

# Sunflower Wind Project: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory in Morton and Stark Counties, North Dakota

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BCA Project #: 2013 – 1082

November, 2013



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## Manuscript Date Record Form

1. Manuscript Number:
2. SHPO Reference #:
3. Author(s) (List all authors names as they appear on the report title page): **Brittany Brooks**
4. Title (Complete title as it appears on the report title page): **Sunflower Wind Project: A Class III Intensive Cultural Resources Inventory in Morton and Stark Counties, North Dakota.**
5. Report Date (As is appears on the report title page): **November, 2013**
6. Number of Pages (Including front matter, references cited and appendices): **130**
7. Type – I = Inventory (Class 3 CRI), T – Test, E= Excavation, O = Other: **I**
8. Acres – Class 3 inventory only; project description specified only in report: **867**
9. Legal Location(s) (no quarter sections) with Historic Context Study Unit(s): Consult township tables in The North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archaeological Component, (SHSND 1990) for Study Unit Assignments. Study Units: LM, CB, KN, HE, SM, GA, JA, GR, NR, SR, SO, SH, YE

COUNTY	TWP	R	SEC	SU
<b>Morton</b>	<b>138N</b>	<b>90W</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>HE</b>
	<b>139N</b>	<b>90W</b>	<b>19-23, 26-32</b>	<b>HE</b>
<b>Stark</b>	<b>138N</b>	<b>91W</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>HE</b>
	<b>139N</b>	<b>91W</b>	<b>25, 26, 36</b>	<b>KN</b>

## **Abstract**

Sunflower Wind Project, LLC contracted Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. (BCA) to complete a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the proposed Sunflower Wind Project, in Morton and Stark Counties, North Dakota. The Sunflower Wind Project consists of up to 50 wind turbine locations, a substation, and 29 miles of associated collection lines and access roads. Each wind turbine location was centered on a 5 acre pad, while the collection lines and access roads were inventoried at a 250 foot corridor. Some of the linear project features are located directly adjacent to each other (see Map 3, Appendix B). The APE shown in Map 1, Appendix B has combined the separate lines into one wider area. The Project covers approximately 867 acres. In September 2013, BCA conducted the Class III Inventory in the sections of the proposed Project location.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of pastureland, grasslands, and agricultural fields. The Class III proposed Project locations were identified using topographic and aerial maps as well as Global Positions System (GPS) hardware. Survey methods include intensive pedestrian survey.

During the field inventory, BCA archaeologists identified four (4) previously unrecorded cultural resources and one (1) previously recorded site. Resources included one (1) Native American cultural material scatter (32MO1379), two (2) Native American Isolated Finds (32MOx553 and 32MOx554), and two (2) Historic/Architectural Sites (32MO1415 and 32MO1416). The Native American cultural material scatter site has been recommended *unevaluated* to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by BCA, and is recommended to be avoided during construction. The two Isolated Finds and Historic/Architectural sites have been recommended *not eligible* to the NRHP and will not need to be avoided during the project.

A visual impact inventory was also performed. Seven architectural locations, with sixteen architectural buildings, were looked at in total. None of these were recorded as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

At this time, no O&M building or crane paths have been surveyed as Sunflower Wind Project, LLC does not currently know where the O&M building will be located and whether crane paths will be constructed or padded. Further survey will need to be conducted.

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## Introduction

Sunflower Wind Project, LLC contracted Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. (BCA) to complete a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Sunflower Wind Project, in Morton and Stark Counties, North Dakota (Figure 1 and Appendix B: Maps). The Project consists of up to 50 5 acre turbine locations, a substation, and 250 foot wide, 29 mile long corridor of collection lines and access roads. Several of these lines are located adjacent to each other and when mapped, show up as one wide location on Map 1 in Appendix B. The total Area of Potential Effect (APE) is approximately 867 acres in size.

Location of Class III Inventoried proposed Project are shown in below in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Surveyed Proposed Project Location.

Township	Range	Sections
138N	90W	5
138N	91W	1
139N	90W	19-23, 26-32
139N	91W	25, 26, 36

In September 2013, BCA conducted a Class III inventory of the entire proposed Project area. Turbine locations, substation, and the corridor of collector lines and access roads were inventoried for cultural resources. During the field inventory, BCA archaeologists identified four (4) previously unrecorded cultural resources and one (1) previously recorded site. Resources included one (1) Native American cultural material scatter (32MO1379), two (2) Native American Isolated Finds (32MOx553 and 32MOx554), and two (2) Historic/Architectural Sites (32MO1415 and 32MO1416). The Native American cultural material scatter site has been recommended *unevaluated* to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by BCA, and is recommended to be avoided during construction. The two Isolated Finds and Historic/Architectural sites have been recommended *not eligible* to the NRHP and will not need to be avoided during the project. Land use throughout the APE consisted of pastureland, grasslands, and agricultural lands. Ground visibility in these areas did not go below 30 percent, so no shovel probes were excavated.

During the visual impact inventory, seven architectural locations, with 16 structures, were examined. The inventory was performed by driving as close to the property as possible, assessing the eligibility potential, and taking pictures of the property. None of these were recorded as potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

The proposed Project location was identified using Trimble Juno Global Positioning System (GPS), topographic maps, and aerial photos georeferenced in ESRI ArcView Geographic Information System (GIS).

## **Project Background and Inventory**

The Sunflower Wind Project consists of up to 50 proposed wind turbine locations. The 50 wind turbine locations and substation were inventoried, with associated collection lines and access roads. The entire Project area, or APE, was inventoried to a Class III Cultural Inventory standard.

BCA cultural resource staff conducted the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the proposed Project location in September 2013. The field crew consisted of Christina Burns (P.I.), Kevin Merias (Field Director), Tara Friend (Archaeological Assistant), and Erica Kramer (Archaeological Assistant). Mary Mortensen prepared site forms, site form maps, and prepared the project map. The report and fieldwork preparation included a review of previously identified cultural resources, and intensive pedestrian surveys of the APE.

The pedestrian survey was performed by lining crew members 10-15 meters apart walking in parallel transects across the APE. In areas with 30 percent or more ground surface visibility, pedestrian survey was deemed sufficient. During the Project, no area fell below 30 percent ground surface visibility.

When an archaeological feature was identified, the location was marked with pin-flags and the surrounding area was intensely surveyed for additional cultural resources to determine the size and nature of the resource. When the nature of the resource was determined, the appropriate site forms were filled out, and site boundaries and features were plotted with a GPS. These GPS points were later brought into a GIS software, where site maps and sketch maps were created.

The architectural inventory was performed by driving as close to the features as possible to take pictures and evaluate the standing structure.

The sites and general APE were photographed with a digital camera. Site forms were submitted to the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. Throughout the survey, field notes were taken. Copies of maps, field notes, site forms, and photographs are located at the BCA main office in Bismarck, North Dakota.



# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

Sunflower Wind Project  
Project Location in:  
Stark & Morton Counties, North Dakota

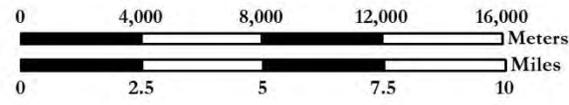
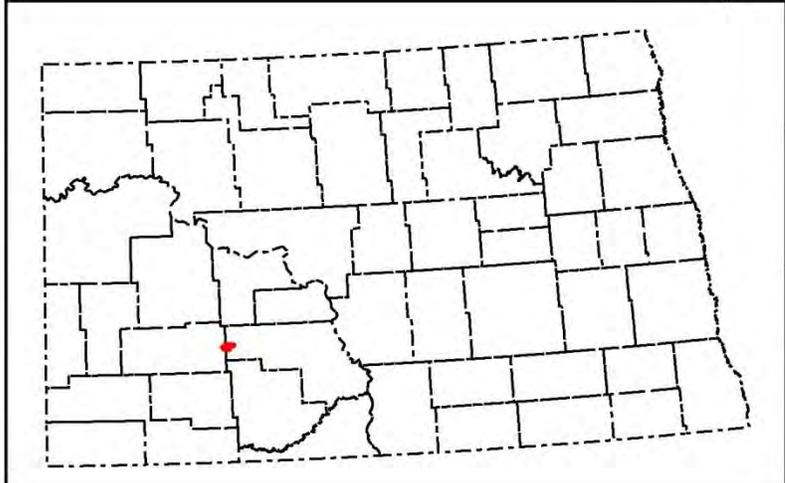
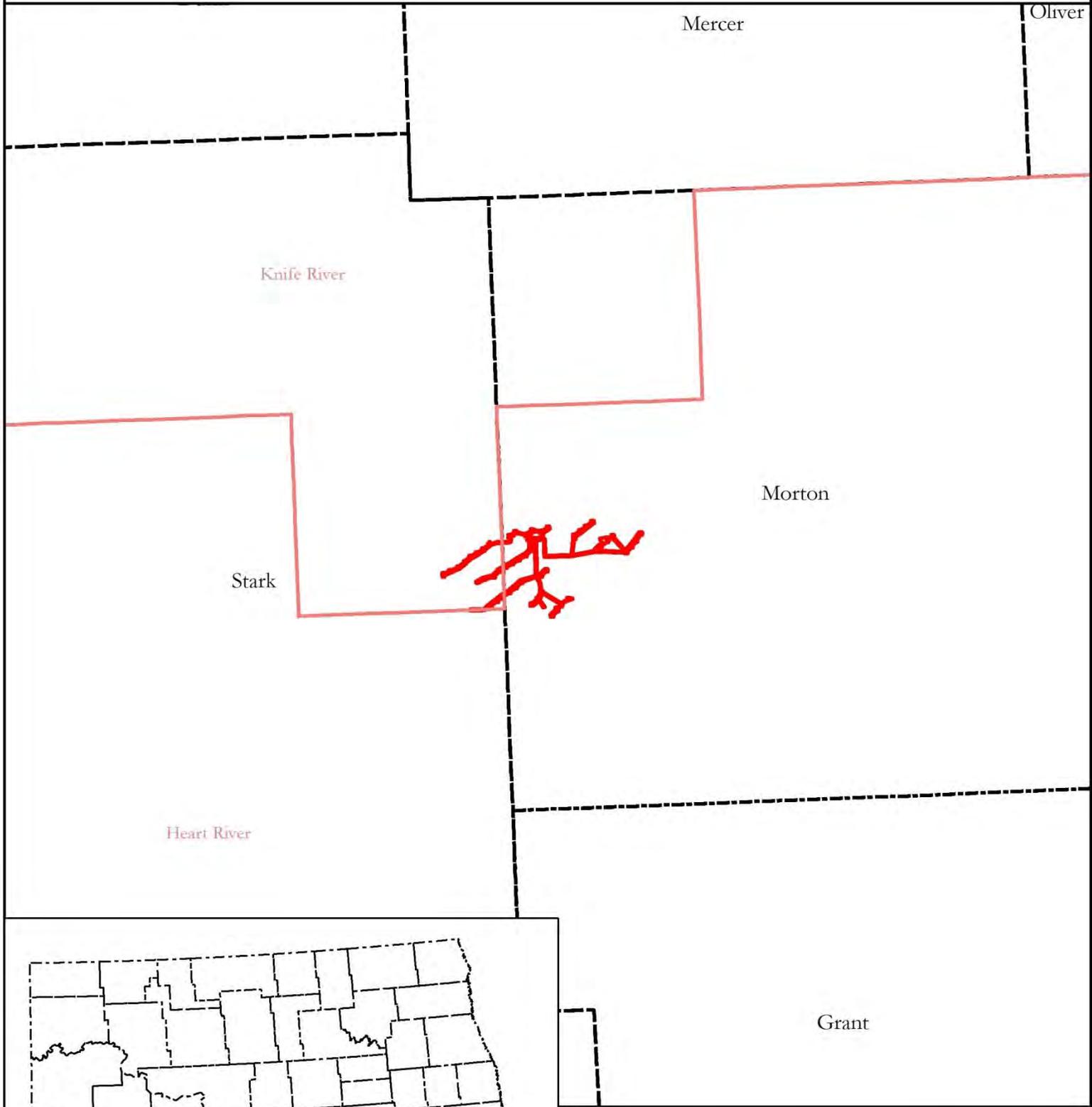


Figure 1. Location of APE in Morton and Stark Counties.

## **Environmental Setting**

### ***Heart River Study Unit***

The project lies partially within the Heart River Study Unit (HRSU), which is centrally located in North Dakota. This study unit is situated in the Unglaciaded Missouri Plateau subsection, of the Missouri Plateau section, of the Great Plains physiographic province. This region is comprised of stream valleys, gently rolling uplands, and a scatter of buttes. Prominent named buttes include Camel Buttes, Clark's Butte, Heart Butte, Rattlesnake Butte, and Sheppard Butte. Named streams include Russian Spring Creek, Antelope Creek (of Stark County), Antelope Creek (of Grant County), Big Muddy Creek, Sweetbriar Creek, Plum Creek, Heart Butte Creek, Hailstone Creek, and Beaver Creek. Named rivers include Heart River and Green River (SHSND 2008b:4.1-4.5).

Temperatures vary immensely by season with long, cold winters and short, warm to hot summers. Precipitation averages around 15 inches annually, most of which falls during the spring and summer months (SHSND 2008b:4.5).

Landforms in this area consist of upland plains, breaks terrain, valley wall side slopes and foot slopes, draws, alluvial terraces, and floodplains. This area of North Dakota is situated in the Northern Temperate Grasslands biome. The mixed grass prairie is dominated by wheatgrass, bluestem, needle-and-thread, and Indian breadroot. The riparian zones are comprised of American elm, green ash, bur oak, box elder, cottonwood, and Rocky Mountain red cedar as well as edible plants of chokecherry, juneberry, gooseberry, and buffaloberry (SHSND 2008b:4.5-4.6).

The prairie and riparian environments are host to a variety of large and small animals. Animals that could be hunted for meat, hides, feathers, teeth, bones, etc., included bison, elk, antelope, white-tailed deer, mule deer, wolf, coyote, jack-rabbit, beaver, raccoon, prairie chicken, eagles, hawks, owls, and a variety of waterfowl, fish, turtles, and mussels (SHSND 2008b:4.5-4.6).

Today the area contains an agricultural-based economy. Wheat, corn, sunflowers and grasslands comprise the project area. Tree cover is limited to wind blocks surrounding farmsteads and along riparian areas.

This biotic diversity along with the availability of water makes this setting favorable for human settlement, both during prehistoric and historic time-periods. Prominent natural resources in this area include Tongue River silicified sediment (TRSS, agatized wood,

chalcedony, and quartzite. These stones are capable of conchoidal fracturing and are ideal for stone tool production (SHSND 2008b:4.6).

### ***Knife River Study Unit***

The project lies partially within the Knife River Study Unit (KRSU), which is centrally located in North Dakota. This study unit is situated in the Unglaciaded Missouri Plateau subsection, of the Missouri Plateau section, of the Great Plains physiographic province. This region is comprised of stream valleys, gently rolling uplands, and the occasional butte. Named streams include Spring Creek, Otter Creek, Coyote Creek, and Deep Creek. Named rivers include Knife River and Little Knife River (SHSND 2008b:3.1-3.5).

Temperatures vary immensely by season with long, cold winters and short, warm summers. Precipitation averages around 15 inches annually, most of which falls during the spring and summer months. The ground is often covered by snow from mid-November to mid-April (SHSND 2008b:3.5).

Landforms in this area consist of upland plains, breaks terrain, valley wall side slopes and foot slopes, draws, alluvial terraces, and floodplains. This area of North Dakota is situated in the Northern Temperate Grasslands biome. The mixed grass prairie is dominated by wheatgrass, bluestem, needle-and-thread, and Indian breadroot. The riparian zones are comprised of green ash, bur oak, box elder, cottonwood, quaking aspen, Rocky Mountain red cedar, and paper birch as well as edible plants of chokecherry, juneberry, gooseberry, and buffaloberry (SHSND 2008b:3.6).

The prairie and riparian environments are host to a variety of large and small animals. Animals that could be hunted for meat, hides, feathers, teeth, bones, etc., included bison, elk, antelope, white-tailed deer, mule deer, coyote, badger, beaver, raccoon, rabbit, skunk, eagles, hawks, owls, and a variety of waterfowl, fish, turtles, and mussels (SHSND 2008b:3.6).

Today the area contains an agricultural-based economy. Wheat, corn, sunflowers and grasslands comprise the project area. Tree cover is limited to wind blocks surrounding farmsteads and along riparian areas.

This biotic diversity along with the availability of water makes this setting favorable for human settlement, both during prehistoric and historic time-periods. One prominent natural resource in this area is Knife River Flint (KRF), which is abundant and has been quarried for centuries by native peoples. Also, good quality Tongue River Silicified sediment (TRSS), porcellanite, chalcedonies, and silicified wood attracted people to the

area. These stones are capable of conchoidal fracturing and are ideal for stone tool production (SHSND 2008b:3.6, 3.9).

## **Native American Cultural Background**

### ***Heart River Study Unit***

The majority of archaeological sites found within the Heart River Study Unit are cultural material scatters, followed by stone circle, and cairn sites. These types of sites are most often found on hill and terrace settings (SHSND 2008b:4.7). The project is located Hebron, and the site distribution is light within a one mile radius of the APE (where the file search was conducted). The archaeological horizons encountered in North Dakota are as follows:

### **Paleo-Indian Period (9500-5500 B.C.)**

Paleo-Indian occupation in the HRSU should be found under alluvial and colluvial deposits. Paleo-Indian cultural complexes in the Heart River basin, such as the Goshen, Plano, and Cody are identified by lithic technology. The lithic technology includes Goshen, Scottsbluff, and Eden projectile points. Settlements are expected to be found in terrace and upland settings. Subsistence practices are suspected to have included the hunting of bison and small game as well as the gathering of wild plants. The large quantities of lithic resources in the area as well as hunting potential in the area would have made this region a focal point during the Paleo-Indian period (SHSND 2008b:4.32-4.34).

### **Plains Archaic Period (5500-400 B.C.)**

Early, Middle and Late Plains Archaic deposits have been identified in the Heart River basin and associated with the Logan Creek/Mummy Cave, Oxbow, McKean, Duncan, Hanna, and Pelican Lake complexes. Some Plains Archaic sites include the Bahm site (32MO97), Judson site (32MO58), Jones site (32MO242), site 32SK134, site 32GT34, and site 32GT164. Settlements are expected to be found in upland settings. Subsistence practices are suspected to have included the hunting of bison, antelope, and small game as well as the gathering of wild plants (SHSND2008b:4.34-4.36).

Early Plains Archaic components indicated by finds of side-notched points and found at such site as 32MO245. Middle Plains Archaic components are represented by Oxbow, McKean, Duncan, and Hanna points and found at such sites as 32SK855, 32GT164, and 32MO74. Late Plains Archaic components are indicated by finds of Pelican Lake and other corner-notched points and found at such sites as 32SK134. Numerous Middle and Late Plains Archaic projectile point styles have proven to be reliable cultural/temporal indicators for relative dating in the HRSU (SHSND 2008b:4.34-4.36).

**Plains Woodland Period (400 B.C.–A.D. 1200)**

Early, Middle, and Late Plains Woodland periods can be expected in the HRSU and associated with the Besant/Sonota and Avonlea complexes. However, most are likely buried under floodplain alluvial deposits. Some Plains Woodland sites include the Judson site, 32MO76, 32GT164, and 32GT165. Plains Woodland settlements are situated on terrace, canyon, and upland settings. Subsistence strategies are thought to have involved a mixture of hunting bison and gathering wild edible plants. The most distinctive Plains Woodland artifacts represented in the Heart River valley are the Besant side-notched points and Sonota ceramic decorative modes (SHSND 2008b: 4.37-4.39). “Knife River flint was locally available in lag deposits in the HRSU” (SHSND 2008b:4.38). Plains Woodland people likely used the Heart River valley as a trade route as it provides a natural east to west corridor in which to travel to and from the Little Missouri Badland and the Missouri River.

**Plains Village Period (A.D. 1200-1780)**

Several Plains Village sites recorded within HRSU including Koehler (32GT1), Boulder (32MO72), Beadmaker (32GT238), Black Pearl (32GT11), 32MO66, and 32GT5 sites. These sites are from the Terminal Middle Missouri and associated with the Huff focus, Fort Yates phase, and Heart River Phase. There is little evidence of permanent villages in the area, but there is evidence of scattered campsites used for short-term activities. These activities include hunting, trading, raw material procurement, raiding, and other activities. Many of these sites are found on terrace, hill, and ridgetop settings. Remains of bison, small animals, and bird at the Boulder site indicate that this was a Plains Village hunting camp. Plains Villagers subsisted on bison and other big game hunting, collecting freshwater mussels, and gathering seasonal edible plants. At the Koehler site, bison, dog, beaver, and freshwater mussels were recovered. And at the Beadmaker site, burnt seeds of corn, wild grasses, and wild berries indicate the growing, gathering, and processing of plants (SHSND 2008b:4.39-4.41).

At the Koehler site, awls, spatulates, fleshers, perforated rib tools, and bone beads were found, illustrating hide working and stone tool manufacture. At the Beadmaker site, stone beads made of locally available silty mudstone were found, which closely resemble those found at the Huff Village (32MO11) and On-A-Slant Village (32MO26). Plains Village ceramics in the HRSU were stylistically similar to the LeBeau ware vessels from On-A-Slant Village. Stone tools in the Heart River basin include small, well-made, side-notched arrowpoints and asymmetrical bifacial cutting tools. Plains Village social interaction was likely limited to contact with neighboring earthlodge village communities (SHSND 2008b:4.41-4.42).

**Equestrian/Fur Trade Period (A.D. 1780-1880)**

The advent of the Fur Trade and increased Euro-American contact in the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought about many changes in the traditional culture of groups such as the Hidatsa. Metal tools and implements obtained via trade replaced traditional items of stone, bone, wood, shell, and clay. The gun ascended to a place alongside the bow and arrow in basic weaponry. Temporary tipi camps were set up by hunting parties during different seasons of the year, and these settlements functioned as the field camps of pedestrian hunter-gatherers. Many of these locations, unless repeatedly reoccupied or marked by stone circles, probably contain little in the way of identifiable material traces in the archaeological record. The horse-mounted hunting and gathering peoples subsisted on bison, antelope and deer; however, wild plant foods such as prairie turnips supplemented their diet (SHSND 2008b:4.42-4.43).

Intertribal trade that occurred during the Equestrian period has its beginning in prehistoric times. The Hidatsa traded with the Crow, Dakotas, Cheyenne, and others. Fur trade between Indians and non-Indians occurred within the HRSU, such as between the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara and Fort Union and Fort Clark. Besides trading, there are a number of written accounts of horse-mounted Indian groups using this area, such as the Crow, Dakota, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Hidatsa. The Crow traveled through here going between their Big Horn Mountain territory and their Missouri River village homeland. There may have been territorial continuity between the Crow and the Hidatsa from the time the two split in the 1500s until the Hidatsa were drastically weakened by the plagues in the late 1700s. Thereafter, the Teton Dakota and Assiniboine dominated the area (SHSND 2008b:4.43-4.44).

**Reservation Era (A.D. 1880-present)**

Between 1850 and 1870 the United States government created reservations to separate the Native Americans and the influx of settlers. Where they were once able to move freely, Native Americans were now restricted to a designated area. In 1887, the Dawes Act divided tribal land into individual land allotments as a means of assimilating Native Americans into Euro-American society. By using individual land allotments as a means of breaking tribal culture, the United States government sought to cease their way of life and force conversion to Christianity, farming, and education of children at boarding schools. Children were taken from their family and placed in boarding schools (Indian schools), such as the Fort Stevenson Indian School, Bismarck Indian School, and the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, and were prohibited from using their language, practices, and culture and emphasized Euro-American culture. Today, the Dawes Act is considered the most destructive policy dealing with Native peoples (MHA Nation 2012a and 2012b; SHSND 2008c).

In 1934, in an effort to rectify some of the damage done, the Indian Reorganization Act was established that secured certain rights to Native Americans. This included the reversal of the Dawes Act and a return to local self-government on a tribal basis. However, in the late 1940s and early 1950s the Indian Reorganization Act was disassembled. The plan was to establish a policy that would eliminate tribal status all together. In 1975, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act was enabled. This policy meant to allow tribal autonomy while still benefitting from government treaty obligations. American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 was created to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and cultural practices of Native Americans. In addition to Self-Determination, other laws were passed such as the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Indian Financing Act, and the Indian Child Welfare Act (SHSND 2008c).

Today, reservations have tribal government, which administers many governmental, economic, health, welfare, and educational programs. There are still problems on Indian Reservation, such as poverty, crime, and alcoholism; however, there is also economic growth as a result of small independent business, farming, and gaming (MHA Nation 2012c).

### ***Knife River Study Unit***

The majority of archaeological sites found within the Knife River Study Unit are cultural material scatters, followed by stone circle, and cairn sites. These types of sites are most often found on hill and ridgetop settings (SHSND 2008b:3.10). The project is located Hebron, and the site distribution is light within a one mile radius of the APE (where the file search was conducted). The archaeological horizons encountered in North Dakota are as follows:

#### **Paleo-Indian Period (9500-5500 B.C.)**

The environmental conditions were stable during the early and middle Paleo-Indian Period. Paleo-Indian peoples are thought to have been mobile hunter-gatherers who would have used portions of the Knife River basin periodically throughout the year in order to use the KRF primary source area. There is a dense concentration of intact Paleo-Indian components and numerous Paleo-Indian point styles. Some of these styles include Folsom, Plainview/Midland, Scottsbluff, Eden, Alberta, Hell Gap-Agate Basin, Frederick, and Pryor Stemmed. Bison bone fragments at the Many Earths site (32DU490) and site 32DU452A are the only indicators of subsistence practices during this time period. Otherwise, it is hypothesized that all available floral and faunal resources were used to some extent. The large quantities of lithic resources in the area as

well as hunting potential in the area would have made this region a focal point during the Paleo-Indian period (SHSND 2008b:3.60-3.63).

**Plains Archaic Period (5500-400 B.C.)**

The Early, Middle and Late Plains Archaic deposits are represented at the Knife River basin; however, there are few Early Plains Archaic deposits. Some Plains Archaic sites include Alkali Creek (32DU336-SEE), Goodman Creek (32ME796), Emerson (32DU285), Bees Nest (32ME175), and Misty Mountain (32DU37). These sites are associated such complexes as the Calf Creek/Mummy Cave, Oxbow, McKean, Duncan, Hanna, and Pelican Lake. The Middle and Late Plains Archaic are represented by the presence of base camps, field camps, and lithic procurement and manufacture located on bluff-top settings. Subsistence practices are suspected to have included the hunting of bison, antelope, and small game as well as the gathering of wild plants (SHSND2008b:3.64-3.68).

Early Plains Archaic components are indicated by finds of Hawken points and are found at such site as 32ME794. Middle Plains Archaic components are represented by Oxbow, McKean, Duncan, and Hanna points and are found at such sites as Goodman Creek, Bees Nest, 32DU23, and Alkali Creek. Late Plains Archaic components are indicated by finds of Pelican Lake and other corner-notched points and are found at such sites as Boeckel-Renner (32ME799) and 32OL337. Numerous Middle and Late Plains Archaic projectile point styles have proven to be reliable cultural/temporal indicators for relative dating in the KRSU (SHSND 2008b:3.68-3.69).

**Plains Woodland Period (400 B.C.–A.D. 1200)**

Early, Middle, and Late Plains Woodland periods can be expected in the KRSU and associated with the Besant/Sonota and Avonlea complexes. Some Plains Woodland sites include the Boeckel-Renner site, 32ME1267, 32ME454, and 32ME842. Settlement behavior of the Plains Woodland period should have residential bases on terraces in major river valleys, field camps and processing sites on ridgetops, and mortuary sites on the upland plains. Subsistence strategies are thought to have involved a mixture of hunting bison and gathering wild edible plants. Furthermore, large quantities of fire-cracked rock at Plains Woodland sites also speaks of a shared long-term reliance on hot rocks to transfer heat for baking and boiling at both temporary camps and base camps (SHSND 2008b:3.69-3.71).

At site 32DU508, fragments of cord-roughened vessels were found and ceramic fragments of cordmarked, simple stamped, and smoothed are recovered at the Goodman Creek site. Besant side-notched points have been found at sites as 32ME454, Bees Nest,

and 32ME154 and Avonlea points have been discovered as sites as Boeckel-Renner, 32ME184, and 32ME1267. During the Plains Woodland period, obsidian appears as an exchange commodity throughout North Dakota. Obsidian, from southeastern Idaho, of Besant/Sonota cultural affiliation was recovered from the Boeckel-Renner site. Obsidian, from Obsidian Cliffs, of Besant/Sonota cultural affiliation was recovered from 32ME166, 32ME174, 32ME220, and 32MZ1005 sites (SHSND 2008b:3.71-3.73).

**Plains Village Period (A.D. 1200-1780)**

Plains Village sites in the Knife River basin are not well represented. Earthlodge villages were situated at the confluence of the Knife River and the Missouri River because the area “enabled hunting and gathering sufficient to supplement gardening to support permanent aggregations of hundreds of people” (SHSND 2008b:3.74). Beyond the earthlodge villages there would be sites used for specific purposes: (a) field camps, (b) hunting locations, (c) wild plant material collecting locations, (d) KRF quarrying locations, (e) stations and caches of various sorts, and (f) sacred and religious sites (SHSND 2008b:3.73-3.74).

The Extended Middle Missouri, Terminal Middle Missouri, Coalescent materials cultures, part of the Plains Village period, are identified within the Knife River valley by evidence of ceramic forms and artifact types. At site 32DU429, fragments a plain ware vessel with a constricted orifice was located. And at site 43ME175, fragments of a check-stamped vessel were recovered. However, Plains Village ceramic and lithic technology are nowhere near as well-represented in the KRSU as in the neighboring study units (SHSND 2008b:3.74-3.76).

**Equestrian/Fur Trade Period (A.D. 1780-1880)**

The advent of the Fur Trade and increased Euro-American contact in the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought about many changes in the traditional culture of groups such as the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara. Metal tools and implements obtained via trade replaced traditional items of stone, bone, wood, shell, and clay. The gun ascended to a place alongside the bow and arrow in basic weaponry. Temporary tipi camps were set up by hunting parties during different seasons of the year, and these settlements functioned as the field camps of pedestrian hunter-gatherers. Many of these locations, unless repeatedly reoccupied or marked by stone circles, probably contain little in the way of identifiable material traces in the archaeological record. Styles of glass beads have been able to be used to date protohistoric occupations at several sites in the KRSU. Subsistence of the horse-mounted hunting and gathering peoples was founded on bison, but wild plant foods, other wild animal foods, and garden produce received in exchange with settled Village gardeners also were significant components of the diet (SHSND 2008b:3.76-3.77).

Intertribal trade that occurred during the Equestrian period has its beginning in prehistoric times. The Hidatsa traded with the Crow, Dakotas, Cheyenne, and others. Fur trade between Indians and non-Indians occurred within the KRSU. Besides trading, there are a number of written accounts of horse-mounted Indian groups using this area, such as the Crow, Dakota, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, and Hidatsa. The Crow traveled through here going between their Big Horn Mountain territory and their Missouri River village homeland. There may have been territorial continuity between the Crow and the Hidatsa from the time the two split in the 1500s until the Hidatsa were drastically weakened by the plagues in the late 1700s. Thereafter, the Teton Dakota and Assiniboine dominated the area (SHSND 2008b:3.77-3.78).

**Reservation Era (A.D. 1880-present)**

Between 1850 and 1870 the United States government created reservations to separate the Native Americans and the influx of settlers. Where they were once able to move freely, Native Americans were now restricted to a designated area. In 1887, the Dawes Act divided tribal land into individual land allotments as a means of assimilating Native Americans into Euro-American society. By using individual land allotments as a means of breaking tribal culture, the United States government sought to cease their way of life and force conversion to Christianity, farming, and education of children at boarding schools. Children were taken from their family and placed in boarding schools (Indian schools), such as the Fort Stevenson Indian School, Bismarck Indian School, and the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania, and were prohibited from using their language, practices, and culture and emphasized Euro-American culture. Today, the Dawes Act is considered the most destructive policy dealing with Native peoples (MHA Nation 2012a and 2012b; SHSND 2008c).

In 1934, in an effort to rectify some of the damage done, the Indian Reorganization Act was established that secured certain rights to Native Americans. This included the reversal of the Dawes Act and a return to local self-government on a tribal basis. However, in the late 1940s and early 1950s the Indian Reorganization Act was disassembled. The plan was to establish a policy that would eliminate tribal status all together. In 1975, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act was enabled. This policy meant to allow tribal autonomy while still benefitting from government treaty obligations. American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 was created to protect and preserve the traditional religious rights and cultural practices of Native Americans. In addition to Self-Determination, other laws were passed such as the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Indian Financing Act, and the Indian Child Welfare Act (SHSND 2008c).

Today, reservations have tribal government, which administers many governmental, economic, health, welfare, and educational programs. There are still problems on Indian Reservation, such as poverty, crime, and alcoholism; however, there is also economic growth as a result of small independent business, farming, and gaming (MHA Nation 2012c).

## **Euro-American Cultural Background**

The majority of historic sites within North Dakota are farmsteads/homesteads from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Dakota Territory (1858-1889)**

The Dakota Territory consisted of the northernmost part of the land acquired from France in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase and in 1818 the United States acquired the northeastern portion of the Dakota Territory in a treaty with Great Britain. The Dakota Territory included North Dakota, South Dakota and much of present-day Montana and Wyoming. After becoming an incorporated territory in 1861, the population was slow to increase due to Indian attacks. Eventually, the population increased during the “Dakota Boom,” from 1870 to 1880, as a result of the railroad growth and the Homestead Act of 1862. Many of the settlers came from Germany and the Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden. The economic base was organized around agriculture, mining, and cattle ranching (FWP 1938).

*Fur Trade* – Before and after the Lewis and Clark 1803 expedition, explorers such as Sieur de la Vérendrye, David Thompson, Charles Chaboillez, Alexander Henry, and Manuel Lisa ventured into the area either looking for trade routes or to establish fur trading posts. Consequently, “between 1806 and 1850 Spaniards from St. Louis, Frenchmen from Quebec, Scots and Britons from Hudson’s Bay and Montreal, and Americans working either as free traders or engages for a dozen fur companies” headed into the region (FWP 1938; Lamar 1996:27).

*Forts* – The majority of the forts in the region were constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Their purpose included trading outposts, primarily fur trade and military posts for the protection of supply routes, trails, trade, and settlers. These forts, prior to the introduction of the railroad were along rivers such as the Missouri, Yellowstone, Heart, and Red rivers. Some of the more notable forts include Fort Mandan, Fort Lisa, Fort Henry, Fort Clark, Fort Union, Fort Abercrombie, Fort Berthold, Fort Buford, Fort Rice, Fort Totten, and Fort Abraham Lincoln (FWP 1938; SHSND 2008a).

Trails – Two major trails, the River Trail and the Ridge Trail, branches of the network of Red River Trails in the Red River Valley, originally were Native American trails that were later used by Euro-American fur traders. The Red River Trails connected fur trading posts, where they hauled furs and goods by ox cart. Later, the trails also connected military posts, where military supplies and men were sent. These military posts (e.g., Fort Abercrombie, Fort Totten, and Fort Ransom) also protected the trails as well as the people traveling up and down the trails. Eventually the trails and ox carts were replaced by the railroad (Gilman *et al.* 1979).

A notable trail in the western part of the region is the Bismarck-Deadwood Stage Trail (1887-1880). This trail was a stagecoach and supply line that ran between Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Black Hills gold town of Deadwood in Dakota Territory. There was transportation and economic booms associated with this trail and that boom ended when the railroad reached Pierre and an alternate line opened (SHSND 2008a).

River Boats – The Missouri and Red rivers were important to the settlement and expansion of the Dakota Territory and were used the most for river transportation. River boats such as rafts, sailboats, row boats, Mackinaws, keel boats, and steamboats brought explorers and fur traders into the Dakota Territory; however, the keel boat and steamboat were probably used more often due to their carrying capacity. “Keel boats were used primarily from 1800 to 1840, when they were replaced by steamboats” (Miller 2012). This type of boat floated high in the water allowing it to travel on shallow rivers and was also able to carry 15 to 30 tons of cargo. River transportation becomes increasingly important for transporting goods to outposts and return furs downstream.

Steamboats eventually replaced the keel boats and were used for cargo and passenger transportation. The riverboat industry became a popular mode of transportation as it was much easier to deliver goods to remote areas by boat than overland routes. In addition, “settlers and visitors could also travel much more safely by taking steamboats” (Burns 2004:14). The demise of riverboat transportation occurred for several reasons: (1) less shipping of passengers and cargo, (2) scarcity of wood yards, (3) inconvenient climate, (4) labor unrest, and (5) the railroad. Shipping on the Red River continued until 1912 and until the 1930s on the Missouri River (Burns 2004).

Railroad - Major development of the railroad in the Dakota Territory occurred in the 1870s and 1880s between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Great Northern Railroad. And the success of the railroad was primarily because of agriculture and increasing

settlement. Federal land grants were given to the Northern Pacific Railroad, who in turn sold the land, while the Great Northern Railroad bought its lands from the federal government and promoted settlement along its lines (FWP 1938).

*Agriculture* – The Federal Homestead Act of 1862 offered free land to anyone over 21 years-old who would cultivate and improve his 160 acres of land and live on it for 5 years. An additional 160 acres could be obtained for a tree claim and a third track of land could be acquired before or after the land was surveyed. Crops planted and harvested included spring wheat, durum, flaxseed, barley, oats, sugar beets, corn, hay, red clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, and seed potato. Ranching of cattle and sheep, poultry raising, and bee keeping was also done on farms (FWP 1938).

Bonanza farms or large farms so-called because of their almost fabulous yields of wheat open to settlement in 1863. The main purpose of Bonanza farms was to demonstrate the potential wealth of the Red River Valley. Most of these farms were owned by companies in the east, with resident managers and were run like factories with hundreds of men and used advanced farming methods. Bonanza farms thrived in the Red River Valley during the last two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; however, they were eventually subdivided into smaller farms (FWP 1938).

**North Dakota (1889-Present)**

North Dakota became the 39<sup>th</sup> state to enter the Union on November 2, 1889. After statehood, industrial development increased. The railroad industry expanded and peaked in 1905 through competition between the Great Northern Railway and the Soo Line. Large lignite mines opened and local brickworks and flour mills flourished in the state. Entrepreneurs built store, shops, and offices along Main Street and town squares. While rural areas still relied on small local general stores, city consumers had more choice with locally owned department retail stores. In 1919, the Bank of North Dakota at Bismarck opened and has become a large and powerful economic force. “The State Mill and Elevator at Grand Forks, completed in 1922, provided a market for grain and a source of feed and seed [and] the state hail insurance program benefitted many farmers until its elimination in the 1960s” (SHSND 2012).

Farm homes in the eastern part of the state were small, close together with well-painted modernized buildings surrounded by neat lawns and tree groves. They had modern conveniences like electricity, telephones, radios, and cars. In the central part of the state, farms were not as modernized as eastern North Dakota but were well kept. In western North Dakota, the shacks erected to establish residence under the Federal Homestead Act were still in use in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (FWP 1928).

For North Dakota, the 1920s and 1930s were an economic depression, starting with the 1920 collapse of wartime prices for grain. In 1921, more banks closed than in any other year, resulting in farm foreclosures. At the same time, farm size increased and many farmers mechanized their operations. A dramatic shift to motorized transportation put a greater emphasis on better roads and bridges (SHSND 2012).

The Great Depression of the 1930s slowed progress and spurred change. Rural population decreased while the city population grew. As a result of the price decline of farm produce, cooperatives enjoyed a renewed popularity as farmers banded together to market their produce and reduce the cost of farming. Farmers Unions built local elevators and organized oil cooperatives that served the needs of the rural community. Despite economic problems, crop failures, dust storms, and extreme weather, North Dakota visibly modernized during the 1930s. Highways, state parks, and city services throughout the state were improved by federal relief programs. State departments undertook public health and safety problems, and a movement for consolidated law enforcement was started with the formation of a State Highway Patrol in 1935. “Rural schools consolidated at an increasing rate. Public utilities extended their reach through development or rural electric cooperatives; the first, Baker Electric of Cando, energized its lines in 1938” (SHSND 2012).

Immediately, after Franklin Roosevelt took the oath of office he began passing a series of laws aimed at putting people back to work, restore faith in the banking system, and shore up the economy (SHSND 2012). Among these laws included the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). In North Dakota between 1935 and 1942, the WPA built 20,373 miles of highways and streets, 821 new bridges and viaducts, 166 miles of sidewalks, 15,012 culverts, 503 new public buildings, 61 building additions, 680 outdoor recreation facilities, 809 water wells, two irrigation projects, 39 sewage treatment plants, and nine water treatment plants, as well as other reconstructions and repairs (Robinson 1966:408). In June of 1933, some 235,000 men were enrolled in the CCC to work on federal and state public improvement projects. They built national forest trails, camp sites, and visitor centers in state and national parks as well as roads and dams (SHSND 2012).

In the 1940s, with more favorable weather and improved crop yields, farmers benefitted by the higher prices stimulated by America’s entry into World War II. And by the end of the war, farm debt had dropped noticeably. After the war the industrial economy continued to prosper. “In 1946, the demand for Missouri River flood control and

diversion of the river's waters for irrigation and industrial development were rewarded with initiation of construction on the Garrison Dam” (SHSND 2012). The development of natural resources expanded in 1951 when oil was discovered within the Bakken near Tioga. Communication and interstate transportation systems improved and expanded in the 1950s. By the 1960s, two large Air Force Bases, one in Minot and the other in Grand Forks, had been built as a modern continuation of an historic role in Federal military strategy that began in the 1860s. And in the 1950s, as private auto transportation increased, the use of passenger rail service declined, railroads had increasingly become a means of hauling freight (SHSND 2012).

The 1960s signified the start of large scale energy development as a result of high demand, which lead to the development of power plants and coal strip mines. An oil boom occurred in 1978 as a result of high international crude oil prices, causing increase in the population of towns such as Dickinson, Williston, and Watford City. This oil boom and subsequent population increase did not last as world-wide oil prices declined in 1981 and oil workers moved away (SHSND 2012). Another oil boom started in 2008 and is still ongoing and resulted in enough oil and gas jobs to give North Dakota the lowest unemployment rate in the United States. In addition, the oil boom as supplied economic growth in other areas such as the service industry (Rocco 2013).

## **Research Goals**

The Sunflower Wind Project, when completed, will generate up to 90 megawatts (MW) of electricity, and will consists of up to 50 1.7-2.0-MW wind turbine generators. Sunflower Wind Project, LLC is seeking a Certificate of Site Compatibility from the North Dakota Public Service Commission in accordance with the North Dakota Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act as set forth in North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 49-22. The Project area was inventoried to comply with state and federal regulations to locate any cultural resources within the Project area. This allows Sunflower Wind Project, LLC to plan construction that will minimize impact to any National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – eligible cultural resources.

## **Results**

### ***File Search***

On September 17, 2013, Mary Mortensen of Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. conducted the file search at the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) and discovered one site, no site leads, and no isolated finds within a one mile radius of the APE; and four manuscripts on file within sections of the APE (see Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix C). A

portion of previously recorded site 32MO1379 was located within the APE. There is a scant amount of cultural resource in the area, but this is probably due to the lack of Cultural Resource Inventories that have been performed here.

### ***Intensive Pedestrian Survey***

The Class III Inventory covered approximately 867 acres. Location of the APE can be seen in Figure 1 and in the maps located in Appendix B.

This inventory resulted in the identification of four (4) previously unrecorded cultural resources and one (1) previously recorded site. Resources included one (1) Native American cultural material scatter (32MO1379), two (2) Native American Isolated Finds (32MOx553 and 32MOx554), and two (2) Historic/Architectural Sites (32MO1415 and 32MO1416). The Native American cultural material scatter site has been recommended *unevaluated* to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by BCA, and is recommended to be avoided during construction. The two Isolated Finds and Historic/Architectural sites have been recommended *not eligible* to the NRHP.

### ***Architectural Inventory-Visual Impact Assessment***

The purpose of the architectural inventory of structures and buildings around the Project area is to determine if there is any visual impact to potentially eligible architectural sites caused by the turbines. If there are any visual impacts, the owners of the architectural sites are to be made aware of this impact and have a right to remove this impact.

A total of seven architectural locations, with 16 architectural structures, were looked at during the Inventory (see Appendix C). These were selected for containing potential eligible structures. One of these locations (Location 7, see Map 2 in Appendix B) is located in the APE and was recorded as site 32MO1416. None of the seven locations were potentially eligible to the NRHP.

### ***Summary and Recommendations***

In September, 2013, BCA conducted a Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the proposed Sunflower Wind Project. The Class III Inventory covered approximately 867 acres. The location of the APE can be seen on the maps located in Appendix B.

During the field inventory, BCA archaeologists identified four (4) previously unrecorded cultural resources and one (1) previously recorded site. Resources included one (1) Native American cultural material scatter (32MO1379), two (2) Native American Isolated Finds (32MOx553 and 32MOx554), and two (2) Historic/Architectural Sites (32MO1415 and 32MO1416). The Native American cultural material scatter site has

been recommended *unevaluated* to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by BCA, and is recommended to be avoided during construction. The two Isolated Finds and Historic/Architectural sites have been recommended *not eligible* to the NRHP.

A total of seven architectural locations, with 16 architectural structures, were looked at during the Inventory (see Appendix C). These were selected for containing potential eligible structures. One of these locations (Location 7, see Map 2 in Appendix B) is located in the APE and was recorded as site 32MO1416. None of the seven locations were potentially eligible to the NRHP.

Beaver Creek Archaeology recommends that potentially eligible sites located close to project features be buffered 50 feet, and that temporary fencing be placed along these buffer zones (see maps in Appendix B). It is also recommended that sites recommended ineligible should have no further archaeological work performed and no avoidance necessary.

Provided that site 32MO1379 is avoided by the following: recommendations of site buffer fencing and monitoring, Beaver Creek Archaeology, Inc. recommends that the project proceed under a *No Significant Historic Properties Affected* as surveyed, mapped and described herein.

At this time, no O&M building or crane paths have been surveyed as Sunflower Wind Project, LLC does not currently know where the O&M building will be located and whether crane paths will be constructed or padded. Further survey will need to be conducted for the O&M building. If the crane paths are padded, then no cultural resource survey is required; however, if the crane paths are constructed, then further survey will need to be conducted.

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## **Appendix A: APE Photographs**



**Figure 2.** Overview of the APE. View to the north.



**Figure 3.** Overview of the APE. View to the north.



**Figure 4.** Overview of the APE. View to the northeast.



**Figure 5.** Overview of the APE. View to the south.

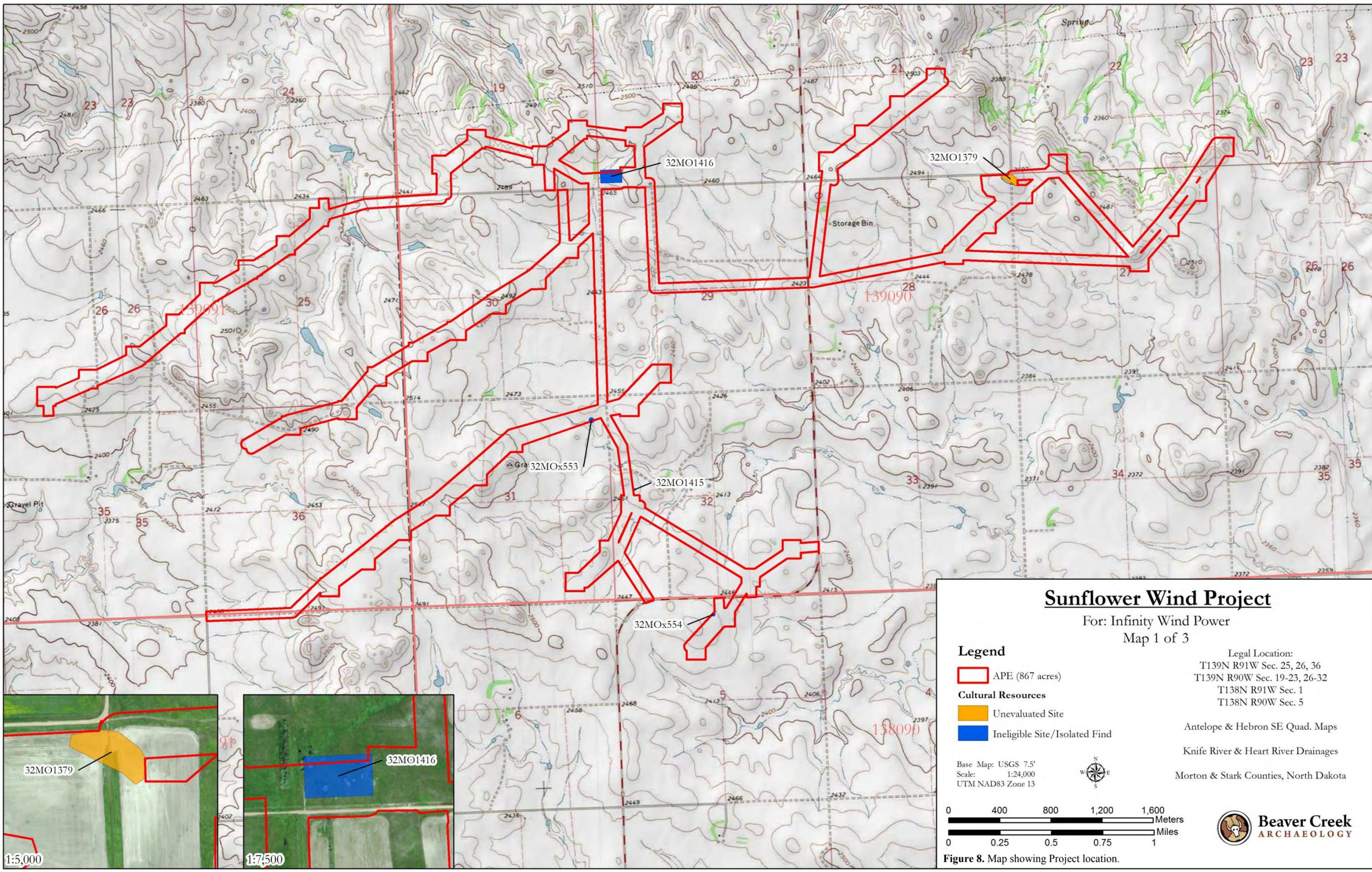


**Figure 6.** Overview of the APE. View to the south.



**Figure 7.** Overview of the APE. View to the southeast.

## **Appendix B: Maps**



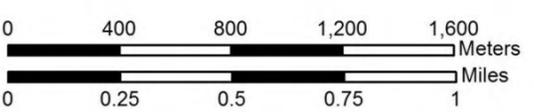
# Sunflower Wind Project

For: Infinity Wind Power  
Map 1 of 3

### Legend

- APE (867 acres)
- Cultural Resources**
- Unevaluated Site
- Ineligible Site/Isolated Find

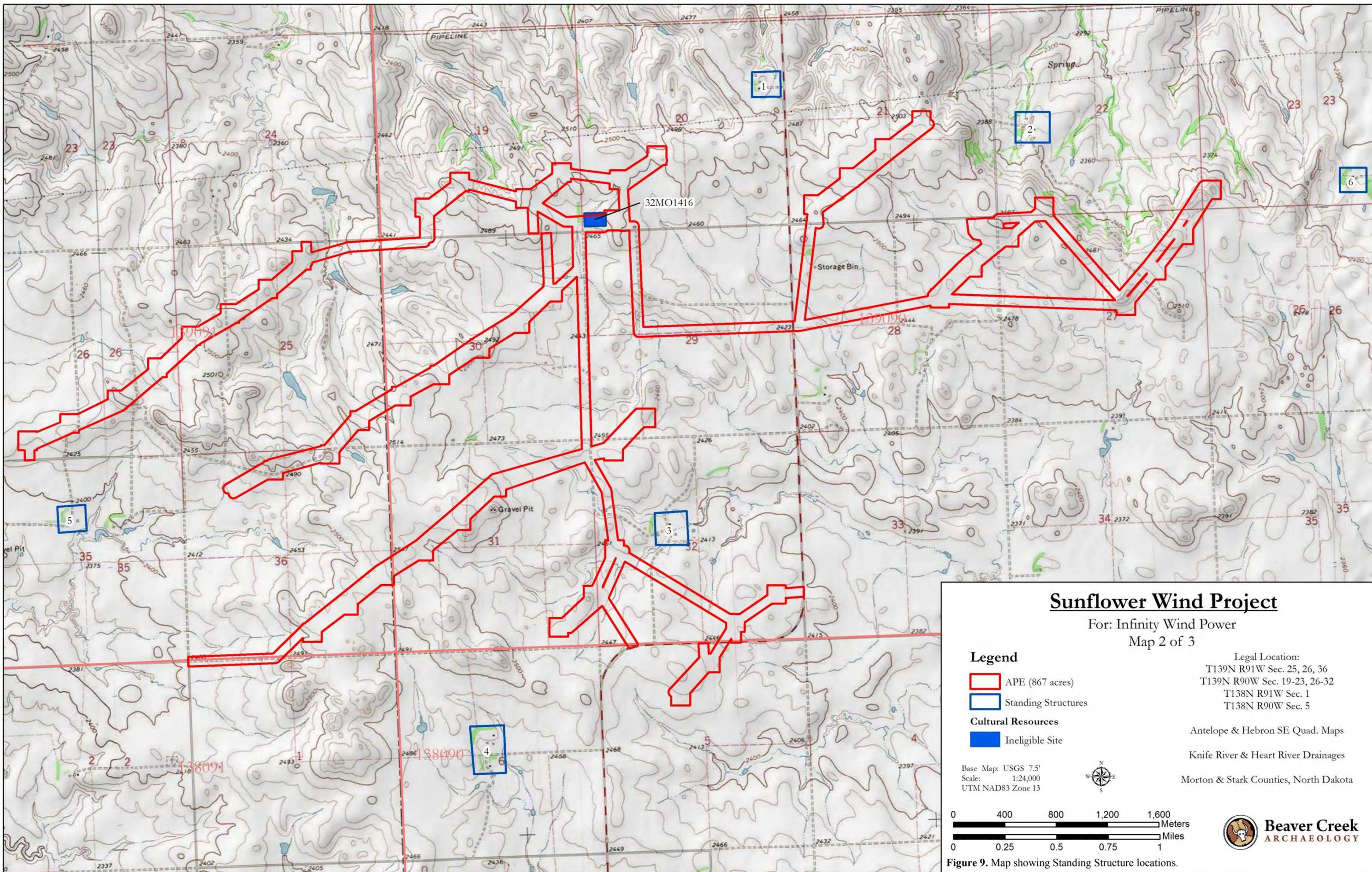
Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13



Legal Location:  
T139N R91W Sec. 25, 26, 36  
T139N R90W Sec. 19-23, 26-32  
T138N R91W Sec. 1  
T138N R90W Sec. 5  
  
Antelope & Hebron SE Quad. Maps  
  
Knife River & Heart River Drainages  
  
Morton & Stark Counties, North Dakota



Figure 8. Map showing Project location.



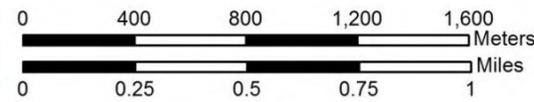
# Sunflower Wind Project

For: Infinity Wind Power  
Map 2 of 3

### Legend

- APE (867 acres)
  - Standing Structures
  - Ineligible Site
- Cultural Resources**
- Ineligible Site

Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13

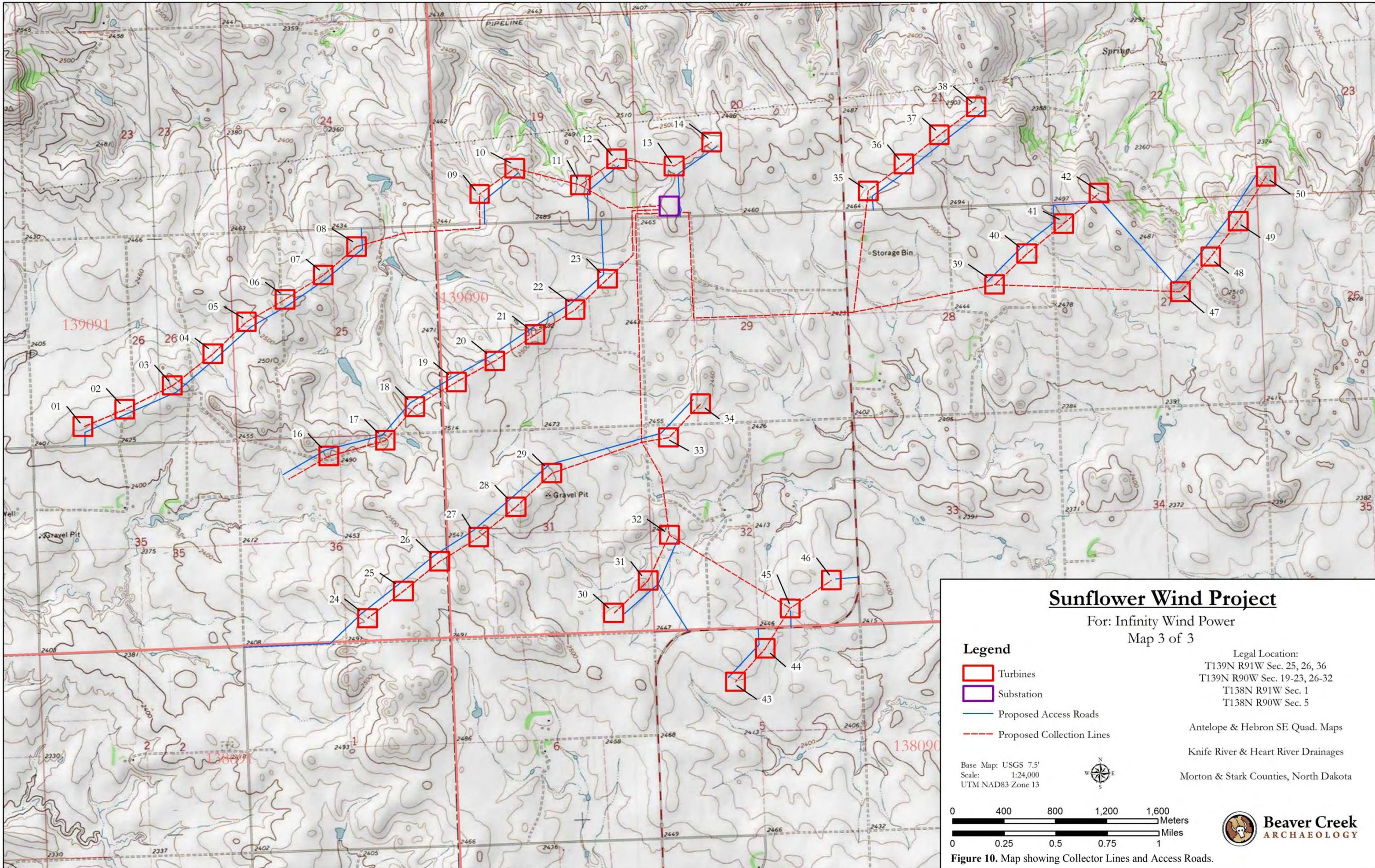


Legal Location:  
T139N R91W Sec. 25, 26, 36  
T139N R90W Sec. 19-23, 26-32  
T138N R91W Sec. 1  
T138N R90W Sec. 5

Antelope & Hebron SE Quad. Maps  
Knife River & Heart River Drainages  
Morton & Stark Counties, North Dakota



Figure 9. Map showing Standing Structure locations.



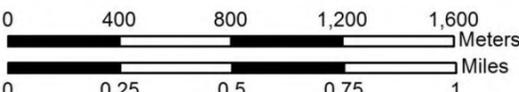
# Sunflower Wind Project

For: Infinity Wind Power  
Map 3 of 3

### Legend

- Turbines
- Substation
- Proposed Access Roads
- Proposed Collection Lines

Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13



Legal Location:  
T139N R91W Sec. 25, 26, 36  
T139N R90W Sec. 19-23, 26-32  
T138N R91W Sec. 1  
T138N R90W Sec. 5

Antelope & Hebron SE Quad. Maps  
Knife River & Heart River Drainages  
Morton & Stark Counties, North Dakota



Figure 10. Map showing Collector Lines and Access Roads.

## **Appendix C: Site Tables and Site Descriptions**

**Table 2.** Summary Information on Archaeological Sites Recorded near the APE

SITS #	Location			Affiliation	Description	Recorder	NRHP Status
	Twp	R	S				
32MO1379	139	90	28	Unknown	CM Scatter: Chipped Stone	D. Hiemstra	Unevaluated

**Table 3.** Manuscripts on File at the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division, State Historical Society of North Dakota in or near the APE

Year	MS #	Author	Location			Title
			Twp	R	S	
2004	8900	Hiemstra, D.	139	90	28	Hebron's Microwave Site: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Morton Co., ND
2004	8797	Bluemle, W.	139	90	28	Hebron Alternative Microwave Site: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Morton Co., ND
1999	7455	Klinner, D., G. Wermers	139	90	19 32	Southwest Water Pipeline Project – Class III Inventories for the Mott-Elgin Main Line, Elgin-Carson Main Line, South Hebron Pneumatic Pocket Area, and the Southeast Jung Lake Pocket Area, ND
			139	91	25 36	
1998	7159	Klinner, D.	139	90	22 23	Southwest Pipeline Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations in Portions of the Hebron-Glen Ullin Service Area, Morton and Stark Counties, ND UW #2036

**Table 4.** Cultural Resources Located within or near the APE

SITS #	Location			Affiliation	Description	Recorder	NRHP Status
	Twp	R	S				
32MO1379	139	90	28 29	Unknown	CM Scatter: Chipped Stone	K. Mieras, M. Mortensen	Unevaluated
32MO1415	139	90	32	Historic	Collapsed Structure	M. Mortensen	Ineligible
32MO1416	139	90	20	Architectural	Farmstead	M. Mortensen	Ineligible

## *Native American Archaeological Sites*

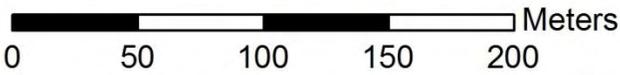
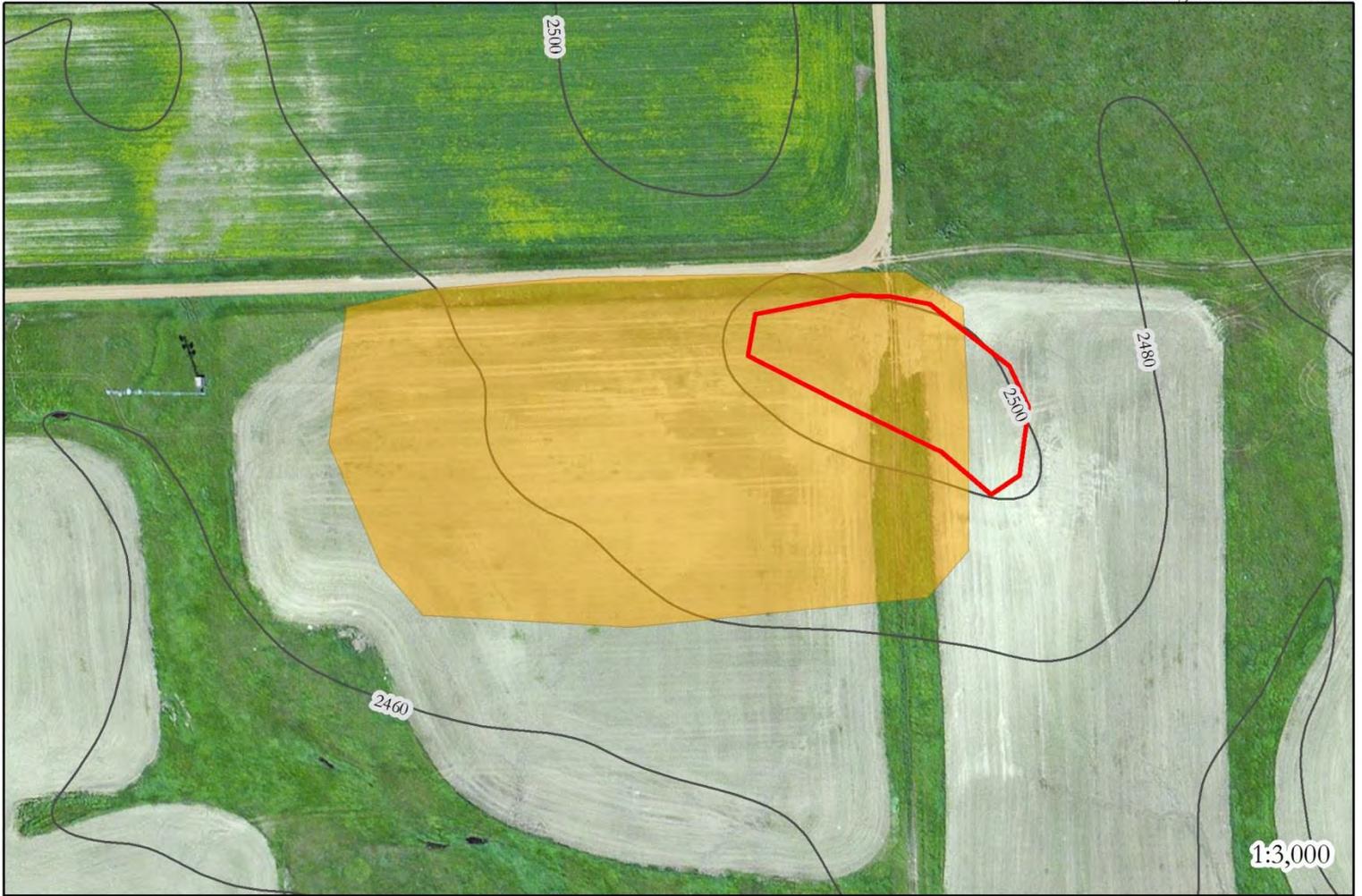
### **32MO1379**

Site 32MO1379 was first recorded in 2004 by MAC in 2004 and was updated by BCA during this inventory. The site is situated on a southern-exposed downhill slope within 238m of an intermittent stream. The site is located in agricultural fields. Site 32MO1379 consists of a sparse lithic scatter with Knife River Flint (KRF) tools and debitage. During the current cultural inventory, it was noted that the site boundary is much smaller than previously recorded, eliminating the majority of the site to the south and west of the original boundary.

Although the site has not been formally evaluated for eligibility, BCA has recommended the site as potentially eligible as it has potential to provide an existing context that can allow for the interpretation of scientific data.



**Figure 11.** Site 32MO1379 overview. View to the west.



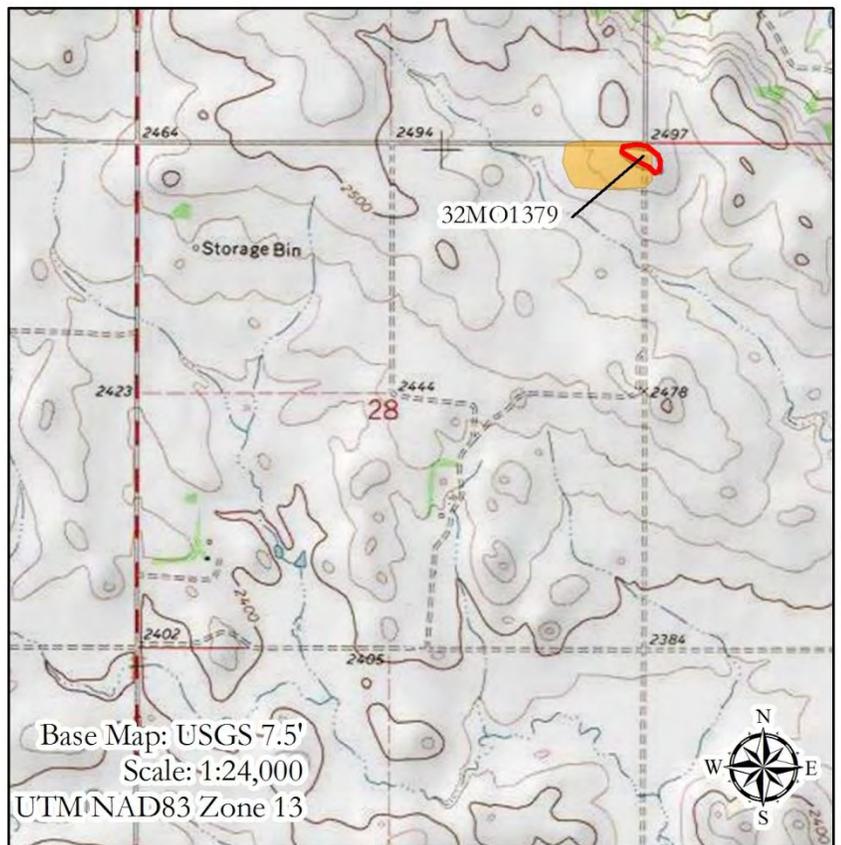
**Legend**

-  Updated Site Boundary (6,044 sq. meters)
-  Original Site Boundary

**Figure 12.** Map showing the location of site 32MO1379.



MM



## *Historic/Architectural Sites*

### **32MO1415**

Site 32MO1415 was recorded by BCA during this inventory. The site is located in rangeland, surrounded by rolling hills. Site 32MO1415 consists of a single collapsed structure that measures approximately 3m by 4m and is constructed with a wooden frame, plywood, and tin. There is no evidence of a foundation.

The site has lost integrity as the building has collapsed as well as years of neglect and use as pasture land. It is unlikely that the site possesses potential important information to our history, and the deed search shows no important person(s) (Table 5) associated with the site, the site has been recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

**Table 5.** Deed search data at site 32MO1415.

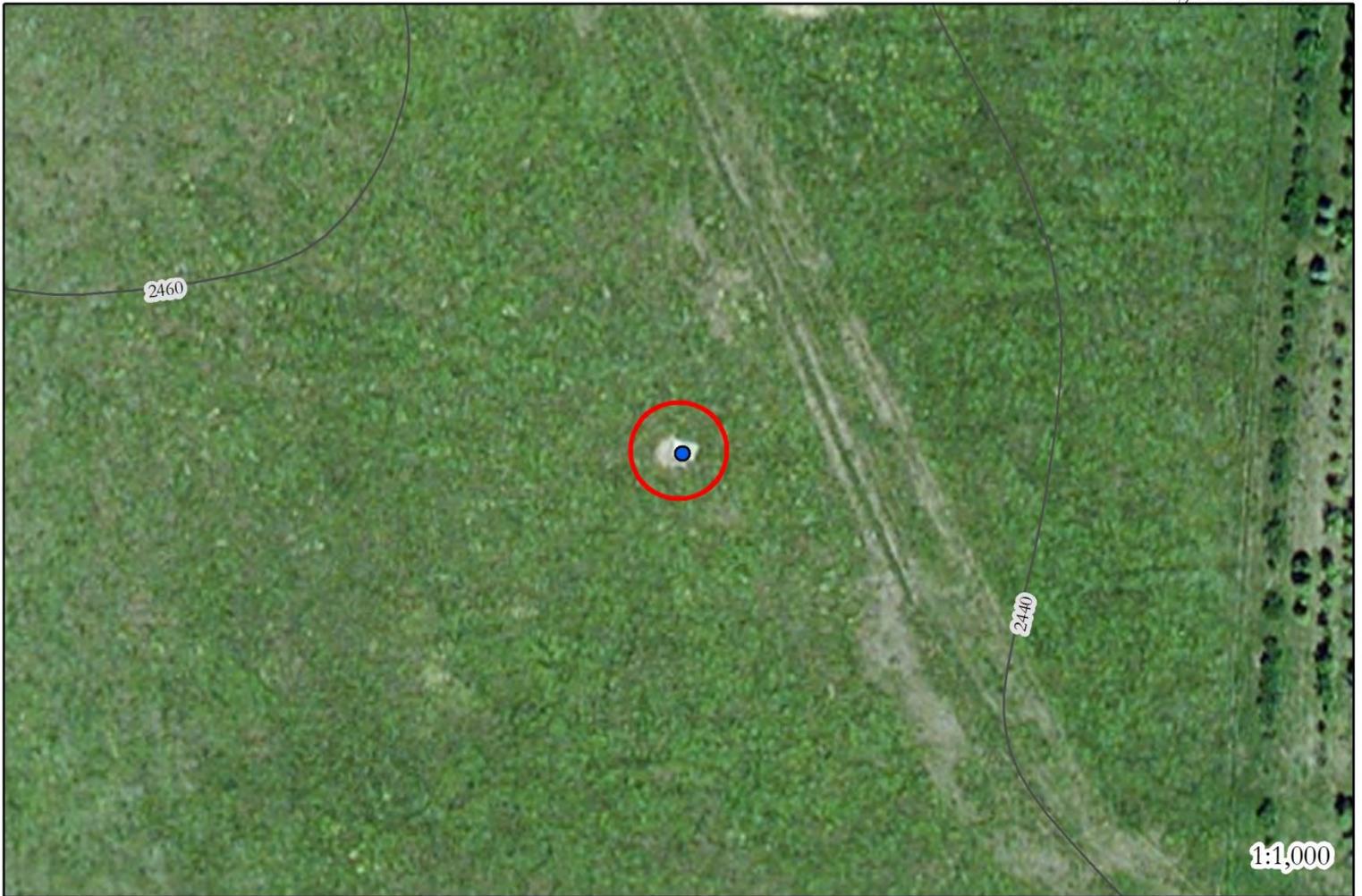
<b>Book #</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Deed Type</b>
15	355	4/18/1905	USA	John Kearnus	Patent
3	84	1/4/1937	Estate of J. H. Kearnus	Rosie Kearns, <i>et al.</i>	F.D.
28m	562	9/8/1944	County Court, Morton	Albertina Kearns	Decree
73	318	7/3/1944	Kathryn Kearnus-Jans, <i>et al.</i>	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	562	7/3/1944	John Kearnus, <i>et al.</i>	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	563	7/3/1944	Anna Kearnus-Hempel	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	564	7/3/1944	Harry J. Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	565	7/3/1944	Tillie Kearnus-Hauck	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	566	7/3/1944	Rosie Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	567	7/3/1944	Albertina Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
3155	92	10/25/1990	Edwin A. Heinle Estate	Louise M. Heinle	PR Deed
3424	64	11/12/1996	Louise M. Heinle	Dale E. Heinle	WD
342	475	11/12/1996	Dale C. & Constance R. Heinle	Dale C. & Constance R. Heinle	QCD



**Figure 13.** Feature 1 of site 32MO1415. View to the south.



**Figure 14.** Site 32MO1415 overview. View to the east.



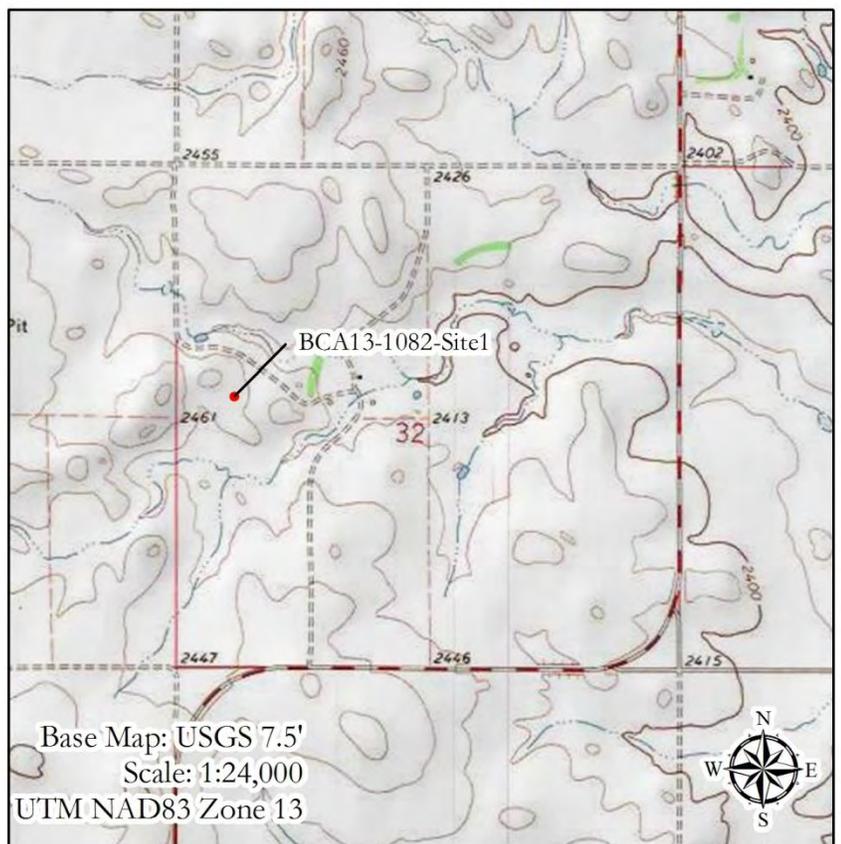
**Legend**

- Collapsed Structure
- Site Boundary (161 sq. meters)

**Figure 15.** Map showing the location of site 32MO1415.



MM



### **32MO1416**

Site 32MO1416 was recorded by BCA during this inventory. The site consists of four architectural features and three historic features (Table 6). There is also a cultural material scatter throughout the site consisting of metal and wood. The site is located in rangeland, surrounded by agricultural fields.

**Table 6.** Feature Data at Site 32MO1416.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	House	10m	15m	Side gabled with asphalt shingles, wood framed, stucco with brick accents, poured concrete foundation
2	Barn	7m	10m	Gable roof with asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, wood frame, horizontal wood siding, starting to collapse
3	Granary	5m	9m	Gable roof with wood shingles, wood frame, horizontal wood siding, no foundation
4	Windmill	N/A	N/A	Aermotor Windmill with a concrete block wall around it.
5	Well	2m	2m	Cement block lined
6	Collapsed Shed	5m	9m	Wooden, gable roof, no evidence of a foundation
7	Collapsed Shed	4m	5m	Wooden, gable roof, no evidence of a foundation

The site has lost integrity years of neglect and use as pasture land. It is unlikely that the site possesses potential important information to our history, and the deed search shows no important person(s) (Table 7) associated with the site, the site has been recommended not eligible to the NRHP.

**Table 7.** Deed Search Data at Site 32MO1416.

<b>Book #</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Deed Type</b>
Pat 1	631	8/13/1892	U.S.A	Johann Kindsvogel	Patent
45	105	3/6/1914	Johann Kindsvogel, <i>et ux.</i>	Gustan Adalf Kindsvogel	WD
104	620	4/11/1956	Gustav & Katharina Kindsvogel	Sam Giese	WD – Mineral Reservation
111	482	2/28/1959	Sam & Clara Giese	Alfred Underdahl	WD
398	604	10/4/2005	Alfred P. & Margery K. Underdahl	Alfred P. & Margery K. Underdahl Family Trust	QCD



**Figure 16.** Feature 1 of site 32MO1416. View to the north.



**Figure 17.** Feature 2 of site 32MO1416. View to the north.



**Figure 18.** Feature 3 of site 32MO1416. View to the east.



**Figure 19.** Feature 4 of site 32MO1416. View to the north.



**Figure 20.** Feature 5 of site 32MO1416. View to the east.



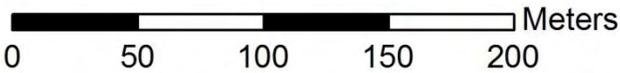
**Figure 21.** Feature 6 of site 32MO1416. View to the north.



**Figure 22.** Feature 7 of site 32MO1416. View to the north.



**Figure 23.** Site 32MO1416 overview. View to the northeast.



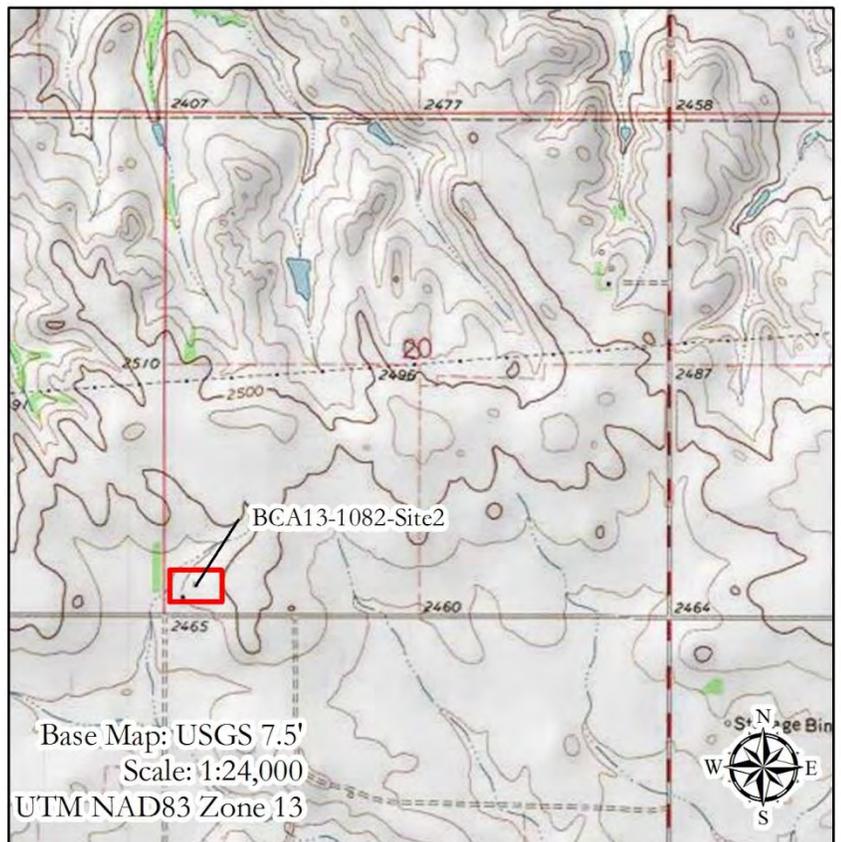
**Legend**

- Features
- Site Boundary (182,010 sq. feet)

**Figure 24.** Map showing the location of site 32MO1416.



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## *Native American Isolated Finds*

### **32MOx553**

The site consists of one Knife River Flint (KRF) knife in a plowed field. The site condition is poor as disturbance seems to have occurred through years of plowing. Isolated Finds are not eligible to the NRH, and is therefore not recommended to be avoided.

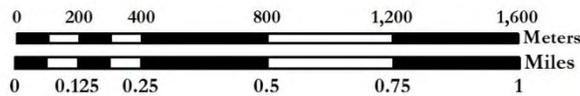


**Figure 25.** View of isolated find 32MOx553.



## Legend

- Isolated Find



Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13

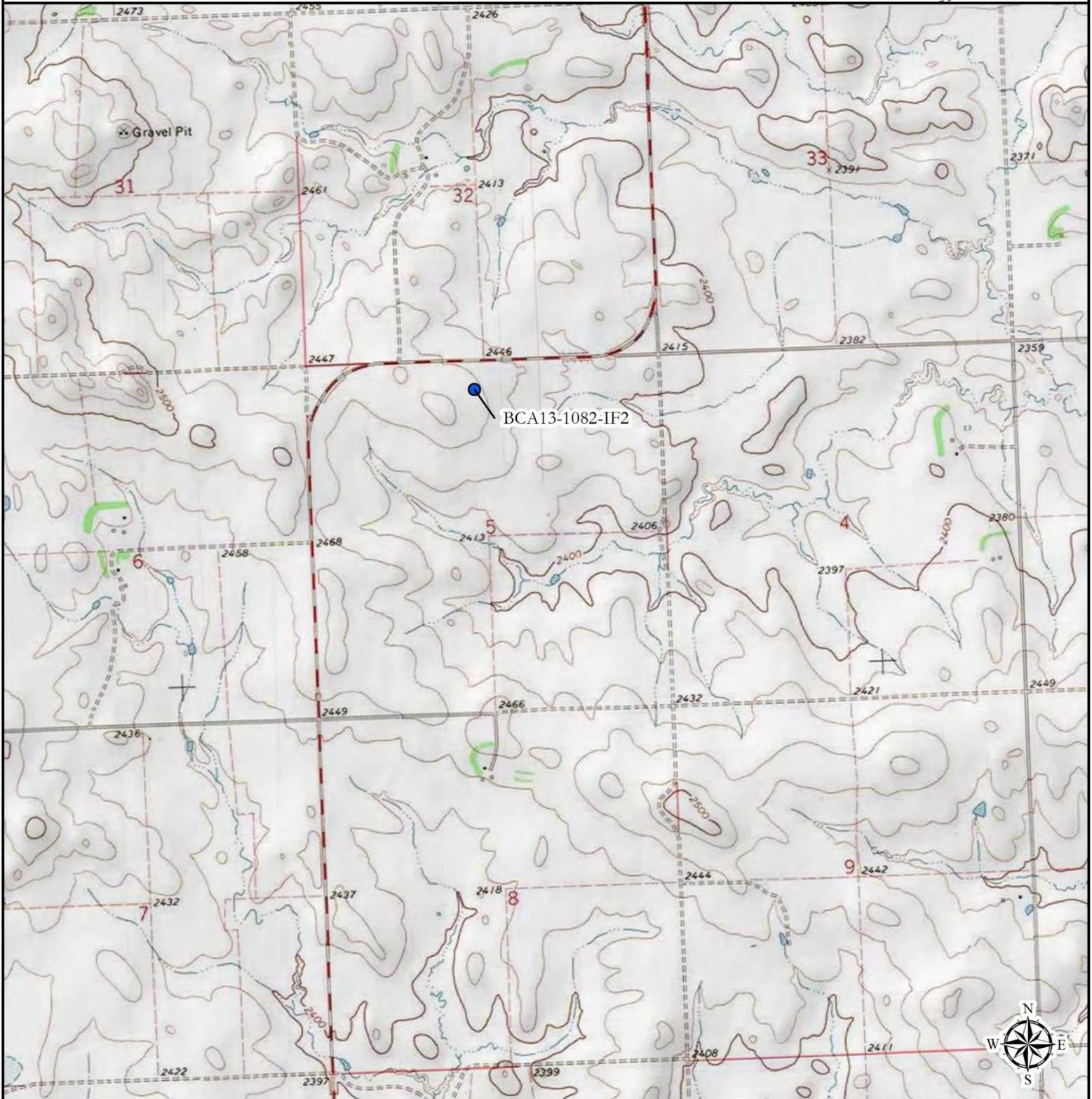
Figure 26. Map showing the location of isolated find 32MOx553.

**32MOx554**

The site consists of a broken KRF projectile point in a plowed field. The site condition is poor as disturbance seems to have occurred through years of plowing. Isolated Finds are not eligible to the NRHP, and is therefore not recommended to be avoided.

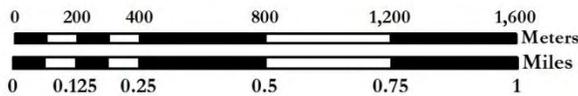


**Figure 27.** View of isolated find 32MOx554.



**Legend**

● Isolated Find



Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13

Figure 28. Map showing the location of isolated find 32MOx554.

## *Architectural Sites – Viewshed Analysis*

### **Location 1**

#### House

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a residential 1.5 story, single unit dwelling, with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The windows at the front (east side) of the house are three-over-one fixed windows. The original door has been replaced with sliding glass doors. A one story addition to the house and porch has been made on the right (north) side of the house. The addition is visible with alignment of the horizontal wood siding. The wood posts supporting the porch have also been replaced based on the color and weathering of the posts. The gabled roof has been updated with asphalt shingles. The chimney consists of brick and is situated on the slope. There is also a lightning rod at the north end of the roof. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 29.** View of house at Location 1. View to the west.

### Barn

The barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the deterioration of the structure as well as the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a 2.5 story gabled transverse-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The entrance is at the gabled end with a hay loft above. The window openings are still intact; however, the majority of the windows are boarded up, missing the window glass, or missing a pane and two are shuttered. Sheds have been added to the outer walls (east and west sides). The sheds were not added to the original barn at the same time. The shed on the right (east) was likely added first based on the similarity of the horizontal wood siding between the shed and the original barn. The shed on the left (west) was added later based on the height of the horizontal wood siding and the lower roof height in comparison to the right (east) shed. The original barn's roof was updated with asphalt shingles. There are three lightning rods on the ridge of the roof. The north side of the roof is in need of repair. The shed roofs are covered in aluminum sheeting. Due to the deterioration and alterations, the structure retains very little integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 30.** View of barn at Location 1. View to the north.

## **Location 2**

### *House*

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a residential two story, single unit dwelling, with wood framing and horizontal vinyl or steel siding. The original horizontal wood siding was replaced with the vinyl or steel siding. The windows on the second floor of the house are three-over-one double hung windows. There is one fixed window on the second floor that is the original sash glazing pattern window. The first floor windows, which have been replaced, are one-over-one double hung windows. The doors have also been replaced. On the right (south) side of the structure are four one-over-one bay windows, which have also been replaced. The basement windows are end vent windows. Additions have been made to the front and rear of the house. A one story gabled addition to the front right as well as to the back of the house. The original front porch is now covered and the new stoop and made of wood with a wood awning. The cross-gabled roof has been updated with asphalt shingles. The cross-gabled roof has exposed rafters and the gable ends have a Tudor style pattern. The chimney consists of brick and is situated on the ridge. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 31.** View of house at Location 2. View to the northeast.



**Figure 32.** View of house at Location 2. View to the east.

### Barn 1

This barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the deterioration of the structure. The structure is a 2 story gambrel roof transvers-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The entrance is at the gambrel end. The windows on the second story are six-pane casement windows and the windows on either side of the barn entrance are four-pane casement windows. The roof is gambrel with flared eaves. The original roof has been replaced with aluminum sheeting and asphalt shingles on the flared eaves. The roof is in need of repair. The walls of the barn are in need of repair as some of the horizontal boards are missing. Due to the deterioration, the structure retains very little integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 33.** View of Barn 1 at Location 2. View to the southeast.

### Barn 2

This barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the deterioration of the structure as well as the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a 1.5 story gambrel roof transverse-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The barn looks to have been white washed at one point. The entrance to the barn on the left (west) side has been boarded up. There is a small window at the gambrel end. There is a ribbon of 10 six-pane casement windows on the south side of the barn. These windows are likely not the original barn windows based on how large they are. The original roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. There are two ventilators on the ridge of the roof. Based on the size and shape of the barn as well as the windows, the barn was at one point, likely a calving barn. Due to the deterioration and alteration, the structure retains very little integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 34.** View of Barn 2 of Location 2. View to the northeast.

Barn 3

This barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a 2.5 story gable roof transverse-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The entrance is at the gable end with a hay loft above. There is a diamond-shaped fixed window at the gable end. Other window openings at the gable end have been boarded up. Sheds have been added to the outer walls. The original roof has been replaced with aluminum sheeting. The shed roofs also have aluminum sheeting. A metal Quonset was added to the rear west side of the barn and a brick, wood, and metal Quonset was added to the front west side of the barn. The Quonsets are modern additions to the barn. Due to the alterations, the structure retains not integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 35.** View of Barn 3 of Location 2. View to the northeast.

### **Location 3**

#### *House*

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a residential one story, single unit dwelling with a wood frame and vinyl siding. Several additions were made to the farmhouse. There is an addition to the rear (north side) of the house. A small addition, with a shed roof, was made to the east side of the house. The front was added to and enclosed. The windows have been replaced and are now double hung one-over-one windows. The original gabled roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The chimney consists of brick and is situated on the slope. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 36.** View of House at Location 3. View to the northeast.



**Figure 37.** View of house at Location 3. View to the west.

## **Location 4**

### *House 1*

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a residential 1.5 story, single unit dwelling, with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The original windows have been replaced with double hung one-over-one windows and at least one window is a sliding one-by-one. There is a shed dormer with paired windows is location at the front (south side) of the house. The doors to the house have also been replaced. The gabled roof has cornice returns at the gable end. The chimney consists of brick and is situated on the slope. There are also lightning rods on the ridge of the roof. A couple of additions have been made to the structure. A one story addition with a shed roof is located at the rear (north side) of the house. The front porch is now covered and has a shed roof. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 38.** View of House 1 at Location 4. View to the north.



**Figure 39.** View of House 1 at Location 4. View to the west.

### Barn

The barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the deterioration of the structure. The structure is a 2.5 story gambrel transverse-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. The entrance is at the gambrel end with a hay loft above. The window openings are still intact; however, the majority of the windows are boarded up, missing the window glass, or missing a couple of panes. The original gambrel roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. There is a metal ventilator on the ridge of the roof. The barn and outer wall sheds were constructed at the same time. Due to the deterioration, the structure retains little integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 40.** View of the Barn at Location 4. View to the north.

### House 2

This farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the deterioration of the structure as well as the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is an abandoned residential 1.5 story, single dwelling side gabled unit, with wood framing and stucco wall. The window openings are still intact with double hung two-over-two windows. Some of the window panes are missing. The original gabled roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. There are two brick chimneys situated on the ridge of the roof. The chimneys are made of different types of brick and were not built at the same time. In the gable the walls consist of horizontal wood siding. An addition was made to the south side of the house with a hipped roof. Due to the deterioration and alterations, the structure retains very little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 41.** View of House 2 at Location 4. View to the northeast.

## **Location 5**

### *House*

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a 1.5 story, single unit dwelling, with wood frame and horizontal vinyl siding. The original siding horizontal wood siding was replaced with the horizontal vinyl siding. The original windows have been replaced, primarily, with double hung one-over-one windows. The shed dormer windows are sliding side-by-side windows. The original doors have also been replaced. The original gabled roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. An addition of an attached garage with a shed roof has been added to the farmhouse. Due to the alterations, the structure retains very little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 42.** View of house at Location 5. View to the east.



**Figure 43.** View of house at Location 5. View to the north.

## **Location 6**

### *House*

The farmhouse at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure is a residential 1.5 story, single dwelling unit, with wood framing and stucco walls. The original windows have been replaced with double hung one-over-one windows. The original windows were one-over-one segmental arch windows. The original half story windows have been replaced with sliding windows. The doors have also been replaced. The structure has a half hipped roof. The original roof has been replaced with colored vertical steel sheeting. The brick chimney is located on the ridge of the roof. There are a couple of additions to the structure. There is an addition with a gable roof on the northwest side of the farmhouse. Another addition is located on the northeast side of the house. On this addition, the differences in the window opening between the addition and the original house are visible. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The farmhouse does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 44.** View of the house at Location 6. View to the northwest.



**Figure 45.** View2 of the house at Location 6. View to the southwest.

### Barn

The barn at the location is not eligible for the NRHP due to the alterations that have occurred to the structure.

The structure, built in 1928, is a three story gambrel transverse-crib barn with wood framing and horizontal wood siding. Some of the wood siding is in need of repair. The entrance is at the gambrel end with a hay loft. The most of the window openings and windows are still intact. All of the windows are either four pane casement windows or six pane casement windows. The barn and outer wall sheds were constructed at the same time. The original gambrel roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles, while the shed have aluminum sheeting. The roof is in need of repair as most of the asphalt shingles are missing. There is a metal ventilator in the ridge of the roof. There are also lightning rods along the ridge of the roof. At the southwest end of the barn, there is a hay hood. There are two additional metal outbuildings with gable roofs attached to the barn. Due to the alterations, the structure retains little integrity. The barn does not meet any of the criteria for eligibility to the NRHP.



**Figure 46.** View of barn at Location 6. View to the west.



**Figure 47.** View of barn at Location 6. View to the northwest.

## **Location 7**

See site 32MO1416 site form.

### *House*

Feature 1 is a side gable stucco house, with a wood frame, that is 10m by 15m. The house has brick accents between the stucco and the poured concrete foundation, and under the windows. The front porch is also primarily constructed with brick. The gable style roof has green asphalt shingles on top of the original wooden shingles, some of the shingles have deteriorated and fallen off. The windows on the first and second floor are double hung. The basement windows are missing the glass and some of the frames. The house has an intact red brick chimney. The back door at one time had an enclosing around it made of concrete blocks, but that enclosing has collapsed. The interior of the house does not have a lot remaining from the former tenants. The interior walls and ceilings are deteriorating, the front room has wood trimmings and most of the house has hard wood floors. The house has lost integrity due to poor condition. The house has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the house is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



**Figure 48.** View of house at Location 7. View to the north.



**Figure 49.** View of house at Location 7. View to the northeast.

### Barn

Feature 2 is a barn that is 7m by 10m with 1.5 stories. The barn is overall in poor condition and has begun to collapse. The barn has a poured concrete foundation. The barn is has a wood frame and horizontal wood siding. The front/south side of the barn has a sliding wooden door with vertical wood siding that is starting to fall apart. The barn has another door on the west side that is still intact. The gable style roof has green asphalt shingles, the majority of which are still intact. The original window openings are intact, but no glass remains. The barn siding was originally painted red, and some of the color is still visible. At some point new siding was put over the original siding in places to replace deteriorating walls and to help stabilize the structure. The barn has lost integrity due to poor condition and alterations. The barn has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the barn is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



**Figure 50.** View of barn at Location 7. View to the northeast.

### Granary

Feature 3 is a granary that is 5m by 9m with a wood frame and horizontal wood siding. The granary is in very poor condition and has begun to collapse. The granaries windows have been boarded up or covered with metal sheeting. The gable type roof has wood shingles, most of which have fallen off. There are holes in the roof, siding and floors of the granary. The granary may have been moved from another location as it is sitting on top of some blocks of wood. The granary has lost integrity due to poor condition. The granary has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the granary is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.



**Figure 51.** View of granary at Location 7. View to the northeast.

## **Appendix D: Site Form**

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

PAGE 1

UPDATE

Field Code \_\_\_\_\_

SITS# 32 MO 1379

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Hebron SE
Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name \_\_\_\_\_
Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

LTL TWP 139 R 90 SEC 27 QQQ 8 QQ 8 Q 8
LTL TWP 139 R 90 SEC 28 QQQ 5 QQ 5 Q 5
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5190882 N ZONE 13N
UTM 726240 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

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

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

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

CULTURAL MATERIAL

- Bone, Worked 6,044 Site Area (m2)
Ceramics
Charcoal Cultural Depth
Copper
Faunal Remains Depth Indicator
Fire-Cracked Rock
Floral Remains 1 Basis for Dating
Fossil
Hide, Hair, Fur
Human Remains 1 CM Density
Projectile Point
Shell, Worked
1 Stone, Chipped Cultural/Temporal Affiliation
Stone, Ground Paleo-Indian
Trade Good Archaic
Wood, Worked Woodland
Other Late Prehistoric
1 Period Unknown
Isolated Find

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 5 Ecosystem 7
Landform 1 Landform 2 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 762 m Drainage System Heart River
View Degree 4 View Distance 3
Distance to Permanent Water m Permanent Water Type
Distance to Seasonal Water 238 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 9/19/2013 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 3 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 2

Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_

SHSND USE

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

Recorded By K. Mieras, M. Mortensen Date Recorded 10/1/2013
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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

Site 32MO1379 was reinvestigated. The site consists of 9 pieces of lithic debitage (all krf), one flake tool made of dark red chert, and one krf endscraper. The boundaries of the site are now much smaller than previously recorded, eliminating the majority of the site to the south and west of the original boundary. The site sits on top of the landform, bisected by a two-track.



**Figure 1: Site Overview East**

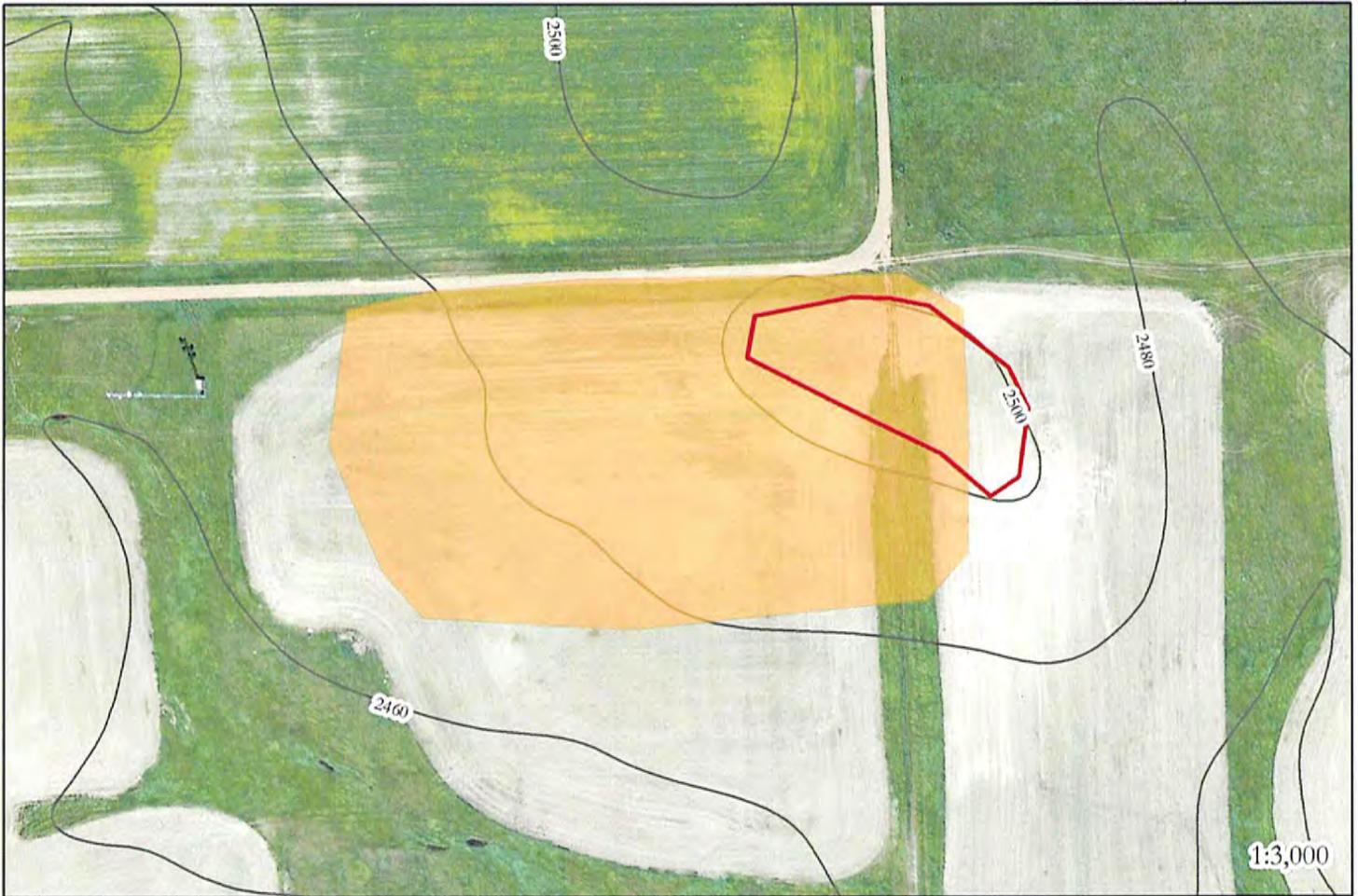


**Figure 2: Site View Southwest**



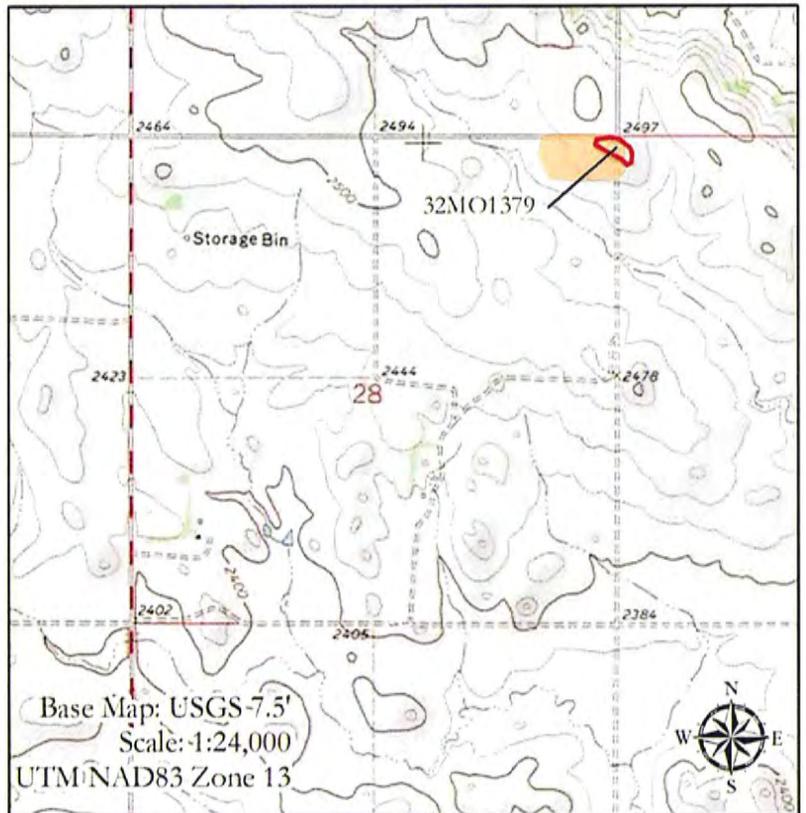
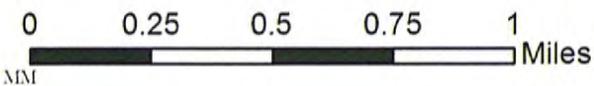
# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

32MO1379 Update  
UTM: 726240E 5190882N  
T139N R90W Sec. 27, 28  
Hebron SE Quad. Map  
Heart River Drainage  
Morton County, North Dakota



## Legend

-  Updated Site Boundary (6,044 sq. meters)
-  Original Site Boundary



SITS # 32 MO 1379  
 State County Site Number

Field Code M.A.C. H.E.B.1 Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Field Code \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

Map Quad Hebron SE  
 Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_

LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	<u>13.9</u>	R	<u>9.0</u>	Sec	<u>2.8</u>	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	<u>5</u>	Q	<u>5</u>
LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	_____	R	_____	Sec	_____	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	_____	R	_____	Sec	_____	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	_____	R	_____	Sec	_____	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	_____	R	_____	Sec	_____	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twp	_____	R	_____	Sec	_____	QQQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	QQ	_____	Q	_____

1. N $\frac{1}{2}$
2. E $\frac{1}{2}$
3. S $\frac{1}{2}$
4. W $\frac{1}{2}$
5. NE $\frac{1}{4}$
6. SE $\frac{1}{4}$
7. SW $\frac{1}{4}$
8. NW $\frac{1}{4}$
9. C

I. SITE I.D.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

<input type="checkbox"/> Conical Timber Lodge	<input type="checkbox"/> Bone	<u>3.2507</u> m <sup>2</sup> Site Area
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CM Scatter	<input type="checkbox"/> Ceramics	_____ Cultural Depth cm
<input type="checkbox"/> Earthlodge Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Charcoal	<u>0</u> Depth Indicator
<input type="checkbox"/> Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/> Copper	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fortification	<input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Remains	CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grave	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Cracked Rock	=====
<input type="checkbox"/> Hearth	<input type="checkbox"/> Floral Remains	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo
<input type="checkbox"/> Jump	<input type="checkbox"/> Fossil	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Mound	<input type="checkbox"/> Hide, Hair, Fur	<input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Rock Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic
<input type="checkbox"/> Pit	<input type="checkbox"/> Projectile Point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Period Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry/Mine	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stone, Chipped	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone, Ground	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stone Circle	<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Good	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trail	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	
<input type="checkbox"/> Isolated Find	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CM Density	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis for Dating

III. ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 9 Landform 2 10 Slope/Exposure \_\_\_\_\_ Ecosystem 7  
 Landform 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Landform 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Slope/Exposure \_\_\_\_\_ Ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_  
 Elevation 759 m. Drainage System Heart River View, Degree 4 View, Distance 2  
 Dist Perm Water 1371 m. Perm Water Type 2 Dist Seas Water 1222 m. Seas Water Type 4

IV. C.R.M.

3 Ownership \_\_\_\_\_ Ownership \_\_\_\_\_  
04/16/04 Fieldwork Date \_\_\_\_\_ Fieldwork Date \_\_\_\_\_  
6 Site Condition  Collection 0 Test/Probe 0 Excavation  
 Additional Information \_\_\_\_\_ Management Recommendation 2  
Tools and flakes of mainly KRF

SHSND USE

\_\_\_\_\_ Soil Association 4 Ecozone  Area Signf \_\_\_\_\_ MS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Soil Association \_\_\_\_\_ Ecozone \_\_\_\_\_ Area Signf \_\_\_\_\_ MS Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 CR Type  Verified Site  Non-Site  E C F  T F  
 State Registry  National Register

Coder Damita Hiemstra Date Coded 03/13/04

NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS

Descriptive Section

Field Code: MAC HEB-1

Page 2

SITS Number: 32MO

1. Access:

The project area lies four miles south of Hebron, North Dakota, at the junction of 40<sup>th</sup> Street SW and 75<sup>th</sup> Avenue. From Interstate 94, take the Hebron junction and travel south for two miles. Then travel east for one mile. The site is located in the southwest corner of this junction, encompassing the two track which extends south at this point.

Description of Site:

The site consists of a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter with tools and debitage. The site is centered on a knoll/terrace with a shallow intermittent drainage approximately 200 meters to the west and south. There is a good view scape, with a distance of 3-5 miles, mainly to the south and west. The site is located in a plowed field and a bordering two track (which runs along the section line), with 80-90% ground surface visibility (GSV). The current site limits are approximately 700' east-west by 500' north-south.

2. Description of Cultural Materials (Quantify and Identify):

The artifacts in the site included one Knife River flint (KRF) end scraper, six tertiary flakes, two pieces of shatter, and one flake tool in the two track bordering the east site of the project block, plus five KRF cores (two of them heavily patinated), one unifacially worked KRF flake tool, five secondary KRF flakes, two KRF pieces of shatter, one tertiary flake and one crude KRF biface in the plowed field west of the two track

# of items of cultural material observed: 25 # collected: 0

3. Artifact Repository: N/A

4. Description of Subsurface Testing: Due to high surface visibility no subsurface testing was conducted.

5. Field Conditions:

Wet \_\_\_\_\_ Dry X Windy \_\_\_\_\_ Raining \_\_\_\_\_ Snowing \_\_\_\_\_  
Overcast \_\_\_\_\_ Bright Sun X Twilight \_\_\_\_\_

6. Techniques Used to Estimate Site Area:

Transit \_\_\_\_\_ Tape Measure \_\_\_\_\_ Paced \_\_\_\_\_ Visual Estimate \_\_\_\_\_ Other (explain) GPS

Recorded By: William J. Bluemle

Date: 04/16/2004

**NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS**

**Descriptive Section**

Field Code: MAC HEB-1

Page 3

SITS Number: 32MO

**7. Rationale for Site Boundaries Determination:**

Surface Cultural Materials	<u>  X  </u>	Features	<u>      </u>	Topography	<u>_____</u>
Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure	<u>      </u>	Systematic Subsurface Probing	<u>      </u>	Other (explain)	<u>_____</u>

8. **Current Use of Site:** Area is being used for cropland.

9. **Owners Name/Address:** Private

10. **Vegetation:** Crop residue

11. **Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground):** 80% visibility

12. **Snow Cover (% visible):** 0%

13. **Person-hours Spent on Site:** 2 hours

14. **Project Title:** Hebron PPB Site  
**P.I.:** William J. Bluemle

15. **Report Title:** Hebrons' Microwave Site: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory, Morton County, North Dakota  
**Author:** Damita Hiemstra

16. **Other Published references:** N/A

17. **Descriptions of Collections Observed:** N/A

18. **Owner-address of Collections Observed:** N/A

**19. Statement of Integrity:**

The site consists of a lithic scatter which retains fair integrity. The site is currently plowed, and has been cultivated for an indeterminate time, which has no doubt moved artifacts around and otherwise disturbed the site to some degree. Soils in the area are fairly thin in general, but a buried component is not out of the question; if a buried component did exist, it would retain good integrity.

**Recorded By:** William J. Bluemle

**Date:** 04/16/2004

NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS

Descriptive Section

Field Code: MAC HEB-1

Page 4

SITS Number: 32MO

20. **Statement of Significance:**

Avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, additional inventory, including some form of testing, is recommended before the site is impacted further, to determine the significance of the site as a whole.

21. **Comments and References:**

Prairie Public Broadcasting has agreed to move the project proposed for this area to another location. The site will therefore not be impacted by the current project.

Recorded By: William J. Bluemle

Date: 04/16/2004

NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS

Map and Photograph Section

Field Code: MAC-HEB-1

Page 5

SITS Number: 32MO

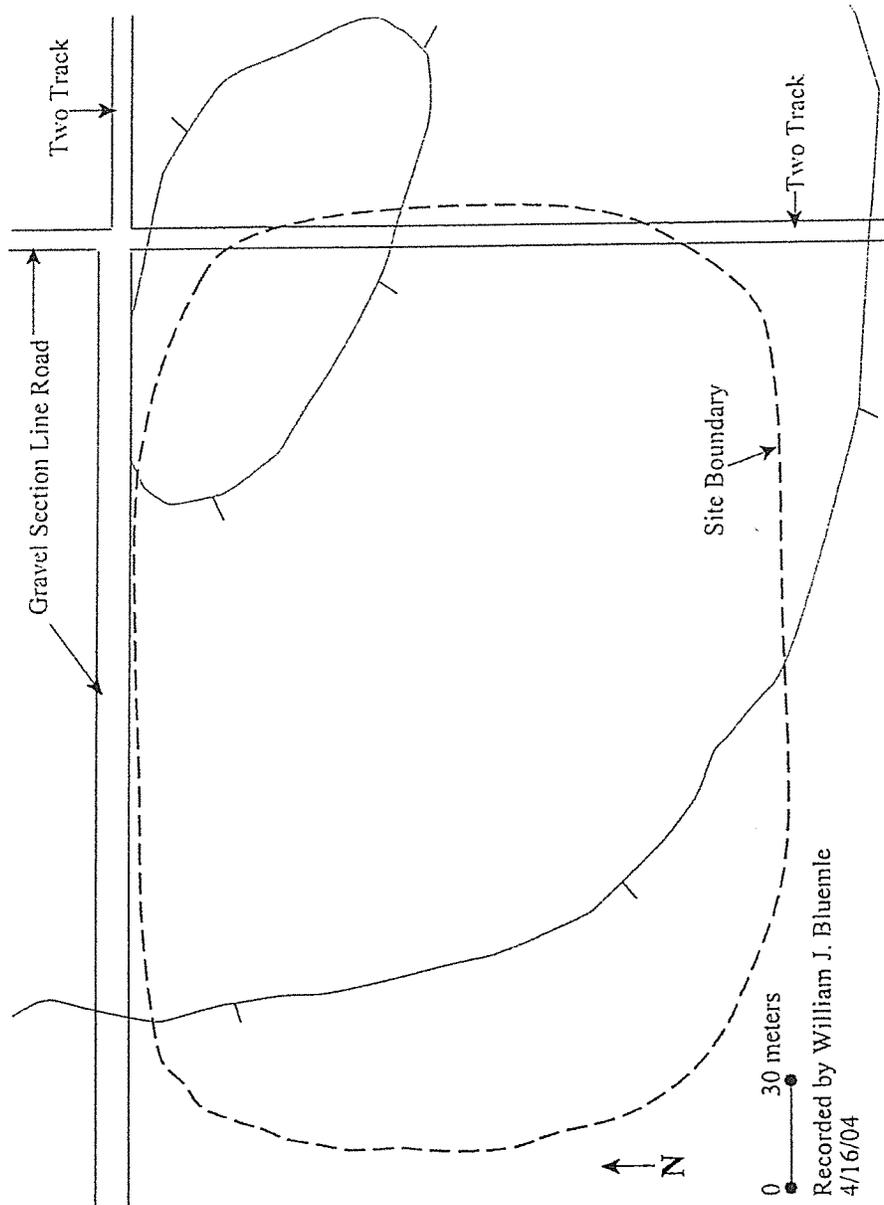


Figure 1: Sketch map of site.

Recorded By: William J. Bluemle

Date: 04/16/2004

NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS

Map and Photograph Section

Field Code: MAC-HEB-1

Page 6

SITS Number: 32MO

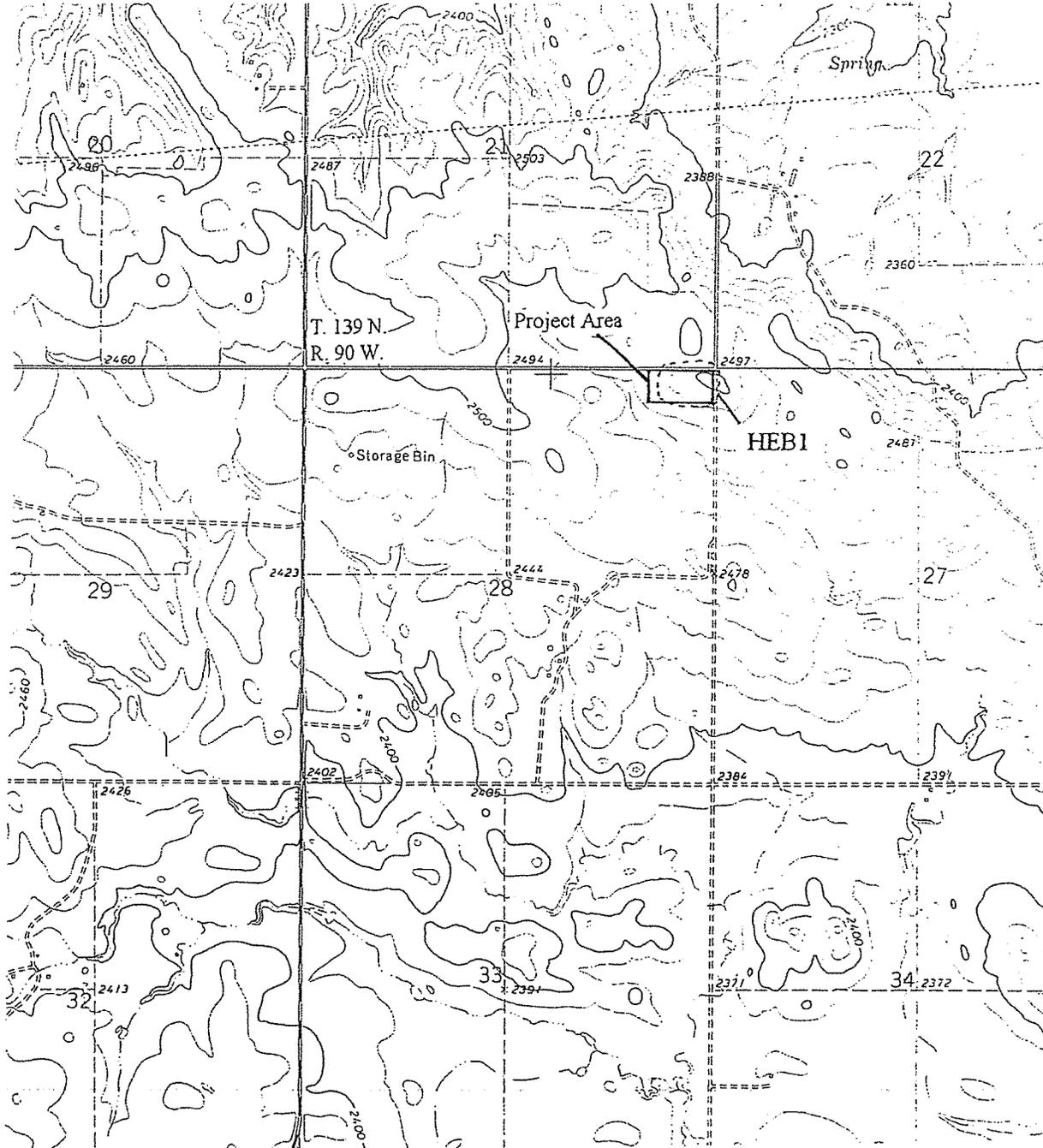


Figure 2: The site as depicted on the USGS 7.5' Hebron SE (1973) quadrangle map.

Recorded By: William J. Bluemle

Date: 04/16/2004

NDRCS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITE FORMS

Map and Photograph Section

Field Code: MAC-HEB-1

Page 7

SITS Number: 32MO

---



**Figure 3:** View to the east from the west edge of the site (Img 2).



**Figure 4:** View to the south from the gravel section line road on the north edge of the site (Img 1).

Recorded By: William J. Bluemle

Date: 04/16/2004

## NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site1

SITS# 32 MO 1415

**SITE IDENTIFICATION**

Map Quad Hebron SE Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

LTL \_\_\_ TWP 139 R 90 SEC 32 QQQ 7 QQ 7 Q 8  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_

UTM 5188464 N ZONE 13N  
 UTM 723271 E NAD 1927 \_\_\_ NAD 1983

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

**SITE DATA**

<b>FEATURE TYPE</b>	<b>CULTURAL MATERIAL</b>				
___ CM Scatter	___ Bone	<u>15</u>	Site Type		
___ Chimney	___ Ceramics	<u>13</u>	Context		
___ Depression	___ Charcoal	<u>161</u>	Site Area (m²)		
___ Dump	___ Cloth		Cultural Depth		
___ Earthworks	___ Faunal Remains		Depth Indicator		
___ Fortification	___ Fire-Cracked Rock		Basis for Dating	<u>1</u>	
___ Foundation	___ Floral Remains		Occupation Date(s)		
___ Grave	___ Glass		___ Begin		
___ Hearth	___ Hide, Hair, Fur		___ End		
___ Machinery	___ Human Remains		___ CM Density		
___ Quarry/Mine	___ Masonry		___ Isolated Find		
___ Rock Art	___ Metal				
___ Trail	___ Plastic				
___ Wreck	___ Rubber				
<u>1</u> ___ Other	___ Shell				
	___ Wood				
	___ Other				

**ENVIRONMENT**

Landform 1 2 Landform 2 7 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 7  
 Landform 1 \_\_\_ Landform 2 \_\_\_ Slope/Exposure \_\_\_ Ecosystem \_\_\_  
 Elevation 744 m Drainage System Heart River  
 View Degree 2 View Distance 2  
 Distance to Permanent Water \_\_\_ m Permanent Water Type \_\_\_  
 Distance to Seasonal Water 679 m Seasonal Water Type 4

**CRM**

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 9/18/2013 Test/Probe \_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_  
 Site Condition 4 Collection \_\_\_ Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_

**SHSND USE**

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

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 2—Descriptive Section**

**Field Code** BCA13-1082-Site1

**SITS# 32 MO 1415**

1. Access:

From Glen Ullin, ND travel south on Highway 49 for 0.7 miles and turn west onto 42 street. Continue for 10.1 miles and turn north into a farm's driveway. The site is located approximately 375 meters west of the farmstead, past the tree row and next to a farm road.

2. Site Description (include features):

This site is located in rangeland, surrounded by rolling hills. It consists of a single collapsed structure. The structure is 3x4 meters and is constructed with a wooden frame, plywood, and tin. There is no evidence of a foundation.

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

N/A

0 # of Artifacts

0 # of Artifacts Collected

4. Artifact Repository:

**Recorded By** M. Mortensen **Date Recorded** 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
PAGE 3—Descriptive Section

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site1

SITS# 32 MO 1415

5. Description of Subsurface Testing:
N/A

6. Field Conditions:
Wet \_\_\_ Dry [x] Windy \_\_\_ Rainy \_\_\_
Snowy \_\_\_ Overcast \_\_\_ Sunny [x] Twilight \_\_\_

7. Technique(s) Used to Estimate Site Area:
Transit \_\_\_ Tape Measure \_\_\_ Paced \_\_\_ Visual Estimate \_\_\_
GPS [x] Other (Explain)

8. Rationale for Site Boundary Determination:
Surface Cultural Materials \_\_\_ Features [x] Topography \_\_\_
Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure \_\_\_ Systematic Subsurface Probing \_\_\_
Subsurface Testing \_\_\_ Other (Explain)

9. Current Use of Site: Rangeland

10. Landowner Contact Information: Unknown

11. Vegetation: Native and Non-Native grasses, shrubs, plants and forbs

12. Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground): 30

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

14. Person-Hours Spent at Site: 1

15. Project Title & Principal Investigator:
Sunflower Wind Project, Christina Burns (PI)

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 4—Descriptive Section**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site1

SITS# 32 MO 1415

16. Report Title & Author(s):

Sunflower Wind Project: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Stark & Morton Counties, North Dakota

Author: Christina Burns

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

18. Statement of Integrity:

The site has lost integrity as the building has collapsed, and due to years of neglect and use as rangeland.

19. Statement of Significance:

20. References Cited/Comments:

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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### **Statement of Significance:**

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. Site BCA13-1082-Site1 cannot be associated with such an event; therefore site BCA13-1082-Site1 cannot be considered eligible under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B a site would be considered eligible if it can be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. According to the deed search (see table 1), site BCA13-1082-Site1 cannot be associated with such a person; therefore site BCA13-1082-Site1 cannot be considered eligible under Criterion B.

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
- d) Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

No features at site BCA13-1082-Site1 fulfill these requirements, there are no standing structures and the site is in very poor condition; therefore it is not 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. BCA13-1082-Site1 is not likely to possess information potential as there are no standing structures and it is one of many such examples within the area. The integrity of the site is poor. Therefore, BCA13-1082-Site1 is not eligible under Criterion D.

**Table 1:** Morton County Deed Search: T139N R90W Sec. 32 SW1/4 NW1/4

Book #	Page #	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Deed Type
15	355	4/18/1905	USA	John Kearnus	Patent
3	84	1/4/1937	Estate of J. H. Kearnus	Rosie Kearns, etal.	F.D.
28m	562	9/8/1944	County Court, Morton	Albertina Kearns	Decree
73	318	7/3/1944	Kathryn Kearnus-Jans, etal.	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	562	7/3/1944	John Kearnus, etal.	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	563	7/3/1944	Anna Kearnus-Hempel	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	564	7/3/1944	Harry J. Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	565	7/3/1944	Tillie Kearnus-Hauck	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	566	7/3/1944	Rosie Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
87	567	7/3/1944	Albertina Kearnus	Edwin A. Heinle	WD
3155	92	10/25/1990	Edwin A. Heinle Estate	Louise M. Heinle	PR Deed
3424	64	11/12/1996	Louise M. Heinle	Dale E. Heinle	WD
342	475	11/12/1996	Dale C. & Constance R. Heinle	Dale C. & Constance R. Heinle	QCD



**Figure 1: Site View South**



**Figure 2: Site View West**



**Figure 3: Site Overview East**



# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

BCA13-1082-Site1  
UTM: 723271E 5188464N  
T139N R90W Sec. 32  
Hebron SE Quad. Map  
Heart River Drainage  
Morton County, North Dakota



## Legend

-  Collapsed Structure
-  Site Boundary (161 sq. meters)



MM

Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13

### NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM

#### PAGE 1

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2

SITS# 32 MO 1416

#### SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Hebron SE Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

LTL	___	TWP	<u>139</u>	R	<u>90</u>	SEC	<u>20</u>	QQQ	<u>7</u>	QQ	<u>7</u>	Q	<u>7</u>
LTL	___	TWP	_____	R	_____	SEC	_____	QQQ	_____	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	___	TWP	_____	R	_____	SEC	_____	QQQ	_____	QQ	_____	Q	_____
LTL	___	TWP	_____	R	_____	SEC	_____	QQQ	_____	QQ	_____	Q	_____

UTM 5190909 N ZONE 13N  
UTM 723132 E NAD 1927 \_\_\_ NAD 1983

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Urban Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SITE DATA

Total # Architectural Features: 4

Fieldwork Date: 9/19/2013

Reconnaissance Survey \_\_\_ Intensive Survey

Project Title & Supervisor:  
Sunflower Wind Project, Christina Burns(PI)

Report Title & Author(s):  
Sunflower Wind Project: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Stark & Morton Counties, North Dakota  
Author: Christina Burns

Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_

#### SHSND USE

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

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 2—Feature Data**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2 SITS# 32 MO 1416

Complete one Page 2 for each architectural feature at the site.

Architectural Feature # 1

Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_ Feature Type 40 Condition 4  
 Feature Date 4 Context 13 Plan Shape 5  
 Structural System 25 Primary Exterior 22 Style Other Style  
 Original Owner's Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Exterior 3 Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

Other Information:

Foundation Poured Concrete Stories 1.5

Window Original Openings intact, No Glass

Roof/Cornice Gable

Dating Method(s): Professional Estimate

**Feature Preservation Recommendation(s) (Check all that apply):**

- Individual nomination
- Contributes to a potential district
- No nomination potential
- Will not contribute to a district
- Potential district—feature would be a contributing element if other properties constitute a district
- Thematic nomination potential
- Component of a historic site or landscape
- Moved (specify all applicable choices)—a) relocation occurred within a historic period; b) recreates original site, orientation, landscape, & spatial relationships; c) compatible in context with neighboring structures; d) relocation has damaged eligibility
- Historical associations require further investigation

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM****PAGE 3—Feature Data**Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32 MO 1416**1. Feature Description, Integrity, Eligibility:**

Feature 1 is a side gable stucco house, with a wood frame, that is 10x15 meters. The house has brick accents between the stucco and the poured concrete foundation, and under the windows. The front porch is also primarily constructed with brick. The gable style roof has green asphalt shingles on top of the original wooden shingles, some of the shingles have deteriorated and fallen off. The windows on the first and second floor are double hung. The basement windows are missing the glass and some of the frames. The house has an intact red brick chimney. The back door at one time had an enclosing around it made of concrete blocks, but that enclosing has collapsed. The interior of the house does not have a lot remaining from the former tenants. The interior walls and ceilings are deteriorating, the front room has wood trimmings and most of the house has hard wood floors. The house has lost integrity due to poor condition. The house has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the house is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM  
PAGE 2—Feature Data**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2 SITS# 32

**Complete one Page 2 for each architectural feature at the site.**

**Architectural Feature #** 2

Construction Date _____	Feature Type <u>62</u>	Condition <u>3</u>
Feature Date <u>4</u>	Context <u>13</u>	Plan Shape <u>5</u>
Structural System <u>25</u>	Primary Exterior <u>26</u>	Style <u>Utilitarian</u>
Original Owner's Ethnicity _____	Secondary Exterior _____	Architect/Builder _____

Other Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Foundation Poured Concrete Stories 1

Roof/Cornice Gable

Window Original Windows Intact, No Glass

Dating Method(s): Professional Estimate

**Feature Preservation Recommendation(s) (Check all that apply):**

- Individual nomination
- Contributes to a potential district
- No nomination potential
- Will not contribute to a district
- Potential district—feature would be a contributing element if other properties constitute a district
- Thematic nomination potential
- Component of a historic site or landscape
- Moved (specify all applicable choices)—a) relocation occurred within a historic period; b) recreates original site, orientation, landscape, & spatial relationships; c) compatible in context with neighboring structures; d) relocation has damaged eligibility
- Historical associations require further investigation

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 3—Feature Data**Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32**1. Feature Description, Integrity, Eligibility:**

Feature 2 is a barn that is 7x10 meters with 1 1/2 stories. The barn is overall in poor condition and has begun to collapse. The barn has a poured concrete foundation. The barn is has a wood frame and horizontal wood siding. The front/south side of the barn has a sliding wooden door with vertical wood siding that is starting to fall apart. The barn has another door on the west side that is still intact. The gable style roof has green asphalt shingles, the majority of which are still intact. The original window openings are intact, but no glass remains. The barn siding was originally painted red, and some of the color is still visible. At some point new siding was put over the original siding in places to replace deteriorating walls and to help stabilize the structure. The barn has lost integrity due to poor condition and alterations. The barn has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the barn is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Recorded By M. Mortensen  
(First Name & Last Name)Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 2—Feature Data**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32

Complete one Page 2 for each architectural feature at the site.

Architectural Feature # 3

Construction Date \_\_\_\_\_

Feature Type 61Condition 4Feature Date 4Context 13Plan Shape 5Structural System 25Primary Exterior 26Style Utilitarian

Original Owner's Ethnicity \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary Exterior \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

Other Information: \_\_\_\_\_

Foundation N/A Stories 1Roof/Cornice GableWindow boarded upDating Method(s): Professional Estimate**Feature Preservation Recommendation(s) (Check all that apply):**

- Individual nomination
- Contributes to a potential district
- No nomination potential
- Will not contribute to a district
- Potential district—feature would be a contributing element if other properties constitute a district
- Thematic nomination potential
- Component of a historic site or landscape
- Moved (specify all applicable choices)—a) relocation occurred within a historic period; b) recreates original site, orientation, landscape, & spatial relationships; c) compatible in context with neighboring structures; d) relocation has damaged eligibility
- Historical associations require further investigation

Recorded By \_\_\_\_\_ Date Recorded \_\_\_\_\_  
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 3—Feature Data**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2

SITS# 32

**1. Feature Description, Integrity, Eligibility:**

Feature 3 is a granary that is 5x9 meters with a wood frame and horizontal wood siding. The granary is in very poor condition and has begun to collapse. The granaries windows have been boarded up or covered with metal sheeting. The gable type roof has wood shingles, most of which have fallen off. There are holes in the roof, siding and floors of the granary. The granary may have been moved from another location as it is siting on top of some blocks of wood. The granary has lost integrity due to poor condition. The granary has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the granary is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Recorded By \_\_\_\_\_  
(First Name & Last Name)

Date Recorded \_\_\_\_\_  
(mm/dd/year)

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

NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM
PAGE 2—Feature Data

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2 SITS# 32

Complete one Page 2 for each architectural feature at the site.

Architectural Feature # 4

Construction Date Feature Type 17 Condition 5
Feature Date 4 Context 13 Plan Shape
Structural System 14 Primary Exterior 14 Style
Original Owner's Ethnicity Secondary Exterior Architect/Builder

Other Information: Aermotor Windmill

Foundation Stories

Roof/Cornice

Window

Dating Method(s): Profesional Estimate

Feature Preservation Recommendation(s) (Check all that apply):

- Individual nomination
Contributes to a potential district
[checked] No nomination potential
Will not contribute to a district
Potential district—feature would be a contributing element if other properties constitute a district
Thematic nomination potential
Component of a historic site or landscape
Moved (specify all applicable choices)—a) relocation occurred within a historic period; b) recreates original site, orientation, landscape, & spatial relationships; c) compatible in context with neighboring structures; d) relocation has damaged eligibility
Historical associations require further investigation

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 3—Feature Data**Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32**1. Feature Description, Integrity, Eligibility:**

Feature 4 is an Aermotor Windmill with a concrete block wall built around it. According to the company's website they sold 20,000 windmills in 1892, making this windmill pretty common for early 20th century farms. The windmill is in fair condition, but has no significant architectural design nor can it be associated with an important person or event. Therefore, the windmill is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM  
PAGE 4—SITE DESCRIPTION**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32 MO 1416Complete one Page 4 for the entire site.

## 2. Owner's Contact Information:

Unknown

## 3. Access (to rural areas):

From Hebron, ND travel south on highway 90 for 4.3 miles. Turn west onto 40th Street and continue for 1 mile. The site will be on the north side of the road.

4. Site Area (ft<sup>2</sup>): 182,010

## 5. Site Description:

The site is located located in the SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 20, T139N R90W in the Heart River Study Unit. The site is in rangeland with native and non-native grasses, plants, shrubs, forbs and trees. There was one grain bin that was within the site boundary but it was deemed to modern to record.

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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

**NDCRS ARCHITECTURAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 5—SITE DESCRIPTION**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2 SITS# 32 MO 1416

**6. Summary of All Site Features & Evaluation of Site Significance:**

The site consists of 4 architectural features and 3 historical features; a house, barn, granary, windmill, a well and 2 collapsed sheds.

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. Site BCA13-1082-Site2 cannot be associated with such an event; therefore site BCA13-1082-Site2 cannot be considered eligible under Criterion A.

Under Criterion B a site would be considered eligible if it can be associated with the lives of significant persons in our past. According to the deed search (see table 1), site BCA13-1082-Site2 cannot be associated with such a person; therefore site BCA13-1082-Site2 cannot be considered eligible under Criterion B.

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
- d) Represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

No features at site BCA13-1082-Site2 fulfill these requirements; therefore it is not 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. BCA13-1082-Site2 is not likely to possess information potential as the standing structures are in poor condition, and it is one of many such examples within the area. The integrity of the site is poor. Therefore, BCA13-1082-Site2 is not eligible under Criterion D.

**7. References/Comments:**

<http://www.aermotorwindmill.com/>

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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## NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2

SITS# 32

**SITE IDENTIFICATION**

Map Quad Hebron SE Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

LTL \_\_\_ TWP 139 R 90 SEC 20 QQQ 7 QQ 7 Q 7  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
 LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_

UTM \_\_\_\_\_ 5190909 N ZONE 13N  
 UTM \_\_\_\_\_ 723132 E NAD 1927 \_\_\_ NAD 1983

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

**SITE DATA**

**FEATURE TYPE**

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

**CULTURAL MATERIAL**

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

1 Site Type  
13 Context  
16,909 Site Area (m²)  
 \_\_\_ Cultural Depth  
 \_\_\_ Depth Indicator  
1 Basis for Dating  
 Occupation Date(s)  
 \_\_\_ Begin  
 \_\_\_ End  
 \_\_\_ CM Density  
 \_\_\_ Isolated Find

**ENVIRONMENT**

Landform 1 1 Landform 2 7 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 7  
 Landform 1 \_\_\_ Landform 2 \_\_\_ Slope/Exposure \_\_\_ Ecosystem \_\_\_  
 Elevation 755 m Drainage System Heart River  
 View Degree 4 View Distance 3  
 Distance to Permanent Water \_\_\_ m Permanent Water Type \_\_\_  
 Distance to Seasonal Water 20 m Seasonal Water Type 4

**CRM**

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 9/19/2013 Test/Probe \_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_  
 Site Condition 4 Collection \_\_\_ Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: \_\_\_\_\_

**SHSND USE**

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

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 2—Descriptive Section**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2SITS# 32

## 1. Access:

From Hebron, ND travel south on highway 90 for 4.3 miles. Turn west onto 40th Street and continue for 1 mile. The site will be on the north side of the road.

2. *Site* Description (include features):

The site consists of 4 architectural features (see architectural site form) and 3 historical features. Feature 5 is a well lined with cement blocks that is approximately 2x2 meters. Feature 6 is a collapsed shed that is 5x9 meters. The shed is made of horizontal wood siding and there is no evidence of a foundation. Some of the wood shingles are visible in the debris pile. Feature 7 is a collapsed shed that is 4x5 meters. Feature 7 is a wooden shed, but all that is left visible is the roof which appears to be gable. Some of the wood shingles are still visible but most of them are missing. The walls are no longer visible, and there is no evidence of a foundation. Feature 7 has collapsed on top of some metal cultural material.

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

Cultural materials are scattered throughout the site including metal and wood.

\_\_\_\_\_ # of Artifacts

\_\_\_\_\_ # of Artifacts Collected

## 4. Artifact Repository:

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 3—Descriptive Section**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2 SITS# 32 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Description of Subsurface Testing:  
N/A

6. Field Conditions:  
 Wet \_\_\_ Dry  Windy \_\_\_ Rainy \_\_\_  
 Snowy \_\_\_ Overcast \_\_\_ Sunny  Twilight \_\_\_
7. Technique(s) Used to Estimate Site Area:  
 Transit \_\_\_ Tape Measure \_\_\_ Paced \_\_\_ Visual Estimate \_\_\_  
 GPS  Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Rationale for Site Boundary Determination:  
 Surface Cultural Materials \_\_\_ Features  Topography \_\_\_  
 Continuous Stratigraphic Exposure \_\_\_ Systematic Subsurface Probing \_\_\_  
 Subsurface Testing \_\_\_ Other (Explain) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Current Use of Site: Rangeland
10. Landowner Contact Information: Unknown
11. Vegetation: Native and non-native grasses and forbs
12. Vegetation Cover (% of visible ground): 30
13. Snow Cover (% of ground obscured by snow/ice): 0
14. Person-Hours Spent at Site: 1
15. Project Title & Principal Investigator:  
Sunflower Wind Project, Christina Burns (PI)

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
 (First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**  
**PAGE 4—Descriptive Section**

Field Code BCA13-1082-Site2

SITS# 32

16. Report Title & Author(s):

Sunflower Wind Project: A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Stark & Morton Counties, North Dakota  
Author: Christina Burns

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

18. Statement of Integrity:

The site has lost its integrity due to years of neglect and use as rangeland.

19. Statement of Significance:

See Architectural Site Form.

20. References Cited/Comments:

Recorded By M. Mortensen Date Recorded 9/30/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**Table 1:** Morton County Deed Search: T139N R90W Sec. 20 SW ¼ SW ¼

Book #	Page #	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Deed Type
Pat 1	631	8/13/1892	U.S.A	Johann Kindsvogel	Patent
45	105	3/6/1914	Johann Kindsvogel et ux	Gustan Adalf Kindsvogel	WD
104	620	4/11/1956	Gustav & Katharina Kindsvogel	Sam Giese	WD – Mineral Reservation
111	482	2/28/1959	Sam & Clara Giese	Alfred Underdahl	WD
398	604	10/4/2005	Alfred P. & Margery K. Underdahl	Alfred P. & Margery K. Underdahl Family Trust	QCD



**Figure 1:** Feature 1 View SE



**Figure 2: Feature 1 View North**



**Figure 3: Feature 1 View West**



**Figure 4: Feature 1 Interior**



**Figure 5: Feature 1 Basement**



**Figure 6:** Feature 1 Back Porch



**Figure 7:** Feature 1 Interior



**Figure 8:** Feature 2 View East



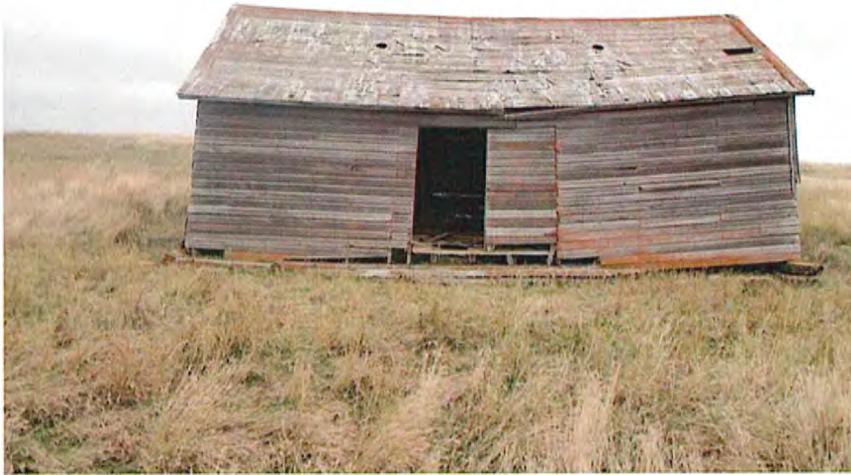
**Figure 9:** Feature 2 View South



**Figure 10:** Feature 2 View North



**Figure 11:** Feature 2 Interior



**Figure 12: Feature 3 View East**



**Figure 13: Feature 3 View South**



**Figure 14:** Feature 3 View North



**Figure 15:** Feature 3 Interior



**Figure 16:** Feature 4 View North



**Figure 17:** Feature 4 Close-up



**Figure 18:** Feature 5 View East



**Figure 19:** Feature 5 View North



**Figure 20:** Feature 6 View East



**Figure 21:** Feature 6 View North



**Figure 22:** Feature 7 View East



**Figure 23:** Feature 7 View North



**Figure 24:** Site Overview NE



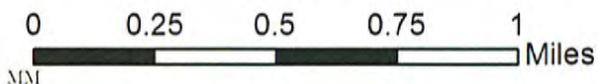
# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

BCA13-1082-Site2  
UTM: 723132E 5190909N  
T139N R90W Sec. 20  
Hebron SE Quad. Map  
Heart River Drainage  
Morton County, North Dakota

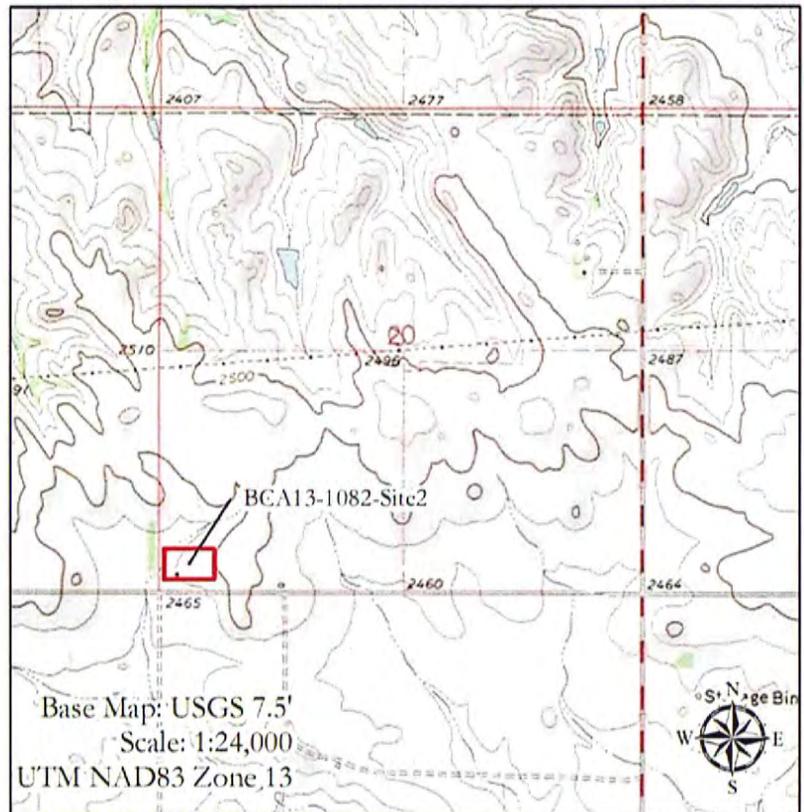


## Legend

-  Features
-  Site Boundary (182,010 sq. feet)



MM



NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code BCA13-1082-IF1 SITS# 32 MO x553

SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Hebron SE Site Name
Map Quad Site Name

LTL TWP 139 R 90 SEC 31 QQQ 2 QQ 5 Q 5
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q
LTL TWP R SEC QQQ QQ Q

UTM 5189007 N ZONE 13N
UTM 722932 E NAD 1927 NAD 1983

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

SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

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

CULTURAL MATERIAL

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

ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 2 Landform 2 7 Slope/Exposure 10 Ecosystem 7
Landform 1 Landform 2 Slope/Exposure Ecosystem
Elevation 743 m Drainage System Heart River
View Degree 4 View Distance 2
Distance to Permanent Water m Permanent Water Type
Distance to Seasonal Water 40 m Seasonal Water Type 4

CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 9/18/2013 Test/Probe Excavation
Site Condition 3 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: Isolated find is a knife.

SHSND USE

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

Recorded By E. Kramer Date Recorded 9/20/2013
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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**Figure 1: Isolated Find**

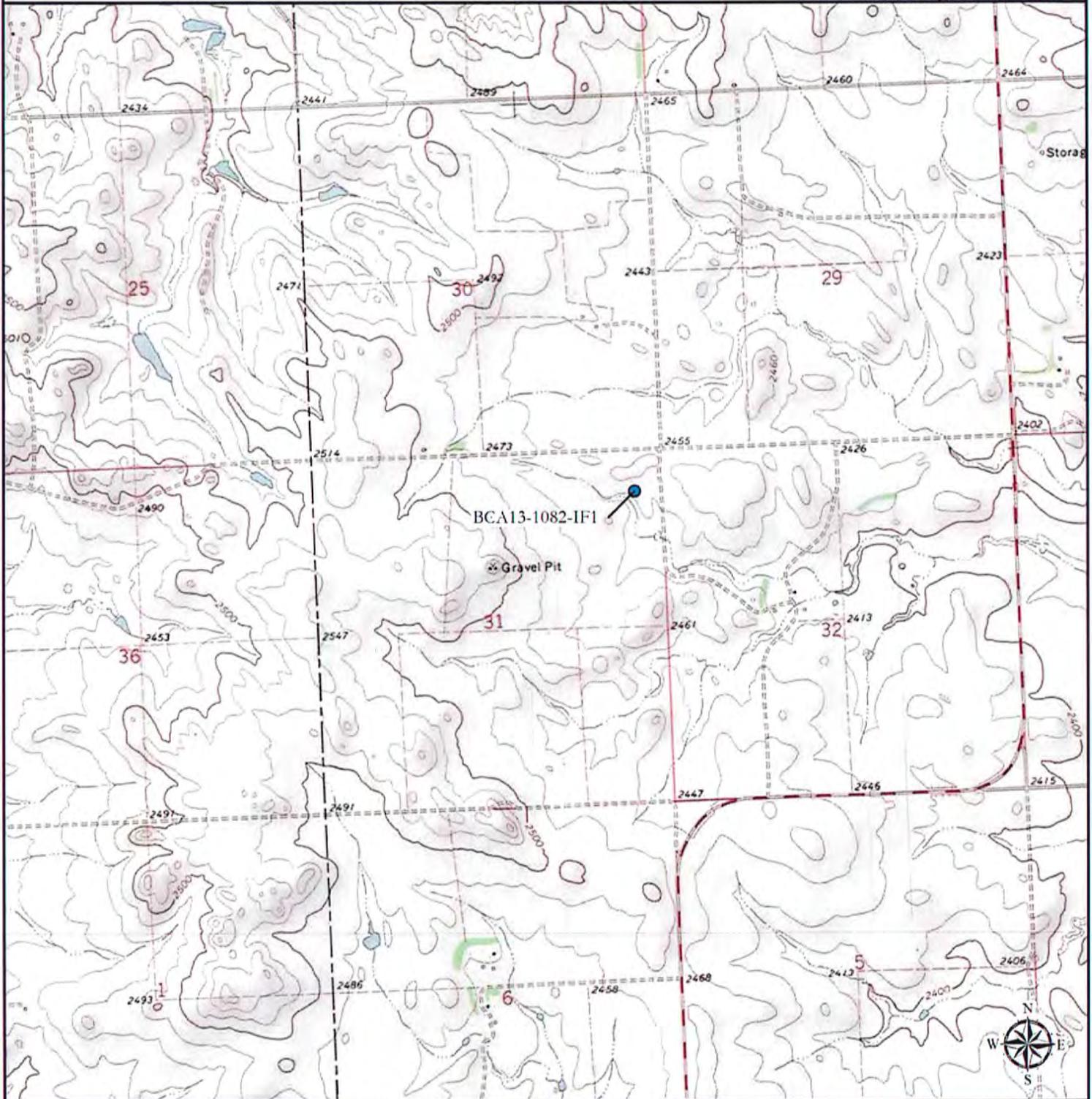


**Figure 2: Isolated Find**



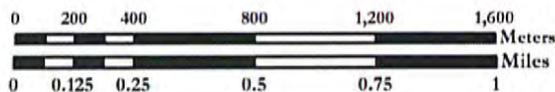
# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

BCA13-1082-IF1  
UTM: 722932E 5189007N  
T139N R90W Sec. 31  
Hebron SE Quad. Map  
Heart River Drainage  
Morton County, North Dakota



## Legend

● Isolated Find



Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13

# NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM PAGE 1

Field Code BCA13-1082-IF2

SITS# 32 MO x554

### SITE IDENTIFICATION

Map Quad Herbron SE Site Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Map Quad \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name \_\_\_\_\_

LTL \_\_\_ TWP 138 R 90 SEC 5 QQQ 5 QQ 5 Q 8  
LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_  
LTL \_\_\_ TWP \_\_\_\_\_ R \_\_\_\_\_ SEC \_\_\_\_\_ QQQ \_\_\_\_\_ QQ \_\_\_\_\_ Q \_\_\_\_\_

UTM \_\_\_\_\_ 5187484 N ZONE 13N  
UTM \_\_\_\_\_ 723883 E NAD 1927 \_\_\_ NAD 1983

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

### SITE DATA

#### FEATURE TYPE

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

#### CULTURAL MATERIAL

- \_\_\_\_\_ Bone, Worked 1 Site Area (m²)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ceramics \_\_\_\_\_ Cultural Depth
- \_\_\_\_\_ Charcoal \_\_\_\_\_ Depth Indicator
- \_\_\_\_\_ Copper \_\_\_\_\_ Basis for Dating
- \_\_\_\_\_ Faunal Remains \_\_\_\_\_ CM Density
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fire-Cracked Rock \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Floral Remains 1
- \_\_\_\_\_ Fossil \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hide, Hair, Fur \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Human Remains 8
- 1 Projectile Point
- \_\_\_\_\_ Shell, Worked \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stone, Chipped \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Stone, Ground \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Trade Good \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wood, Worked \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 1 Isolated Find

#### Cultural/Temporal Affiliation

- \_\_\_\_\_ Paleo-Indian
- \_\_\_\_\_ Archaic
- \_\_\_\_\_ Woodland
- \_\_\_\_\_ Late Prehistoric
- 1 Period Unknown

### ENVIRONMENT

Landform 1 3 Landform 2 9 Slope/Exposure 3 Ecosystem 7  
Landform 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Landform 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Slope/Exposure \_\_\_\_\_ Ecosystem \_\_\_\_\_  
Elevation 749 m Drainage System Heart River  
View Degree 2 View Distance 2  
Distance to Permanent Water \_\_\_\_\_ m Permanent Water Type \_\_\_\_\_  
Distance to Seasonal Water 574 m Seasonal Water Type 4

### CRM

Ownership 3 Fieldwork Date 9/18/2013 Test/Probe \_\_\_\_\_ Excavation \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Condition 3 Collection 1 Management Recommendation 1

Additional Information: Broken Projectile Point

### SHSND USE

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

Recorded By T. Friend Date Recorded 9/20/2013  
(First Name & Last Name) (mm/dd/year)

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



**Figure 1: Isolated Find**

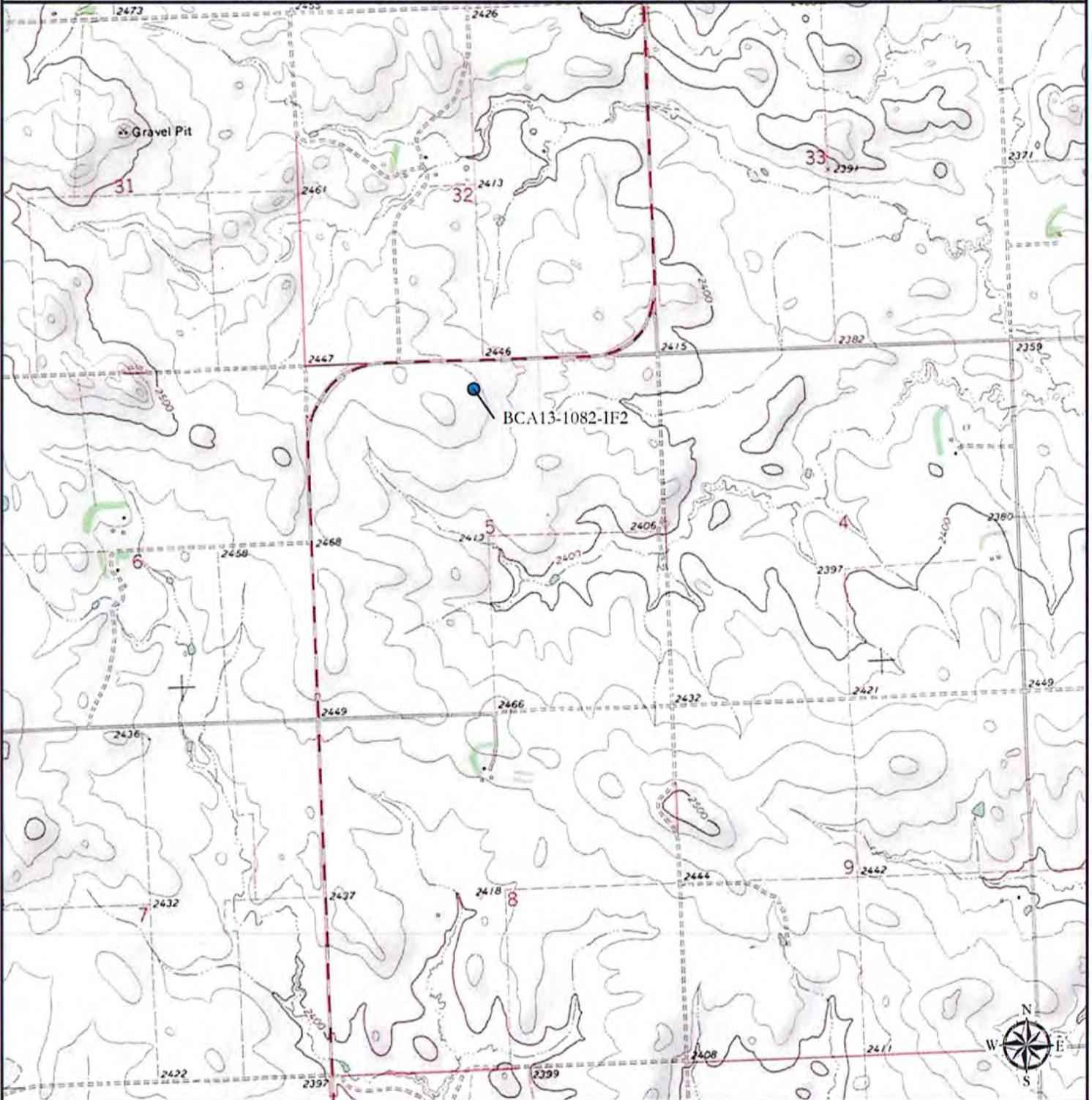


**Figure 2: Overview NE.**



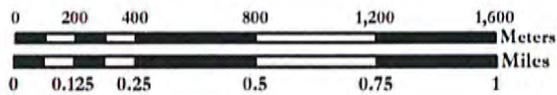
# Beaver Creek ARCHAEOLOGY

BCA13-1082-IF2  
UTM: 723883E 5187484N  
T138N R90W Sec. 5  
Hebron SE Quad. Map  
Heart River Drainage  
Morton County, North Dakota



## Legend

● Isolated Find



Base Map: USGS 7.5'  
Scale: 1:24,000  
UTM NAD83 Zone 13