



CLASS III INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Border Winds Energy Project

Rolette County, North Dakota

August 10, 2010



Prepared For:

Sequoia Energy U.S. Inc.
900 – 363 Broadway
Winnipeg , MB R3C 3N9 Canada



Prepared By:



Westwood

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Inventory for the Proposed
Border Winds Energy Project**
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Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (Westwood) was contracted by Sequoia Energy U.S., Inc. to conduct a Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the proposed Border Winds Energy Project in Rolette County, North Dakota. This investigation was conducted to determine if previously undocumented cultural resource sites were located within the proposed project area. Cultural resources investigations were recommended for the project area as part of the site permit application process defined by the North Dakota Public Service Commission.

A Class I Literature Review identified 11 archaeological sites and nine architectural sites that had been previously recorded in the project area and a one-mile buffer. The Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey involved pedestrian surface survey and shovel testing to locate previously unrecorded archaeological deposits. Seven prehistoric archaeological isolated finds were located and three historic archaeological sites were identified and documented. None of the historic or prehistoric archaeological sites identified during the Class III survey are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Of the nine architectural sites identified through previously executed cultural resource investigations conducted by others (Class I Literature Review), one architectural property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and one additional architectural property is nominated for the NRHP. The proposed Border Winds Energy Project will have no adverse effect upon any NRHP listed or eligible architectural properties.

Of the 11 archaeological sites identified through previously executed cultural resource investigations conducted by others (Class I Literature Review), two sites (32RO65 and 32RO67) were in locations that would be adversely impacted by construction of the proposed Border Winds Energy Project. The portions of Site 32RO65 that will be impacted were evaluated as not contributing to the NRHP. It is recommended that no further work be conducted at 32RO65. Site 32RO67 is a low density lithic scatter. It was recommended that construction plans be altered to avoid 32RO67. The turbine access road proposed in the location of 32RO67 was relocated and therefore 32RO67 will be avoided. Consequently, it is recommended that no further work be conducted at 32RO67.

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CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	i
CONTENTS.....	iii
List of Tables	iv
List of Exhibits.....	iv
List of Appendices	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 SCOPE OF WORK.....	1
3.0 METHODOLOGY	1
4.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION	2
4.1 Environmental Background	2
4.2 Cultural History	4
4.2.1 Paleo-Indian Tradition (9,500 to 5,500 B.C.).....	4
4.2.2 Plains Archaic Tradition (5,500 to 400 B.C.).....	4
4.2.3 Plains Woodland Tradition (400 B.C to A.D. 1850).....	5
4.2.4 Plains Village (A.D. 1000 to 1850).....	5
4.2.5 Equestrian Nomadic Tradition (mid 1700s to 1851).....	5
4.2.6 Historic Period.....	5
5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS AND SITES	6
5.1 Archaeological Properties.....	7
5.2 Architectural Properties	8
6.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	8
6.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites	9
6.1.1 32ROX103 (WPS FN-1)	9
6.1.2 32ROX104 (WPS FN-2)	10
6.1.3 32ROX105 (WPS FN-3)	10
6.1.4 32ROX106 (WPS FN-4)	10
6.1.5 32ROX107 (WPS FN-5)	11
6.1.6 32ROX108 (WPS FN-6)	11
6.1.7 32ROX109 (WPS FN-7)	11
6.2 Historic Archaeological Sites	11
6.2.1 Hist-1	12
6.2.2 Hist-2	12
6.2.3 Hist-3	12
6.3 Architectural Resources	12
6.3.1 St. John Inspection Station (32RO50).....	12
6.3.2 Coghlan House (32RO51).....	13
7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	13
8.0 REFERENCES CITED.....	15

LIST OF TABLES

Table 5-1: Previous Cultural Resources Reports6
Table 5-2: Previously Identified Archaeological Resources7
Table 5-3: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources8
Table 6-1: Shovel Test Results9

LIST OF EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 1: Project Location
- Exhibit 2: Project APE (Area of Potential Effect)

LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A: Photo Sheets
- Appendix B: Artifact Data Sheets
- Appendix C: Archaeological Site Forms

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Westwood Professional Services, Inc. (Westwood) was contracted by Sequoia Energy U.S., Inc. to conduct a Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the proposed Border Winds Energy Project in Rolette County, North Dakota. The project was recommended for archaeological survey by the North Dakota Public Service Commission. Dean T. Sather, Senior Cultural Resource Specialist, served as Principal Investigator. Mr. Sather meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards in archaeology. This report details the results of the Class III investigations which were conducted during June 17, 2009 through May 20, 2010. The project field crew consisted Ryan P. Grohnke, Kevin J. Mieras, Dean T. Sather, Brie L. Anderson and Adele S. Murray.

The project area is located in Rolette County in north-central North Dakota and is immediately east of the Turtle Mountains. The proposed project will include construction of up to 66 wind turbines, associated access roads, transmission cables, crane paths, construction laydown yard/operations and maintenance facility, and a substation. The project area is located in Section 1 of Township 162N, Range 69W; Sections 1-26 and 36 of Township 163N, Range 69W; Sections 1-3, 10-14 and 23-25 of Township 163N, Range 70W; Sections 25-36 of Township 164N, Range 69W; and Sections 25-27 and 34-36 of Township 164N, Range 70W (Exhibit 1).

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey was conducted to determine if previously undocumented archaeological sites or historic resources are present within the proposed project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess the potential of any such discovered resources to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project APE was considered all locations that would potentially have direct physical disturbance or indirect visual impact as a result of proposed construction activities. Areas of direct physical impact include turbine locations, access roads, transmission cables, crane paths, construction laydown yard/operations and maintenance facility and a substation (Exhibit 2). Areas of potential indirect visual impact include areas within a one-mile radius of each turbine location.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The project area was examined using background research, a literature review, pedestrian survey and limited shovel testing. The environmental background and historic contexts were examined to assess the probability of sites within the project area, identify locations with high potential for site occurrence, and propose which types of sites are likely to be found in the region.

On April 14, 2008, Westwood Cultural Resource Specialist Ryan P. Grohnke conducted a background literature search at the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) located at the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck, North Dakota. The North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey database was examined to obtain a list of known archaeological (historic and prehistoric) and architectural sites within the APE, along with a listing of previous surveys conducted in the project area. County and township histories and historic maps and atlases were examined at the North Dakota State Library and Archives. The original Government Land

Office (GLO) survey records were investigated online. This research was updated on July 13, 2009, by Ryan P. Grohnke and Dean T. Sather, and again on May 20, 2010, by Ryan P. Grohnke to include information that may have been recently added to the archives.

Field investigations executed during a Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey provide a means of determining if cultural resources exist within the project area and to assess the vertical and horizontal boundaries of any discovered deposits. Investigative techniques for Class III survey included visual inspection of the APE through pedestrian survey. Field work was conducted June 17 through July 15, 2009, November 11 through November 18, 2009, and May 17 through 20, 2010. The project field crew consisted Ryan P. Grohnke, Kevin J. Mieras, Dean T. Sather, Brie L. Anderson, and Adele S. Murray.

Pedestrian survey consisted of controlled visual inspection of the ground surface. Most effective visual inspection was conducted on ground surfaces exhibiting exposed soils such as cultivated fields. Field personnel conducting pedestrian surveys were spaced 10 meters apart and traverse the field in parallel transects inspecting the exposed surface for evidence of cultural deposits. Positive findings consist of historic or prehistoric artifacts and/or evidence of larger, intact cultural features such as structural remains or earthworks. In locations where artifacts were observed, an intensive pedestrian survey was conducted consisting of one-meter transects over the landform or within a 50 meter radius. Each artifact was flagged and its location recorded with a handheld GPS. Diagnostic artifacts such as prehistoric bifaces and finished tools were collected for further analysis; all other artifacts were noted and left in the field.

In the few locations where ground surface visibility was obscured due to vegetation, pedestrian survey was still conducted with special attention given to rodent burrows and cut banks. A shovel test was also placed at each proposed turbine location in areas with less than ideal ground surface visibility. Shovel testing consisted of hand dug tests with a minimum 35 centimeter diameter. The depth of the excavated shovel test varied depending on the depth of the subsurface deposits. Shovel tests were generally excavated to culturally sterile glacial sub-soil. Materials excavated from shovel tests are screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh. Soil profiles were described in the field using a Munsell Soil Color Chart. Each shovel test location was recorded using handheld GPS units.

A preliminary inventory of standing buildings and structures within the project area was conducted by Westwood Cultural Resource Specialists. Properties that appeared to be 50 years or older and possessed integrity were noted and photographed.

4.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

4.1 Environmental Background

The project area is located within the Northern Black Glaciated Plains (NBGP) portion of the Northern Great Plains (DesLauriers and Lambert 1997). A majority of the land within the NBGP is utilized in agricultural production with over 80% dedicated to dry-farmed cropland. The elevation of the region varies from 300 meters (ca. 980 feet) to 700 meters (2300 feet) exhibiting a general increase in elevation from east to west. The ground surface of the region is level to slightly undulating till plains, which includes a number of kettle

holes, kames and moraines. The average annual temperature is 3-4° Celsius (37-40° Fahrenheit). The region receives an annual average precipitation of 375-450 millimeters (15-18 inches). The region is freeze-free between 100 and 120 days per year. Generally the precipitation per year is insufficient for maximum agricultural production. The few sources of surface water in the region are too small, too distant from need, or only seasonally available to be applied to agricultural needs. Water from underground sources is most effectively obtained in areas covered in glacial drift.

Soils in the region are dominated by Borolls and Aquolls. The soils are generally deep and well drained to poorly drained. On the well drained level surfaces located on till plains, the soils are classified as Haploborolls. In undulating, poorly drained areas the soils are classified as Argiaquolls with Argialbolls in wetlands.

Natural vegetation in the region was dominated historically by prairie vegetation. Native vegetation species common on the till plains included western wheatgrass, needle-and-thread, green needlegrass, and blue grama. Species commonly in association with the wetlands included prairie cordgrass, northern cordgrass, big bluestem, and slim sledge. The majority of the land is currently cultivated and being used for agricultural purposes, primarily small grains.

Wildlife species occupying the project area have changed somewhat since historic times, mostly as a result of habitat changes associated with mechanized agriculture. Historically, avian species listed as occurring in the greater geographic region include the piping plover, least tern, chimney swift, eastern phoebe, purple martin, eastern bluebird, black-and-white warbler, ovenbird, indigo bunting, rose-breasted grosbeak, orchard oriole, and field and swamp sparrows. Mammals on the historic list for the region include white-tailed deer, mule deer, pronghorn, bobcat, white-tailed jackrabbit, white-tailed prairie dog, and black-tailed prairie dog. The black-footed ferret and bison were also historically associated with the area. Herpetofauna historically inhabiting the region include the snapping turtle, spiny softshell turtle, smooth green snake, and the prairie rattlesnake. Since European settlement, many of these species have become either extirpated from the area or considerably less abundant.

Mammals observed during a June 2008 field visit of the project area, white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and badger (*Taxidea taxus*). Avian species frequently observed during a spring migration survey (2009) include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), and several species of waterfowl, shorebirds, and songbirds.

The project area occurs within portions of two major migration flyways. The Central and Mississippi Flyways are used by millions of birds as they migrate from northern Canada south through the Great Plains to the Gulf of Mexico and beyond. Based on historical field research and observations, it is known that waterfowl, shorebirds, and songbirds migrate through the North Dakota region of these flyways each spring and fall.

4.2 Cultural History

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the SHSND has developed several historic contexts for the state of North Dakota. These contexts examine North Dakota's recent (Historic) and distant (Pre-Contact) past, and are based on decades of archaeological and historical research. They are designed to help generally describe and interpret the history of the state, and give basic insight into the prevailing theories pertaining to the Historic and Pre-Contact communities existing in specific locations and at discrete points of time. The project area falls within the Northern Red River Study unit (SHSND 2008).

The cultural histories focusing solely on American Indian communities are divided into several major traditions: Paleo-Indian, Plains Archaic, Plains Woodland, Plains Village, and Equestrian/Nomadic. These traditions are defined on the basis of significant changes in how American Indian communities lived and what resources, local or exotic, they utilized.

The final cultural history is the Historic Period. This context ranges from the first contact between Europeans and American Indians during European exploration in the region, through Euro-American settlement of traditionally American Indian lands.

4.2.1 Paleo-Indian Tradition (9,500 to 5,500 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian Tradition refers to the period of time at the close of the Pleistocene era and into the Holocene era, when American Indian communities were small, mobile and focused on hunting. This period is marked by the retreat of glacial ice, the decline of the megafauna (e.g. woolly mammoth, mastodons, and camels), and the growth of modern vegetation. The small number of artifacts found at Paleo-Indian sites indicates that these communities hunted a limited number of large animals in a variety of environmental settings. As the Pleistocene era ended and the Holocene era began, the megafauna gradually died out. This caused the Paleo-Indian people to shift their focus from hunting animals such as the mammoth to the largest remaining species, bison. In addition to bison, it is likely that gathering wild plant foods and hunting smaller animals also contributed significantly to the diet of the Paleo-Indian people (SHSND 2008).

4.2.2 Plains Archaic Tradition (5,500 to 400 B.C.)

The Plains Archaic Tradition is divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods. The people of the Plains Archaic Tradition remained hunters and gatherers as their Paleo-Indian forbearers. However, shifts in diet and settlement patterns define the transition to the Archaic Tradition. It seems that native people were adapting to environmental changes by using more diverse plant and animal resources.

During this period, Plains Archaic people began developing regional differences within their material culture, interaction between different populations became less common, and the quality of craftsmanship exhibited by their lithic tools diminished. As with Paleo-Indian sites, Archaic sites are relatively small and ephemeral. Similarly, with Paleo-Indian sites, it is believed that Archaic sites are likely deeply buried in the floodplains.

4.2.3 Plains Woodland Tradition (400 B.C to A.D. 1850)

Throughout the Midwest, the Woodland Tradition is generally divided into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late. The transition to the Woodland Tradition occurred when American Indians began manufacturing ceramic vessels, using bows and arrows, constructing earthen burial mounds, cultivating various plant species, and harvesting select plant species. Notwithstanding these developments, life for communities during the Woodland Tradition in many ways remained similar to that of the Archaic period.

Despite some similarities between Initial Woodland and Archaic period community size, populations began to grow during the Late or Terminal Woodland period. One possible reason is that American Indians became increasingly efficient in how they acquired food toward the end of the Woodland period. Site types assigned to the Woodland Tradition throughout the region range from cemeteries and small limited use sites to extensive village and habitation sites. Woodland period communities were situated in locations that ranged from focusing on a specific resource to general environments capable of sustaining a large community for a long time.

4.2.4 Plains Village (A.D. 1000 to 1850)

Significant changes in subsistence and settlement patterns characterize the shift to the Plains Village Tradition. Ceramic vessels differ from previous types in form as well as decoration, and settlement patterns shift to larger, more permanent villages typically located in riverine settings. The subsistence strategies of these populations appear to incorporate hunting and gathering with limited agriculture focusing on specific plants. The Plains Village primary adaptation was "...the production of a dependable storable surplus food supply primarily in the form of dried corn" (SHSND 2008). Evidence indicates that the Plains Village complex relied heavily on bison hunting and intensive corn horticulture.

4.2.5 Equestrian Nomadic Tradition (mid 1700s to 1851)

The introduction of the horse is the primary characteristic of the Equestrian Nomadic Tradition. This period is also referred to as protohistoric, a time when the indigenous people were coming into contact with and being influenced by European culture. This contact was not always direct interaction between Native and Euro-American peoples, but sometimes through contact with items of Euro-American cultural material being traded throughout the area.

4.2.6 Historic Period

The Historic Period refers to the time when the Euro-American presence and influence became unavoidable. During the Historic Period, Euro-Americans pushed westward and increasingly settled in the Dakotas. Although North and South Dakota were initially within the Missouri Territory, the Dakota Territory was eventually established in 1861 and encompassed North Dakota, South Dakota, and much of Montana and Wyoming. Dakota Territory was opened to homesteaders in 1862. Following the opening of the Dakota Territory several railroads that served the territory, including the Dakota Southern and Manitoba (known later as the Great

Northern) Railways, were built, and the Gold Rush of 1876 began. These events led to massive Euro-American settlement of the Dakota Territory between 1872 and 1887. This period is known as the Great Dakota Boom. A severe drought brought the Boom to an end between 1886 and 1887.

In 1889 North and South Dakota were admitted to the Union as the 39th and 40th states, in no particular order. The states were the leading producers of wheat until the drought and Great Depression in the 1930s, and railroads continued to expand and run until the collapse of the farming industry in the 1980s. Significant events witnessed by residents of North and South Dakota throughout the 20th century include discovering oil in 1927 and 1951, enduring record blizzards, creating numerous military bases and nuclear missile silos, and constructing dams.

5.0 CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS AND SITES

Westwood staff inventoried previously executed cultural resource investigations for the townships included in the Border Winds Energy Project area. Table 5-1 lists cultural resource project reports submitted to and maintained at the Historic Preservation Division of the SHSND. The inventory identified 10 previously submitted reports documenting cultural resource investigations within the defined project boundaries. A majority of the identified reports relate the findings from location specific investigations involving limited or small parcels which do not encompass significant portions of the current proposed project area.

Year	Manuscript	Title	Author(s)
1965	2011	Historic Sites Under the Authority of the State Historical Society of North Dakota as Established by the Thirty-ninth Legislative Assembly	Blikre, L.
1995	6449	North Dakota Department of Transportation Safety Project Cultural Resource Review 1992-1994	Borchert, J
1999	7533	Project Walking Shield: A Cultural Resources Inventory of 25 Proposed Tribal Homesites on Turtle Mountain Chippewa Trust Lands in Rolette Co., ND	Ferris, K
2000	7554	DeMers Gravel Pit: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Rolette Co., ND	Bluemle, W.
2000	7660	Addendum To: Ottertail Company's 230 kV Harvey/Rolla Transmission Line Cultural Resources Inventory, Wells, Pierce, and Rolette Counties, ND	Olson, B.
2007	10015	Wakopa Trail Survey: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Rolette Co., ND	Bluemle, W
2007	10463	Archaeological Survey of the St. John (SJO) Land Port of Entry, Rolette Co., ND	Greiser, T. et al.

Year	Manuscript	Title	Author(s)
2007	10472	Evaluation of Buildings and Structures at the Land Ports of Entry in North Dakota, Rolette, Divide, Bottineau, Cavalier, Towner, Pembina, Burke and Renville Counties	Belfast, J. et al.
2008	10779	County Route 43: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Rolette Co., ND	France, E.
2009	10858	North Dakota Department of Transportation: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of North Dakota State Highway 30 From Rolla to the Canadian Border in Rolette Co., ND	Strait, J.

Key: Year = year of report publication or submission; Manuscript = archival number applied to project report; Title = Project Report Title; Author = principal author of report.

5.1 Archaeological Properties

Previous conducted cultural resource investigations within the project area and the proscribed one-mile buffer documented 11 archaeological properties. Properties identified with an X (i.e. 32ROX23) are isolated finds or site leads. Site leads have been identified through historical records, reported to the SHSND but not verified by a professional archaeologist, or were identified with less than five artifacts and no features. It is noted, however, that additional deposits may still be buried. Regardless of status as recorded site or site lead, nine of the 11 identified properties are located within the boundaries of the project area. Two of the sites are located in the one-mile buffer surrounding the project area. None of the sites have been evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The list of recorded archaeological properties is summarized in Table 5-2.

Site Number	Site Type	Cultural Period	Project Area / Buffer	NRHP Eligibility
32RO65	Burlington Northern Railroad Bed	Historic	Project	Unevaluated
32RO67	Cultural Material Scatter	Prehistoric	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX42	Isolated Find	Prehistoric	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX43	Historic Site	Historic	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX44	St. Claude Mission	Historic	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX45	Grave	Unknown	Buffer	Unevaluated
32ROX46	Trail	Historic	Buffer	Unevaluated
32ROX57	Boundary Post Office	Historic	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX61	Isolated Find	Prehistoric	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX80	Isolated Find	Prehistoric	Project	Unevaluated
32ROX83	Isolated Find	Prehistoric	Project	Unevaluated

Key: Site Number = site designation applied by State Archaeologist; Site Type = defined site use type; Cultural Period = reported culture historic period affiliation; Project Area /

Buffer = denotes if listed site is within the defined project area or within the one-mile buffer. NRHP Eligibility = status of site pertaining to NRHP.

5.2 Architectural Properties

Westwood reviewed the History/Architecture Inventory Files at the HPD of the SHSND to identify historic properties recorded within the project area and the proscribed one-mile buffer (Table 5-3). Previous architectural surveys of the area identified two properties within the project area and seven within the one-mile buffer (Table 5-3). The majority of these properties were inventoried, but were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. One of the properties within the project area is listed on the NRHP (The Coghlan House, 32RO51) and one has been nominated (St. John Inspection Station, 32RO50).

Site Number	Description	Location	Project Area / Buffer	NRHP Eligibility
32RO12	Unnamed	T163N, R69W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32RO32	Fortunate & Cedulie Martineau House	T163N, R70W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32RO50	St. John Inspection Station	T164N, R70W, Sec 25	Project	Nominated
32RO51	Coghlan House	T163N, R69W, Sec 19	Project	Listed
32ROx72	St. John Café	T163N, R70W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32ROx73	Square Deal	T163N, R70W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32ROx74	Fire Station	T163N, R70W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32ROx75	Unnamed	T163N, R70W, Sec 15	Buffer	Unevaluated
32TO8	Bridge 48-101-060	T163N, R68W, Sec 30	Buffer	Unevaluated

Key: Site Number = reference number for recorded property; Description = name of historic structure or description of type of structure; Location = amended legal description of recorded property; Project/Buffer = relative location of recorded structure; NRHP Eligibility = status of site pertaining to NRHP.

6.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The majority of the survey occurred in cultivated agricultural fields either shortly after planting or after harvest. Field conditions at these times were conducive to pedestrian survey with an estimated ground surface visibility average of 70%. These areas include proposed turbine locations (including alternates), access roads, transmission cables, crane paths, construction laydown yard/operations and maintenance facility, and a substation (Exhibit 2). A small percentage of the APE had less than ideal ground surface visibility. These areas were still surveyed by pedestrian survey with subsurface shovel tests (Table 6-1) placed at each of the proposed turbine locations (seven turbines). During these investigations seven prehistoric archaeological isolated finds and three historic archaeological sites were located.

Turbine	Depth	Soil Description	Results	Comments
Alt H	0-19 cmbs	10YR 2/1 clay loam	Negative	
	19-34 cmbs	10YR 5/3 clay sand		
	34-41cmbs	10YR 6/4 sand		
	Base of Excavation			
A1	0-13 cmbs	10YR 5/3 sandy loam	Negative	Soils deflated
	13-36 cmbs	10YR 6/4 sand		
	Base of Excavation			
F1	0-21 cmbs	10YR 2/2 silty loam	Negative	
	21-36 cmbs	10YR 4/4 silty sand		
	36-54 cmbs	10YR 6/3 sand (very powdery)		
	Base of Excavation			
F2	0-27 cmbs	10YR 2/2 silty loam	Negative	
	27-33 cmbs	10YR 4/4 silty sand		
	33-40 cmbs	10YR 6/3 sand		
	Base of Excavation			
F3	0-12 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loam	Negative	Soils deflated
	12-35 cmbs	10YR 6/3 sand		
	Base of Excavation			
P1	0-27 cmbs	10YR 2/1 silty loam	Negative	
	27-43 cmbs	10YR 3/2 silty loam		
	43-50 cmbs	10YR 5/4 silty sand		
	Base of Excavation			
P2	0-18 cmbs	10YR 2/1 silty loam	Negative	Large pebbles in top layer Calcium Carbonate throughout
	18-41 cmbs	10YR 3/2 silty loam		
	41-47 cmbs	10YR 5/4 silty sand		

6.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

Seven prehistoric archaeological sites were identified during this Intensive Survey. Four of the seven sites will be impacted by project construction. The remaining three are outside the APE and will not be impacted. None of these sites contain integrity and thus are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

6.1.1 32ROX103 (WPS FN-1)

Site 32ROX103, located in Township 164N, Range 70W, Section 35, is an isolated find consisting of a single tertiary flake of Knife River flint. 32ROX103 was located during pedestrian survey of a proposed transmission cable route and will be subjected to direct physical impact from construction. This isolated find is located on top of a small hill located in a cultivated field with 95% ground surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX103, the site was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site

is located within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was not collected.

6.1.2 32ROX104 (WPS FN-2)

Site 32ROX104, located in Township 164N, Range 70W, Section 35, is an isolated find consisting of a single tested cobble of Swan River chert. 32ROX104 was located during pedestrian survey of a proposed access road and will be directly impacted by construction. This isolated find is located on top of a small hill approximately 60 meters from a seasonal marsh, in an agricultural field with 95% ground surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX104, the site was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site is located within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was not collected.

6.1.3 32ROX105 (WPS FN-3)

Site 32ROX105, located in Township 163N, Range 70W, Section 7, is an isolated find consisting of a single tertiary flake of Knife River flint. 32ROX105 was located during pedestrian survey of a proposed transmission cable route and will be directly impacted by construction. This site is located on the southeast facing slope of a small hill located in a cultivated field with 70% ground surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX105, the site was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site is located within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was not collected.

6.1.4 32ROX106 (WPS FN-4)

Site 32ROX106, located in Township 163N, Range 69W, Section 24, is an isolated find consisting of a single projectile point of silicified wood (Appendix B). 32ROX106 was located outside of the APE and will not be impacted by construction. This site is located adjacent to a small seasonal marsh on the west slope of a small hill in a cultivated field with 90% surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX106, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site is located within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was collected for further analysis.

The diagnostic features of this projectile point identify it as an Oxbow Point. Oxbow points in North Dakota date to the Early Plains Archaic period from 3300-2500 BC (SHSND 2008). These points are primarily found in the region of North Dakota and Montana through the southern Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba (Gibbon and Ames 1998).

6.1.5 32ROX107 (WPS FN-5)

Site 32ROX107, located in Township 163N, Range 69N, Section 20, is an isolated find consisting of a single lithic knife made of Knife River flint (Appendix B). 32ROX107 was located during pedestrian survey of proposed turbine J2 and will be directly impacted by construction. This site is located on the north facing side of the top of a small hill in a cultivated agricultural field with 90% ground surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX107, the entire landform containing the artifact was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site is located within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was collected for further analysis.

6.1.6 32ROX108 (WPS FN-6)

Site 32ROX108, located in Township 163N, Range 15W, Section 15, is an isolated find consisting of a single tertiary flake of Knife River flint. 32ROX108 was identified outside of the APE while attempting to find a sufficient path to cross an unnamed creek and will not be impacted by construction. This site is located on the southeast facing side of a small hill located along unknown creek in a cultivated field with 80% ground surface visibility.

Upon locating 32ROX108, the entire landform containing the artifact was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because only one artifact was located and the site is within a non-depositional environment, no subsurface testing was conducted. The artifact was not collected.

6.1.7 32ROX109 (WPS FN-7)

Site 32ROX109 located in Township 163N, Range 69W, Section 7, is an isolated find consisting of one unidentified broken projectile point and one biface fragment, both made of Knife River flint (Appendix B). 32ROX109 was identified outside of the APE while walking to a section of the APE located in the middle of an agricultural field and will not be impacted. This site is located on the west facing side of a small hill within a cultivated field with 70% ground surface visibility. This site is located 60 meters east of a seasonal marsh.

Upon locating 32ROX109, the entire landform containing the artifacts was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because only two artifacts were located over a large area and the site is within a non-depositional environment outside of the APE, no subsurface testing was conducted. Both artifacts were collected for further analysis.

6.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

Three historic archaeological sites were identified during this investigation. All three sites are located within the project APE. These sites lack integrity and thus are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

6.2.1 Hist-1

Site Hist-1 is located on a hilltop within a cultivated field with 90% ground surface visibility. This site consists of a scatter of historic period artifacts including glass, pottery, and miscellaneous metal fragments. The scatter covers approximately 1,200 square meters of area.

Upon locating Hist-1, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. The total number of artifacts observed is estimated to be at least 500. No artifacts were collected.

6.2.2 Hist-2

Site Hist-2 consists of historic period artifacts including window and bottle glass, pottery, and miscellaneous metal. The scatter covers approximately 1,000 square meters. Upon locating Hist-2, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. The total number of artifacts observed is estimated to be at least 300. No artifacts were collected.

6.2.3 Hist-3

Site Hist-2 consists of historic period artifacts including glass, pottery, and miscellaneous metal. Upon locating Hist-3, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. The total number of artifacts observed is estimated to be at least 300. No artifacts were collected.

6.3 Architectural Resources

Historic structures within one-mile of proposed turbine locations were examined during the field investigations. All structures examined were less than 50 years of age, had little or no significance, and/or did not have sufficient integrity to be recorded.

Two architectural properties that had been identified in previous cultural resource studies are located in the project area. The properties include the NRHP eligible structure 32RO50 and the NRHP listed structure 32RO51. Both structures were examined during the field investigations and assessed for visual impacts.

6.3.1 St. John Inspection Station (32RO50)

The St. John Inspection Station is located in Township 164N, Range 70W, Section 25, on the U.S.-Canada border on State Highway 30. This structure is a Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival/Colonial Revival building. It was built in 1931 by architects Louis A. Simon and James A. Wetmore. The St. John Inspection station has a concrete foundation, brick and metal siding, and wood shake shingles.

The St. John Inspection Station has been nominated for listing on NRHP under Criteria A: it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The St. John Inspection Station is also eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C: Property embodies the distinctive character of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high

artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

6.3.2 Coghlan House (32RO51)

The Coghlan House is a two-story single family Scottish-Manitoban genteel vernacular granite fieldstone residence. The structure was built from 1906-1909 for Maurice Coghlan by stone mason Thomas Bowyer. The Coghlan Castle is located five miles north-northwest from the town of Rolla, North Dakota in Section 19 of Township 163N, Range 69W.

The Coghlan Castle measures 40x50 feet with a 12 foot diameter turret in the southwest corner of the structure. The walls and foundation of the structure were built of locally available granite and granatoid stones. The hipped roof is covered with wooden shingles.

Coghlan Castle was listed on the NRHP on July 16, 2008. According to the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, the Coghlan Castle is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A: is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The Coghlan Castle is also eligible for the NRHP under Criteria C: Property embodies the distinctive character of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nine archaeological sites or site leads identified during the literature review that are present within the project area include 32RO65, 32RO67, 32ROX42, 32ROX43, 32ROX44, 32ROX57, 32ROX61, 32ROX80, and 32ROX83. Six of the site leads; 32ROX42, 32ROX43, 32ROX44, 32ROX61, 32ROX80 and 32ROX83 are located outside of the APE and will not be adversely affected.

Site lead 32ROX57 is located within the project area, but its precise location has not been ascertained. The NDCRS site form for 32ROX57 identifies it as being in the South ½ of Section 28, Township 164N, Range 69W. No evidence of this site was observed in the portions of the APE located in that section. Westwood recommends no further work in the locations located in this section that were surveyed as part of this project.

Portions of site 32RO65, a previously identified abandoned railroad grade of the Burlington Northern Railroad, are located within the project area. Two small portions of the site are located within the APE (proposed access roads). However, previous investigations by William Bluemle (as recorded on the site form for 32RO65) recommend that 32RO65 has diminished integrity; it would not be a contributing element of the NRHP and no avoidance or further work is necessary. Westwood recommends no avoidance and no further work for 32RO65.

Site 32RO67, a low density lithic scatter, was previously located within the APE of the proposed project, but the proposed location for the access road to Turbine L1 was revised to avoid 32RO67. Metcalf Archaeological Consulting, which identified 32RO67, reported that the site has low to moderate potential for significant amounts of cultural materials and features, but that further work was necessary to determine the sites NRHP eligibility. Westwood initially recommended that the proposed turbine access road be realigned to avoid 32RO67. The proposed location of the access road to Turbine L1 was revised. As a result, the project will completely avoid 32RO67. No further work is recommended for Site 32RO67.

Seven prehistoric archaeological isolated finds were identified during this investigation. Each of the prehistoric isolated finds consists of a single artifact with the exception of 32ROX109, which consists of two artifacts. Further intensive survey of the areas of each site yielded no additional artifacts. The paucity of artifacts at each of the sites limits any possible significance. Each of the isolated finds was located in cultivated fields. Because the top 20 centimeters of earth have been disturbed by plowing, and areas of the APE containing these sites are in a non-depositional environment, the sites lack integrity. The lack of integrity makes the presence of any intact subsurface features unlikely. Westwood recommends these sites as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No avoidance and no further work are recommended for the identified prehistoric archaeological sites.

Three historic archaeological sites were identified during these investigations. These sites are the final remnants of farmsteads. Archival research into these sites yielded no information with which to regard the sites as significant. As with the prehistoric archaeological sites, the historic sites were located within plowed agricultural fields. Because the buildings have been removed and the top 20 centimeters of earth have since been disturbed by plowing, the sites lack integrity. The lack of integrity makes the presence of any intact subsurface features unlikely. Therefore, Westwood recommends these sites (Hist-1 – Hist-3) as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No avoidance and no further work are recommended for the identified historic archaeological sites.

One NRHP listed architectural property (32RO51) and one NRHP nominated architectural property (32RO50) were examined during these investigations. Assessment of the visual impacts upon these structures has shown that proposed turbine locations are nearly one mile from each of the structures. The St. John Inspection Station is located within a wooded area limiting any adverse visual impact. The Coghlan Castle is located within the boundary of a thick shelter belt of trees. These trees shield the structure from any adverse visual impact. Neither structure will be adversely affected by the proposed project. No further work is recommended.

Westwood stresses that if construction plans are altered to include areas that were not previously surveyed, these locations should be examined for cultural resources. Further, if human remains are encountered during construction activities, all ground disturbing activity must cease and local law enforcement must be notified. *North Dakota Century Code §23-06-27 prohibits the intentional disturbance of human burials.*

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

DesLauriers, L.L. and R.E. Lambert

1997 Soil Survey of Rolette County, North Dakota. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Gibbon, G.E., and K.M. Ames

1998 Archaeology of Prehistoric Native America: An Encyclopedia. Routledge, New York.

SHSND (State Historical Society of North Dakota)

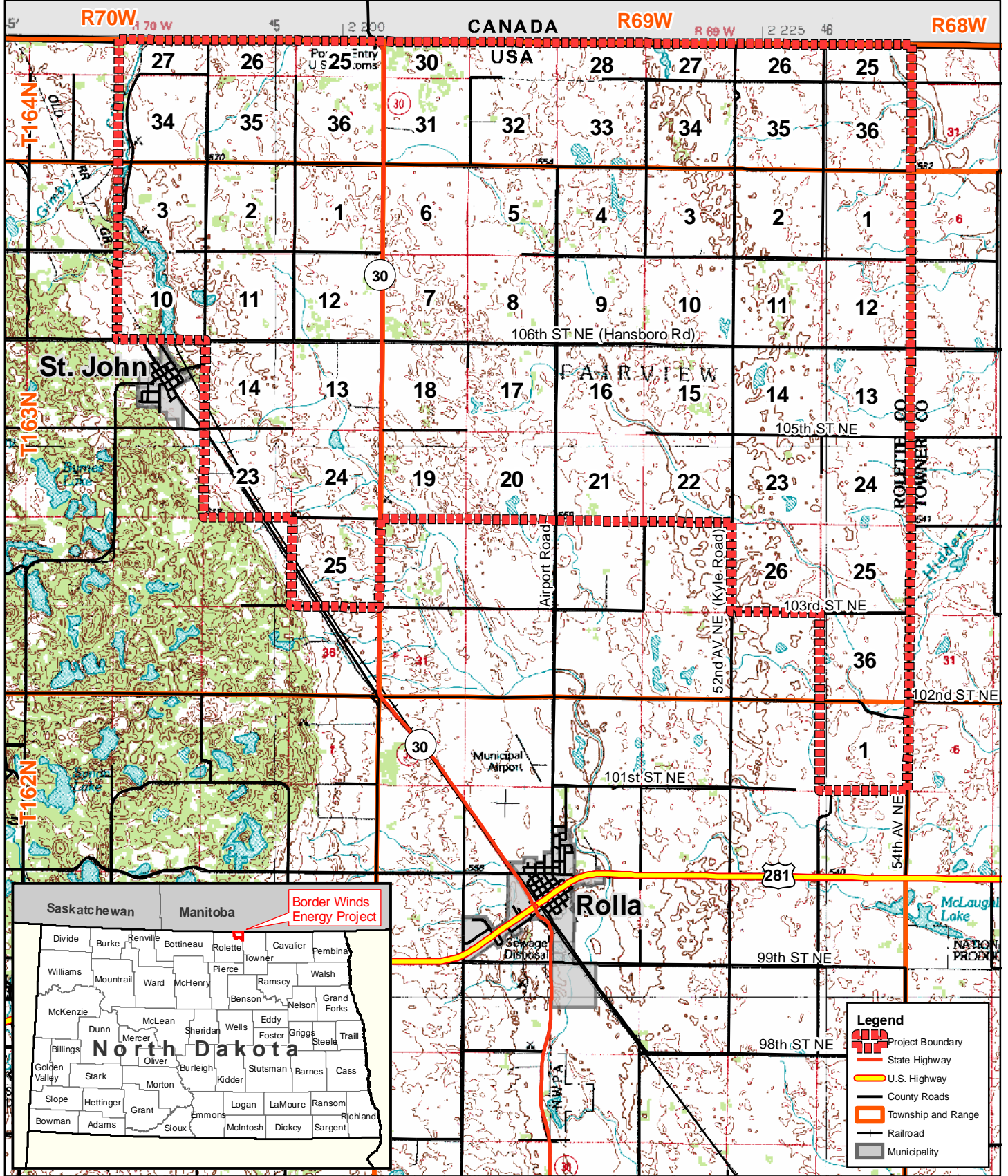
2008 The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota.

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Exhibits

Border Winds Energy Project
Rolette County, North Dakota

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Data Source(s): USGS 100K DRG (1996), State and Province Boundaries, ESRI Data (2005-2008), Muni Boundaries, NDDOT (2008); North Dakota Geologic Survey US PLS System (1994), Roads, NDDOT (2008); County Boundaries, North Dakota State Water Commission (2002); Westwood (2009).

Border Winds Energy Project

Rolette County, North Dakota

Project Location

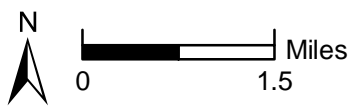
EXHIBIT 1



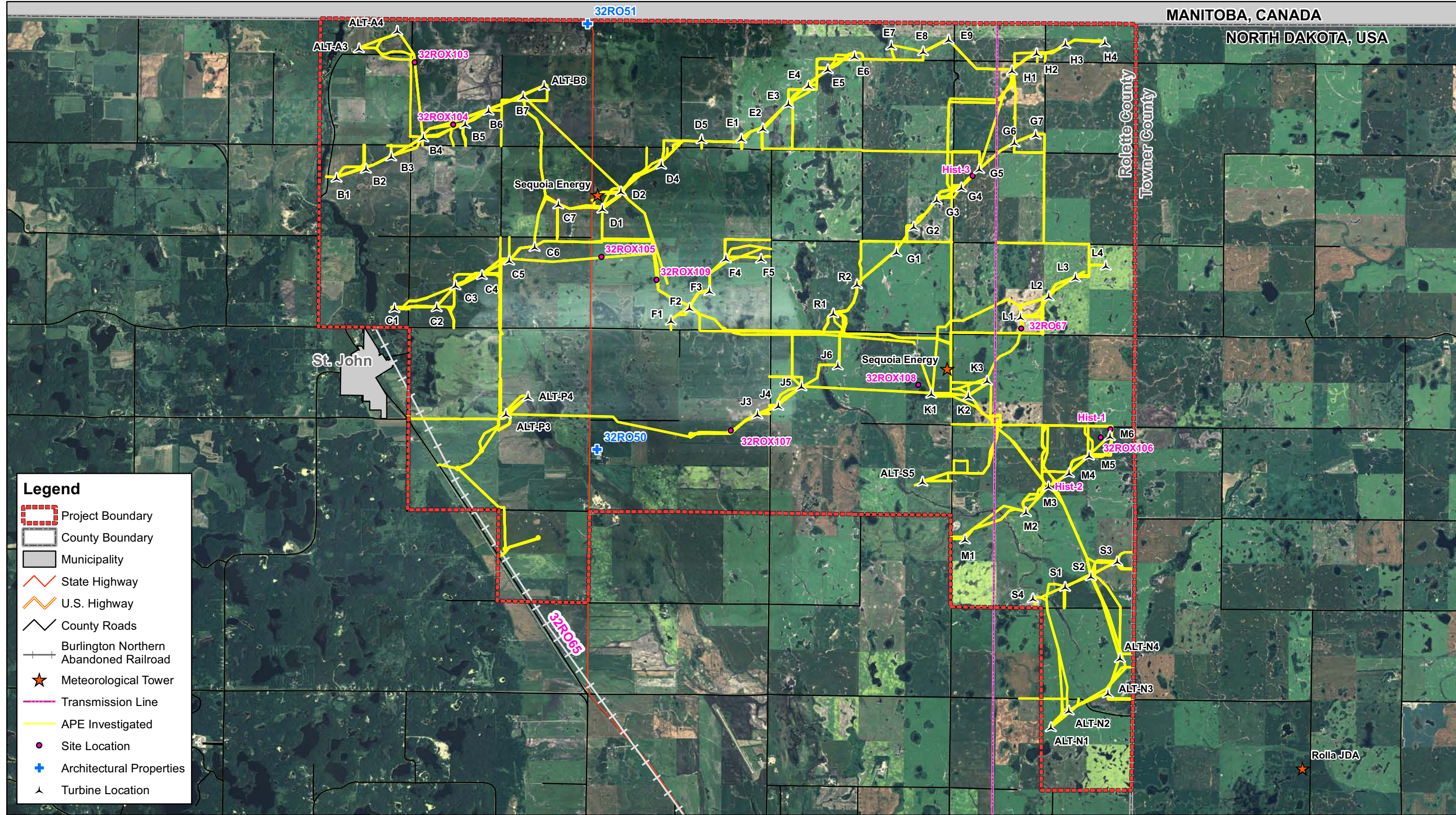
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Legend

- Project Boundary
- County Boundary
- Municipality
- State Highway
- U.S. Highway
- County Roads
- Burlington Northern Abandoned Railroad
- Meteorological Tower
- Transmission Line
- APE Investigated
- Site Location
- Architectural Properties
- Turbine Location

Data Source(s): ESRI Data (2005-2008), Muni Boundaries, NDDOT (2008), North Dakota Geologic Survey US PLS System (1994), Roads, NDDOT (2008); County Boundaries; Westwood (2009).



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Border Winds Energy Project

Rolette County, North Dakota

Project APE

EXHIBIT 2

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Appendix A

Photo Sheets

Border Winds Energy Project
Rolette County, North Dakota

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Photo 1: Site FN-1 Facing South.



Photo 2: Site FN-1 Facing Southeast.



Photo 3: Site FN-1 Facing Northwest



Photo 4: Site FN-2 Facing West.



Photo 5: Site FN-2 Facing Northeast.



Photo 6: Site FN-3 Facing Southeast.



Photo 7: Site FN-3 Facing South.



Photo 8: Site FN-4 Facing South.



Photo 9: Site FN-6 Facing North.



Photo 10: Site FN-6 Facing Southwest.

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Appendix B

Artifact Data Sheets

Border Winds Energy Project
Rolette County, North Dakota

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Projectile Point Data Sheet

Provenience Information

State: **North Dakota**
County: **Rolette**
T/R: **T169N/R63W**
Section: **7**
¼ Sections: **SE-SW-NE**
Property owner: **Private**
Collection Owner: **TBD**
Accession Number: **TBD**

Site Information

Site Name:
Site Number: **FN-7**
Level/Depth: **Surface**

Technology/Function

Point Type: **Unknown**
Primary Function: **Atlatl Dart**
Lithic Material: **Knife River Flint**
Heat-Treatment: **No**
Edge-Grinding: **Not Ground**
Flake Pattern: **Random**
Blank Form: **Bifacially-reduced Blank**
Basal Edge Thinning:
Short Flake Scars
Burning/Weathering: **No**

Cultural Affiliation

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:
Pre-Contact (9500 BC - 1650 AD)
Context: **Indeterminate**

Morphology

Proximal-Distal Length: **2.54 cm**
Lateral Width: **1.61 cm**
Maximum Width Location:
Shoulder
Maximum Thickness: **0.54 cm**
Haft Element Configuration:
Side Notched
Notch Width: **4.84 cm**
Neck Width: **1.31 cm**
Size Class: **small (<6 mm)**
Portion Present: **Tip Broken**
Blade Form: **Straight**
Blade Length: **1.89 cm**
Weight: **2g**
Basal Edge Form:
Straight
Cross-Section: **Lenticular**

Comments:



Photo 1: Obverse



Photo 2: Reverse

Analyst: **Kevin Mieras**

Date: **7/13/09**



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Biface/Lithic Tool Data Sheet

Provenience Information

State: **North Dakota**
County: **Rolette**
T/R: **T163N/R69W**
Section: **7**
¼ Sections: **SE-SW-NE**
Property owner: **Private**
Collection Owner: **TBD**
Accession Number: **TBD**

Site Information

Site Name:
Site Number: **FN-7**
Unit: **NA**
Depth: **Surface**

Technology/Function

Tool Type: **Unknown**
Raw Material: **Knife River Flint**
Heat-Treatment: **No**
Edge-Grinding: **No**
Flake Pattern: **Random**
Blank Form: **Bifacially-reduced Blank**
Use Wear: **Unknown**
Burning/Weathering: **No**

Cultural Affiliation

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:
Indeterminate
Context: **Indeterminate**

Morphology

Tool Class: **Biface**
Cross-Section: **Lenticular**
Condition: **Fragment**
Portion Present: **Indeterminate**
Reduction Stage: **Stage 3 - Refined**
Biface
Cortex: **No**
Maximum Length: **3.60 cm**
Maximum Width: **3.13 cm**
Maximum Width Location:
Indeterminate
Maximum Thickness: **0.65 cm**
Weight: **8g**

Comments:



Photo 1: Obverse



Photo 2: Reverse

Analyst: **Kevin Mieras**

Date: **7/13/09**



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Biface/Lithic Tool Data Sheet

Provenience Information

State: **North Dakota**
County: **Rolette**
T/R: **T163N/R69W**
Section: **20**
¼ Sections: **NE-NW-NE**
Property owner: **Private**
Collection Owner: **TBA**
Accession Number: **TBA**

Site Information

Site Name:
Site Number: **FN-5**
Unit: **NA**
Depth: **Surface**

Technology/Function

Tool Type: **Knife**
Raw Material: **Knife River Flint**
Heat-Treatment: **No**
Edge-Grinding: **No**
Flake Pattern: **Random**
Blank Form: **Bifacially-reduced Blank**
Use Wear: **Indeterminate**
Burning/Weathering: **No**

Cultural Affiliation

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:
Pre-Contact (9500 BC - 1650 AD)
Context: **Indeterminate**

Morphology

Tool Class: **Biface**
Cross-Section: **Lenticular**
Condition: **Complete**
Portion Present: **Complete**
Reduction Stage: **Stage 3 - Refined Biface**
Cortex: **No**
Proximal-Distal Length: **5.86 cm**
Lateral Width: **3.55 cm**
Lateral Width Location:
Sides
Maximum Thickness: **0.76 cm**
Weight: **16 g**

Comments:



Photo 1: Obverse



Photo 2: Reverse

Analyst: **Kevin Mieras**
Date: **7/13/09**



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Projectile Point Data Sheet

Provenience Information

State: **North Dakota**
County: **Rolette**
T/R: **T163N/R69W**
Section: **24**
¼ Sections: **NE-NW-NE**
Property owner: **Private**
Collection Owner: **TBD**
Accession Number: **TBD**

Site Information

Site Name:
Site Number: **FN-4**
Unit: **NA**
Level/Depth: **Surface**

Technology/Function

Point Type: **Oxbow**
Primary Function: **Atlatl Dart**
Lithic Material: **Silicified Wood**
Heat-Treatment: **No**
Edge-Grinding: **Not Ground**
Flake Pattern: **Random**
Blank Form: **Bifacially-reduced Blank**
Basal Edge Thinning: **Not Thinned**
Burning/Weathering: **No**

Cultural Affiliation

Cultural/Temporal Affiliation:
Pre-Contact (9500 BC - 1650 AD)
Context: **Late Archaic**

Morphology

Proximal-Distal Length: **2.74 cm**
Lateral Width: **2.05 cm**
Maximum Width Location:
Shoulder
Maximum Thickness: **5.28 cm**
Haft Element Configuration:
Side Notched
Notch Width: **.050 cm**
Neck Width: **1.83 cm**
Size Class: **small (<6 cm)**
Portion Present: **Complete**
Blade Form: **Excurvate**
Blade Length: **1.91 cm**
Weight: **2 g**
Basal Edge Form:
Concave
Cross-Section: **Lenticular**

Comments:



Photo 1: Obverse



Photo 2: Reverse

Analyst: **Kevin Mieras**
Date: **7/13/09**



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Appendix C

Archaeological Site Forms

Border Winds Energy Project
Rolette County, North Dakota

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NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code FN-1

SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad St. John 1969 Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 164 R 70 SEC 35 QQQ 8 QQ 8 Q 8
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5426616 N ZONE 14N
UTM 448818 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N 1/2
2 = E 1/2
3 = S 1/2
4 = W 1/2
5 = NE 1/4
6 = SE 1/4
7 = SW 1/4
8 = NW 1/4

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- Cairn
Conical Timber Lodge
CM Scatter
Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
Earthlodge Village
Earthworks
Fortification
Grave
Hearth
Jump
Mound
Other Rock Features
Pit
Quarry/Mine
Rock Art
Rock Shelter
Stone Circle
Trail
Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m^2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 8 CM Density
Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Isolated Find 1 Period Unknown

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 5 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 568 m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 2 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 1,313 m Permanent Water Type 3
Distance to Seasonal Water 500 m Seasonal Water Type 6

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/18/2009 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 4 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One Swan River chert tested cobble.

SHSND USE table with columns: Area of Significance, Ecozone, Verified Site, CR Type, Non-Site

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

Instructions to complete a digital version of this form: (1) Download a copy to your hard drive; (2) Open the saved blank copy; (3) Fill out the form; (4) Use the Save As command to rename the form appropriately and save; (5) Print and submit to SHSND.

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 1

Field Code FN-2 SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad St. John 1969 Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 164 R 70 SEC 35 QQQ 5 QQ 6 Q 7
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5425517 N ZONE 14N
UTM 449503 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N 1/2
2 = E 1/2
3 = S 1/2
4 = W 1/2
5 = NE 1/4
6 = SE 1/4
7 = SW 1/4
8 = NW 1/4

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- Cairn
Conical Timber Lodge
CM Scatter
Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
Earthlodge Village
Earthworks
Fortification
Grave
Hearth
Jump
Mound
Other Rock Features
Pit
Quarry/Mine
Rock Art
Rock Shelter
Stone Circle
Trail
Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m^2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 1 CM Density
Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Period Unknown
1 Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 Landform 2 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 567 m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 1 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 2,196 m Permanent Water Type 3
Distance to Seasonal Water 100 m Seasonal Water Type 6

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/18/2009 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 4 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: A single tertiary flake of Knife River flint.

Table with 4 columns: SHSND USE, Area of Significance, Ecozone, Verified Site, CR Type, Non-Site.

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

Instructions to complete a digital version of this form: (1) Download a copy to your hard drive; (2) Open the saved blank copy; (3) Fill out the form; (4) Use the Save As command to rename the form appropriately and save; (5) Print and submit to SHSND.

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code FN-3 SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad St. John 1969 Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 163 R 69 SEC 7 QQQ 7 QQ 8 Q 8
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5423174 N ZONE 14N
UTM 452121 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N1/2
2 = E1/2
3 = S1/2
4 = W1/2
5 = NE1/4
6 = SE1/4
7 = SW1/4
8 = NW1/4

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- Cairn
Conical Timber Lodge
CM Scatter
Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
Earthlodge Village
Earthworks
Fortification
Grave
Hearth
Jump
Mound
Other Rock Features
Pit
Quarry/Mine
Rock Art
Rock Shelter
Stone Circle
Trail
Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 1 CM Density
Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Period Unknown
1 Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 3 Landform 2 8 Slope/Exposure 4 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 Landform 2 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 564 m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 2 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 4,288 m Permanent Water Type 3
Distance to Seasonal Water 800 m Seasonal Water Type 6

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/19/2009 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 4 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One secondary flake of Knife River flint

Table with 4 columns: SHSND USE, Area of Significance, Ecozone, Verified Site, CR Type, Non-Site.

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

Instructions to complete a digital version of this form: (1) Download a copy to your hard drive; (2) Open the saved blank copy; (3) Fill out the form; (4) Use the Save As command to rename the form appropriately and save; (5) Print and submit to SHSND.

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

PAGE 1

Field Code FN-4

SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name _____

Map Quad _____ Site Name _____

LTL ___ TWP 163 R 69 SEC 24 QQQ 5 QQ 8 Q 5

LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

UTM 5420204 N ZONE 14N

UTM 460921 E NAD 1927 _____ NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N½
2 = E½
3 = S½
4 = W½
5 = NE¼
6 = SE¼
7 = SW¼
8 = NW¼

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- _____ Cairn
- _____ Conical Timber Lodge
- _____ CM Scatter
- _____ Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
- _____ Earthlodge Village
- _____ Earthworks
- _____ Fortification
- _____ Grave
- _____ Hearth
- _____ Jump
- _____ Mound
- _____ Other Rock Features
- _____ Pit
- _____ Quarry/Mine
- _____ Rock Art
- _____ Rock Shelter
- _____ Stone Circle
- _____ Trail
- _____ Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- _____ Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m²)
- _____ Ceramics _____ Cultural Depth
- _____ Charcoal _____ Depth Indicator
- _____ Copper _____
- _____ Faunal Remains _____
- _____ Fire-Cracked Rock _____
- _____ Floral Remains 3 Basis for Dating
- _____ Fossil _____
- _____ Hide, Hair, Fur _____
- _____ Human Remains 1 CM Density
- 1 Projectile Point
- _____ Shell, Worked
- 1 Stone, Chipped **Cultural/Temporal Affiliation**
- _____ Stone, Ground _____ Paleo-Indian
- _____ Trade Good Oxbow _____ Archaic
- _____ Wood, Worked _____ Woodland
- _____ Other _____ Late Prehistoric
- _____ Isolated Find _____ Period Unknown

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 3 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 8 Ecosystem 18
 Landform 1 _____ Landform 2 _____ Slope/Exposure _____ Ecosystem _____
 Elevation 541 m Drainage System Pembina River
 View Degree 2 View Distance 2
 Distance to Permanent Water 1,921 m Permanent Water Type 3
 Distance to Seasonal Water 240 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/20/2009 Test/Probe _____ Excavation _____
 Site Condition 4 Collection 4 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One Oxbow point made of silicified wood.

SHSND USE

Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Verified Site _____ CR Type _____
 Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Non-Site _____
 Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

PAGE 1

Field Code FN-5

SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 163 R 69 SEC 20 QQQ 8 QQ 8 Q 5
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5420106 N ZONE 14N
UTM 454411 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N1/2
2 = E1/2
3 = S1/2
4 = W1/2
5 = NE1/4
6 = SE1/4
7 = SW1/4
8 = NW1/4

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- Caim
Conical Timber Lodge
CM Scatter
Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
Earthlodge Village
Earthworks
Fortification
Grave
Hearth
Jump
Mound
Other Rock Features
Pit
Quarry/Mine
Rock Art
Rock Shelter
Stone Circle
Trail
Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 8 CM Density
Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Period Unknown
1 Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 1 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 Landform 2 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 564 m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 3 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 1,787 m Permanent Water Type 3
Distance to Seasonal Water 620 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/21/2009 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 4 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One bifacial knife of Knife River Flint

Table with 4 columns: SHSND USE, Area of Significance, Ecozone, Verified Site, CR Type, Non-Site.

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code FN-6 SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name _____
 Map Quad _____ Site Name _____

LTL ___ TWP 163 R 69 SEC 15 QQQ 5 QQ 8 Q 6
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

UTM 5420911 N ZONE 14N
 UTM 457727 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983 _____

Subsection:
 1 = N½
 2 = E½
 3 = S½
 4 = W½
 5 = NE¼
 6 = SE¼
 7 = SW¼
 8 = NW¼

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- _____ Cairn
- _____ Conical Timber Lodge
- _____ CM Scatter
- _____ Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
- _____ Earthlodge Village
- _____ Earthworks
- _____ Fortification
- _____ Grave
- _____ Hearth
- _____ Jump
- _____ Mound
- _____ Other Rock Features
- _____ Pit
- _____ Quarry/Mine
- _____ Rock Art
- _____ Rock Shelter
- _____ Stone Circle
- _____ Trail
- _____ Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- _____ Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m²)
- _____ Ceramics
- _____ Charcoal _____ Cultural Depth
- _____ Copper
- _____ Faunal Remains _____ Depth Indicator
- _____ Fire-Cracked Rock
- _____ Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
- _____ Fossil
- _____ Hide, Hair, Fur
- _____ Human Remains 1 CM Density
- _____ Projectile Point
- _____ Shell, Worked
- Cultural/Temporal Affiliation**
- 1 Stone, Chipped _____ Paleo-Indian
- _____ Stone, Ground _____ Archaic
- _____ Trade Good _____ Woodland
- _____ Wood, Worked _____ Late Prehistoric
- _____ Other _____ Period Unknown
- 1 Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 3 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 4 Ecosystem 18
 Landform 1 _____ Landform 2 _____ Slope/Exposure _____ Ecosystem _____
 Elevation _____ m Drainage System Pembina River
 View Degree 1 View Distance 2
 Distance to Permanent Water 60 m Permanent Water Type 4
 Distance to Seasonal Water 60 m Seasonal Water Type 6

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/22/2009 Test/Probe _____ Excavation _____
 Site Condition 4 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One tertiary flake of Knife River flint.

SHSND USE

Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____	Verified Site _____	CR Type _____
Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____	Non-Site _____	
Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____		

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 1

Field Code FN-7 SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad St. John 1969 Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 163 R 69 SEC 7 QQQ 6 QQ 7 Q 5
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5422775 N ZONE
UTM 453098 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

Subsection:
1 = N1/2
2 = E1/2
3 = S1/2
4 = W1/2
5 = NE1/4
6 = SE1/4
7 = SW1/4
8 = NW1/4

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

Cairn
Conical Timber Lodge
1 CM Scatter
Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit
Earthlodge Village
Earthworks
Fortification
Grave
Hearth
Jump
Mound
Other Rock Features
Pit
Quarry/Mine
Rock Art
Rock Shelter
Stone Circle
Trail
Miscellaneous

CULTURAL MATERIAL

Bone, Worked 50 Site Area (m2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 3 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 8 CM Density
1 Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
1 Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Isolated Find 1 Period Unknown

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 7 Slope/Exposure 3 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 2 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 60 m Permanent Water Type 6
Distance to Seasonal Water 60 m Seasonal Water Type 3

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/22/2009 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 4 Collection 4 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: One unknown projectile point and one biface fragment both of KRF

SHSND USE

Area of Significance Ecozone Verified Site CR Type
Area of Significance Ecozone Non-Site
Area of Significance Ecozone

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 6/30/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code Hist-1

SITS# 32

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name _____
Map Quad _____ Site Name _____

LTL ___ TWP 163 R 69 SEC 24 QQQ 5 QQ 5 Q 5
LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

UTM 461123 N ZONE 13N
UTM 5420126 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983 _____

Subsection:
1 = N½
2 = E½
3 = S½
4 = W½
5 = NE¼
6 = SE¼
7 = SW¼
8 = NW¼

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

1 CM Scatter
___ Chimney
___ Depression
___ Dump
___ Earthworks
___ Fortification
___ Foundation
___ Grave
___ Hearth
___ Machinery
___ Quarry/Mine
___ Rock Art
___ Trail
___ Wreck
___ Other

CULTURAL MATERIAL

___ Bone
1 Ceramics
___ Charcoal
___ Cloth
___ Faunal Remains
___ Fire-Cracked Rock
___ Floral Remains
1 Glass
___ Hide, Hair, Fur
___ Human Remains
___ Masonry
1 Metal
___ Plastic
___ Rubber
___ Shell
___ Wood
___ Other

1 Site Type
13 Context

1,200 Site Area (m²)

___ Cultural Depth

___ Depth Indicator

1 Basis for Dating

___ Occupation Date(s)

___ Begin

___ End

3 CM Density

___ Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 18
Landform 1 _____ Landform 2 _____ Slope/Exposure _____ Ecosystem _____
Elevation 549 m Drainage System Pembina River
View Degree 2 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water 680 m Permanent Water Type 6
Distance to Seasonal Water 210 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/18/2009 Test/Probe _____ Excavation _____
Site Condition 1 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: _____

SHSND USE

Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Verified Site _____ CR Type _____
Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Non-Site _____
Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 2—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-1SITS# 32

1. Access:

From the intersection of 106th street and 46th avenue in St. John, follow 106th six miles east and turn right onto 52nd avenue. Follow 52nd south for one mile and turn left onto a dirt two-track road. Follow this road approximately 1 2/3 miles. Site will be on the left in the agricultural field.

2. Site Description (include features):

Site Hist-1 is located in Township 163N, Range 69W, Section 24, on a hilltop within a cultivated field with 90% ground surface visibility. This site consists of a scatter of historic period artifacts including glass, pottery, and miscellaneous metal fragments. The scatter covers approximately 1200 square meters of area. Upon locating Hist-1, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because of the large number of artifacts at the site, the total number is estimated to be at least 500. No artifacts were collected.

3. Description of *Cultural Material* (quantify & identify artifacts, not features):

Artifacts observed at the site include numerous bottle and window glass fragments, glazed pottery fragments, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

500 # of Artifacts0 # of Artifacts Collected

4. Artifact Repository:

None

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 3—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-1

SITS# 32

5. Description of Subsurface Testing:
No subsurface testing was conducted.

6. Field Conditions:
Wet ___ Dry Windy ___ Rainy ___
Snowy ___ Overcast ___ Sunny Twilight ___

7. Technique(s) Used to Estimate Site Area:
Transit ___ Tape Measure ___ Paced ___ Visual Estimate
GPS ___ Other (Explain) _____

8. Rationale for Site Boundary Determination:
Surface Cultural Materials Features ___ Topography ___
Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure ___ Systematic Subsurface Probing ___
Subsurface Testing ___ Other (Explain) _____

9. Current Use of Site: Agricultural Field

10. Landowner Contact Information: Unknown/Private

11. Vegetation: Wheat

12. Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground): 80

13. Snow Cover (% of ground obscured by snow/ice): 0

14. Person-Hours Spent at Site: 1

15. Project Title & Principal Investigator:
Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
Dean T. Sather

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 4—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-1

SITS# 32

16. Report Title & Author(s):

Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
Kevin J. Mieras
Ryan P. Grohnke
Dean T. Sather

17. Description of Collection(s) Observed & Contact Information:

18. Statement of Integrity:

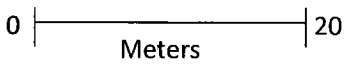
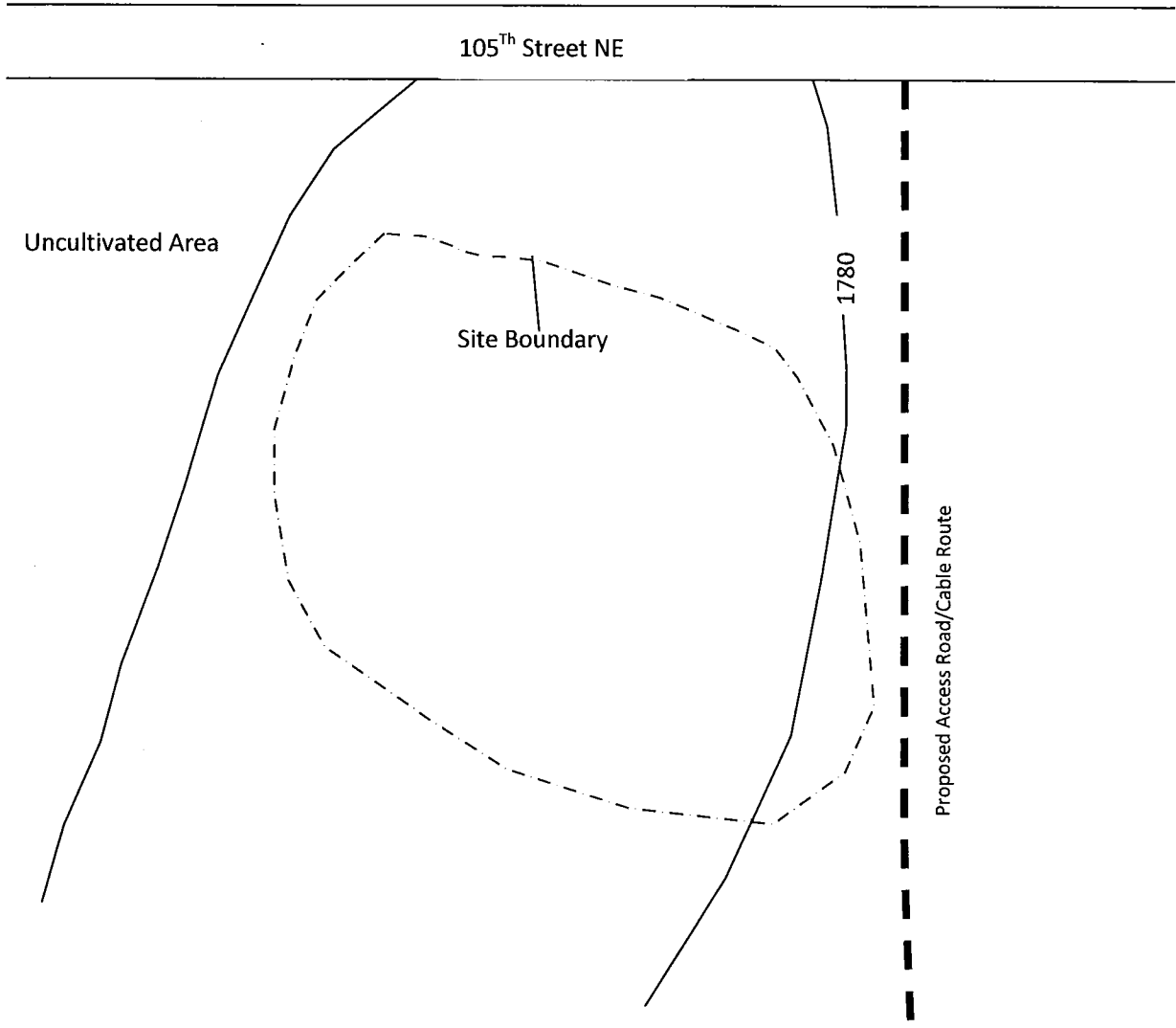
Because the buildings have been removed and the site is located in a plowed field, the site lacks integrity.

19. Statement of Significance:

20. References Cited/Comments:

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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Sketch Map of Site HIST-1

NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code Hist-2

SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name _____
 Map Quad _____ Site Name _____

LTL ___ TWP 163 R 69 SEC 24 QQQ 7 QQ 8 Q 7
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

UTM 460020 N ZONE 13N
 UTM 5419105 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983 _____

Subsection:

- 1 = N½
- 2 = E½
- 3 = S½
- 4 = W½
- 5 = NE¼
- 6 = SE¼
- 7 = SW¼
- 8 = NW¼

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

- 1 ___ CM Scatter
- ___ Chimney
- ___ Depression
- ___ Dump
- ___ Earthworks
- ___ Fortification
- ___ Foundation
- ___ Grave
- ___ Hearth
- ___ Machinery
- ___ Quarry/Mine
- ___ Rock Art
- ___ Trail
- ___ Wreck
- ___ Other

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- ___ Bone
- 1 ___ Ceramics
- ___ Charcoal
- ___ Cloth
- ___ Faunal Remains
- ___ Fire-Cracked Rock
- ___ Floral Remains
- 1 ___ Glass
- ___ Hide, Hair, Fur
- ___ Human Remains
- ___ Masonry
- 1 ___ Metal
- ___ Plastic
- ___ Rubber
- ___ Shell
- ___ Wood
- ___ Other

- 1 ___ Site Type
- 13 ___ Context
- 1,000 ___ Site Area (m²)
- ___ Cultural Depth
- ___ Depth Indicator
- 1 ___ Basis for Dating
- ___ Occupation Date(s)
- ___ Begin
- ___ End
- 3 ___ CM Density
- ___ Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 8 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 3 Ecosystem 18
 Landform 1 _____ Landform 2 _____ Slope/Exposure _____ Ecosystem _____
 Elevation 549 m Drainage System Pembina River
 View Degree 2 View Distance 2
 Distance to Permanent Water 450 m Permanent Water Type 6
 Distance to Seasonal Water 400 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/19/2009 Test/Probe _____ Excavation _____
 Site Condition 1 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: Historic artifact scatter

SHSND USE			
Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____	Verified Site _____	CR Type _____
Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____	Non-Site _____	
Area of Significance _____	Ecozone _____		

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 2—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-2SITS# 32 RO

1. Access:

From the intersection of 106th street and 46th avenue in St. John, follow 106th six miles east and turn right onto 52nd avenue. Follow 52nd south for one mile and turn left onto a dirt two-track road. Follow this road approximately 1 mile. Follow the section line south approximately 3/4 miles south.

2. Site Description (include features):

Site Hist-2 is located in T163N, R69W, Section 24. The scatter covers approximately 1000 square meters. The site is located on the east facing slope and top of a small hill within a wheat field. Upon locating Hist-2, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because of the large number of artifacts at the site, the total number is estimated to be at least 300. No artifacts were collected.

3. Description of *Cultural Material* (quantify & identify artifacts, not features):

Artifacts observed include large amounts of window and bottle glass fragments, a few fragments of miscellaneous metal, and historic pottery fragments.

300 # of Artifacts0 # of Artifacts Collected

4. Artifact Repository:

None

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 3—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-2SITS# 32 RO

5. Description of Subsurface Testing:
 No subsurface testing was conducted.

6. Field Conditions:
 Wet ___ Dry Windy ___ Rainy ___
 Snowy ___ Overcast ___ Sunny Twilight ___
7. Technique(s) Used to Estimate Site Area:
 Transit ___ Tape Measure ___ Paced ___ Visual Estimate
 GPS ___ Other (Explain) _____

8. Rationale for Site Boundary Determination:
 Surface Cultural Materials Features ___ Topography ___
 Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure ___ Systematic Subsurface Probing ___
 Subsurface Testing ___ Other (Explain) _____

9. Current Use of Site: Agricultural Field

10. Landowner Contact Information: Unknown/Private

11. Vegetation: Wheat

12. Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground): 90

13. Snow Cover (% of ground obscured by snow/ice): 0

14. Person-Hours Spent at Site: 1

15. Project Title & Principal Investigator:
 Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
 Dean T. Sather

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 4—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-2

SITS# 32 RO

16. Report Title & Author(s):

Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
Kevin J. Mieras
Ryan P. Grohnke
Dean T. Sather

17. Description of Collection(s) Observed & Contact Information:

None

18. Statement of Integrity:

Because the buildings have been removed and the site is located in a plowed field, the site lacks integrity.

19. Statement of Significance:

The site is not significant as it lacks structures. Archival research of the property yielded no significant information.

20. References Cited/Comments:

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code Hist-3

SITS# 32 RO

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Rolla NE 1969 Site Name _____
 Map Quad _____ Site Name _____

LTL ___ TWP 163 R 69 SEC 2 QQQ 5 QQ 7 Q 8
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____
 LTL ___ TWP _____ R _____ SEC _____ QQQ _____ QQ _____ Q _____

UTM _____ 5424610 N ZONE 13N
 UTM _____ 458683 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983 _____

Subsection:
 1 = N½
 2 = E½
 3 = S½
 4 = W½
 5 = NE¼
 6 = SE¼
 7 = SW¼
 8 = NW¼

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

1 ___ CM Scatter
 ___ Chimney
 ___ Depression
 ___ Dump
 ___ Earthworks
 ___ Fortification
 ___ Foundation
 ___ Grave
 ___ Hearth
 ___ Machinery
 ___ Quarry/Mine
 ___ Rock Art
 ___ Trail
 ___ Wreck
 ___ Other

CULTURAL MATERIAL

___ Bone
1 ___ Ceramics
 ___ Charcoal
 ___ Cloth
 ___ Faunal Remains
 ___ Fire-Cracked Rock
 ___ Floral Remains
1 ___ Glass
 ___ Hide, Hair, Fur
 ___ Human Remains
 ___ Masonry
1 ___ Metal
 ___ Plastic
 ___ Rubber
 ___ Shell
 ___ Wood
 ___ Other

1 Site Type
13 Context
400 Site Area (m²)
 ___ Cultural Depth
 ___ Depth Indicator
1 Basis for Dating
 Occupation Date(s)
 ___ Begin
 ___ End
3 CM Density
 ___ Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 18
 Landform 1 _____ Landform 2 _____ Slope/Exposure _____ Ecosystem _____
 Elevation 552 m Drainage System Pembina River
 View Degree 2 View Distance 2
 Distance to Permanent Water 3,280 m Permanent Water Type 3
 Distance to Seasonal Water 109 m Seasonal Water Type 6

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 6/21/2009 Test/Probe _____ Excavation _____
 Site Condition 1 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: Historic artifact scatter, primarily glass.

SHSND USE

Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Verified Site _____ CR Type _____
 Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____ Non-Site _____
 Area of Significance _____ Ecozone _____

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 2—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-3SITS# 32 RO

1. Access:

From the intersection of 106th street and 46th avenue in St. John, follow 106th six miles east and turn left onto 52nd avenue. Follow 52nd Avenue north for approximately 1 3/4 miles and the site is located on the right. Approximately 1/4 miles in the cultivated field.

2. Site Description (include features):

Site Hist-2 consists of historic period artifacts covering approximately 400 square meters, including primarily glass, but also includes historic pottery, miscellaneous metal. Upon locating Hist-2, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Upon locating Hist-2, the immediate area was subjected to an intensive pedestrian survey consisting of one-meter intervals. Because of the large number of artifacts at the site, the total number is estimated to be at least 100. No artifacts were collected.

3. Description of *Cultural Material* (quantify & identify artifacts, not features):

Artifacts observed include large amounts of glass fragments, a few fragments of miscellaneous metal, and pottery fragments.

100 # of Artifacts0 # of Artifacts Collected

4. Artifact Repository:

None

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 3—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-3SITS# 32 RO

5. Description of Subsurface Testing:
 No subsurface testing was conducted.

6. Field Conditions:
 Wet ___ Dry Windy ___ Rainy ___
 Snowy ___ Overcast ___ Sunny Twilight ___

7. Technique(s) Used to Estimate Site Area:
 Transit ___ Tape Measure ___ Paced ___ Visual Estimate
 GPS ___ Other (Explain) _____

8. Rationale for Site Boundary Determination:
 Surface Cultural Materials Features ___ Topography ___
 Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure ___ Systematic Subsurface Probing ___
 Subsurface Testing ___ Other (Explain) _____

9. Current Use of Site: Agricultural Field

10. Landowner Contact Information: Unknown/Private

11. Vegetation: Wheat

12. Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground): 90

13. Snow Cover (% of ground obscured by snow/ice): 0

14. Person-Hours Spent at Site: 1

15. Project Title & Principal Investigator:
 Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
 Dean T. Sather

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 4—Descriptive Section

Field Code Hist-3

SITS# 32 RO

16. Report Title & Author(s):

Border Winds Wind Farm Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
Kevin J. Mieras
Ryan P. Grohnke
Dean T. Sather

17. Description of Collection(s) Observed & Contact Information:

None

18. Statement of Integrity:

Because the buildings have been removed and the site is located in a plowed field, the site lacks integrity.

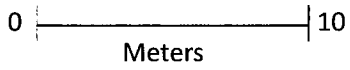
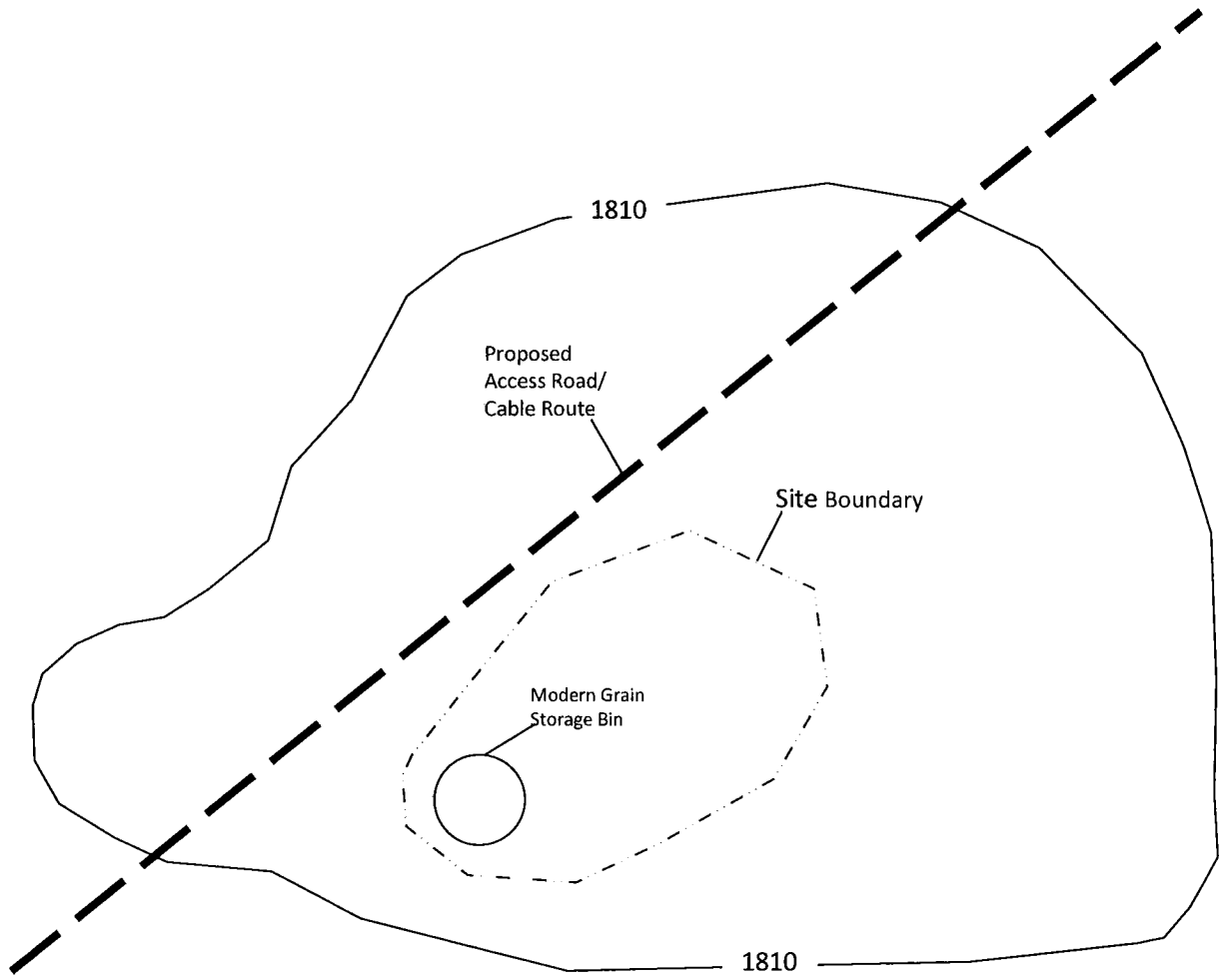
19. Statement of Significance:

The site is not significant as it lacks structures. Archival research of the property yielded no significant information.

20. References Cited/Comments:

Recorded By Kevin Mieras Date Recorded 7/22/2009
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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Sketch Map of Site Hist-3