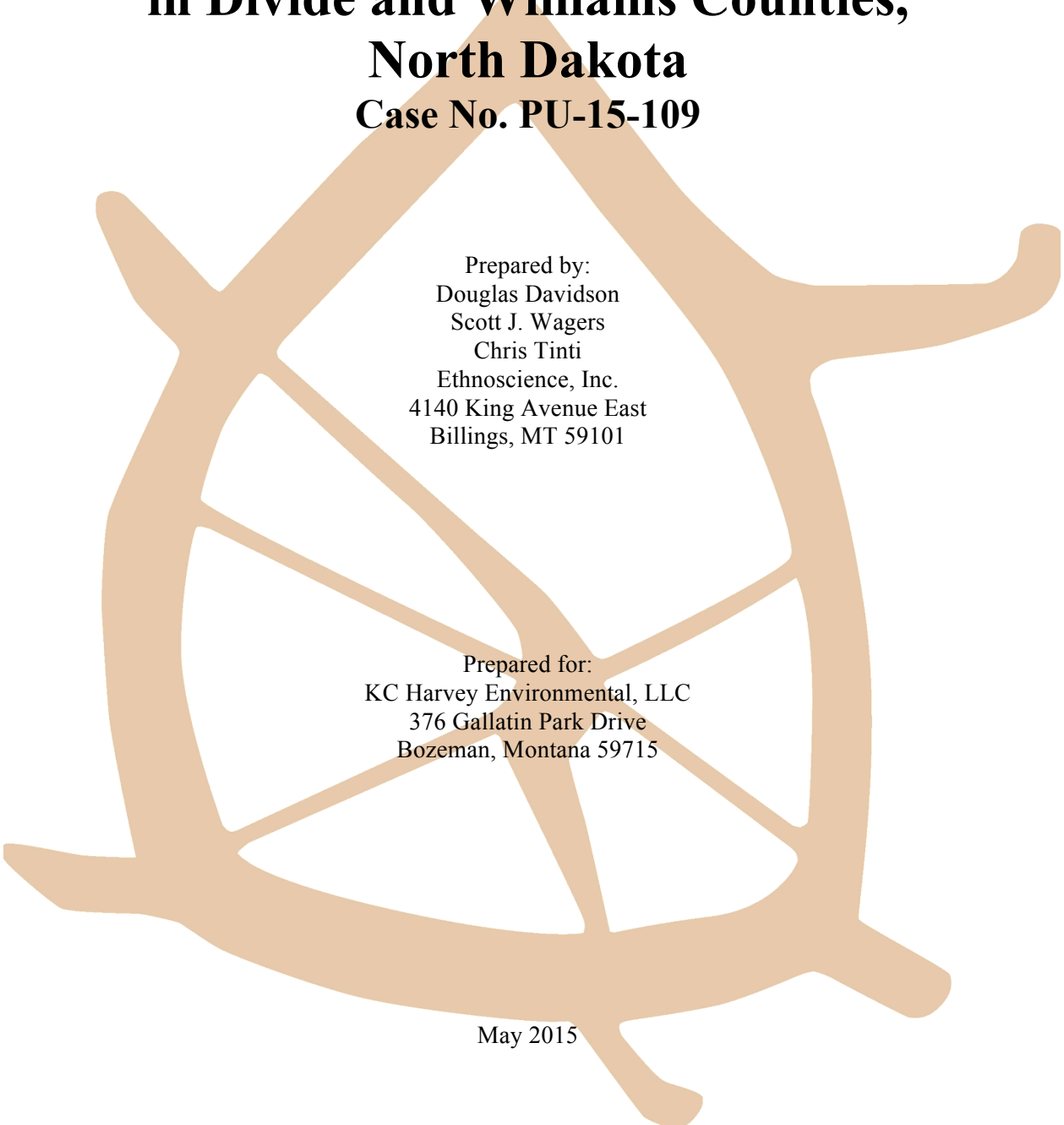


**Addendum Vantage West Spur Pipeline: A
Class III Cultural Resource Inventory
in Divide and Williams Counties,
North Dakota
Case No. PU-15-109**



Prepared by:
Douglas Davidson
Scott J. Wagers
Chris Tinti
Ethnoscience, Inc.
4140 King Avenue East
Billings, MT 59101

Prepared for:
KC Harvey Environmental, LLC
376 Gallatin Park Drive
Bozeman, Montana 59715

May 2015

*Confidential information- disclosure is limited under the National Historic Preservation Act,
Section 304 (16 USC 470w-3(a))*

Table of Contents

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 1.0 Introduction..... | 1-1 |
| 2.0 Methods..... | 2-1 |
| 3.0 Results..... | 3-1 |
| 3.1. Divide County..... | 3-1 |
| 32DV152..... | 3-1 |
| 32DV153..... | 3-5 |
| 32DV154..... | 3-8 |
| 32DV155..... | 3-10 |
| 32DV157..... | 3-13 |
| 3.2. Williams County..... | 3-15 |
| 32WI217 - Update..... | 3-15 |
| 32WI1659 - Update..... | 3-19 |
| 32WI1693..... | 3-21 |
| 32WI1694..... | 3-25 |
| 32WI1695..... | 3-28 |
| 32WI1696..... | 3-30 |
| 32WI1697..... | 3-32 |
| 32WI1698..... | 3-36 |
| 32WI1699..... | 3-39 |
| 32WI1700..... | 3-42 |
| 32WI1701..... | 3-46 |
| 32WI1702..... | 3-48 |
| 32WI1703..... | 3-51 |
| 32WI1704..... | 3-53 |
| 32WI1705..... | 3-56 |
| 32WI1706..... | 3-59 |
| 32WI1707..... | 3-62 |
| 32WI1708..... | 3-65 |
| 32WI1709..... | 3-67 |
| 32WI1710..... | 3-70 |
| 32WI1718..... | 3-72 |
| 32WI1719..... | 3-76 |
| 32WI1720..... | 3-82 |
| 32WI1721..... | 3-85 |
| 32WI1722..... | 3-93 |
| 32WI1723..... | 3-95 |
| 32WI1724..... | 3-98 |
| 32WI1725..... | 3-101 |
| 32WI1726..... | 3-105 |
| 32WI1727..... | 3-108 |
| 32WI1728..... | 3-110 |
| 32WI1738..... | 3-112 |
| 32WI1739..... | 3-114 |

Table of Contents Continued

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 32WI1741 | 3-116 |
| 32WI1742 | 3-118 |
| 3.3. Isolated Finds | 3-120 |
| 4.0 Conclusions | 4-1 |
| 5.0 Bibliography | 5-1 |

Table of Figures and Tables

| | |
|---|------|
| Figure 3.1. Overview of site 32DV152, showing windmills outside project corridor. View to the northwest | 3-2 |
| Figure 3.2. Sketch map of 32DV152 | 3-2 |
| Figure 3.3. Overview of site 32DV153, view to the south-southwest | 3-6 |
| Figure 3.4. Sketch map of 32DV153 | 3-6 |
| Figure 3.5. Overview of site 32DV154, view to the east | 3-9 |
| Figure 3.6. Sketch map of 32DV154 | 3-9 |
| Figure 3.7. Overview of site 32DV155, view to the southwest | 3-11 |
| Figure 3.8. Sketch map of 32DV155 | 3-11 |
| Figure 3.9. Overview of site location, view to the southwest | 3-14 |
| Figure 3.10. Sketch map of 32DV157 | 3-14 |
| Figure 3.11. Site overview, view to the southeast | 3-16 |
| Figure 3.12. Sketch map of 32WI217 | 3-16 |
| Figure 3.13. Feature 10, view to the south | 3-20 |
| Figure 3.14. Sketch map of 32WI1659 | 3-20 |
| Figure 3.15. Overview of site location, view to the southwest | 3-22 |
| Figure 3.16. Sketch map of 32WI1693 | 3-22 |
| Figure 3.17. Overview of site 32WI1694, view to the northeast | 3-26 |
| Figure 3.18. Sketch map of 32WI1694 | 3-26 |
| Figure 3.19. Overview of site, view to the northwest | 3-29 |
| Figure 3.20. Sketch map of 32WI1695 | 3-29 |
| Figure 3.21. Overview of historical trash, view to the south | 3-31 |
| Figure 3.22. Sketch map of 32WI1696 | 3-31 |
| Figure 3.23. Overview of Features 1 and 2, view to the north | 3-33 |
| Figure 3.24. Sketch map of 32WI1697 | 3-33 |
| Figure 3.25. Overview of cemetery, view to the north | 3-37 |
| Figure 3.26. Sketch map of 32WI1698 | 3-37 |
| Figure 3.27. Overview of site location, view to the south | 3-40 |
| Figure 3.28. Sketch map of 32WI1699 | 3-40 |
| Figure 3.29. Overview of site location, view to west | 3-43 |
| Figure 3.30. Sketch map of 32WI1700 | 3-43 |
| Figure 3.31. Overview of site location, view to the east | 3-47 |

Table of Figures Continued

| | |
|---|-------|
| Figure 3.32. Sketch map of 32WI1701 | 3-47 |
| Figure 3.33. Overview of site location, view to the southeast | 3-49 |
| Figure 3.34. Sketch map of 32WI1702 | 3-49 |
| Figure 3.35. Overview of site location, view to the southeast | 3-52 |
| Figure 3.36. Sketch map of 32WI1703 | 3-52 |
| Figure 3.37. Site overview, view to the north | 3-54 |
| Figure 3.38. Sketch map of 32WI704 | 3-54 |
| Figure 3.39. Overview of site location, view to the east | 3-57 |
| Figure 3.40. Sketch map of 32WI1705 | 3-57 |
| Figure 3.41. Site overview, view to the southeast | 3-60 |
| Figure 3.42. Sketch map of 32WI1706 | 3-60 |
| Figure 3.43. Overview of site location, view to the southeast | 3-63 |
| Figure 3.44. Sketch map of 32WI1707 | 3-63 |
| Figure 3.45. Overview of site location, view to the southwest | 3-66 |
| Figure 3.46. Sketch map of 32WI1708 | 3-66 |
| Figure 3.47. Overview of site location, view to the northeast | 3-68 |
| Figure 3.48. Sketch map of 32WI1709 | 3-68 |
| Figure 3.49. Overview of site location, view to the southwest | 3-71 |
| Figure 3.50. Sketch map of 32WI1710 | 3-71 |
| Figure 3.51. Overview of site location, view to the north | 3-73 |
| Figure 3.52. Sketch map of 32WI1718 | 3-73 |
| Figure 3.53. Overview of site location from eastern end of site boundary, facing northwest | 3-77 |
| Figure 3.54. Sketch map of 32WI1719 | 3-77 |
| Figure 3.55. Overview of site location, view to the northeast | 3-83 |
| Figure 3.56. Sketch map of 32WI1720 | 3-83 |
| Figure 3.57. Overview of site location from northern end of site boundary, view to the south | 3-86 |
| Figure 3.58. Sketch map of 32WI1721 | 3-86 |
| Figure 3.59. Overview of site location, view to the north | 3-94 |
| Figure 3.60. Sketch map of 32WI1722 | 3-94 |
| Figure 3.61. Overview of site location, view to the northeast | 3-96 |
| Figure 3.62. Sketch map of 32WI1723 | 3-96 |
| Figure 3.63. Overview of site location from north end of site boundary, view to the south | 3-99 |
| Figure 3.64. Sketch map of 32WI1724 | 3-99 |
| Figure 3.65. Overview of site location, view to the northeast | 3-102 |
| Figure 3.66. Sketch map of 32WI1725 | 3-102 |
| Figure 3.67. Overview of site location, view to the north | 3-106 |
| Figure 3.68. Sketch map of 32WI1726 | 3-106 |
| Figure 3.69. Overview of site location, view to the southwest | 3-109 |
| Figure 3.70. Sketch map of 32WI1727 | 3-109 |
| Figure 3.71. Overview of site location, view to the southeast | 3-111 |
| Figure 3.72. Sketch map of 32WI1728 | 3-111 |

Table of Figures Continued

| | |
|--|-------|
| Figure 3.73. Overview of site location, view to the north | 3-113 |
| Figure 3.74. Sketch map of 32WI1738 | 3-113 |
| Figure 3.75. Overview of site location, view to the east..... | 3-115 |
| Figure 3.76. Sketch map of 32WI1739 | 3-115 |
| Figure 3.77. Overview of site location, view to the southwest..... | 3-117 |
| Figure 3.78. Sketch map of 32WI1741 | 3-117 |
| Figure 3.79. Overview of site location, view to the north | 3-119 |
| Figure 3.80. Sketch map of 32WI1742 | 3-119 |
| Figure 3.81. Close-up of groundstone..... | 3-121 |
| Figure 3.82. Close-up of core fragment | 3-121 |
| Table 4.1. Summary of Sites Identified in Study Area | 4-2 |
| Figure 4.1. Avoidance plans for 32DV157 | 4-6 |
| Figure 4.2. Boring plans for 32WI1721 | 4-7 |
| Figure 4.3. Boring plans to avoid 32WI1724 and 32WI1725..... | 4-8 |
| Figure 4.4. Avoidance plans for 32WI1742..... | 4-9 |
| Figure 4.5. Buffer plans for 32WI1694 | 4-9 |
| Figure 4.6. Buffer plans for 32WI1698 | 4-10 |

1.0 Introduction

Pembina Pipeline Corporation (Pembina) proposes to construct a 48-mile underground high vapor pressure (HPV) ethane pipeline through portions of Divide and Williams Counties in northwest North Dakota. The pipeline will connect the ONEOK Rockies Midstream Stateline Gas Processing Plant northwest of Williston in Williams County with an existing HPV ethane line northeast of Stady in Divide County. Construction activities include operating construction equipment, trench excavation, and the temporary storage of topsoil and spoil. Proposed trench excavation will have a depth of four feet, except in rocky areas where a minimum depth of 18-30 inches will be maintained. The base of the proposed trench will have a minimum width of two feet. Following construction of the pipeline, Pembina will maintain a 30-ft wide permanent ROW to be used for inspection and maintenance activities.

After initial archaeological survey of the proposed corridor on September 30 to October 26, 2014 (Thomas et al. 2015), Pembina requested the survey of an additional 48.73 miles in order to establish alternative routes for the pipeline to avoid wetlands, archaeological resources, or geographical impediments. Most of the surveyed area is on private land, but a total of 2.97 miles crosses land administered by the State of North Dakota. All activities within the construction corridor and permanent ROW have the potential to directly affect cultural resources. In addition to the 500-ft (0.64-miles) study area for the pipeline, an additional 0.51 miles of 120-ft corridor was surveyed for a shoofly access route for equipment to avoid archaeological and wetland features.

The North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) is the permitting agency for this project. Under North Dakota Administrative Code 69-06-08, the PSC must take into consideration the effect the proposed undertaking will have on significant cultural resources, and on human remains. The PSC relies upon the State Historic Preservation Office (hereafter SHPO) to determine the significance of sites, and to evaluate whether construction activities will pose adverse effects to significant properties.

Pembina contracted Ethnoscience, Inc. (Ethnoscience), to conduct a Class III cultural resource investigation, document the results, and provide significance recommendations for PSC and SHPO review. This is an addendum to *Vantage West Spur Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Divide and Williams County, North Dakota* (Thomas et al. 2015), which contains discussions of the cultural and environmental settings. The present report documents the results of the new investigations of the alternate pipeline routes.

2.0 Methods

For the purposes of this investigation, the area of potential effect (APE) extends 45 ft (15 m) around all identified archaeological sites and 100 ft (30 m) around identified historic sites with standing structures. Secondary and visual impacts do not extend beyond the site buffer for areas where all pipeline facilities are below the ground. In areas where facilities extend above ground, no set distance is defined and will be examined on a case-by-case basis; however, it is expected that it does not extend outside the survey corridor.

The cultural resource investigations for this project were conducted in two stages: the first consisted of a Class I literature review and the second of a systematic Class III inventory.

Class I Inventory Methods

The Class I investigation consisted of examining pertinent literature, regional documents, and state files to ascertain what work has occurred in the past and what sites have been identified near the project area, as well as to develop a cultural context by which to evaluate sites.

The literature review included a variety of resources such as the North Dakota State Plan (SHSND 2008) and historic property contexts for mines (Hess et al. 1992), railroads (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009) and farms (SHSND 2014a) in North Dakota, and both published and gray literature pertinent to the project area. Ethnoscience received updated shapefiles depicting the revised corridor centerline from KC Harvey via email as they were made.

To obtain information on previously located resources within the study corridor, Ethnoscience contracted Amy Sakariassen in August 2014 as well as January and March 2015 to examine the North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) master data files, the North Dakota State Historic Register listings, and a list of properties determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for all sections crossed by the proposed undertaking. In addition, Ethnoscience examined General Land Office (GLO) maps and United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic maps of the inventory area to identify possible site leads. File searches were conducted for all reroutes as necessary.

Class III Inventory Methods

According to the SHSND, “*An intensive inventory is a systematic, detailed field inspection done by, or under the direction of professional architectural historians, historians, archeologists, and/or other appropriate specialists*” (SHSND 2014b).

The Class III cultural resource inventory was conducted from January 30 to April 25, 2015. Ethnoscience archaeologist Douglas Davidson acted as the project coordinator and field lead for this project. Ethnoscience archaeologists Patrick Kuntz, Chris Tinti, and Scott Wagers, Ethnoscience historian Blain Fandrich, and field technicians Spencer Propp and Amber Blodgett, assisted with the inventory. Gabriel Kenton was responsible for GIS datafiles. No Native American cultural resource specialists accompanied the field crew.

Prior to fieldwork, the shapefiles for the location of the survey corridor, as well as the location of previously recorded sites and isolates, were downloaded onto global positioning system (GPS) Magellan Professional handheld units with sub-meter capability. These GPS units were used in the field to identify the pipeline route and to facilitate in the identification of previously recorded sites, isolates, and site leads. In addition to the GPS units, Ethnoscience created a series of 1:24,000 maps to identify the location of cultural properties within or near the project corridor. Copies of all site forms and isolates also accompanied the field crew.

In the project’s first stages, Ethnoscience surveyed a 500-foot wide corridor using transects spaced 100 feet (30 meters) apart. However, following consultation with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, methodology was altered beginning on March 23, 2015, and the remaining survey was conducted using transects spaced 50 feet (15 m) apart. In some cases, field crews expanded the survey to identify a site-free corridor around cultural resources. In addition to the 500-foot corridor, one shoofly route for transporting equipment, 120 ft in width, was surveyed.

In northwest North Dakota, where the depth to glacial till is generally 30 cm or less, a pedestrian visual inventory is typically sufficient to identify evidence of cultural activity. Ground surface visibility within the project area varied considerably between zero percent in drainages or

densely overgrown prairie to 100 percent in fallow fields without stubble. Overall ground surface visibility for the project was approximately 70 percent. Cultivated fields had been harvested prior to the field inventory, and due to standing stubble, visibility in cultivated fields averaged 70 percent. Approximately 85 percent of the survey was conducted in cultivated fields. Ground surface visibility in pasture varied considerably. Approximately 30 percent of the pasture was overgrown with ground surface visibility of zero to ten percent. Most of the pasture, however, had been closely grazed by cattle with ground surface visibility of approximately 30 percent and low vegetation allowing for easy identification of surface-visible archaeological features. No artifacts were collected and no shovel probes or other forms of subsurface investigation were conducted as part of the inventory process. Conditions varied from wet and cold to dry, warm, and windy. No inventory was conducted in areas with snow cover of greater than fifteen percent.

Site Definition and Recording Procedures

The SHSND defines a site as “*a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and which left physical traces of that activity in the form of (1) an intact cultural feature, (2) six or more artifacts found within a maximum size of 1 hectare (0.25 acre or 1,000 square meters), and/or (3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts*” (SHSND 2012:17). For the purposes of this investigation, artifacts within historic sites must represent at least three different materials or contain sufficient information that indicate the artifacts are not fragments of a larger item (e.g. window glass from a window pane). Cultural locations that do not meet these definitions are recorded as isolates.

Sites and isolates were documented with the appropriate North Dakota cultural resource forms. Site boundaries were determined by the surface distribution of features and artifacts. No subsurface testing was conducted to define site boundaries. If the site extended outside the survey corridor, estimates of the site’s boundaries are provided. A GPS point was taken for each observed feature and artifact concentration. All sites and isolates identified during the inventory were photographed and mapped in the field. A temporary site number was assigned until a Smithsonian trinomial number was obtained.

Stone features were the most common features observed during the inventory and consisted of stone rings, cairns, and culturally identified features. At a minimum, the interior diameter, number of rocks, and level of siltation were documented for stone ring features. The exterior diameter, number of rocks, and siltation are noted for cairns. Photographs were taken of stone features only if they were taller than the surrounding grass and likely to be viewable.

For historic sites with standing structures, photographs were taken to show all elevations. Information on the standing structures obtained in the field included overall composition, materials, alterations, function, and condition. Deed records were consulted for all sites with standing structures. Deed records were not conducted for historic archaeological sites.

Previously, segments of historic railroads have been recorded as historic archaeological sites, and individual pieces of abandoned farm equipment have been recorded as historic isolates. Following consultation with the North Dakota SHPO, beginning on March 23, 2015, isolated farm equipment and railroad segments unassociated with other features were not recorded.

Recommendations of Significance

The methods used to provide recommendations regarding NRHP eligibility follow the guidelines established by the Department of the Interior. Of particular importance is the *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Bulletin) [NPS 1997]. According to the Bulletin, a property must possess historic significance and integrity to be listed on the NRHP. The *Farms in North Dakota: A Historic Context* (SHSND 2014a) and *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956* (Schmidt and Vermeer 2009) provided additional guidance. The criteria by which sites are recommended significant are as follows:

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess

high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Properties are also evaluated on integrity, which is defined by seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location is important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. Design includes elements of organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials. Setting is the character of the place in which the property is situated as well as its relationship between other properties, other features, or open space. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts or a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (NPS 1997).

When assessing eligibility for inclusion to the NRHP, prehistoric sites in the Northern Plains are, from the academic archaeological perspective, almost always evaluated under Criterion D. The Bulletin (NPS 1997:21) states that "*Criterion D has two requirements, which must both be met for a property to qualify: The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory*"; and, "*the information must be considered important.*" It further notes, "*A property is not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and, as a result, lacks any historic context within which to evaluate the importance of the information to be gained*" (NPS 1997:22). Eligibility of sites under Criterion D generally requires subsurface testing to ascertain research potential and integrity.

3.0 Results

The Class III cultural resource inventory examined 48.73 miles (2953.62 acres) representing updated routes of the planned Vantage West Spur pipeline corridor. Approximately 85 percent of the project area is located in cultivated fields. Ground visibility within the project area ranged widely from excellent (100 percent) in barren fields to poor (less than five percent) in drainages and pastures. Overall ground surface visibility for the project was approximately 70 percent. Maps of the area investigated are presented in the Appendix.

The inventory identified 40 sites and three isolates. These include 30 prehistoric sites and ten historic sites. All prehistoric sites are stone feature sites. The historic sites include two cemeteries, three historic material scatters, one farmstead site, and four sites with agriculture-related structures that are either standing or collapsed. Two of the prehistoric stone feature sites were previously recorded.

3.1 Divide County

The investigation identified four sites in Divide County. The sites include one historic homestead and three prehistoric stone feature sites.

32DV152

Site Type: Historic Farmstead
Maximum Site Size: 840 by 512 ft
Ownership: Private
Site Map: 1
Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is a historic farmstead containing two foundations (Features 1-2), and a trash dump (Feature 3). Just outside of the project corridor are two windmills and one foundation; other features may be present but were not visible from the project corridor. Most of the site is outside the corridor of the present project to the west (Figures 3.1 & 3.2). The site is located in an area



Figure 3.1. Overview of site 32DV152, showing windmills outside project corridor. View to the northwest.

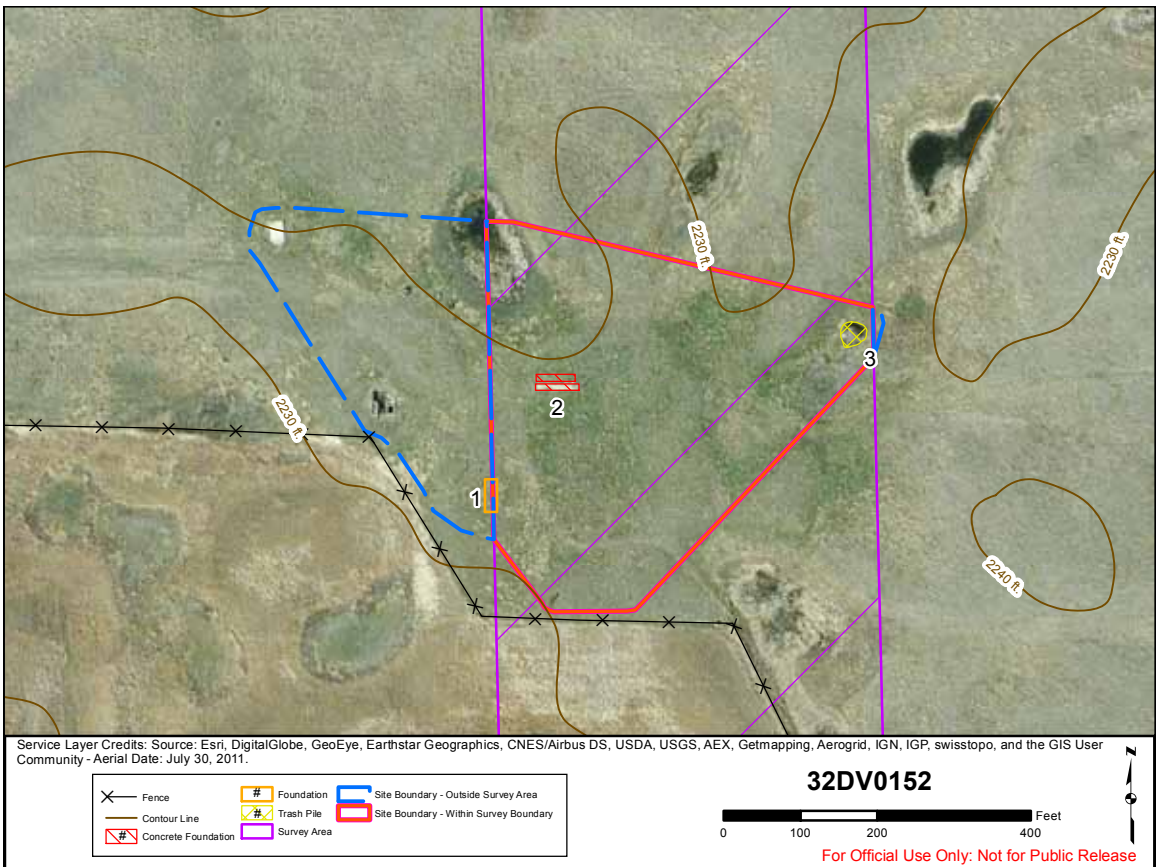


Figure 3.2. Sketch map of 32DV152

of rolling prairie and kettle lakes. The viewshed is open to the southeast for approximately five miles, and for approximately two miles in other directions. Soil is Wabek-Lehr complex, characterized by six inches of gravelly loam over gravelly coarse sandy loam, usually located on shoulders and rises (NRCS 2015). The vegetation consists of a dense growth of mostly wheat grass. The land is currently used for cattle pasture. A small, seasonal kettle pond is immediately outside the site to the southeast.

Feature 1 is a concrete foundation level with the ground surface. The walls of the foundation are 6.5 inches thick and measures 42 ft north-south by 16 ft east-west. Trash in the foundation includes a metal safe, disc blades from a plow, and two unidentifiable pieces of farm equipment.

Feature 2 consists of two related concrete foundations. The first is a concrete slab foundation that measures 8 ft wide north-south by 40 ft east-west and is 12 inches wide. Twelve feet north of this slab is a concrete wall that measures 40 ft east-west and is 6.5 inches wide. Combined, the two concrete foundations have an overall footprint of 20 ft north-south by 40 ft east-west.

Feature 3 is a trash pile immediately west of a small kettle lake. The pile contains several coils of barbed wire, pig wire, an old truck body with an intact engine block (possibly 1920s), a wood-paneled truck door, a milk can, several wooden fence posts, a variety of 2-x-4s, a ceramic insulator, a galvanized funnel from a binder or other farm equipment, a blue glass Vicks VapoRub jar with three Vs in a diamond for a maker's mark, a 50-gallon drum, 500 or more metal teeth from an unidentified machine, an exhaust pipe, and 100 or more metal fragments. The trash dump measures 24 ft east-west by 32 ft north-south.

Artifacts scattered throughout the site include a large tractor-drawn seed drill with a wooden trough and the International Harvester logo visible on some of its cast iron parts, seven or more 2-x-4s, 20 or more metal fragments, a metal-rimmed wooden wagon wheel with a square wooden axle, an unidentified wagon piece, pieces of a bent wood wagon cover, a metal tub, an unidentified round aluminum disc, and several fragments of barbed and smooth wire.

Features visible outside the project corridor include a large foundation with a basement and two standing, metal-framed windmills. The southernmost windmill has "Model 200" or possibly "Model 700" barely visible on its fin. Approximately 800 ft west of the site are several standing structures of what appears to be an abandoned farmstead. Based upon the deed record search for 32DV152, these standing structures are a separate property and are unrelated to this site.

Historic Overview

According to the records on file at the Divide County Courthouse in Crosby, William H. Harris received a patent for the west half of Section 28 on October 4, 1912 (3:294911; 59:010761). William Harris then granted the property to Bess Nelson by warranty deed on March 3, 1913 (7:597). Bessie and Victor Nelson granted the property to Louis Knutson by warranty deed on December 28, 1916 (23:351). Louis Knutson granted the property to Fred Eberle by warranty deed on April 25, 1960 (66:420). The Fred Eberle Life Estate currently owns the property.

Integrity

The overall condition of the site is very poor. With the exception of the windmills, the superstructures have been entirely removed from the site, and the purpose of the buildings within the project corridor can no longer be discerned. Artifacts are broken and scattered. Though the site has not been moved and though the setting probably resembles what it did when the site was in use, the site lacks integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended NRHP not eligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D. There is no known association with events or persons significant to the past and thus the site is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. The structures do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor are they the work of a master, and are recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The site is unlikely to yield significant information regarding historic activities in the region and is therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

32DV153

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 71 by 34 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 3

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site consists of three prehistoric stone rings located close together on a northeast-southwest trending ridge in rolling prairie (Figures 3.3 & 3.4). The viewshed is open for approximately five miles to the southeast and one mile in other directions. Soil is William-Zahl Loam characterized by five to six inches of loam over clay loam, typical of rises and backslopes (NRCS 2015). Soils exhibit frequent cobbles and boulders. Low wheat grass, silver sage, Canadian thistle, coneflower, and various prairie grasses.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone arc measuring 2.40 m east-west by 2.80 m north-south and is composed of 11 heavily sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth that range from 12 to 16 centimeters in diameter. A gap is present on the north.

Feature 2 is a poorly defined stone rings measuring 4.00 m north-south by 5.00 m east-west and is composed of 14 stones that range in size from 8 to 26 centimeters and exhibit moderate lichen growth. The feature is difficult to discern because the stones are very well silted in.

Feature 3 is stone arc; only the southeast wall is well-defined and double-coursed. The arc of the southeast wall measures 3.10 m north-south. Stones range in diameter from 6 to 16 centimeters, are deeply sodded, and exhibit moderate to heavy lichen growth.

Integrity

The overall condition is good. The presence of intact and identifiable stone features indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.



Figure 3.3. Overview of site 32DV153, view to the south-southwest

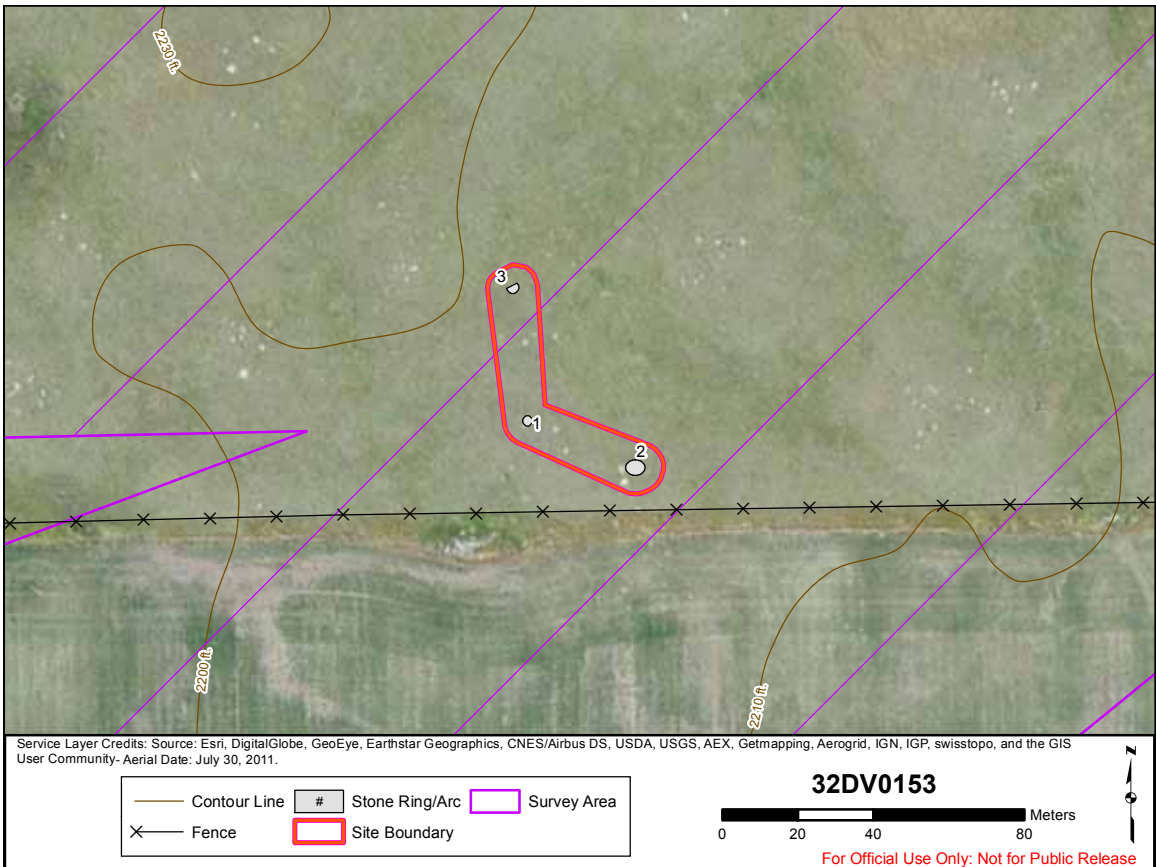


Figure 3.4. Sketch map of 32DV153

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32DV154

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 17 by 17 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 3

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single stone ring located on the south end of a low knoll (Figures 3.5 & 3.6). The viewshed is open to the south for approximately five miles, and two miles in other directions. Soils are Williams-Zahl loams, characterized by six inches of loam over clay loam and occurring on rises (NRCS 2015). Frequent rounded glacial cobbles and boulders are present in the area. Vegetation consists of assorted prairie grasses and forbs including wheat grass, silver sage, coneflower, and Canadian thistle.

The feature is a moderately well defined stone ring measuring 5.20 m north-south by 4.80 m east-west. It is composed of 18 evenly spaced stones that are heavily sodded and exhibit heavy lichen growth. The stone range in diameter from 13 to 40 centimeters.

Integrity

Overall condition is good. The presence of an intact and identifiable stone feature indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to

ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.5. Overview of site 32DV154, view to the east.

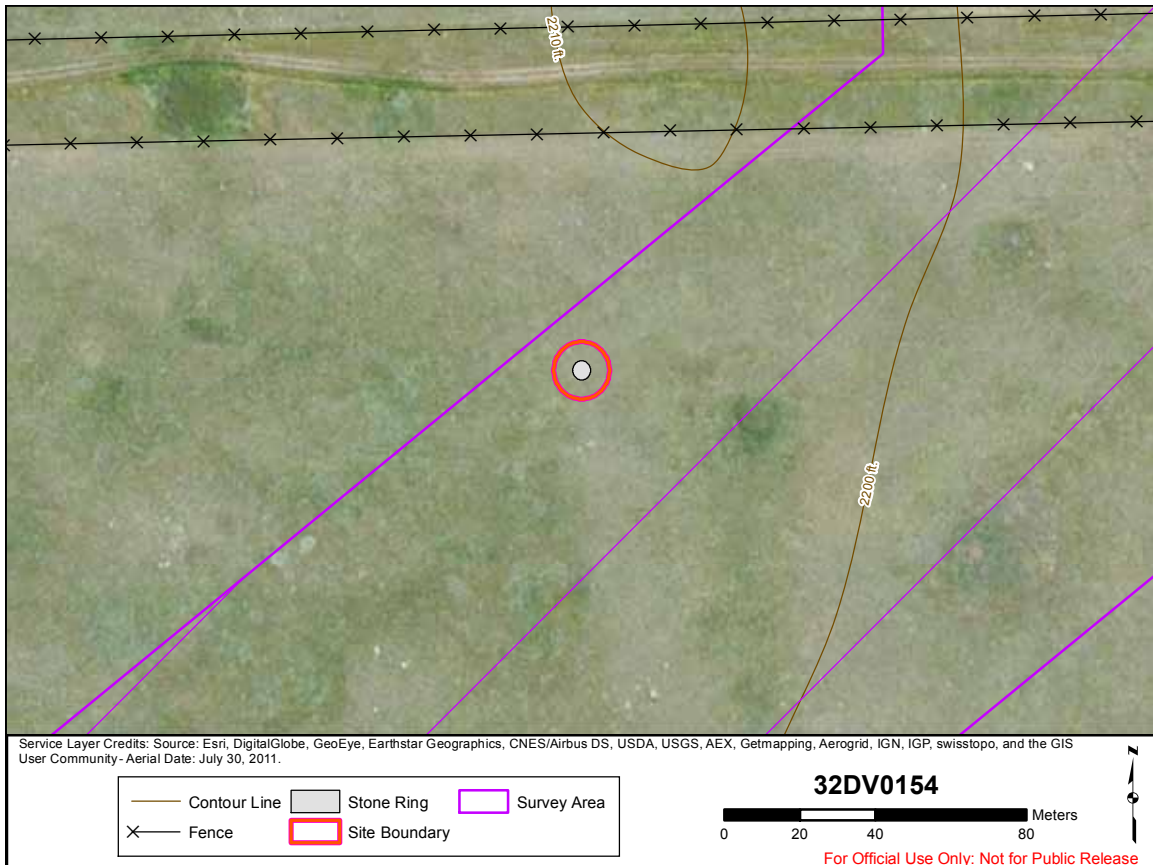


Figure 3.6. Sketch map of 32DV154

32DV155

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 22 by 20 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 2

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site consists of two prehistoric stone rings located on the east edge of a low knoll in an area of rolling prairie (Figures 3.7 & 3.8). The viewshed is open in all directions for approximately two miles. Soil is Zahl-Max-Parnell complex, which consists of five to fifteen inches of loam or silty clay loam over clay loam or silt loam and occurs on hills, ridges, and depressions (NRCS 2015). Vegetation includes prairie grasses, low silver sage, buffalo berries, coneflower, and thistles, which reduce surface visibility to approximately five percent.

Feature 1 is a stone ring measuring 3.20 m north-south by 3.48 m east-west and composed of 27 stones. The northwest wall is double-coursed and well defined, but the rest of the ring is poorly defined. Rocks are well sodded and exhibit heavy lichen growth; they range in diameter from 9 to 27 centimeters.

Feature 2 is a moderately well-defined stone ring measuring 3.40 m north-south by 0.90 m east-west. It is composed of 29 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth. The stones range in diameter from 7 to 28 centimeters.

Integrity

Overall condition is good. The presence of intact and identifiable stone features indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide



Figure 3.7. Overview of site 32DV155, view to the southwest.

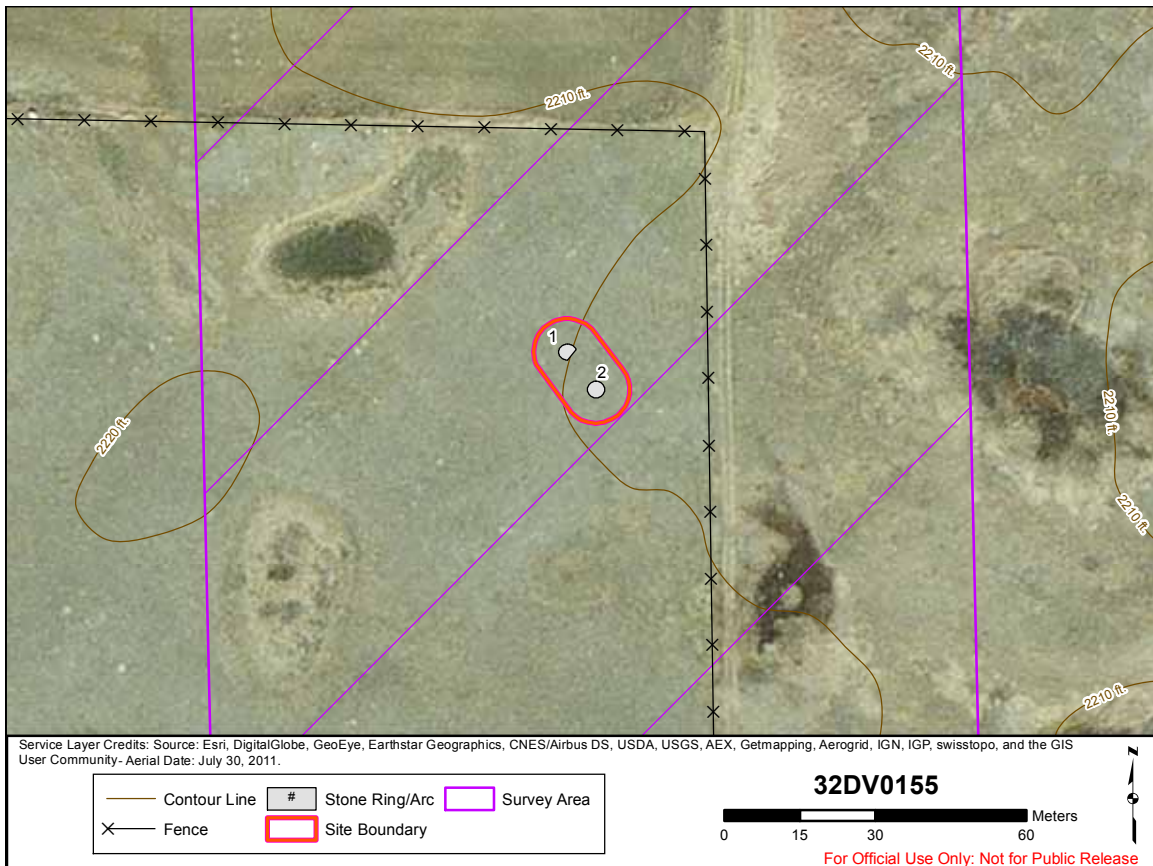


Figure 3.8. Sketch map of 32DV155

glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32DV157

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 17 by 17 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 1

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

The site is a single stone arc located on a high saddle between low knolls to the north and south in an area of rolling prairie (Figures 3.9 & 3.10). Vegetation consists of native prairie grasses and snowberry, which reduce surface visibility to less than 20 percent. The viewshed is open for approximately a mile to the north, south, and east, but is closed to the west by a low ridge.

The feature is an arc, approximately a semicircle, open to the east. It measures 7.4 m north-south and is composed of 20 well-sodded rocks exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The feature is missing its eastern half. The site condition is fair.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.9. Overview of site location, view to the southwest

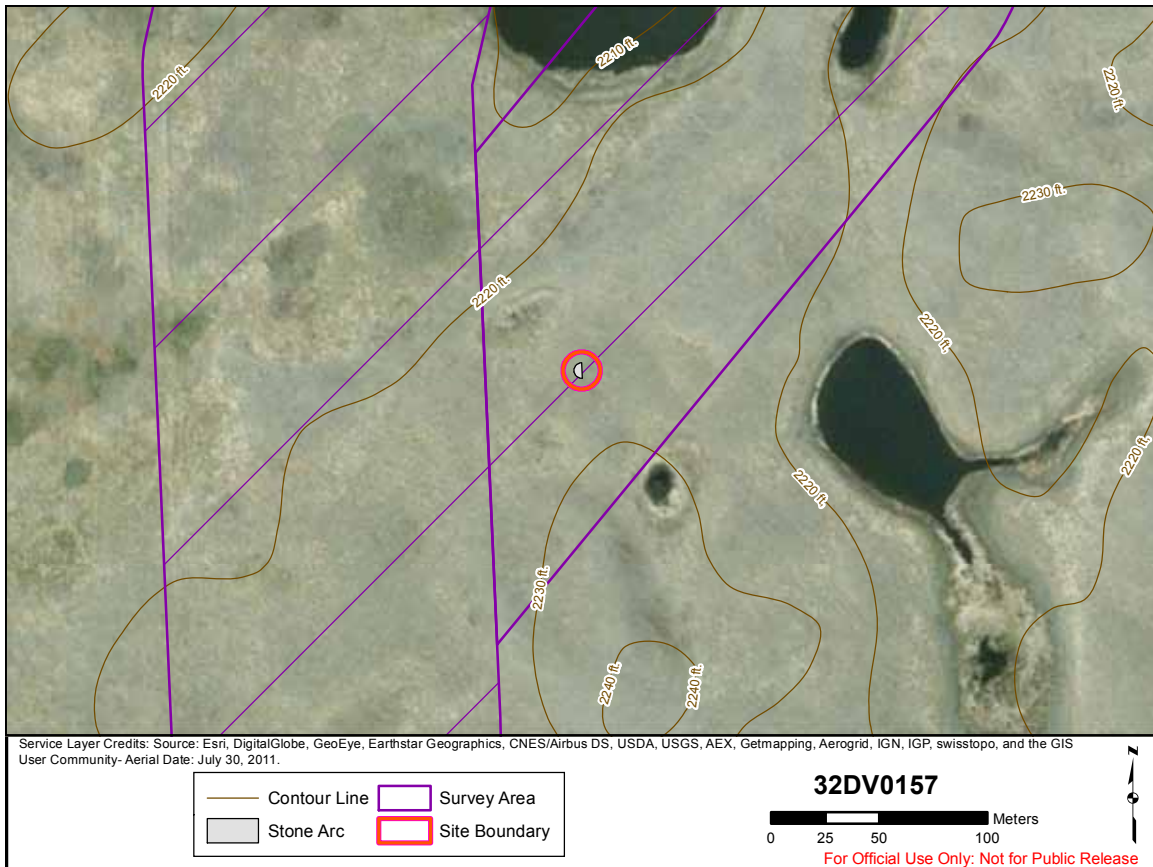


Figure 3.10 Sketch map of 32DV157.

3.2 Williams County

The investigation identified 31 sites and two isolates in Williams County. This includes 23 prehistoric sites and eight historic sites. The 23 prehistoric sites are all stone feature sites. The historic sites consist of two cemeteries, two historic material scatters, and four agriculture-related standing and/or collapsed structures. Two previously recorded sites were revisited during the present project. No changes were made to their previous National Register recommendations.

32WI217- Update

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features
Maximum Site Size: 20 by 50 m
Ownership: Private
Site Map: 6
Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

This is a previously recorded stone ring site located on the shoulder of a high spur ridge overlooking a deep west-to-east drainage to the south (Figures 3.11 & 3.12). The viewshed is open for approximately three miles to the south and east, but is closed by rolling hills in other directions. Soils are Amor-Zahl-Cabba loams, characterized by loams, clay loams, or silt loams, from 20 to over 60 inches deep, over bedrock, occurring on ridges and hills (NRCS 2015). Vegetation includes low grasses, silver sage, Canadian thistle, coneflower, and various wildflowers, which reduce ground surface visibility to approximately five percent.

The site was originally recorded by McKibbin (1986) as part of a Class II cultural resource inventory of coal study areas in western North Dakota. Four stone rings were documented at that time in 1986. Testing of the site was recommended to determine NRHP eligibility.

In 2015 Ethnoscience returned to the site location, relocated the four stone rings, and updated the site documentation of the site.



Figure 3.11. Site overview, view to the southeast

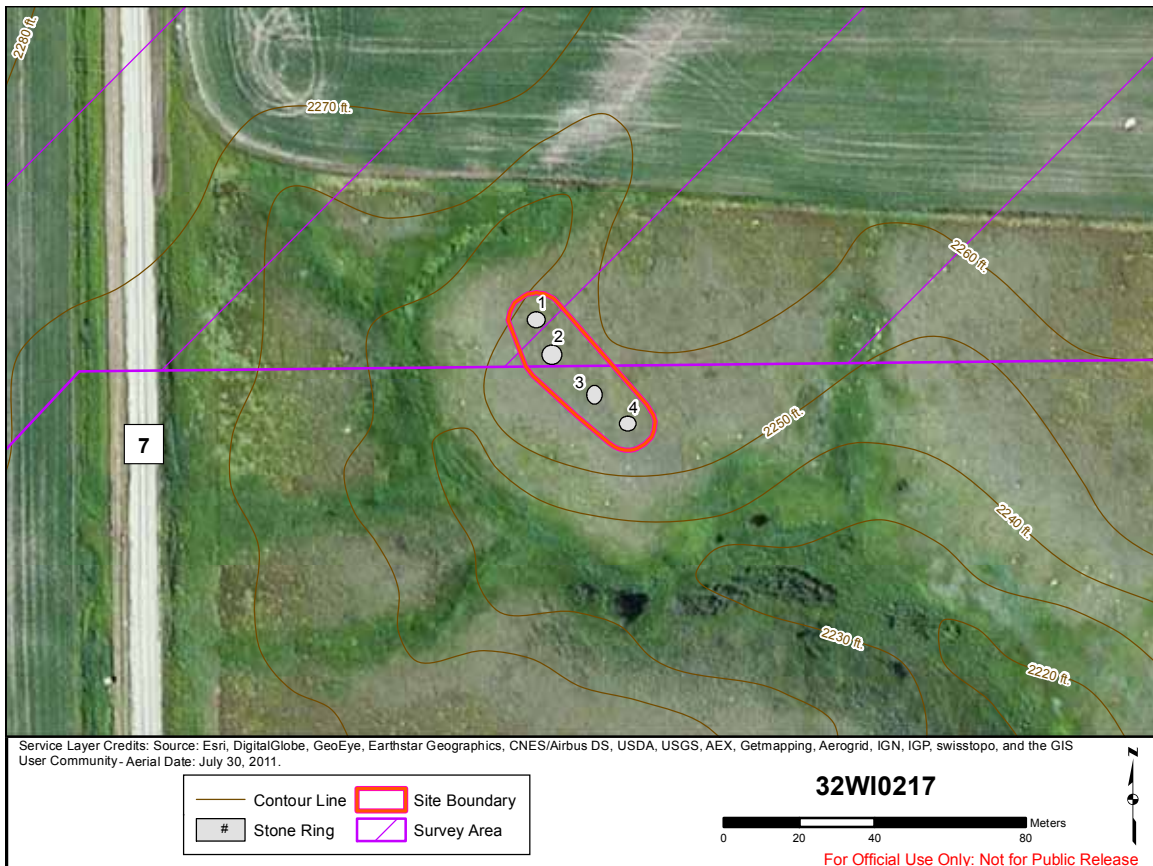


Figure 3.12. Sketch map of 32W10217

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring measuring 4.8 m east-west by 4.3 m north-south and composed of nineteen well-sodded stones exhibiting moderate lichen. Stone range from 15 to 25 cm in diameter. A gap is present on the south.

Feature 2 is a well-defined stone ring measuring 5.05 m north-south by 5.26 m east-west, composed of 27 well-sodded stones exhibiting moderate lichen. Stone range in diameter from 15 to 25 cm.

Feature 3 is a moderately well-defined stone ring measuring 5.00 m north-south by 4.10 m east-west, composed of 24 well-sodded stones exhibiting moderate lichen. To the south of the feature are seven stones forming a crescent running roughly east-west. This extension of the feature is approximately 1.80 m south of the ring wall and measures 1.20 m long east-west. The crescent opens to the north. Stones range in diameter from 10 to 25 cm.

Feature 4 is a well-defined stone ring measuring 4.00 m north-south by 4.50 m east-west, composed of 32 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen. Soil deposition is heavier on the northeast. Stones range in diameter from 15 to 25 cm. A single rock is visible in the ring's center.

Integrity

Overall condition is excellent. The presence of intact and identifiable stone features indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The NRHP eligibility is previously unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. Cultural material, however, is also necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context.

Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1659

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 162 by 100 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 13

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

This is a previously recorded stone feature site located on an undisturbed prairie on the edge of a terrace overlooking Pats Coulee to the north, with a viewshed open for approximately one mile (Figures 3.13 & 3.14). Nine stone features were recorded during the original survey of the Vantage West Spur (Thomas 2015) and are unchanged. During the 2015 investigation, one additional feature was identified.

Feature 10 is a poorly defined ring measuring 4.0 m north-south by 3.0 m east-west. It consists of 15 deeply sodded stones with moderate lichen. Rock size is indeterminable on account of heavy sodding. Two stones are visible in the center of the ring, and the rocks in the ring wall appear to be sparser on the west.

Integrity

Overall condition is good. The presence of intact and identifiable stone features indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Moderate soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The NRHP eligibility is previously evaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. Cultural material, however, is also necessary to determine if an individual stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.13. Feature 10, view to the south

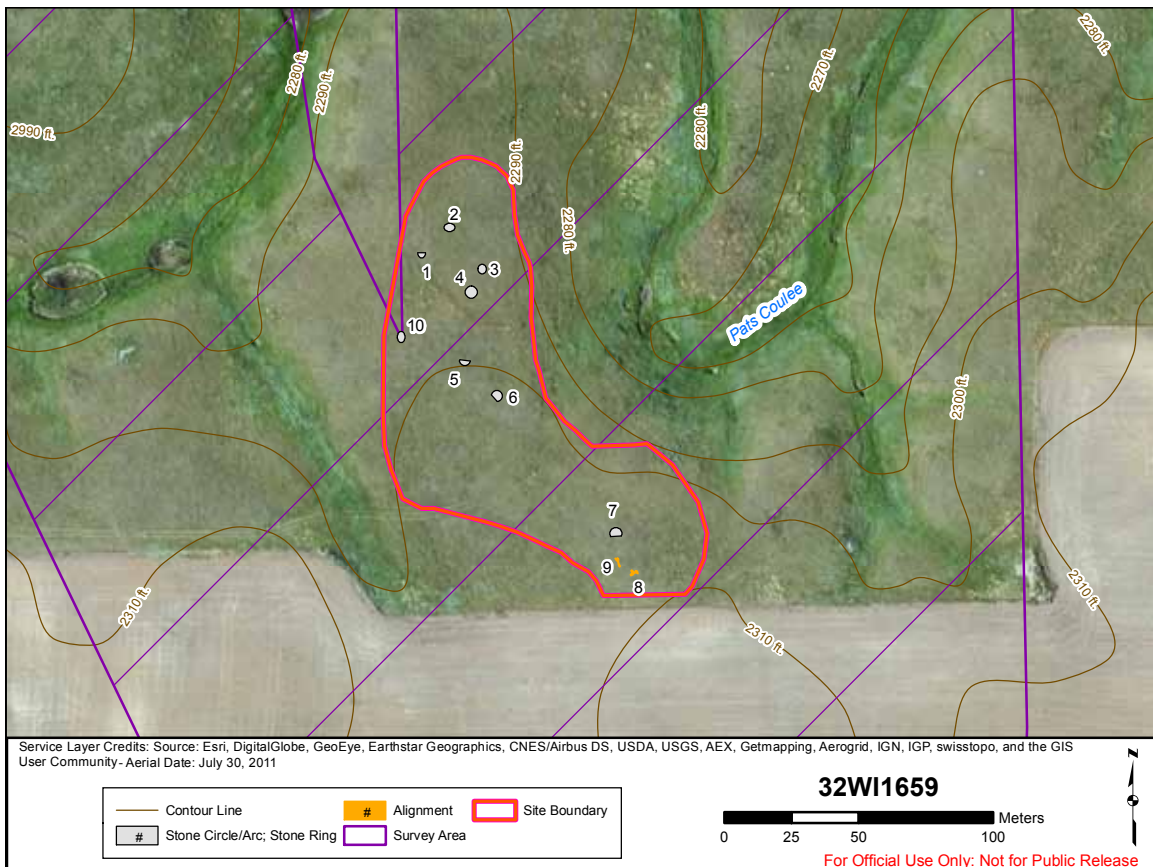


Figure 3.14. Sketch map of 32WI1659

32WI1693

Site Type: Historic Grain Bins

Maximum Site Size: 75 by 62 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 6, 7

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

Two grain bins stand in a mown strip of grass north of 83rd St NW and west of a moderately deep, dry, north-south trending drainage (Figures 3.15 & 3.16). West of the site is a plowed field. The area is flat, and the viewshed is open for approximately two to three miles in all directions. Vegetation is mown grass with occasional weeds.

Feature 1 is a circular metal grain bin, estimated to date to the 1970s. It has the "Butler" logo painted on the east side. The bin is 14 ft in diameter and is constructed of corrugated sheet metal. It is on a poured concrete foundation and it has a conical metal roof.

Feature 2 is a circular corrugated metal grain bin on a poured concrete foundation. Its conical roof is rusted, and the feature appears to be no longer in use. A rectangular door is situated on the east side and is held in place with a wire latch. Above the door is a rectangular vent door. The bin is constructed with flathead screw bolts. It measures 14 ft in diameter and is shorter than Feature 1.



Figure 3.15. Overview of site location, view to the southwest.

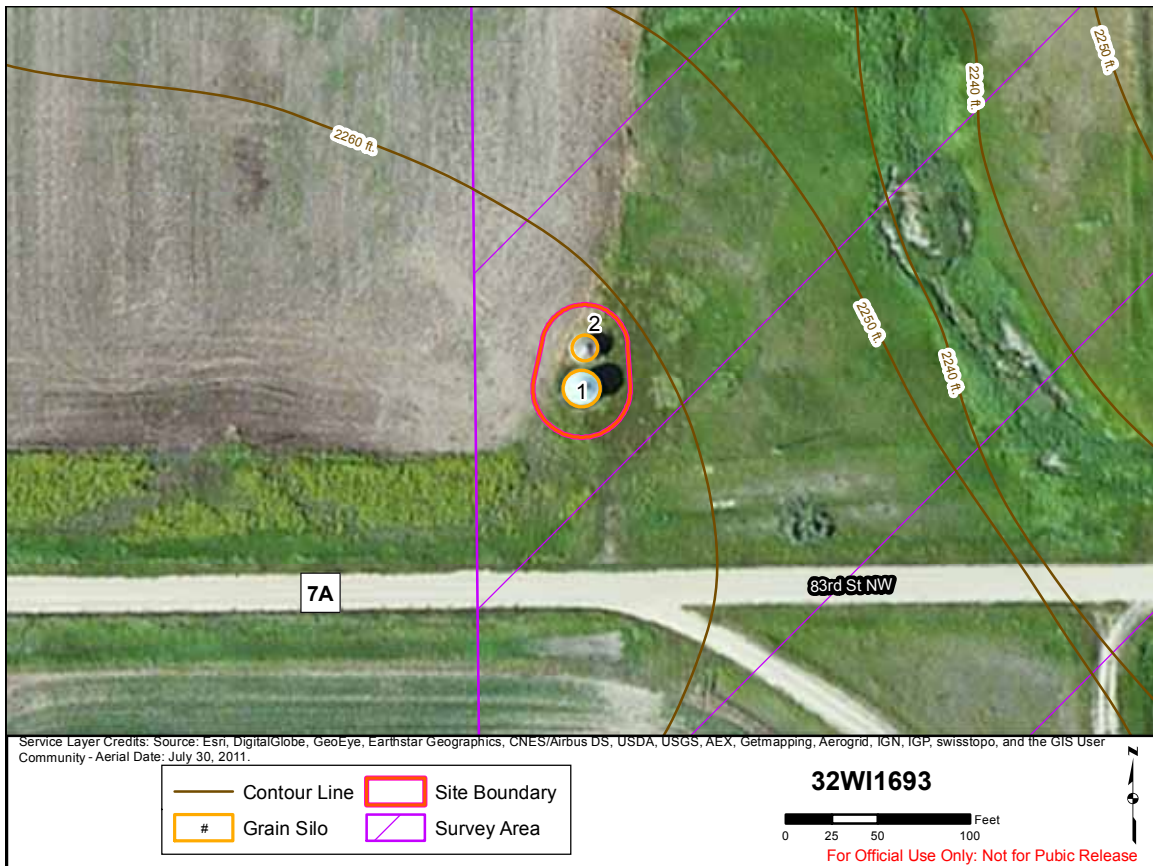


Figure 3.16. Sketch map of 32W11693

Historic Overview

According to records on file at the Williams County Courthouse in Williston, North Dakota, the SW of Section 1 T159N R102W was granted by the estate of J. W. Hawkinson, deceased, to Norma Hawkinson Larson by final decree of distribution on March 30, 1948 (93:424). Norma was the daughter of J.W. Hawkinson and the wife of Ellsworth Larson. Norma died before her husband Ellsworth. Arlinda J. Picasso, representing the Ellsworth W. Larson estate, granted the property to Judith Larson Parr by personal representative's deed of distribution on May 16, 2001 (596:220). Judith Larson Parr (formerly Judith Clair Larson) was the daughter of Ellsworth Larson. Judith Larson Parr granted the property by quitclaim deed to the Judith Larson Parr Trust on July 9, 2002 (739:764).

Butler Manufacturing was founded in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1901 and began constructing metal buildings and structures in 1909. In 1939, Butler was awarded a government contract for 14,500 grain storage bins and completed the order in just 59 days. An additional 6,000 bins were produced in 15 days. The ability to produce a quality product in a short period of time helped shape Butler's reputation and future direction. In 2004, Butler was purchased by BlueScope Steel Limited of Melbourne, Australia. BlueScope Steel Limited continues to produce prefabricated metal buildings and structures fulfilling many of the needs of industrial and agricultural sectors (Butler Manufacturing 2015).

The older appearance of Feature 2 suggests that it may date to the Larson ownership in the 1940s. The Feature 1 Butler bin appears to be more recent.

Integrity

The features are in excellent condition. They retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended NRHP not eligible under Criteria A, B, C and D. There is no known association with events or persons significant to the past and thus the site is recommended not eligible under Criteria A or B. The structures do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type,

period, or method of construction, nor are they the work of a master, and are recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The features are unlikely to yield significant information regarding historic activities in the region and are therefore recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

32WI1694

Site Type: Historic Cemetery

Maximum Site Size: 377 by 294 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 16

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is the St. Petri Cemetery located at the intersection of County Road 10 and 149th Ave NW (Figures 3.17 & 3.18). The site is rectangular, surrounded by a modern cyclone fence. The grounds are well maintained with some planted trees. A wrought iron gate with the words "St. Petri Cemetery" fronts the property on the south. The site is located on a wide, open plain. The viewshed is open in all directions for approximately one mile except south, where the view is obstructed by the bed of County Road 10.

Outside the project area to the west, near the center of the cemetery, is a one-room chapel. This structure was originally the steeple of the St. Petri Church. The church was severely damaged in a windstorm and a portion of the steeple was salvaged and moved to the St. Petri cemetery and converted into a chapel which was taken down after being damaged in a windstorm (Johnson 2004).

A total of 111 headstones were noted in the cemetery. Of those, 26 are within the project corridor. Surnames of individuals interred include: Arnson, Bakken, Berg, Bjornson, Borlaug, Borstad, Bratager, Buer, Christianson, Drennen, Grodt, Henes, Hinsverk, Holum, Jacobsen, Johnson, Koepke, Lamar, Larson, Ledell, Manger, Melseth, Nesseth, Olson, Pederson, Ramlo, Ronning, Rustad, Stenberg, Storseth, Sveet, Tangen, Thompson, Thorson, Vig, and Willson. The interments date from 1910 to 2015.

Feature 1 is the steeple from the St. Petri Church, which is located outside of the current project area. The steeple has a square plan that measures 16 feet by 16 feet. The roof is pyramidal and covered with brown wood shake shingles (or possibly an asphalt imitation). The building has a

wood frame clad with horizontal aluminum siding set on a poured concrete foundation. The south elevation has a wood frame



Figure 3.17. Overview of site 32WI1694, view to the northeast.

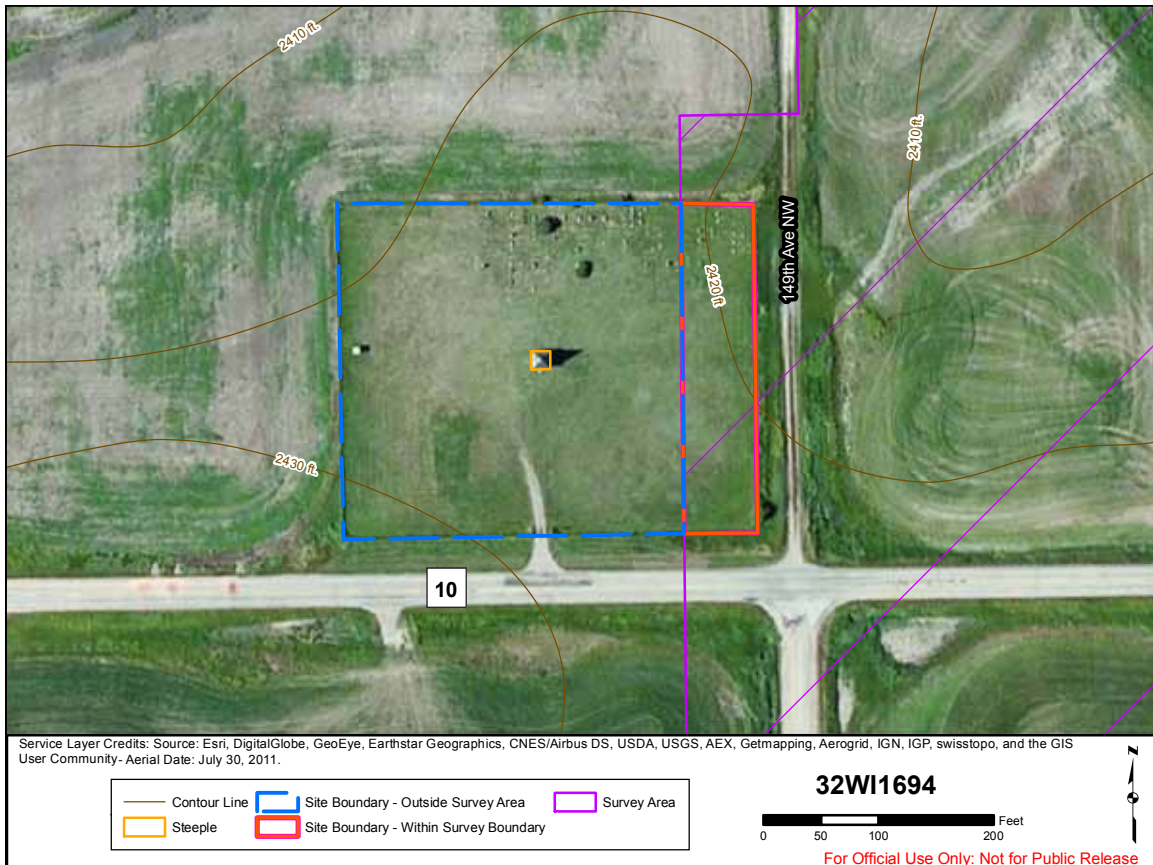


Figure 3.18. Sketch map of 32WI1694

single-panel steel door and a poured concrete entrance landing. The east elevation has two 1/1 wood frame window openings. The north elevation is void of architectural features. The west elevation is identical to the east elevation and features two 1/1 wood frame window openings.

Historic Overview

Prior to establishing a church, the community of Bonetraill held church services in local homes and schools. In 1912, the St. Petri congregation began making arrangements to build a church three miles west of Bonetraill. The congregation purchased an acre of land and an additional half-acre was donated by Jergen Grimstvedt. Construction on the church began in 1913 and was not completed until 1917 (Williams County Historical Society 1975:340). Shortly after, a cemetery association was formed and the St. Petri Cemetery and parsonage were constructed a half mile west of the church. The church underwent a series of interior renovations in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1979, a windstorm severely damaged the church and as a result it closed on November 13, 1979. The congregation decided to salvage an upper half of the steeple and place it on a foundation in St. Petri Cemetery (Johnson 2004). The steeple has since been renovated to resemble a one-room chapel.

Integrity

As a cemetery, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, the steeple no longer retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. When the steeple was lowered from the church it was relocated to the St. Petri Cemetery. The steeple has been remodeled and fitted with four windows and a door. In addition, the exterior has been covered with aluminum siding and the interior has been renovated to resemble a one-room chapel. The addition of the windows, door, and siding all took place post-1979.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B), is not the work of a master (Criterion C), and does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

32WI1695

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 17 by 17 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 21

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single stone ring located along the southern edge of a ridge terrace of an upland plain that overlooks an intermittent drainage to the east (Figures 3.19 & 3.20). Vegetation consists of Western wheat grass, desiccated coneflower, and various prairie grasses reducing ground surface visibility to approximately five percent. The viewshed is open in all directions providing views of approximately three miles.

The stone ring measures 5.0 meters north-south by 4.3 meters east-west. The wall of the feature consists of 12 stones with an additional single stone located in the center of the feature. The stones range from 8 to 32 centimeters in diameter and exhibit heavy sodding with light lichen growth.

Integrity

The overall integrity is good. The presence of an intact and identifiable stone feature indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to

ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.19. Overview of site, view to the northwest.

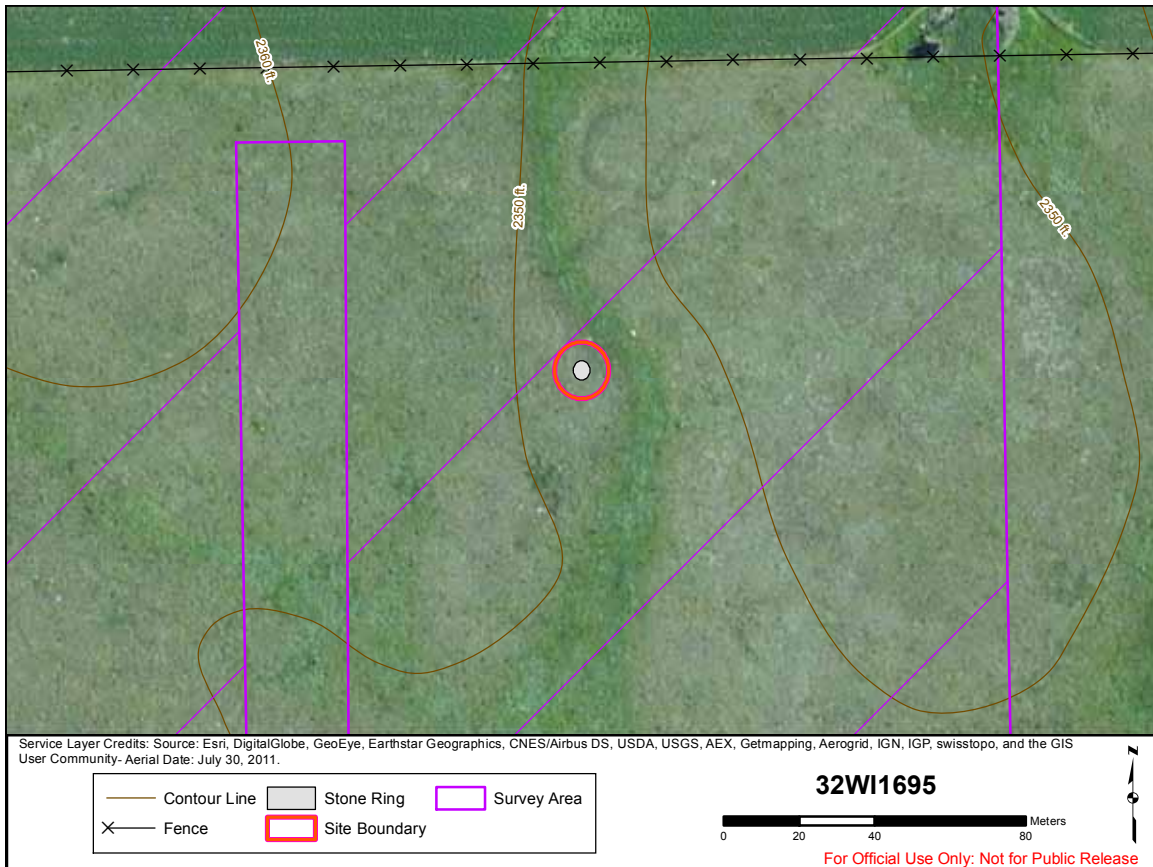


Figure 3.20. Sketch map of 32WI1695

32WI1696

Site Type: Historic Trash Dump

Maximum Site Size: 95 by 82 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 19

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is a historical trash scatter located to the east of a north-south oriented row of seven modern grain bins (Figures 3.21 & 3.22). The site appears to be part of a built-up dirt pile that may be the result of field clearing practices. To the east of the grain bins is 150th Avenue NW and a modern distribution line. Situated near the western slope of the site is a seasonal slough that feeds into Cow Creek to the north. The viewshed is closed to the east and open for two to three miles in all remaining directions. The immediate vegetation consists of western wheat grass, deciduous brush, and wheat stubble, reducing ground surface visibility to less than five percent.

The historical debris includes four metal rims, a partial frame from an unidentified piece of farm equipment with wooden elements, a white enamelware wash basin, three 50-gallon drums, a pile of metal banding, a metal bucket, a car body with seat springs, and a minimum of 30 unidentifiable metal fragments.

Three pieces of historical farm equipment are located to the west of the project area.

Integrity

The site is a dump composed of historical trash and does not retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Significance

The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B). No architectural elements are present (Criterion C) and the site does not have the potential to provide

significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D). The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 3.21. Overview of historical trash, view to the south.

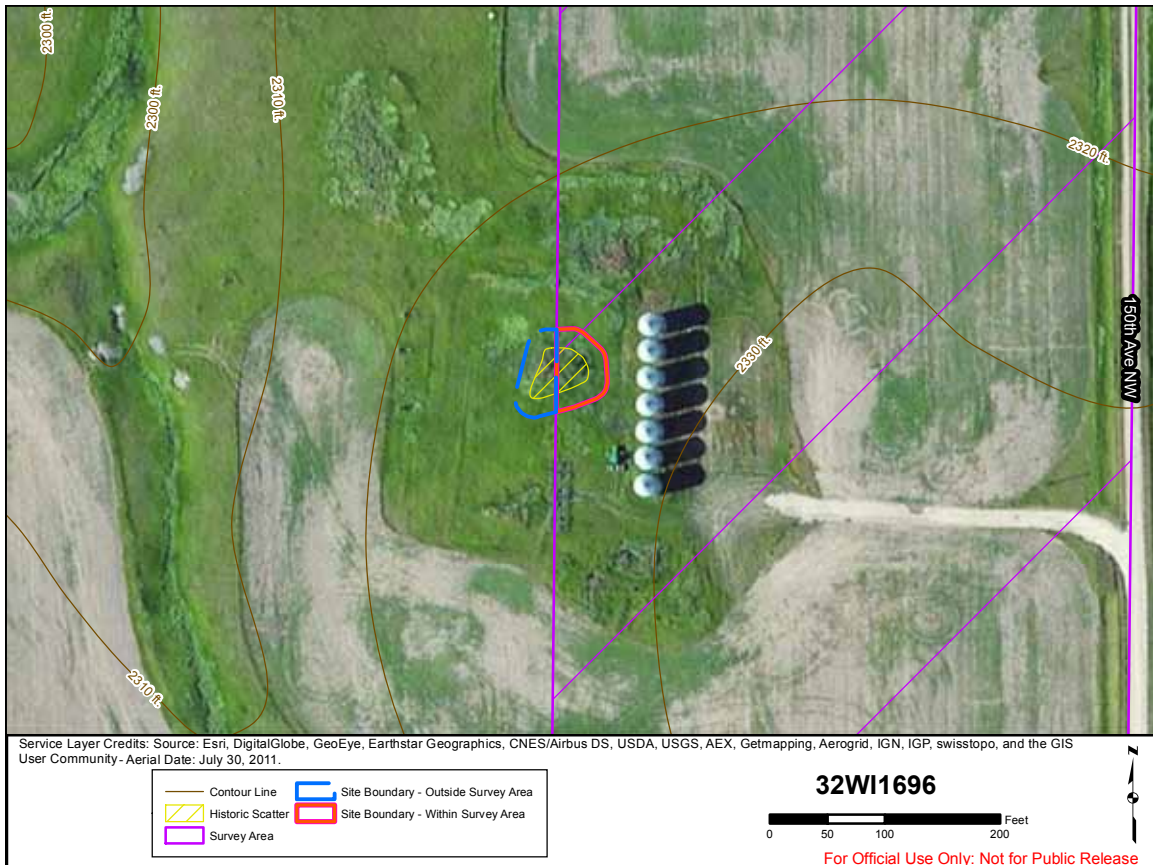


Figure 3.22. Sketch map of 32WI1696

32WI1697

Site Type: Historic Grain Bins

Maximum Site Size: 82 by 58 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 16

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is located approximately one-half mile north of St. Petri Cemetery near 149th Avenue NW in a cultivated wheat field (Figures 3.23 & 3.24). Just north of the site is a small stand of deciduous trees that encompass a seasonal wetland. A distribution line is located to the east of the site and parallels 149th Avenue NW. The immediate area is cultivated and consists of wheat stubble.

Feature 1 is a riveted corrugated metal grain bin with a circular plan and measures 17 feet in diameter. The roof is conical and features a centralized circular air vent on top. A rectangular single-panel steel door is present on the south side and the structure is situated on a square concrete pad that measures 19 feet north-south by 19 feet east-west. The base of the structure is sealed with a tar-like substance and guy wires are present on the exterior. The structure is produced by the Butler Manufacturing Company, which had factories in Kansas City, MO; Minneapolis, MN; Richmond, CA; Galesburg, IL; and Birmingham, AL.

Feature 2 is a riveted corrugated metal grain bin with a circular plan that measures 17 feet in diameter. The roof is conical shaped and features a centralized circular air vent on top. A rectangular single-panel steel door is present on the south side and the structure is situated on a square concrete pad that measures 19 feet north-south by 19 feet east-west. Guy wires are present on the exterior for stabilization. The structure is produced by the Butler Manufacturing Company, which had factories in Kansas City, MO; Minneapolis, MN; Richmond, CA; Galesburg, IL; and Birmingham, AL.



Figure 3.23. Overview of Features 1 and 2, view to the north

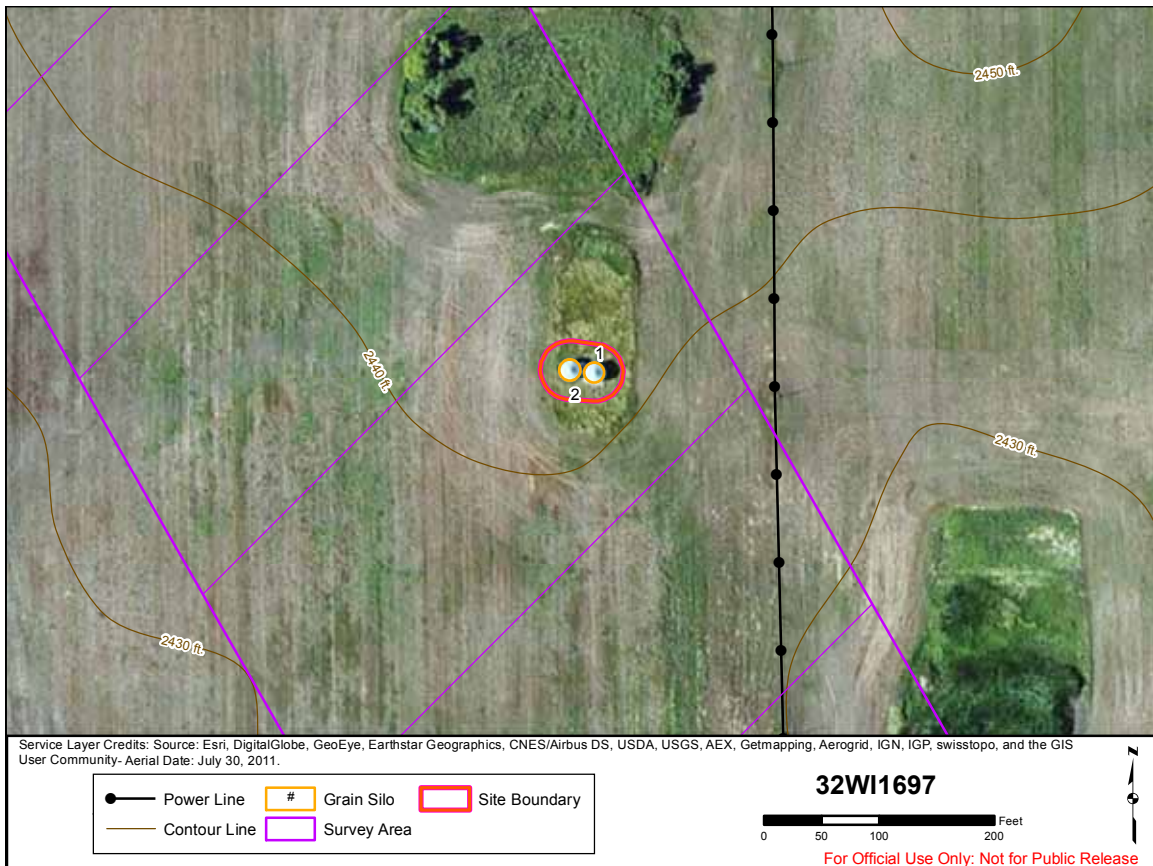


Figure 3.24. Sketch map of 32WI1697

Historic Overview

a land patent was issued to Carl Nelson for the NE 1/4 of Section 18 on December 14, 1906 (GLO Patent Records 1906). According to records on file at the Williams County Courthouse in Williston, on October 25, 1957, Carrie Anseth, formerly Carrie Nelson, Mayme (Nelson) Hinsverk, and Clarence Hinsverk filed a warrant deed transferring the property to Jerome Warren and Jane Nelson (132:333). On December 14, 1960, Irene (Nelson) Arnson and Orlando Nelson filed a quit claim deed granting the property rights to Jerome, Jane, and Warren Nelson (141:471). The same day, the Nelsons filed a warranty deed granting the property to former owner Clarence Hinsverk (141:473). Three years later, Clarence and Mayme Hinsverk filed a warranty deed naming Clarence Hinsverk as sole owner (148:359). It is unclear why a warranty deed was filed and may indicate Mayme Hinsverk had passed away shortly before the deed was filed. On April 11, 1991, Clarence and Dorothy Hinsverk filed a warranty deed granting property ownership to the current owners, Floyd C. and Deborah J. Miller (538:246).

Butler Manufacturing was founded in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1901 and began constructing metal buildings and structures in 1909. In 1939, Butler was awarded a government contract for 14,500 grain storage bins and completed the order in just 59 days. An additional 6,000 bins were produced in 15 days. The ability to produce a quality product in a short period of time helped shape Butler's reputation and future direction. In 2004, Butler was purchased by BlueScope Steel Limited of Melbourne, Australia. BlueScope Steel Limited continues to produce prefabricated metal buildings and structures fulfilling many of the needs of industrial and agricultural sectors (Butler Manufacturing 2015).

The particular style of the grain storage bins and construction technique of the concrete slab foundations suggest the grain bins date to the 1950-1960s and are likely associated with the Jerome and Jane Nelson or Clarence Hinsverk ownership.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B), is not the work of a master (Criterion C), and does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

32WI1698

Site Type: Historic Cemetery

Maximum Site Size: 256 by 176 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is the Hanks Cemetery and is located on a large wide ridge terrace overlooking an unnamed drainage to the southeast (Figures 3.25 & 3.26). A well-maintained road, County Road 7A, is located to the north and intersects with 144th Avenue NW to the west of the site. The cemetery is fenced and has a west facing decorative wrought iron entrance with a header that reads "Hanks Cemetery". The cemetery is named after the town of Hanks, ND, which is located one mile south of the site. The cemetery is well maintained and appears to be active given the most recent interment was in 2004. The landscape surrounding the cemetery is primarily cultivated except for a tract of native prairie to the east and south that is currently used as pasture.

Approximately 34 headstones are visible; however, there are areas that may have additional unmarked graves. The headstones range from granite to wooden crosses and some of the graves have concrete grave covers.

Surnames of individuals interred include: Anderson, Bergeron, Brisson, Engel, Erkie, Fjeild, Gilbert, Hayes, Jacobson, Johnson, Laqua, Murphy, Nissen, Olson, Ortberg, Robinson, Schroeder, Scott, Simoneau, Stewart, Storm, and approximately 11 unknown individuals. The known interments date from 1918 to 2004.

Historic Overview

Hanks Cemetery (also known as Our Lady of Good Council Cemetery) was founded on land homesteaded by Frank Murphy and later owned by Al Laqua (Johnson 2004:184). At one time, three cemeteries (Catholic, Lutheran, and Methodist) were located side-by-side at this location, and each had a fence around it. They were combined into a single cemetery at a later unknown



Figure 3.25. Overview of cemetery, view to the north.

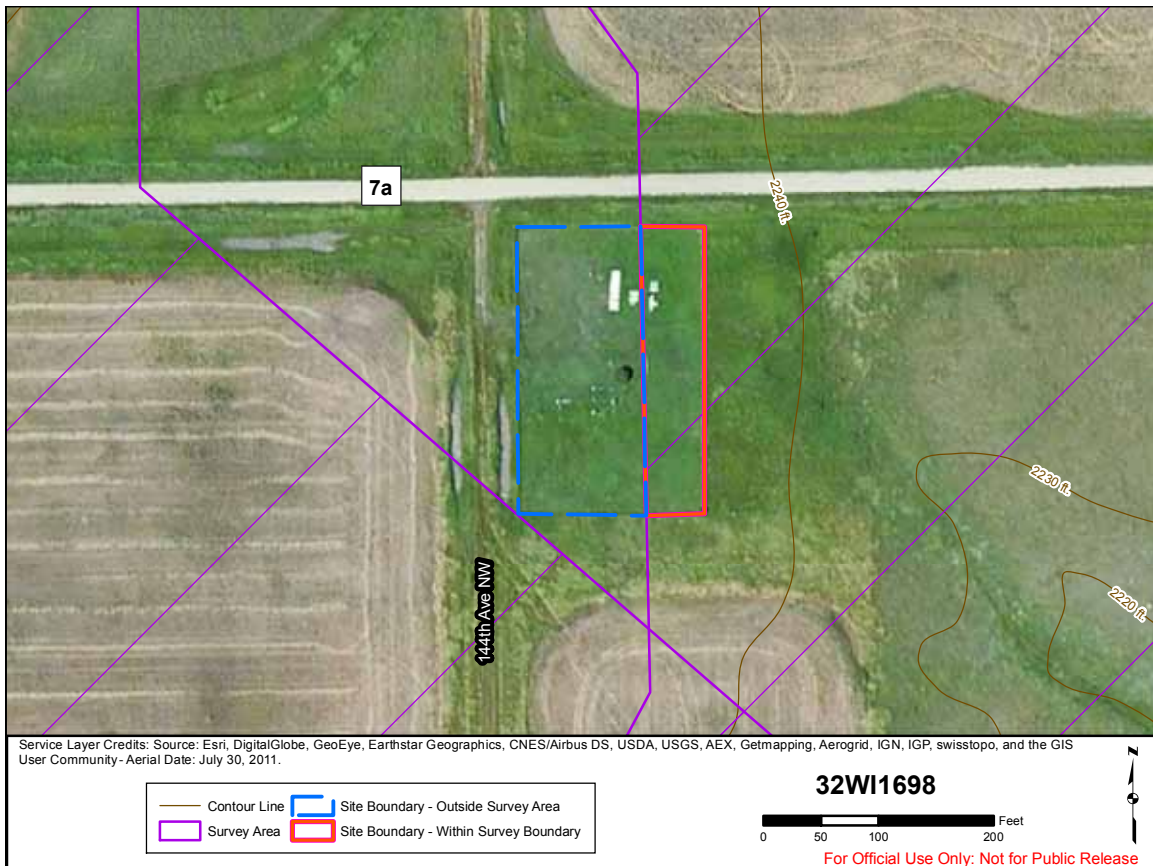


Figure 3.26. Sketch map of 32WI1698

date. John Laqua placed the white crosses within the cemetery in an effort to mark each unmarked grave.

Frank Murphy was born April 11, 1886 in Luverne, Minnesota and moved to Mapes, North Dakota with his parents. At age 21, Frank homesteaded north of Hanks and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy. Two uncles, Dennis and Bernard Murphy, soon followed. On October 12, 1912, Frank Murphy married Cornelia Bruning at Howard and lived on the homestead until moving into Hanks in 1923 (Williams County Historical Society 1975:1672).

The cemetery has never been formerly platted as an official cemetery. It has always been owned privately.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B), is not the work of a master (Criterion C), and does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

32WI1699

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 62 by 35 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

The site is composed of two stone rings and a stone arc located on top of a terrace overlooking an unnamed drainage to the southeast (Figures 3.27 & 3.28). The landform provides views of five miles to the north, east, and south while the view to the west is reduced to one mile. The immediate vegetation consists of heavily grazed prairie grasses, Canadian thistle, low silver sage, and desiccated cone flower, reducing ground surface visibility to 20 percent.

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 43 stones that range from 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter. A single stone is located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display moderate deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has an interior dimension of 3.93 m north-south by 4.10 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 18 stones that range from 13 to 24 centimeters in diameter. The feature has an interior dimension of 5.95 m north-south by 6.70 m east-west. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. A gap is present in the east portion of the feature.

Feature 3 is a poorly defined stone arc composed of six surface visible stones that range from 10 to 16 centimeters in diameter. The feature opens to the north and measures 2.77 m east-west with a north-south radius of 0.94 meter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 3.27. Overview of site location, view to the south.

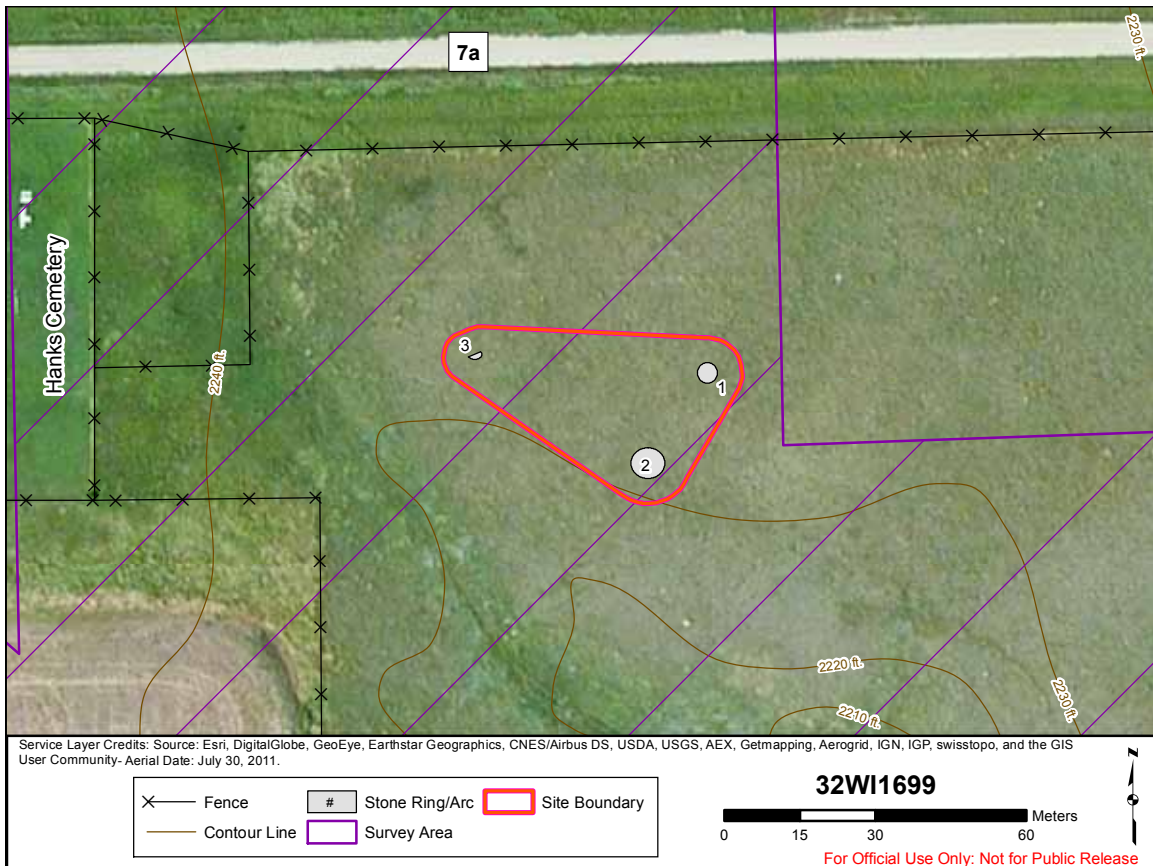


Figure 3.28. Sketch map of 32WI1699

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1700

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 121 by 50 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of nine stone rings and a stone arc (Figures 3.29 & 3.30). The site is located on an east-west trending ridge that overlooks an unnamed drain to the north. The former roadbed of 144th Avenue NW and an abandoned distribution line are located near the western border of the site boundary. The landform provides excellent views of five to six miles in all directions, and the town of Hanks is visible to the south. On-site vegetation includes bunch grasses, broom snakeweed, Canadian thistle, and desiccated coneflower reducing ground surface visibility to 20 percent.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone ring measuring 3.00 m north-south by 2.84 m east-west. It is composed of 13 surface visible stones that range from 10 to 28 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature.

Feature 2 is a well-defined stone ring measuring 3.80 m north-south by 3.40 m east-west. It is composed of 58 surface visible stones that range from 12 to 21 centimeters in diameter. The stones exhibit heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. A piece of clear glass is located within the circle with embossing that reads "...EMING..."

Feature 3 is a well-defined stone ring measuring 4.00 m north-south by 4.80 m east-west. It is composed of 34 stones that range from 13 to 28 cm in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and lichen growth. No gaps are present in the wall.

Feature 4 is a moderately defined stone ring consisting of 65 stones that range from 12 to 40 centimeters in diameter. Ten of these stones are located within the interior of the feature. All of



Figure 3.29. Overview of site location, view to west.

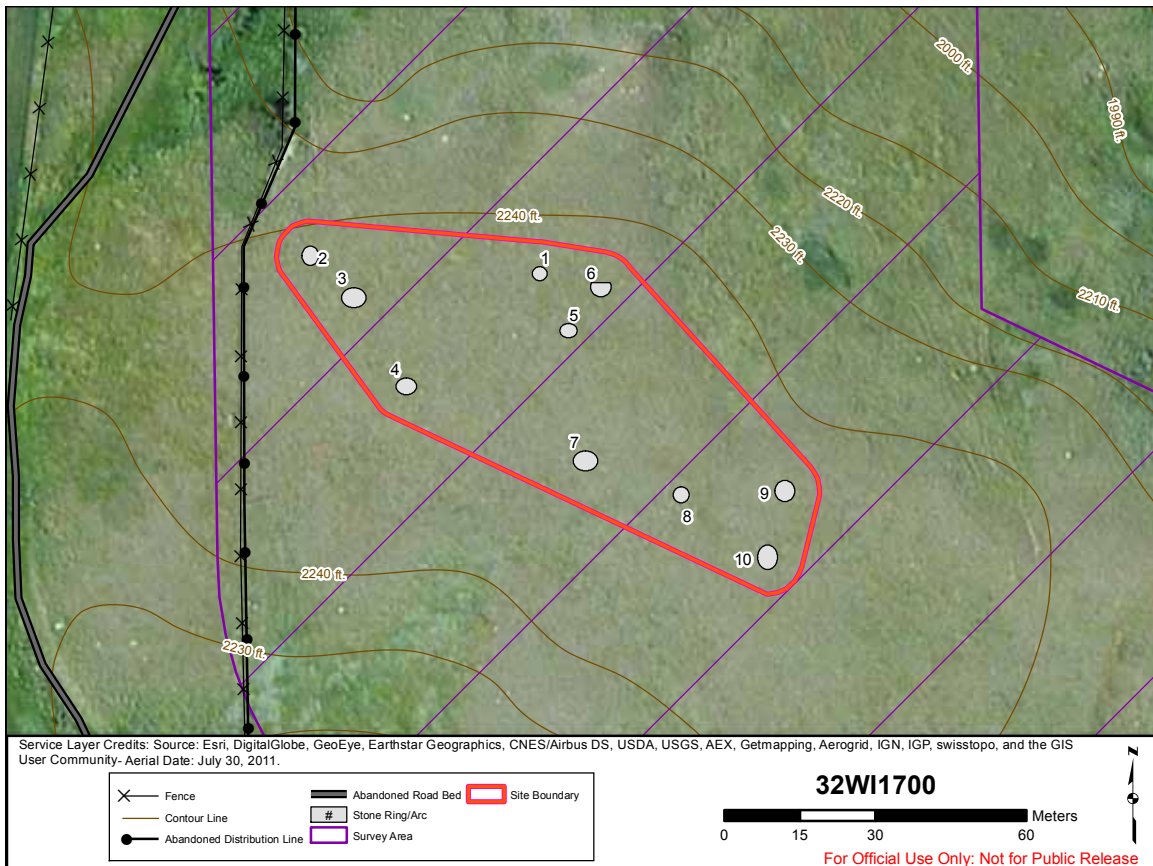


Figure 3.30. Sketch map of 32WI1700

the rocks display moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature measures 3.20 meters north-south by 4.10 meters east-west.

Feature 5 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 78 stones that range from 9 to 33 cm in diameter. Three of these rocks are located within the interior of the feature. All of the rocks exhibit heavy deposition and lichen growth. The feature measures 2.70 m north-south by 3.40 m east-west.

Feature 6 is a moderately defined stone arc composed of 11 stones that range from 10 to 20 cm in diameter. All of the stones are display light sodding and lichen growth. The feature opens to the north and measures 4.00 meters east-west with a north-south radius of 1.90 meters.

Feature 7 is well-defined, double coursed stone ring composed of 65 stones that range from 9 to 38 cm in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature measures 3.87 m north-south by 4.80 m east-west.

Feature 8 is well-defined stone ring consisting of 81 stones that range from 12 to 36 cm in diameter. Five of these stones are located in the center of the feature. All of the stones exhibit heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature measures 3.15 m north-south by 3.22 m east-west.

Feature 9 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 84 stones that range from 9 to 24 cm in diameter. The feature is double coursed to the north and all of the rocks display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The stone circle measures 4.16 meters north-south by 3.94 meters east-west.

Feature 10 is a well defined stone ring composed of 75 stones that range from 9 to 32 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones exhibit heavy deposition and lichen growth. The feature measures 4.80 meters north-south by 4.00 meters east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1701

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 14 by 14 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a cairn located on top of a southeast trending terrace overlooking a valley and unnamed drainage to the south (Figure 3.31 & 3.32). An east-west trending fence line and County Road 7A are located to the north. The landform provides views of five miles in all direction and slopes to the southeast. The local vegetation is dominated by mixed prairie grasses, bunch grasses, Canadian thistle, low silver sage, and dessicated cone flower however, intensive livestock grazing has increased ground surface visibility to 70 percent.

Feature 1 is a cairn composed of five surface visible stones with diameters ranging from 9 to 30 centimeters. The stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 80 centimeters north-south by 76 centimeters east-west and is approximately 10 centimeters in height.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to

ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

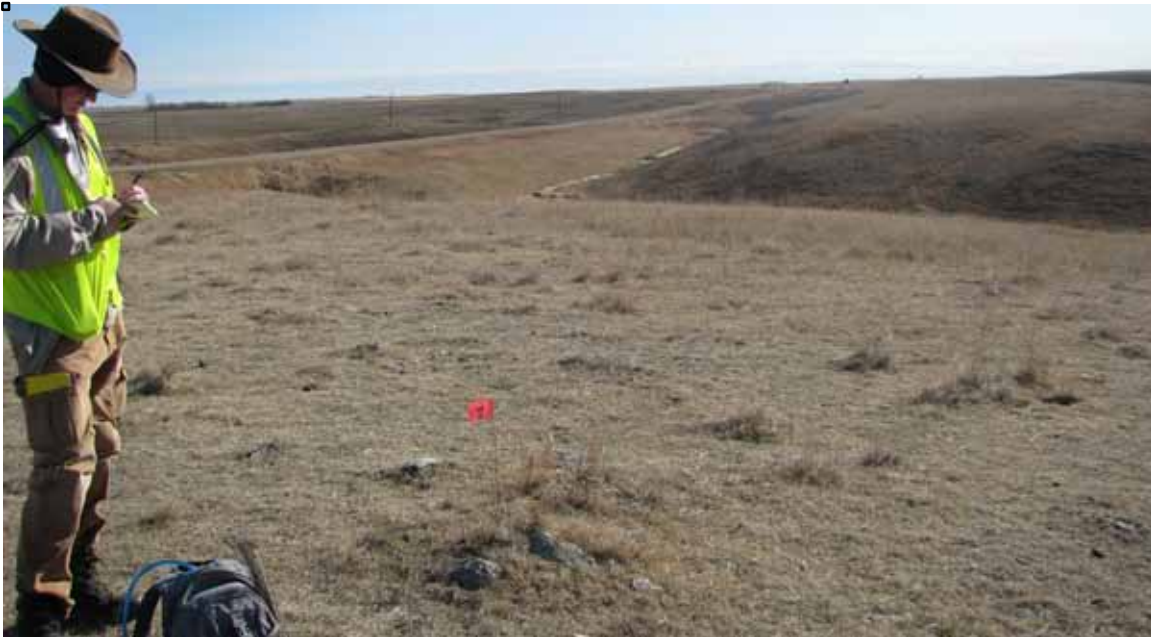


Figure 3.31. Overview of site location, view to the east.

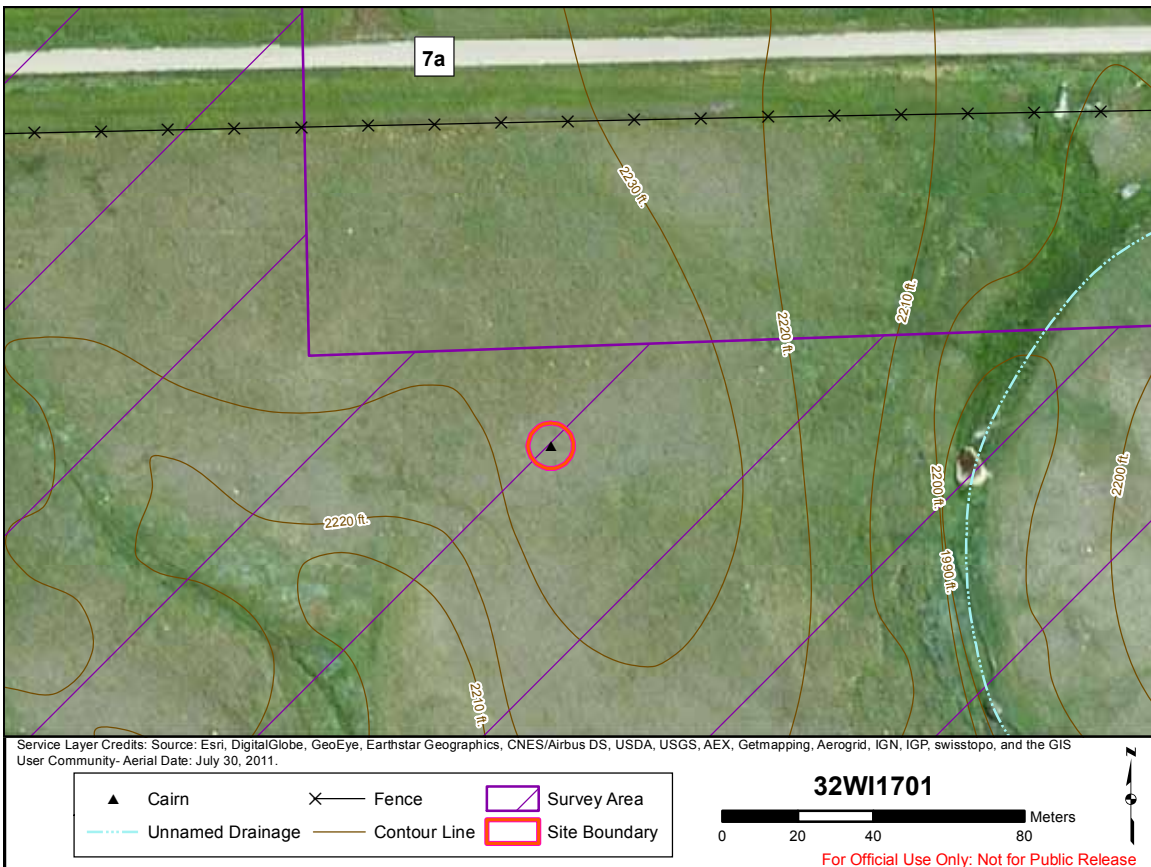


Figure 3.32. Sketch map of 32WI1701

32WI1702

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 37 by 16 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of two stone rings located on a spur overlooking two tributaries of an unnamed drainage to the northeast and southwest (Figures 3.33 & 3.34). The landform provides views of one to two miles in all directions and slopes to the southeast. Some downslope erosion has occurred near the shoulder of the landform. The local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, Canadian thistle, low silver sage, and dessicated yellow sweet clover providing a ground surface visibility of 50 percent.

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 22 stones that from 8 to 22 centimeters in diameter. The stones are heavily sodded and display light lichen growth. The feature measures 4.5 m north-south by 4.9 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 24 stones that range from 17 to 26 centimeters in diameter. The stones are heavily sodded and display moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 3.1 m north-south by 2.9 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 3.33. Overview of site location, view to the southeast.

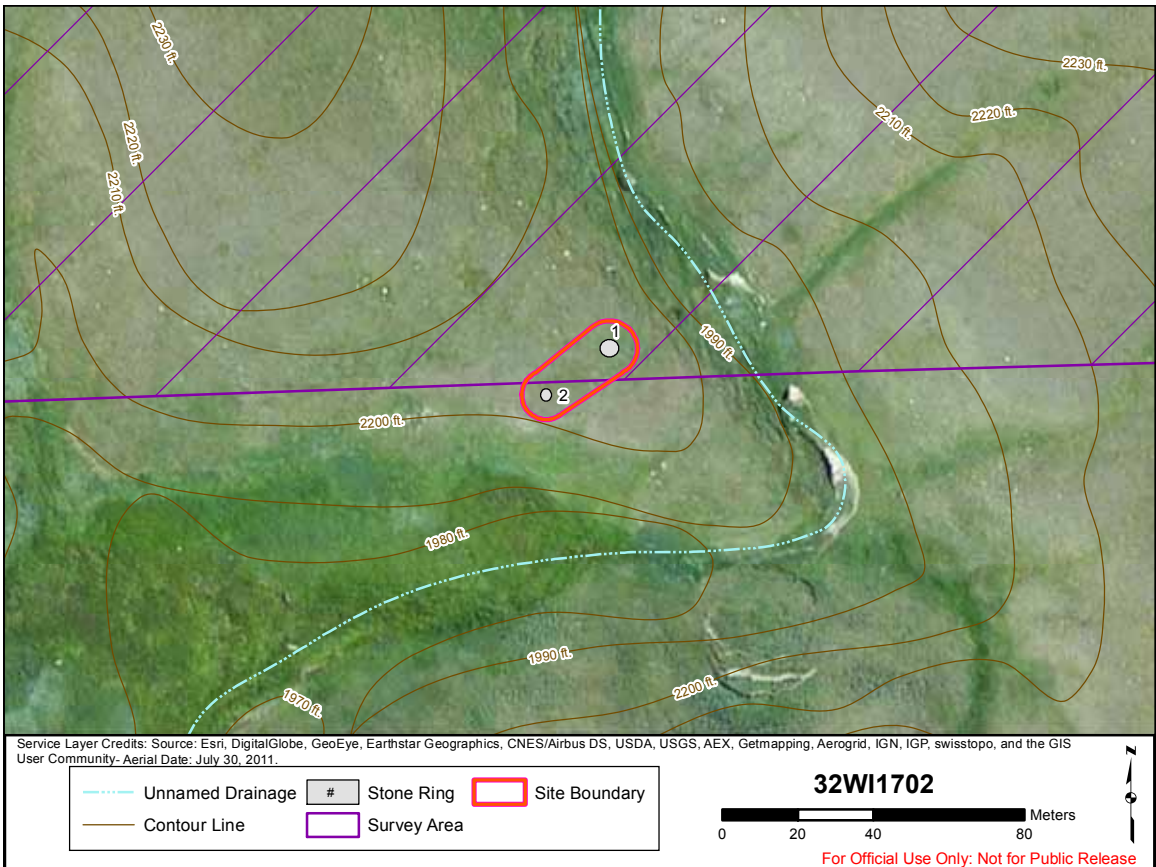


Figure 3.34. Sketch map of 32WI1702

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1703

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 20 by 50 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a stone ring located on a knoll that slopes to the north (Figures 3.35 & 3.36). The general terrain consists of rolling hills that provide views of five miles to the east, south, and west. The view is closed to the north. Highway 50, a transmission line, and a cultivated wheat field are visible to the south. The local vegetation is composed of dessicated yellow sweet clover, heavily grazed bunch grasses, and silver sage reducing ground surface visibility to 40 percent.

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 28 stones ranging from 7 to 16 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.87 m north-south by 3.56 m east-west.

Integrity

The site is located in native prairie and is undisturbed. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.35. Overview of site location, view to the southeast.

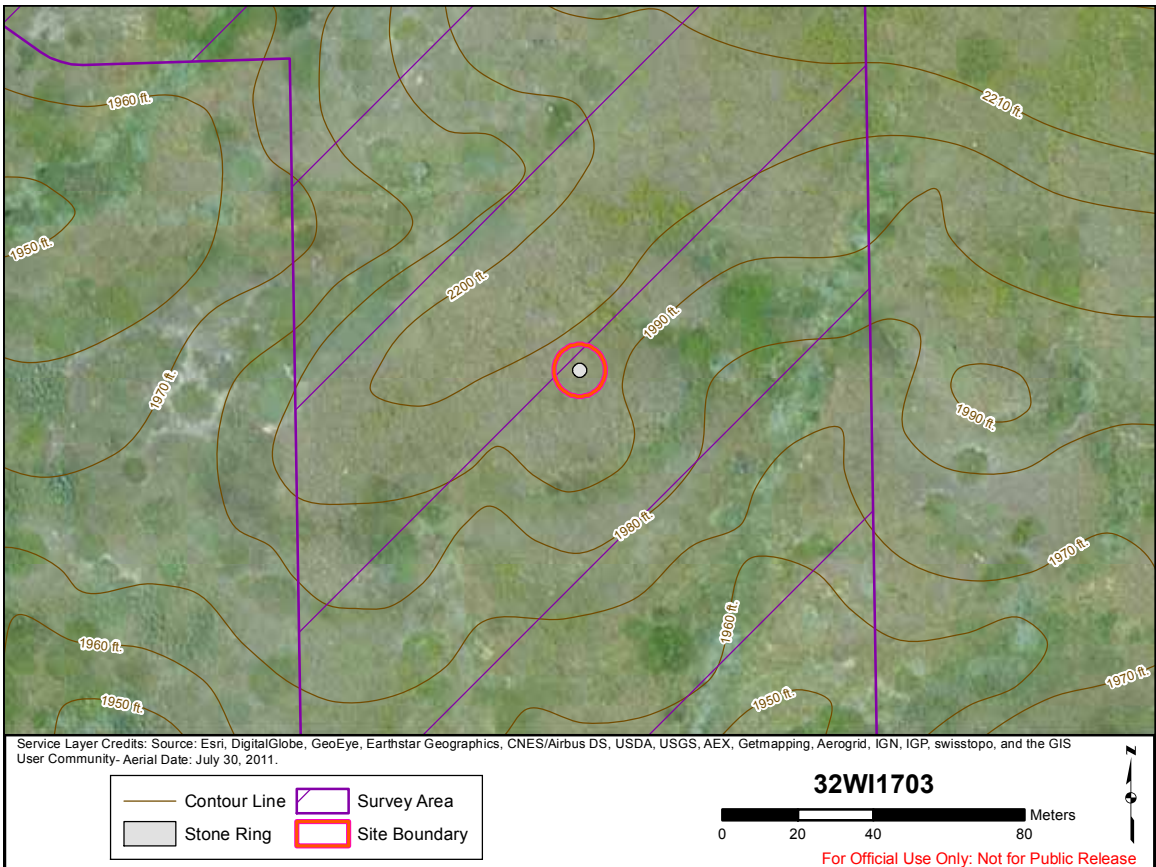


Figure 3.36. Sketch map of 32WI1703

32WI1704

Site Type: Historic Granary

Maximum Site Size: 60 by 200 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 14

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is a granary and small trash dump located on a north-south strip of uncultivated grass between two wheat fields to the east and west (Figures 3.37 & 3.38). The site is on a very low knoll in an area of rolling plain, with a viewshed open for approximately two miles in all directions. Soils are Williams-Bowbells loams, which consist of six inches of loam over clay loam, and occur on rises (NRCS 2015). Vegetation includes thick wheat grass and some Canadian thistle as well as various weeds. Ground surface visibility is approximately 50 percent.

Feature 1 is a granary. It is rectangular in shape and stands a story and a half tall. No foundation is visible under the structure. It has a gable roof with exposed rafters on the north and south sides. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior is clad wood tongue-in-groove siding. The south elevation contains one set of double doors constructed of vertical boards held with diamond-shape strap hinges. The west elevation contains a single door of vertical boards, held with diamond-shaped strap hinges. A rectangular single-light window is immediately south of the door. Directly above the window is a wide, rectangular opening boarded up on the inside, with one small strap hinge visible on its north edge. The north elevation has no features. The east elevation has one rectangular vent opening at approximately waist level on its north end. In the middle of the east wall at approximately head level is a second rectangular vent opening.

Feature 2 is a concentrated trash dump on a field-clearing rock pile south of the Feature 1 granary. Artifacts in the Feature 2 trash dump include several large chunks of concrete, 20 or more solder-dot condensed milk cans with knife-punch openings, 30 or more rotary-opened sanitary cans, a spice tin, five or more sheet metal artifacts, several coils of smooth wire, and several coils of barbed wire. Glass artifacts include a diamond-shaped screw-top bottle, a clear



Figure 3.37. Site overview, view to the north.

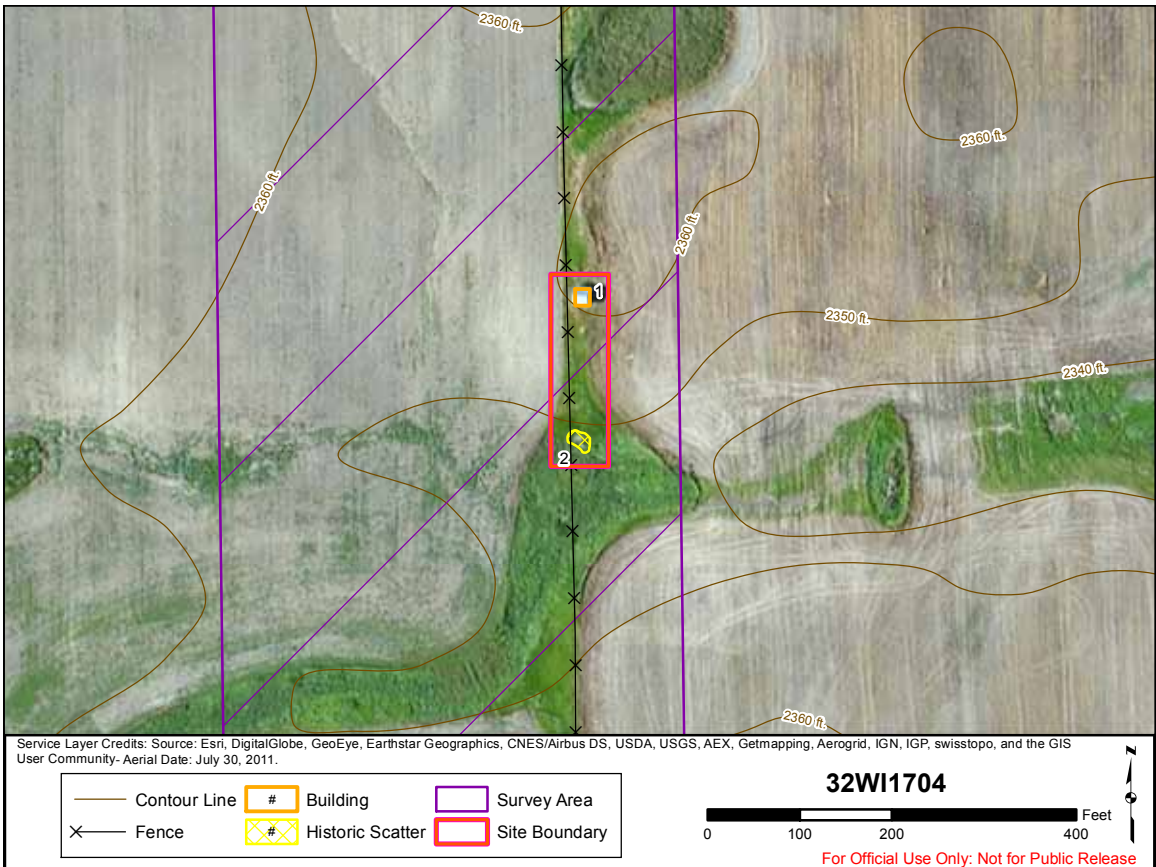


Figure 3.38. Sketch map of 32W11704

screw-top condiment jar and a round screw-top jar with a Hazel-Atlas maker's mark, which dates from approximately 1923 to 1982 (Lockhart et al. 2013:2). All the glass is clear.

Integrity

The structure appears likely to collapse in the near future, but is currently standing and its attributes are readily discernible. Artifacts are rusted, but otherwise intact. The site is in poor condition. It retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not reflect the work of a master (Criterion C). Lastly, the site does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

32WI1705

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 20 by 100 m

Ownership: State of North Dakota

Site Map: 10

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of five stone rings located on top of an east-west trending ridge overlooking unnamed drainages to the north and south (Figure 3.39 & 3.40). The landform provides views of five miles in all directions except south, where the view is closed by an upland plain. Highway 50 and a transmission line are visible to the north. The ridge slopes slightly to the east at approximately three degrees. Local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, Canadian thistle, prairie crocus, and silver sage reducing ground surface visibility to five percent.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of an indeterminate number of stones ranging from 9 to 33 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 7.0 m north-south by 4.3 m east-west.

Feature 2 is moderately defined stone ring composed of 55 stones ranging from 12 to 28 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 6.18 m north-south by 4.20 m east-west.

Feature 3 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 47 stones ranging from 12 to 26 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. A small gap is present in the eastern portion of the wall. The feature measures 4.6 m north-south by 3.8 m east-west. A small ring is attached to the eastern portion of the feature wall and measures 1.25 m north-south by 1.47 m east-west. The ring is composed of 10 stones and may mark the location of a hearth or unknown activity area.

Feature 4 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 51 stones ranging from 12 to 26 meters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. A small gap is



Figure 3.39. Overview of site location, view to the east

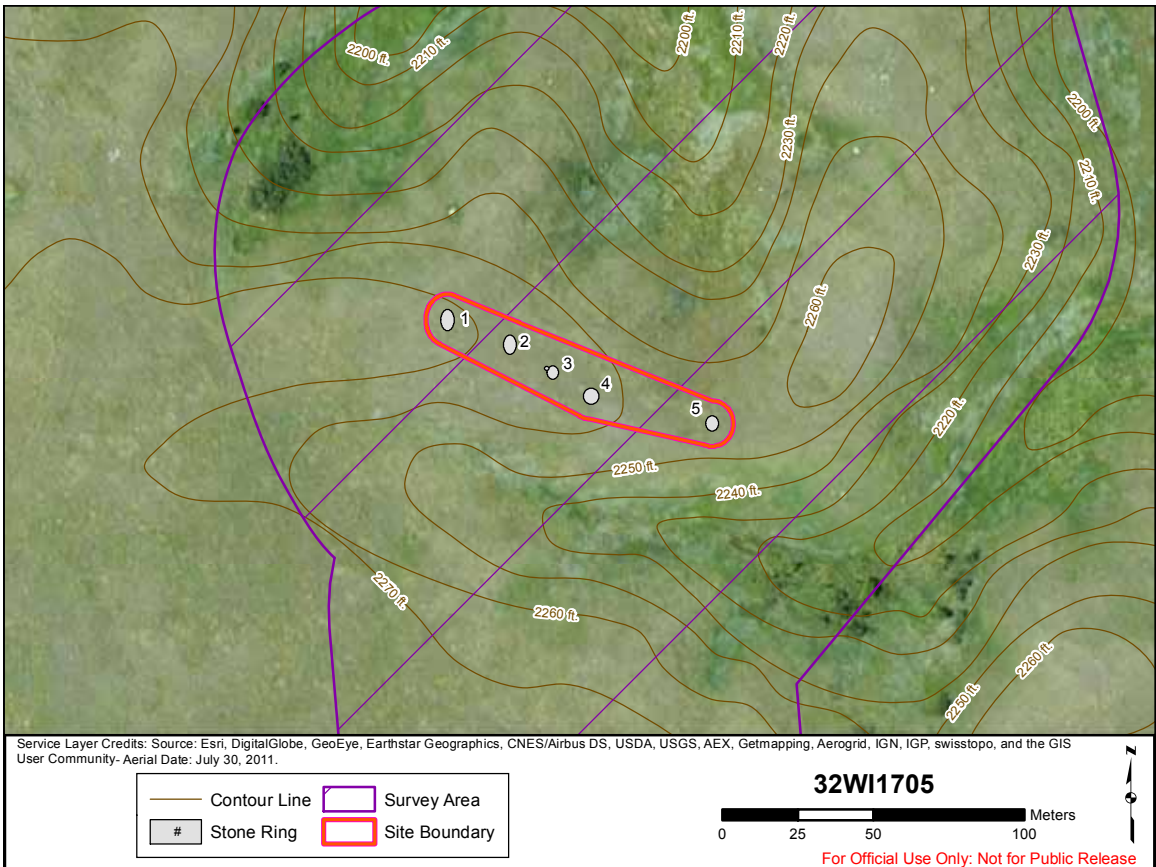


Figure 3.40. Sketch map of 32WI1705

present in the southern portion of the wall. The feature measures 5.23 m north-south by 4.90 m east-west.

Feature 5 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 45 stones ranging from 9 to 25 centimeters in diameter. Some displacement as occurred along the northern portion of the feature wall due to downslope erosion. The remaining stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 5.10 m north-south by 4.15 m east-west.

Integrity

The site is located in native prairie and is undisturbed. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1706

Site Type: Historic Pump House

Maximum Site Size: 50 by 75 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 11

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single collapsed structure and filled-in well located on the south shoulder of a high hill in an area of rolling prairie (Figures 3.41 & 3.42). The viewshed is open in all directions for approximately five miles except north, where the view is obstructed by rising hills. Soils are Zahl-Williams loams, which consist of five to six inches of loam over clay loam, and occur on knolls, ridges, and hills (NRCS 2015). Vegetation includes wheat grass, Canadian thistle, and sweet yellow clover obscure the ground surface. A cultivated wheat field is immediately to the north, and an east-west property line fence is immediately south. The ground slopes slightly to the west.

Feature 1 is a collapsed rectangular building. Its original purpose is unknown, but its location near a well suggests a pump house. The structure had a gable roof and wood plank siding, and was constructed with wire nails. No foundation is visible. It measures roughly 14 ft north-south by 20 ft east-west. A possible door is on the west, as indicated by a partly intact collapsed western wall. No other details can be discerned.

Feature 2 is a circular depression located just east of Feature 1. It measures 2 feet in diameter and 10 inches deep. Jutting from the depression is a pipe with a 4-inch interior diameter. This feature was likely a water well.

A single steel washbasin was observed inside the collapsed structure. Five or more lumber fragments are scattered between Features 1 and 2.



Figure 3.41. Site overview, view to the southeast.

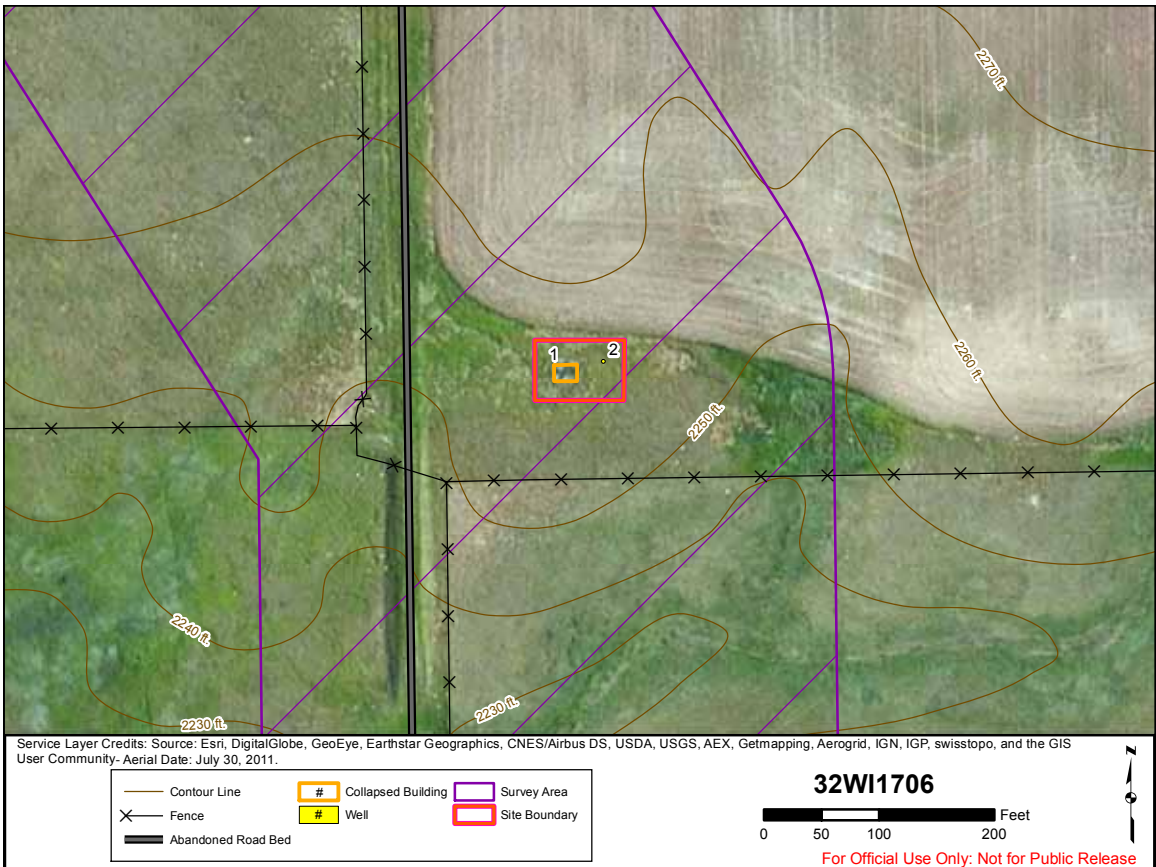


Figure 3.42. Sketch map of 32WI1706

Integrity

The structure is collapsed and is in very poor condition. However, the site appears to be in its original location and to be largely undisturbed. It retains integrity of location, materials, and setting, but has lost integrity of design, workmanship, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B). It does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and it does not reflect the work of a master (Criterion C). Lastly, the site does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

32WI1707

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 30 by 60 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 11

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of seven cairns located on the south facing shoulder of a knoll overlooking an unnamed drainage to the west (Figures 3.43 & 3.44). The landform provides a view of five miles in all directions. The old 146th Ave NW roadbed and a cultivated field are located approximately 65 m to the east. The local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, silver sage, Canadian thistle, prairie crocus, and wild prairie rose reducing ground surface visibility to 10 percent.

Feature 1 is a cairn composed of 12 stones ranging from 10 to 30 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 1.70 m north-south by 1.14 m east-west and is approximately 20 centimeters in height.

Feature 2 is a cairn composed of 14 stones ranging from 7 to 24 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 1.7 m north-south by 1.2 m east-west and is approximately 16 centimeters in height.

Feature 3 is a cairn composed of 12 stones ranging from 6 to 12 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 1.18 m north-south by 1.05 m east-west and is approximately 13 centimeters in height.

Feature 4 is a cairn composed of 14 stones ranging from 12 to 26 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 1.48 m north-south by 2.16 m east-west and is approximately 16 centimeters in height.



Figure 3.43. Overview of site location, view to the southeast.

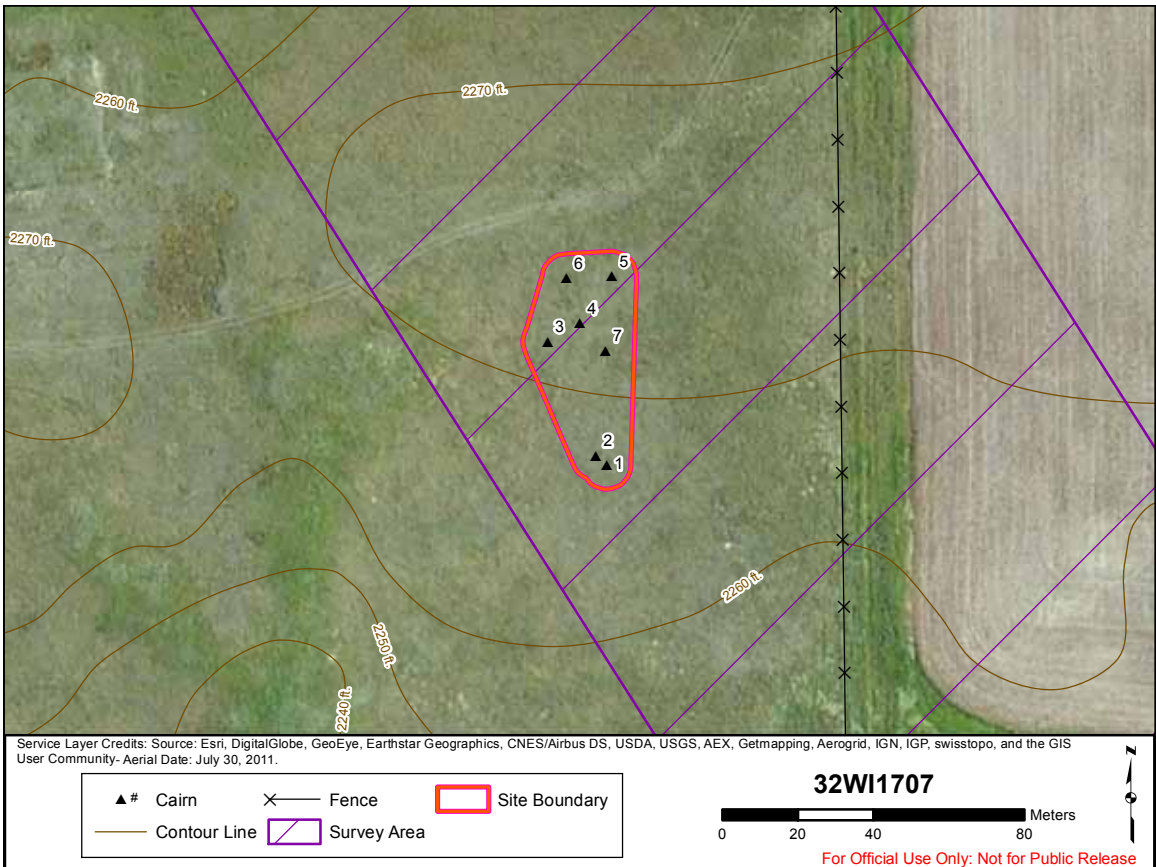


Figure 3.44. Sketch map of 32WI1707

Feature 5 is a cairn composed of 10 stones ranging from 14 to 23 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 0.95 m north-south by 1.15 m east-west and is approximately 8 centimeters in height.

Feature 6 is a cairn composed of 10 stones ranging from 18 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.2 m north-south by 1.1 m east-west and is approximately 14 centimeters in height.

Feature 7 is a cairn composed of eight stones ranging from 12 to 24 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.14 m north-south by 0.80 m east-west and is approximately 8 centimeters in height.

Integrity

The site is located in native prairie and is undisturbed. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1708

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 14 by 15 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 11

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single stone ring located near the shoulder of a knoll overlooking an unnamed drainage to the north and a broad draw to the south (Figure 3.45 & 3.46). The old 146th Avenue NW roadbed and a north-south trending fence line are located approximately 55 m to the west. The viewshed is open with views of five miles. Local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, prairie crocus, and Canadian thistle.

Feature 1 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 30 stones ranging from 15 to 25 centimeters in diameter. The rocks tend to be concentrated along the southern portion of the wall. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.2 m north-south by 4.1 m east-west.

Integrity

The site is located in native prairie and is undisturbed. Therefore, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

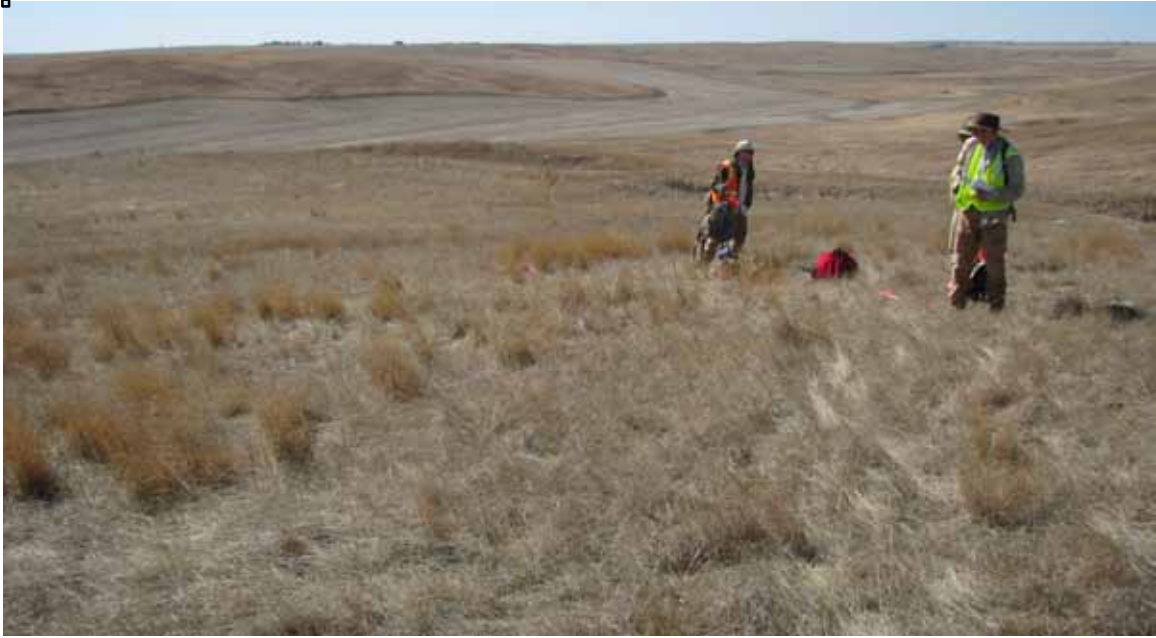


Figure 3.45. Overview of site location, view to the southwest.

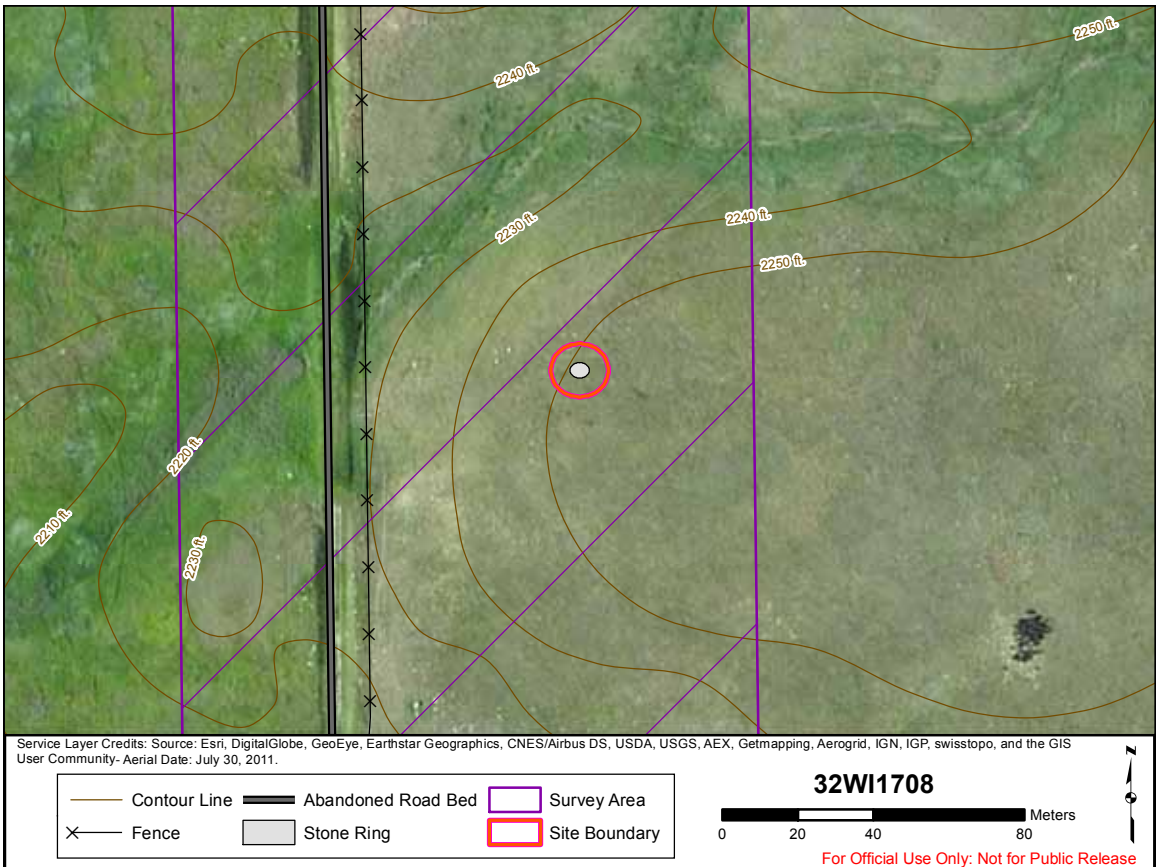


Figure 3.46. Sketch map of 32WI1708

32WI1709

Site Type: Historic Trash Dump

Maximum Site Size: 120 by 175 ft

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 9, 11

Significance: Recommended Not Significant

Site Description

The site is a historical and modern trash dump located on top of a field clearing pile south of 80th St NW. An active farm is located to the east and a cultivated field is to the south (Figures 3.47 & 3.48). The terrain provides views of two miles to the south and west, while views to the north and east are closed. Local vegetation consists of mixed prairie grasses, Canadian thistle, and various forbs reducing ground surface visibility to less than five percent.

Visible cultural materials include a galvanized bucket, 12 fuel cans, six pieces of broken farm equipment, two metal gear sprockets, two livestock tanks, two 50 gallon drums, chicken wire, unidentified wagon parts, a round oil burning sheet metal stove, car body parts including a trunk lid and quarter panels, a modern clear glass jug, rubber hoses, galvanized sheet metal, a galvanized kettle, milled lumber fragments, a 1970 North Dakota license plate, a cast iron stove manufactured by the Independent Stove, Co. of Owosso, Michigan, and a large burned patch of wood fragments and wire nails.

The Independent Stove Company formed in 1905 and by 1952 the word stove was dropped from the company name. The company was sold to the Toledo Commutator Company in 1950. By 1953 all of the machinery was auctioned off, and the land and buildings were later auctioned off in December of 1956 (Shiawassee County History 2014). Therefore, it is probable the cast iron stove predates 1952.

Integrity

The site is an active dump and field clearing location. Therefore, the site lacks integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 3.47. Overview of site location, view to the northeast.

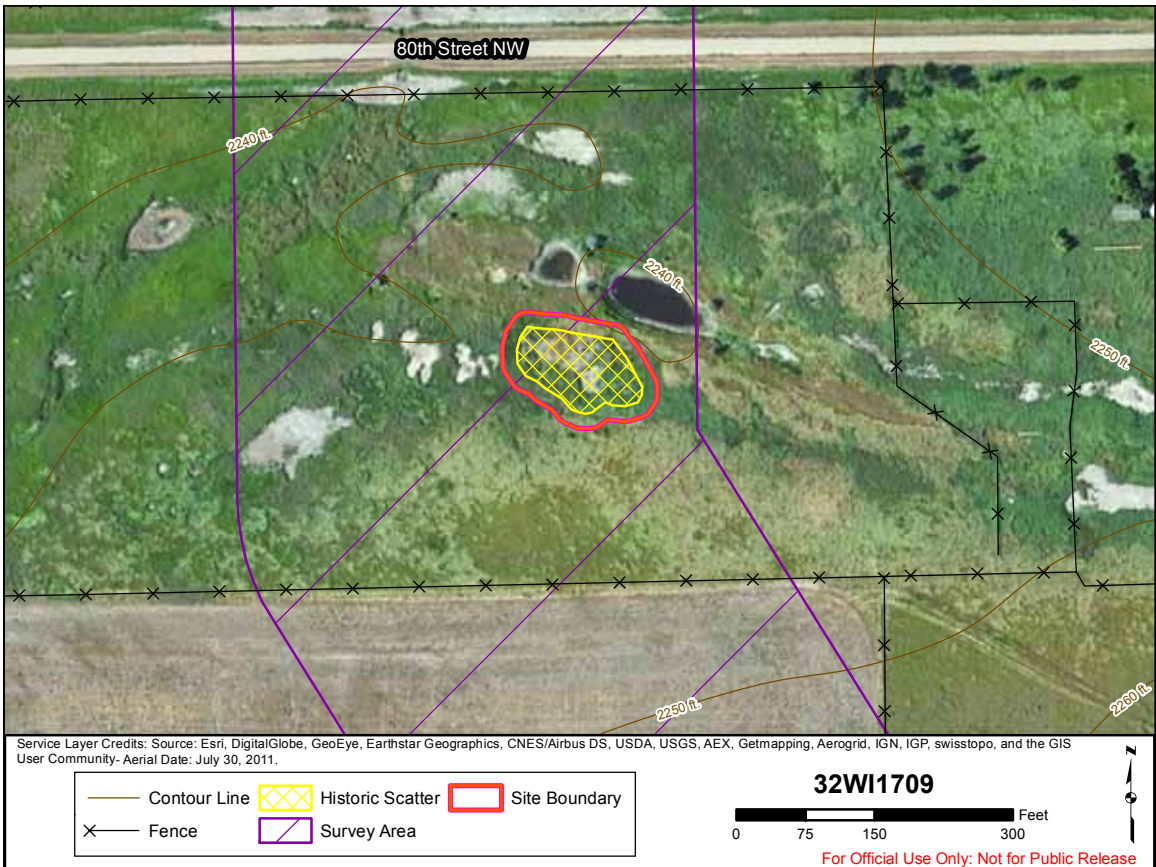


Figure 3.48. Sketch map of 32WI1709

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site is not associated with a significant event (Criterion A) or person (Criterion B), no architectural elements are present and it does not reflect the work of a master (Criterion C). Lastly, the site does not have the potential to provide significant information pertaining to history or prehistory (Criterion D).

2WI1710

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 13 by 13 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 10

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a cairn located near the shoulder of a northeast-southwest trending ridge overlooking Highway 50 to the south and a cultivated field to the north (Figures 3.49 & 3.50). The landform provides a viewshed of five miles to the north, east, and west. The view is reduced to one mile to the south. The local vegetation is heavily grazed and consists of bunch grasses, dessicated yellow sweet clover, prairie crocus, and Canadian thistle reducing ground surface visibility to five percent.

Feature 1 is a somewhat circular cairn composed of 10 stones ranging from 15 to 42 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heaving deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.60 m north-south by 1.56 m east-west and approximately 15 centimeters in height. A circular depression, 1.2 m in diameter and 18 centimeters deep, is located immediately northeast of the feature and could mark the location of an old badger burrow or past looting activities. The cairn is diffuse along the south and southwestern border.

Integrity

The site is located in native prairie. Although some disturbance is evident, the site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed

within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.49. Overview of site location, view to the southwest.

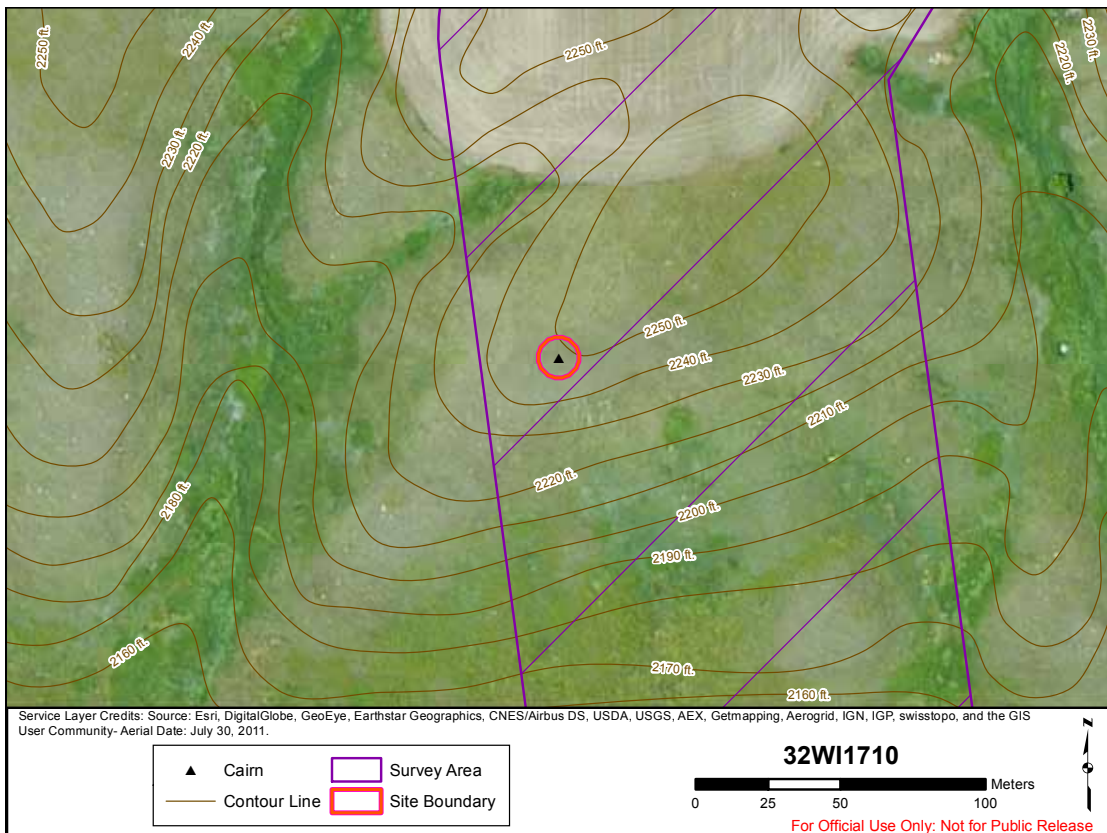


Figure 3.50. Sketch map of 32WI1710

32WI1718

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 167 by 91 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of eleven stone rings located on an east-west trending ridge that overlooks an unnamed drain to the north (Figures 3.51 & 3.52). The landform provides excellent views of five to seven miles in all directions, and the town of Hanks is visible to the southwest. On-site vegetation includes bunch grasses, broom snakeweed, Canadian thistle, and desiccated coneflower, reducing ground surface visibility to 20 percent.

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 54 stones that average 12 to 29 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are heavily sodded and display heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.7 m north-south by 4.4 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 24 stones that average 10 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.30 m north-south by 4.73 m east-west.

Feature 3 is a moderately defined stone ring consisting of 35 stones that range from 10 to 26 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are heavily sodded and exhibit heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.9 m north-south by 5.1 m east-west.

Feature 4 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 20 stones, two of which are located in the center of the feature. The stones range from 5 to 25 centimeters in diameter and are heavily sodded with heavy lichen growth. A gap is present to the south. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.10 m north-south by 3.78 m east-west.



Figure 3.51. Overview of site location, view to the north

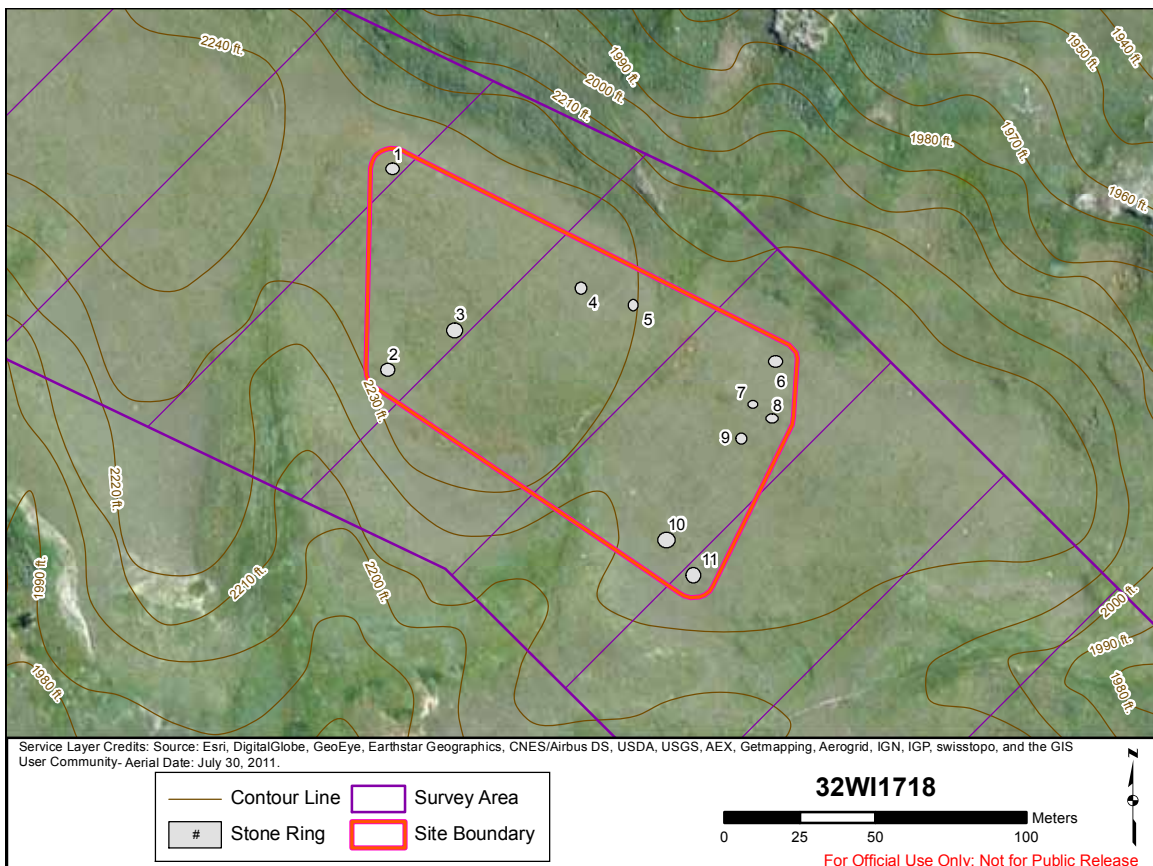


Figure 3.52. Sketch map of 32WI1718

Feature 5 is a well-defined stone ring that opens to the south. The feature is composed of 23 stones that range from 7 to 24 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.80 m north-south by 3.20 m east-west.

Feature 6 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 70 stones that range from 8 to 40 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are heavily sodded and display heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.87 m north-south by 4.70 m east-west.

Feature 7 is moderately defined stone ring composed of 20 stones, one of which is located in the center of the feature. The stones range from 5 to 20 centimeters in diameter and display heavy sodding and lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.50 m north-south by 3.28 m east-west.

Feature 8 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 19 stones that range from 10 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display moderate deposition and moderate lichen growth. A gap is present in the western portion of the wall. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.10 m north-south by 4.10 m east-west.

Feature 9 is a moderately defined stone ring consisting of 29 stones that range from 10 to 38 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.60 m north-south by 3.50 m east-west.

Feature 10 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 58 stones that range from 8 to 41 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.10 m north-south by 5.65 m east-west.

Feature 11 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 85 stones that range from 9 to 40 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are well sodded and display heavy lichen growth. An interior wall is present that divides the feature near the center creating an additional ring and may represent a rebuilding episode or period of reuse. The interior wall is composed of 10 stones and

measures 2.39 m north-south by 4.90 m east-west. The exterior ring measures 5.08 m north-south by 4.90 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1719

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 160 by 117 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of 22 stone rings, a cairn, and an unknown stone feature type located on an east-west trending ridge overlooking an unnamed drain to the north (Figures 3.53 & 3.54). The landform provides excellent views of five to seven miles in all directions, and the town of Hanks is visible to the southwest. On-site vegetation includes bunch grasses, broom snakeweed, Canadian thistle, and desiccated coneflower reducing ground surface visibility to 30 percent.

Feature 1 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 26 stones that range from 9 to 30 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones exhibit moderate deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.6 m north-south by 3.6 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 53 stones that range from 9 to 12 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.3 m north-south by 4.5 m east-west.

Feature 3 is a poorly defined stone ring consisting of 19 stones that range from 12 to 70 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature is double coursed to the east and has interior dimensions of 3.4 m north-south by 3.9 m east-west.

Feature 4 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 56 stones that range from 10 to 43 centimeters in diameter. A single red stone is located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.7 m north-south by 3.7 m east-west.



Figure 3.53. Overview of site location from eastern end of site boundary, facing northwest.

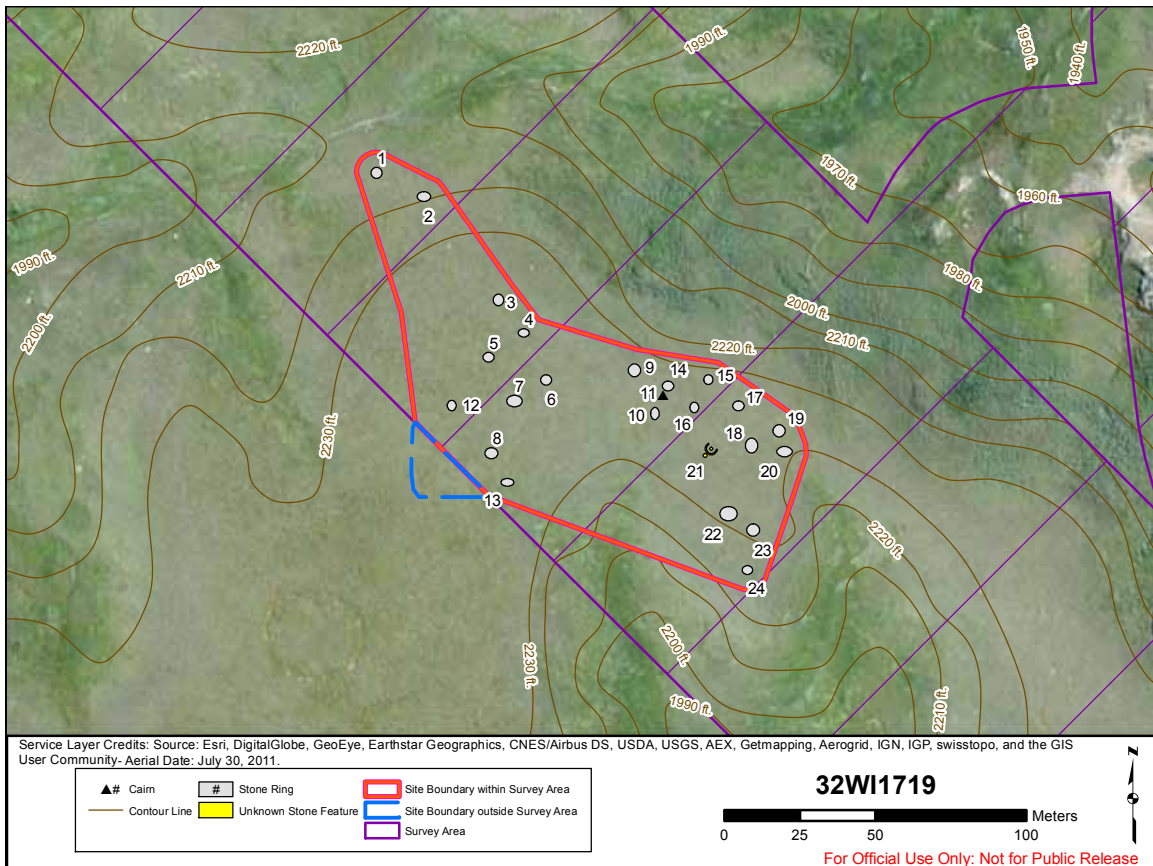


Figure 3.54. Sketch map of 32WI1719

Feature 5 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 50 stones that range from 10 to 29 centimeters in diameter. A single stone is located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.37 m north-south by 3.70 m east-west.

Feature 6 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 49 stones that range from 9 to 29 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.5 m north-south by 3.6 m east-west.

Feature 7 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 92 stones that range from 9 to 50 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy lichen growth and heavy deposition. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.82 m north-south by 4.94 m east-west.

Feature 8 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 41 stones that range from 7 to 30 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.7 m north-south by 4.2 m east-west.

Feature 9 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 64 stones that range from 13 to 32 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.25 m north-south by 4.00 m east-west.

Feature 10 is a poorly defined stone ring consisting of 29 stones that range from 8 to 28 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. A gap is present in the northern portion of the feature. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.96 m north-south by 2.82 m east-west.

Feature 11 is a cairn composed of 19 stones that range from 10 to 26 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.48 m north-south by 1.55 m east-west and is approximately 14 centimeters in height.

Feature 12 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 56 stones that range from 10 to 33 centimeters in diameter. Two rocks are located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.2 m north-south by 3.0 m east-west.

Feature 13 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 33 stones that range from 8 to 38 centimeters in diameter. A single stone is located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature is has interior dimensions of 2.49 m north-south by 4.10 m east-west and a small gap is present in the northeastern portion of the wall.

Feature 14 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 36 stones that range from 5 to 36 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.4 m north-south by 3.9 m east-west and a small gap is present in the southeastern portion of the wall.

Feature 15 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 47 stones that range from 7 to 34 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.20 m north-south by 3.03 m east-west.

Feature 16 is a well-defined stone ring consisting of 60 stones that range from 10 to 34 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.37 m north-south by 3.05 m east-west.

Feature 17 is a poorly defined stone ring consisting of 44 stones that range from 7 to 44 centimeters in diameter. Two stones are located in the center of the feature. All of the stones display moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.25 m north-south by 3.80 m east-west.

Feature 18 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 37 stones that range from 10 to 45 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth.

The feature has interior dimensions of 3.37 m north-south by 3.05 m east-west and a gap is present in the northeastern portion of the wall.

Feature 19 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 50 stones that range from 10 to 36 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.10 m north-south by 3.96 m east-west.

Feature 20 is a poorly defined stone ring consisting of 26 stones that range from 13 to 33 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display light deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.40 m north-south by 4.93 m east-west.

Feature 21 is an unknown stone feature type. The feature is composed of two cairns that are bisected by an arc. The arc is composed of 45 stones and measures 6.68 m in length at a bearing of 102 degrees. Immediately northeast of the arc is a cairn composed of five stones. To the southwest of the arc is an additional cairn composed of seven stones. The stones range from 7 to 27 centimeters in diameter and display moderate deposition and lichen growth.

Feature 22 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 67 stones that range from 10 to 38 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.72 m north-south by 5.68 m east-west.

Feature 23 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 79 stones that range from 9 to 31 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.03 m north-south by 4.24 m east-west.

Feature 24 is a poorly defined stone ring consisting of 38 stones that range from 6 to 33 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display light deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.1 m north-south by 3.5 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1720

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 20 by 20 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of two cairns located on a deflated spur of a northwest-southeast trending ridge system (Figures 3.55 & 3.56). The landform overlooks a cultivated field and Highway 50 to the southwest. The viewshed is closed in all directions except south, providing a view of one to two miles. The local vegetation includes bunch grasses, sagebrush, and club moss, providing a ground surface visibility of 70 percent. Most of the topsoil has eroded from the landform exposing angular gravels and pebbles.

Feature 1 is a cairn composed of seven stones that range from 9 to 40 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones exhibit moderate deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature measures 1.0 m north-south by 1.1 m east-west and approximately 2.0 centimeters in height.

Feature 2 is a cairn composed of five stones that range from 14 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones exhibit heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature measures 72 centimeters north-south by 105 centimeters east-west and is approximately six centimeters in height.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 3.55. Overview of site location, view to the northeast.

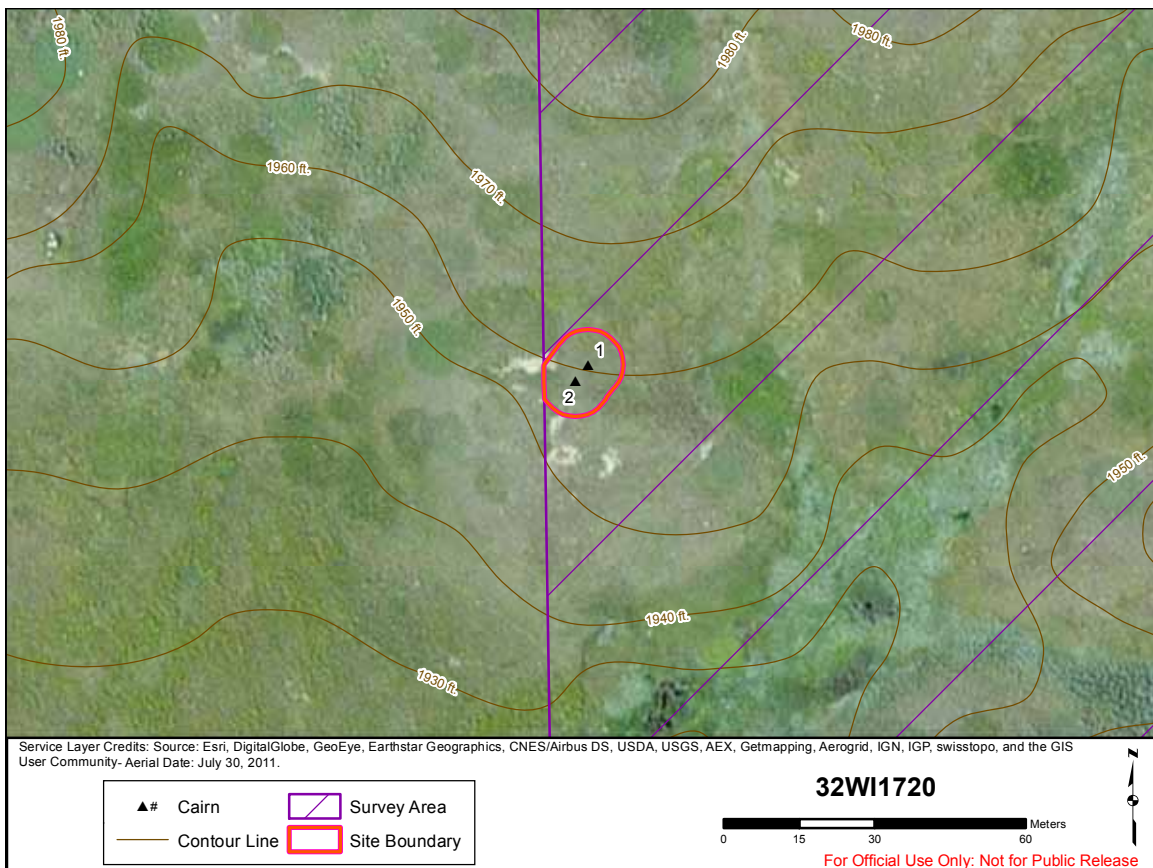


Figure 3.56. Sketch map of 32WI1720

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1721

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 333 by 106 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of 28 stone rings, one stone arc, six cairns, and a stone alignment located on top of a southeast trending ridge (Figures 3.57 & 3.58). The site appears to extend to the southwest outside of the current project corridor. The landform is bordered to the north by an unnamed drainage and provides views of five miles in all directions. The site is bordered to the east by a north-south trending fence line and probably extends further east beyond the current project area. The local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, Canadian thistle, desiccated coneflower, and mixed prairie grasses, reducing ground surface visibility to 35 percent.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 60 stones that range from 16 to 29 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.30 m north-south by 2.60 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a cairn consisting of seven stones that range from 13 to 33 centimeters in diameter. All of the rocks exhibit heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 96 centimeters north-south by 58 centimeters east-west and is approximately 15 centimeters in height.

Feature 3 is a triangular cairn composed of 16 stones that range from 13 to 29 centimeters in diameter. The apex of the triangle points to the north. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 2.12 m north-south by 1.40 m east-west and is approximately 19 centimeters in height.



Figure 3.57. Overview of site location from northern end of site boundary, view to the south.

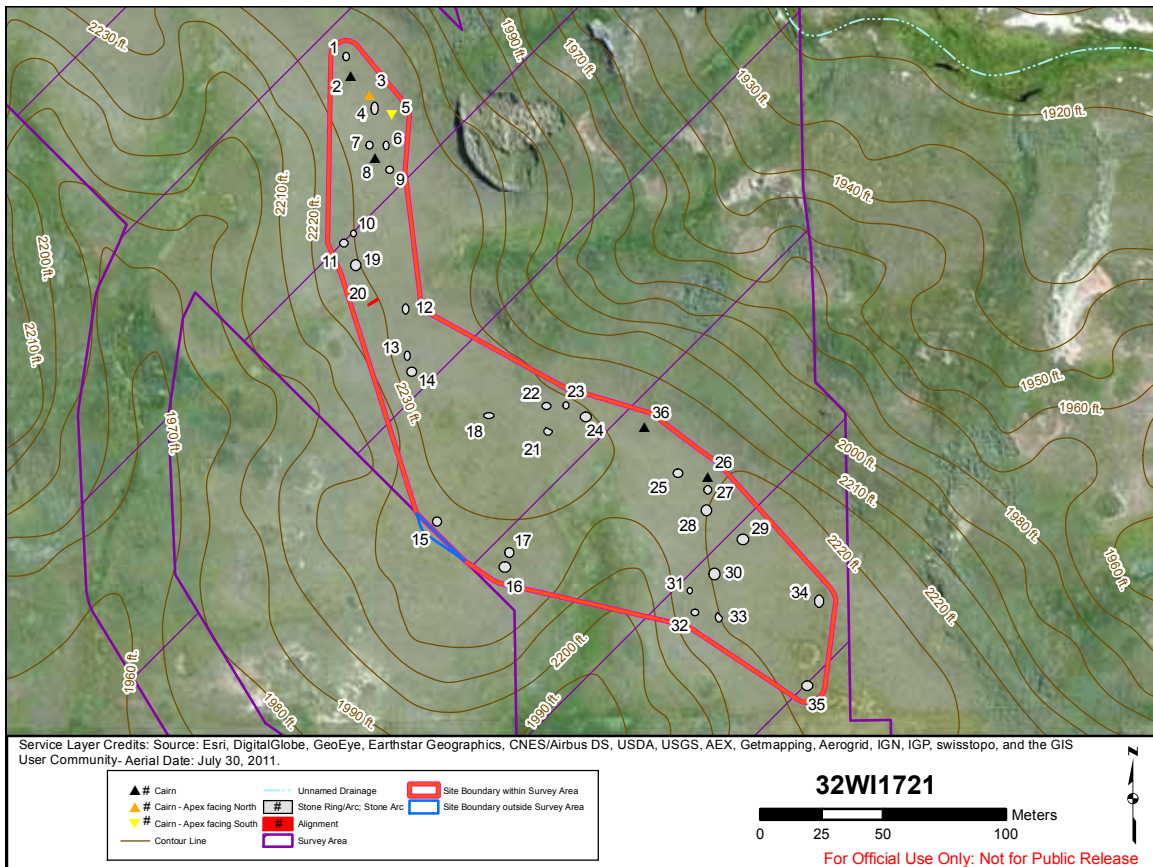


Figure 3.58. Sketch map of 32WI1721

Feature 4 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 65 stones that range from 15 to 40 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.90 m north-south by 3.00 m east-west.

Feature 5 is a triangular cairn composed of 14 stones that range from 12 to 37 centimeters in diameter. The apex of the triangle points to the south. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.6 meters north-south by 1.2 meters east-west and is approximately 18 centimeters in height.

Feature 6 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 43 stones that range from 12 to 22 centimeters in diameter. An additional cluster of five stones is located in the center of the feature. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.53 m north-south by 2.32 m east-west.

Feature 7 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 47 stones that range from 17 to 35 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.00 north-south by 2.88 meters east-west.

Feature 8 is a cairn composed of 16 stones clustered on the western edge of a large boulder. The stones range from 14 to 34 centimeters in diameter while the large boulder has a diameter of 73 centimeters. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.98 m north-south by 1.40 m east-west and is approximately 23 centimeters in height.

Feature 9 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 27 stones that range from 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature is least defined along the western portion of the wall. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.70 m north-south by 2.70 m east-west.

Feature 10 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 55 stones that range from 12 to 36 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.75 m north-south by 2.35 m east-west.

Feature 11 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 64 stones that range from 12 to 46 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature is double coursed along the southwestern portion of the wall. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.00 m north-south by 3.35 m east-west.

Feature 12 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 37 stones that range from 16 to 33 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.10 m north-south by 2.70 m east-west.

Feature 13 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 45 stones that range from 17 to 25 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.43 m north-south by 2.44 m east-west.

Feature 14 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 47 stones that range from 13 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.00 m north-south by 3.70 m east-west.

Feature 15 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 25 stones that range from 8 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.73 m north-south by 3.66 m east-west.

Feature 16 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 33 stones that range from 11 to 46 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.09 m north-south by 4.66 m east-west.

Feature 17 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 33 stones that range from 10 to 25 centimeters in diameter. A gap is present in the northwestern portion of the wall. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.90 m north-south by 3.70 m east-west.

Feature 18 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 17 stones that range from 10 to 34 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.56 m north-south by 4.06 m east-west.

Feature 19 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 37 stones that range from 19 to 24 centimeters in diameter. The wall appears to be double coursed. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.39 m north-south by 2.20 m east-west.

Feature 20 is a stone alignment composed of 15 stones that range from 16 to 29 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature is single coursed and measures 4.14 m at a bearing of 190 degrees.

Feature 21 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 20 stones that range from 10 to 34 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.30 m north-south by 3.34 m east-west.

Feature 22 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 40 stones that range from 12 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The feature is double coursed along the northwestern portion of the wall and has a gap to the southeast. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.00 m north-south by 3.45 m east-west.

Feature 23 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 20 stones that range from 14 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The feature opens to the south and may have been impacted by an east-west trending two-track road. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.80 m north-south by 2.40 m east-west.

Feature 24 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 50 stones that range from 10 to 52 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.85 m north-south by 4.40 m east-west.

Feature 25 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 50 stones that range from 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter. Nine of the 50 stones span the interior of the feature. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.50 meters north-south by 3.96 meters east-west.

Feature 26 is a cairn composed of 13 stones that range from 6 to 24 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 0.93 m north-south by 0.86 m east-west and is approximately 10 centimeters in height.

Feature 27 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 49 stones that range from 10 to 31 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.44 m north-south by 3.00 m east-west.

Feature 28 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 63 stones that range from 9 to 39 centimeters in diameter. Four of the rocks are located in the interior of the feature, and the ring wall is double coursed. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.50 m north-south by 4.03 m east-west.

Feature 29 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 66 stones that range from 10 to 37 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.18 m north-south by 4.60 m east-west.

Feature 30 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 61 stones that range from 9 to 48 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.82 m north-south by 4.90 m east-west.

Feature 31 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 31 stones that range from 20 to 53 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.66 m north-south by 2.10 m east-west.

Feature 32 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 49 stones that range from 6 to 43 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 2.37 m north-south by 3.24 m east-west.

Feature 33 is a moderately defined stone arc composed of 22 stones that range from 12 to 42 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.04 m north-south by 2.83 m east-west.

Feature 34 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 50 stones that range from 5 to 46 centimeters in diameter. The feature is located near a north-south trending fence. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.10 m north-south by 3.60 m east-west.

Feature 35 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 27 stones that range from 10 to 37 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.88 m north-south by 4.30 m east-west.

Feature 36 is a cairn composed of six stones that range from 14 to 37 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The features measures 0.60 meters north-south by 0.80 m east-west and is approximately 10 centimeters in height.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed

within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1722

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 18 by 18 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a cairn located on top of a south trending spur east of the old 144th Ave roadbed (Figures 3.59 & 3.60). The landform provides views of approximately two miles in all directions and overlooks unnamed drainages to the south and east. The ground surface drops rapidly to the east and west. Vegetation consists of wild prairie rose, dessicated coneflower, bunch grasses, and sagewort reducing ground surface visibility to approximately 50 percent.

Feature 1 is a cairn composed of 9 stones that range from 10 to 25 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are heavily sodded and display moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 84 centimeters north-south by 75 centimeters east-west and is approximately 11 centimeters in height.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.59. Overview of site location, view to the north.

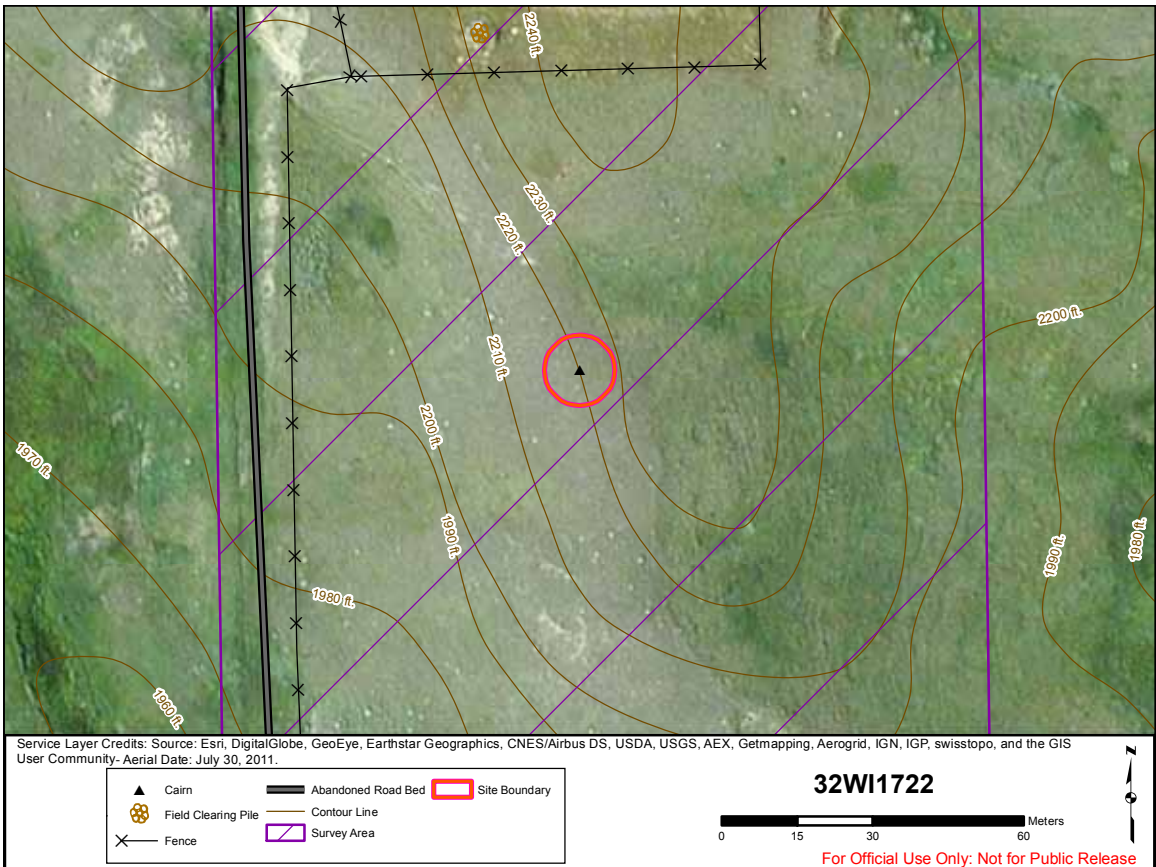


Figure 3.60. Sketch map of 32WI1722

32WI1723

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 73 by 23 m

Ownership: State of North Dakota

Site Map: 8

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of three stone rings located on a bench of an east-west trending ridge system west of County Road 7. The landform overlooks a broad cultivated valley to the north providing views of approximately five miles to the north and west (Figures 3.61 & 3.62). Views to the south and east are obstructed by the ridge system. On site vegetation consists of Canadian thistle, western snowberry, sagewort, prairie crocus, and mixed prairie grasses providing a ground surface visibility of 5 to 15 percent.

Feature 1 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 21 stones that range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter. The rocks exhibit heavy sodding and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.34 m north-south by 4.60 m east-west and is largely obscured by matted prairie grasses.

Feature 2 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 14 stones that range from 12 to 32 centimeters in diameter. All of the rocks exhibit heavy sodding and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.49 m north-south by 4.25 m east-west.

Feature 3 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 22 stones that range from 12 to 32 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones are heavily sodded and display light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.49 m north-south by 4.25 m east-west and is mostly obscured by matted prairie grasses.



Figure 3.61. Overview of site location, view to the northeast.

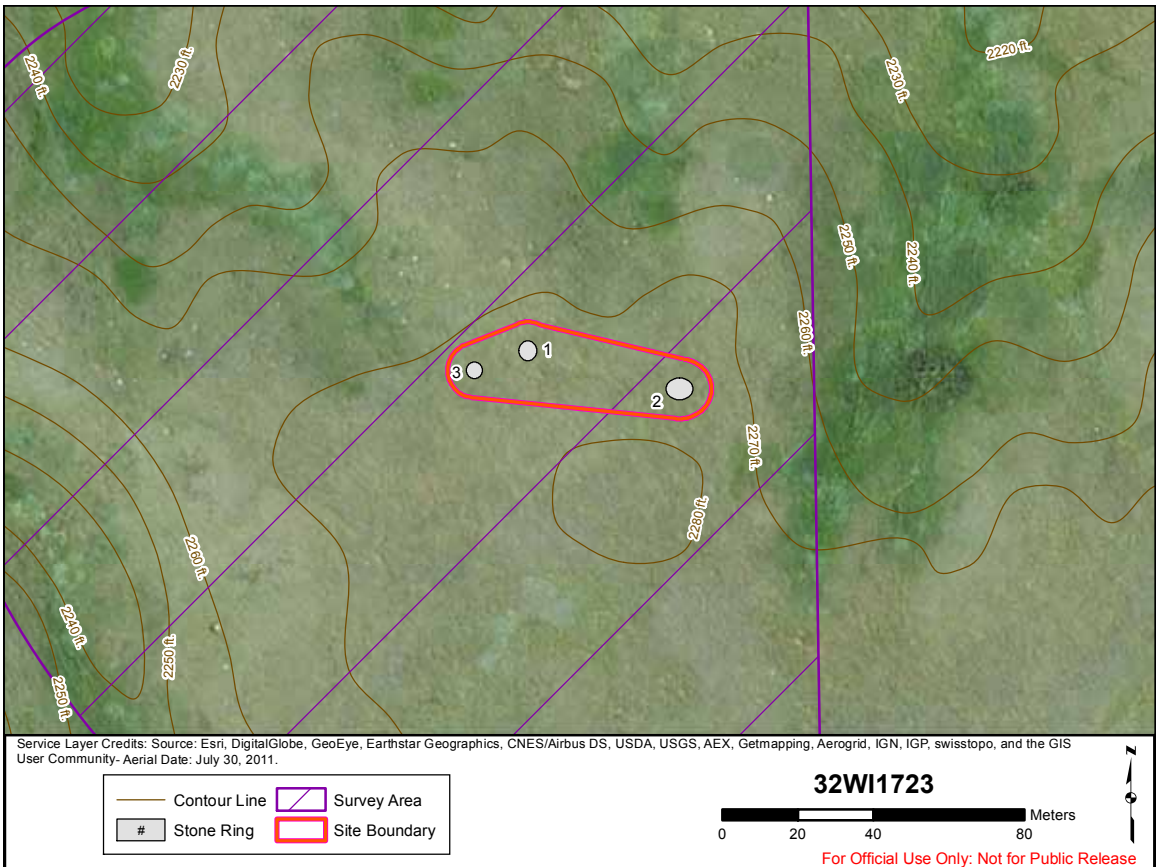


Figure 3.62. Sketch map of 32WI1723

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1724

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 73 by 22 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of two stone rings and two cairns, one of which is located inside of a stone ring (Figures 3.63 & 3.64). The features are located on top of a north trending finger ridge that overlooks a stock dam and Highway 50 to the north. The landform provides views of approximately five miles to the north, south, and east while a minor saddle blocks the view to the south. Local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, prairie crocus, Canadian thistle, sagewort, and western snowberry reducing ground surface visibility to 10 percent.

Feature 1 is a cairn consisting of 12 stones that range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 1.38 m north-south by 1.50 m east-west and is approximately 12 centimeters in height.

Feature 2 is a cairn in the center of a stone ring. The cairn is composed of five stones that range from 9 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The feature measures 1.46 m north-south by 0.64 m east-west and is approximately 14 centimeters in height. The stone ring is composed of 10 stone that range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter and has a gap in the southern portion of the wall. The ring measures 3.30 m north-south by 2.55 m east-west. The stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth.

Feature 3 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 18 stones that range from 11 to 50 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones exhibit heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.16 m north-south by 4.20 m east west and is slightly scattered along the eastern portion of the wall.



Figure 3.63. Overview of site location from north end of site boundary, view to the south.

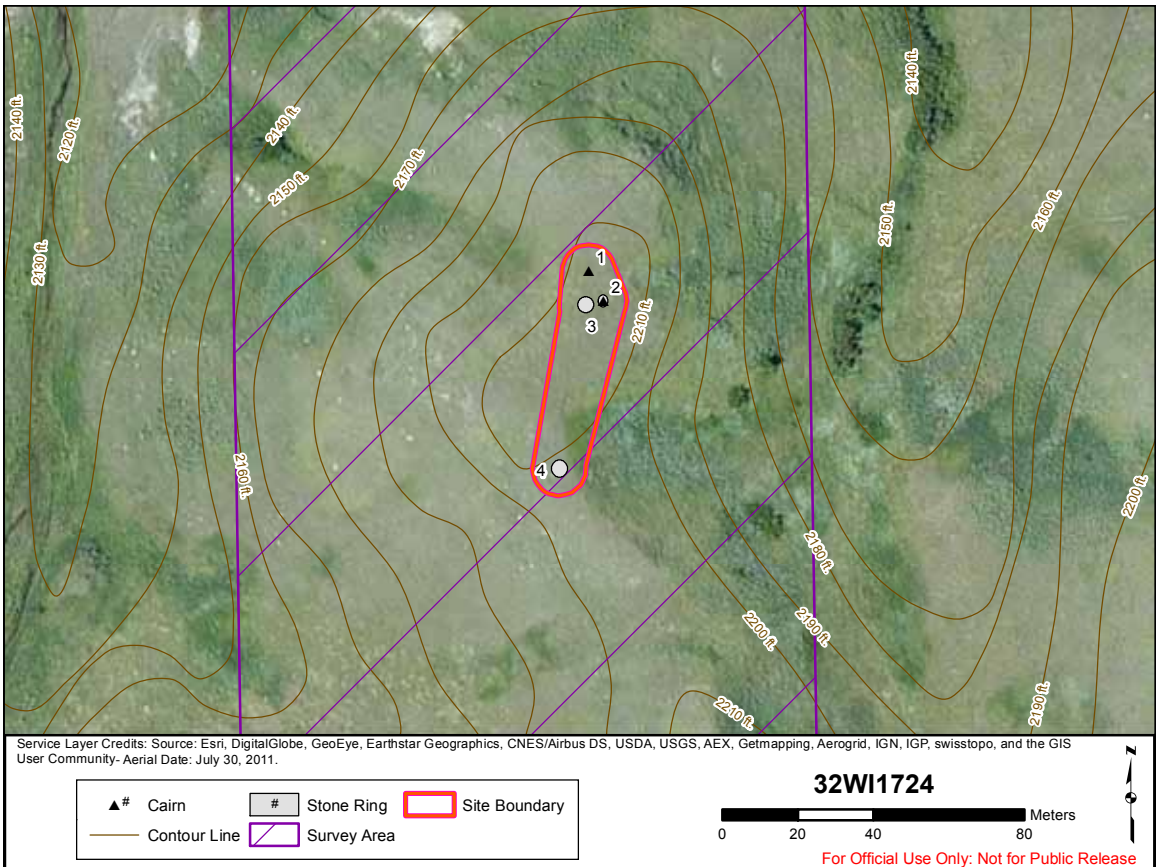


Figure 3.64. Sketch map of 32WI1724

Feature 4 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 23 stones that range 9 to 40 centimeters in diameter. All of the stone exhibit moderate sodding and light lichen growth. A gap is present in the western portion of the wall and the feature is slightly scattered to the south. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.55 m north-south by 4.29 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1725

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 111 by 100 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7, 8

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is composed of eight stone rings and three stone arcs located on top of a broad ridge just north of a cultivated field and fence line (Figures 3.65 & 3.66). The site appears to extend east outside of the current project area. The landform provides views of approximately five miles to in all directions. Highway 50, the town of Hanks, and an unnamed tributary of Scorio Creek are visible to north and northwest. The local vegetation is dominated by bunch grasses, prairie crocus, Canadian thistle, sagewort, and western snowberry reducing ground surface visibility to 15 percent.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone arc composed of 5 stones that range from 14 to 29 centimeters in diameter. The feature opens to the east and an additional stone is located near the center of the feature. All of the stones exhibit heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 2.4 m north-south by 2.4 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 17 stones that range from 12 to 20 centimeters in diameter. Small gaps are present in the southeast, east, and northwestern portions of the wall. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.7 m north-south by 5.7 m east-west.

Feature 3 is a stone arc composed of 15 stones that range from 12 to 22 centimeters in diameter. The feature opens to the southwest and has interior dimensions of 4.4 m north-south and a radius of 1.7 m east-west. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth.



Figure 3.65. Overview of site location, view to the northeast.

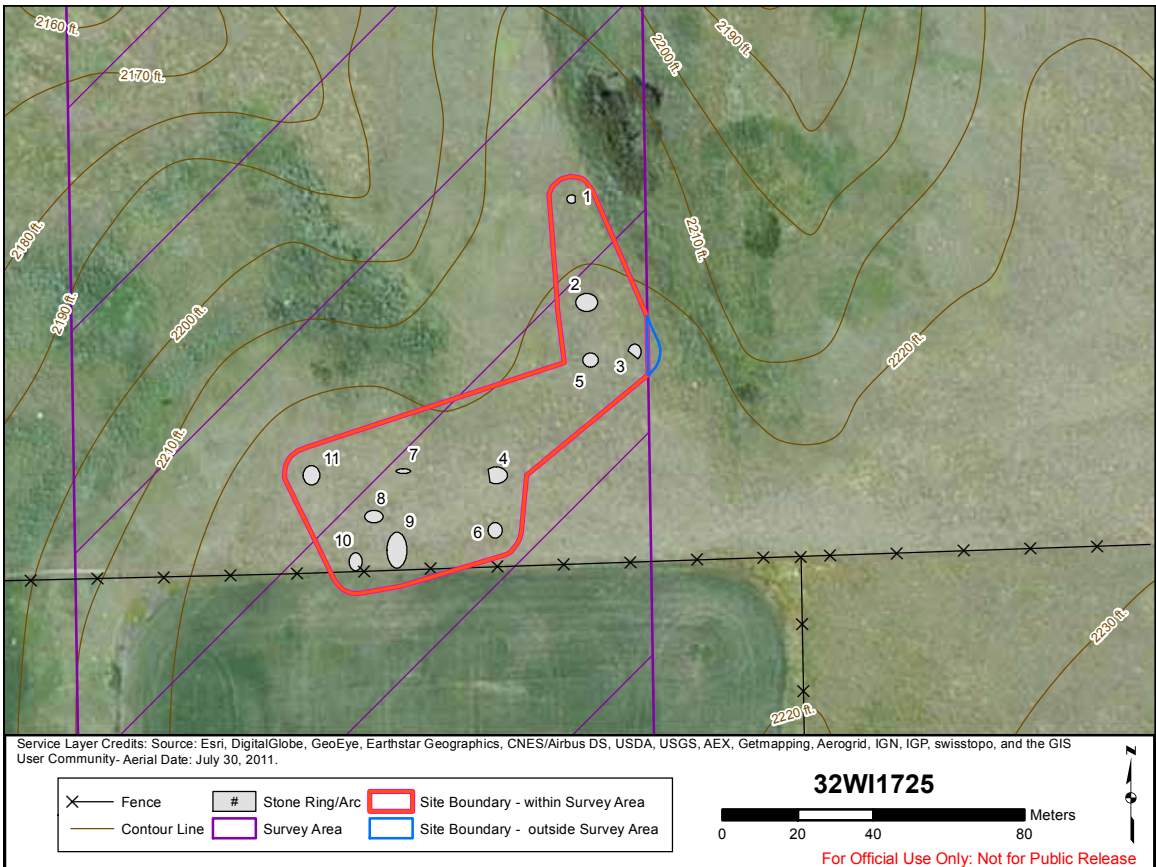


Figure 3.66. Sketch map of 32WI1725

Feature 4 is a stone arc composed of 17 stones that range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter. The feature opens to the west and has interior dimensions of 5.36 m north-south by 5.97 m east-west. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth.

Feature 5 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 26 stones that range from 13 to 20 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.8 m north-south by 4.0 m east-west.

Feature 6 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 26 stones that range from 12 to 32 centimeters in diameter. The stones display light deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.1 m north-south by 3.8 m east-west.

Feature 7 is a well-defined stone ring composed of 31 stones that range from 12 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The stones display moderate deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 1.27 m north-south by 3.9 m east-west.

Feature 8 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 25 stones that range from 9 to 33 centimeters in diameter. A single stone is located in the center of the feature. The stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 3.25 m north-south by 4.90 m east-west.

Feature 9 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 35 stones that range from 11 to 33 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 9.4 m north-south by 5.3 m east-west.

Feature 10 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 35 stones that range from 9 to 28 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.8 m north-south by 3.4 m east-west.

Feature 11 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 14 stones that range from 12 to 17 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.05 m north-south by 4.40 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1726

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 31 by 26 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 12

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site consists of two stone rings and an arc located on a broad plain that overlooks an unnamed drainage to the north (Figures 3.67 & 3.68). The northwest corner of a north-south trending fence line is located to the east and on the opposite site of the fence is a cultivated wheat field. The viewshed is open and provides views of five miles to the north and west. The view is reduced to one mile to the east and south. On site vegetation consists of western wheat grass, Canadian thistle and sagewort with ground surface visibility ranging from zero to five percent.

Feature 1 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of 14 stones that range from 9 to 20 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 4.80 m north-south by 4.94 m east-west.

Feature 2 is a poorly defined stone ring composed of eight stones that range from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter. A gap is present in the western portion of the wall. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 3.80 m north-south by 4.36 m east-west.

Feature 3 is an arc composed of seven stones that range from 7 to 17 centimeters in diameter. A gap is present in the western portion of the wall. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. The feature measures 3.90 m north-south by 4.14 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



Figure 3.67. Overview of site location, view to the north.

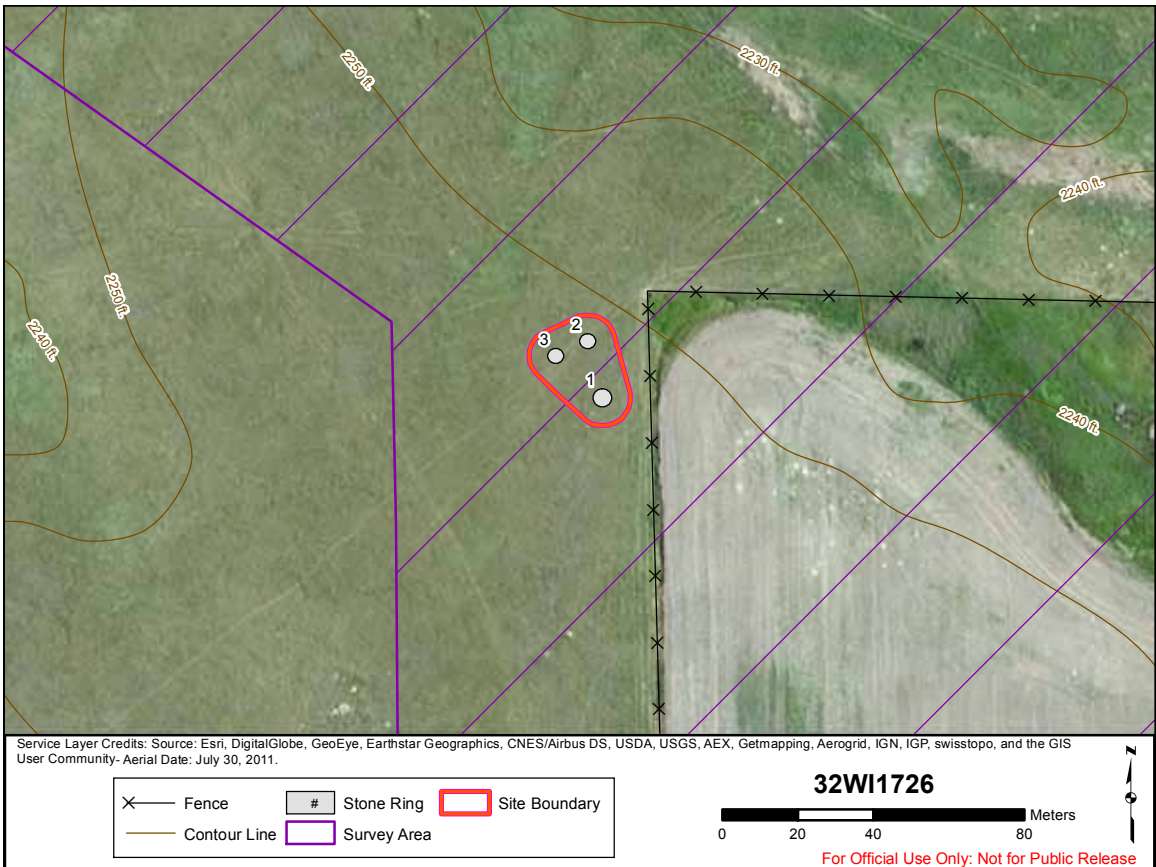


Figure 3.68. Sketch map of 32WI1726

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

32WI1727

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 17 by 17 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 12

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single stone ring located on top of a knoll that overlooks unnamed drainages to the north and south (Figures 3.69 & 3.70). The landform provides views of two to three miles in all directions. A portion of the old 146th Avenue NW roadbed is located approximately 250 m west of the site. Glacial cobbles are fairly common on top of the knoll and along the slopes. The local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, Canadian thistle, sagewort, various prairie grasses, and forbs reducing ground surface visibility to less than five percent.

Feature 1 is a stone ring composed of 28 stones that range from 9 to 30 centimeters in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and light lichen growth. A gap is present in the eastern portion of the wall. The feature has interior dimensions of 6.17 m north-south by 4.40 m east west and slightly slopes to the south.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to

ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.69. Overview of site location, view to the southwest.

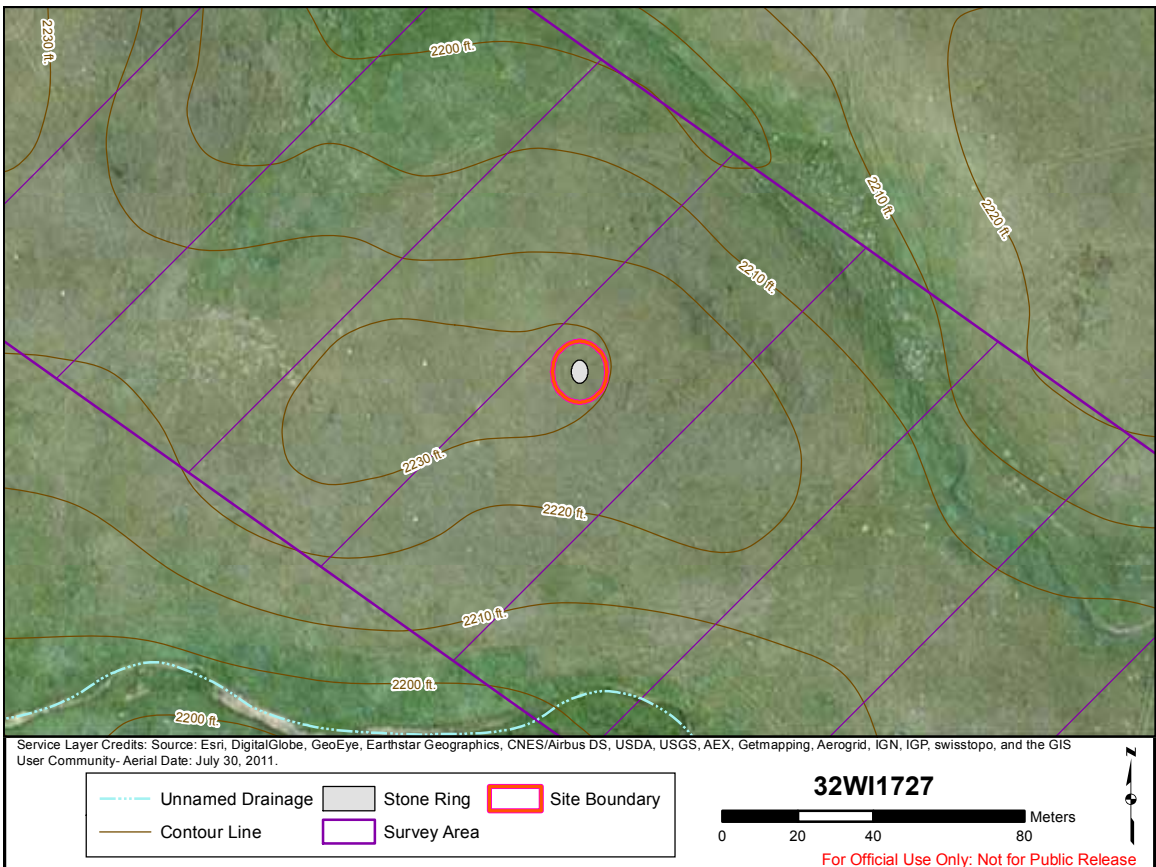


Figure 3.70. Sketch map of 32WI1727

32WI1728

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 18 by 18 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 12

Significance: Unevaluated

Site Description

The site is a single stone ring located on top of a northwest-southeast trending ridge that overlooks unnamed drainages to the northeast and south (Figures 3.71 & 3.72). The old 146th Avenue NW roadbed is located 110 m to the west as well as a north-south trending fence. The landform provides views of three to five miles to the north, east, and south while the view is reduced to two miles to the west. The local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, sagewort, prairie crocus, and Canadian thistle reducing ground surface visibility to 10 percent.

Feature 1 is a moderately defined stone ring composed of 58 stones that range from 13 to 30 centimeters in diameter. The stones display heavy deposition and heavy lichen growth. The feature has interior dimensions of 5.47 m north-south by 5.07 m east-west.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.71. Overview of site location, view to the southeast.

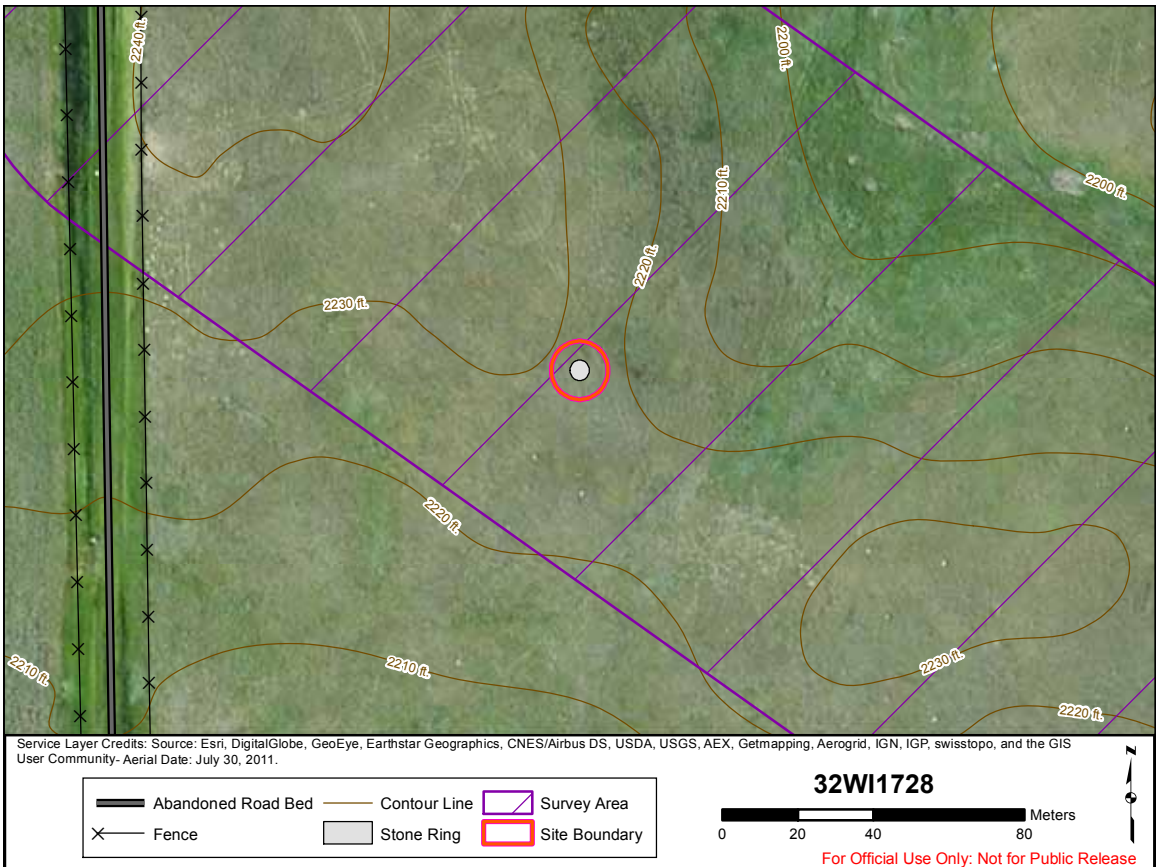


Figure 3.72. Sketch map of 32WI1728

32WI1738

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Feature

Maximum Site Size: 15 by 16 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

The site is composed of a single stone ring. The feature is located on top of a north-trending finger ridge that overlooks a stock dam and Highway 50 to the north (Figures 3.73 & 3.74). The landform provides views of approximately one mile to the north while the view to the south is limited by the surrounding landforms. Local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, prairie crocus, Canadian thistle, sagewort, and western snowberry, reducing ground surface visibility to 30 percent.

Feature 1 is a well-defined stone ring that measures 6.0 m north-south by 5.4 m east-west. It consists of 63 stones that are deeply sodded, exhibit moderate lichen growth, and range in size from 12 to 28 centimeters. There are no gaps in the wall of the stone ring.

Integrity

Overall condition is excellent. The presence of an intact and identifiable stone feature indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns, and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.73. Overview of site location, view to the north

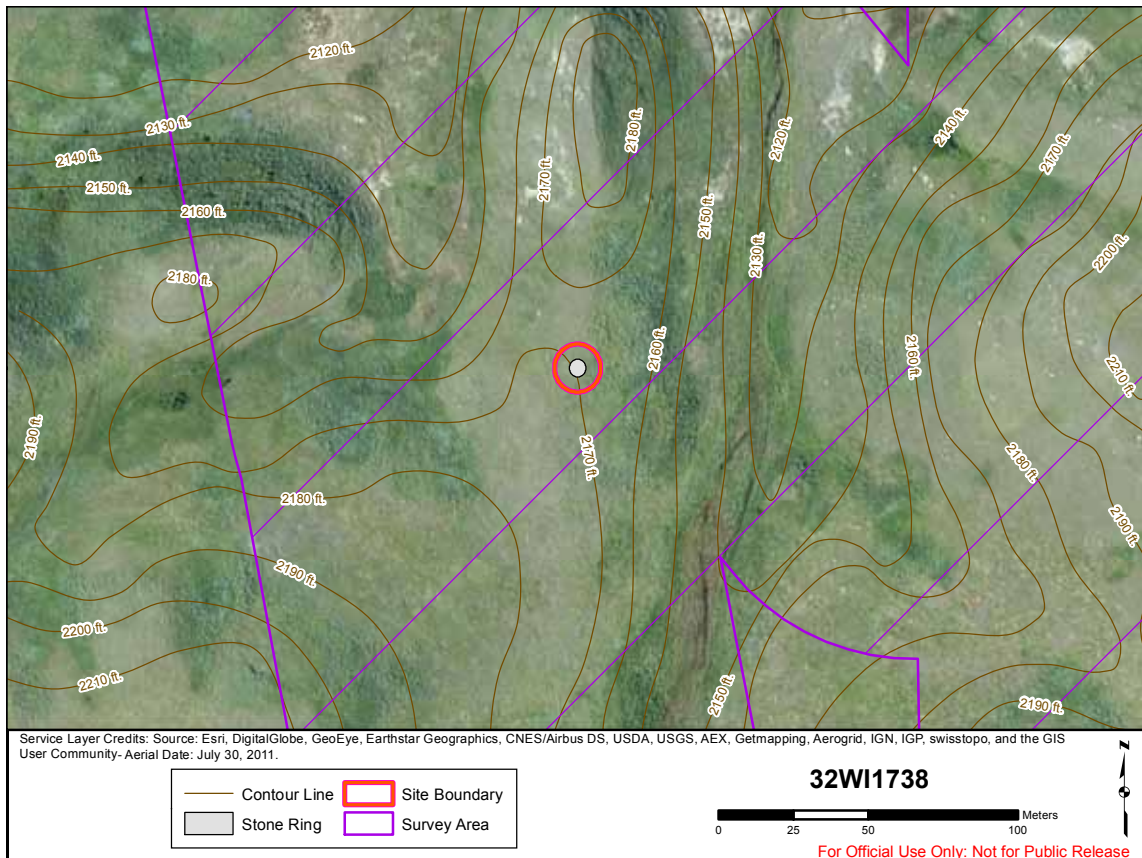


Figure 3.74. Sketch map of 32WI1738.

32WI1739

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 22 by 12 m

Ownership: Private

Site Map: 7

Significance: Unevaluated

The site is composed of two cairns located on top of a high ridge terrace that overlooks a stock dam to the southeast and Highway 50 to the north (Figures 3.75 & 3.76). The landform provides views of approximately five miles in all directions. Local vegetation consists of bunch grasses, prairie crocus, Canadian thistle, sagewort, and western snowberry, reducing ground surface visibility to 20 percent.

Feature 1 is a cairn consisting of three stones that range from 9 to 18 cm in diameter. All of the stones display heavy deposition and moderate lichen growth. The feature measures 0.90 m north-south by 0.73 m east-west and is approximately 15 cm in height.

Feature 2 is a cairn composed of 15 stones that range from 10 to 24 cm in diameter. The feature measures 1.50 m north-south by 1.74 m east-west and is approximately 15 cm in height. The stones are heavily sodded and exhibit a moderate growth of lichen.

Integrity

Overall condition is excellent. The presence of intact and identifiable stone features indicates the site retains good physical integrity. Soil deposition suggests the potential for intact subsurface cultural deposits.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed

within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.



Figure 3.75. Overview of site location, view to the east

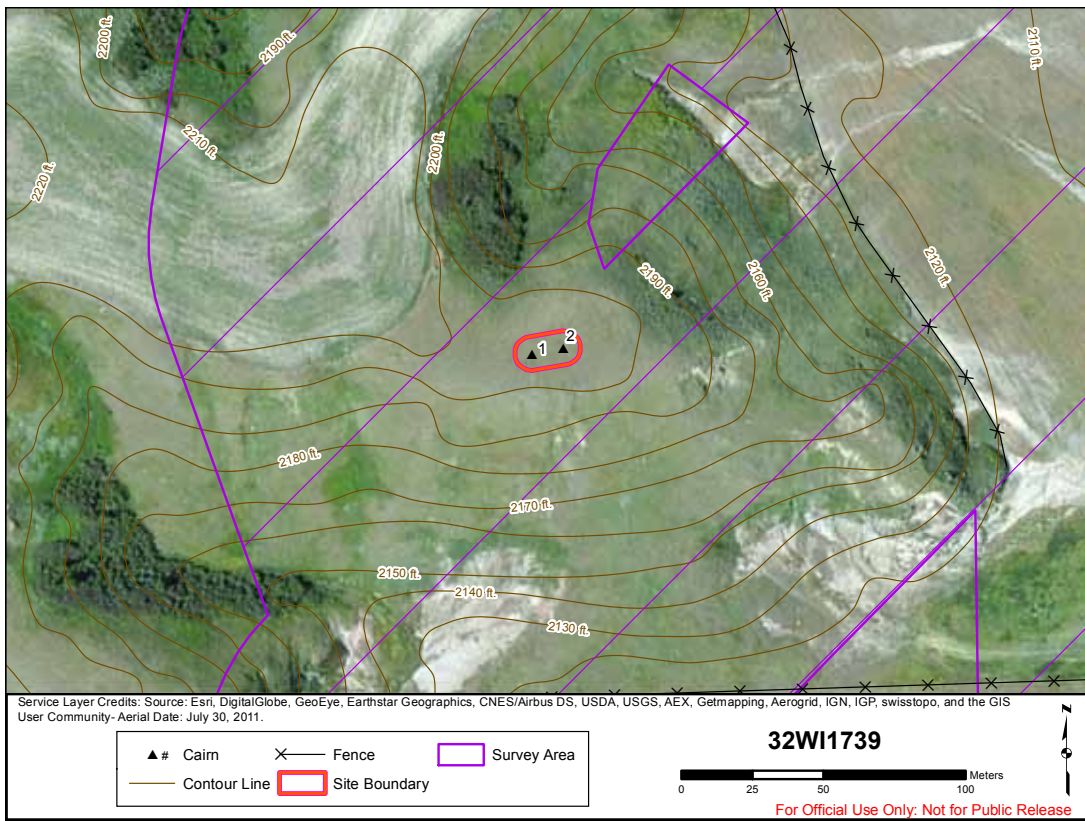


Figure 3.76. Sketch map of 32W11739.

32WI1741

Site Type: Historical Material Scatter
Maximum Site Size: 63 by 46 ft
Ownership: Private
Site Map: 7
Significance: Recommended Not Significant

The site is a small, concentrated scatter of historic trash located on a heavily deflated patch of ground north of an east-west stream and east of a rivulet running from a spring in the hillside to the north (Figures 3.77 & 3.78). A high knoll is directly to the west. The ground surface is hard mud with thirty percent angular gravels. Vegetation includes clumps of bunch grasses, cryptosoil, and low forbs, which reduce surface visibility to 80 percent. Some of the glass fragments appear to have been melted. The nature of the artifacts indicates this may have been a camping spot, and that the artifacts were burned in a campfire that has been subsequently removed by erosion and flooding from the nearby stream and springs.

Artifacts include 100 or more very small fragments of green, clear, and brown glass, as well as four or more fragmentary aluminum-top Schlitz cans with ring-pull tabs, teardrop openings, and smile beads, indicating a date of around 1965 (Maxwell 1993:107).

Integrity

The artifacts are fragmented and rusted, and any features previously present have been washed away. The condition of the site is very poor.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. The site has shallow soil deposition and is unlikely to contain buried cultural materials. The site is likely the result of a single camping event and has no further research potential.



Figure 3.77. Overview of site location, view to the southwest

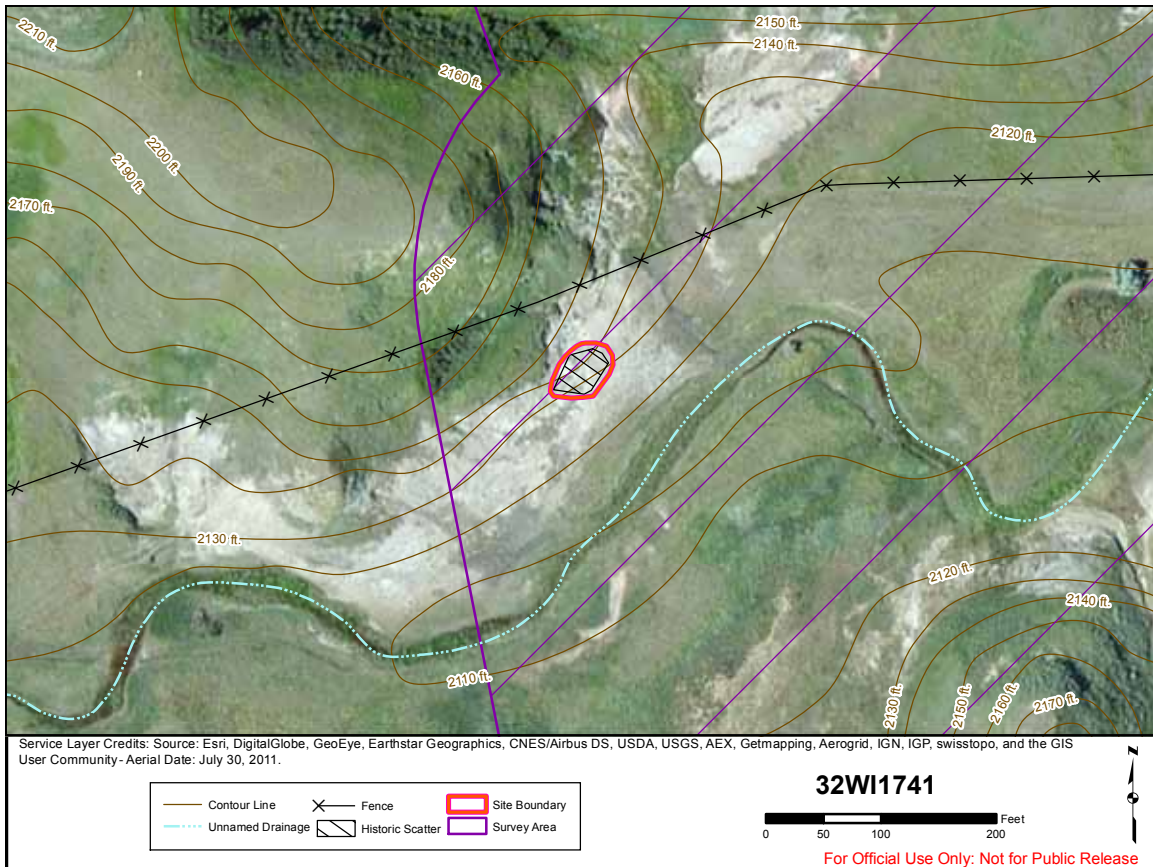


Figure 3.78. Sketch map of 32W11741.

32WI1742

Site Type: Prehistoric Stone Features

Maximum Site Size: 23 by 19 m

Ownership: State of North Dakota

Site Map: 8

Significance: Recommended Not Eligible

The site is a series of five cairns located on the top of a low knoll along a low, generally north-south trending ridge line (Figures 3.79 & 3.80). An old alignment of Country Road 7 (144th Ave NW) is immediately to the east. Vegetation includes various prairie grasses and forbs that reduce ground surface visibility to 30 percent. The viewshed is open in all directions for approximately five miles.

Feature 1 is a cairn measuring 1.5 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west and 14 cm high. It is composed of seven well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Feature 2 is a cairn measuring 2.2 m north-south by 2.0 m east-west and 17 cm high. It is composed of 24 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Feature 3 is a cairn measuring 4.5 m north-south by 2.5 m east-west and 17 cm high. It is composed of 42 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Feature 4 is a cairn measuring 2.0 m north-south by 2.2 m east-west and 9 cm high. It is composed of 27 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Feature 5 is a cairn measuring 1.45 m north-south by 1.45 m east-west and 7 cm high. It is composed of 10 well-sodded stones exhibiting heavy lichen growth.

Features 1 through 4 are grouped together in a line running roughly east to west and may represent an alignment. All features exhibit stones that are clustered, but not stacked.



Figure 3.79. Overview of site location, view to the north



Figure 3.80. Sketch map of 32W11742.

Integrity

The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Significance

The site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C. NRHP eligibility is unevaluated under Criterion D. As a class, stone features have the potential to provide glimpses into past lifeways, particularly settlement patterns and social organization. However, cultural material is necessary to determine if a stone feature has the potential to address pertinent archaeological research questions. The site must also demonstrate the potential to be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context. Subsurface testing is typically required to ascertain if a site has potential to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area under Criterion D.

3.3. Isolated finds

Previous investigations indicated that four isolated finds (32DVx103, 32Wix153, 32Wix154, and 32Wix214) could potentially be in the project area, however none of them were found. The inventory did identify three isolated finds within the project study area. All are prehistoric. Isolated finds are evaluated as not significant.

32Wix679

This is a single groundstone fragment in a plowed field, located on the northwest-facing shoulder of a low rise, with a viewshed open for approximately five miles to the north and west (Figure 3.81). No native vegetation is present, and the field has a surface visibility of approximately 80 percent. The artifact is a round, red quartzite cobble with a straight fracture on one end at a right angle to the flat, smoothed working surface. No pecking is evident. The artifact measures 6.10 cm long by 7.10 cm wide by 5.2 cm thick.

32W1x680

This is an isolated core fragment on the southeast shoulder of a low rise in a wheat field, with a viewshed open for approximately three miles to the south and east (Figure 3.82). No native vegetation is present, and stubble reduces ground surface visibility to approximately 50 percent. The artifact is a translucent pink chert core fragment with a large, V-shaped fracture and random flake scars. It measures 6.0 cm long by 4.2 cm wide by 3.5 cm thick. No cortex is evident.



Figure 3.81. Close-up of groundstone



Figure 3.82. Close-up of core fragment

32W1x690

This is a small scatter of five artifacts in a cultivated field on top of a ridge terrace. There is a stock dam to the southeast and Highway 50 is to the north. No native vegetation is present, and stubble reduces ground surface visibility to approximately 70 percent. The observed cultural materials include one G1 flake with cortex present, two retouched and unifacially worked flakes, and two G1 bifaces; all are made from Knife River flint. No other cultural materials were observed. The artifacts were not collected.

4.0 Conclusions

The Class III cultural resource inventory of proposed reroutes investigated 48.73 miles (2953.62 acres). The investigation identified 40 sites and three isolated finds (Table 4.1). Three of the sites are located on North Dakota State lands; the remaining sites are located on lands that are privately owned. The investigation observed no cultural districts or rural historic landscapes. Although there are similarities in the type of features observed in the project area, the sites are not sufficiently concentrated and do not demonstrate sufficient linkage to indicate a shared relationship. There is no evidence for a planned or designed development. Approximately 85 percent of the study area is cultivated and reflects rural use. However, the landscape is not associated with an important event, an important person, or shared architectural elements.

Recommendations of Significance

Thirty sites are prehistoric. Each contains stone features including 120 stone rings, 7 arcs, 28 cairns, an alignment, and a possible effigy. The stone rings are notable for their small size. The average diameter for the stone rings is 4.0 meters. This is 0.8 meters smaller than the average identified in central Montana (Deaver et al 1997) and over a meter smaller than stone rings found in central North Dakota (Hope et al 2006). Almost 16 percent of the rings are less than 3.0 meters in diameter. This is below the bell-curve for stone rings in either state. The rings are also notable for their asymmetry. Although the interior boundary of stone rings often exhibit slight variation, several of the rings within the study area have differences that exceed two meters. The unusual small size, and the internal variation suggest many of the features identified as stone rings do not represent habitation structures. These could represent effigies, features of unknown function, or natural rock patterns. The significance of the prehistoric sites is unknown. Further investigation is needed to ascertain whether the sites have sufficient materials to address pertinent archaeological questions, and can be placed within a meaningful temporal or cultural context.

Ten sites are historic. They consist of two cemeteries, two historic material scatters, one farmstead, and four agriculture-related standing or collapsed structures. The historic sites are recommended not significant. The historic sites are either destroyed or lack association with an

important historic event or person. None of the sites exhibit a type or method of construction typical of an architectural style or prominent architect or the potential to contribute to our understanding of history or address pertinent archaeological research questions. Although the cemeteries are not considered significant for cultural resource management purposes, they are given special consideration under state law.

The isolated finds consist of prehistoric chipped stone lithics. Isolated finds do not contain sufficient materials to meet the North Dakota definition of a site and are recommended not significant.

Table 4.1. Summary of Sites Identified in Study

| Site Number | Site Type | Landownership | NRHP Recommendation | Avoidance for sites in or near construction corridor |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 32DV152 | Historic Farmstead | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32DV153 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Three Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32DV154 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32DV155 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32DV157 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Arc | Private | Unevaluated | Fence, maintaining a minimum 20 ft barrier, and monitor construction |
| 32WI217 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Four Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1659 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Ten Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1693 | Historic Grain Bins | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1694 | Historic Cemetery | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1695 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |

| Site Number | Site Type | Landownership | NRHP Recommendation | Avoidance for sites in or near construction corridor |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 32WI1696 | Historic Material Scatter | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1697 | Historic Grain Bins | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1698 | Historic Cemetery | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1699 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1700 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Nine Rings and Arc | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1701 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Cairn | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1702 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1703 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1704 | Historic Granary | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1705 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Five Rings | State | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1706 | Historic Pump House | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1707 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Seven Cairns | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1708 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1709 | Historic Material Scatter | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WI1710 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Cairn | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1718 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Eleven Stone Rings | Private | Unevaluated | NA |

| Site Number | Site Type | Landownership | NRHP Recommendation | Avoidance for sites in or near construction corridor |
|--------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 32WI1719 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Rings, Cairn and Unknown | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1720 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Cairns | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1721 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Rings, Arc, Cairns and Alignment | Private | Unevaluated | Bore below site using hydraulic directional drilling. Divert traffic to shoofly. Monitor construction |
| 32WI1722 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Cairn | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1723 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Three Rings | State | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1724 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Rings and Two Cairns | Private | Unevaluated | Bore below site using hydraulic directional drilling. Divert traffic to shoofly. Monitor construction. If boring is not possible, construct along shoofly corridor |
| 32WI1725 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Eight Rings and Three Arcs | Private | Unevaluated | |
| 32WI1726 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Rings and Arc | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1727 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1728 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1738 | Prehistoric Stone Feature- Single Ring | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1739 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Two Cairns | Private | Unevaluated | NA |
| 32WI1741 | Historic Material Scatter | Private | Not Eligible | NA |

| Site Number | Site Type | Landownership | NRHP Recommendation | Avoidance for sites in or near construction corridor |
|-------------|---|---------------|---------------------|--|
| 32WI1742 | Prehistoric Stone Features- Five Cairns | State | Unevaluated | Fence and monitor construction |
| 32WIx679 | Isolated Find | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WIx680 | Isolated Find | Private | Not Eligible | NA |
| 32WIx690 | Isolated Find | Private | Not Eligible | NA |

Avoidance Plan for Identified Sites

The combined cultural resource investigations for the Vantage West Spur Pipeline identified 63 sites. Of these, the current pipeline construction corridor successfully avoids 57 sites with a 45 m buffer (see Appendix). Of the sites located within construction corridor, one (32DV0152) is recommended not significant. Five remaining sites contain prehistoric stone features (32DV157, 32WI1721, 32WI1724, 32WI1725 and 32WI1742). The following actions are designed to avoid direct impacts to these sites.

At 32DV157, a consultant archaeologist will direct fencing to provide a minimum 20-ft buffer between construction and the site (Figure 4.1). The consultant archaeologist will monitor construction in the vicinity of the site.

At 32WI1721, the Vantage West Spur Pipeline will be bored beneath the site (Figure 4.2). Vehicular traffic and equipment will be diverted to a shoofly to the west that passes through a corridor that provides a 45-ft buffer between 32WI1719 and 32WI1721.

Boring will also be used to avoid impacts to 32WI1724 and 32WI1725 (Figure 4.3). Vehicular traffic and equipment will be diverted to a shoofly to the west that passes through a corridor that is over 45-ft away from sites 32WI1738 and 32WI1739. If conditions for boring are not sufficiently stable for hydraulic directional drilling, the pipeline will be diverted to the shoofly.

At 32WI1742, the consultant archaeologist will direct fencing around the site to limit potential impacts (Figure 4.4). A cut bank to the east created by an old road cut will aid avoidance, by providing a natural barrier to construction. A consultant archaeologist will monitor construction activities in the vicinity of this site.

To avoid secondary impacts associated with artifact collecting and vandalism, Vantage will limit all activities to the defined temporary construction corridor. This provides a 45 ft (15 m) buffer between construction activities and site boundaries. Although the two cemeteries (32WI1694 and 32WI1698) are recommended not significant, the Vantage West Spur Pipeline is routed to maintain a 100 ft buffer between the construction corridor and the edge of the cemetery boundaries (Figures 4.5 and 4.6). This will minimize the temporary visual effects of construction.

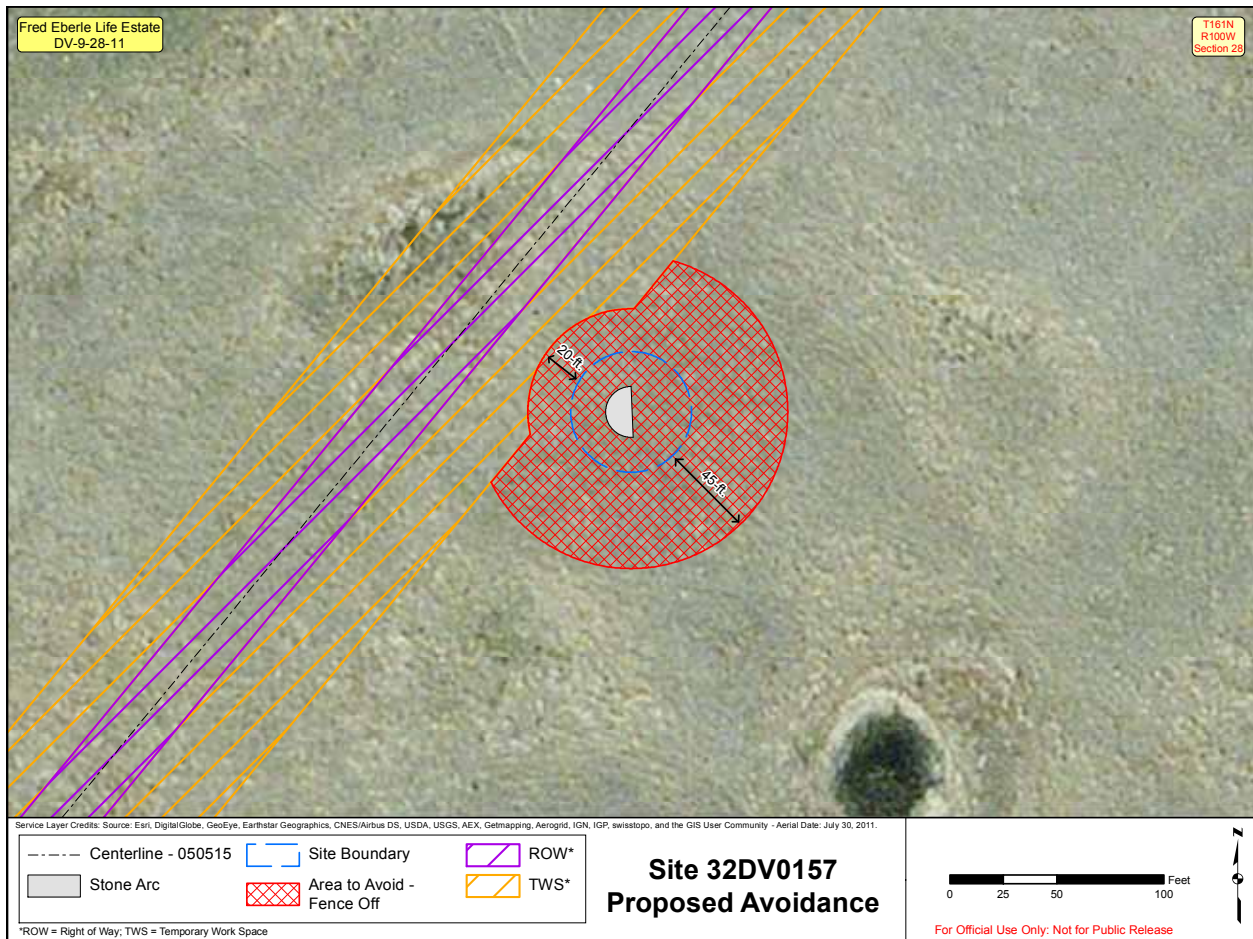


Figure 4.1. Avoidance plans for 32DV157

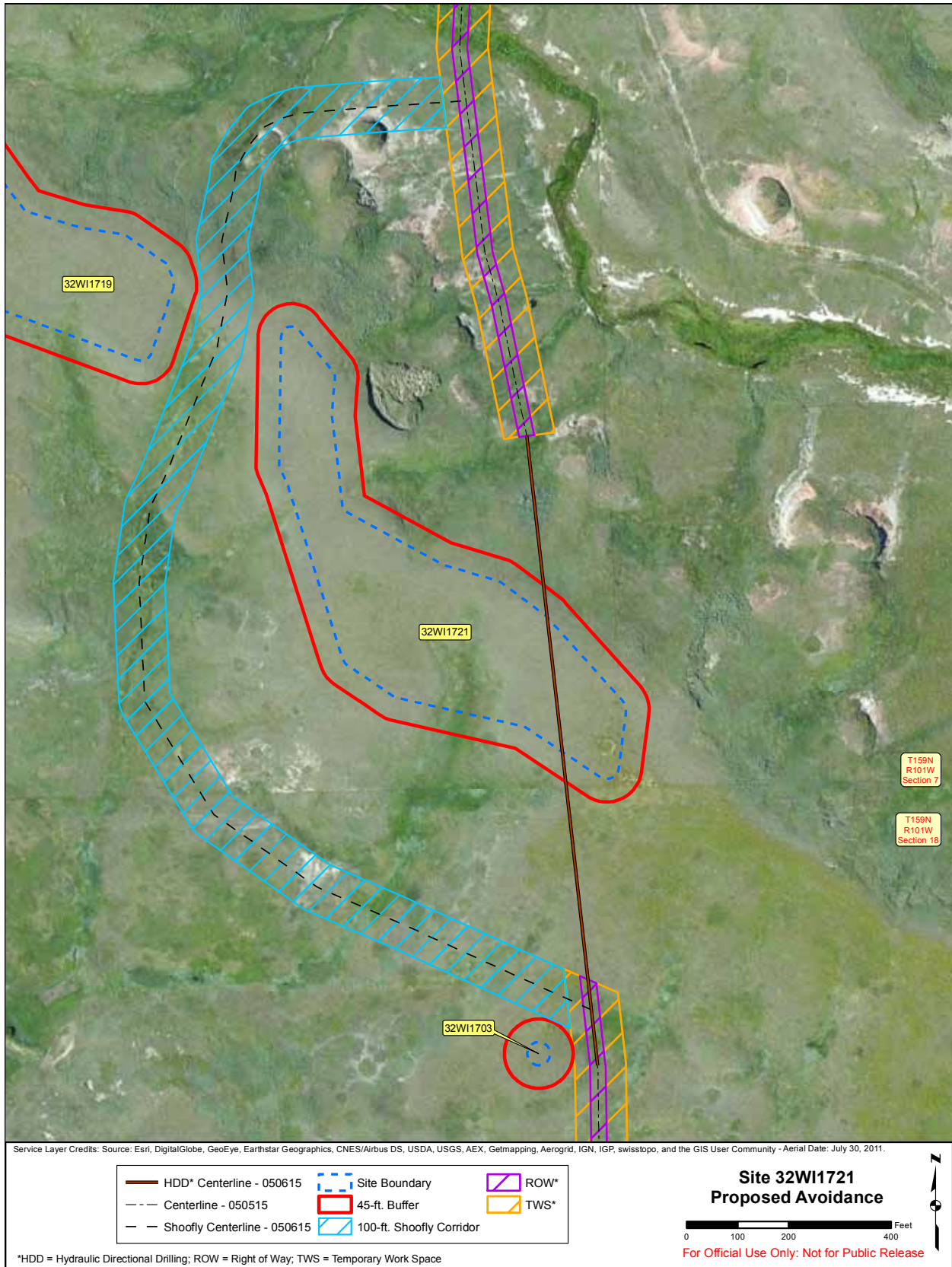


Figure 4.2. Boring plans for 32W11721

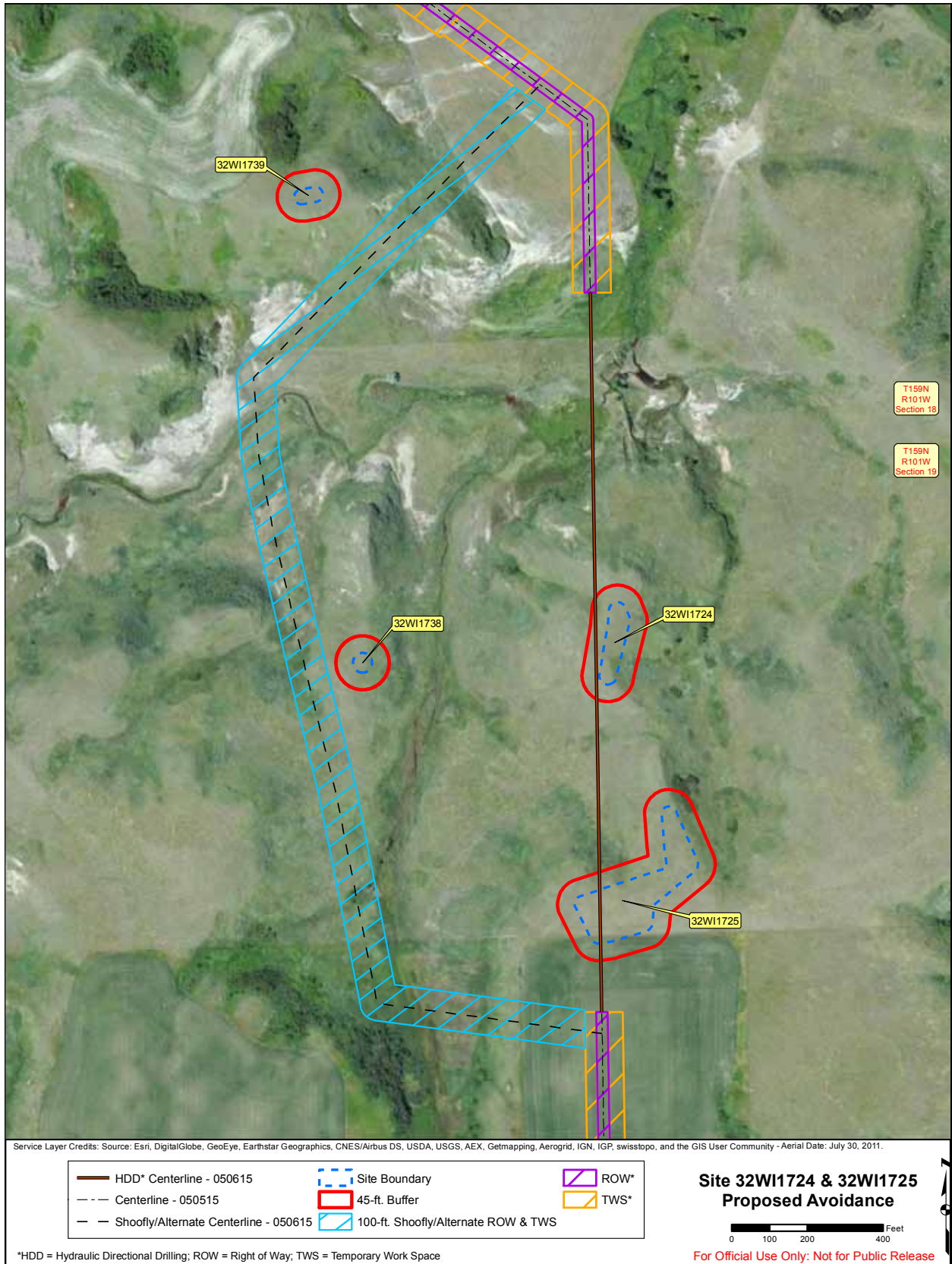


Figure 4.3. Boring plans to avoid 32W11724 and 32W11725

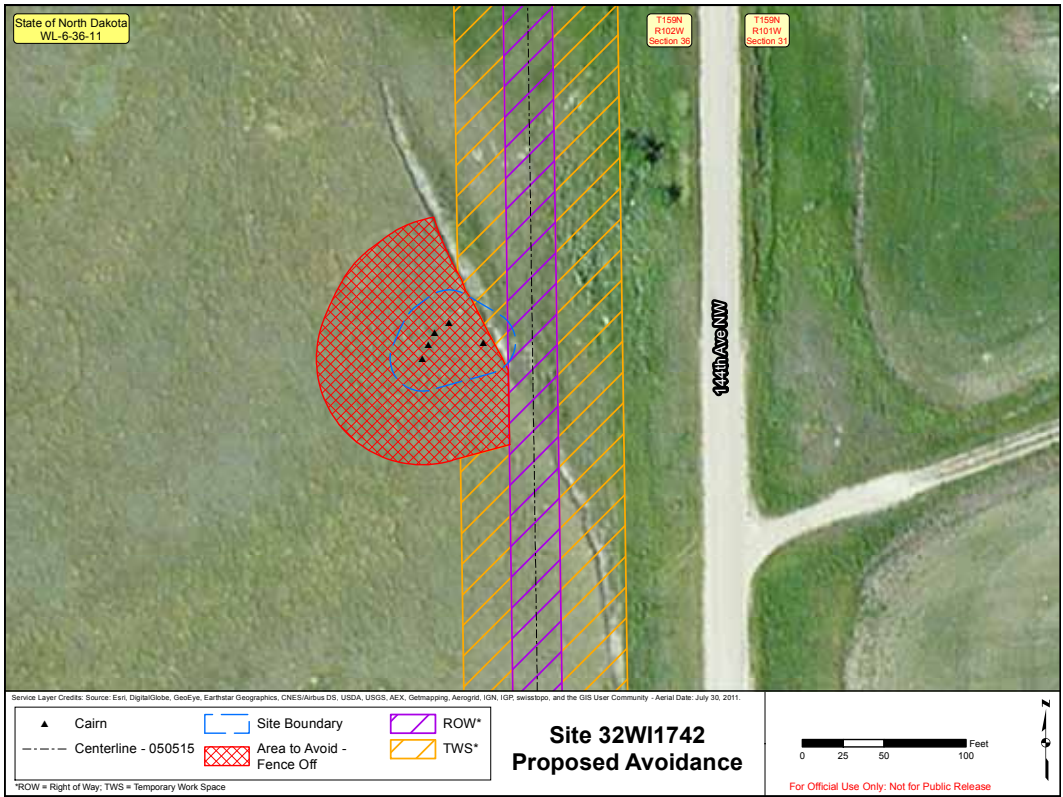


Figure 4.4. Avoidance plans for 32WI1742

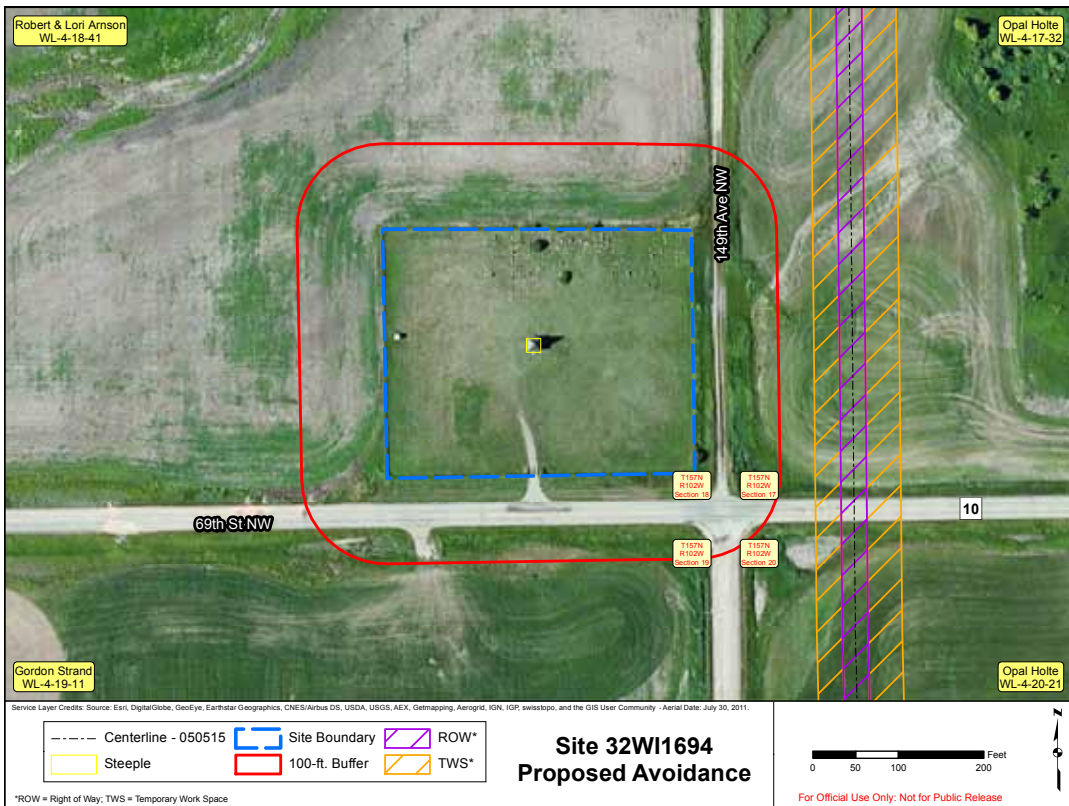


Figure 4.5. Buffer plans for 32WI1694

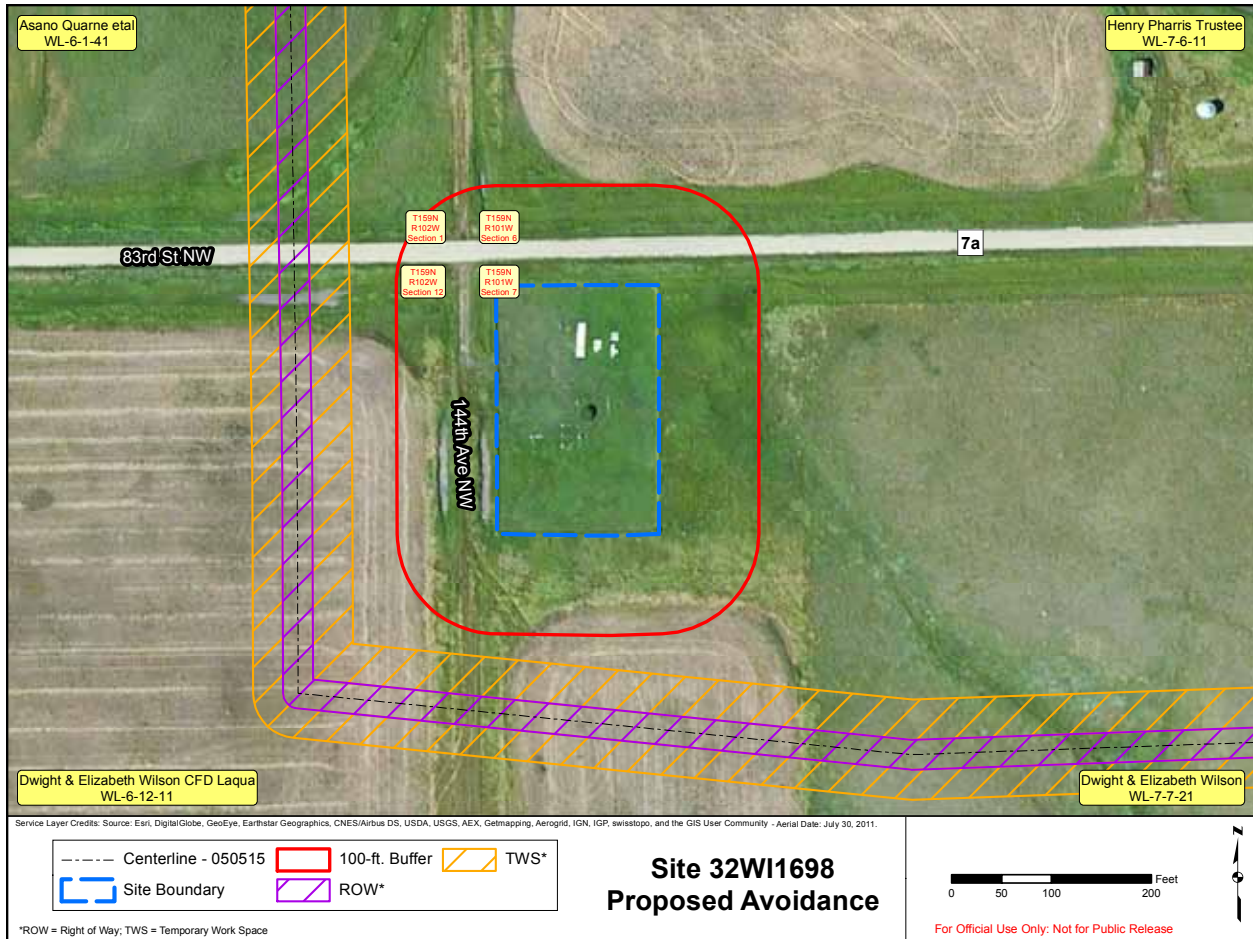


Figure 4.6. Buffer plans for 32WI1698

Cultural Resources Contingency Plan for Unexpected Discoveries

Unforeseen changes in the pipeline route, monitoring activities of a consultant archaeologist (who will be present during construction in undisturbed property), and observations of construction crew have the potential to identify previously undocumented cultural resources¹ or expand the boundaries of recorded sites. If an unanticipated cultural resource is discovered

¹ For the purpose of this report a cultural resource is any tangible or observable evidence of human activity that is over 50 years in age, regardless of significance. Cultural resources consist of objects, sites, structures, or landscapes. Evidence of cultural activity can include artifacts (e.g. flaking debris, bone, bottle glass shards), features (e.g., charcoal stains, patterned arrangements of rock), as well as human remains and/or funerary objects.

construction activity will immediately cease within 50 feet in all directions and the consultant archaeologist will be brought in to assess the locality. In the event that a consultant archaeologist is not immediately available, Vantage will protect the discovery until the consultant archaeologist is present for inspection and evaluation.

The consultant archaeologist will examine the discovery and when applicable initiate site recording and evaluation procedures. If the consultant archaeologist determines the locality is not a site (e.g., not cultural, isolated find, or less than 50 years in age), construction shall resume with no further delay.

If the locality meets the definition of a site, and can be avoided the consultant archaeologist will clear the location for construction related activities. Fencing and monitoring will occur to protect the site from inadvertent impacts as needed. The consultant archaeologist will report the presence of the site to the NDSHPO and the means by which it will be avoided. This will be followed by formal documentation of the site, including the Smithsonian trinomial number, at a later date.

If the site cannot be avoided or has already been impacted the consultant archaeologist will immediately begin investigations to ascertain NRHP eligibility using the standards defined in National Register of Historic Places Bulletins 15 and 16 (NPS 1997a and 1997b). In most cases, significance will be based on surface visible artifact densities and features; however, subsurface testing is allowed as long as safety protocols are maintained. The consultant archaeologist will contact the NDSHPO regarding the presence of a cultural resource within the construction corridor and provide preliminary findings of significance. In consultation with the NDSHPO, a plan for emergency salvage or post construction treatment shall be developed and implemented.

Subsurface Investigations

Minimal excavation will occur during construction. Although testing will be allowed, in most cases, it will be based upon visual estimates of artifact or feature densities, particularly when time is limited and eligibility decisions are needed quickly. A reserve excavation sample of **150** square meters will be available at the archaeologist's discretion to investigate cultural properties discovered during and after construction.

Emergency Salvage of Cultural Resources

In the event of an accident or malfunction that may impact cultural resources, the supervising archaeologist will be contacted once the area has been deemed safe and all necessary repairs have taken place. Vantage Pipeline will apply prudent methods to stabilize conditions around the unanticipated discovery. If cultural resources are in imminent danger of destruction, a part of the reserve excavation sample may be used to excavate exposed features or artifacts immediately without consulting the NDSHPO. If the cultural resource is significant, in immediate danger of destruction, and requires more extensive excavation, the consultant archaeologist will discuss possible data recovery plans with the NSHPO and may proceed with verbal approval. If the site is not in immediate danger of destruction, a treatment plan will be developed for later excavation after construction is complete.

Post Construction Treatment of Unexpected Discoveries

Following construction, the consultant archaeologist will summarize all unexpected discoveries. If NRHP eligible properties are identified, Vantage, in consultation with the NSHPO will develop a plan to conduct a data recovery strategy using the 150 square meters in reserve that have not been used during testing or emergency salvage operations.

Unexpected Discovery of Human Remains and Funerary Objects

Human remains encountered in a discovery situation shall be handled according to the provisions of the North Dakota burial laws. Unless evidence proves otherwise, unmarked graves shall be considered Native American. For graves or human remains encountered, Vantage Pipeline shall follow the steps listed below:

- Immediately stop work on the location of human remains. This shall include removing all equipment from the site to an adequate distance to assure site protection. This will be site-specific, depending on the extent of the discovery and the topography of the site.
- Depending on location, either the Divide County Sheriff or the Williams County Sheriff shall be notified as per Subsection 4, NDCC 23-06-27: Divide County Sheriff at Crosby (701) 965-6461; Williams County Sheriff at Williston (701) 577-7700.
- Notify Paul Picha, the designated representative of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, within 24 hours. The representative shall examine the remains and carry out the

activities described in NDAC 40-02-03-04.

- If the burial is Native American, establish a meeting that includes Native Americans (a representative of the North Dakota Intertribal Re-interment Committee), the landowner/stewards, the designated representative of the State Historical Society Board, the North Dakota State Health Department, and the appropriate federal and state agencies. In addition, a representative of Vantage Pipeline shall also be notified. To ensure that both the disturbed remains receive the maximum protection and that costly delays are avoided, this meeting will be conducted, if possible, within 24 to 36 hours of discovery.
- Protect the remains from further disturbance until a consensus for the care of the human remains has been achieved. It is anticipated that any such remains will be buried at the location designated by North Dakota Intertribal Re-interment Committee representatives.

Curation or Disposition of Cultural Materials

All non-human and funerary cultural materials recovered from privately owned lands are the property of the landowner. Cultural materials will be returned to those landowners after analysis is complete. There is no provision at this time to curate identified materials.

Treatment of Late Reroutes and Additional Facilities

It is possible unforeseen changes in the pipeline route and the need for minor road improvements will be identified in advance of construction. Upon notification of potential impacts outside of the identified right-of-way (ROW), a cultural resource specialist will conduct a Class III inventory of the area of impact. Although the inventory corridor will vary based on size and potential effect, the inventory will be completed in a manner consistent with the methods and standards used during the 2010-2011 survey of the pipeline corridor. A report detailing the survey results shall be generated and submitted to the NDSHPO. With the approval of NDSHPO, Vantage is authorized to proceed with construction, or to begin enacting the supplemental treatment plan.

5.0 Bibliography

Butler Manufacturing

2015 About Us. Electronic document, www.butlermfg.com/about_us, accessed April 7, 2015.

Deaver Ken and Lynelle A. Peterson

1999 *Cultural Investigations along the Montana Segment of the Express Pipeline: Volume 8: Class I Investigations of Shallow Stone Feature Sites in Central Montana*. Prepared by Ethnoscience, Inc. for Express Pipeline.

Divide County Deed Records

2015 Divide County, North Dakota Records Office. Records accessed March 24, 2015.

GLO Patent Records

1906 Patent Records for T157, R102, S18. Electronic document, www.glorerecords.blm.gov, accessed April 7, 2015.

Hess, Jeffrey A., Robert Hybben, and William Casey

1992 Coal Mining in the Coal-Bearing Region of North Dakota. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/Coal%20Mining%20Context%20part%201.pdf>, accessed November 18, 2014.

Hope, Shane, John Boughton, Lynelle Peterson, Lynn M. Peterson, and Jennifer Bales

2006 *Coteau: Data Recovery in the West Mine Area*. Prepared by Ethnoscience, Inc. for Coteau Properties

Johnson, Gloria J.

2004 Rural Cemeteries of Williams County, North Dakota, Gateway to the Past. Williams County Genealogical Society.

Lockhart, Bill, Bill Lindsey, Carol Serr, Pete Schultz, and Beau Schriever

2013 Manufacturers' Marks and other Logos on Glass Containers: H. Electronic document, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/pdf/files/HLogoTable.pdf>, accessed April 14, 2015.

Maxwell, D.B.S.

1993 Beer Cans: A Guide for the Archaeologist. *Historical Archaeology* 27.1:95-113.

McKibbin, A.

1986 Site form for 32WI217. Document on file at the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck.

National Park Service (NPS)

1997a How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>, last accessed May 2015.

1997b How to Complete the National Register Registration Form bulletin. National Register Bulletin. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <http://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/bulletins/nrb16a/>, last accessed May 2015.

National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2015 Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx, accessed April 27, 2015.

Schmidt, Andrew J., and Andrea C. Vermeer

2009 *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Summit Envirosolutions, Inc. St. Paul, Minnesota. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/Railroads%20in%20North%20Dakota,%201872-1956.pdf>, accessed February 5, 2014.

Shiawasse County History

2014 Independent Stove Company. Electronic document, <http://www.shiawassehistory.com/stove.html>, accessed April 14, 2015.

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2008 *The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component*. Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota, North Dakota Heritage Center, Bismarck.

2012 *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects*. Revised Edition. Produced by the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/NDSHPO%20Guidelines%202012.pdf>, accessed January 22, 2015.

2014a *Farms in North Dakota: A Historic Context*. State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck, ND. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/PDFinfo/Farms-in-North-Dakota-Part1.pdf>, accessed January 22, 2015.

2014b Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/siclass3.html>, accessed April 20, 2015.

Thomas, Jennifer

2015 Site form for 32WI1659. Document on file with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation office, Bismarck.

Thomas, Jennifer, Douglas Davidson, and Scott J. Wagers

2015 *Vantage West Spur Pipeline: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Divide and Williams County, North Dakota*. Report on file with the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office, Bismarck.

Williams County Deed Records

2015 Williams County, North Dakota Records Office. Records accessed April 13, 2015.

Williams County Historical Society

1975 *The Wonder of Williams County*, Vol. 2. Williams County Historical Society.