

REDACTED - PUBLIC VERSION

Appendix F

Class I and Class III Cultural Inventory Report



**CERILON GTL ND SITE:
A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY IN
WILLIAMS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA**

Prepared For:

Barr Engineering, Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Principal Investigator:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Rebecca Pace', is written over a horizontal line.

Rebecca Pace

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**CERILON GTL ND SITE:
A CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY IN
WILLIAMS COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA**

Prepared For:
Barr Engineering, Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Principal Investigator:
Rebecca Pace

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December 2022

ABSTRACT

Barr Engineering, Co., contracted Juniper, LLC, to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the proposed Cerilon GTL (Gas To Liquid) ND Site in Williams County. The project falls within Sections 25 and 36, T. 153 N., R. 103 W. The inventory area consists of an irregularly shaped block which covers several small fields adjacent to existing oil and gas infrastructure. A 330-acre block was inventoried to the State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory standards (SHSND 2020).

The Class I Literature Review noted 27 previously recorded cultural resources and 32 previous cultural resource investigations within one mile of the proposed undertaking. Two of the previously recorded resources lie within or overlap the inventory block including Isolated Find 32Wix754 and Site 32WI1367.

Rebecca Pace, Principal Investigator, along with William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky, Archaeological Technicians, conducted the inventory from September 27-29, 2022. One isolated find and two historic farmsteads were recorded during the inventory. The locations of the previously recorded resources were revisited.

Site 32WI1367 is the **REDACTED** which has been previously recommended *eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places and lies **REDACTED**. Juniper recommends that the site be avoided by the proposed development. As the development is currently planned the site will not be impacted.

Isolated Find 32Wix754, a bullet, was previously recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP. No cultural material was encountered at or near the isolated find during the current inventory. Juniper concurs with the previous recommendation of *not eligible* and recommends no further work or avoidance measures as part of this project.

Newly recorded Isolated Find 32Wix834 and both of the historic period farmsteads, Sites 32WI2473 and 32WI2474, are recommended *not eligible* for the National Register of Historic Places with no further work or avoidance measures necessary.

Provided the management recommendations for the newly and previously recorded cultural resources are implemented, Juniper recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
Introduction	1
Environmental Setting	1
Topography	1
Flora	4
Fauna	4
Research Goals and Evaluation of Research	4
Literature Review	7
Field Methods	7
Results	8
Previously Recorded Resources	8
32Wix754	8
32WI1367	8
Newly Recorded Cultural Resources	11
32Wix834	11
Farmstead Historic Stetting	12
Chain of Title for REDACTED	12
Chain of Title for REDACTED	15
32WI2473	16
32WI2474	32
Summary and Management Recommendations	49
References Cited	50
Appendix A	51
Appendix B	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Regional location of the proposed undertaking in Williams County, North Dakota.	2
Figure 2: Location of the proposed undertaking along with newly and previously recorded cultural resources, as depicted on USGS 7.5' Trenton SW (1968) and Trenton (1976) quadrangle maps.	3
Figure 3: Overview of the project area from the southwest corner, facing northeast.	5
Figure 4: Overview of the project area from near the northern tip, facing south.	5
Figure 5: Overview of the project area from near the northeastern edge, facing southeast.	6
Figure 6: Overview of the project area from near the southeast corner, facing north.	6
Figure 7: Overview of the canal at Site 32WI1367, facing southwest.	9
Figure 8: Overview of the canal at Site 32WI1367, facing northeast.	9
Figure 9: Sketch map of Site 32WI1367 where it intersects with the project area, as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	10
Figure 10: Detail view of Isolated Find 32Wix834.	11
Figure 11: Screen capture of the 1907 General Land Office Plat taken from the ND State Water Commission Aerial Map Server.	13
Figure 12: Feature 1 at Site 32WI2473, southern elevation, facing north.	19
Figure 13: Feature 2, southern and eastern elevations, facing northwest.	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 14: Feature 3, southern elevation, facing north.	20
Figure 15: Feature 4, southern elevation, facing north.	20
Figure 16: Feature 5, southern and eastern elevations, facing northwest.	21
Figure 17: Overview of Feature 6, facing northeast.	21
Figure 18: Feature 6, northern extent, facing northwest.	22
Figure 19: Overview of Feature 6, facing southwest.	22
Figure 20: Modern pole barn west elevation, facing east.	23
Figure 21: Overview of Feature 7 assumed to be the two smallest grain bins, facing southeast.	23
Figure 22: Clipped portion of 1949 aerial photograph of Features 1-4 the original farmstead at Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering.	24
Figure 23: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 1951 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	25
Figure 24: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473 as depicted on the 1958 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	26
Figure 25: Clipped portion of 1967 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note presence of Feature 7 along eastern (right) side of farmstead (orange arrow).	27
Figure 26: Clipped portion of 1976 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note the absence of Feature 7 or other grain bins along the eastern side of farmstead (orange arrow).	28
Figure 27: Clipped portion of 1983 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note presence of grain bins along eastern side of the farmstead in slightly different relationship to the other site features (orange arrow).	29
Figure 28: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 1995 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	30
Figure 29: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	31
Figure 30: The eastern façade of Feature 1 at Site 32WI2474, facing northwest.	36
Figure 31: Overview of Feature 2, facing northwest.	36
Figure 32: Overview of Feature 3, facing north.	37
Figure 33: Overview of Feature 4, facing northeast.	37
Figure 34: Overview of Feature 5, facing north.	38
Figure 35: Overview of Feature 6, facing east.	38
Figure 36: Overview of Feature 6, facing east.	39
Figure 37: Overview of Feature 7, facing northwest.	39
Figure 38: Overview of the modern pole barn and Feature 7 at the site, facing southwest.	40
Figure 39: Overview of northeastern elevation of the modern pole barn, facing southwest.	40
Figure 40: Over of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1949 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph provided by Barr Engineering. Orange arrow indicates approximate location of site.	41
Figure 41: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1951 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	42
Figure 42: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1958 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	43
Figure 43: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2003 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 44: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2012 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph. 45
Figure 45: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2014 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph. 46
Figure 46: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2018 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph. 47
Figure 47: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph. 48
Figure 48: Scanned image of ND SHPO data surrounding the inventory block as of September 9, 2022..... 56

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Cultural Resources Discussed in the Document 49
Table 2: Results of the Site, Site Lead, and Isolated Find Files Search 52
Table 3: Results of the Manuscript Review 54
Table 4: Chain of Title for REDACTED 58
.....
Table 5: Chain of Title for REDACTED 61

INTRODUCTION

Barr Engineering, Co. (Barr) contracted Juniper, LLC, (Juniper) to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the Cerilon GTL (Gas To Liquid) ND Site project in Williams County. The proposed project area is located approximately 3 miles southwest of Trenton, North Dakota, and approximately 14 miles southwest of Williston. The project area consists of a large block which covers roughly half of Section 36, T. 153 N., R. 103 W. (Figure 1 - Figure 2). A total of 330 acres were inventoried to the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory standards (SHSND 2020).

The proposed undertaking falls under the jurisdiction of the North Dakota Public Service Commission (PSC) and the proponents plan to submit a Certificate of Site Compatibility Application for the construction of the GTL facility. The proposed facility will produce products derived from natural gas including ultra-low sulfur diesel, lubricant base oils, and naphtha.

The Class I Literature Review noted 27 previously recorded cultural resources and 32 previous cultural resource investigations within one mile of the proposed undertaking. Two of the previously recorded resources lie within the inventory block. The remaining 25 previously recorded resources will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

Rebecca Pace, Principal Investigator, along with William Christensen and Andrea Kulevsky, Archaeological Technicians, conducted the cultural resource inventory from September 27-29, 2022. Three new cultural resources were recorded during the inventory including one isolated find: 32WIX834, and two historic farmstead sites: 32WI2473 and 32WI2474.

A discussion of the previously and newly recorded cultural resources is included in the RESULTS section of the document. The entirety of the illustrations, maps, field notes, and photographic records relevant to the undertakings are on file at the Juniper office in Bismarck, North Dakota.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed undertaking is located southwest of Williston, ND, within the SHSND's Garrison Study Unit (GASU #6). The cultural study unit is defined and delineated in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component* (SHSND 2021:6.1-6.80). The SHSND document presents a generalized description/overview of the physiographic and cultural setting for the study unit, along with information on the previous research within the study unit. A project specific description of the environmental setting is presented below based on review of aerial photographs, our general knowledge of the area, and our field observations.

Topography

The project is set in the hilly plains of the Missouri Coteau Slope physiographic region. The region is dominated by the Missouri River and its numerous tributaries and drainages (Figure 2). The proposed project area is located less than one mile north of the river. The inventory block lies on a mostly flat floodplain between the river and the hills and buttes to the northwest (Figure 3 - Figure 6).

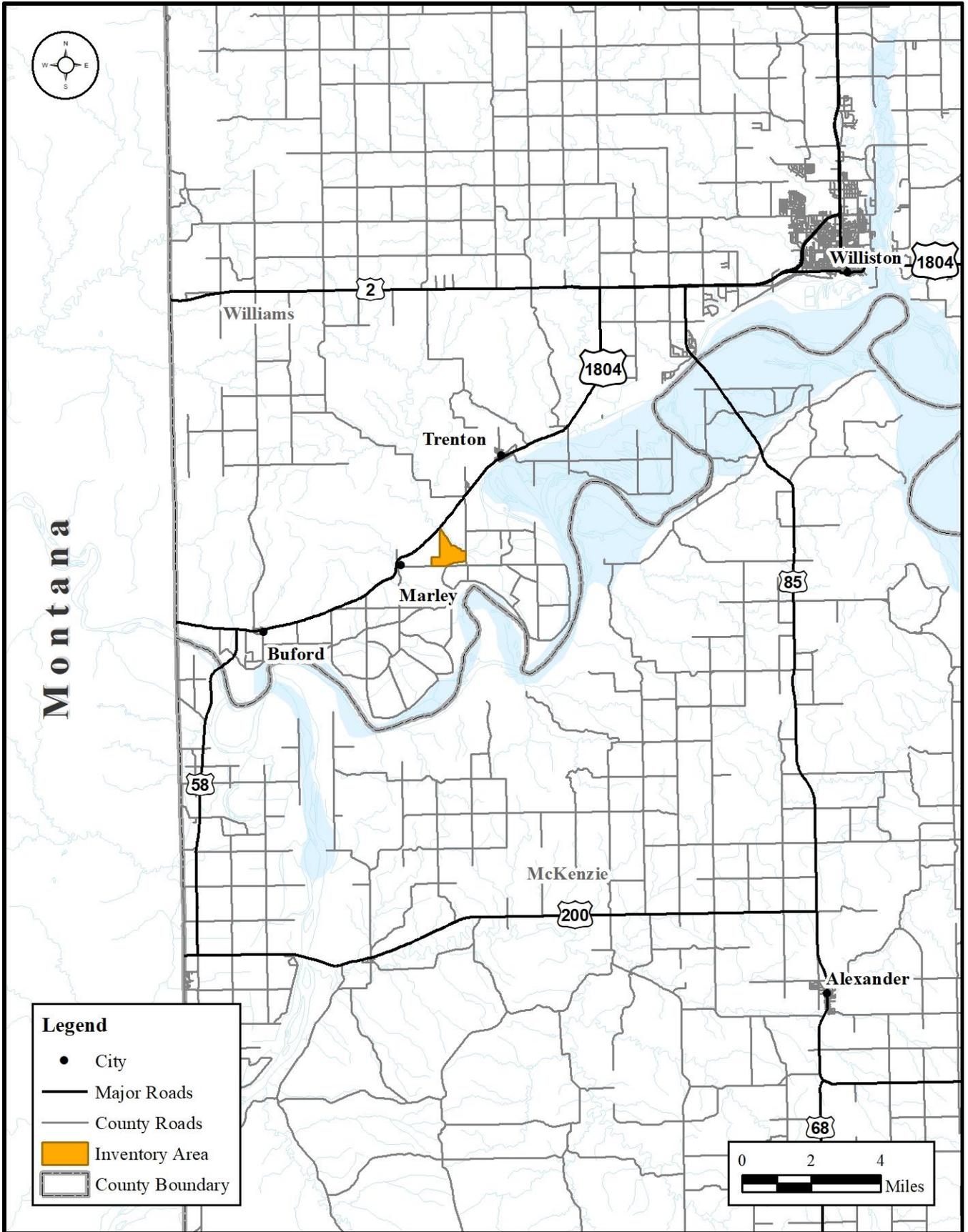


Figure 1: Regional location of the proposed undertaking in Williams County, North Dakota.

REDACTED

Figure 2: Location of the proposed undertaking along with newly and previously recorded cultural resources, as depicted on USGS 7.5' Trenton SW (1968) and Trenton (1976) quadrangle maps.

Flora

The vegetation regimes present today are not necessarily the ones that would have been present in the prehistoric past: road construction, modern development, and the introduction of non-native species have altered the flora present within the landscape (Figure 3 - Figure 6). A majority of the proposed project falls within agricultural fields. At the time of inventory, these agricultural fields were harvested or fallow. Small portions of the project also cover narrow strips of forest. The remainder of the project crosses through residential and industrial development.

Ground surface visibility (GSV) averaged 50% within the agricultural fields and 5% in the treed and developed land. Special attention was given to areas of increased ground surface visibility within areas of lower GSV, and exposures of subsurface sediments, including but not limited to cut banks, rodent burrows, and erosional features found within and directly adjacent to the inventory block.

Fauna

It can also be said that the types and distributions of faunal species present in the project area today do not necessarily reflect those of the past. While the following list is not exhaustive of the fauna present, it represents the species most likely to have been encountered during historic or prehistoric times. The grasslands and riparian areas of the region would have been home to diverse large and small mammals. In the past, people would have commonly encountered bison (*Bison bison*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), as well as mule and white tail deer (*Odocoileus* sp.). In addition, wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) would have been present. The prairies and forests would have also provided homes to various birds of prey (eagles, hawks, owls, etc.) as well as numerous songbirds and game birds.

The Missouri River and its tributaries support various species of fish (northern pike, perch, and suckers), different types of waterfowl, (ducks, geese, etc.) amphibians, and reptiles. These water sources would have also served to draw in and concentrate the faunal resources.

RESEARCH GOALS AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH

Following the mandated policies implementing the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA [Public Law 89-665]), as amended, the project area was inventoried to locate and identify any cultural resources. An additional goal of the inventory was to allow Barr, the ND SHPO, the PSC and project proponents to plan the proposed development to avoid any significant cultural resources.

The methods employed for this inventory greatly decreased the potential that the project proponents would encounter situations that would require testing or mitigation of cultural resources prior to construction. The overall goal of this inventory has been achieved as the cultural resources identified within the inventory can be avoided by the proposed development.



Figure 3: Overview of the project area from the southwest corner, facing northeast.



Figure 4: Overview of the project area from near the northern tip, facing south.



Figure 5: Overview of the project area from near the northeastern edge, facing southeast.



Figure 6: Overview of the project area from near the southeast corner, facing north.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review of the SHSND's site and manuscript files was conducted on September 9, 2022. The literature review encompassed a one-mile radius study area surrounding the inventory block. The search noted 27 previously recorded cultural resources and 32 previous cultural resource investigations within the study area (Table 2 - Table 3 and Figure 48 in Appendix A). Two of the previously recorded cultural resources lie within the inventory block. None of the other previously recorded cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed development. Six previous cultural resource investigations overlap sections of the current project (Figure 48 in Appendix A). These areas were inventoried again for project continuity.

FIELD METHODS

Juniper archaeologists conducted the cultural resource inventory from September 27-29, 2022. Parallel pedestrian transects spaced no more than 15m apart were used to inventory the project block to SHSND Class III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory standards (SHSND 2020). Special attention was given to areas of increased ground surface visibility within areas of lower ground surface visibility, and exposures of subsurface sediments, including but not limited to cut banks, rodent burrows, ant mounds, and erosional features.

When an artifact or feature was encountered during the survey, the location was marked with a pin flag and the area around the artifact or feature was intensively inspected to locate any other associated artifacts or features. Based on the number and types of artifacts or features noted during the search, the grouping was determined to be either an isolated find, site lead, or a site using the following criteria:

An isolated find is considered to be a location of five or fewer artifacts and identified by the archaeologist(s) as representing an area of very limited past activity may be recorded as an isolated find. In all cases of identifying a location of an isolated find the archaeologist(s) should consider whether the location has good or better potential to contain buried artifacts. In such cases consideration should be given to recording the location as a site lead (SHSND 2020).

A site lead is defined using one of two criteria, with considerations:

(1) A location reported by a landowner or other non-professional as containing cultural resources. These locations are considered to be site leads until such time as a qualified archaeologist or architectural historian can determine whether the site is an isolated find or site.

(2) A location consisting of five or fewer surface visible artifacts is in the professional judgment of the archaeologist(s) likely to be only a limited surface expression of a former occupation where most of the artifacts are not visible (i.e., still buried).

Consideration should be given by the principal investigator, the lead agency and the SHPO as to whether a site lead location should be examined more closely, possibly by subsurface investigations prior to a determination of No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect (SHSND 2020).

Sites are defined as such:

A cultural resource site is defined as a location of past human activity that took place over 50 years ago and left physical traces of the activity in the form of (1) an intact cultural feature (2) five or more artifacts found within about 60 m of each other, and/or (3) an intact subsurface cultural deposit regardless of the number of artifacts (SHSND 2020).

After the resource was adequately defined, the appropriate site, site lead, or isolated find forms and other documentation were completed. The additional documentation included plotting the resource on a USGS 7.5' topographic map, photographing the resource, and generating a sketch map. The locations of the cultural resources and other items of interest encountered during the inventory were recorded using a Trimble R1 GNSS receiver (sub meter accuracy) connected to an iPad unit running TerraFlex software.

RESULTS

The two previously recorded resources whose boundaries overlap the project block were reviewed and their site forms updated as part of this inventory. Juniper identified three new cultural resources within the inventory area.

Previously Recorded Resources

32WIX754

Isolated Find 32WIX754 was a bullet originally recorded by Hull in 2017 and updated by Reich in 2021. The isolated find is located within the **REDACTED**. The bullet was originally identified during construction monitoring for a pipeline. No additional finds were encountered during the monitoring or during the 2021 update. Isolated Find 32WIX754 was previously recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP. No cultural material was encountered at or near the isolated find during the current inventory. Juniper concurs with the previous recommendation and recommends no further work or avoidance measures as part of this project.

32WI1367

Site 32WI1367 is the **REDACTED** originally recorded by Godfrey and Fraser in 2011. The site boundary was updated and expanded by Abbot in 2018 and Brooks in 2020. The canal spans large portions of southwest Williams County and northwest McKenzie County. The site overlaps the project area within **REDACTED**.

According to the site form, the irrigation system was first constructed in the early 1900s, and then after severe drought, improved between 1940 to 1943 by the Bureau of Reclamation with labor provided by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and Civilian Public Service (CPS). The site as a whole, as well as some individual features therein, have been recommended *eligible* for the NRHP.

REDACTED. The feature is in good condition and appears to be in a similar condition as when it was first recorded. The site remains *eligible* for the NRHP and as such Juniper recommends that the site be avoided by the proposed development. As the development is currently planned the site will not be impacted, should this change, however, Juniper recommends **REDACTED**.

REDACTED

REDACTED

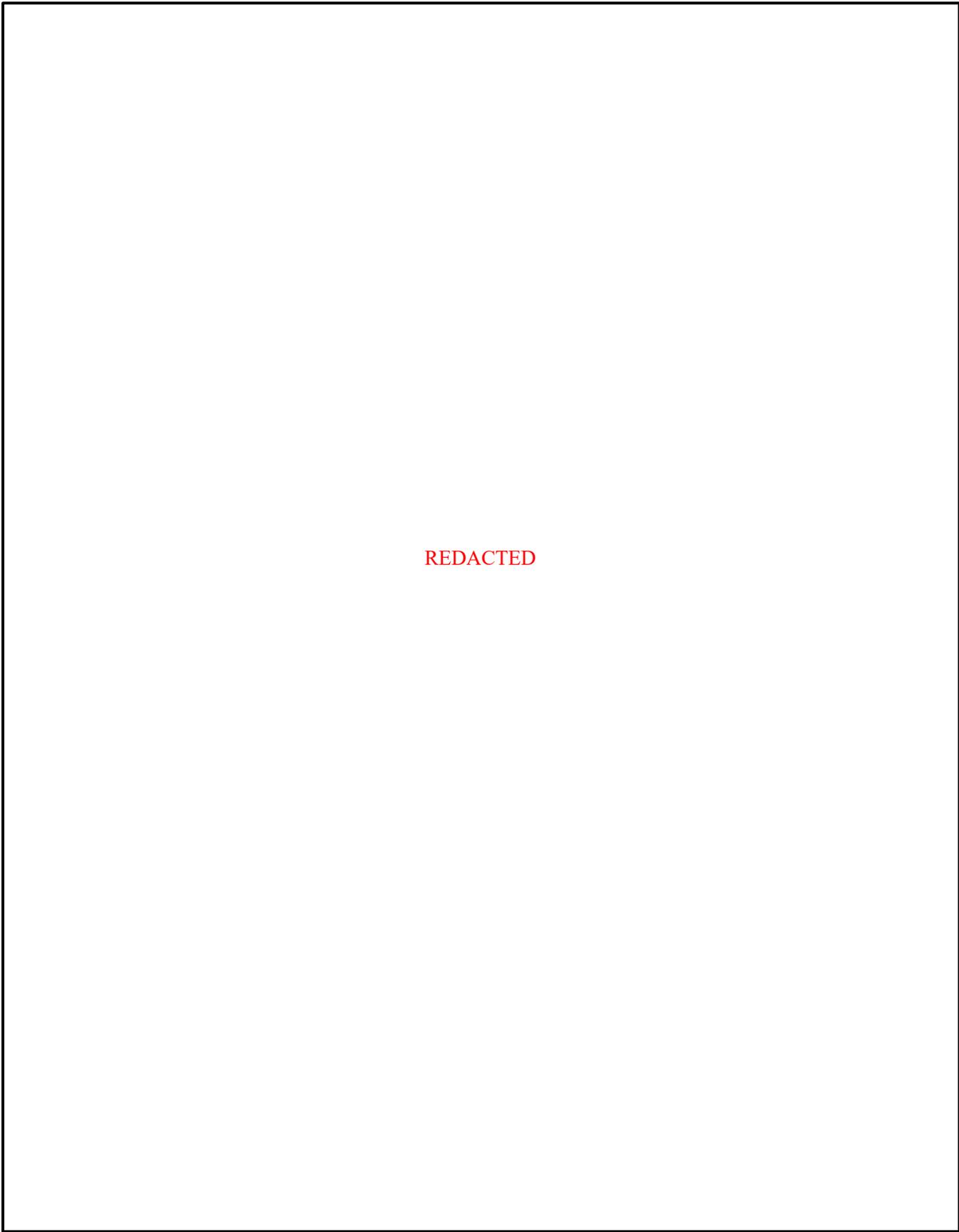


Figure 9: Sketch map of Site 32WI1367 where it intersects with the project area, as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

Newly Recorded Cultural Resources

32Wix834

Isolated Find 32Wix834 is a light grey chert flake located in **REDACTED**. The find was identified in a dirt road on the far eastern edge of a broad, flat agricultural field. The GSV in the road was 90% and averaged 50% in the adjacent agricultural field. No other cultural material was identified surrounding the isolated find. Given the good GSV in the area, it is unlikely that there are intact cultural deposits without a surface expression. The isolate is recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP, and no additional work or avoidance measures are recommended.



Figure 10: Detail view of Isolated Find 32Wix834.

Farmstead Historic Stetting

Two historic period farmsteads were recorded with the inventory area. Both were active until the project proponents purchased the properties. Site 32WI2473 is an historic farmstead located within the REDACTED, while Site 32WI2474 is an historic farmstead located within the REDACTED. The history of the landownership presented below was generated using the data collected by the project proponents during their acquisition of the land. Summary of the deed search for the parcels is included in Appendix B. The names of the property owners were searched in a variety of online resources including historical newspapers for the areas and census data. The articles used to generate the narrative are included in REFERENCES CITED section of the report.

Chain of Title for REDACTED

While the chain of ownership of both farmstead properties overlap, along with other farmlands in the area, both properties seem to have been held by a small handful of families. The more northeastern farmstead property (Site 32WI2474) had two unique threads of ownership.

The first thread covers the more northeastern portion of the property (Site 32WI2474) within the REDACTED. These lands were patented by Charles Schumacher in 1910 as part of a 238 acre parcel. The Schumachers had been farming in the area for a few years. Along with neighbors Edwin Jack and Carl A Wittmeier, these families had been irrigation farming in the vicinity of Eight Mile Creek for a few years. Together they built a controversial private dam on Eight Mile creek, called the “Ed Jack Dam.” Other neighbors protested as the Ed Jack Dam regularly caused flooding on the two public roads that served Buford, Trenton, and Williston. The use of irrigation ditches in this area beginning in 1906-1907, and later, during the CCC era, was extensive. The Schumacher/Jack/Wittmeier irrigation ditches may have been precursors to the REDACTED. Evidence of the private dam and associated canals were not found within the inventory area. Evidence of these features likely lies to the northeast of the inventoried areas.

Charles Schumacher was born in Paris, France, in 1870, and immigrated as a child to the US in 1879 with his family, settling in the St. Louis, Missouri, area. He later married Hattie Bruegger of Watertown, Wisconsin, (born in Ohio). She was the daughter of Nicholas Bruegger, who worked as a pumper for the Great Northern Railroad out of Cut Bank and Havre, Montana, which likely drew them to the area. The young couple moved to Williston, and Charles Schumacher, known as “Charley,” first worked as a railroad engineer in the Williston roundhouse and later onboard the trains as Engineer.

Charley became active in the Williston community, over the years serving as election judge, jury member, and in the fire department. Hattie’s brothers from Wisconsin joined them in Williston, where one brother served as Clerk of Court, although the others moved on to Culbertson, MT, where they operated the Bruegger Mercantile.

In 1907, the Schumachers sold for \$1.00 a 2-acre parcel of their land in Section 36 to the Eight Mile School District, No. 6 school. A school appears on the General Land Office Plats maps to the north of the location of the modern farmstead in in the very northeastern corner of the REDACTED.

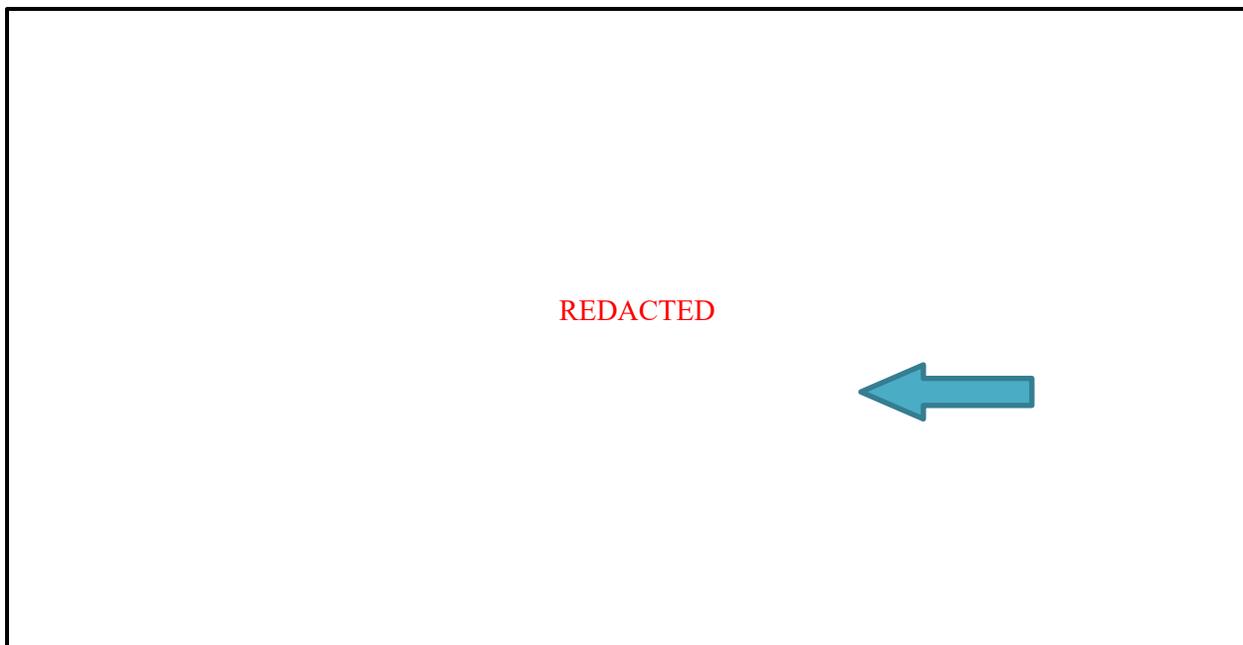


Figure 11: Screen capture of the 1907 General Land Office Plat taken from the ND State Water Commission Aerial Map Server.

In addition to his work at the railroad, Charles Schumacher and another Williston resident, Carl A Wittmeier, went into the general merchandise business and opened a merchandising dealership in Williston.

Carl A. Wittmeier had immigrated to the US from Switzerland, where he was born in 1861. He applied for and received US citizenship in 1897. His wife, Virginia “Jennie” (Sanburn) Wittmeier was a native of Williston and was active in many women's clubs, regularly attending national conventions. The Wittmeiers owned commercial property in downtown Williston and were considered prominent citizens in Williston.

The Wittmeiers, however, had decided to move to Culbertson , Montana, in 1910, to open the Wittmeier-Brooks mercantile business there, and to invest in a bank. Over the course of 1910 and 1911, the Schumachers and Wittmeiers sold to each other their homes and much of their property, including the Schumacher farmland near Buford, which transferred to the Wittmeiers (Appendix B).

In return the Schumachers purchased the \$10,000 brick mansion the Wittmeiers had built a few years earlier, just west of Williston. In 1907 Virginia Wittmeier had successfully petitioned to incorporate the land around their residence as the Wittmeier Addition into the city Williston, followed by the Second Wittmeier Addition, both of which she was the primary property owner. The Wittmeiers became the new owners of the farmland and the Schumachers became the new owners of the residence.

Six years later, in 1918 The Wittmeiers sold the farmland properties and other lands in Section 36 back to the Schumachers. Four years later the swap happened again, in reverse, and the properties transferred once again back to the Wittmeiers.

In 1929 the school district transferred the 2 acres back to the Wittmeiers, as the original sale stipulated the property would revert back if the school were abandoned.

Much later, in retirement, the Wittmeiers moved to San Diego, CA, but for only a few years. Following a scandal when their divorced daughter-in-law mysteriously drowned in the ocean, (suggested to be while sleepwalking,) they moved back to Placer gulch in the Little Belt mountains, near Stanford, MT, where they lived the remainders of their years in their mountain home.

In 1938, after the death of Carl A., the Buford area farmland property passed to the Wittmeier's son, Carl Robert Wittmeier and his wife Vaitleain (née Dunn) Wittmeier. Vaitleain was a native of Great Falls, Montana. The younger Wittmeier had moved to Culbertson with his parents in 1909-1910 and had grown up working at his father's mercantile business there. It does not appear he ever lived on the property or operated on the land. It is not known if his parents had leased the land while living in Montana or California.

Five years later, in 1943 the Wittmeier property transferred to the United States of America either by sale or default. In 1948 the US Government sold much of the land to Dwight L Houston and Margaret E. Houston (who are described below, as they had been farming other portions of Section 36 for several years.).

In 1949 the US Government sold a remaining portion, the **REDACTED**, to Edwin J. and Joyce L. Duffey. Edwin Duffey was originally from Washington state, where he worked at a hospital and then enlisted in the Army in 1941. He served until 1945 in the 90th Bomb Group, of the 5th Army Air, as a flight mechanic and nose gunner. After the war he married Joyce L. Landes and they moved to Chocteau, Montana, for one year until they relocated to the Buford/Trenton area. They farmed in the area for the next twenty years. During this time Edwin also worked for the State Historical Society of North Dakota as caretaker at historic Fort Buford. The Duffeys moved back to Chocteau in 1988.

In 1968 the Duffeys sold the farm in the **REDACTED** to Vernon J. Oster and Delores M. Oster. The property has passed down in the Oster family to this day.

The second parcel, immediately adjacent to the project's most-southwestern farmstead (Site 32WI2473) has a completely separate chain of ownership.

In 1906 a portion of **REDACTED** was patented by Andrew E. "Andy" and Ida O. Twichell (often spelled Twichel) of Buford, ND. Andy worked as a waterman in the community and was referred to in the newspaper as "our genial waterman." His wife Ida also owned two lots in the town of Buford. Andy was elected to the Board of Directors of the Eight Mile School District by a large margin and was reported by the Williston paper to be one of the best businessmen in the Eight-Mile District. Later, after 1917, the Twichells moved just over the Montana boarder to Snowden, Montana, when he took the position in charge of the pumping station in Snowden, and Ida was reported to be running the café in Snowden.

Just one year after patenting the land, the Twichells sold their property to David Fuller King in 1907. Mr. King worked in the area as a public maintenance person, including doing street repair and electrical light work in Williston. He worked for a period at the Williston powerhouse. He was reported to live in Buford and Marley, ND. Mr. King, a widower, owned other properties in REDACTED including one parcel of 80 acres, and another of 100 acres.

In 1932, the S¹/₂/SE was foreclosed upon and transferred as a Sheriff's Deed by the Sheriff of Williams County to the Lincoln National life Insurance Company, who held onto it for seven years. In 1939, the insurance company sold the property to James F. and Josie C. (née Leach) Houston who appear to have had a farmstead nearby in REDACTED. The Houstons were described as being "of Eight Mile," referring to the name of the nearby creek, but officially they appear in the 1940 and 1950 censuses as farmers of Trenton, Williams County, ND, and in the earlier census indicate they had been in place since at least 1935. It appears James F. went by his middle name "Frank" and was born in Missouri in 1869, while Josie C. had been born in Illinois in 1880. Little else can be found of them in historical newspapers or biographical databases.

Two years later, in 1941, the property was in the possession of the United States of America. Seven years later, the property was transferred to the Houston's son Dwight L. and his wife, Margaret E. Houston of Trenton, ND.

The next owners were Ervin E. and Cora Jean (née Fenton) Aune who acquired the property in 1976. Ervin was born and educated in Ray, ND, and served in the US Navy. After the war he farmed property in the Buford area and worked for Schlumberger in Williston. Later he worked as a water hauler for Getter Trucking. The property transferred to their son Dwight Aune, of Buford, ND, in 1999 and to Barbara Aune in 2001.

Chain of Title for REDACTED

The 40-acre parcel of land in the REDACTED that encompasses farmstead Site 32WI2473 has the same back and forth chain of ownership between the **Schumachers** and the **Wittmeiers** from the land patent in 1910 to 1949 (above) (Table 5 in Appendix B).

As mentioned above, the Wittmeiers' son, Carl Robert Wittmeier sold or defaulted on the land to the United States in 1943. In 1949 the SW/SW was sold to Edwin J. and Joyce L. Duffey. Ed Duffey was originally from Washington state, where after high school he worked at a hospital and then enlisted in 1941. He served until 1945 in the 90th Bomb Group, of the 5th Army Air, as a flight mechanic and nose gunner. After the war he married Joyce L. Landes and they moved to Chocteau, Montana, for one year until they relocated to the Buford/Trenton area. They farmed in the area for the next twenty years. During this time Edwin also worked for the State Historical Society of North Dakota as caretaker at historic Fort Buford. The Duffeys moved back to Chocteau in 1988.

In aerial photographs from 1951, two years after their purchase, a farmstead house possibly Feature 1 at Site 32WI2473 appears on the Duffey property in the REDACTED.

The Duffey property, with barns and outbuildings, was sold to Vernon J and Delores M Oster in 1968. Vernon Oster came from a longtime Buford-area farming family and Delores M.

Larsen Oster had been born and raised in Trenton. The couple were reported to live on the farm continuously (except for a 3 year period when they lived in Lewiston, MT) after the purchase in 1968. The Oster family was part of a sugar beet farming group that raised beets for the Holly Sugar factory. Their son Steven served as the area representative for the Montana-Dakota Sugar Beet Growers Association.

In 1974, the adjacent vacant land in the REDACTED owned by the Board of University and School Lands, on behalf of the State of North Dakota, was sold to Vernon J. and Delores M. Oster. The farmstead property is still in the Oster family and is now held by the Oster's son Steven D. Oster and wife Paulette J. Oster.

32WI2473

Site 32WI2473 is the historic farmstead located within the REDACTED. The farmstead contains six historic structures, along with a modern pole barn and six grain bins. It is set amid several small agricultural fields just north of REDACTED.

Feature 1 is a single story farmhouse that appears in the earliest aerial photographs (Figure 12). The house has an L-shaped plan with an addition off the eastern edge of the northern elevation. The gable roof of the entire structure is clad in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney breaks the roof peak near the eastern end of the roof. The feature is clad in light lime green vinyl siding. A variety of windows are featured across the residence including two large picture windows on the southern facade, and several double windows. The feature sits on a concrete and cinderblock foundation. The presence of several windows set in the foundation suggests a full or partial basement.

Feature 2 is a single-story garage that is also visible in the earliest aerial photographs (Figure 13). The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The feature is clad in horizontal wooden siding, some of which is missing. A large, uncovered opening takes up the eastern half of the southern facade. Half of the windows across the feature are intact or partially intact, the rest have been covered. The garage has a concrete footing foundation.

Feature 3 is a small garage that is also visible in the earliest aerial photographs (Figure 14). The gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The feature is clad in more a modern composite siding than its contemporary feature (Features 1, 2, and 4) which has some small missing sections. The southern facade features a roll up fiberglass garage door and a single entranceway. A single square window lies in the northern facade. The foundation is concrete, and a small concrete driveway extends out from the garage door.

Feature 4 is a chicken coop and is contemporary with Features 1-3 (Figure 15). The saltbox roof is clad in asphalt shingles. The feature is clad in horizontal wooden siding. A row of five large double windows occupies the majority of the southern elevation. The windows are covered by mesh and some clear plastic sheeting. Two small hatches lie at ground level underneath these windows. Two matching hatches lie in the northern elevation as well. The western and eastern gable peaks have square vent hatches. A single entranceway lies on the southern end of the eastern facade. The feature appears to have no foundation.

Feature 5 is a small shed (Figure 16). The shallow gable roof is sheet metal. The feature is clad in vertical corrugated metal sheets. The sheets are painted a light lime green and have moderate rust damage. A double entranceway on the southern facade is covered by rudimentary plywood doors. A single entranceway lies on the northern end of the eastern elevation. No windows are visible on the shed. The feature has a concrete foundation. The shed is not visible on the available aerial photographs from 1967 but appears on site by 1976. It has been assigned a tentative construction date range of 1967-1976.

Feature 6 appears to have been an animal shelter or barn (Figure 17-Figure 19). The feature is long and narrow, and the center portion has recently collapsed (between 2020 and 2021 based on aerial photography). The northern and southern portions of the feature are still mostly standing. The feature has a shed roof clad in plywood boards. The extant walls of the feature are also plywood boards. No additional roof cladding or siding was apparent or intact. Due to the very poor condition of the feature, no window or door opening are intact. The feature has no foundation. The feature is not visible on the available aerial photographs prior to 1983 and is first visible in the 1995 aerial photograph. It has been assigned a tentative date range of 1983-1995. This utilitarian structure also does not meet the 50 year guideline to be considered for the NRHP.

Feature 7 is a set of two grain bins (Figure 21). The grain bins have conical sheet metal roofs. The grain bins are clad in corrugated sheet metal and have a door/hatch on their western sides. The features' foundations were not visible. The grain bins are not visible on the aerial photographs from 1958, but two features appear on the 1967 photo. By 1983, there are six grain bins on site, slightly further south than the original two. It is possible that the two grain bins from 1967 were moved to a new location on the site or replaced entirely. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1958-1967.

Features 1 through 4 are visible on the earliest available aerial photographs, from 1949 and represent the original farmstead (Figure 22). Features 5, 6, and 7 are later additions to the site and appear on the site by 1976, 1995, and 1967 respectively (Figure 25-Figure 28).

The site has poor subsurface integrity. More than 75% of the subsurface area around the structures has been significantly disturbed during the period from ~1967 until the present (Figure 22-Figure 29). This estimation is based on the changes to the use patterns at the site that are visible in aerial photographs. The areas around Features 1 through 4 represent the earliest period of site occupation (Figure 22-Figure 24). Prior to ~1967 those areas were used/occupied without much modification to the ground surface, other than the construction of the four buildings. After ~1967 the southeastern portion of the site became the main driveway and parking lot for farming equipment, with a gravel surface. This area was likely leveled and maintained throughout the years, adversely impacting subsurface deposits (Figure 21). It also appears that the main residence was expanded in 1967, to the west, which would have impacted the subsurface around the older residence. Additionally, in 1983, a large metal pole barn was built upon a concrete pad. This pad appears excavated into the subsurface, further impacting the site's subsurface area (Figure 20).

The features on Site 32WI2473 range from good to poor condition, with the overall site in fair condition. The site overall appears to retain aspects of physical and spatial integrity. The site retains aspects of location, design, setting, feeling, and association as Features 1-4 appear to be in their original locations with the addition of Features 5, 6, and 7 later in history, reflecting the changes in technology and function within the farmstead. The integrity of materials has been most

impacted by the alterations to Features 1 and 3 while Features 2 and 4 are the least altered of the original buildings but do not display unusual workmanship or use of materials. Features 5, 6, and 7 are all of utilitarian construction and retain some aspects of integrity. Features 5 and 6 are not yet 50 years old and the grain bins of Feature 7 have likely been moved from their original location within the overall farmstead.

Under Criterion A, a site would be considered for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination if it can be associated with an event that is significant to history. While the site can be related to the overall trend of Farming there is no evidence that Features 1-4 *have been significant in the history of farming or provide a good example of its historic time period* as defined in *Farms in North Dakota A Historic Context* (SHSND 2014:71). Site 32WI2473 cannot be associated with such an event nor does it represent a good example of early farmsteads and therefore, *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion A. Additionally, these structures and the farmstead are not part of a setting suitable for a potential historic district.

Under Criterion B a site would be considered eligible if it can be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (SHSND 2014:72-73). According to the chain of title for the property, and the information that can be found for each of the landowners of the site cannot be associated with such a person nor can the farmstead be associated with any events related to the owner's significance, therefore Site 32WI2473 *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion B. Our background research into the landowners did not find evidence that oral histories exist for the previous occupants of the site.

Under Criterion C, a site could be considered eligible if it:

- a) Embodies a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction,
- b) Represents the work of a master,
- c) Possesses high artistic value, or
- d) Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

None of features at Site 32WI2473 fulfill these requirements as outlined in *Farms in North Dakota A Historic Context* (SHSND 2014:74-76). As noted above most of the features have been altered to some degree, none of the features exhibit distinctive characteristics or are the work of any recognized masters. All of the features are relatively plain, utilitarian, and unadorned reflecting a competent but unextraordinary use of materials, therefore Site 32WI2473 *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion C.

Under criterion D, if a site has yielded or is likely to yield information important to our history or prehistory it could be *eligible* for the NRHP consideration. Site 312WI2473 is not likely to possess the information potential as it is one of many typical farmsteads within the region. The subsurface deposits surrounding the earliest features of the site have been significantly disturbed, leaving less than 25% intact. Nothing in our research suggests that this site is likely to contain significant information related to the history of the local area, the region, or the state. Therefore, Site 32WI2473 is recommended *not eligible* under Criterion D.



Figure 12: Feature 1 at Site 32WI2473, southern elevation, facing north.

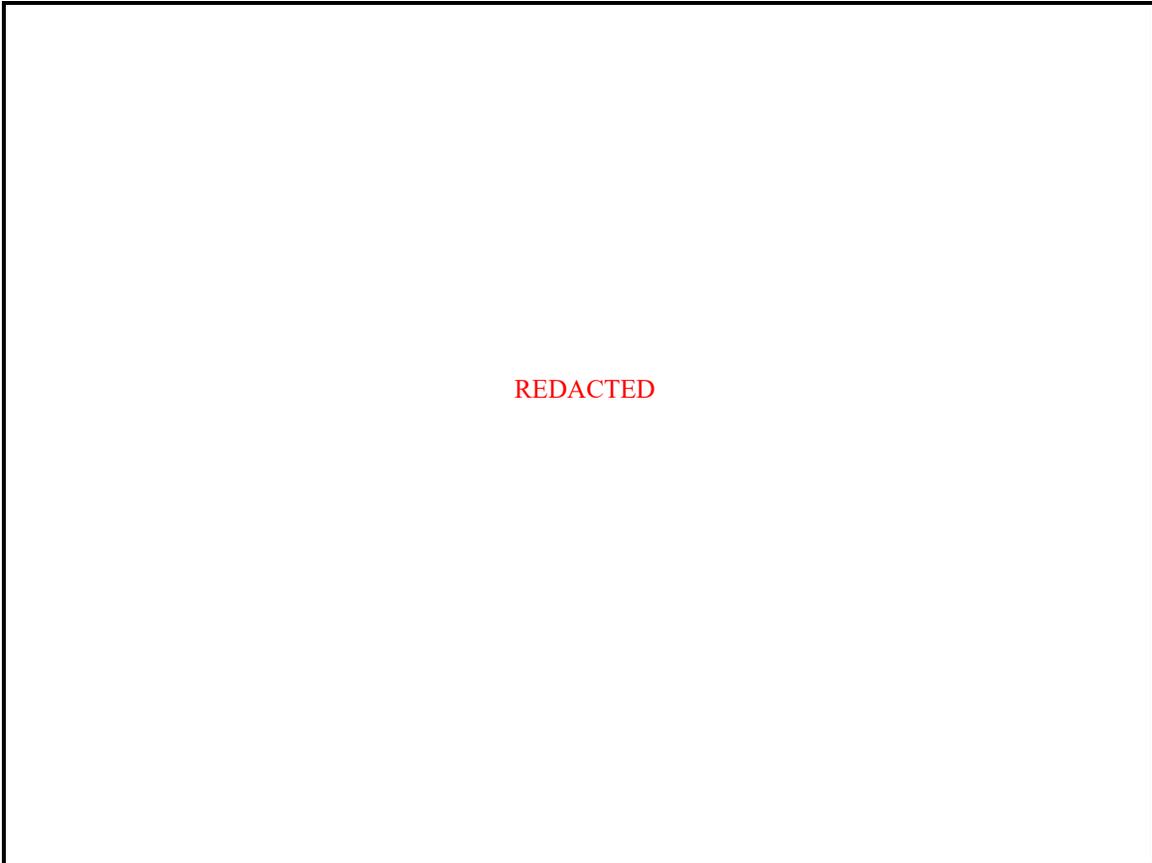


Figure 13: Feature 2, southern and eastern elevations, facing northwest.

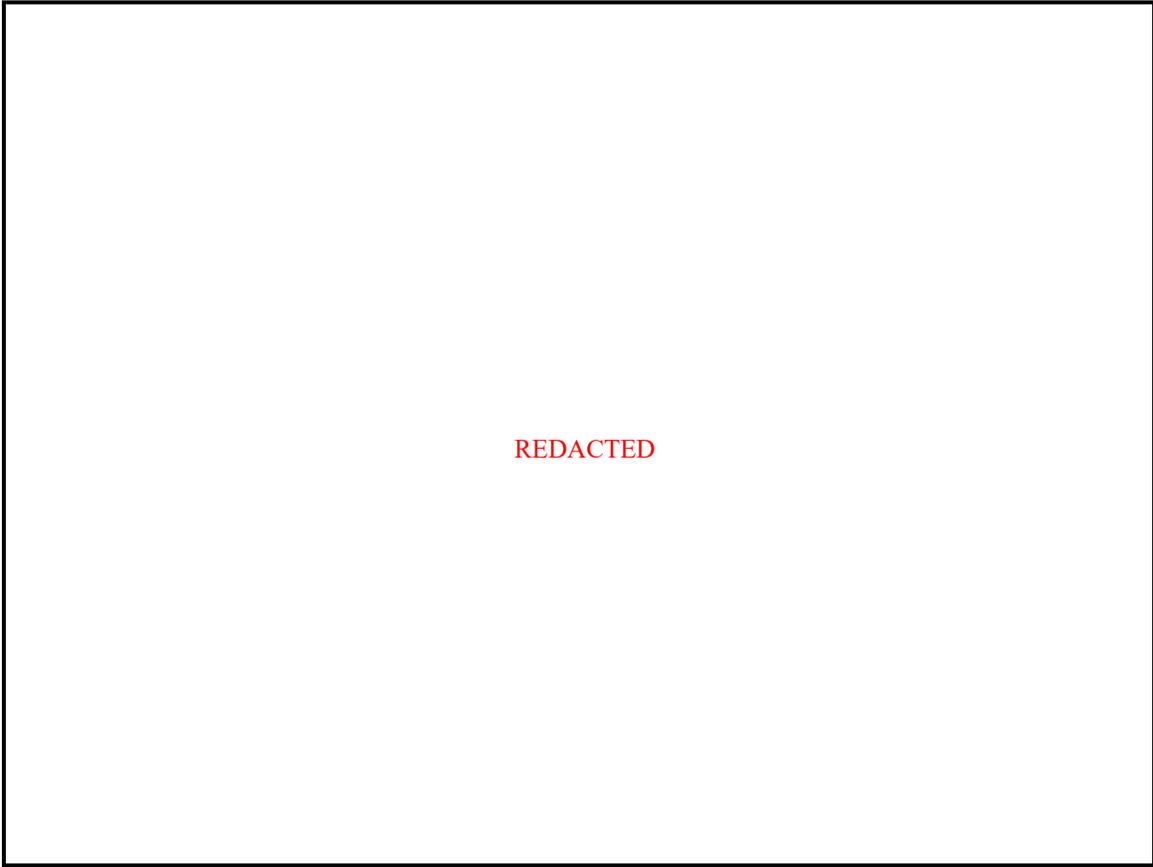


Figure 14: Feature 3, southern elevation, facing north.

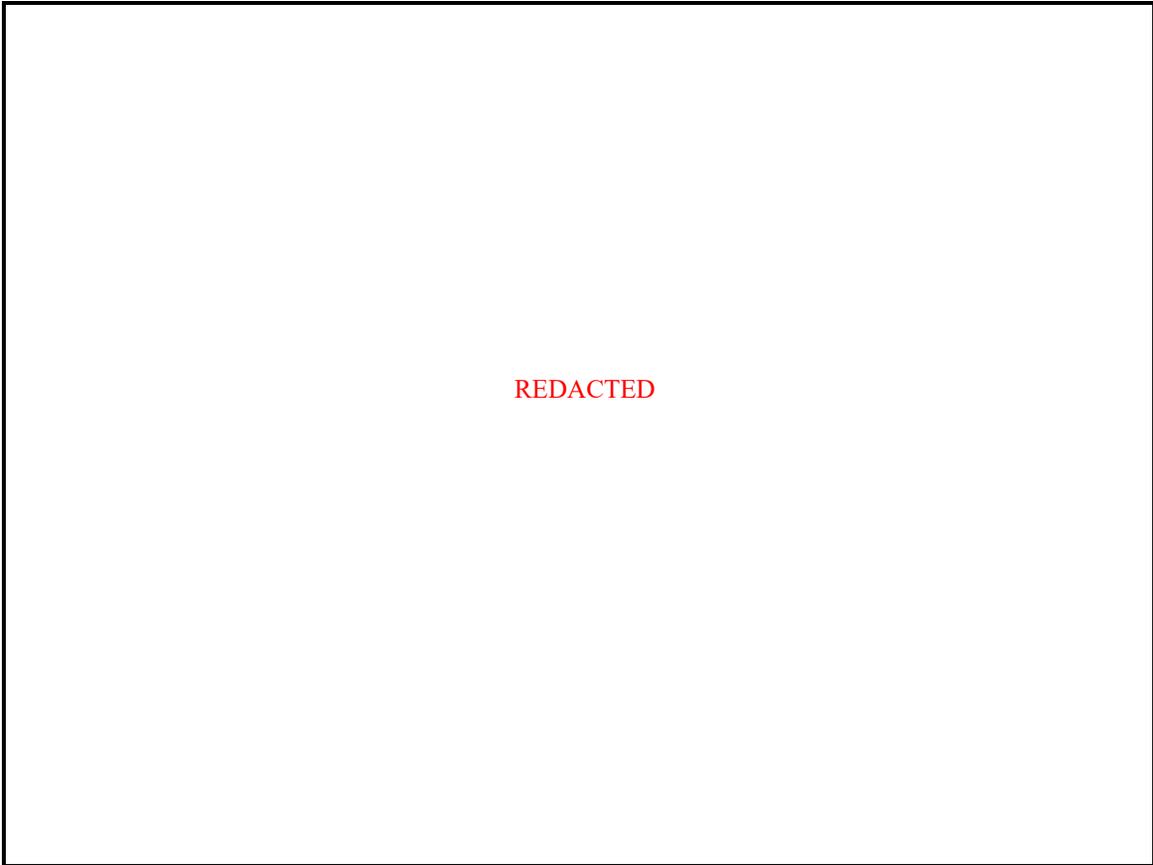


Figure 15: Feature 4, southern elevation, facing north.

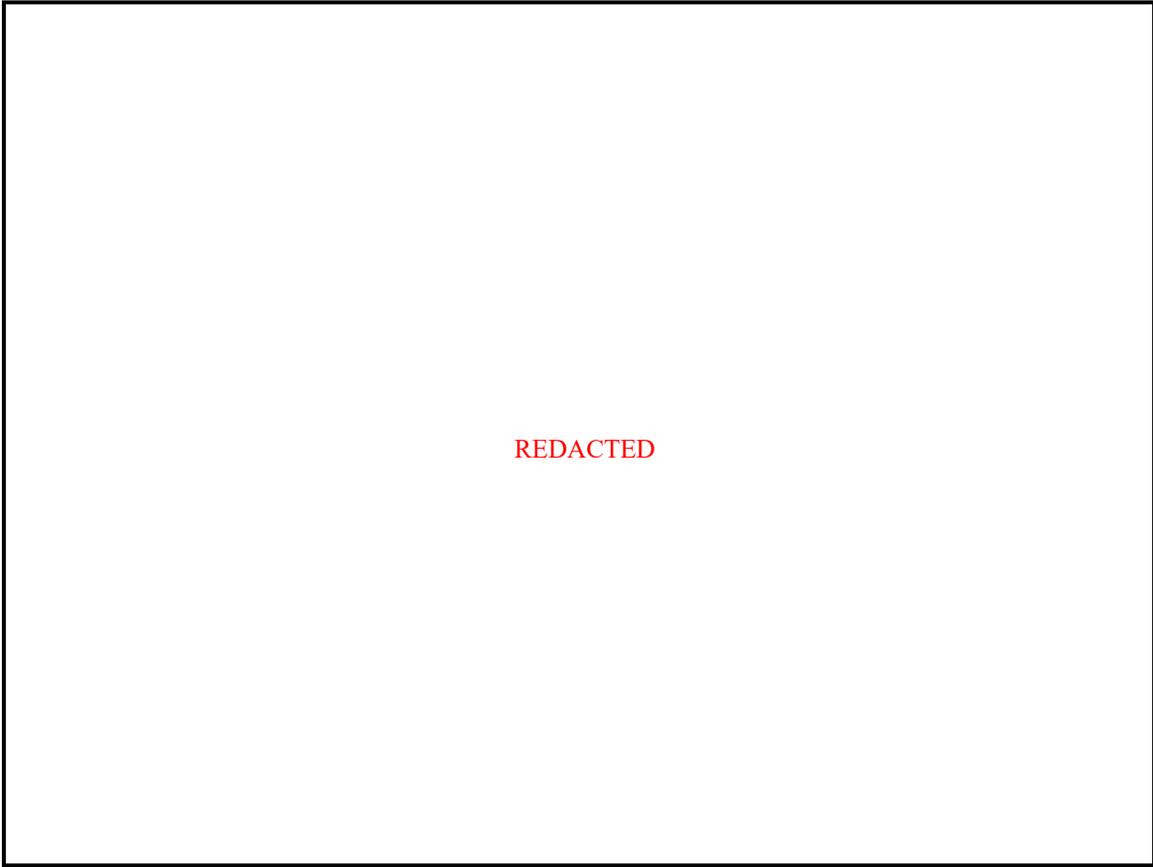


Figure 16: Feature 5, southern and eastern elevations, facing northwest.

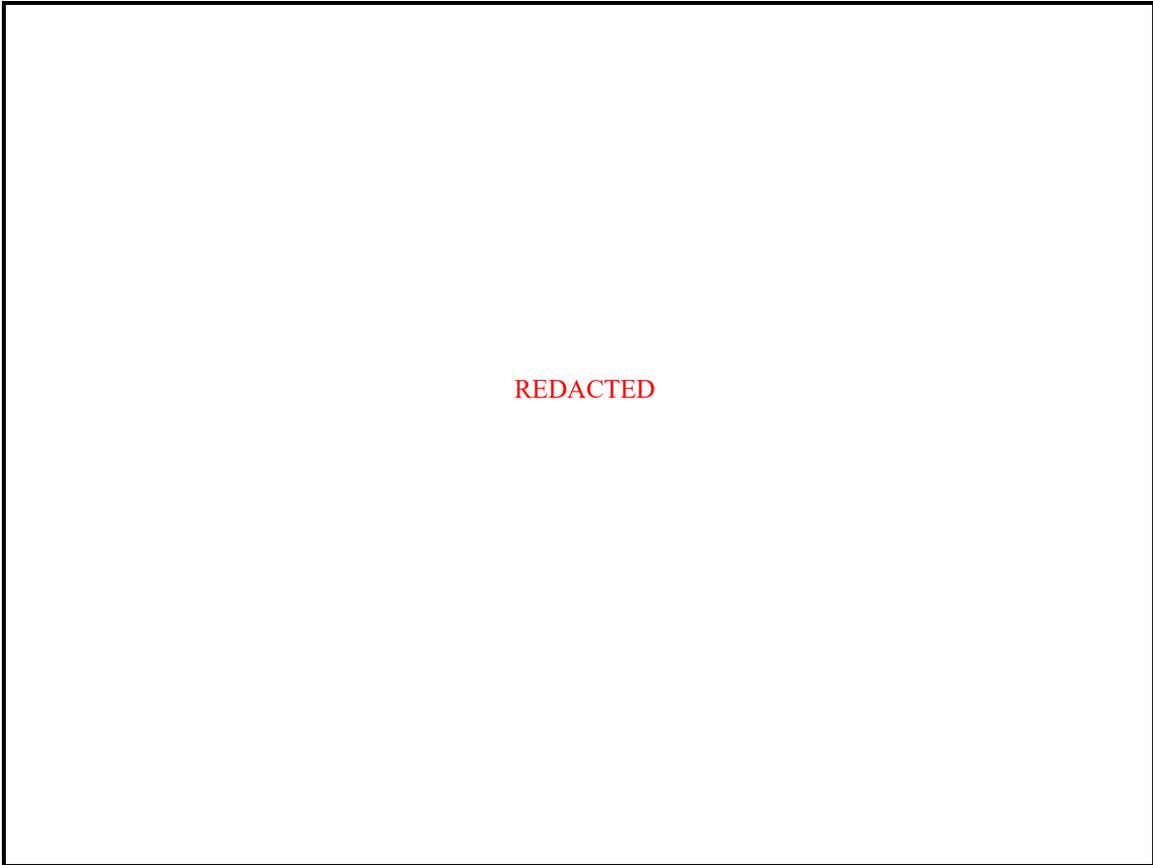


Figure 17: Overview of Feature 6, facing northeast.

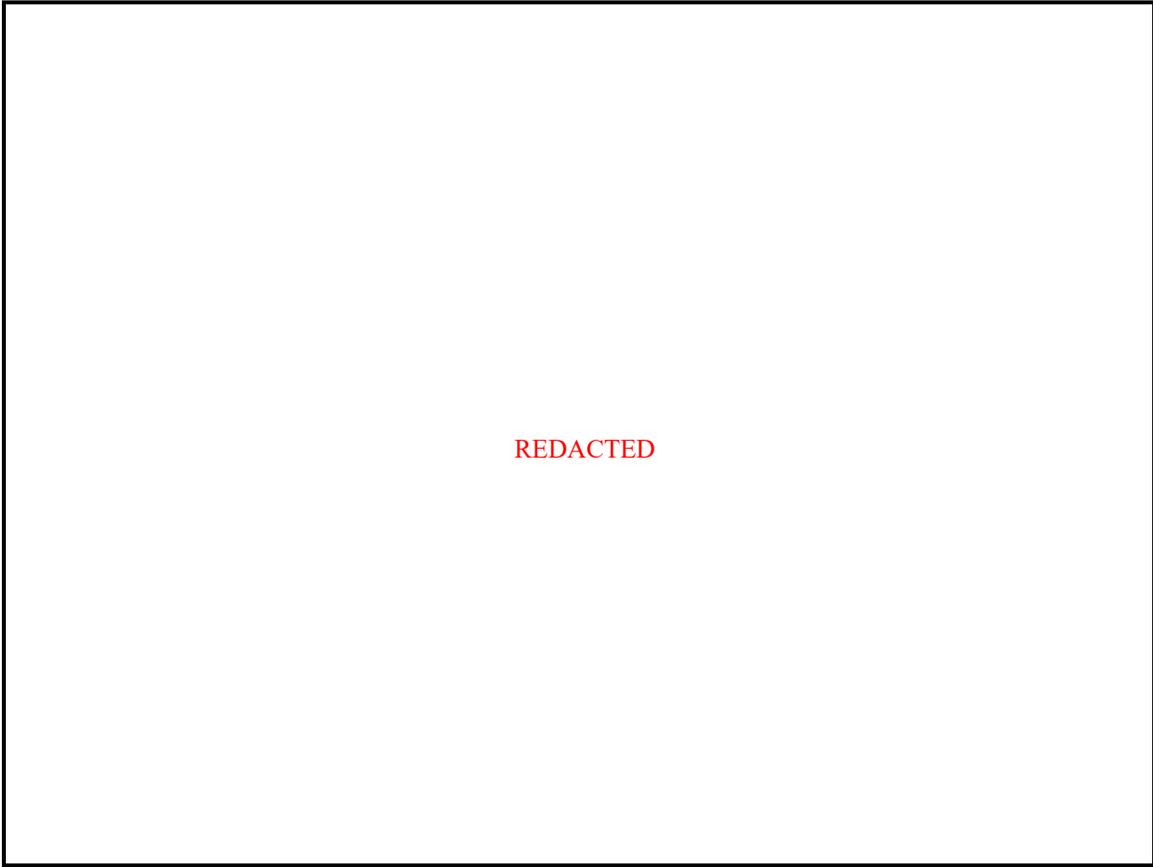


Figure 18: Feature 6, northern extent, facing northwest.

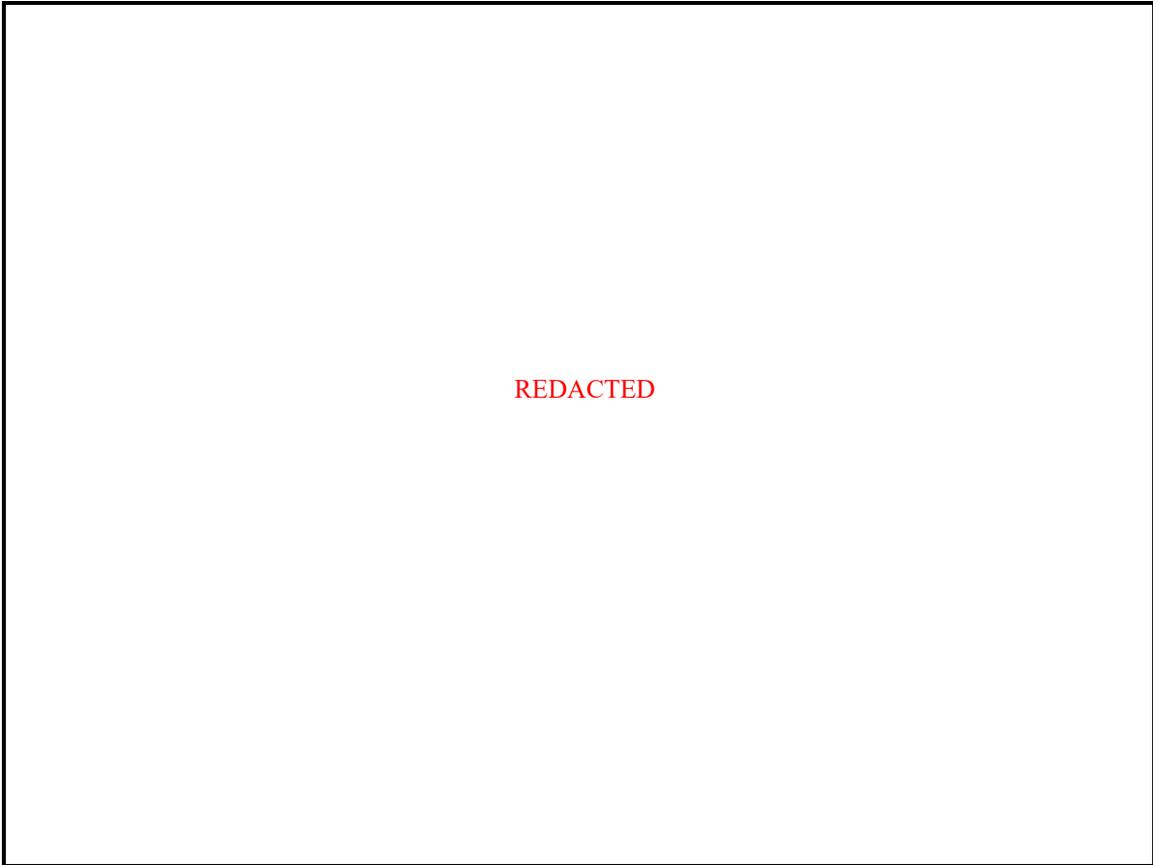


Figure 19: Overview of Feature 6, facing southwest.

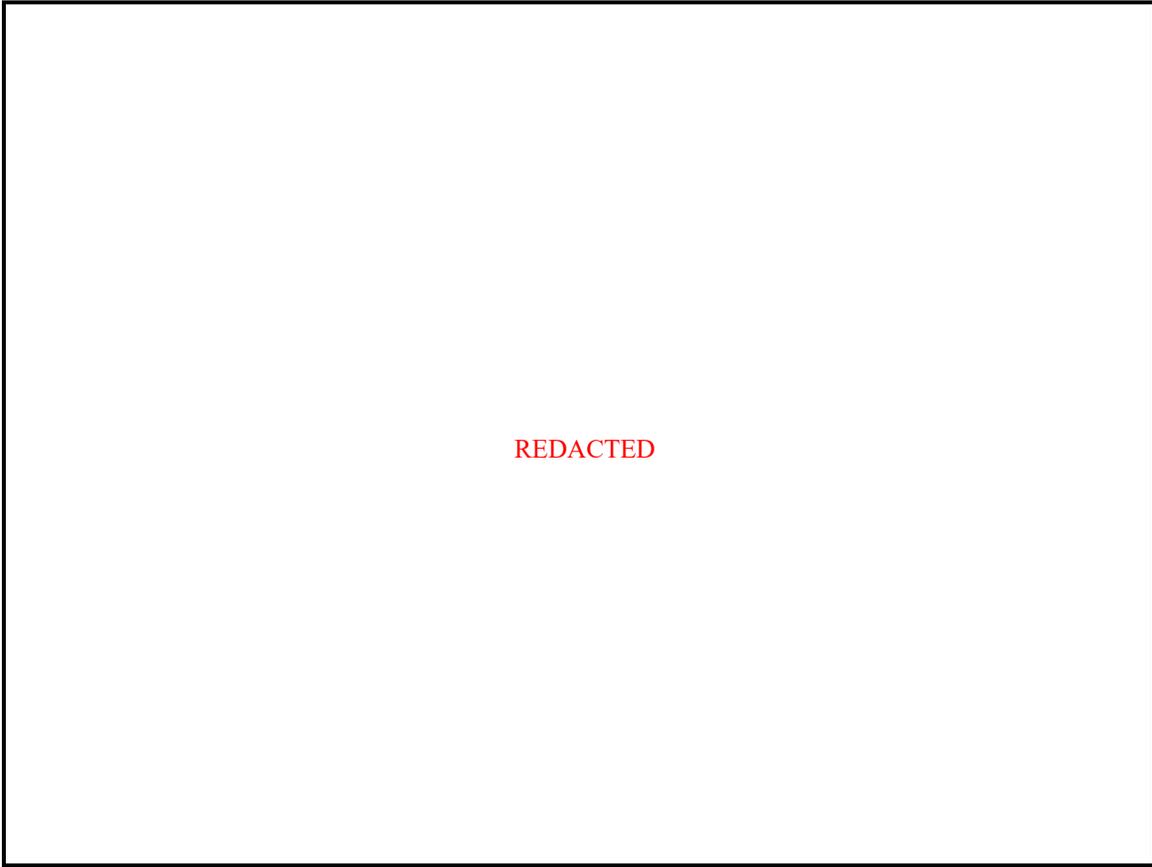


Figure 20: Modern pole barn west elevation, facing east.

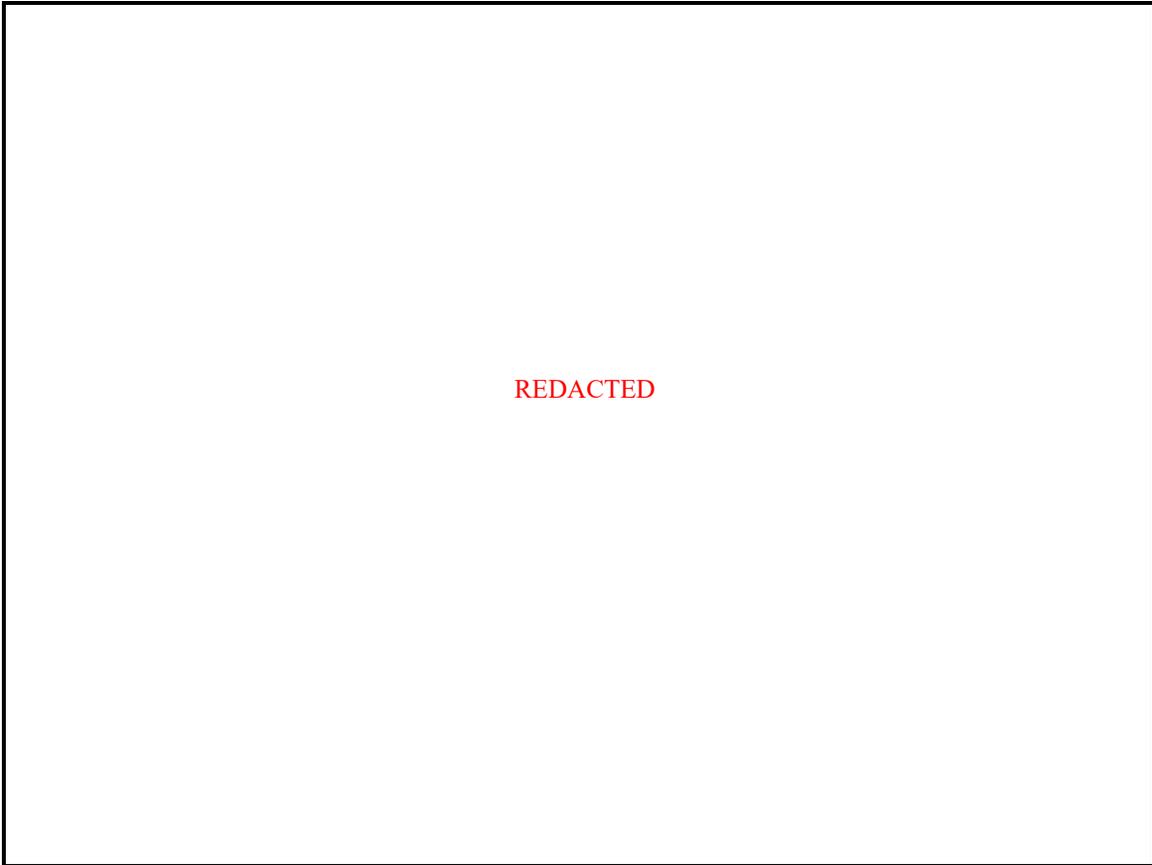


Figure 21: Overview of Feature 7 assumed to be the two smallest grain bins, facing southeast.

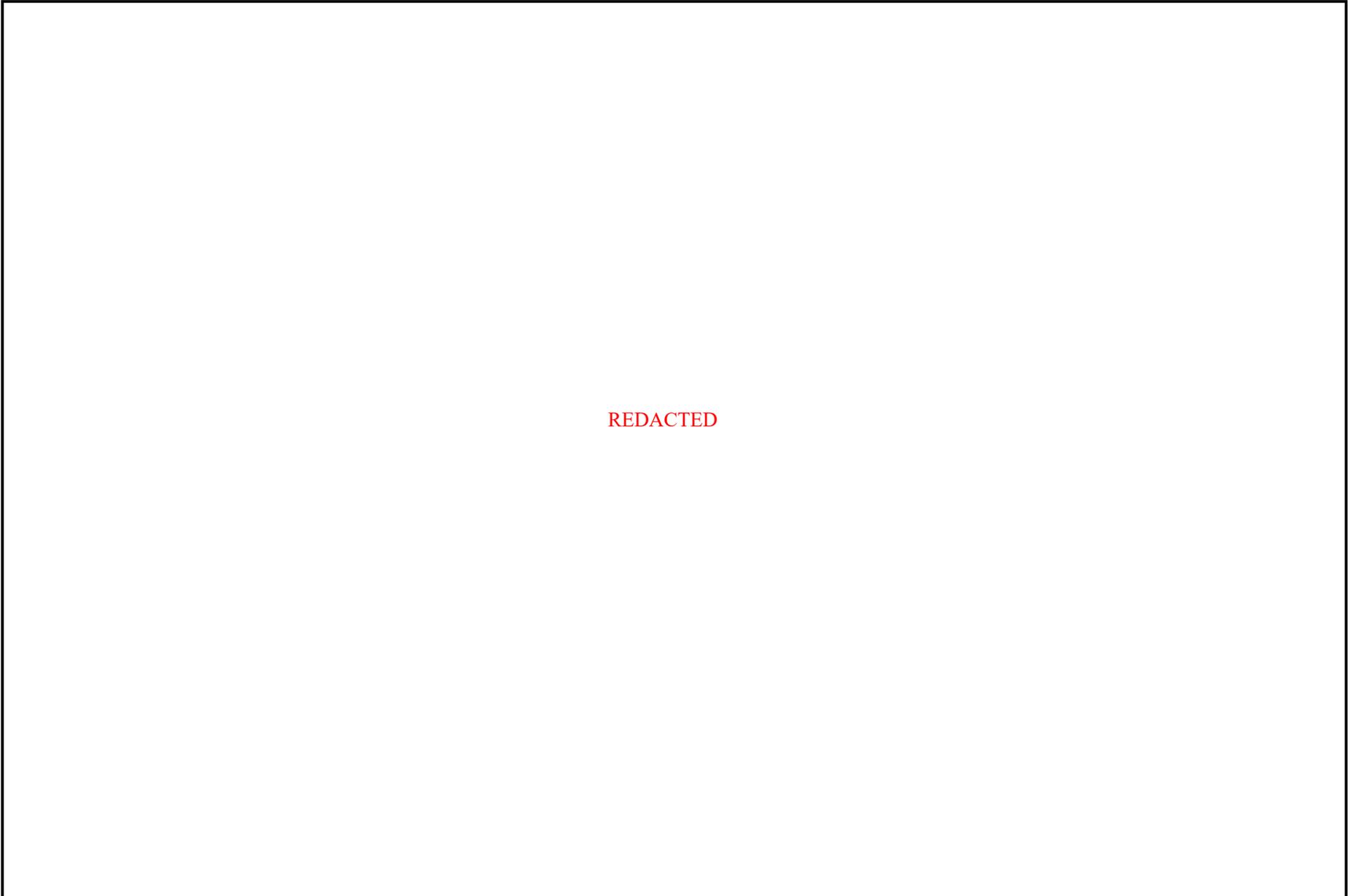


Figure 22: Clipped portion of 1949 aerial photograph of Features 1-4 the original farmstead at Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering.

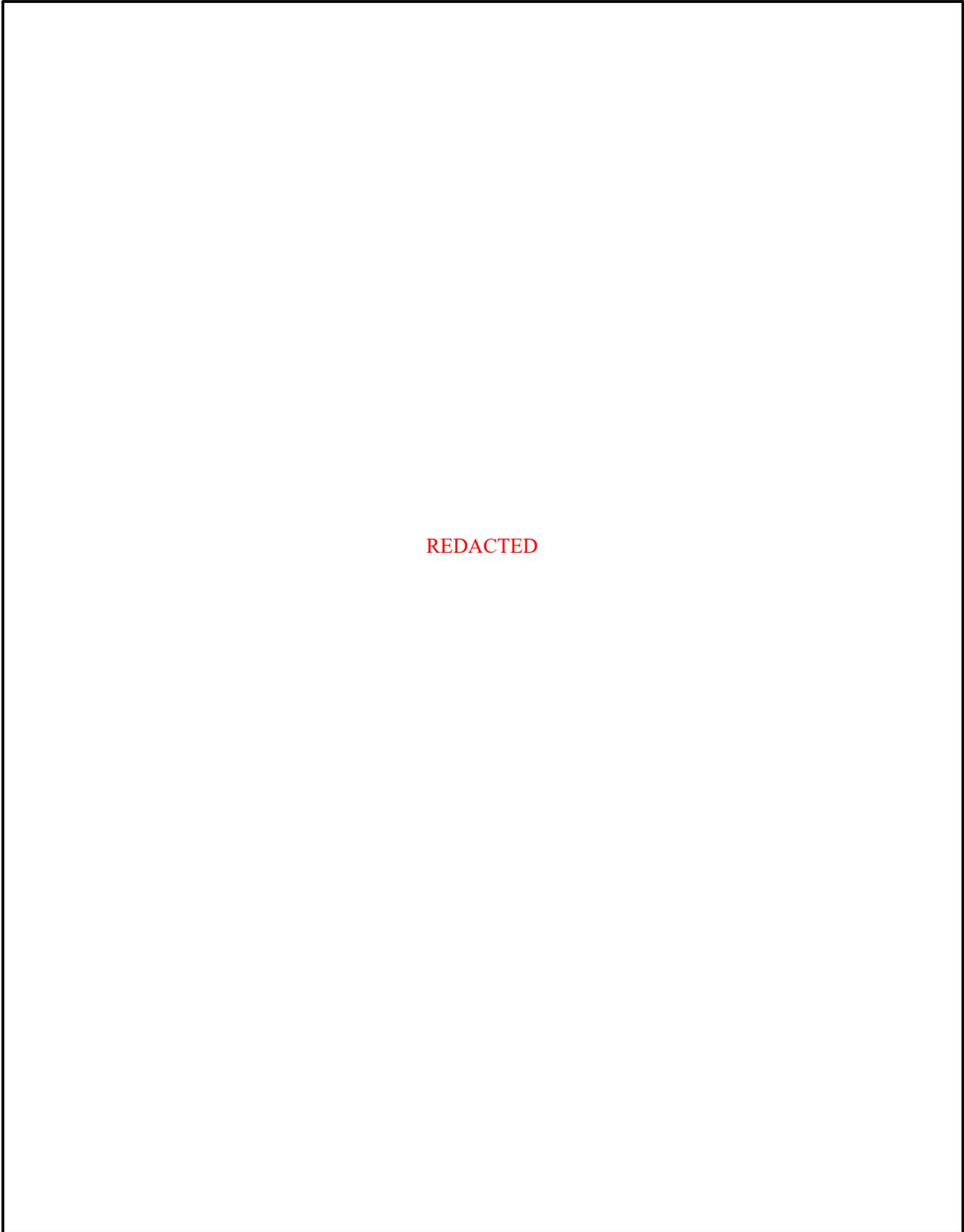


Figure 23: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 1951 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

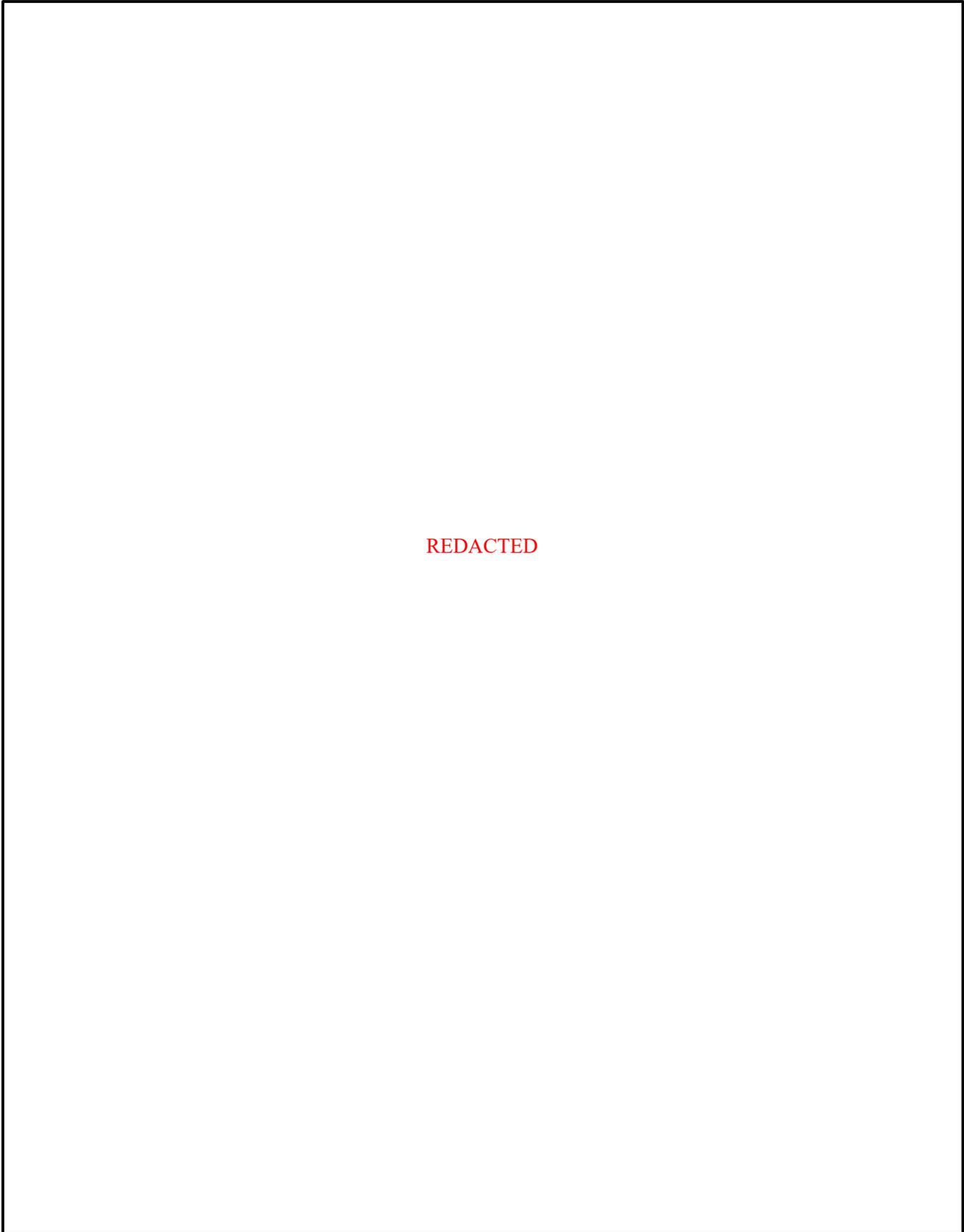


Figure 24: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473 as depicted on the 1958 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

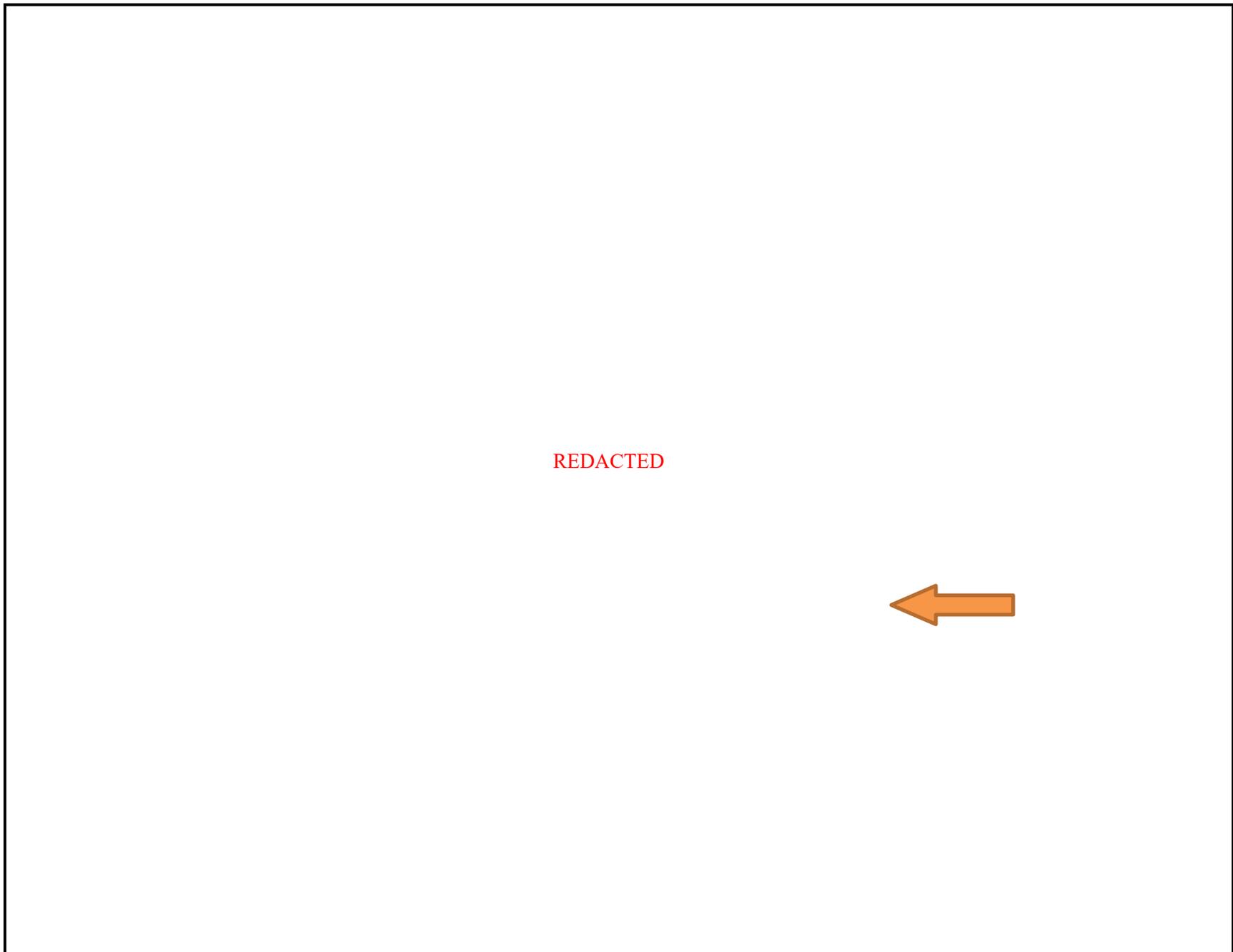


Figure 25: Clipped portion of 1967 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note presence of Feature 7 along eastern (right) side of farmstead (orange arrow).

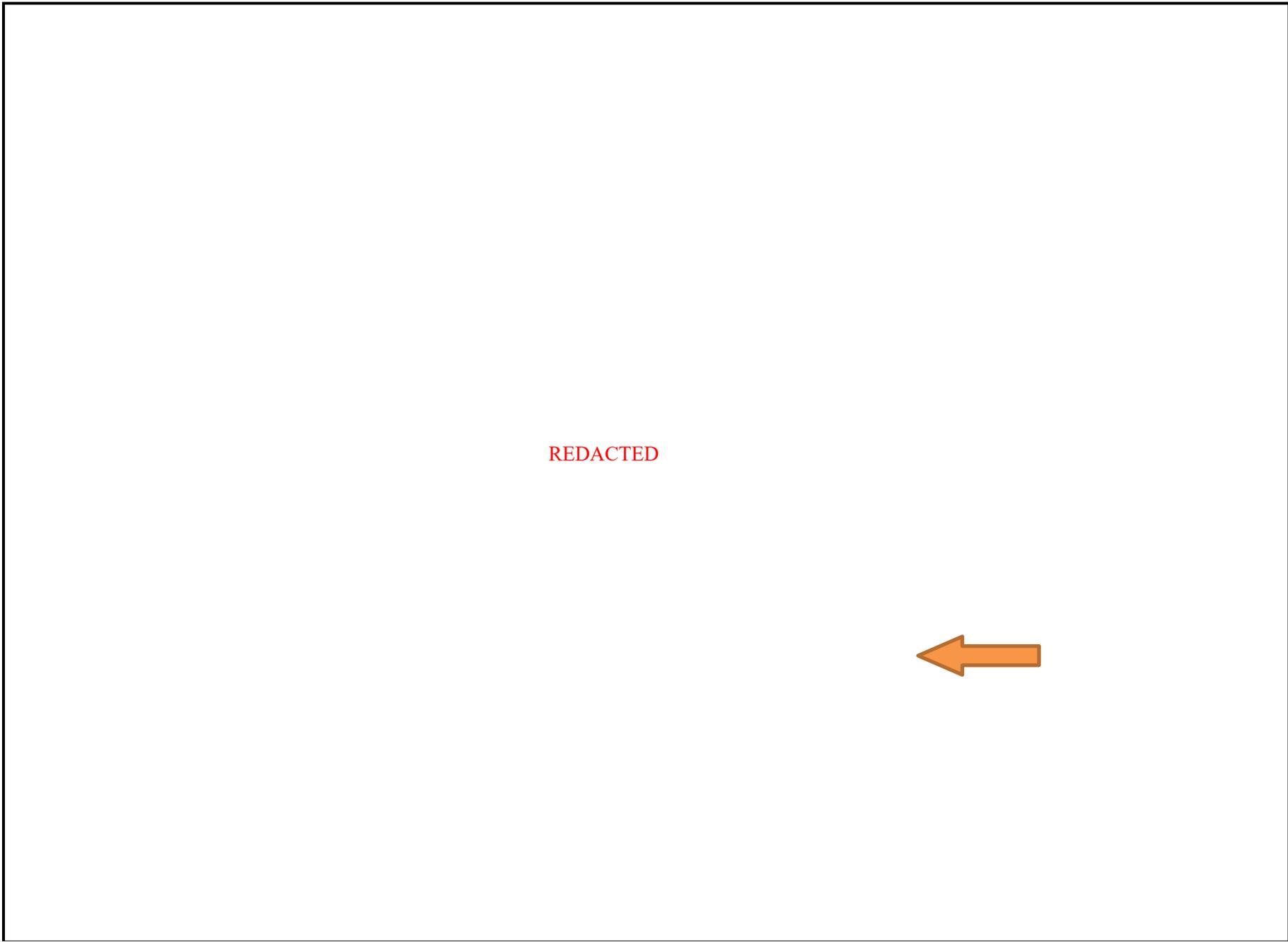


Figure 26: Clipped portion of 1976 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note the absence of Feature 7 or other grain bins along the eastern side of farmstead (orange arrow).

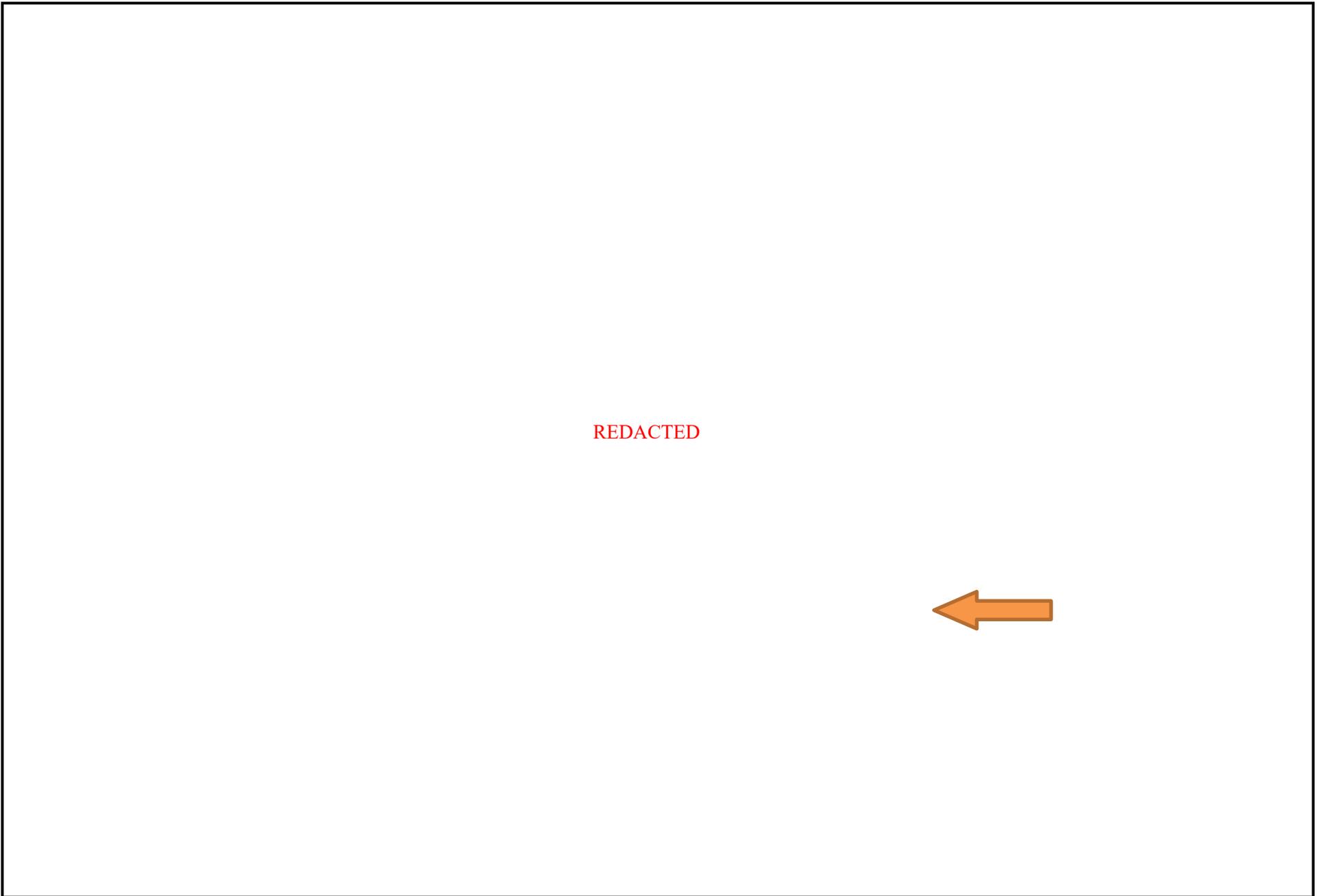


Figure 27: Clipped portion of 1983 aerial photograph of Site 32WI2473 provided by Barr Engineering. Note presence of grain bins along eastern side of the farmstead in slightly different relationship to the other site features (orange arrow).

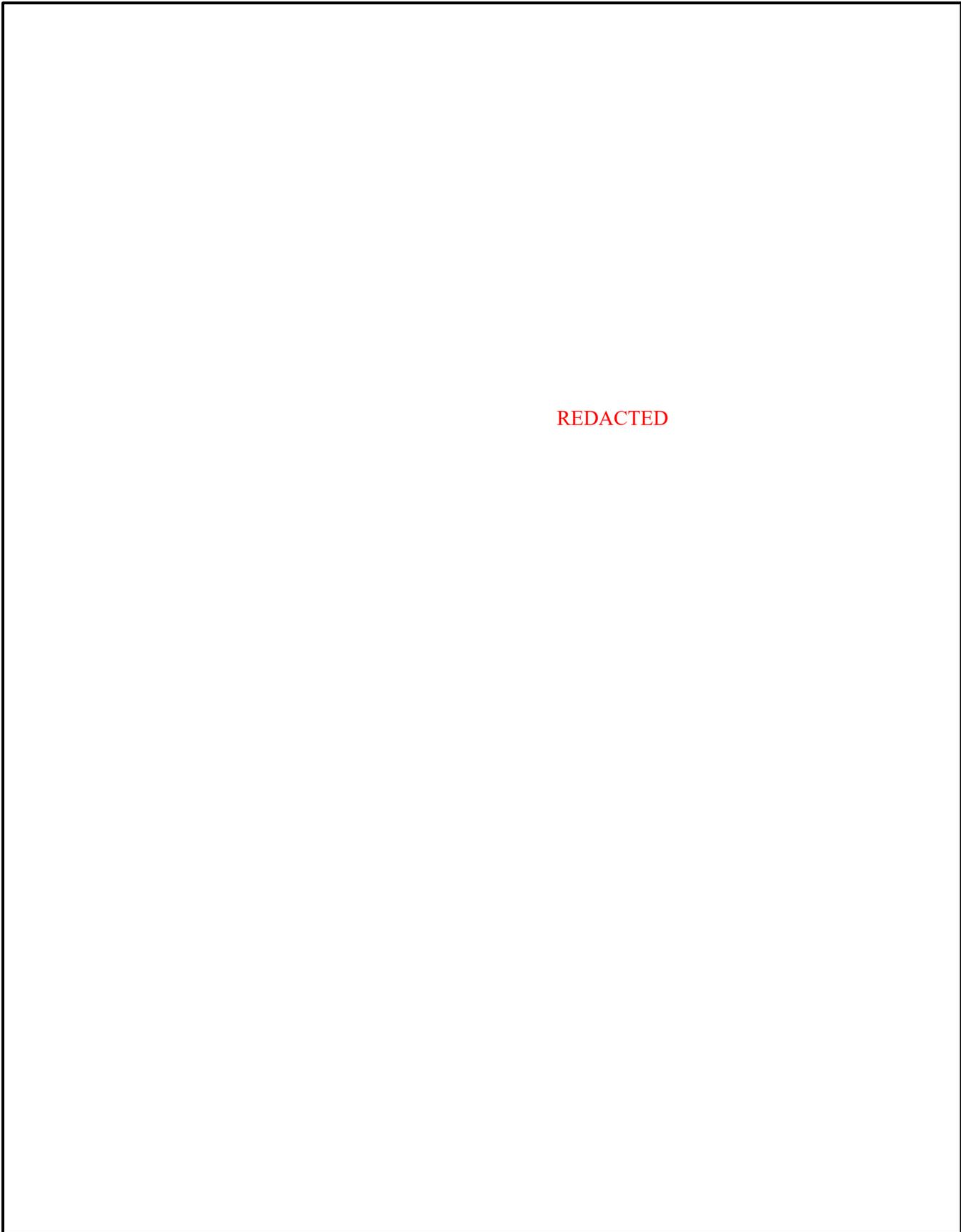


Figure 28: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 1995 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

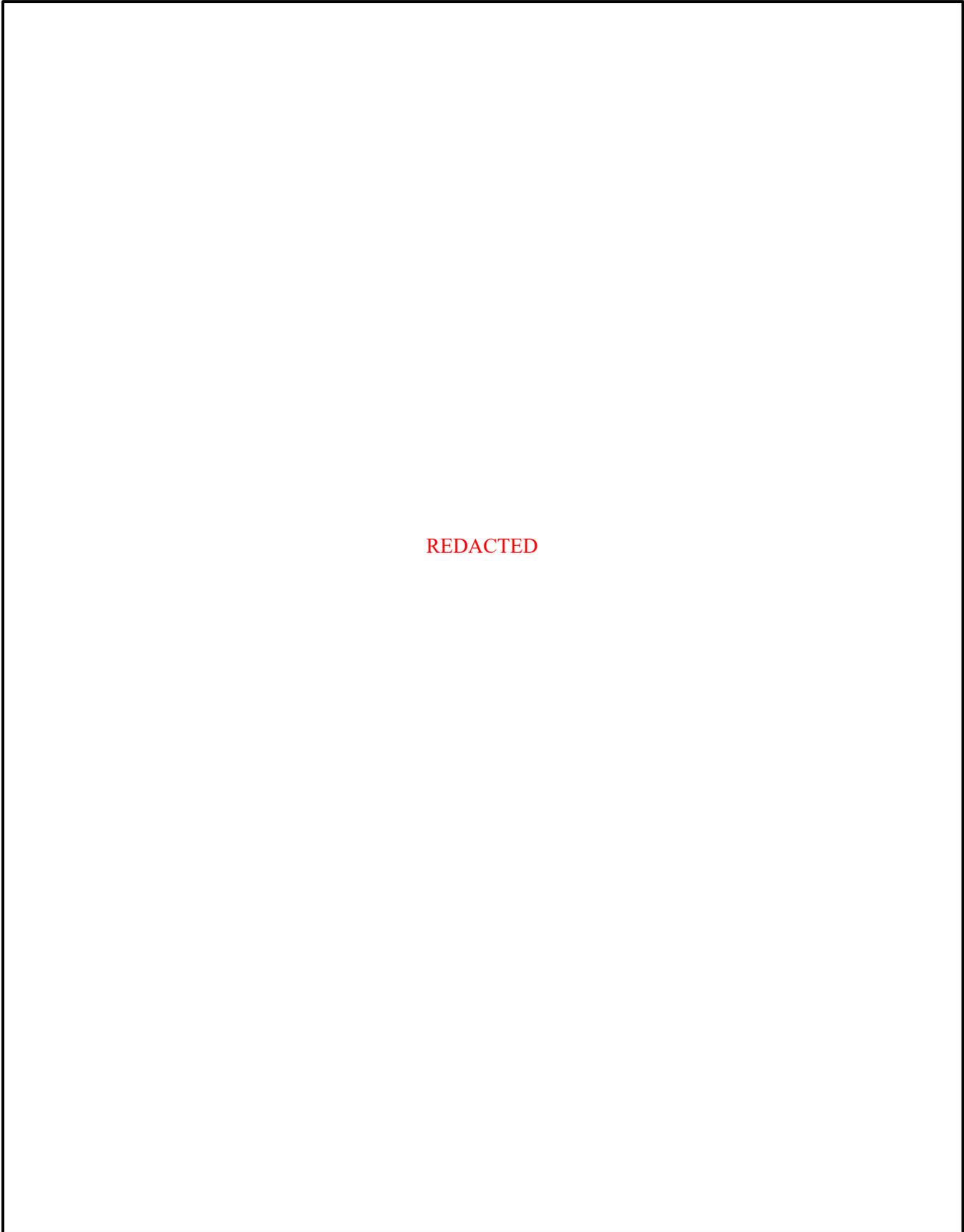


Figure 29: Sketch map of Site 32WI2473, as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

Site 32WI2474 is an historic farmstead located within the REDACTED. The farmstead contains seven historic structures. It is set between REDACTED. The 2-acre parcel of land donated to the Eight Mile School district for a school overlaps the northern extent of the site area. None of the cultural materials observed are related to the school and no evidence of the school structure or associated features was noted within the site area.

Feature 1 is a rudimentary shed built into the side of a hill (Figure 30). The gable roof is in poor condition and only has small patches of asphalt cladding and rusted out corrugated metal remaining. The northern and western sides of the building are made of concrete and are embedded in the ground. The southern and eastern walls are clad in horizontal wooden siding. Some remnants of asphalt paper siding are still evident on the structure. The walls are beginning to sag and have several holes. Five unframed, squarish openings have been cut into the southern elevation. There are single entrances in the eastern facade and the southern elevation, both with partially intact doors. The foundation is concrete. The structure is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The structures are visible at the site by 1958. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 2 is a wooden granary (Figure 31). The gable roof is clad in wooden shake shingles, many of which are missing or damaged. The feature is clad in horizontal wooden siding. There are two matching hatches set in the gable peak of the southern and northern elevations. An uncovered single entrance lies in the center of the eastern facade. The foundation was not visible. The granary is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The structures are visible at the site by 1958. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 3 is a shed (Figure 32). The shallow gable roof is clad in asphalt paper and is in very poor condition. The roof has collapsed in a few sections. The feature is clad in horizontal wooden siding, covered in some areas by corrugated metal sheets. Some large, unframed window openings have been cut into the feature. A large double entryway is set at the eastern edge of the southern facade. No door is present, but a metal track suggests it once had a sliding door. A single entrance lies on the western elevation. The foundation was not visible. The shed is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The structures are visible at the site by 1958. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 4 is a garage (Figure 33). The barrel vaulted roof and the walls of the feature are clad in corrugated metal sheets. Two large, corrugated, sliding metal doors cover the entire southern facade. No other window or door openings are visible on the feature. The foundation is concrete, extending south of the feature into a concrete driveway.

The garage is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The structures

are visible at the site by 1958. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 5 is a set of four grain bins (Figure 34). The grain bins all have conical sheet metal roofs, several panels of which are missing or damaged. The grain bins are clad in smooth sheet metal. Each one has a door/hatch on their southern side. The features' foundations were not visible. The four grain bins are not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The grain bins are visible at the site by 1958. The feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 6 is a residence with numerous additions (Figure 35Figure 36). A rectangular structure is visible on aerial photographs from 1958, when the other features also appear on site. Subsequent aerial photographs show numerous additions have been added to the original feature. The residence has several gable roofs with shed additions. All parts of the roof are clad in matching metal sheets. The feature is clad in blue vinyl siding. Various different widow types and shapes are spread across the feature. The feature has a concrete foundation.

The residence is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The small rectangular structure at the feature location is visible at the site by 1958. Despite several additions, the feature has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

Feature 7 is a barn (Figure 37-Figure 38). The main structure has a gable roof. A shed-roofed addition extends off the southern elevation. Both roofs are clad in metal sheets. The feature is clad in metal sheets. A large roll-up garage door is centered on the eastern facade. No windows are visible across the structure. The foundation was not visible under the main structure but a concrete pad is visible off the southern side of the structure under and extending outward from the shed addition (Figure 37, Figure 46, Figure 47). . The barn is not visible on the earliest available aerial photographs from 1949. The 1951 aerial photograph displays bare patches of dirt but no identifiable structures. The feature is visible at the site by 1958 and has been assigned a tentative date range of 1951-1958.

The site has moderate to poor subsurface integrity, with more than 60% of the subsurface areas around the structures having been significantly disturbed (Figure 33, Figure 35, and Figure 36). This estimation is based on changing use patterns visible in aerial photographs. Around the main residence (Feature1) and garage (Feature 4), the subsurface sediments have been significantly impacted by additions to the structures and installation of a concrete patio, driveway, and sidewalks.

The area around the original barn has been impacted by an addition and the construction of a concrete pad underneath and surrounding it. A modern pole barn is built upon a concrete pad that was excavated into the subsurface, further impacting the site area (Figure 39). Aerial photos show that the southeastern portion of the site appears disturbed (from grass to bare earth) to an unknown degree, during a period starting around 2003 until around 2014, when the area was allowed to go back to grass (Figure 43-Figure 45). That location may have been the setting for a pole barn, based on the presence of a concrete apron (?) along the western side of the disturbance (Figure 44). It may also have been a vegetable garden.

The features on Site 32WI2474 range from good to poor condition with the overall site in fair condition. The site overall appears to retain aspects of physical and spatial integrity. The site retains aspects of location, design, setting, feeling, and association as the features appear to be in their original locations. The integrity of materials has been most impacted by the significant alterations to Features 6 and 7, while the other features have not been altered; they are missing windows, doors, and are in poor condition as a result of neglect and disuse.

Under Criterion A, a site would be considered for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination if it can be associated with an event that is significant to history. While the site can be related to the overall trend of Farming there is no evidence that the features *have been significant in the history of farming or provide a good example of its historic time period* as defined in *Farms in North Dakota A Historic Context* (SHSND 2014:71). Site 32WI2474 cannot be associated with such an event nor does it represent a good example of early farmsteads and therefore, *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion A. Additionally, these structures and the farmstead are not part of a setting suitable for a potential historic district.

Under Criterion B a site would be considered eligible if it can be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past (SHSND 2014:72-73). According to the chain of title for the property, and the information that can be found for each landowner the site cannot be associated with such a person nor can the farmstead be associated with any events related to the owner's significance, therefore Site 32WI2474 *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion B. Our background research into the landowners did not find evidence that oral histories exist for the previous occupants of this site.

Under Criterion C, a site could be considered eligible if it:

- a) Embodies a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction,
- b) Represents the work of a master,
- c) Possesses high artistic value, or
- d) Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

None of features at Site 32WI2474 fulfill these requirements as outlined in *Farms in North Dakota A Historic Context* (SHSND 2014:74-76). As noted above most of the features have been altered to some degree, none of the features exhibit distinctive characteristics or are the work of any recognized masters. The oldest and likely the most significant Features 6 and 7 have been heavily altered. Feature 6 the residence displays multiple additions, new siding/roofing materials, along with replacement windows and doors. Similarly Feature 7, the original large barn, has a new addition to on the southern elevation, the exterior is now clad in modern materials, none of the original fenestration, and a modern rollup door. All of the features are relatively plain, utilitarian, and unadorned reflecting a competent but unextraordinary use of materials, therefore Site 32WI2474 *cannot be considered eligible* under Criterion C.

Under criterion D, if a site has yielded or is likely to yield information important to our history or prehistory it could be *eligible* for the NRHP consideration. Site 312WI2474 is not likely to possess the information potential as it is one of many typical farmsteads within the region. The subsurface deposits surrounding the earliest features at the site have been significantly disturbed, leaving less than 40% intact. Nothing in our research suggests that this site is likely to contain

significant information related to the history of the local area, the region, or the state. Therefore, Site 32WI2474 is recommended *not eligible* under Criterion D.

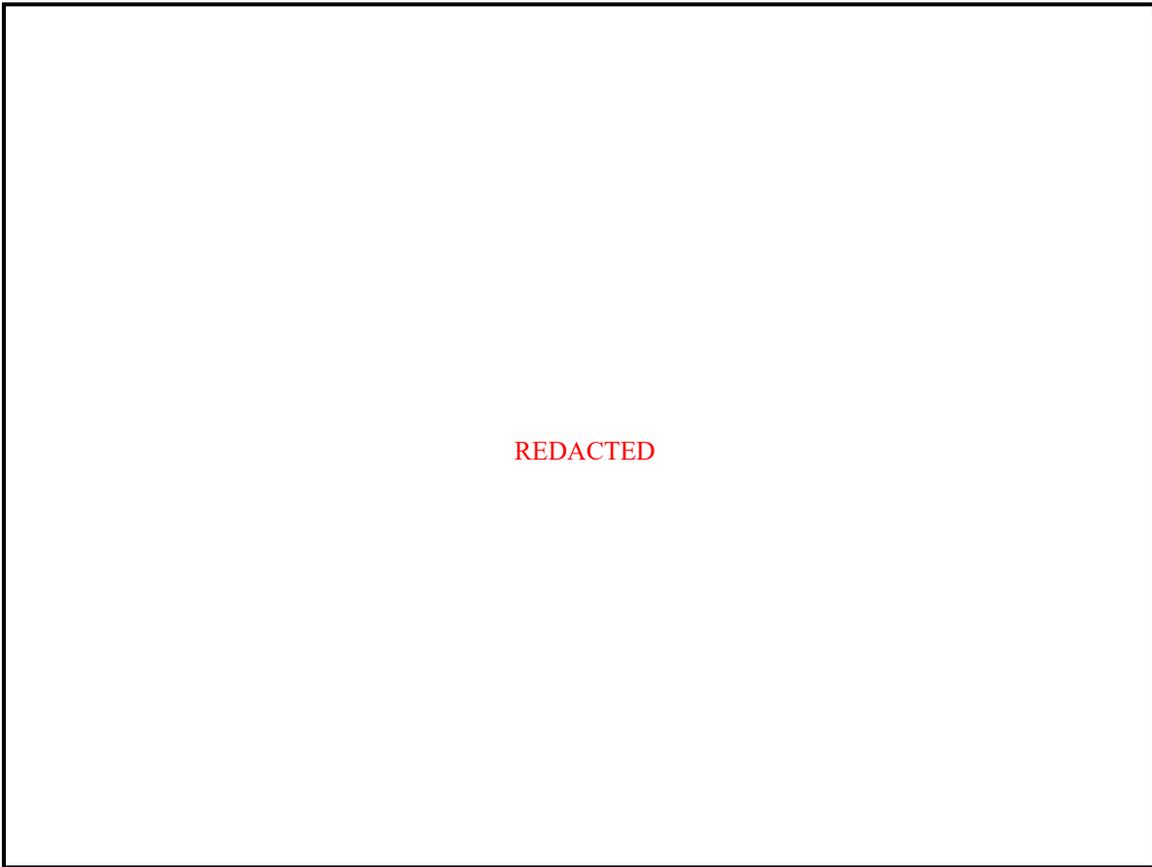


Figure 30: The eastern façade of Feature 1 at Site 32WI2474, facing northwest.

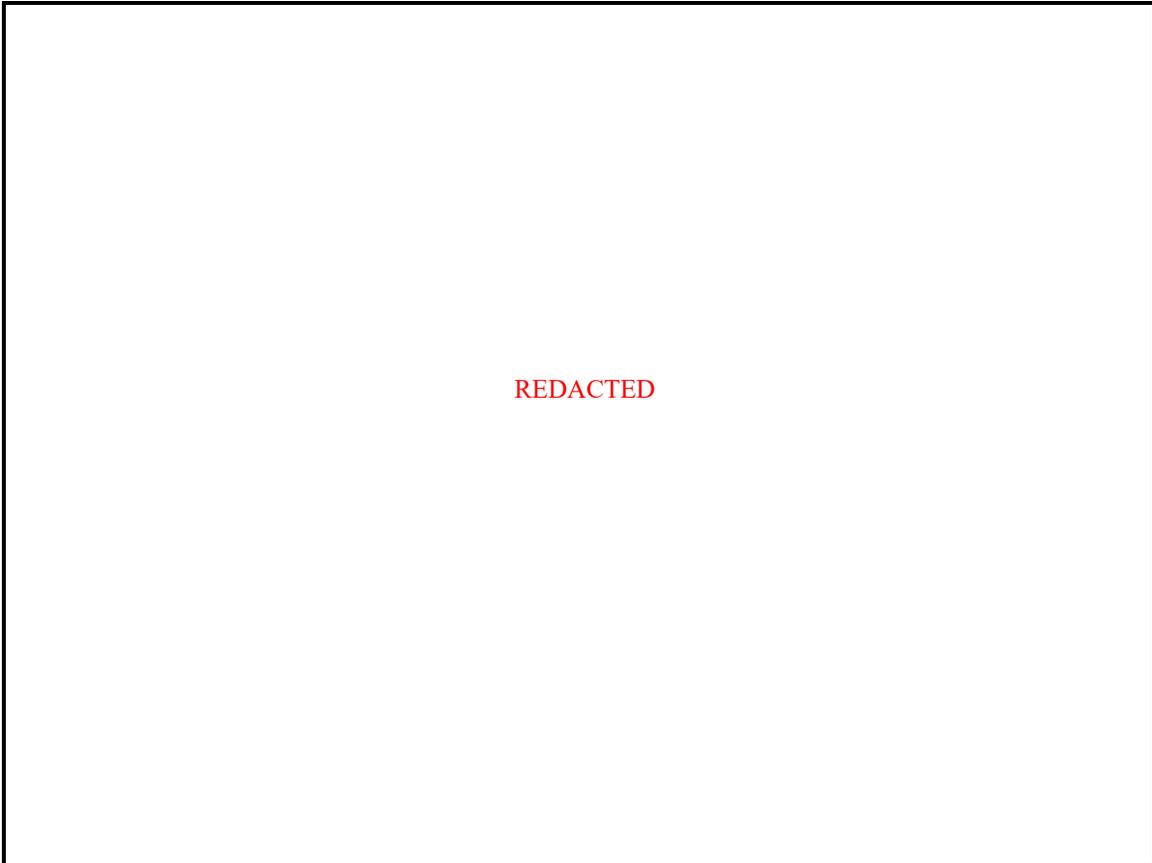


Figure 31: Overview of Feature 2, facing northwest.

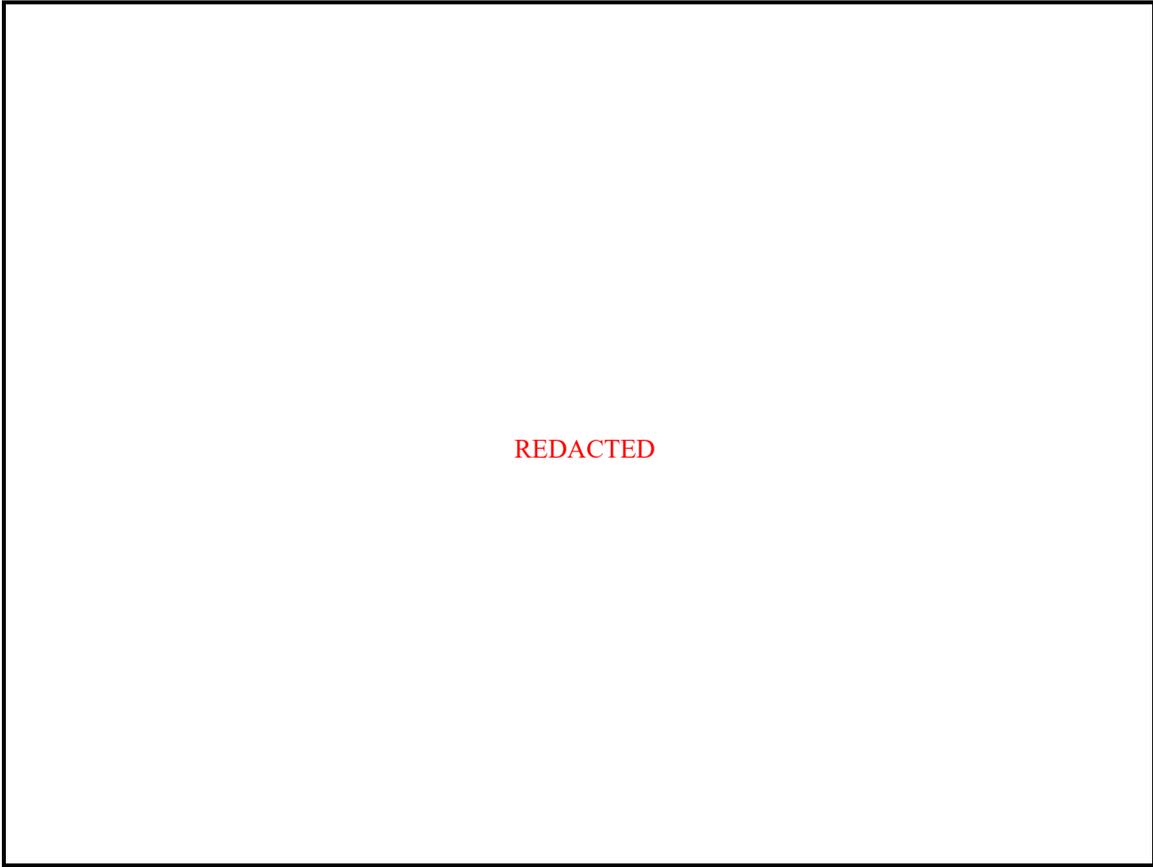


Figure 32: Overview of Feature 3, facing north.

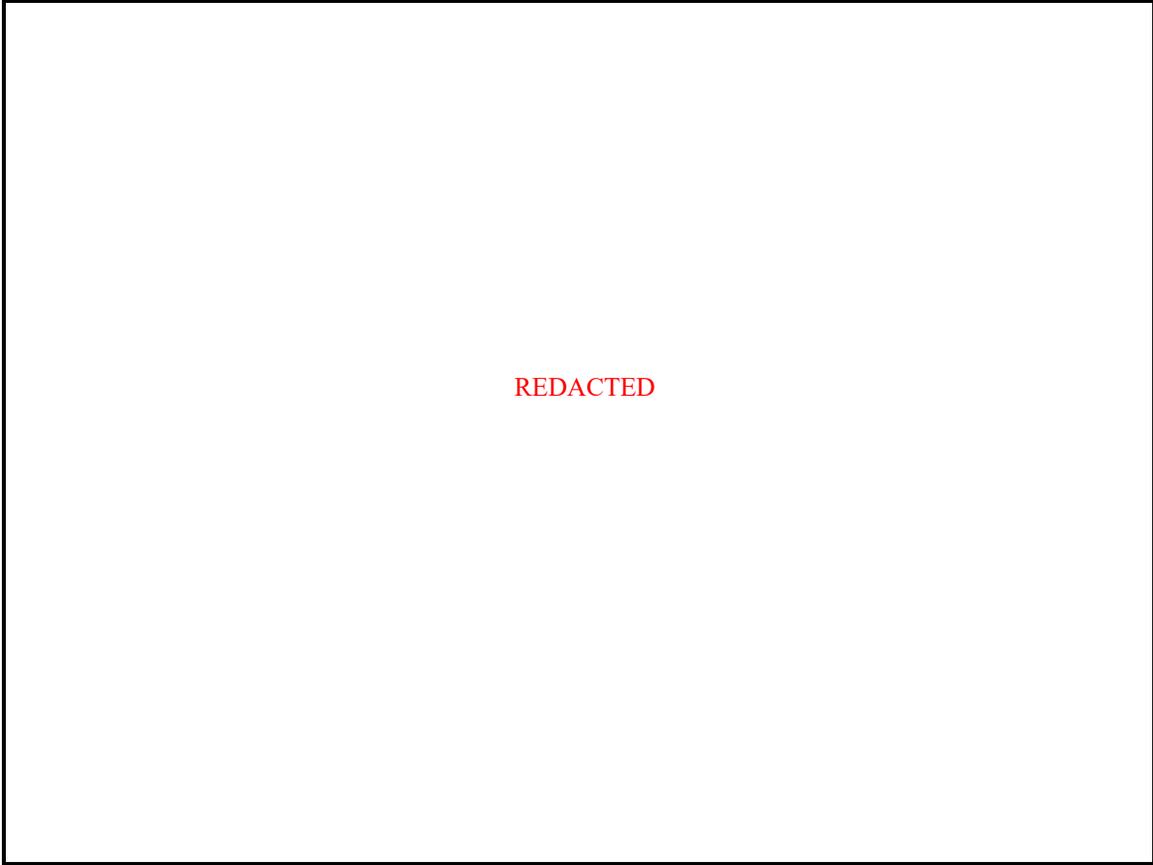


Figure 33: Overview of Feature 4, facing northeast.

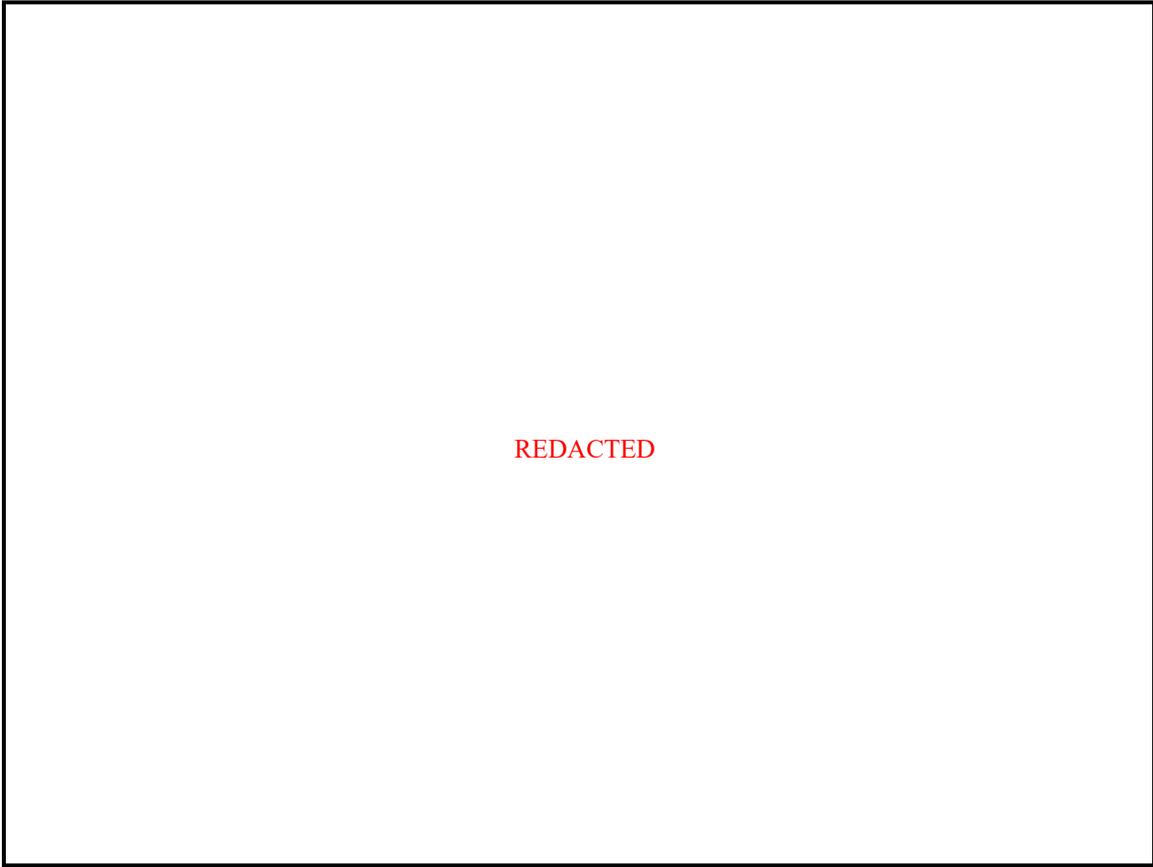


Figure 34: Overview of Feature 5, facing north.

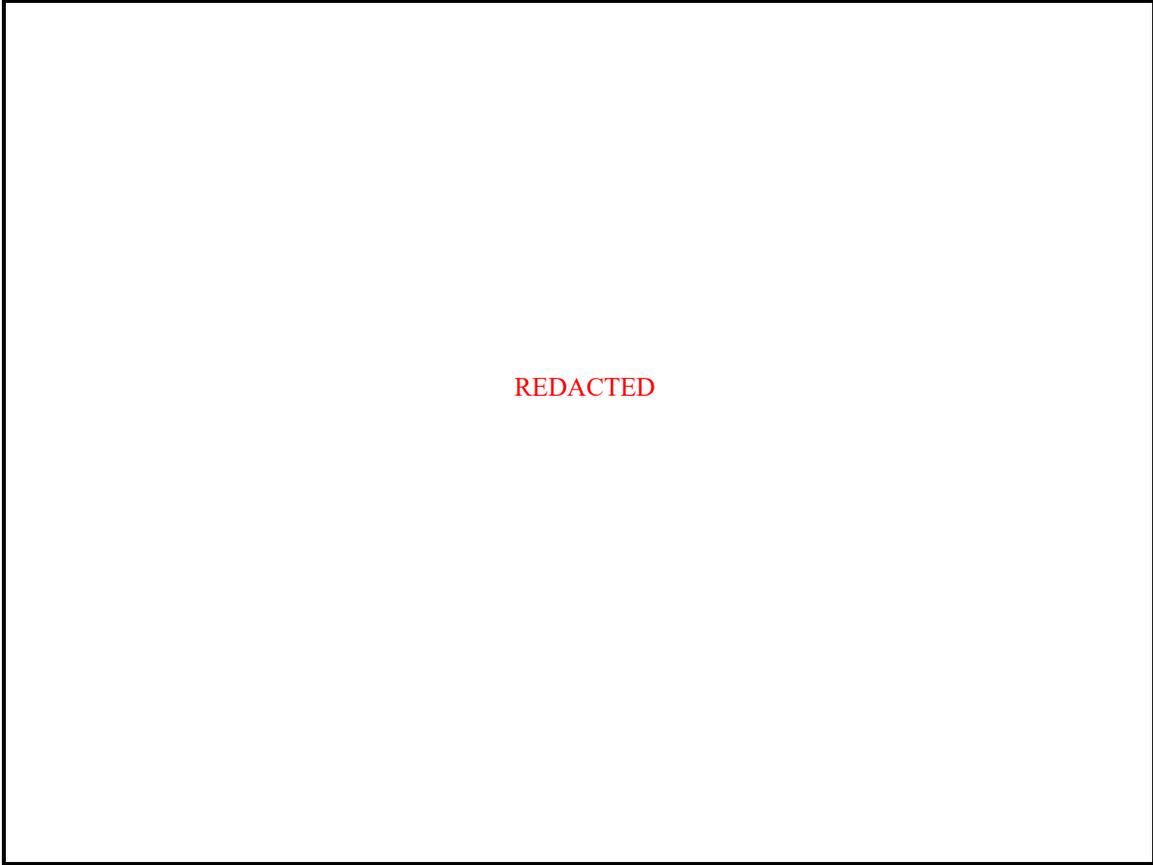


Figure 35: Overview of Feature 6, facing east.

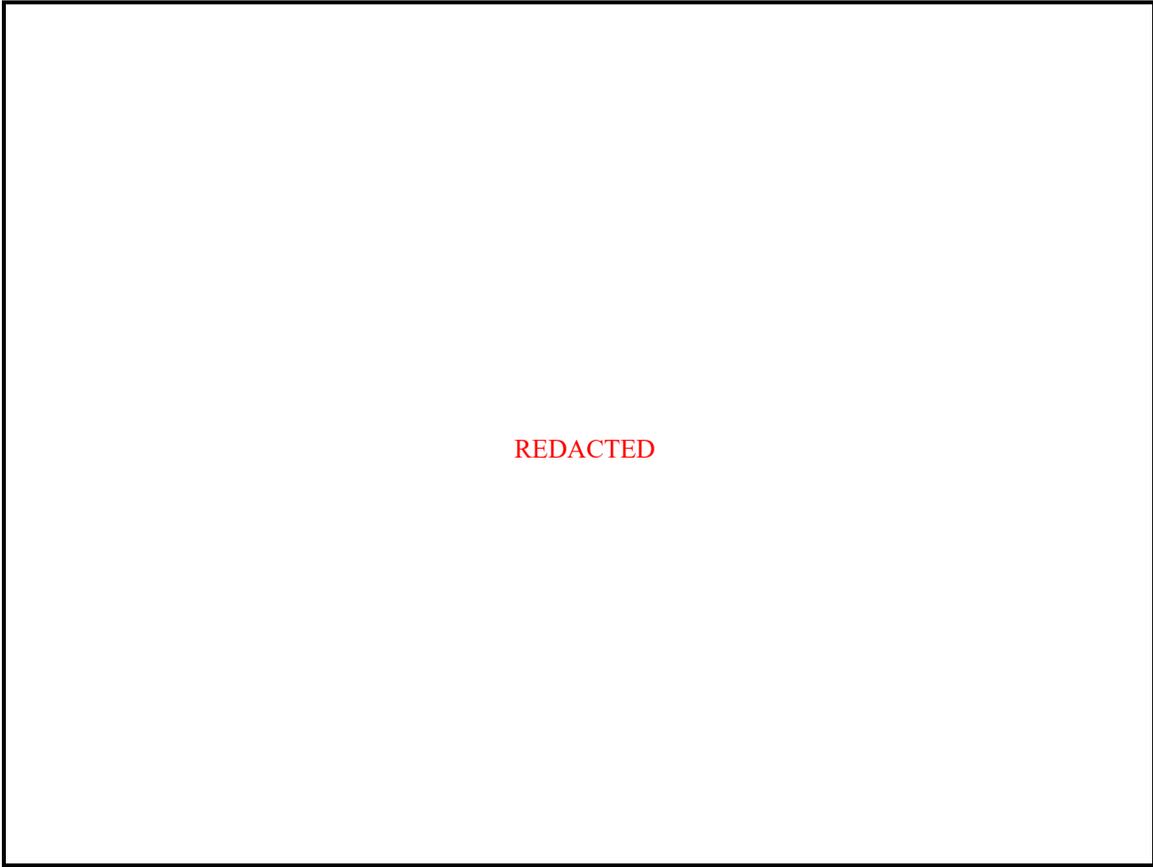


Figure 36: Overview of Feature 6, facing east.

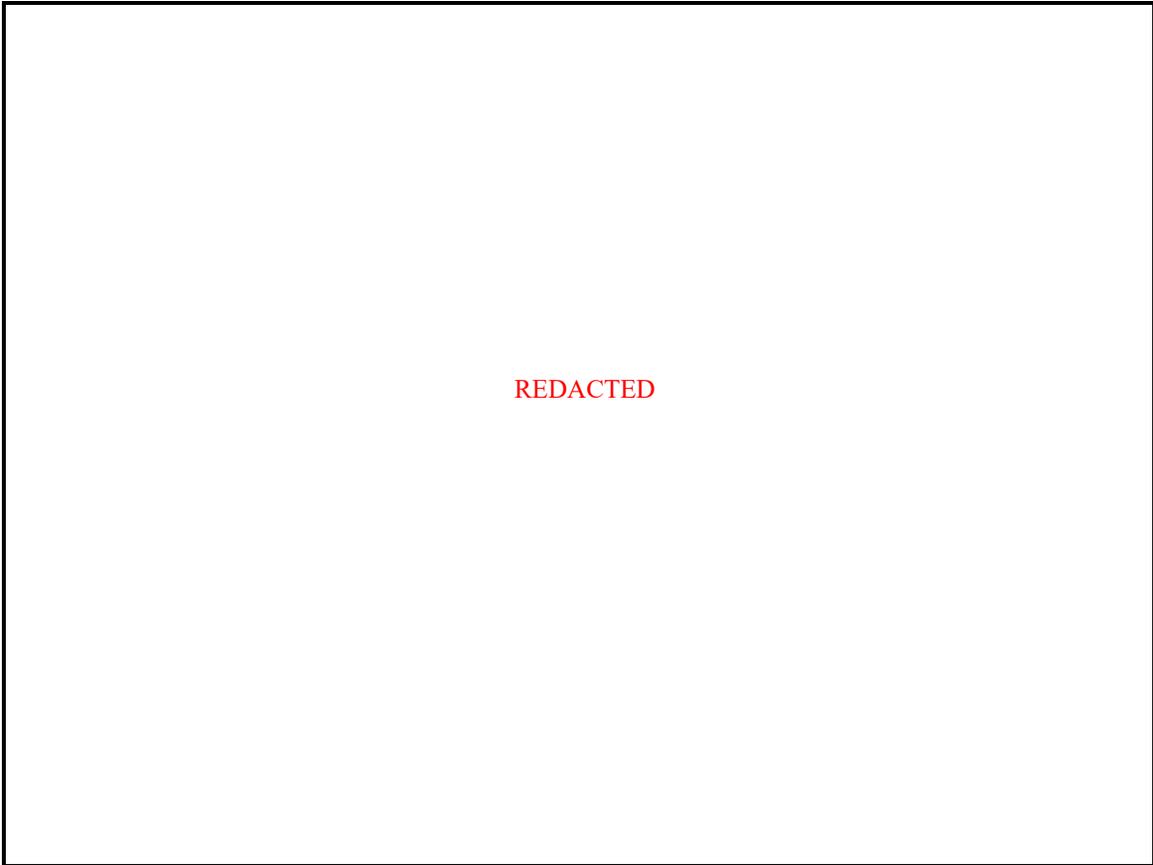


Figure 37: Overview of Feature 7, facing northwest.

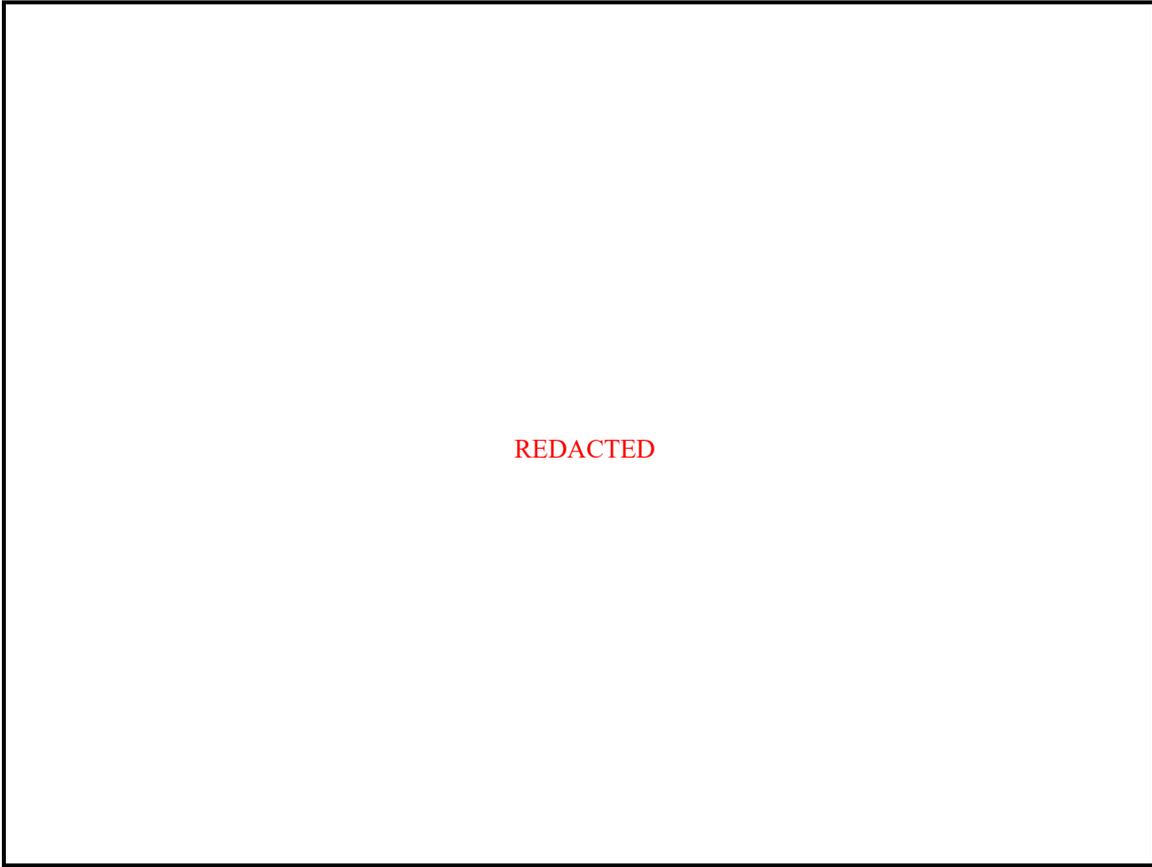


Figure 38: Overview of the modern pole barn and Feature 7 at the site, facing southwest.

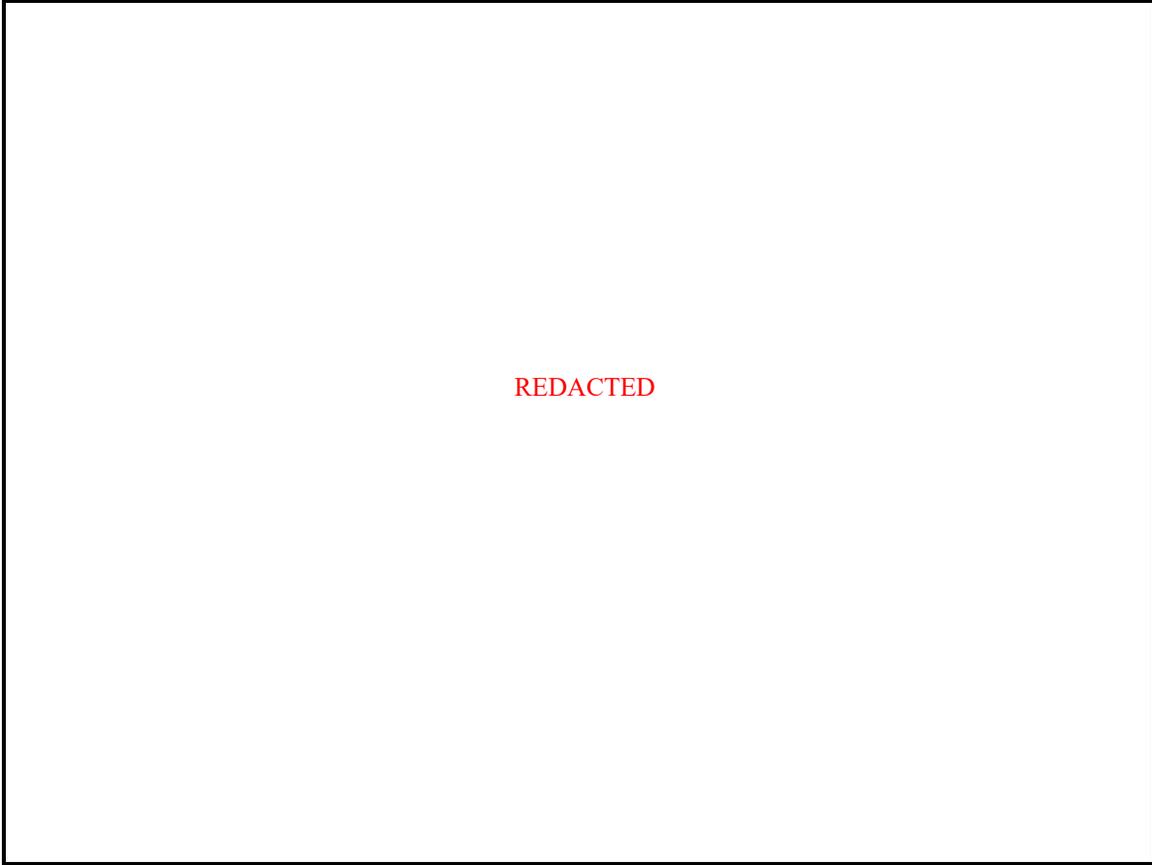


Figure 39: Overview of northeastern elevation of the modern pole barn, facing southwest.

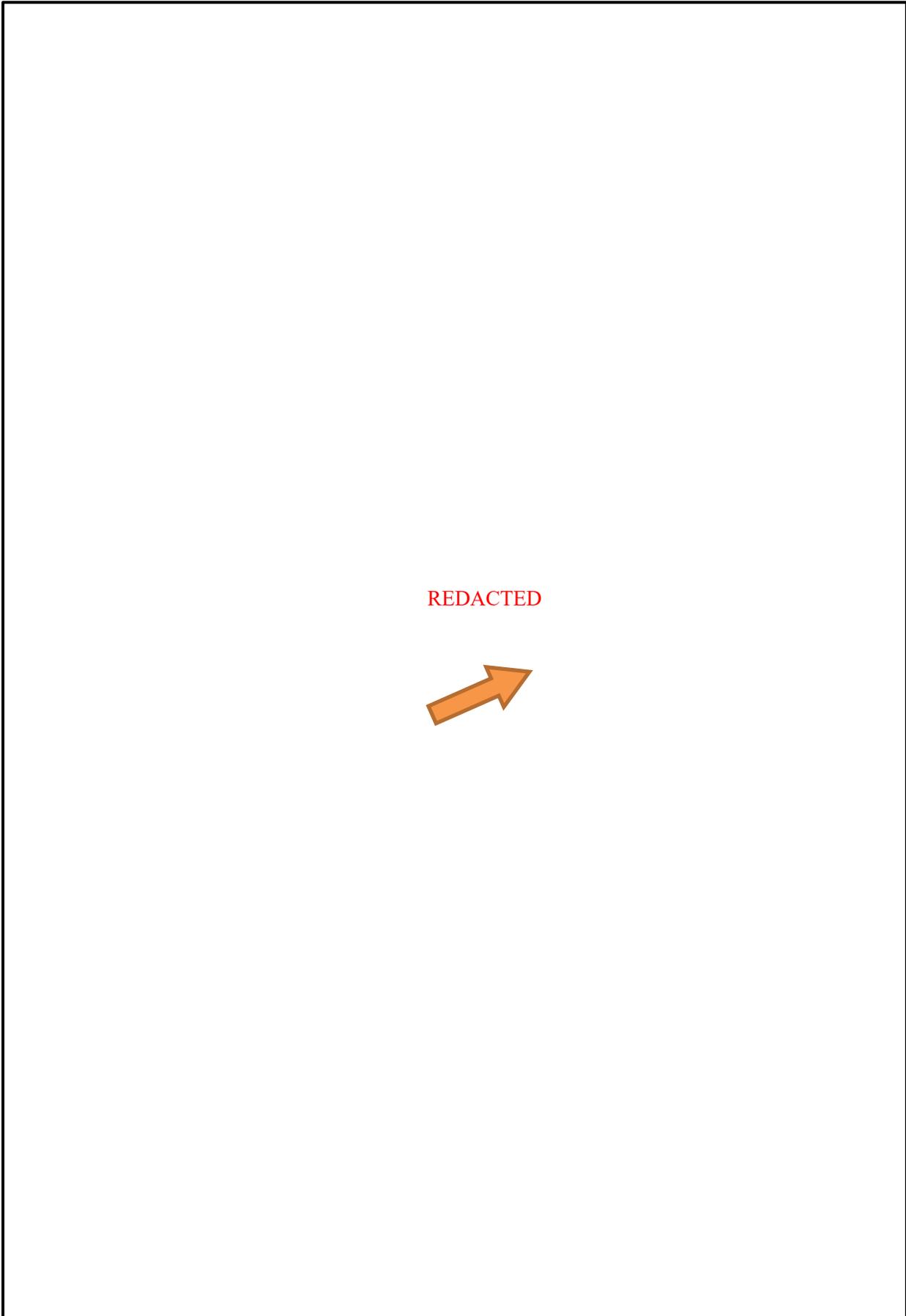


Figure 40: Over of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1949 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph provided by Barr Engineering. Orange arrow indicates approximate location of site.

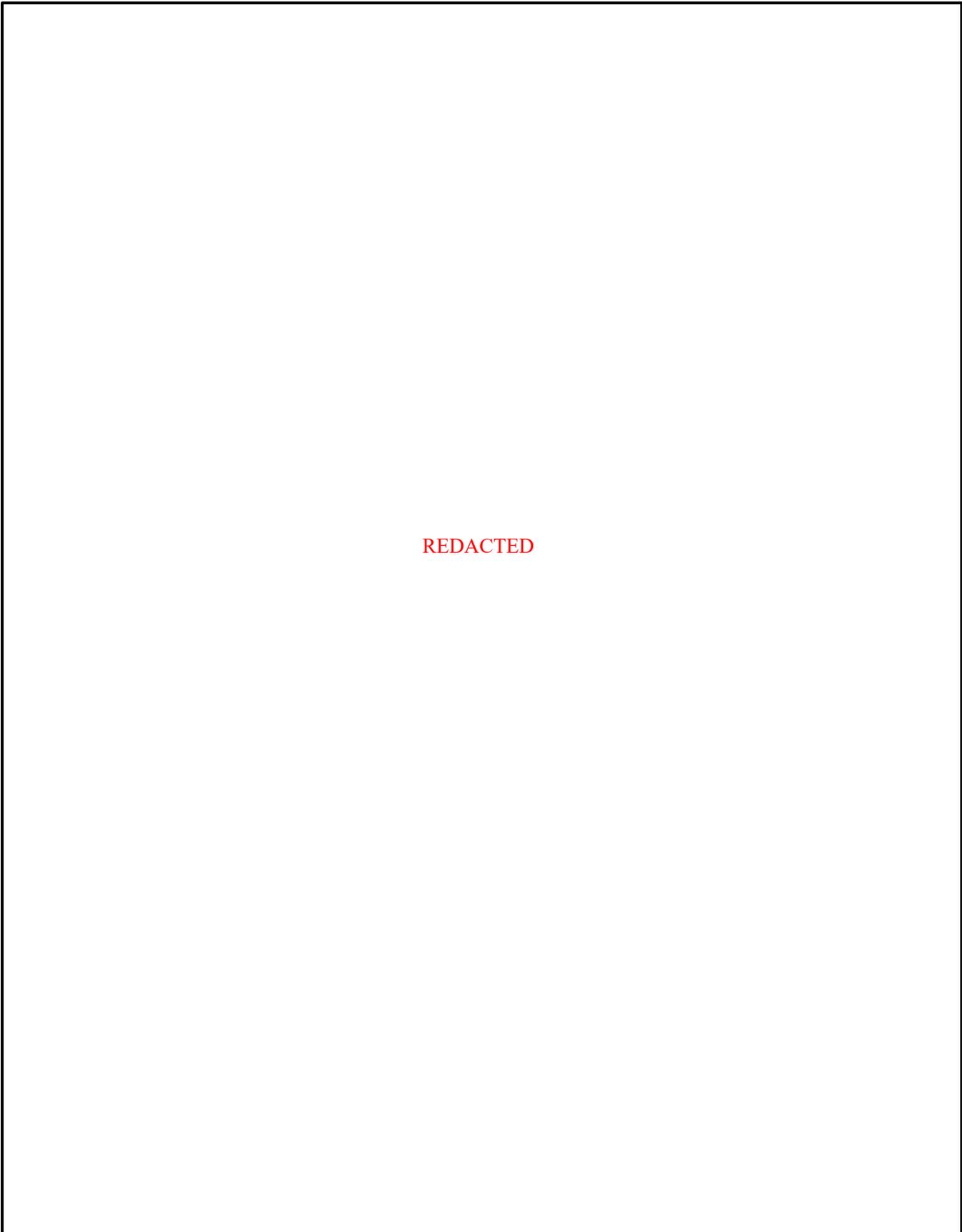


Figure 41: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1951 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

REDACTED

Figure 42: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 1958 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

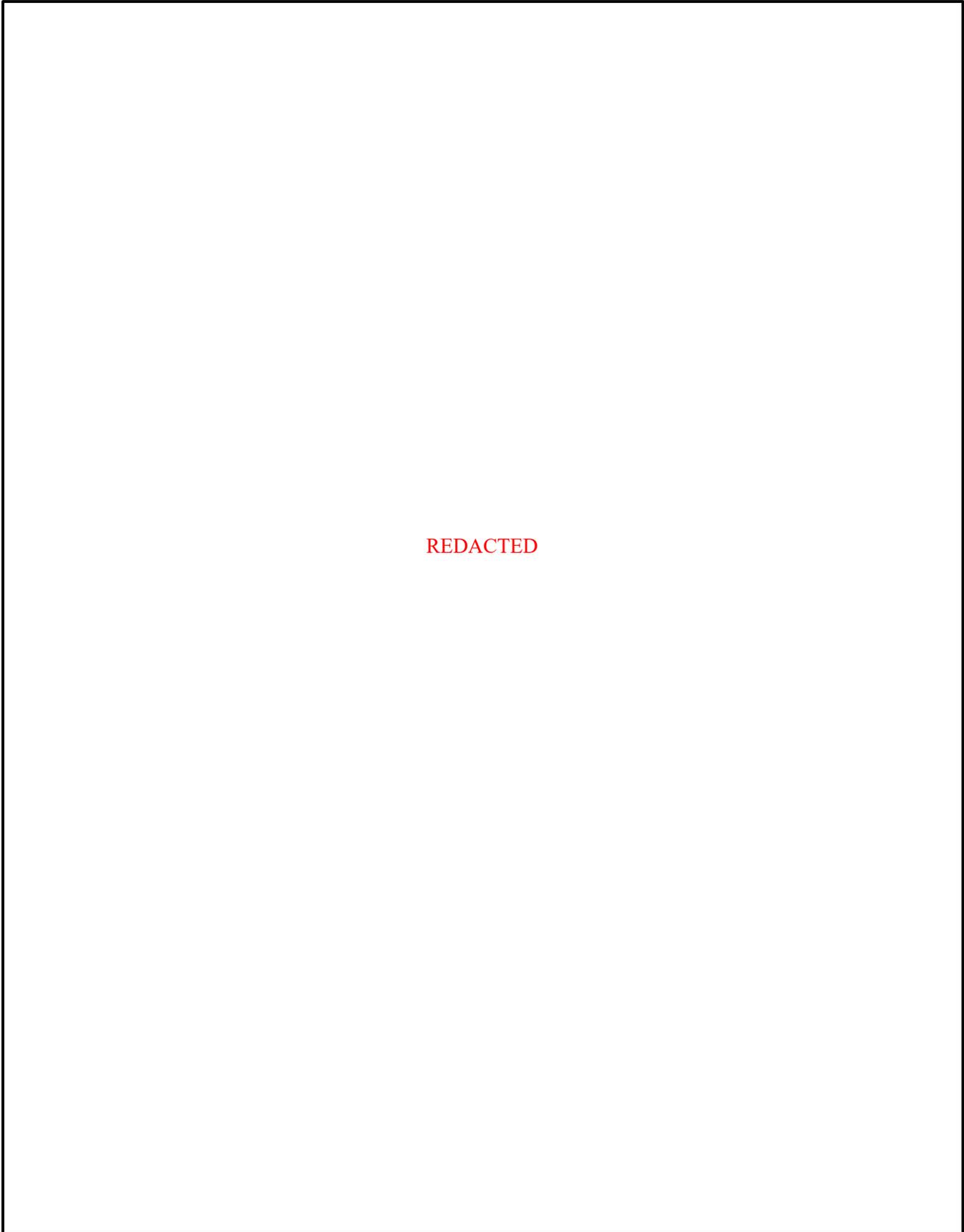


Figure 43: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2003 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

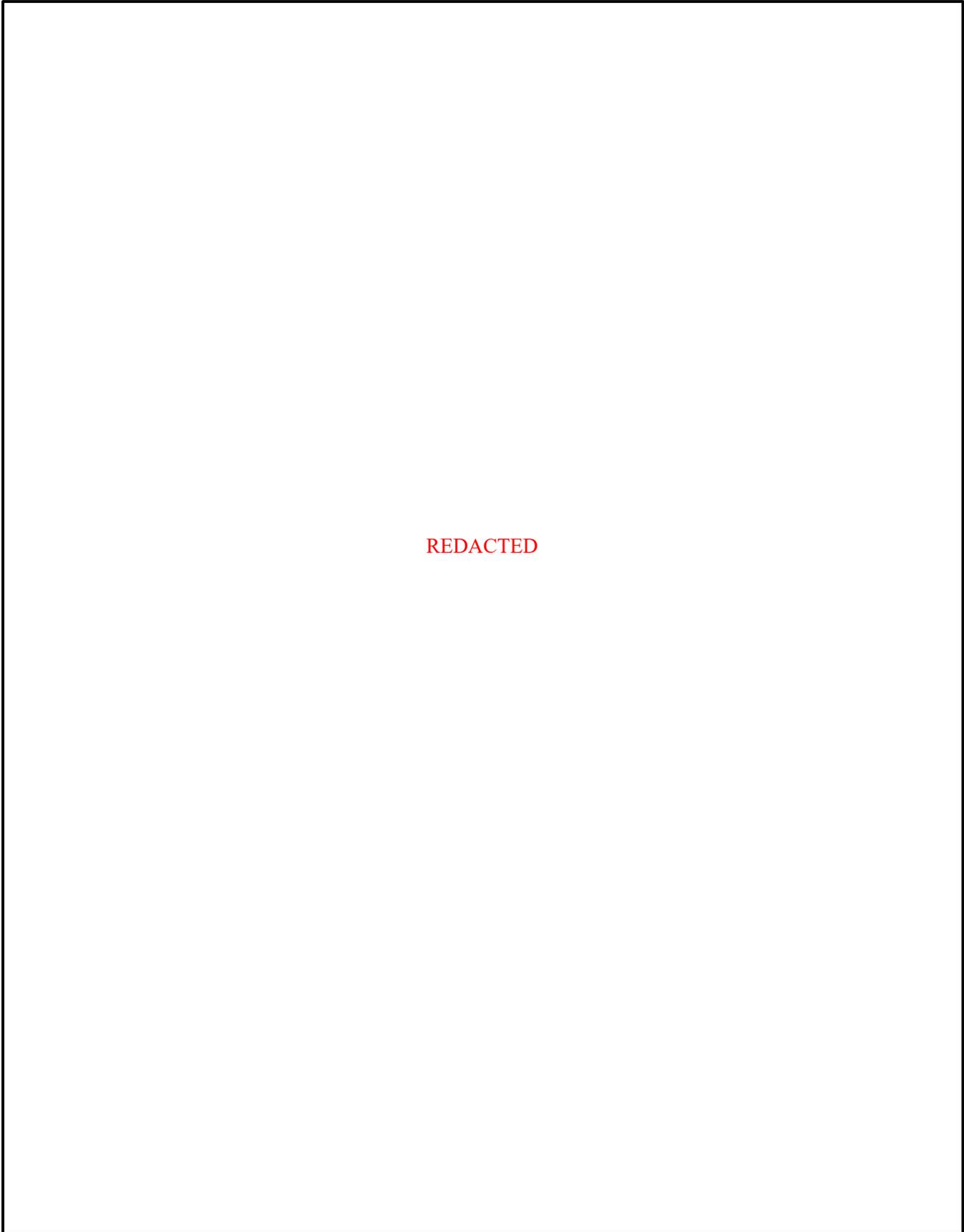


Figure 44: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2012 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

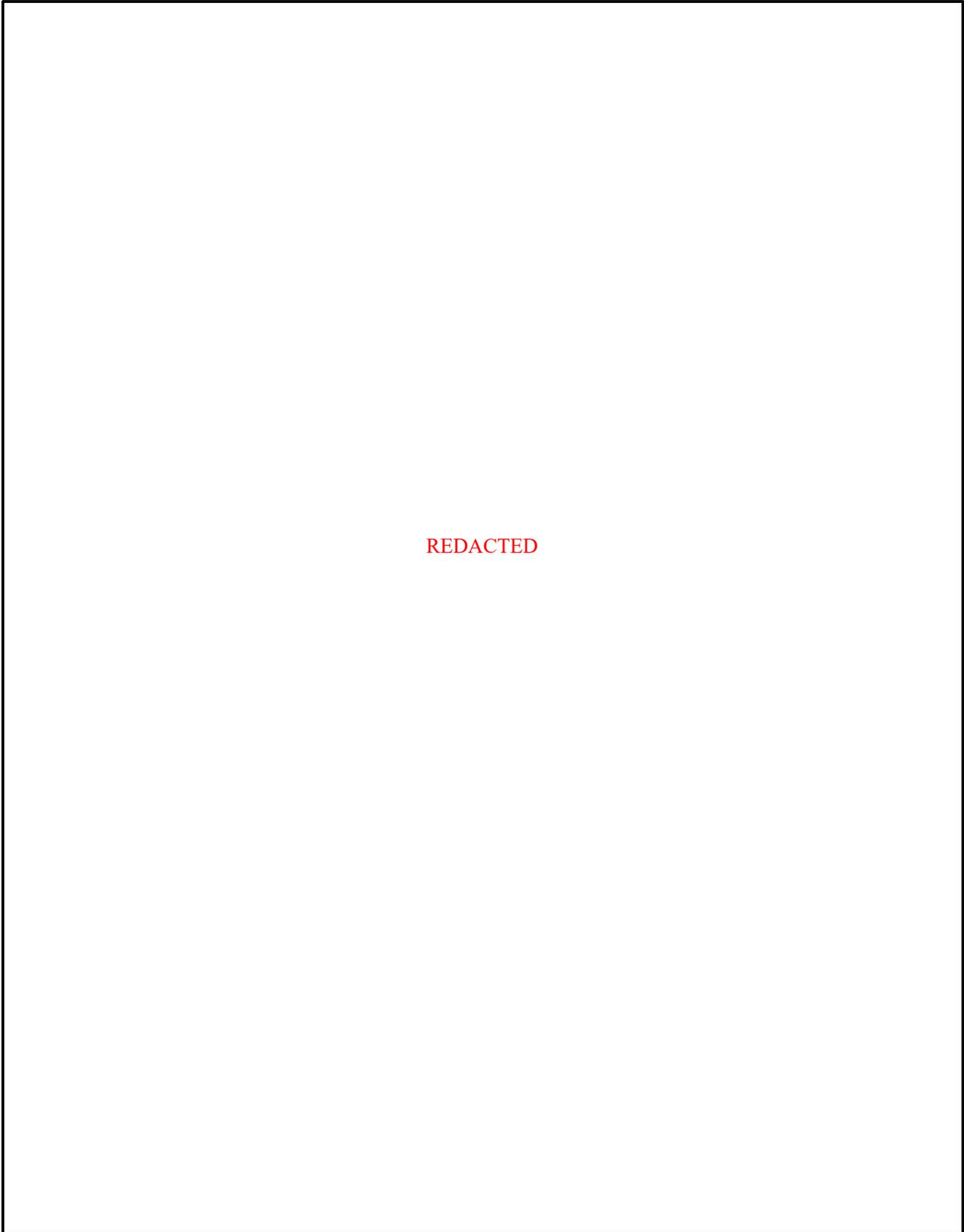


Figure 45: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2014 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

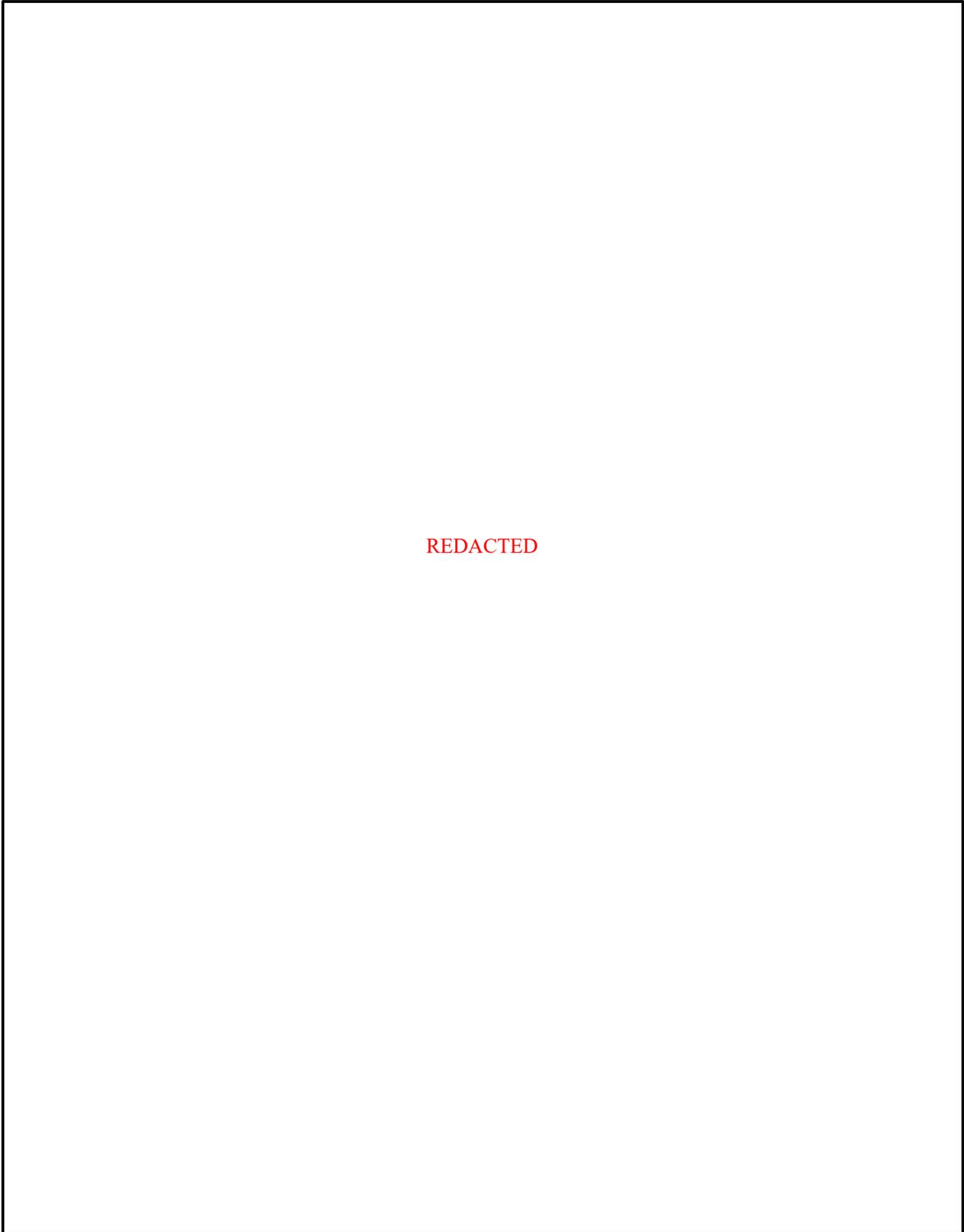


Figure 46: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2018 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

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Figure 47: Sketch map of Site 32WI2474 as depicted on the 2021 NAIP Williams County aerial photograph.

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Barr contracted Juniper to conduct a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the proposed Cerilon GTL ND Site in Williams County. A total of 330 acres were inventoried to the State Historical Society of North Dakota Class III Intensive Pedestrian Cultural Resource Inventory standards (SHSND 2020).

The Class I Literature Review noted 27 previously recorded cultural resources and 32 previous cultural resource investigations within one mile of the proposed undertaking. Two of the previously recorded cultural resources lie within the inventory block. None of the remaining previously recorded resources will be impacted by the proposed development.

Juniper archaeologists conducted the cultural resource inventory from September 27 - 29, 2022. One isolated find and two new architectural sites were recorded during the inventory. The isolated find is recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP.

After reviewing the available historical data for the two farmsteads and a review of the historic context for *Farming in North Dakota*, both are recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP, with no further work or avoidance measures (SHSND 2014).

Provided the management recommendations for the previously and newly recorded cultural resources are implemented (see Table 1, below) Juniper recommends a finding of *No Historic Properties Affected* for the proposed undertaking as described in this document.

Table 1: Summary of Cultural Resources Discussed in the Document				
SITS #	Site Type	NRHP Status	Management Recommendation	Page
Previously Recorded Resources				
32WIX754	Isolated Find - Historic Bullet	NE	No Further Work	8
32WI1367	Architectural - Buford-Trenton Irrigation Canal	E	Avoidance	8
Newly Recorded Resource				
32WIX834	Isolated Find - Chipped Stone	NE	No Further Work	11
32WI2473	Architectural - Farmstead	NE	No Further Work	16
32WI2474	Architectural - Farmstead	NE	No Further Work	32

REFERENCES CITED

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2014 *Farms in North Dakota A Historic Context* Produced by and available at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

2020 *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects Revised Edition*. Produced by and available at the Division of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

2021 *The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component*. Produced by and available at the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Red River Valley Genealogical Society, Pioneer Files, 1880-1953 accessed 12/23/2022 <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9K2-Y9P1?cc=3155904&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3A7KTM-BZN2>

"United States, Genealogy Bank Historical Newspaper Obituaries, 1815-2011", database, *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QP1S-2QSF> : 18 July 2020), Carl A Whittemore, 1967.

Andrew E Twichell On The School board, Williston Graphic. Jun. 19, 1902

Ed Jack / Schumacher Irrigation Ditches, Williston Graphic. Oct. 11, 1906, pg. 1

"Another Big One" - Schumacher and Wittmeiers Exchange Properties. Williston Graphic, Mar. 10, 1910 , pg. 4

Virginian Wittmeier Properties. Williston Graphic, Nov. 19, 1914, pg. 7

Twichel Pumping Station Job And Café. Williston Graphic, Oct. 11, 1917, pg. 2

"Beet Grower Goal: " Bismarck Tribune, Oct. 12, 1990

Delores Oster Obit. The Billings Gazette, Jun. 19, 1990

Ervin Aune Obit. Bismarck Tribune, May 17, 1990

Edwin John Duffey Obituary. Great Falls Tribune, Jan. 17, 2000

APPENDIX A
RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

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Table 3: Results of the Manuscript Review	
MS #	Reference
109	Mattison, R. 1951 <i>Report on Historical Aspects of the Garrison Reservoir Area, Missouri River.</i>
2566	Robeson, W. and C. Parish 1981 <i>Northern Border Pipeline, North Dakota: Historic Sites Testing and Evaluation, Morton, Dunn, McKenzie & Williams Counties.</i>
2588	Roberson, W. 1981 <i>Northern Border Pipeline Historic Sites Testing Data, Morton, Dunn, McKenzie & Williams Counties, ND.</i>
3455	Root, M. and M. Gregg 1983 <i>Archeology of the Northern Border Pipeline, North Dakota: Vol. 2, PTS. 1-3 Survey and Background Information, McIntosh, Emmons, Morton, Stark, Mercer, Dunn, McKenzie, & Williams Co., ND.</i>
4232	Blikre, L. and D. Kuehn 1987 <i>A Cultural Resource Inventory of Select Areas Along Highway 1804, Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
4294	Noisat, B., J. Campbell, G. Moore, and K. Schweigert 1986 <i>A Reconnaissance Survey and Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resources of Lake Sakakawea in Williams and McKenzie Counties, North Dakota Vols. 1 & 2.</i>
5743	Kuehn, D. and B. Rippeteau 1981 <i>Monitoring of Buford East/West Highway Project Williams County Highway Department Project Number CRS-5344(51).</i>
5904	Kinney, J., T. Larson, and D. Penny 1992 <i>Results of the 1991-1992 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of Selected Bureau of Land Management Tracts, Divide, McHenry, Williams, Pierce, McKenzie, Ward, Benson, Grant, Sheridan, and McLean Co., North Dakota Vol. I & II.</i>
6578	Borchert, J. 1995 <i>Hwy 1804 from 4400' E of the Marley Crossing to the Montana Border, Williams Co., Class III Cultural Resource Inventory.</i>
7090	Klinner, D. 1997 <i>Williams County Road and Bridge Improvement Project in Section 23, T152N, R103W - Structure No. 53-108-40.0 UW #2025</i>
9237	Stine, E., D. Hiemstra, and A. Bleier 2005 <i>Plains Pipeline Trenton Loop: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams and McKenzie Co., ND. and Addendums B and C and D.</i>
10544	Lehman Turck, D. 2008 <i>A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Additional Lands in the Buford-Trenton Irrigation Company in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
11084	Burns, W. 2009 <i>Trenton Indian Health Services Survey: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
12890	Hanley, R. and W. Burns 2011 <i>Gary Russel #19-20H Well Pad and Access Road: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
13016	Ryan, S., J. McLean, J. Evans, N. Kessler, A. Potter, J. Maymon, D. Munger, T. Shaw, and C. Baicy 2011 <i>Class III Cultural Resources Investigation of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Lands at Sakakawea, Williams County, North Dakota, Volume 1, Part 1 of 2 and Part 2 of 2 with CD.</i>
14327	Godfrey, A. 2013 <i>National Register Evaluation of Six Dams and Two Irrigation Systems Under the Management and Control of the Bureau of Reclamation in North and South Dakota.</i>
14475	Brooks, B. 2013 <i>Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory for the Market Center Pipeline in Mountrail, McKenzie, and Williams Counties, North Dakota (Volumes I -VII).</i>

Table 3: Results of the Manuscript Review	
MS #	Reference
15938	Mueller, A., C. Picka, M. Terry, and D. Sather 2015 <i>Dakota Access, LLC Dakota Access Pipeline Project (ND) 2014 Dakota Access Class II/III Cultural Resources Inventory.</i>
15968	Cox, M., T. Kilcullin, and J. Schleicher 2015 <i>A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Metal Detecting Survey of the Highway 1804 Reroute Project, Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
16090	Riordan, C. 2015 <i>Addendum to a Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Metal Detecting Survey of the Highway 1804 Reroute Pipeline Project, Williams County, North Dakota. Due to Reroutes and Workspace on the North Segment.</i>
16512	Mueller, A., C. Picka, M. Terry, and D. Sather 2015 <i>Dakota Access, LLC, Dakota Access Pipeline Project (ND) Volume 1, 2015 Dakota Access Class II/III Cultural Resources Inventory.</i>
16513	Landt, M., S. Millward, M. Prouty, K. Harrison, P. Trader, and B. McCord 2016 <i>Dakota Access, LLC, Dakota Access Pipeline Project (ND) Volume III 2015 Dakota Access Cultural Resources Inventory.</i>
16943	Hull, M. 2016 <i>Savage Bakken Petroleum Hub Interconnect Pipeline Project: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
17126	Brooks, B. 2014 <i>Trenton SW Material Source Areas and Expansion: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
17593	Baltz, C. et al. 2017 <i>Results of the Evaluative Testing for Eligible Sites within the Cultural Resources Survey Corridor of the Dakota Access Pipeline. Dunn, Emmons, McKenzie, Mercer, Morton and Williams Counties, North Dakota</i>
17770	Wandler, C. 2018 <i>A Cultural Resource Survey for the Marley-Bainville 115kV Transmission Line in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
18235	Wagers, S. et al 2015 <i>Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Upland Pipeline System Project Study Corridor and Addendum, McKenzie, Williams, Mountrail, and Burke Counties, North Dakota (EEU4936-EXP-EN-EP-0024 & EEU4936-EXP-EN-RP-0031).</i>
18615	Salas, D. 2019 <i>Oasis Midstream Services LLC - Bakken Interconnect Project - Proposed Action: A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Investigation in McKenzie and Williams Counties, North Dakota.</i>
18616	Salas, D. 2019 <i>Oasis Midstream Services LLC - Bakken Interconnect Project - Connected Action: A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Investigation in McKenzie and Williams Counties, North Dakota.</i>
18668	Salas, D., C. Nelson, and C. Picka 2019 <i>Addendum Report to Oasis Midstream Services LLC-Bakken Interconnect Project-Proposed Action: A Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Investigation in McKenzie and Williams Counties, North Dakota.</i>
19101	Reich, A. 2021 <i>A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the SAFuels X Production Facility and Mortenson Waterline in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>
19108	Reich, A. 2021 <i>A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Northern Border Pipeline Tap to the SAFuels X Site in Williams County, North Dakota.</i>

Figure 48: Scanned image of ND SHPO data surrounding the inventory block as of September 9, 2022.

APPENDIX B
RESULTS OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW

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