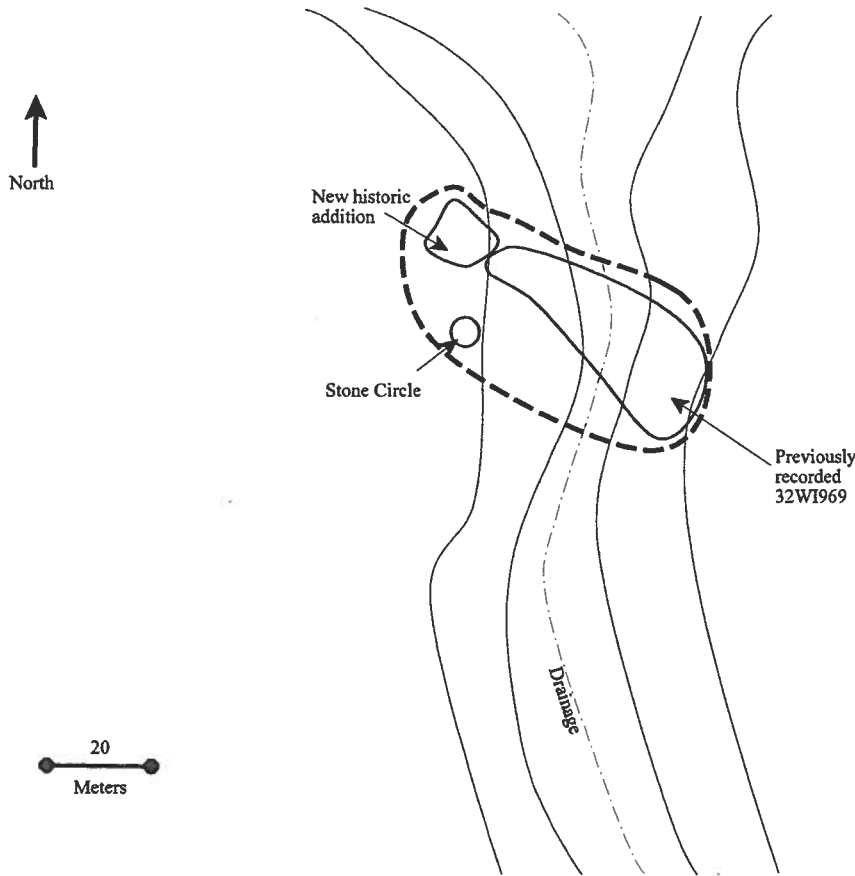


Figure 54: Sketch map of updated site 32WI969.

Isolates

Isolates are defined as a cultural material scatter containing fewer than five artifacts with no possibility of additional materials buried in the immediate area. Nine isolates were located during the survey, one of which was in Mountrail County and the rest in Williams County. All of the isolates were prehistoric in nature consisting of chipped stone. The isolates are considered *not eligible* for the NRHP and are provided here in table format.

Table 27: Isolates Located in Mountrail and Williams Counties, North Dakota				
Simthsonian Number	T/R-Section	QQQ/QQ/Q	Material Type	Artifact Type
32MNx549	157/94-31	SE/NE/NW	light purple/cream chert	SG1 secondary flake
32Wix3	156/95-11	SE/SE/SW	quartzite	Tested Raw Material
			Chalcedony	Shatter
			Knife River flint	Flake
32Wix34	156/97-17	NW/NE/SW	Knife River flint	Secondary flake w/hinge fracture
32Wix74	156/97-10	SE/SE/NE	Knife River flint	tool base-possible drill
32Wix93	156/96-11	SW/SW/NW	Knife River flint	Flake
32Wix97	156/100-33	NE/SE/SW	Chalcedony	SG3 pebble flake
			Tongue River Silicified Sediment	Biface fragment
32Wix159	156/100-32	SE/NE/SW	Knife River flint	Exhausted biface core
32Wix335	155/101-20	SW/SW/SW	Chalcedony	SG2 tested raw material/flake tool
32Wix386	155/101-31	NE/NE/SE	Chalcedony	Primary flake

Chapter 5: Summary and Recommendations

Evaluation of Research Goals

As 63 cultural resources were identified during the inventory for the proposed transmission line, and those cultural resources considered significant were identified for avoidance by either the spanning of the site area or rerouting around site areas, our goal was achieved. In the areas where sites will be spanned between transmission towers, the client is aware of the site boundaries and will not cross those areas with any vehicles. Any areas outside of the survey corridor that will be utilized for either access roads or laydown areas will need to be surveyed in the future.

Conclusions and Management Recommendations

ENSR International, on behalf of Basin Electric Power Cooperative, intends to construct a 230kV transmission line in Williams and Mountrail counties, North Dakota. In all approximately 60.7 miles will be constructed. The width of the corridor was 200 feet (60m) for a total of 1,549.07 acres inventoried (with 3.2 additional miles surveyed that will not be utilized for the transmission line). ENSR International requested Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct an inventory of the project corridor. Two field sessions were conducted to complete the Class III cultural resource inventory: the first between August 18-28, 2008 and the second between September 16-23, 2008.

During the course of the inventory 63 cultural resources were recorded. Of these, nine are isolates, all being prehistoric lithics. The remaining 54 resources are considered sites including six cairn sites, 33 stone circle, stone circle/cairn, or stone circle/other rock feature sites, two lithic scatters, five historic sites, two railroad sites, one architectural site, two historic/prehistoric sites (containing historic depressions, historic cultural material and stone circles) and three previously recorded sites of which one is a stone circle site, one is an historic site and one has both prehistoric and historic components.

Site Number	Field Code	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32MN518	MAC-WTT-3	Historic Depressions/Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32MN630	MAC-WTT-4	BNSF Railroad	undetermined/eligible
32MN776	MAC-WTT-5	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32MN777	MAC-WTT-6	Road Bed	not eligible
32WI1002	MAC-WTT-1	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1003	MAC-WTT-2	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1004	MAC-WTT-7	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible

Table 28: Summary of Sites in Mountrail and Williams counties, North Dakota

Site Number	Field Code	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WI1005	MAC-WTT-8	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1007	MAC-WTT-10	BNSF Railroad	undetermined/eligible
32WI1008	MAC-WTT-11	Small Bridge/Dump	not eligible
32WI1009	MAC-WTT-12	Lithic Scatter	not eligible
32WI1010	MAC-WTT-13	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1011	MAC-WTT-14	Stone Circle/Cairn/Lithic Scatter	undetermined/eligible
32WI1012	MAC-WTT-15	Stone Circle/Cairn/Lithic	undetermined/eligible
32WI1013	MAC-WTT-16	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1014	MAC-WTT-17	Stone Circle/Cairn/Stone Arc	undetermined/eligible
32WI1015	MAC-WTT-18	Historic Cultural Material Scatter	not eligible
32WI1016	MAC-WTT-19	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1017	MAC-WTT-20	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1018	MAC-WTT-21	Historic Cemetery	eligible
32WI1019	MAC-WTT-22	Stone Circle/Cairn/Stone Arc	undetermined/eligible
32WI1020	MAC-WTT-23	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1021	MAC-WTT-24	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1022	MAC-WTT-25	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1023	MAC-WTT-26	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1024	MAC-WTT-27	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1025	MAC-WTT-28	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1026	MAC-WTT-29	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1027	MAC-WTT-30	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1028	MAC-WTT-31	Lithic Scatter	undetermined/eligible
32WI1029	MAC-WTT-32	Stone Circle/Cairn/Lithic	undetermined/eligible
32WI1030	MAC-WTT-33	Stone Circle/Cairn/Lithic Scatter	undetermined/eligible
32WI1031	MAC-WTT-34	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1032	MAC-WTT-35	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1033	MAC-WTT-36	Architectural/Historic School	not eligible

Table 28: Summary of Sites in Mountrail and Williams counties, North Dakota

Site Number	Field Code	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
32WI1034	MAC-WTT-37	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1035	MAC-WTT-38	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1036	MAC-WTT-39	Stone Circle/Stone Arc	undetermined/eligible
32WI1037	MAC-WTT-42	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1038	MAC-WTT-43	Historic Depression/Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1039	MAC-WTT-44	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1040	MAC-WTT-45	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1041	MAC-WTT-46	Stone Circle/Cairn/Stone Groups	undetermined/eligible
32WI1042	MAC-WTT-47	Historic Mine "Head Mine"	not eligible
32WI1043	MAC-WTT-48	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI1006	MAC-WTT-49	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1044	MAC-WTT-50	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1045	MAC-WTT-51	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1046	MAC-WTT-52	Stone Circle/Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1047	MAC-WTT-53	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI1048	MAC-WTT-54	Cairn	undetermined/eligible
32WI450	MAC-WTT-9	Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible
32WI454	none	Historic Graves	undetermined/eligible
32WI969	MAC-WTT-40/41	Historic Dump/Depression/Stone Circle	undetermined/eligible

The proposed transmission line will avoid all of the sites by either spanning across the site or avoiding any driving or other impacts to the area between transmission towers. In the rare case the site cannot be avoided by spanning, the transmission line will be rerouted to avoid the site. Due to the avoidance of all of the significant cultural resources, a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* is recommended for this proposed transmission line as surveyed, mapped and described herein.

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Appendix A
Files Search Results

Williston to Tioga Transmission Project Files Search Results

Table 29: List of Cultural Resources by Township, Range, and Section

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
154	100	5	32WI x459	hist	mine	Kjos	1984	1747	
154	100	6	32WI x072	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938	4294	
154	100	7	32WI x073	hist	mine	Kjos	1984	4294; 5737	
			32WI x075	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
			32WI x460	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
			32WI x461	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
			32WI304	arch	foundation; cultural material scatter	Gnabasik	1987		
			32WI318	multi	stone circles/houses; buildings	Kinney & Ragan & Roeker	1991		
154	101	1	no sites						4294
154	101	2	no sites; no surveys						
154	101	3	no sites; no surveys						
154	101	4	32WI x349	hist	machinery	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI x350	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
154	101	5	32WI x474	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
			32WI x475	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
154	101	6	32WI195	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI199	prehis	stone circle; cultural material scatter	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI211	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI212	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI222	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI223	prehis	stone circles; rock alignment	Medsker	1986		
			32WI224	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Medsker	1986		
154	101	7	32WI x094	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
154	101	8	32WI117	prehis	stone circle	Keim	1984		
154	101	9	no sites; no surveys						
154	101	10	32WI x095	hist	mine	Dill	1976		
154	101	11	32WI488	arch	Church of Christ	Miller	1998		
154	101	12	no sites						4294
154	101	14	32WI492	arch	Good Shepherd Lutheran Church	Miller	1998	8586	
			32WI493	arch	Gloria Dei Lutheran Church	Miller	1998		
			32WI494	arch	Lutheran Brethren Fellowship Church	Miller	1998		
			32WI495	arch	Light of Christ Lutheran Church	Miller	1998		
			32WI496	arch	Emmanuel Free Lutheran Church	Miller	1998		
			32WI497	arch	Liberty Evangelical Free Church	Miller	1998		
154	101	15	32WI498	arch	Church-Latter Day Saints	Van Hale	1999	10128	
			32WI499	arch	Church-Assembly of God	Miller	1998		
154	101	16	32WI x096	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938		
154	101	17	32WI x523	hist	dump; machinery	Bluemle	2004		
154	101	18	32WI x351	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI x352	prehis	projectile point	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x353	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI x354	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI242	arch	buildings; foundation; cultural material scatter	Persinger	1987		
154	101	19	32WI x401	prehis	stone circle	Borchert	1991	6509; 7279; 8884; 9349	
154	101	20	no sites						8379
154	101	21	no sites						8379
154	101	22	32WI323	arch	bridge-destroyed	Hufstetler & Martin/Kulevsky	1991/2003	4294; 4540; 8379; 10128	
			32WI500	arch	New Hope Wesleyan	Miller	1998		
			32WI769	arch	building	DLM & RTI	1987		
			32WI770	arch	building	DLM & RTI	1987		
			32WI771	arch	building	DLM & RTI	1987		
154	101	15/22	32WI911	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & McCormick	2000	10128	
154	101	19/30	32WI482	arch	utility line	Fandrich	2001		
154	102	1	no sites; no surveys						
154	102	2	no sites						9856
154	102	3	no sites						3251; 8463; 9856
154	102	10	32WI085	prehis	cairn	Keim	1983	3251; 8463; 9856	
154	102	11	no sites						9856
154	102	12	no sites; no surveys						
154	102	13	no sites; no surveys						
154	102	14	no sites; no surveys						
154	102	15	no sites						3251; 8463; 9856
154	102	22	no sites						3251; 4557; 7279; 8463; 9856
154	102	23	no sites						7279; 8463; 9856
154	102	24	no sites						4506; 7279; 8463
154/155	101	06/31	32WI225	prehis	stone circles	Medsker	1986	4557	
155	98	6	no sites						9856
155	99	1	32WI775	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987	4540; 9856; 10128	
			32WI776	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI777	arch	gas station-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI778	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		

Twanshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI779	arch	house and barn-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI780	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI781	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI782	arch	public school-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI783	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI784	arch	lumber yard-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI785	arch	iron works-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI786	arch	car dealership/garage-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI787	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI788	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI789	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI790	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI791	arch	house/farm-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI792	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI793	arch	Lutheran church-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI794	arch	house-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI795	arch	building-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI796	arch	post office-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI797	arch	hardware store-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI798	arch	dentist's office-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI799	arch	general store-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI800	arch	cafe-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI801	arch	Vistors Bell store-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
			32WI802	arch	Hardware & Implement Co.-Epping urban survey	MTF	1987		
155	99	2	no sites						9856
155	99	3	no sites						9856
155	99	4	no sites						9856
155	99	5	no sites						9856
155	99	6	no sites						9856
155	99	7	no sites; no surveys						
155	99	8	no sites; no surveys						
155	99	9	no sites; no surveys						
155	99	10	no sites; no surveys						
155	99	11	32WI x136	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
155	99	16	32WI345	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Borchert	1994		
155	99	17	no sites; no surveys						
155	99	18/19	32WI328	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & Martin	1991	5920; 10128	
155	100	1	no sites						9856
155	100	2	no sites						9856
155	100	3	no sites						9856
155	100	4	32WI x481	hist	quarry	LCT	1990	9856	

Twtnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI x482	hist	quarry	LCT	1990		
155	100	5	no sites						9747; 9856
155	100	6	no sites						9856
155	100	7	no sites						4294
155	100	8	no sites						4294; 9747
155	100	9	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	10	32WI110	prehis	stone circles; cairn	Keim	1983		
155	100	11	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	12	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	13	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	14	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	15	32WI111	prehis	stone circles	Keim	1983		
			32WI112	prehis	stone circles	Keim	1983		
155	100	16	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	17	32WI937	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Bluemle	2004		
155	100	18	no sites						4294
155	100	19	no sites						4294
155	100	20	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	21	32WI x138	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
155	100	22	32WI x358	prehis	various features	Loendorf	1979		
155	100	23	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	24	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	26	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	27	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	28	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	29	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	30	no sites						4294
155	100	31	32WI125	prehis	stone circles; cultural material scatter	Campbell & Hurt	1983	4294	
			32WI148	arch	farmstead	Schweigert & Perry	1983		
155	100	32	no sites; no surveys						
155	100	33	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	1	32WI x343	prehis	chipped stone	Christensen	1993	2247; 6449; 9270; 9747; 9856	
155	101	2	32WI090	prehis	stone circle	Kuehn	1984	3251; 6449; 9270; 9856	
			32WI958	hist	depression	Heiner	2006		
			32WI969	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Heiner	2006		
155	101	3	no sites						7872; 9856
155	101	4	no sites						2247; 9856
155	101	5	no sites						9856

Twonshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
155	101	6	32WI963	prehis	stone circle	Heiner	2006	3251; 9856	
155	101	7	no sites						2247; 3251; 9856
155	101	8	32WI044	prehis	stone circles	Sheldon	1981	2247; 3251; 9856	
			32WI964	prehis	stone circle; cultural material scatter	Heiner	2006		
			32WI965	prehis	stone circle	Heiner	2006/20 07		
155	101	9	32WI x139	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	2247; 3251; 4557; 9856	
			32WI x359	prehis	rock features	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x360	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI166	prehis	stone circle; cairn	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI167	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI168	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI169	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI170	prehis	stone circle; cairn	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI171	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1986		
32WI234	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Schweigert	1987					
155	101	10	32WI235	hist	cultural material scatter; depressions	McKibbin/Persinger	1986/19 87	3251; 4557; 9856	
			32WI241	arch	farmstead	Persinger	1987		
155	101	11	no sites						3251; 6449; 9270; 9856
155	101	12	32WI x530	prehis	chipped stone	Burns	2006	3251; 6449; 9270; 9747; 9825; 9856	
155	101	13	no sites						9270
155	101	14	no sites						6449; 9270
155	101	15	32WI x140	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	4557	
			32WI x361	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI298	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Metcalf	1986		
			32WI299	prehis	stone circles; cultural material scatter	Metcalf	1986		
			32WI401	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Fox/Purcell	1978/19 79		
155	101	16	32WI x141	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
			32WI x142	hist	mine	Benson	1980		
			32WI012	prehis	cultural material scatter	Fox/Purcell	1978/19 79		
155	101	17	32WI x143	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	4557	
			32WI x362	arch	building	BM	1990		

Twnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI266	prehis	stone circle; cairn	Persinger	1986		
			32WI267	prehis	stone circles; cairn	Persinger	1986		
			32WI268	prehis	stone circle; cairn	Persinger	1986		
155	101	18	32WI x363	prehis	chipped stone; rock feature	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI180	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Persinger	1986		
			32WI214	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Persinger	1986		
			32WI261	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Persinger	1986		
155	101	19	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	20	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	21	32WI x144	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	4557	
			32WI161	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Metcalf	1986		
155	101	21/22	32WI178	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Persinger	1986	4557	
155	101	22	32WI x364	prehis	ground stone	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI162	prehis	stone circles	Medsker	1986		
			32WI163	prehis	cairns	Medsker	1986		
			32WI179	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI255	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Medsker	1986		
155	101	23	32WI114	multi	stone circle/hist. cultural material scatter	Keim/Christensen	1983/1993	6449; 9270	
155	101	24	32WI x521	prehis	chipped stone	Bluemle	2004	6449; 9270	
			32WI113	hist	foundation; depression	Keim	1983		
155	101	25	32WI x145	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938	6449; 9270	
155	101	26	32WI x146	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938	6449; 9270	
155	101	27	32WI160	prehis	stone circles	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI164	prehis	stone circles	Medsker	1986		
			32WI165	prehis	stone circles; possible cairns	Medsker	1986		
			32WI254	arch	buildings; cultural material scatter	Persinger	1987		
155	101	28	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	29	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	30	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	31	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	32	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	33	no sites; no surveys						
155	101	34	32WI115	prehis	cultural material scatter	Keim/Springer	1983/2007	10047	
			32WI116	prehis	stone circles	Keim/Picha/Bleier	1983/2002/2006		
			32WI948	prehis	stone circles	Bleier	2006		
			32WI951	prehis	stone circles	Bleier	2006		
155	101	35	no sites						9270
155	101	36	32WI x076	arch	museum	MES	1995	4294	
			32WI x147	hist	mine	Kjos	1984	5920 9270	

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI126	prehis	stone circles; cultural material scatter	Campbell & Hurt	1983	10128	
			32WI324	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & Martin	1991		
			32WI868	arch	Frontier Chapel	Miller	1998		
155	102	1	no sites						9856
155	102	11	32WI x365	prehis	chipped stone	McKibbin	1986	2247; 3251; 4557; 9856	
			32WI207	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI208	multi	stone circle/hist. cultural material scatter	Medsker/Persinger	1986/1987		
			32WI269	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
			32WI270	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986		
155	102	12	no sites					2247; 3251; 9856	
155	102	13	no sites; no surveys						
155	102	14/15	32WI957	prehis	stone circle	Heiner	2006	9856	
155	102	15	32WI x148	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938	3251; 4557; 9856	
			32WI x366	prehis	cairn	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x367	prehis	projectile point	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x531	prehis	projectile point	Heiner	2006		
			32WI087	arch	house	Borchert	1983		
			32WI088	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Borchert/Persinger	1983/1987		
			32WI089	prehis	cultural material scatter	Borchert	1983		
			32WI175	prehis	cultural material scatter	Medsker	1986		
			32WI176	prehis	cultural material scatter	Medsker	1986		
32WI177	prehis	cultural material scatter	Medsker	1986					
155	102	22	no sites					3251; 9856	
155	102	23	32WI x149	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938	9856	
155	102	24	no sites; no surveys						
155	102	25	no sites; no surveys						
155	102	26	32WI x150	arch	post office	Tweton	n/d	9856	
155	102	27	no sites					3251; 9856	
155	102	34	no sites					3251; 9856	
155	102	35	no sites					9856	
155	102	36	32WI x151	prehis	camp	Hecker	1938		
			32WI x152	prehis	mine	Dill	1976		
			32WI x484	hist	mine	Kjos	1984		
156	94	6	32MNx360	prehis	occupation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
156	94	7	no sites					8670	
156	94	18	32MN089	hist	foundation/depression/cms	Kinney/Mitchell/Hawkinson	1981/2000/2002	5986; 8388	

Twonshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32MNx369	prehis	occupation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
			32MNx634	prehis	chipped stone	Buskey	1999		
			32MNx792	hist	mine	Kjos & Schreiner/LCT	1984/1990		
156	94	19	32MNx370	prehis	occupation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
156	95	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	3	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	5	32WI319	arch	pole barn	Olson	1992	4319; 5749; 9485	
156	95	6	no sites						9485
156	95	7	32WI420	arch	farmstead	Mitchell	2000	5986;	
			32WI421	arch	quonset	Mitchell	2000	8670;	
								9485	
156	95	8	32WIx341	prehis	chipped stone	Scott	1985	4319; 5749; 5986; 8670; 9485	
156	95	9	32WI459	arch	Svor farmstead	Mitchell	2000	5986; 8271; 8670	
156	95	10	32WI458	arch	Nylander farmstead	Mitchell	2000	5986; 8670	
156	95	11	32WIx161	prehis	camp	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980	5986;	
								8670	
156	95	12	no sites						5986;
								8670	
156	95	13	32WI417	arch	Liholn farmstead	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	95	14	32WI418	arch	shed	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	95	15	no sites						8388;
								8670	
156	95	16	no sites						8670
156	95	17	32WI419	arch	residence	Mitchell	2000	4319;	
								8670	
156	95	18	no sites						8670
156	95	19	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	20	no sites						4319; 5749
156	95	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	22	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	24	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	25	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	26	no sites; no surveys						

Twtnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	95	27	32WI353	prehis	stone circle(s)	Olson	1996	7144	
156	95	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	95	29	no sites						4319; 5749
156	95	30	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	3	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	5	no sites						9031
156	96	6	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	7	32WI452	prehis	stone circle(s)	Weddle	2000	9073	
			32WI462	arch	Rathke/Tank farmstead	Mitchell	2000		
156	96	8	32WI461	arch	Foss farmstead	Mitchell	2000	9031	
156	96	9	32WI424	arch	grain bins	Mitchell	2000		
156	96	10	32WI423	arch	drive-in theater	Mitchell	2000		
156	96	11	no sites						5986
156	96	12	no sites						5986
156	96	13	32WI460	arch	Peterson farmstead	Mitchell	2000		
156	96	14	32WI422	arch	barn	Mitchell	2000	9215; 9790; 10128	
156	96	15	32WI453	prehis	stone circle(s)	Weddle	2000	9030	
			32WIx405	prehis	occupation	Hecker/Benson	1938/19 80		
156	96	16	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	17	no sites						9032; 9033
156	96	18	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	19	32WI346	prehis	mound; stone circle(s)	Christensen	1994		
156	96	19/30	32WI924	arch	bridge	Hufstetler	2000	10128	
156	96	20	32WIx527	prehis	chipped stone	Stine	2005	9215	
156	96	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	22	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	24	32WIx162	prehis	camp	Hecker/Benson	1938/19 80		
156	96	25	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	26	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	27	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	96	29	32WI316	prehis	stone circle(s)	Christensen	2000	8057	
156	97	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	3	no sites; no surveys						

Twtnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	97	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	5	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	6	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	7	no sites						8670
156	97	8	32WI053	arch	Solberg Property	Good & Kinney/Mitchell	1981/2000	4540; 8670	
			32WI436	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
156	97	9	32WI052	arch	Ray urban survey	Good & Kinney/Mitchell	1981/2000	4540; 6676; 8670	
			32WI427	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI428	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI429	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI430	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI431	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI432	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI433	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI434	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI435	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI464	arch	Johnson Farmstead	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI465	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI466	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI470	arch	Newspaper Depository	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI471	arch	Ray Water Tower	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI857	arch	Ray City Hall	DLM & RTI	1987		
			32WI858	arch	Ray urban survey	DLM & RTI	1987		
32WI859	arch	Ray Auditorium	DLM & RTI	1987					
32WI870	arch	St. Michael's Catholic Church	Miller	1999					
32WI871	arch	Ray Lutheran Church	Miller	1999					
156	97	09/16	32WI321	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & Martin/Kulevsky	1991/2003	5920	
156	97	10	no sites						8670
156	97	11	no sites						8670
156	97	12	32WI425	arch	building	Mitchell	2000	6748; 8670; 9073	
156	97	13	no sites						8670
156	97	14	no sites						8670
156	97	15	32WI463	arch	Viall-Weisz Farmstead	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	97	15/16	32WI426	arch	building	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	97	16	32WI467	arch	Ray urban survey	Mitchell	2000	2528; 6676; 8670; 10128	
			32WI468	arch	Gas Station	Mitchell	2000		
			32WI469	arch	Dairy Queen	Mitchell	2000		
156	97	17	32WI451	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Weddle	2000	2528; 8670	
			32WI454	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Weddle	2000		
156	97	18	32WI472	arch	farmstead	Mitchell	2000	9484	

Twtnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	97	19	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	20	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	21	no sites						8917
156	97	22	no sites						8917
156	97	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	24	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	25	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	26	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	27	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	29	no sites; no surveys						
156	97	30	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	3	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	5	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	6	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	7	32WI476	arch	Leverenz-Skogen Farmstead	Mitchell	2000	2528; 8670	
156	98	8	no sites						8670
156	98	9	32WI475	arch	town hall; R&W Fertilizer	Mitchell	2000	2528; 8670	
156	98	10	32WI474	arch	farmstead	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	98	11	32WI473	arch	Burington-Daniel Farmstead	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	98	12	32WI437	arch	buildings	Mitchell	2000	2528; 8670	
156	98	13	32WI054	prehis	cultural material scatter	Kinney & Krieg/Mitchell	1981/20 00	2528; 8670	
156	98	14	32WI055	arch	various features	Kinney & Krieg/Mitchell	1981/20 00	2528; 8670	
156	98	15	no sites						8670
156	98	16	32WI412	prehis	stone circle; cairn	Buskey	1999	2528; 8670; 9482	
156	98	17	no sites						2528; 8670
156	98	18	no sites						8670; 9483
156	98	19	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	20	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	22	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	24	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	25	no sites; no surveys						

Twnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	98	26	32WI844	arch	house	RTI & JFK	1987		
156	98	27	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	29	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	30	no sites; no surveys						
156	98	31	32WI081	arch	farmstead w/cultural material scatter	Borchert	1983	3251; 9856	
156	98	32	no sites						3251; 9856
156	98	33	no sites						3251; 9856
156	98	34	no sites						3251; 9856
156	98	35	32WIx164	hist	Wheelock townsite	Tweton & Benson	1980	3251; 9856	
			32WI820	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI821	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI822	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI823	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI824	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI825	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI826	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI827	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI828	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI829	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI830	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI831	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI832	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI833	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI834	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI835	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI836	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI837	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI838	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI839	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI840	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI841	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
32WI842	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI843	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI844	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI845	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI846	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI847	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI848	arch	church	Miller	1987					
32WI849	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					
32WI850	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987					

Twنشp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI851	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI852	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI853	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI854	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI855	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
			32WI856	arch	Wheelock urban survey	MTF et al.	1987		
156	98	36	no sites						3251; 9856
156	99	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	3	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	5	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	6	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	7	no sites						8670
156	99	8	32WI440	arch	granary	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	99	9	no sites						8670
156	99	10	32WI478	arch	Vang-Erickson Farmstead	Mitchell	2001/20 02	8670	
156	99	11	32WI477	arch	Stevens Farmstead	Mitchell	2001	8388; 8670	
156	99	12	no sites						8670
156	99	13	32WI438	arch	granary; grain bin; windmill	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	99	14	no sites						8670
156	99	15	32WI439	arch	farmstead	Mitchell	2000	8670	
156	99	16	no sites						2528; 8670
156	99	17	no sites						8670
156	99	18	no sites						8670
156	99	19	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	20	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	22	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	24	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	25	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	26	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	27	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	29	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	30	no sites; no surveys						
156	99	31	no sites						3251; 9856
156	99	32	no sites						3251; 9856

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	99	33	no sites						3251; 9856
156	99	34	no sites						3251; 9856
156	99	35	no sites						3251; 9856
156	99	36	32WI082	hist	original Epping Town dump	Borchert	1983	3251; 9856	
156	100	1	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	2	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	3	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	4	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	5	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	6	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	7	32WI441	arch	house	Perkl	2000	2528; 10128	
156	100	7/8	32WI914	arch	bridge	Renewable Tech	2000	2528; 10128	
156	100	8	32WI480	arch	farmstead	Perkl	2001	10128	
156	100	9	32WI404	prehis	stone circles	Buskey	1999	2528	
			32WI405	prehis	stone circle; cairn	Buskey	1999		
			32WI406	prehis	stone circles	Buskey	1999		
			32WI407	prehis	stone circles	Buskey	1999		
			32WI408	prehis	stone circle	Buskey	1999		
			32WI479	arch	house	Perkl	2001		
156	100	10	no sites						2528; 9707
156	100	11	32WI410	prehis	cairns	Buskey	1999	2528; 9707	
			32WI411	prehis	depression	Buskey	1999		
156	100	12	no sites						8670
156	100	13	no sites						8670
156	100	14	32WI409	prehis	cairn	Buskey	1999	2528; 9706	
156	100	15	no sites						2528; 9706
156	100	16	32WI403	hist	depression	Buskey/Kelley	1999/20 02	2528; 8388	
156	100	17	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	18	32WI402	prehis	cultural material scatter	Buskey	1999	2528	
156	100	19	no sites						5920; 7297; 10128
156	100	20	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	22	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	23	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	24	no sites; no surveys						

Twtnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
156	100	25	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	26	32WI098	prehis	stone circles	Floodman	1984		
156	100	27	no sites						3436; 3450
156	100	28	no sites						3436
156	100	29	no sites; no surveys						
156	100	30	no sites						5920; 7297; 10128
156	100	31	no sites						3251; 9856
156	100	32	32WI084	prehis	stone circle	Borchert	1983	3251; 3436;	
			32WI959	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Klinner	2006	6509; 9856	
156	100	33	32WI076	prehis	stone circles	Borchert/Harty	1983/20 07	3251; 3436;	
			32WI960	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Klinner/Harty	2006/20 07	9856; 9940	
156	100	34	32WI075	hist	depression	Borchert	1984	3251; 9856	
			32WI083	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Borchert/Heiner	1983/20 07		
			32WI962	hist	depressions; mound	Klinner	2006		
			32WI971	prehis	stone circle	Heiner/Harty	2006/20 07		
156	100	35	no sites						3251; 9856
156	100	36	no sites						3251; 9856
156	101	1	no sites						7781
156	101	11	no sites						7781
156	101	12	no sites						2528; 7781
156	101	13	32WI x510	prehis	chipped stone	Buskey	1999	2528; 7781; 9270	
			32WI x511	prehis	projectile point	Buskey	1999		
156	101	14	32WI x166	hist	mine	Benson	1980	4557; 6449; 7781; 9270	
			32WI x371	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x372	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI262	prehis	stone circles; cairns	Medsker	1986		
156	101	15	no sites; no surveys						
156	101	21	no sites; no surveys						
156	101	22	32WI x373	prehis	stone circle	Medsker	1986	4557	
			32WI173	prehis	stone circles	Persinger	1986		
			32WI174	prehis	stone circles	Persinger	1986		
			32WI190	prehis	cairns; rock alignment	Persinger	1986		
			32WI191	prehis	cairns	Persinger	1986		
			32WI233	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Persinger	1987		

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
			32WI263	prehis	stone circles; cairn	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI265	prehis	stone circles; cairn	McKibbin	1986		
			32WI278	prehis	stone circles; cairn	McKibbin	1987		
			32WI295	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1987		
			32WI297	prehis	stone circles	McKibbin	1987		
156	101	23	32WI x168	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	4557; 9270	
156	101	24	32WI x169	hist	mine	LCT	1990	6449; 9270	
			32WI x344	prehis	chipped stone	Christensen	1993		
156	101	25	no sites						6449; 9270
156	101	26	32WI x170	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	4557; 6449; 9270; 9521	
			32WI x374	prehis	fire-cracked rock	Medsker	1986		
			32WI x375	prehis	chipped stone	Medsker	1986		
			32WI945	prehis	cairns	Wermers	2005		
156	101	26/35	32WI253	arch	farmstead	Schweigert	1986	3251; 4557; 6449; 7872; 9270; 9521; 9856	
156	101	27	32WI910	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & McCormick	2000	10128	
156	101	28	no sites; no surveys						
156	101	29	no sites; no surveys						
156	101	31	no sites; no surveys						
156	101	32	no sites						7872
156	101	33	no sites						7872
156	101	34	32WI x330	hist	machinery	Medsker	1987	4557; 7872; 9856	
156	101	35	32WI x171	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	3251; 6449; 7872; 9270; 9856	
			32WI344	prehis	stone circle; cairn; cultural material scatter	Christensen	1993		
			32WI943	prehis	stone circle; cultural material scatter	Stine	2005		
156	101	35/36	32WI931	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & McCormick	2000	3251; 6449; 7872; 9270; 9856	
156	101	36	32WI x172	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	3251; 6449; 9270; 9856	
157	94	3	no sites						8271; 8611; 9216
157	94	4	no sites						8271; 8611

Twnshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
157	94	5	no sites						8271
157	94	6	no sites						5995; 8271
157	94	7	32MN503	prehis	stone circle	Stine	1993	5995; 8271	
			32MN504	prehis	stone circle	Stine	1993		
			32MNx477	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	94	8	32MNx478	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	5995; 8271	
157	94	9	no sites; no surveys						
157	94	10	32MN697	hist	depression	Hertaus	2003	8271; 8611	
			32MNx479	prehis	habitation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
157	94	15	no sites/no surveys						
157	94	16	no sites/no surveys						
157	94	17	no sites; no surveys						
157	94	18	no sites						5995
157	94	19	32MNx484	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	5995; 7292	
157	94	20	32MNx485	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	7292	
157	94	21	32MN044	prehis	cms	Adeniji	1979	970	
			32MNx486	prehis	habitation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
157	94	22	32MN043	prehis	stone alignment	Adeniji	1979	970; 2524	
			32MNx487	prehis	cms	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
157	94	27	no sites						7292
157	94	28	32MN516	prehis	stone circle(s)	Wermers	1998	5276; 7292; 8271	
			32MNx492	prehis	cms	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
157	94	29	no sites						7292
157	94	30	no sites; no surveys						
157	94	31	32MN002	prehis	cultural material scatter; various features	Purcell	1979		
157	94	32	no sites; no surveys						
157	94	33	32MNx495	prehis	habitation	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980	5276	
157	94	34	32MNx496	prehis	cms	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980		
157	95	1	no sites						8271
157	95	2	32WI x190	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	8271	
157	95	3	32WI x191	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	95	4	32WI x192	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	95	5	32WI x194	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	95	6	32WI x195	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	95	7	no sites						8271
157	95	8	32WI x515	prehis	projectile point	Potter	2002	8271	

Twنشp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
157	95	9	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	10	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	11	no sites						8271
157	95	12	no sites						8271
157	95	13	no sites						8271
157	95	14	no sites						8271
157	95	15	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	16	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	17	no sites						8271
157	95	18	no sites						8271
157	95	19	32WI x443	prehis	chipped stone	unknown	1984	3307; 8271	
157	95	20	32WI x444	prehis	chipped stone	unknown	1984	3307; 8271	
			32WI093	arch	granary; silo	Floodman	1984		
157	95	21	no sites						8271
157	95	22	32WI415	hist	cultural material scatter; depression	Floodman	2000	8271; 9485	
157	95	23	32WI897	arch	house; cultural material scatter	Bluemle	2002	8271; 9485	
157	95	24	no sites						7144; 8271
157	95	25	no sites						7144
157	95	26	no sites						5730; 5749; 8271; 9485
157	95	27	32WI x006	arch	library	MES	1995	8271; 9485	
			32WI x406	arch	house (Tioga)	BM	1996		
			32WI x407	arch	house (Tioga)	BM	1996		
			32WI x408	arch	house (Tioga)	BM	1996		
			32WI x409	arch	house (Tioga)	BM	1996		
			32WI873	arch	church	Miller	1999		
			32WI874	arch	church	Miller	1999		
			32WI875	arch	church	Miller	1999		
			32WI876	arch	church	Miller	1999		
			32WI894	arch	church	Miller	1999		
			32WI895	arch	First Lutheran Church	Miller	1999		
157	95	28	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	29	32WI x514	hist	pump and well	Potter	2002	8271	
157	95	30	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	31	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	32	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	33	no sites; no surveys						
157	95	34	32WI x196	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	9485	

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
157	95	35	no sites						4319; 8271; 9485
157	95	36	32WI x197	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	96	1	no sites						3307
157	96	2	32WI x198	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	96	3	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	4	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	5	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	6	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	7	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	8	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	9	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	10	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	11	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	12	32WI094	prehis	stone circle	Floodman	1984	3307	
157	96	13	no sites						3307
157	96	14	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	15	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	16	32WI x199	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	96	17	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	18	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	19	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	20	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	21	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	22	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	23	no sites						8271
157	96	24	no sites						3307; 8271
157	96	25	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	26	32WI x200	hist	townsite (Temple)	Benson	1980		
			32WI896	arch	Lutheran church	Miller	1999		
157	96	27	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	28	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	29	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	30	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	31	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	32	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	33	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	34	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	35	no sites; no surveys						
157	96	36	no sites; no surveys						
157	97	1	no sites; no surveys						
157	97	2	no sites; no surveys						

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#
157	97	3	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	4	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	5	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	6	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	7	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	8	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	9	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	10	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	11	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	12	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	13	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	14	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	15	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	16	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	17	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	18	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	19	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	20	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	21	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	22	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	23	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	24	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	25	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	26	32WI x201	hist	Dr. Scott stone house	Benson	1980	
157	97	27	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	28	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	29	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	30	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	31	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	32	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	33	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	34	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	35	no sites; no surveys					
157	97	36	32Wix202	prehis	camp	Hecker/Benson	1938/1980	
157	98	ALL	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	1	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	2	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	3	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	4	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	8	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	9	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	10	no sites; no surveys					
157	99	11	no sites; no surveys					

Twncshp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#	
157	99	12	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	13	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	14	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	15	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	16	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	17	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	18	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	19	no sites						7872
157	99	20	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	21	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	22	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	23	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	24	32WI x203	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	99	25	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	26	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	27/34	32WI327	arch	bridge	Hufstetler & Martin	1991	5920; 10128	
157	99	28	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	29	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	30	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	31	32WI x204	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	99	31/32	32WI917	arch	Warren Pony truss bridge	Hufstetler & McCormick	2000		
157	99	33	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	35	no sites; no surveys						
157	99	36	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	13	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	23	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	24	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	25	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	26	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	27	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	34	32WI x211	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
157	100	35	no sites; no surveys						
157	100	36	no sites; no surveys						
158	94	31	no sites; no surveys						
158	94	32	no sites						8271
158	94	33	no sites						8611
158	94	34	no sites						8611
158	95	33	32WI x239	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980		
158	95	34	no sites; no surveys						
158	95	35	no sites						8271
158	95	36	32WI354	prehis	stone circle	Olson & Vavra	1996	7144; 7299	
158	96	31	no sites; no surveys						

Twنشp	Rng	Sec	SITS#	Type	Description	Recorder	Date	MS#
158	96	32	no sites; no surveys					
158	96	33	no sites; no surveys					
158	96	34	no sites; no surveys					
158	96	35	no sites; no surveys					
158	96	36	32WI x249	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	
158	97	31	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	32	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	33	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	34	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	35	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	36	no sites; no surveys					
158	98	31	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	32	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	33	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	34	no sites; no surveys					
158	97	35	no sites; no surveys					
158	98	36	32WI x254	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	
158	99	36	32WI x256	prehis	cultural material scatter	Benson	1980	

Table 30: List of Cultural Resource Study Manuscripts

MS #	Reference
970	Fox, R. 1980 Cultural Resource Inventory of the Proposed Saskatchewan, Canada, Intertie Transmission Line Right of Way, Northwestern North Dakota, Vol. 1, Ward County, Mountrail County, Williams County, Divide County, and Burke County
1747	Sheldon, C. 1981 Texas Gas and Exploration Ellis Federal 1-5 Well Location and Access Route Survey, Williams County, North Dakota
2247	Sheldon, C. 1981 A Class III Intensive Inventory of the Proposed Snake Pipeline, Roosevelt County, Montana and Williams County, North Dakota
2524	Good K., and J. Dahlberg 1981 Mitigation Plan Phase I for the Proposed Saskatchewan, Canada, Intertie Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Northwestern North Dakota, Divide, Williams, Burke, Mountrail and Ward Counties.
2528	Good, K. 1982 Cultural Resource Inventory for Identified Locations Along U.S. Highway 2 Between Junctions of Highway 2 and 85 and Highways 2 and 52 in Mountrail, Ward and Williams Counties, North Dakota
3251	Kuehn, D. And J. Borchert 1984 Archaeological Investigations Along the Portal Beaver Lodge to Alexander Pipeline Williams and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota
3307	Floodman, M. 1984 Ecological Engineering Systems, Inc. Pipeline, Williams County, North Dakota
3436	Floodman, M. 1984 Arco Oil and Gas Company ARCO #1-26 Harmon, Williams County, North Dakota
3450	Floodman, M. 1984 Arco Oil and Gas Company Arco 3-27 Irgens Williams County, North Dakota

MS #	Reference
4294	Noisat, B., J. Campbell, G. Moore and K. Schweigert 1986 A Reconnaissance Survey and Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Lake Sakakawea in Williams and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota Vols. 1 and 2
4319	Metcalf, M. And K. Schweigert 1987 Cultural Resources Investigations on the North Dakota Segment of the Exxon Company, USA Bairoil - Dakota C02 Pipeline Project, Golden Valley, Billings, Stark, Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams Counties, Western North Dakota Vols 1 & 2
4506	Borchert, J. 1988 MDU-Basin Charlie Creek to Williston 230 KV Electric Transmission Line, Williams and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota UW #1016
4540	Fiege, M., F. Quivik, D. Martin and J. Kestle 1988 Final Report of Reconnaissance Surveys in Williston, Kenmare, and Eight Smaller Communities in Mountrail, Williams, Ward, and Renville Counties, in Northwestern North Dakota
4557	Metcalf, M., A. McKibbin, J. Medsker, K. Schweigert and M. McFaul 1988 A Class II Cultural Resource Survey of Five Coal Study Areas, Williams, Divide, Hettinger, Slope, Bowman, Grant, and Adams Counties, Western, North Dakota
5276	Klinner, D., and L. Peterson 1990 KJL Project CBR5-3110(51) Cultural Resource Inventory Mountrail County, North Dakota UW #1357.
5730	Sheldon, C. 1981 A Class III Intensive Inventory of the Proposed Tioga Sewage Lagoon in Williams County, North Dakota (Prepared Under Federal Sewage Works Grant Project No. C38052-01) UW #267
5737	Kinney, J. 1992 Larson Tibesar Associates, Inc., Cultural Resource Inventory Report for the Grandview AML Site at Williston, Williams County, North Dakota
5749	Olson, B. 1992 Amerada Hess Corporation, 10 Inch Natural Gas Pipeline Project Cultural Resources Inventory McKenzie and Williams Counties, North Dakota and Final Report
5920	Johnson, L., M. Hufstetler, F. Quivik and C. Roise 1992 Historic Bridges in North Dakota
5986	Lubinski, P. 1992 Tioga To Stanley Water Pipeline In Mountrail and Williams Counties, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.
5995	Stine, E. 1993 Lignite to Ramberg Canadian Crude Project Cultural Resource Reconnaissance, Burke and Mountrail Counties, North Dakota
6449	Borchert, J. 1995 North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994
6509	Borchert, J. 1995 North Dakota Department of Transportation Material Source Projects Cultural Resource Review 1989-1994
6676	Good, K. 1995 Ray Underpass in Williams County - Historic Documentation NDDOT Bridge Replacement Project No. NH-7-002(041)052 Bridge No. 2-053.731B SITS No. 32WI321
6748	Stine, E. 1996 U.S. #2 Gravel Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Williams County, North Dakota
7144	Olson, B. 1998 Dakota Gasification Company C02 Pipeline Selected Segments in Mercer, Dunn, McKenzie, Williams and Divide Counties, North Dakota: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory and Appendix B: USGS Topographic Coverage of the Pipeline
7279	Larson, T. 1998 Results of a Class II and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for NDDOT Project Area NH-7-002(038)000, Williams County, North Dakota
7292	Klinner, D. 1999 Mountrail County Road Improvement Project in Portions of T157N, R94W, North Dakota UW#2107

MS #	Reference
7297	Wermers, G. 1999 Williams County Bridge Replacement Project in Sections 19 and 30, T156N, R100W, Structure No. 53-122-22.0 US #2100
7299	Olson, B. and G. Newberry 1999 Final Report of Evaluative Testing of Sites Impacted by the Dakota Gasification Company C02 Pipeline: Mercer, Dunn, McKenzie, and Williams Counties, North Dakota
7781	Klinner, D. 2000 Right-Of-Way Cultural Resources Inventory Along a Selected Portion of U.S. Highway 85 in Williams County, North Dakota UW#2250
7872	Bluemle, W. 2001 Marmon Exchange: A Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota
8057	Christensen, B. 2001 STATEOP-381 Class III Inventory Report, Williams County, North Dakota.
8271	Bluemle, W. 2002 Four NCC Exchanges: A Class II & Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Burke, Divide, Williams and Mountrail Counties, North Dakota
8379	Wermers, G. 2002 City of Williston Water Treatment Plant Improvements, Williams County, North Dakota: Class III Inventory Results UW #2363
8388	Wiltberger, C. 2002 Archaeological Evaluations of 24 Sites Along U.S. Highway 2 in Mountrail and Williams Counties, ND Vol 1 and 2 and Architectural History Evaluations for Sites 32WD20 and 32WI477 in Ward and Williams Counties, North Dakota Vol 3
8463	Hall, D., S. Knudsen and J. Lockman 2002 Cultural Resource Investigation Williston to Wolf Point Transmission Line Roosevelt County, Montana and Williams County, North Dakota
8586	Morrison, J. And L. Hafermehl 2003 6 th Avenue West: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in the City of Williston, Williams County, North Dakota
8611	Hertaus, J., and G. Wermers 2003 Road Improvement Project, Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Mountrail County, North Dakota.
8670	Perkl, B., B. Mitchell, J. Lindbeck, S. Buskey, R. Weddle, M. Beck and G. Bolling 2001 Cultural Resources Investigations Along U.S. Highway 2 in Ward, Mountrail, and Williams Counties, North Dakota Vol I and II
8884	Fandrich, B. 2004 Williston to Charlie Creek: A Cultural Resource Inventory Along the Western Area Power Administration 115kV Transmission Line From the Williston Substation to the Charlie Creek Substation, Williams and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota
8917	Wermers, G., and T. Leben 2004 Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company Valve Setting, Farm Tap, and Pipeline Relocation, Class III Cultural Resources Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota UW #2449
9030	Hiemstra, D. 2004 Haustveit Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.
9031	Hiemstra, D. 2004 Holte Materials Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota
9032	Hiemstra, D. 2004 Fosse Materials Pit #1: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.
9033	Hiemstra, D. 2004 Fosse Materials Pit #2: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.
9073	Bluemle, W. 2005 Kaldahl Pit Locale: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota
9215	Stine, E. 2005 Sheldon Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.

MS #	Reference
9216	Klinner, D. 2005 Two Borrow Areas: The Jorstad and the Edwards and Fox, A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Mountrail County, North Dakota.
9270	Stine, E. 2005 Highway 2: A Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota
9349	Boughton, J. And B. Fandrich 2002 Williston to Charlie Creek Addendum: A Cultural Resource Inventory of Potential Reroutes of the WAPA 115kV Transmission Line Between the Williston Substation in Section 19, 154-101, Williams County and Charlie Creek Substation in Section 34, 145-98, McKenzie County
9482	Wermers, G. 2005 ROW-157 Class III Inventory Report, Williams County, North Dakota
9483	Wermers, G. 2005 ROW-156 Class III Inventory Report, Williams County, North Dakota
9484	Wermers, G. 2005 ROW-158 Class III Inventory Report, Williams County, North Dakota
9485	Morrison, J. 2005 Improvements Along State Highway 40: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota
9521	Wermers, G. 2005 STATEOP-0452 Class III Inventory Report, Williams County, North Dakota
9706	Burns, C. 2006 The Ray West Survey, Williams County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
9707	Burns, C. 2006 The Jackman Survey, Williams County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
9747	Burns, W. 2006 The Folbag Survey, Williams County: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
9790	Rom, L. 2006 Cultural Resources Inventory and Documentation for Northwest Communication Cooperative's Ray Guyed Communication Tower, Williams County, North Dakota T156N, R96W, Section 14.
9825	Burr, J. 2006 Bakewell Borrow: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota
9856	Harty, J., P. Heiner and J. Morrison 2006 Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC, North Dakota Pipeline Expansion Project: A Class II and III Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluative Testing of Three Sites, Williams County, North Dakota
9940	Harty, J. And J. Morrison 2006 Enbridge Pipelines (North Dakota) LLC, North Dakota Pipeline Expansion Project: Evaluative Testing of 32WI76 and 32WI960 Williams County, North Dakota
10047	Springer, K. 2007 07-105-029 Tree Planting Project Cultural Resources Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota
10128	Hufstetler, M. And J. Goff 2005 Historic Bridges in North Dakota 2004 Revision

**Appendix B
Project Maps**

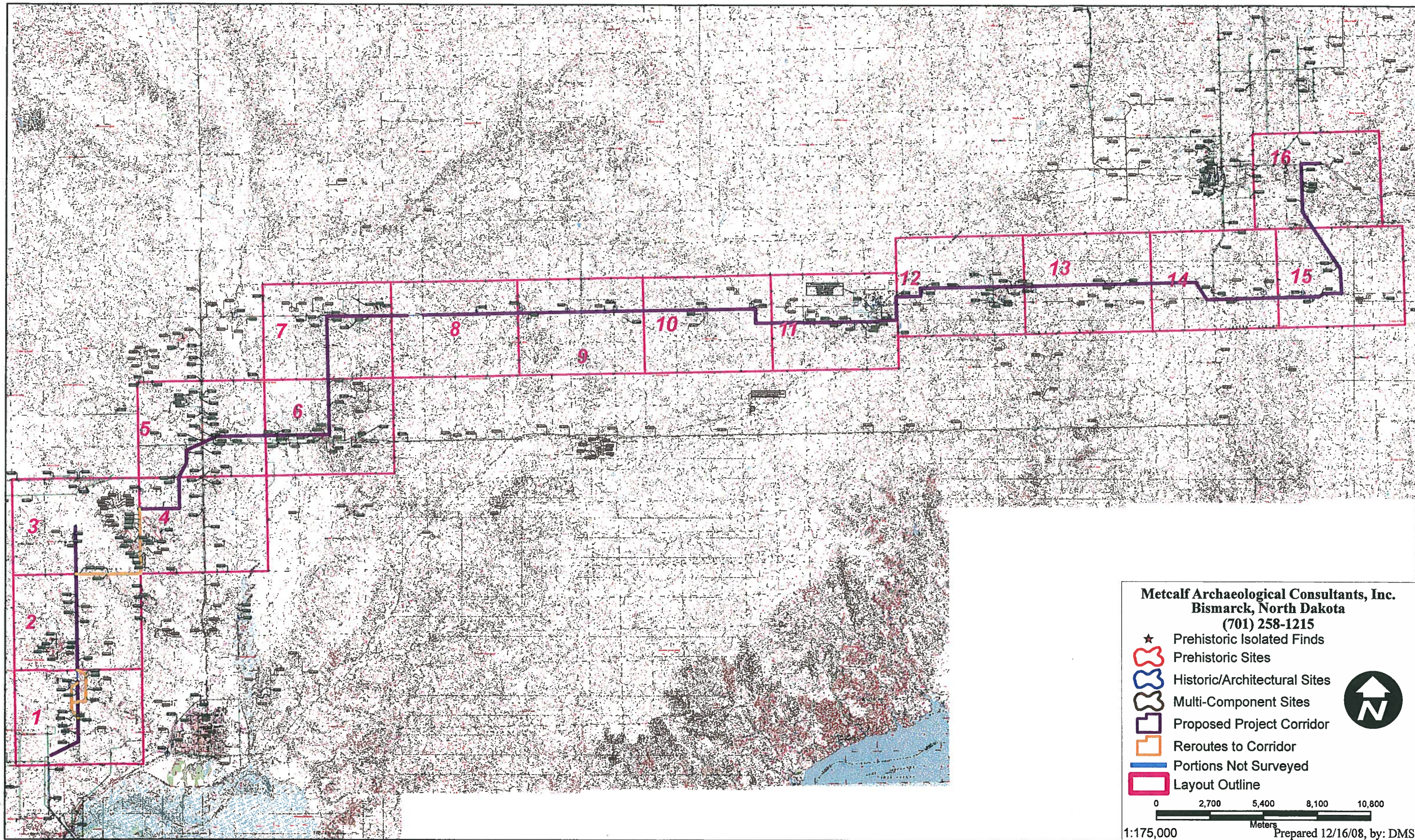


Figure 55: Overview map of the proposed project corridor.

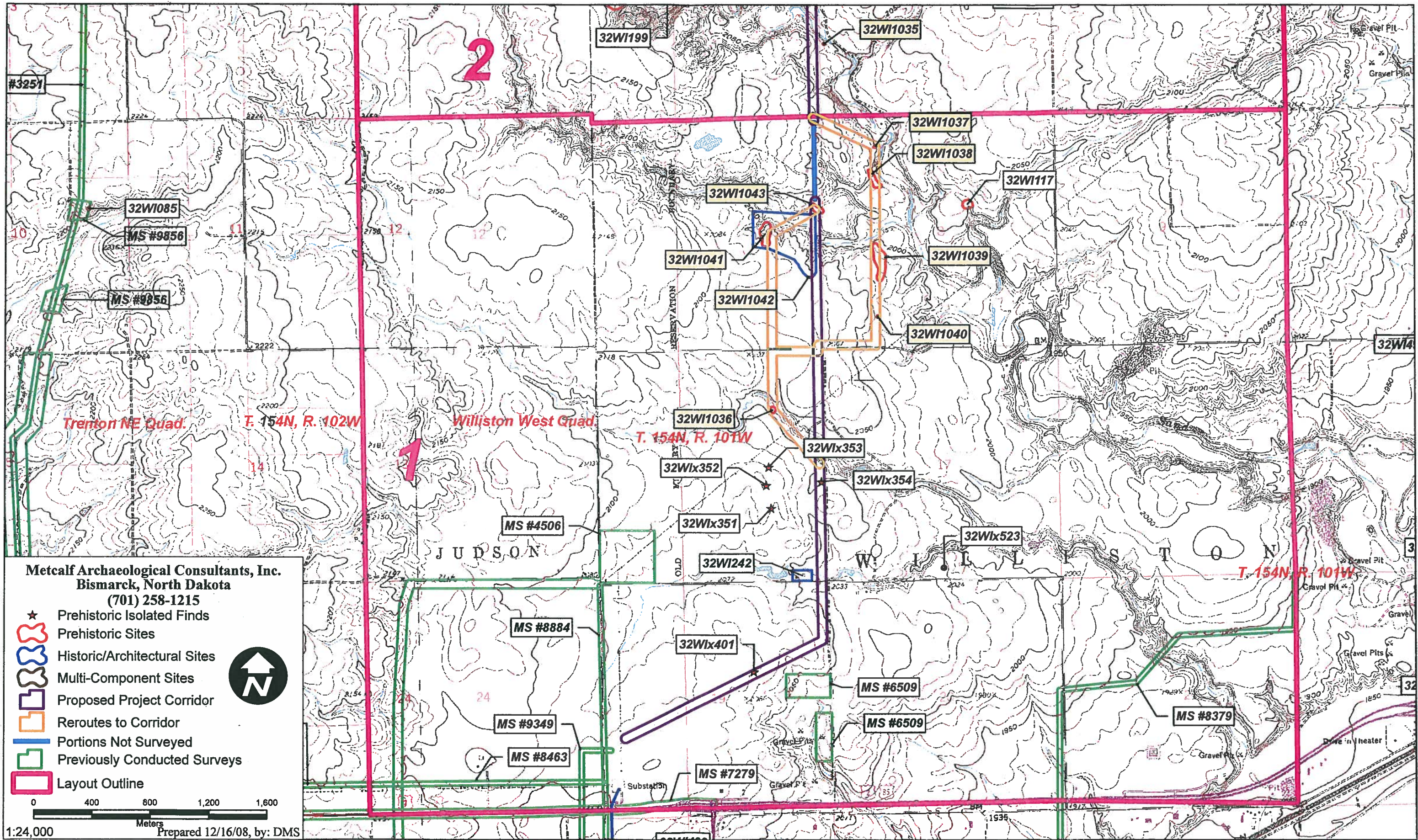


Figure 56: Location of the proposed project corridor, reroutes, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Williston West (1959 photorevised 1976) quadrangle map.

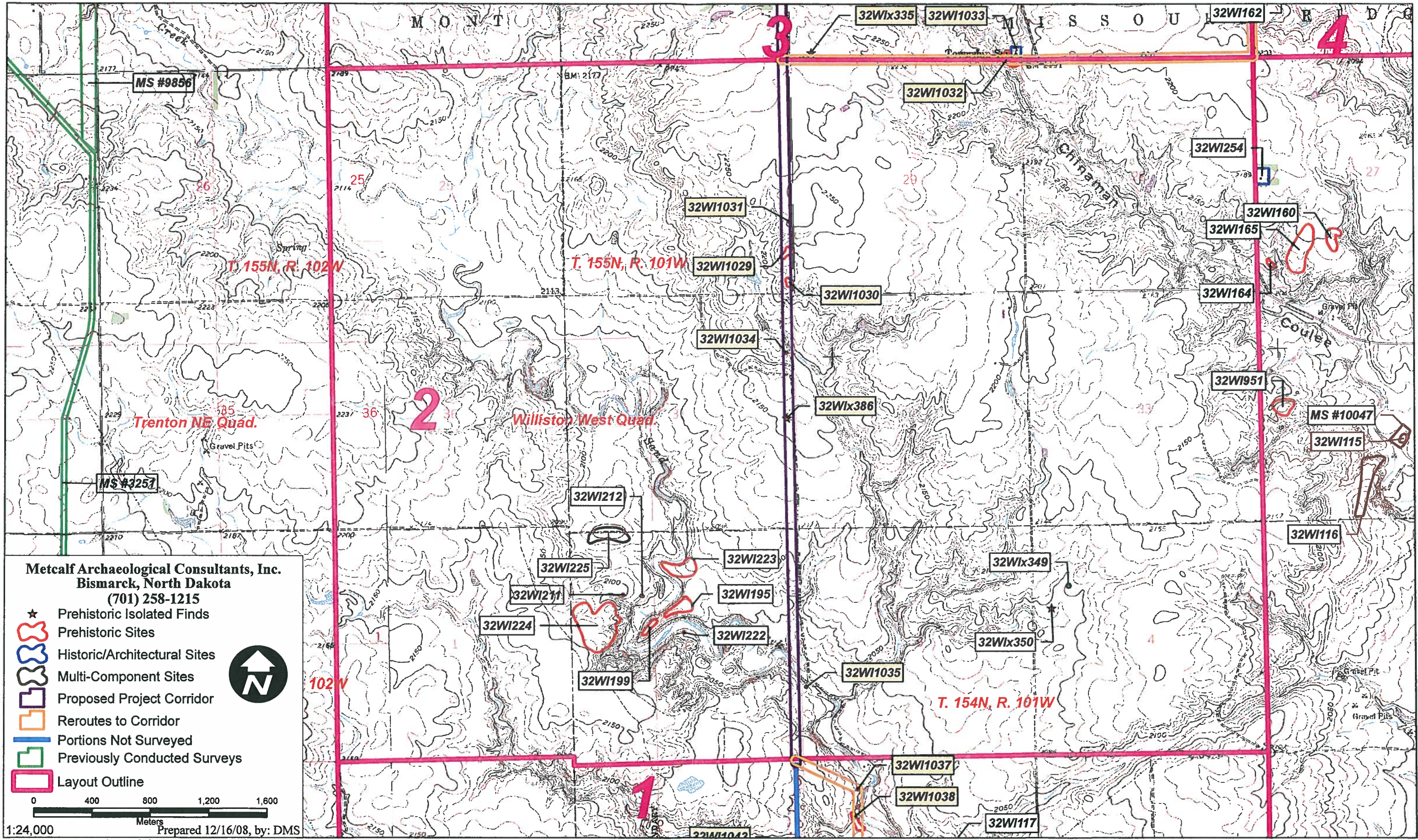


Figure 57: Location of the proposed project corridor, reroutes, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Williston West (1959 photorevised 1976) quadrangle map.

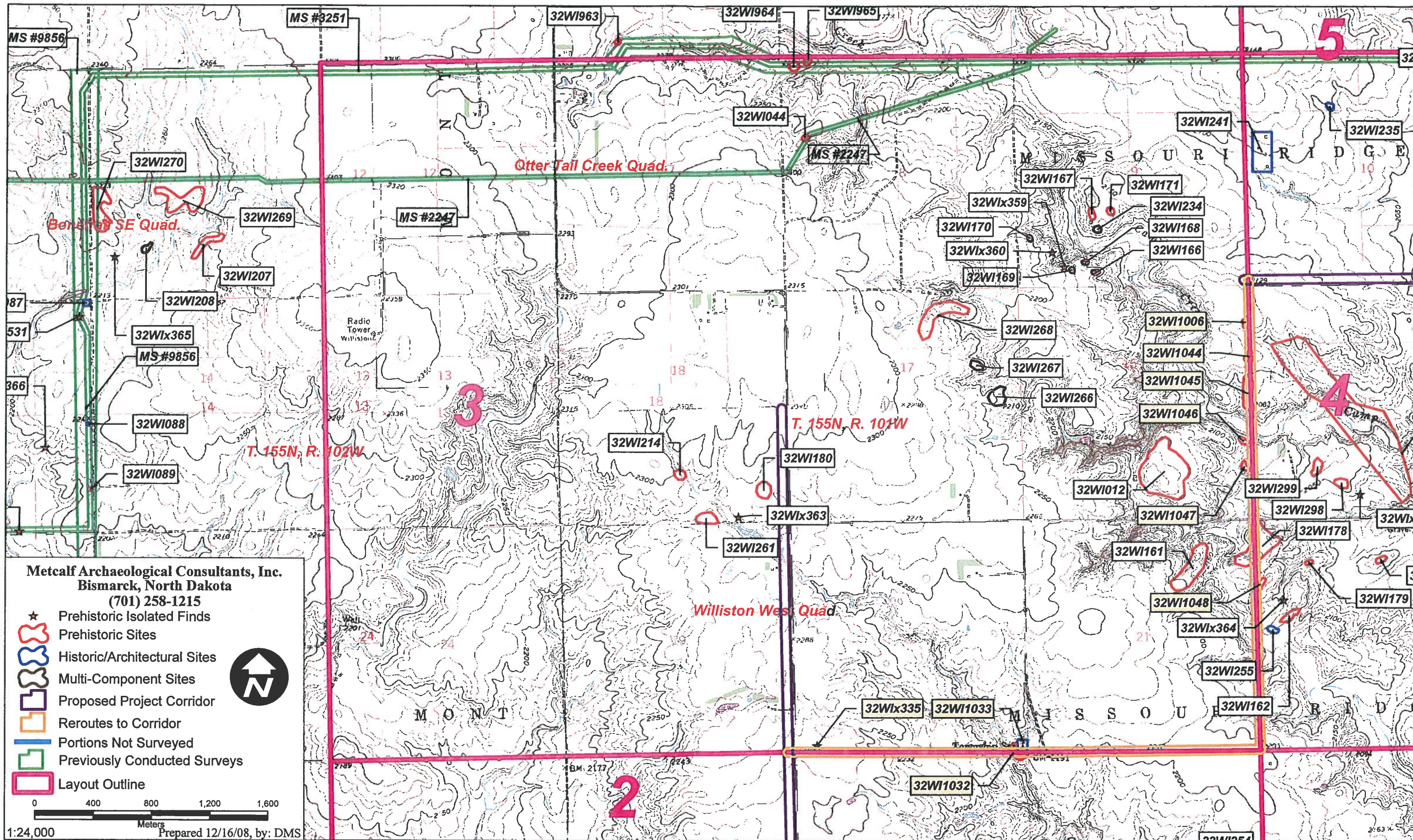


Figure 58: Location of the proposed project corridor, reroutes, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Williston West (1959 photorevised 1976) and Otter Tail Creek (1972) quadrangle maps.

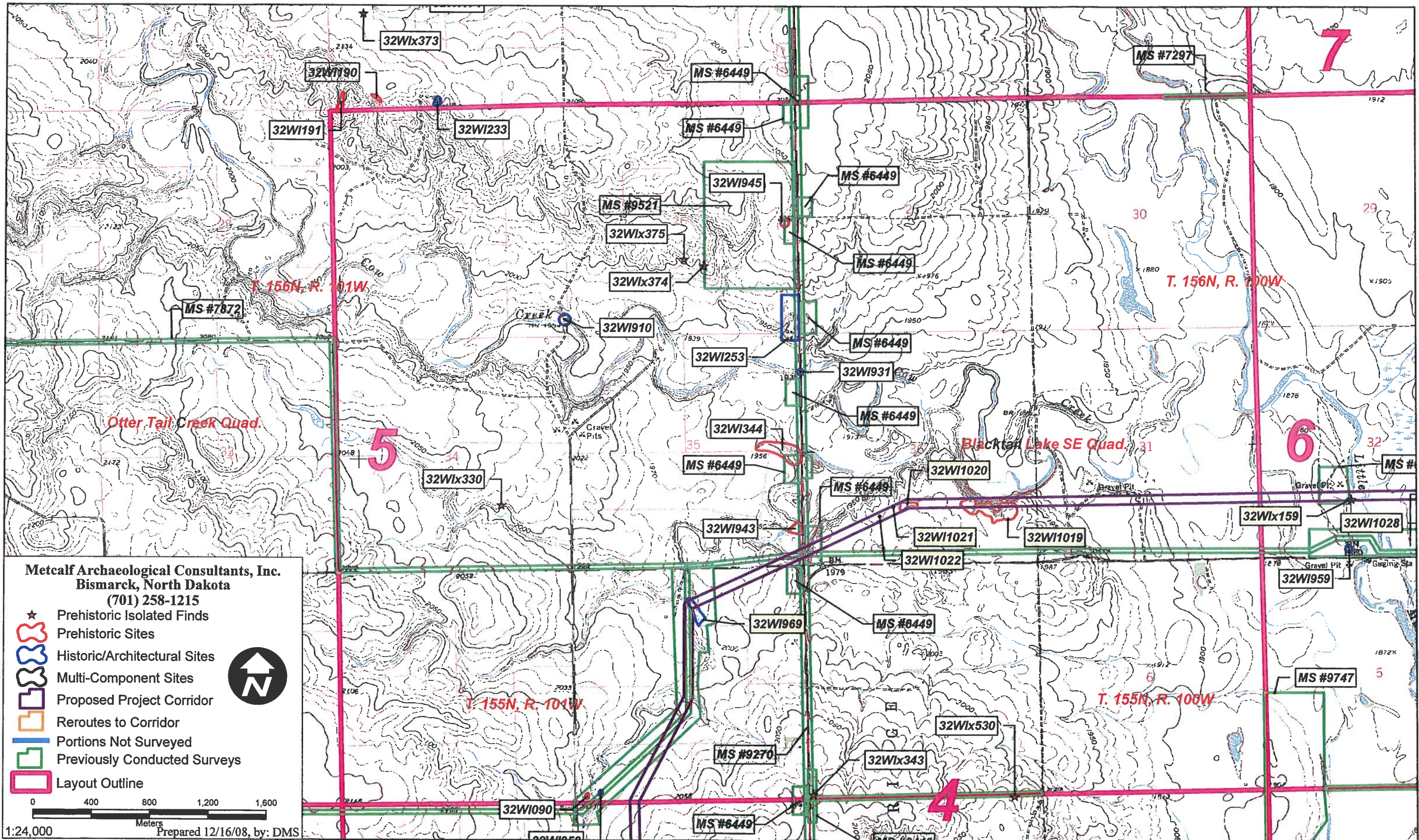


Figure 60: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Otter Tail Creek (1972) and Blacktail Lake SE (1967) quadrangle maps.

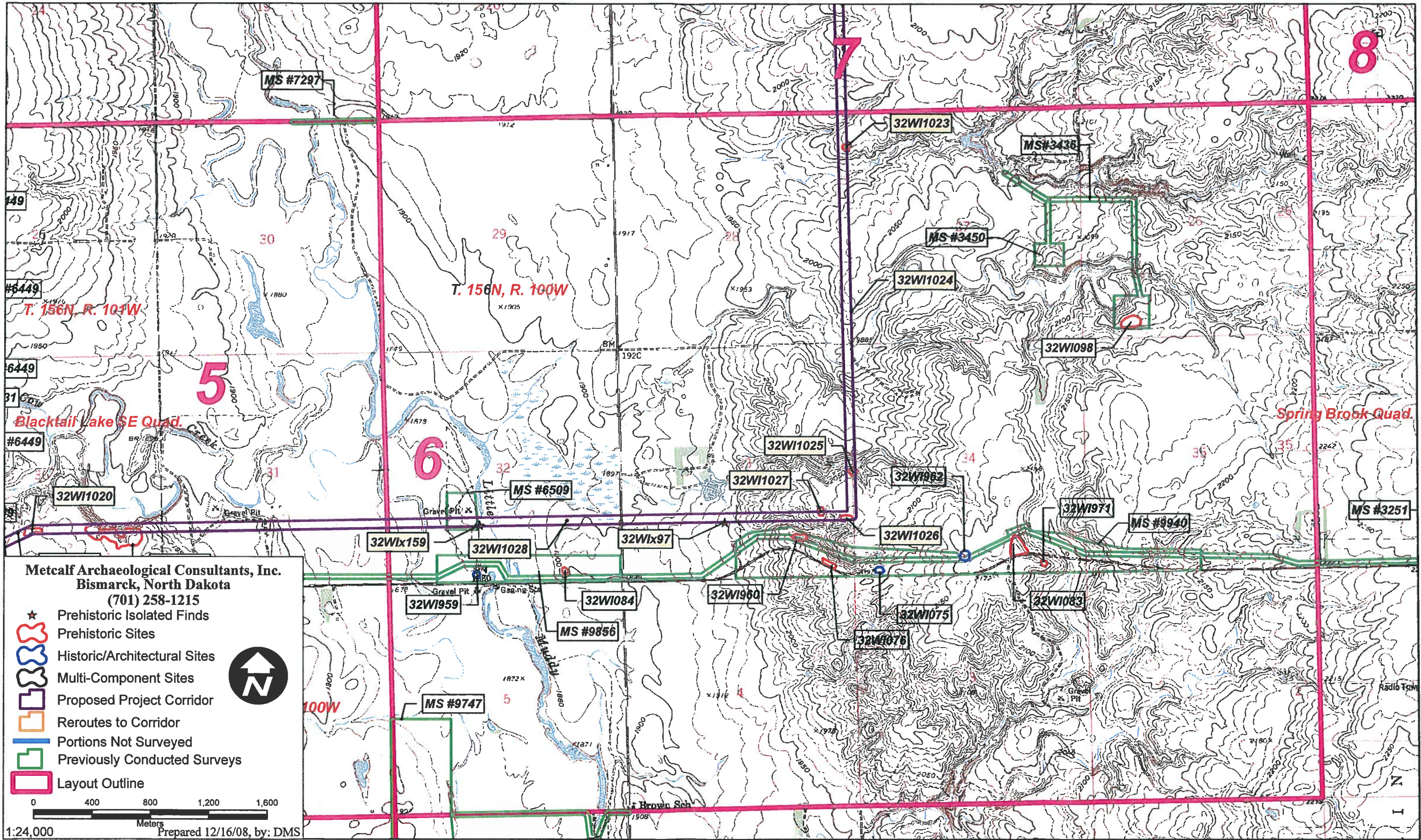


Figure 61: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Blacktail Lake SE (1967) quadrangle map.

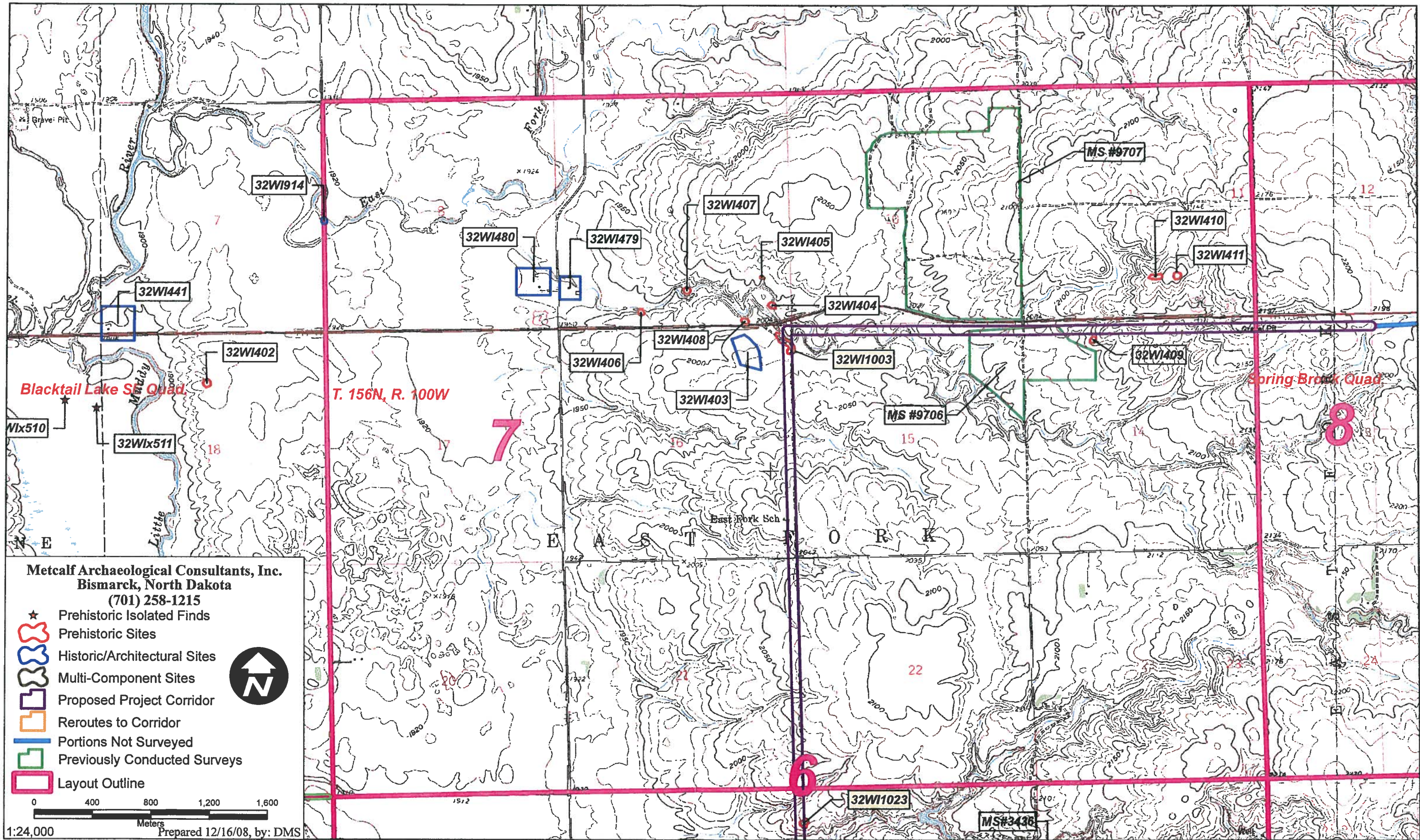


Figure 62: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Blacktail Lake SE (1967) and Spring Brook (1978) quadrangle maps.

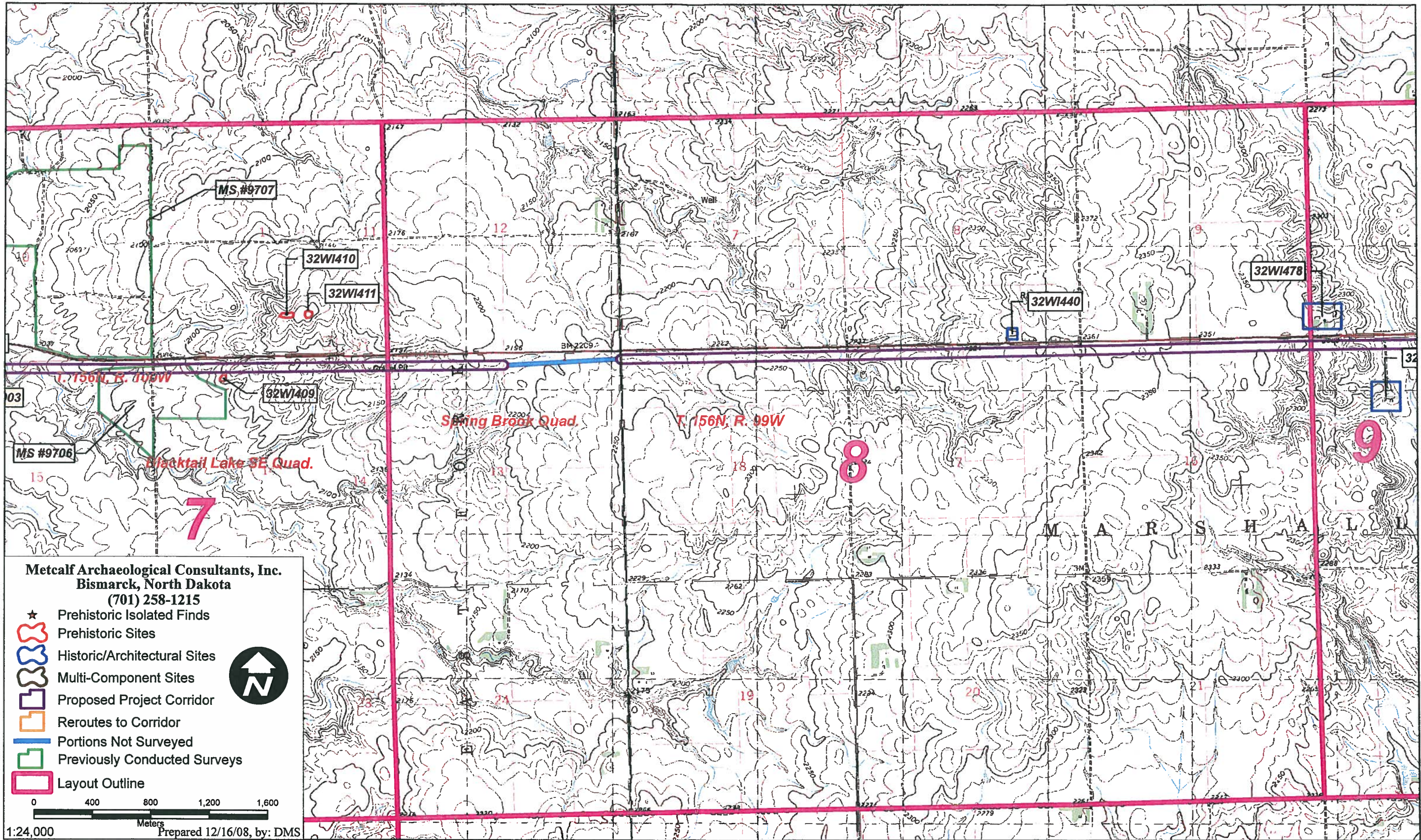


Figure 63: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Spring Brook (1978) quadrangle map.

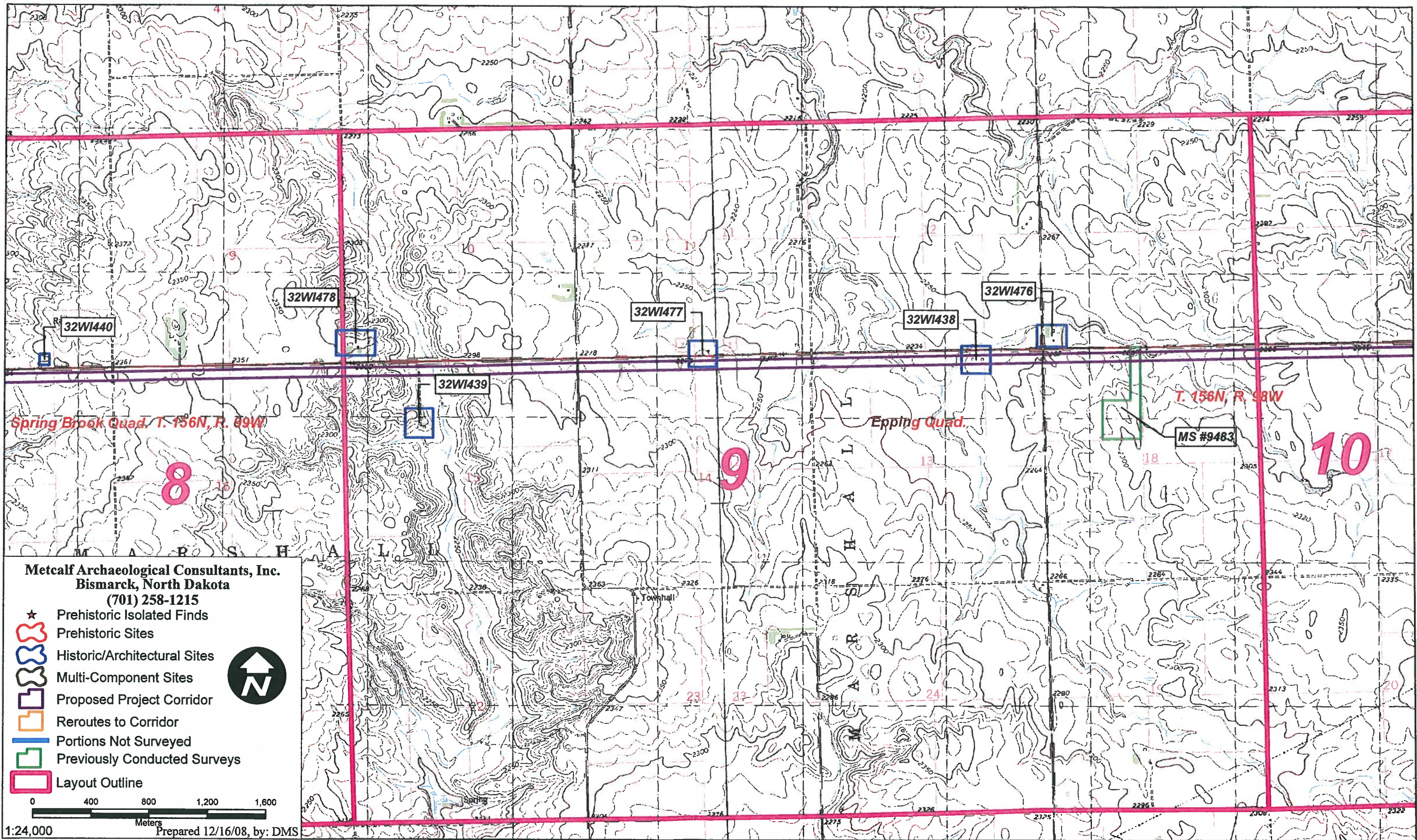


Figure 64: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Spring Brook (1978) and Epping (1978) quadrangle maps.

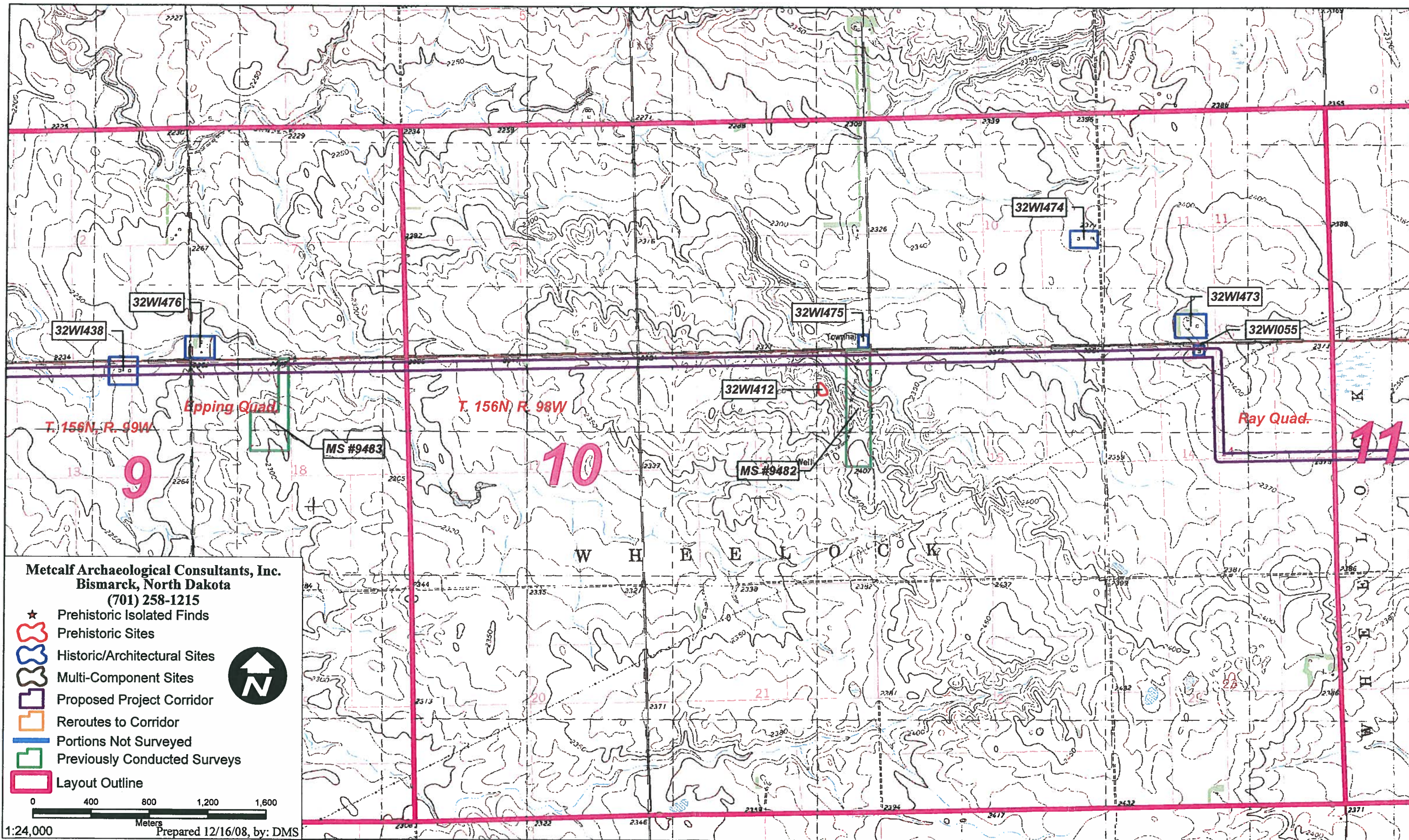


Figure 65: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Epping (1978) and Ray (1978) quadrangle maps.

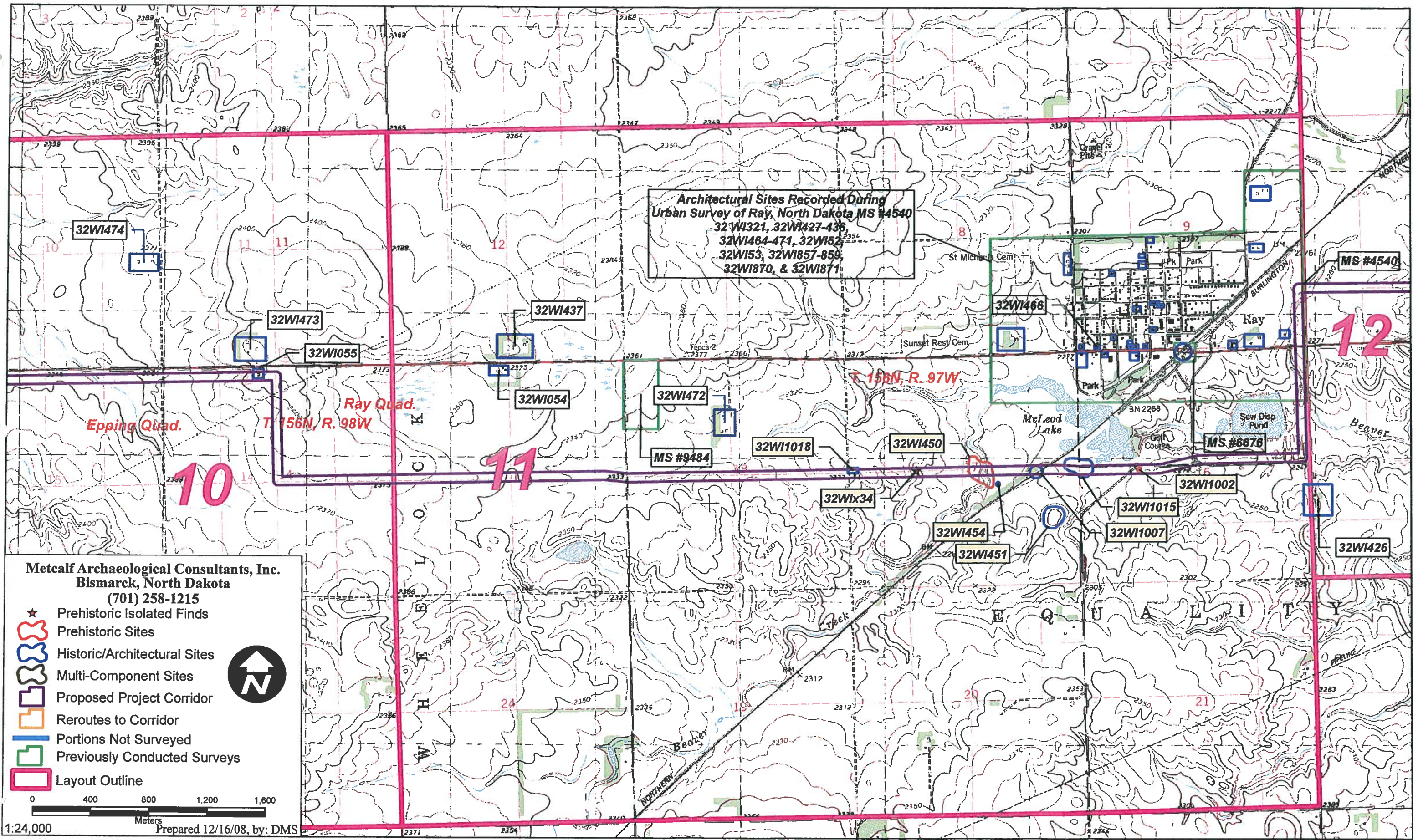


Figure 66: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Ray (1978) quadrangle map.

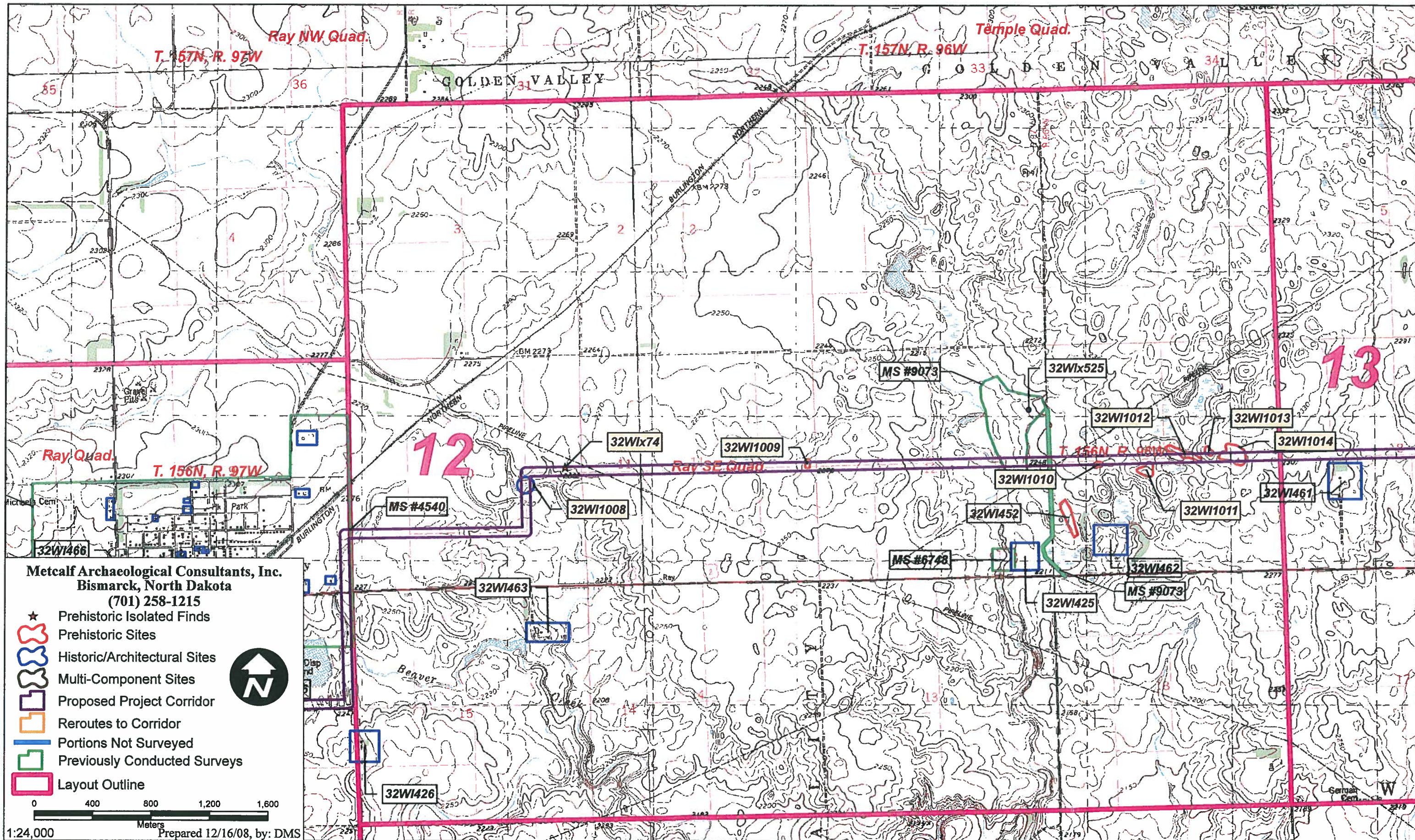


Figure 67: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Ray (1978) and Ray SE (1978) quadrangle maps.

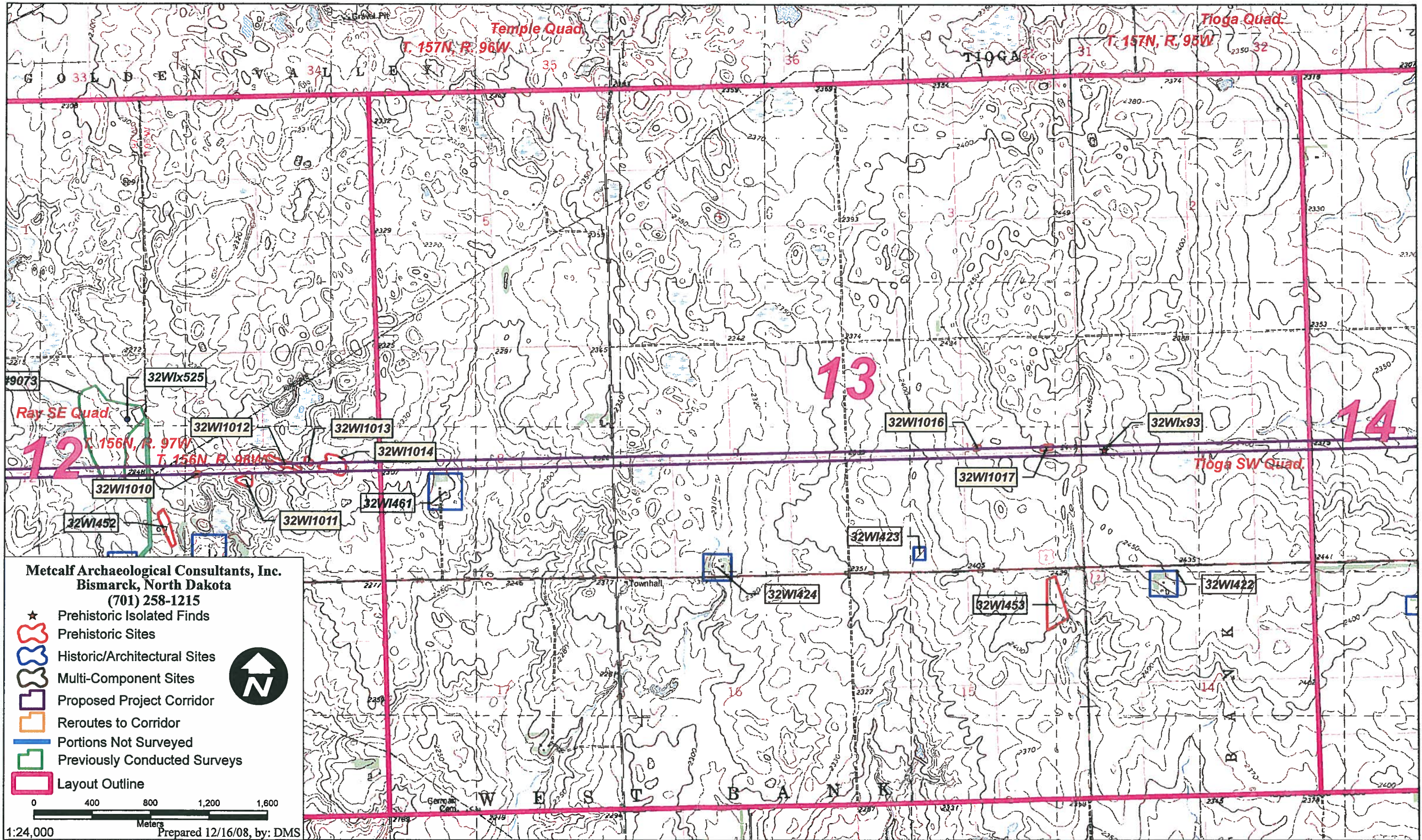


Figure 68: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Ray SE (1978) and Tioga SW (1979) quadrangle maps.

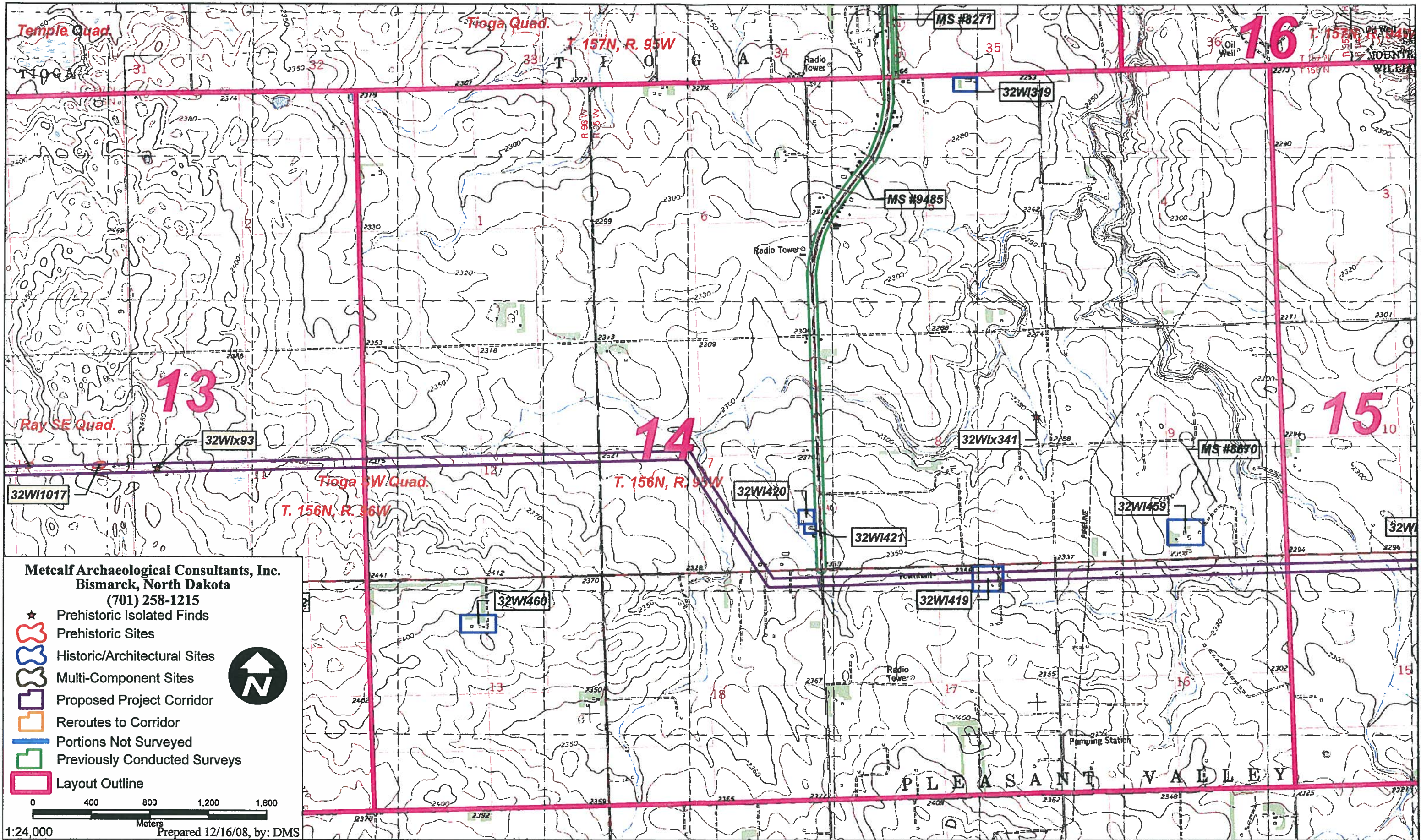


Figure 69: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Tioga SW (1979) quadrangle map.

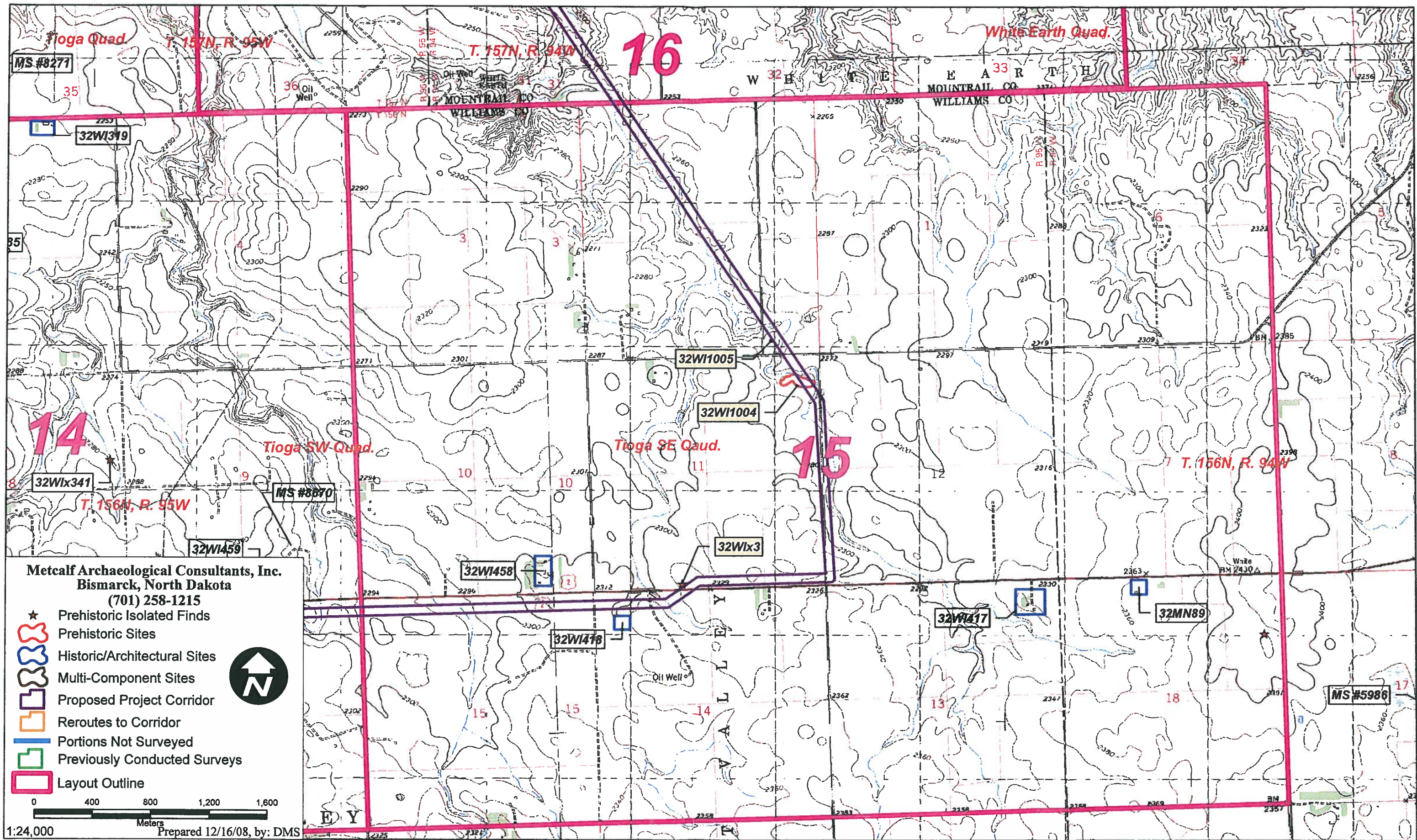


Figure 70: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Tioga SW (1979) and Tioga SE (1979) quadrangle maps.

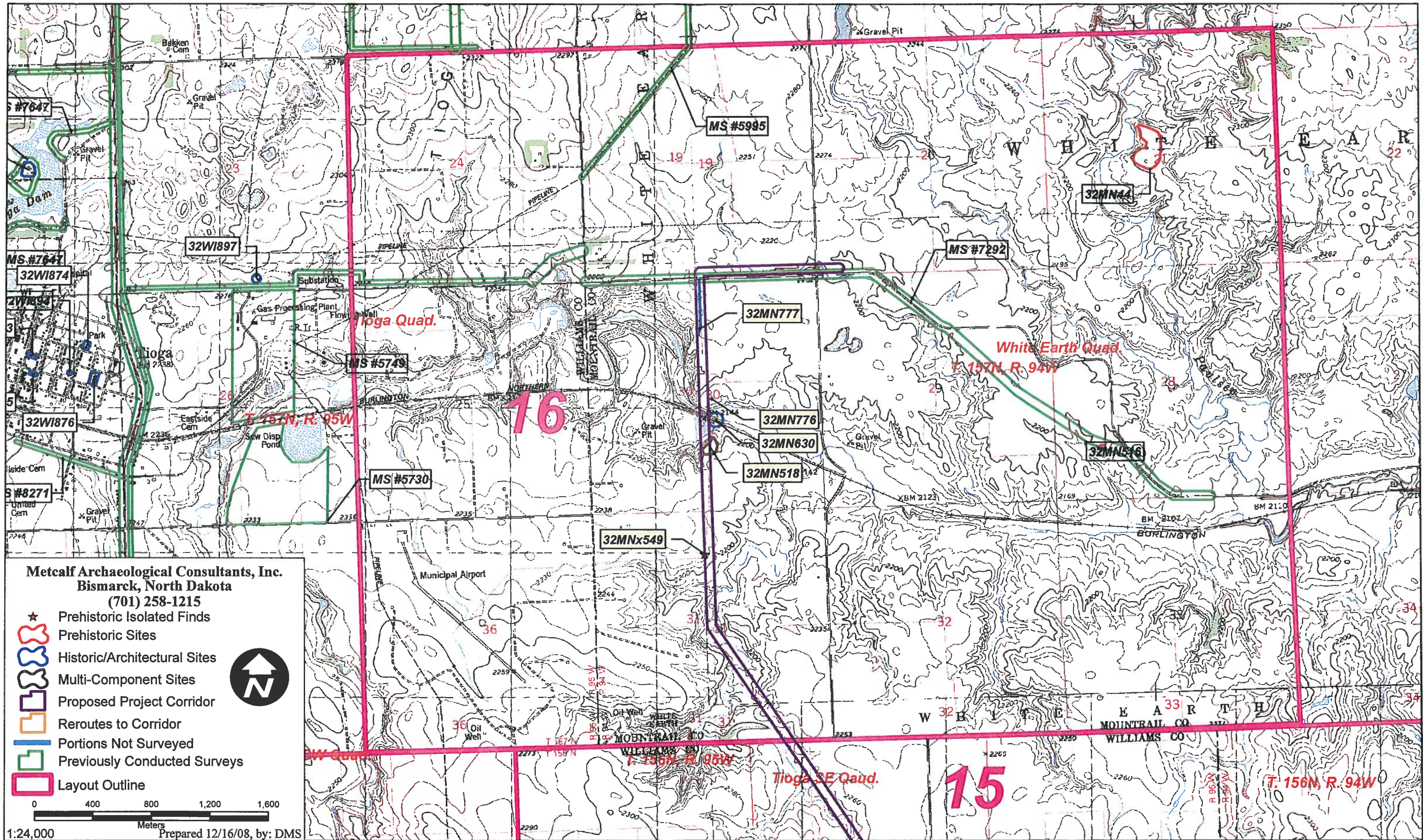


Figure 71: Location of the proposed project corridor, previously recorded sites, and previously conducted surveys as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Tioga (1979), Tioga SE (1979), and White Earth (1969) quadrangle maps.

Appendix C:
Project Photographs



Figure 72: View east over east-central project corridor (Image #683).



Figure 73: View west over Muddy Creek valley in central project corridor (Image #797).



Figure 74: View north over small drainage in western project corridor (Image #838).



Figure 75: View south over site 32MN518 with Feature 2 left of the bush and Feature 1 in taller bush in the background (Image #708).



Figure 76: View west-northwest over site 32MN630 (Image #710).



Figure 77: View southwest over stone circle site 32MN776 (Image #712).



Figure 78: View north over the road, site 32MN777 (Image #714).



Figure 79: Close up of cairn site 32WI1002 (Image #679).



Figure 80: View south over Feature 2, site 32WI1003 (Image #700). Note: flags mark cairns.



Figure 81: View northwest over site 32WI1004 (Image #716).

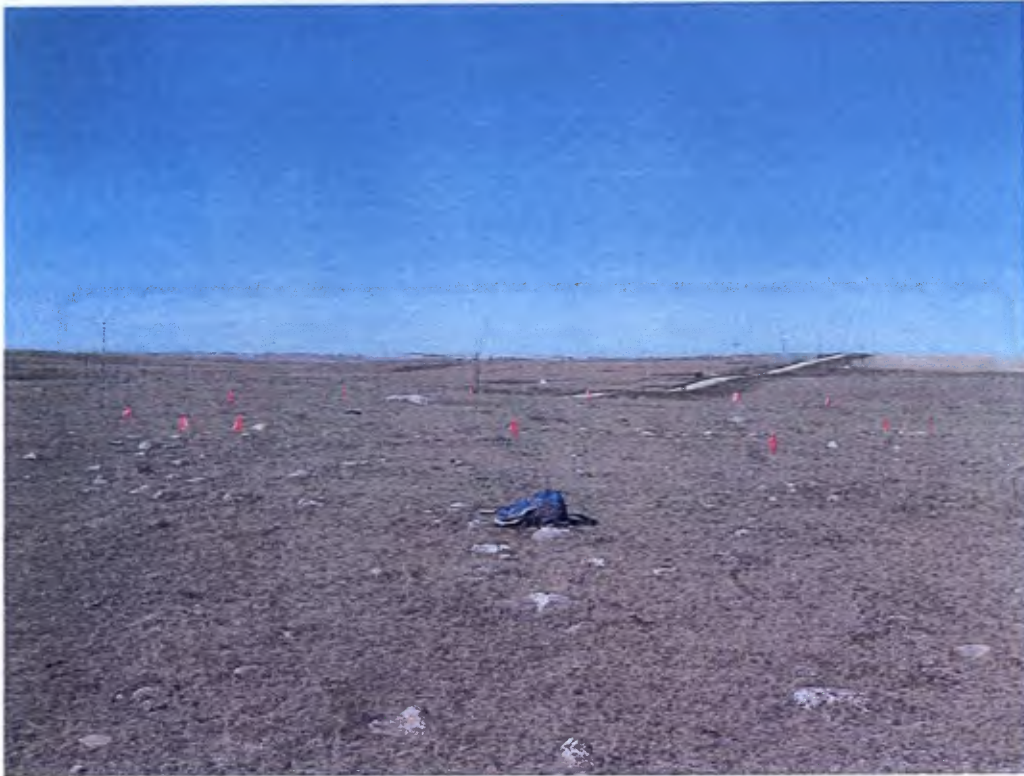


Figure 82: View north over the stone circle, site 32WI1005 (Image #720).



Figure 83: View north over site 32WI1006 (Image #872).



Figure 84: View northeast over site 32WI1007 (Image #733).



Figure 85: View east over dump and bridge, site 32WI1008 (Image #737).



Figure 86: View south-southwest over site 32WI1009 (Image #739).



Figure 87: View southwest over Feature 1 to Feature 2, site 32WI1010 (Image #741).

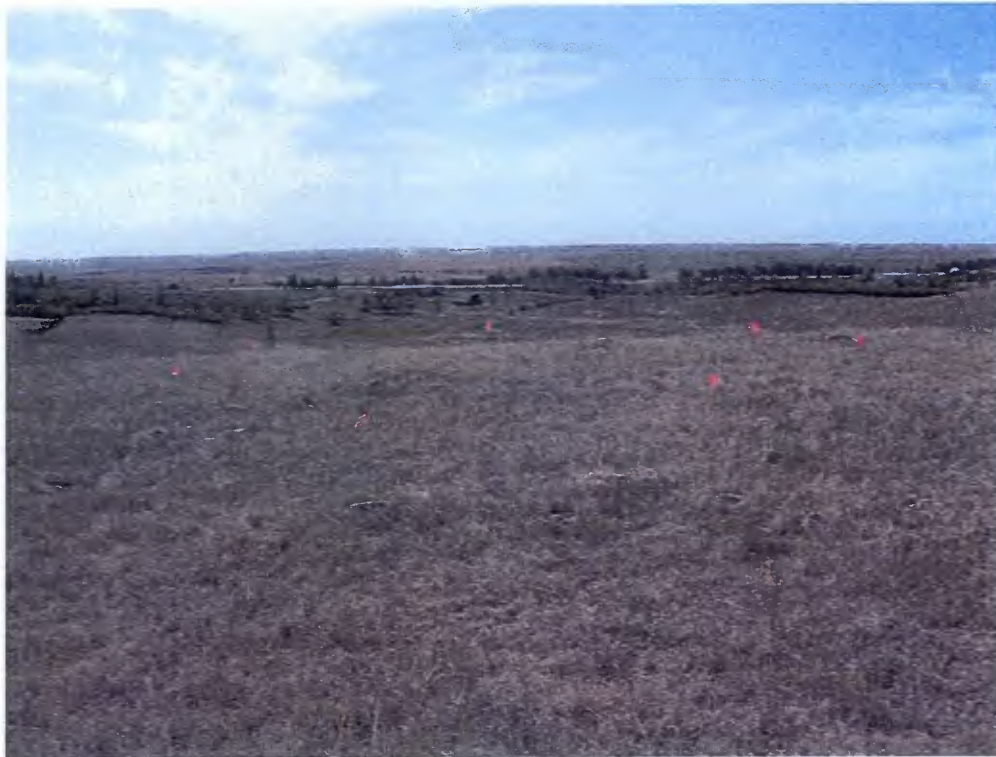


Figure 88: View southwest over Feature 3 in site 32WI1011 (Image #744).

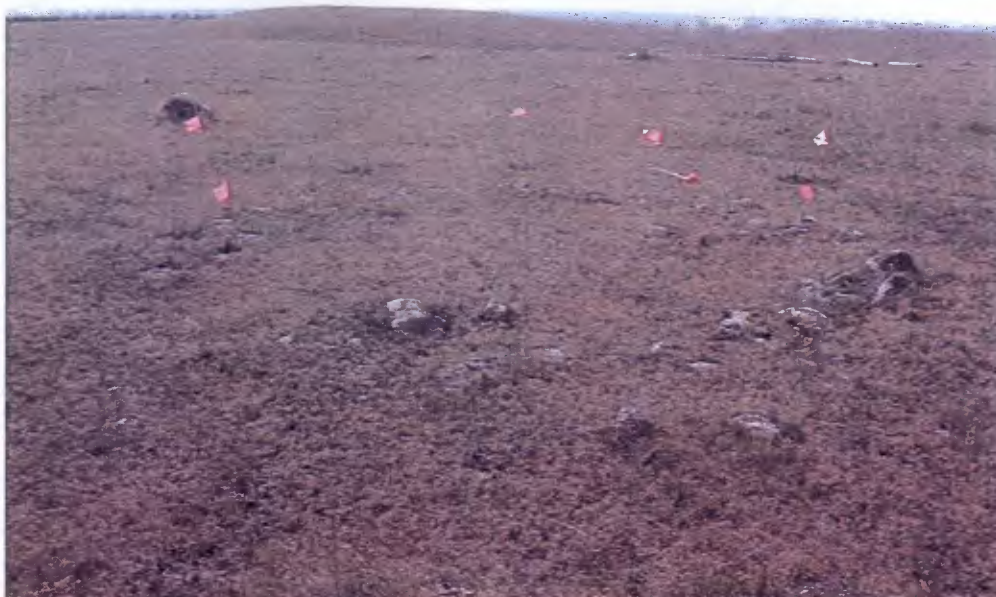


Figure 89: View south over Feature 5 in site 32WI1012 (Image #751).

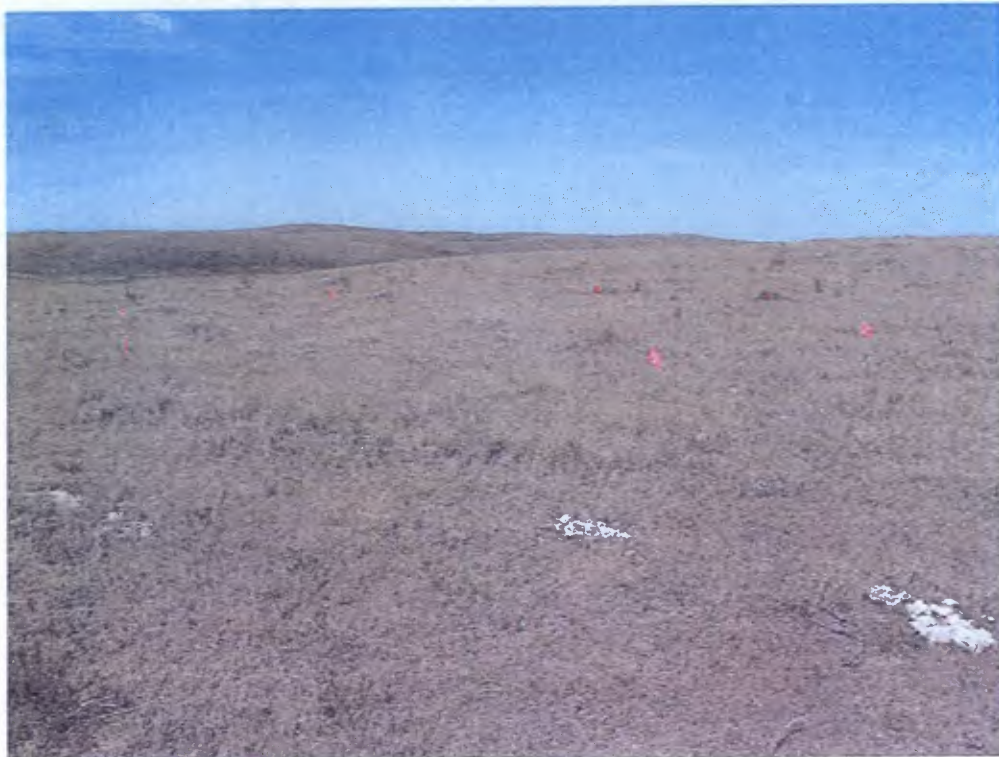


Figure 90: View north-northwest over Feature 2, site 32WI1013 (Image #754).



Figure 91: View west over site 32WI1014 towards Ray, North Dakota (Image #756).



Figure 92: View west-northwest over scatter from grasses towards cropland, site 32WI1015 (Image #761).



Figure 93: View southwest over Feature 1, site 32WI1016 (Image #763).



Figure 94: View west over Feature 4 in central site area, site 32WI1017 (Image #766).



Figure 95: View southeast over cemetery site 32WI1018 (Image #768).



Figure 96: View northeast over Feature 8 in site 32WI1019 (Image #778).



Figure 97: View northwest over site 32WI1020 (Image #781).



Figure 98: View east-southeast over site 32W11021 (Image #782).



Figure 99: View north over Feature 2 to Feature 1, site 32W11022 (Image #785).

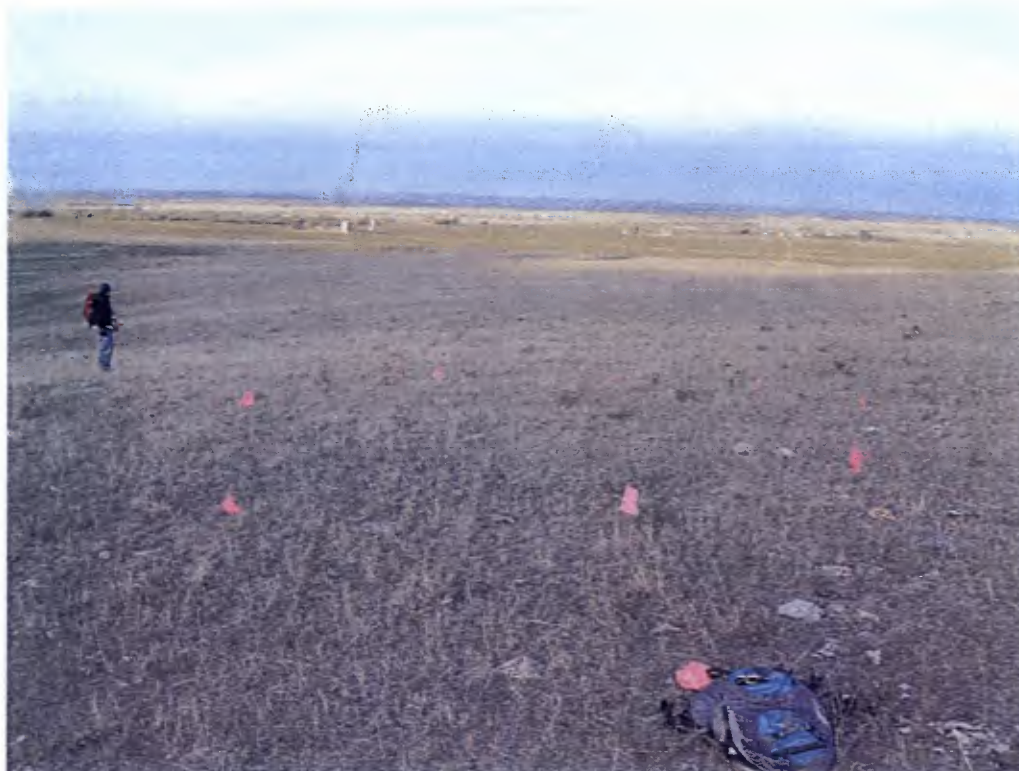


Figure 100: View north over Feature 1, site 32WI1023 (Image #787).



Figure 101: View south over site 32WI1024 (Image #790).



Figure 102: View west over site 32WI1025 to Muddy Creek valley (Image #793).



Figure 103: View west over site 32WI1026 (Image #794).



Figure 104: View west over site 32WI1027 (Image #797).



Figure 105: View northeast over site 32WI1028 (Image #800).



Figure 106: View south over site 32WI1029 (Image #804).



Figure 107: View west over Feature 1 in site 32WI1030 (Image #802).



Figure 108: View north over the stone circle, site 32WI1031 (Image #810).



Figure 109: View west over the north half of site 32WI1032 (Image #813).



Figure 110: View northwest over school site 32W11033 (Image #816).



Figure 111: View northeast and close up of site 32W11034 (Image #834).



Figure 112: Close up of cairn, site 32W11035 (Image #836).



Figure 113: View west over site 32W11036 (Image #840).



Figure 114: View east-southeast over site 32WI1037 (Image #848).



Figure 115: View north over Feature 3 towards site 32WI1038 (Image #854).



Figure 116: View northwest from site 32WI1039 to nearby farm buildings



Figure 117: View southeast over site 32WI1040 towards the marshy area (Image #858).



Figure 118: View northeast over site 32WI1041 (Image #860).



Figure 119: Close up of sink holes in site 32WI1042 (Image #862). Note: This sinkhole is near the prehistoric stone features in site 32WI1041.



Figure 120: View east over site 32W11043 (Image #867).



Figure 121: View southwest over Feature 8 in site 32W11044 (Image #876).



Figure 122: View southwest Feature 2, site 32WI1045 (Image #878).



Figure 123: View west-northwest over site 32WI1046 (Image #882).



Figure 124: View east over site 32WI1047 toward nearby farmstead (Image #884).



Figure 125: View south-southwest over site 32WI1048 (Image #887).



Figure 126: View southeast over Feature 8 in site 32WI450 (Image #728).



Figure 127: View south over feature, site 32WI454 (Image #731).



Figure 128: View east over stone circle, site 32WI969 (Image #845).