# NDCRS SITE FORM TRAINING MANUAL:
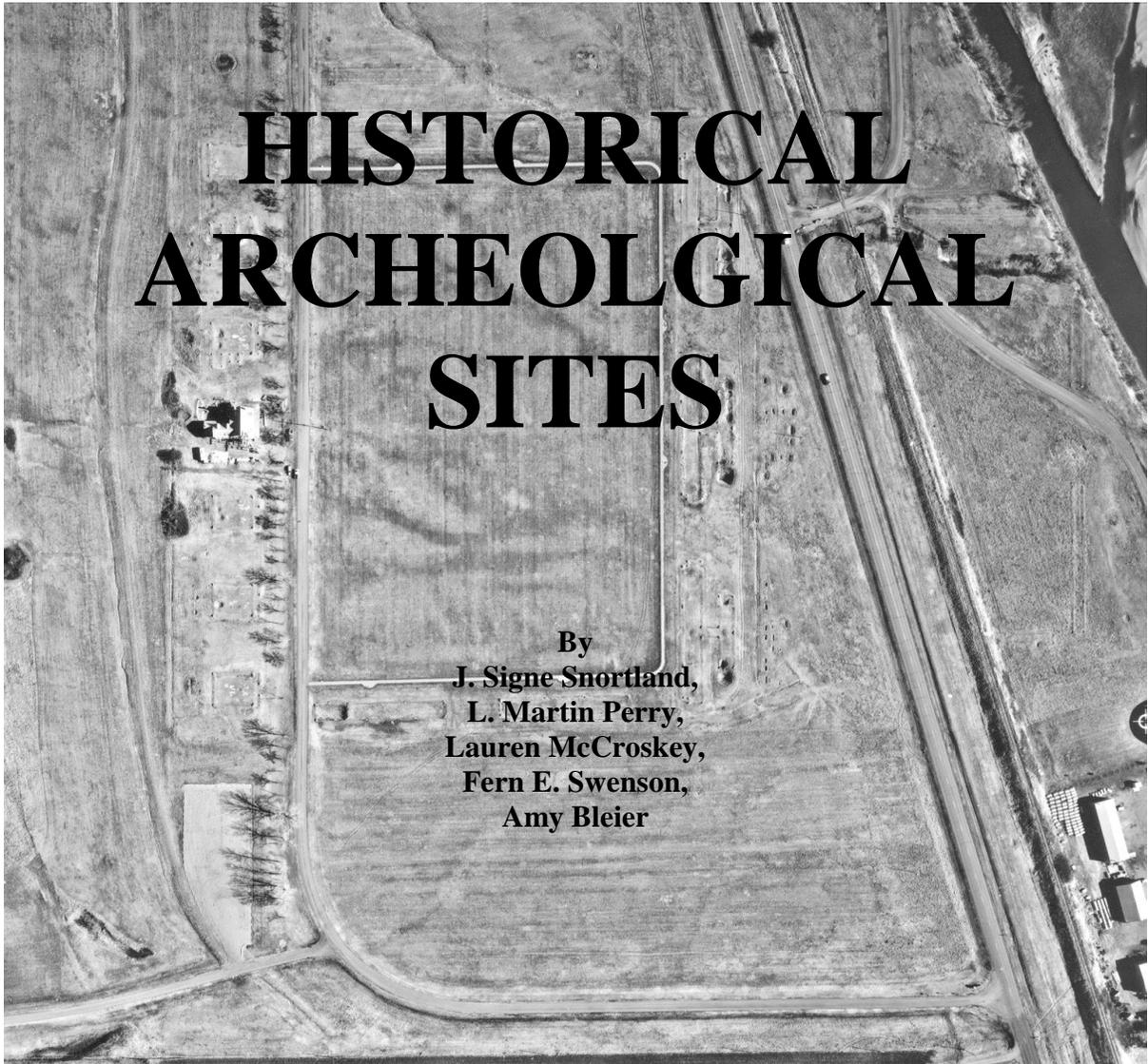
## HISTORICAL ARCHEOLGICAL SITES

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Cover photo: Fort Abraham Lincoln (32MO141), Morton County, North Dakota.

# INTRODUCTION

**The Archeology and Historic Preservation Division (AHP) of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) has a mandate from the Federal Historic Preservation Program to increase the number of cultural resources in the state recorded at a minimum documentation level. Minimum documentation level, as defined by the Department of Interior, is "location, style, condition, significance, or research needed to determine importance of any property" (HCRS 1980:6). The North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) site forms are designed to record cultural resources at that level.** This manual explains how to properly complete the historical archeological site form. The information in the NDCRS system is used to update the comprehensive plan for management of North Dakota cultural resources.

## NDCRS AND GIS

The AHP began incorporating site location information from the NDCRS files and the AHP Survey Manuscript Collection into a comprehensive geographic information system (GIS) format in June 2002. Previously and newly recorded prehistoric archeological, historical archeological and architectural sites, site leads, isolated finds, and Class III cultural resource survey reports were digitized on a state-wide level. The AHP staff systematically reviewed and digitized over 54,000 NDCRS files, and over 10,500 cultural resource inventories comprising the AHP Manuscript Collection during this project. By July 2008, all of the previously recorded NDCRS sites and survey manuscripts had been digitized. **Newly submitted NDCRS forms and cultural resource surveys are added upon review by AHP staff.**

This project was undertaken through a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the SHSND. These datasets represented in GIS format allow planners, cultural resource professionals, and others to make informed decisions regarding North Dakota's cultural resources.

In March 2009, the AHP announced the development of a web viewer application that allows researchers to view and interact with both the spatial data on computers in the AHP. Users of the application are not permitted to modify the spatial/attribute data or export the data. Researchers seeking cultural resource spatial data should contact AHP staff regarding appropriate protocols to be followed in data requests.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM

The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in July 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archaeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to tribes or other groups. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, or State officials.

The Cultural Heritage Form is not required by the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office or the SHSND. *The Cultural Heritage Form is not a substitute for the NDCRS archaeological, architectural, and historical archaeological site forms.* Locations identified and recorded on the Cultural Heritage Form will not be assigned a formal Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System (SITS) site number.

## HOW TO COMPLETE A NDCRS SITE FORM

The NDCRS system consists of three manuals and three site forms, delineated as: (1) archeological, (2) architectural, and (3) historical archeological. This document is the historical archeological manual; it guides a user through step-by-step completion of the historical archeological site form.

Which site form to use? **If a standing structure is present, use the architectural form.** If a structure is no longer standing but archeological evidence is present, such as a depression or scatter of historic artifacts, use the historical archeological form. If the site is prehistoric, use the archeological form.

In a situation where a site has more than one component, use a combination of forms to record all the components. For example, if a house stands beside a stone circle and is surrounded by a scatter of historic materials, follow these steps: complete (1) the architectural form; (2) Page 1 of an archeological form and Page 1 of a historical archeological form; (3) complete the respective archeological and historical archeological Description sections; (4) complete the Attachments Section; and (5) use the same Field Code on all forms to link them together.

When a site has multiple components**, number all standing structures (architectural features) in consecutive order beginning with "1" <u>prior</u> to assigning numbers to the archeological and/or historical archeological features.** This is a necessary for database entry.

Page 1 of a NDCRS site form is arranged for entry into a Microsoft Access database.

For purposes of site form discussion and data entry, the term "field" refers to a single element or piece of information. Each field is identified by a unique name. Examples of fields are Site Name, Foundation, and Additional Information.

**Several resources are listed in the *Cited and Selected References* section** of this document. These resources are useful for discussion and depiction of cultural resources.

**General Rules for Completion of NDCRS Site Forms:**

1. Site forms are available for download from the AHP website (http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html). The forms may be downloaded, completed, and *printed* (see Digital Site Forms section below). Complete forms, accompanied by a cover letter, should be submitted to the AHP. **Emailed site forms are *not* accepted.**

2. Consult the appropriate manual(s) or contact the AHP with questions or concerns.

3. A blank field means "absent" or "unknown," entering a "0" is not necessary unless it represents a unique value. If needed, explain in the Descriptive Section why the information was not collected.

4. **If "Other" is coded in a field, describe what it represents in the Additional Information field (Page 1) and in the Descriptive Section.**

5. If legal descriptions or any other piece of information exceeds the space provided on Page 1, complete an additional Page 1 with only those fields requiring additional space *or* list on a Continuation Page.

6. *Mail* the completed form(s) with a cover letter to:

   **Archeology and Historic Preservation Division**
   **State Historical Society of North Dakota**
   **612 East Boulevard Avenue**
   **Bismarck, North Dakota 58505**

7. Allow up to 15 working days for processing by the AHP.


**Digital Site Forms**

The NDCRS site forms are available in digital format (PDF) at http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html. To complete the forms, navigate to the website; download the appropriate PDF, complete, save, **print**, and **mail** to AHP. To download the PDF(s) to your computer use the Save As command.

The digital versions of the site forms were created in Adobe Acrobat Pro. All forms should be usable with Adobe Reader (download/upgrade available online). The site forms utilize dropdown menus, check boxes, and text boxes.

**Steps to digitally complete a site form:**

1.  Download the PDF(s) of the site form section(s) to be completed.

2.  Open the PDF using Adobe Reader (available online).

3.  Complete the form. If it is difficult to discern where the fields are located, click the "Highlight Fields" tab (on the toolbar above, right of the document).

4.  Use the Save As command to name the document and save.

5.  *__Print__* the form and submit to AHP.  **Emailed versions of site forms are *not* accepted.**


**How to Change Information (Updates)**

Site status is dynamic and recording errors occur. The procedure for changing data is similar to that of initially recording a site. To change information on Page 1, indicate "Update" at the top of the page, enter the SITS#, legal description, and corrected data. Use a Continuation Page to address changes to the Descriptive Section. Leave all fields blank that remain *un*changed. Page 1 of the PDF site form has a dropdown icon at the top, right corner of the page. Select UPDATE in that field. *__Mail__* the updated site form(s) to the address above; **emailed versions are *not* accepted**. Submit updated information for every site revisited, tested, or excavated.


**Site Leads and Isolated Finds**

In the NDCRS database, site leads and isolated finds are differentiated from SITS numbers. The numbers assigned to site leads and isolated finds include an 'X,' for example 32BLX99999. Site forms completed for site leads minimally should contain a legal description (Page 1) and an attached topographic map depicting the location of the site lead. Site forms completed for isolated finds minimally should include Page 1 filled out in its entirety and an attached topographic map depicting the location.

For the purposes of the NDCRS site forms, the definition of an isolated find (find spot) has been adopted from the Northern Border Pipeline Project in North Dakota.  The Northern Border Pipeline definition is:

> Archeological sites and find spots were distinguished by the nature of their archeological context and by the number of artifacts contained in the deposit.  Find spots are simply locations where five or less artifacts were recovered from the ground surface where no linear dimension on the location exceeds 100 m, in other words a maximum size of ca. 1 ha.  If distinct physiographic boundaries made cultural association of artifacts within these areas, unlikely, then separate find spot designations were assigned.  Find spots also

have no demonstrable intact, subsurface cultural deposit (Root and Gregg 1983:555-556).

## Paleontological Sites

Please contact the North Dakota Geological Survey (www.dmr.nd.gov/ndgs/) for information concerning paleontological specimens (NDGS 2015). The AHP does not maintain files for paleontological sites.

## Defined Non-Sites and Property Types Requiring No Formal Documentation

The following defined non-sites and property types do not require formal documentation on NDCRS site forms. If they are encountered discuss them in the project report. Consult the lead agency cultural resource specialist for project-specific requirements.

*Professional judgment and common sense should be used during site recording.*

1) Utility lines (i.e., power poles/lines, towers, telephone lines, fiber optic cable, etc). However, historic utility facilities such as the WAPA transmission facilities (including the power lines) *must* be recorded.
2) Pipelines (i.e., water, gas and oil)
3) Elevation, bench, and section markers. However, the state line quartzite markers *must* be recorded.
4) Car banks (i.e., the use of abandoned cars, farm machinery, appliances, etc. to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages)
5) Isolated rip-rap (i.e., the use of cobbles, rock, or wood to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages). However, WPA or CCC constructions *must* be recorded.
6) Isolated abandoned motorized vehicles and appliances
7) Farm or ranch fences and enclosures (i.e., barbed wire, chain link, buck-and-pole, or other types of pasture fence). However, corrals, roundup or load-out facilities *must* be recorded.
8) Unnamed two-track roads (i.e., ranch roads, seismic roads, etc.)
9) Recent trash (i.e., highway trash, etc.)
10) Producing oil/gas wells and dry hole markers
11) Corrugated metal culverts
12) Modern prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining with no associated features, cribbing, and/or less than 50 associated artifacts. Mention only in the report but do not submit a site form.
13) Modern field clearing rock piles consisting of large rocks and boulders. However, stone johnnys/rock cairns or towers without mortar such as butte markers, water markers, sheepherder's monuments, other monuments, etc. *must* be recorded.
14) Isolated, run-down/nonfunctional machinery
15) Active gravel/borrow pits

16) Railroad segments such as altered grades and tracks unassociated with other railroad features do not have to be recorded.  However, *record* sidings and tracks possibly associated with major and monumental historic developments such as the railroad siding for the Garrison Dam, or any sidings and tracks associated with military Cold War development.

Of the list above, although not requiring formal documentation (NDCRS site forms/Feature #), pipelines; elevation, bench, and section markers; prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining that exist in a recorded site their presence should be noted in the setting section of the NDCRS form.

Please also see: http://history.nd.gov/hp/historiccontexts.html for additional information about select topics such as *Farms in North Dakota Part 1 and Part 2*; *Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943*; and *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956*.

# NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLGICAL SITE FORM—PAGE 1

## SECTION 1: SITE IDENTIFICATION

The Site Identification Section gathers information concerning site location and identification. Accuracy of this data is extremely important because the information is used to conduct site file searches. **An error can result in the loss of protection of a site and inhibits retrieval of information.**

**SITS#**

The Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System Number (SITS) is composed of three parts: state code, county code, and site number.

**State**—Number "32," designated for the state of North Dakota, is set as a default on the site forms. If the site you are recording is located in a different state please consult that state for the appropriate form(s).

**County**—Enter the two letter code for the county. Below is a list of the North Dakota county codes.

| County | Code | | County | Code |
|--------|------|---|--------|------|
| Adams | AD | | McLean | ML |
| Barnes | BA | | Mercer | ME |
| Benson | BE | | Morton | MO |
| Billings | BI | | Mountrail | MN |
| Bottineau | BU | | Nelson | NE |
| Bowman | BO | | Oliver | OL |
| Burke | BK | | Pembina | PB |
| Burleigh | BL | | Pierce | PI |
| Cass | CS | | Ramsey | RY |
| Cavalier | CV | | Ransom | RM |
| Dickey | DI | | Renville | RV |
| Divide | DV | | Richland | RI |
| Dunn | DU | | Rolette | RO |
| Eddy | ED | | Sargent | SA |
| Emmons | EM | | Sheridan | SH |
| Foster | FO | | Sioux | SI |
| Golden Valley | GV | | Slope | SL |
| Grand Forks | GF | | Stark | SK |
| Grant | GT | | Steele | ST |
| Griggs | GG | | Stutsman | SN |
| Hettinger | HT | | Towner | TO |
| Kidder | KD | | Traill | TR |
| La Moure | LM | | Walsh | WA |
| Logan | LO | | Ward | WD |
| McHenry | MH | | Wells | WE |
| McIntosh | MT | | Williams | WI |
| McKenzie | MZ | | | |

**Site Number**— Leave blank unless the SITS number previously has been assigned. The SITS numbers are assigned by the AHP. The number will be entered after the site form has been reviewed, and corrections made if necessary. *After review* **and assignment, AHP will transmit the SITS number** assignments to the investigator for his/her records.

## FIELD CODE

**This field must be completed.** The Field Code makes it possible to enter a temporary number, assigned by the field investigator, into the NDCRS database. The AHP also uses the Field Code in correspondence regarding the site. **The first few characters of the Field Code should be an acronym representing the name of the individual/company/institution/agency.**

## SITE NAME

Enter a site name. If there is more than one name, enter the one commonly used. If the site is unnamed, leave blank. Do not include the word "Site" in the name.

## MAP QUAD

Write the name of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle used to plot the location of the site. Enter the name as it appears on the quadrangle and abbreviate only when a word is abbreviated on the map. Do not include the word "quadrangle" or "quad" or include "1:24,000" in the Map Quad field.

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal location of a cultural resource should be inclusive and accurate. It is not sufficient, for example, to record only the center point of a site, or to include the majority of the site while excluding other portions of the site. Without the correct and complete location of a resource, protection of the total resource is impossible. Because all records are based on legal locations, as are the North Dakota Public Service Commission's avoidance and exclusion permitting maps, the AHP needs to keep this data accurate and up-to-date.

To manually determine the legal location of a resource, complete the following steps:

1. Depict the boundaries of the site on a USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

2. Place the *southeast* **corner** of a "40 acre land locator" or a "land area and slope indicator" exactly on the *southeast* **corner** of the section that contains the site. Orient the locator so that its eastern edge matches the *eastern boundary* of the section. The southeast corner is used as the datum point because all surveyors who worked on the original land survey of North Dakota began from this location in each section; as a result, this is the most accurate point in each section.

3. Observe the boundaries of the site through the indicator; write the description of each township, range, and all quarter-sections (¼¼¼) that contain portions of the site (Figure 1).

4. **Condense** the legal description without losing accuracy. Use ½ descriptors if applicable. For instance, if a site covers all of the ¼¼¼'s in the NE¼, the legal location would be the NE¼ of Section__, T__N., R__W. If a site lies in the NE¼ NE¼ NE¼ and the SE¼ NE¼ NE¼, it would be just as accurate and more concise to write E½ NE¼ NE¼. Do not use "center of" or code as "C" or "9." The center of a section has no definite boundaries and could include 1 to 160 acres.

As with any process, there are exceptions to the rule. In North Dakota there are sections that are not 640 acres. This is not a problem when a section is smaller than 640 acres as long as the land locator is positioned correctly on the ***southeast* corner** of the section. However, when the section is larger or irregular in shape and the site is situated outside the boundaries of the locator, the system breaks down. For those cases, subdivide the section into quarters, and then subdivide the quarters into quarters, etc.

## LTL

Due to surveyor errors made during the original platting of North Dakota, certain areas within the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation (portions of Richland and Sargent counties) have township numbers that are duplicated outside the reservation. Therefore, in order to distinguish between duplicate township numbers, the area *within* the boundaries of the reservation is called Lake Traverse Land (LTL). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> Blank…..Site is *not* within the LTL boundaries
> 1…..Site is within the LTL boundaries

## TWP, R, SEC

Enter the numbers for township, range, and section that describe the legal location of the site. Do not enter N for North or W for west because the N and W appear on the site form by default.

## SUBSECTION—QQQ/QQ/Q

Subsection designations are entered as codes. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1…..N½ | 5…..NE¼ |
| 2…..E½ | 6…..SE¼ |
| 3…..S½ | 7…..SW¼ |
| 4…..W½ | 8…..NW¼ |
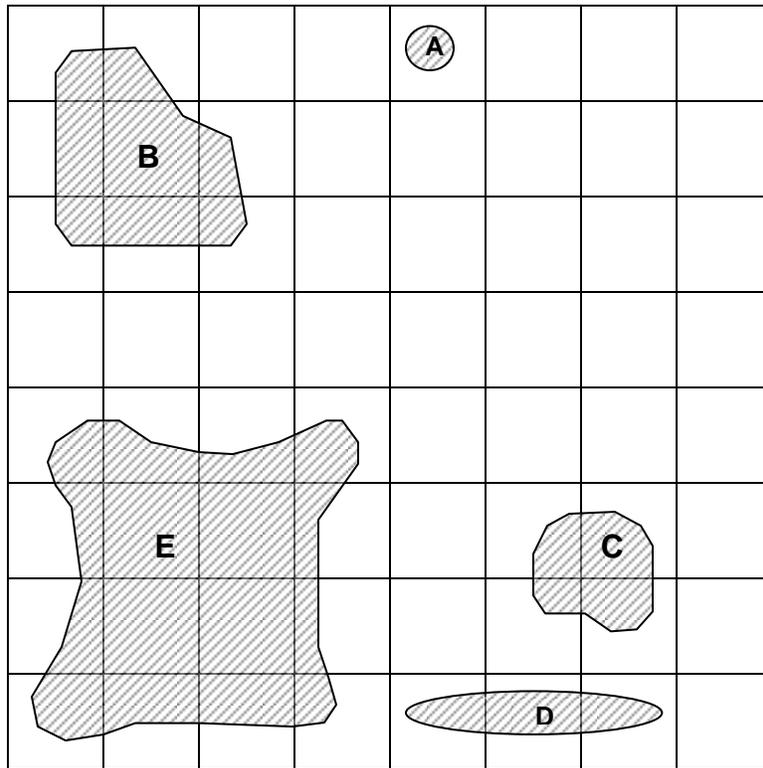
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Legal Descriptions:

Site A
NW¼ NW¼ NE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site B
NW¼ NW¼ &
N½ SW¼ NW¼ &
SW¼ NE¼ NW¼ &
NW¼ SE¼ NW¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site C
SE¼ NW¼ SE¼ &
SW¼ NE¼ SE¼ &
NW¼ SE¼ SE¼ &
NE¼ SW¼ SE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site D
S½ SW¼ SE¼ &
SW¼ SE¼ SE¼
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site E
SW¼ Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Figure 1. Examples of correct legal descriptions for five imaginary sites.

**UTM and ZONE**

Enter the Universal Trans-Mercator (UTM) Northing and Easting coordinates. Enter the correct Zone (13N or14N).  The site center is the preferable location for UTM's listed on the site form. UTM coordinates may be omitted and are not entered into the NDCRS database.

# SECTION II: SITE DATA

**FEATURE TYPE**

Descriptive rather than functional terminology has been used in the list of feature types because the function of a site usually is unknown at the inventory stage.

The Feature Type and Cultural Material Type portions of the site form function as a checklist with a **"1" used to indicate presence**. Combinations of feature types and cultural material types should be used to describe all features and cultural materials (artifacts) observed at the site.

General feature types may be made more specific with use of the cultural material list. For example, a lithic scatter is coded by placing a "1" in front of CM Scatter (Feature Type list) and a "1" in front of Stone, Chipped (Cultural Material Type list). If a feature type or cultural material is not observed, leave the field blank. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> Blank…..Not observed
> 1…..Site or feature type observed
> 2…..Unknown, site or feature type not observed but may be present; **valid for Grave only**

When feature types are marked as present, a description of the individual features is included in the Descriptive Section.  For example, if you are recording a farmstead with two foundations, three depressions, and a well, place a "1" in the fields for "Depression," "Foundation," and "Other." The description of the site on Page 2 provides a general description of the whole site, including identification of all features noted on Page 1. Each feature should be assigned an individual feature number. **Appearance, characteristics, dimensions, condition, etc. should describe each feature.**

# FIELD MANUAL: NDCRS *HISTORICAL* SITE FORM (2015)

**Feature Type**
Blank = Absent
1 = Present

**Cultural Material**
Blank = Absent
1 = Present

**CM Density**
Blank = No cultural material
1 Sparse distribution
2 Medium distribution
3 Dense distribution
5 Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter
6 Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter
7 Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter
8 Isolate

**Depth Indicator**
Blank = Not applicable
1 Auger
2 Cutbank or erosional feature
3 Excavation
4 Estimate
5 Shovel
6 Soil probe
7 Other

**Basis for Dating**
1 Date Unknown
2 Radiocarbon
3 Typology
4 Dendrochronology
5 Thermoluminescence
6 Stratigraphy
7 Patination
8 Professional judgment
9 Both Absolute & Relative
10 Documentation
11 Interview
12 Other

**Context**
1 Aviation
2 Bridges
3 Colonization
4 Commerce
5 Communications
6 Depression, The Great
7 Education
8 Energy Development
9 Entertainment
10 Exploration
11 Farming, Bonanza
12 Farming, Dairy
13 Farming
14 Fur Trade
15 Government, National
16 Government, Territorial
17 Government, State
18 Government, Local
19 Horticulture
20 Industrial Development
21 Irrigation & Conservation
22 Military
23 Mining, Coal
24 Petroleum
25 Railroads
26 Ranching, Open Range
27 Ranching, Fee Simple
28 Religion
29 Roads, Trails, Hwy
30 Rural Settlement
31 Urban Settlement
32 Water Navigation

**Landform 1**
1 Top of
2 Bottom of
3 Side of
5 Top & Bottom of
6 Top & Side of
7 Bottom & Side of
8 Top, Bottom, & Side of

**Slope/Exposure**
1 North
2 Northeast
3 East
4 Southeast
5 South
6 Southwest
7 West
8 Northwest
9 Closed
10 Open

**Landform 2**
1 Beachline (glacial)
2 Beach or river bank
3 Canyon
4 Island
5 Delta
6 Draw
7 Upland plain
8 Floodplain
9 Hill-Knoll-Bluff
10 Ridge
11 Saddle
12 Sandbar
13 Spur
14 Swale
15 Terrace
16 Alluvial fan
17 Butte
18 Foot slope
19 Other
20 Dune
21 Lacustrian plain
22 Levee

**Ecosystem**
1 Bottomland
2 Terraces
3 Toe slope
4 Scoria
5 Badlands
6 Upland grassland
7 Rolling grassland
8 Hardwood draw
9 Marsh
10 Ponderosa pine
11 Hilly scoria
12 Upland breaks
13 River breaks
14 Rockland
15 Choppy sandhills
16 Savanna
17 Mixed grass prairie—Dry
18 Mixed grass prairie—Wet
19 River terrace & bottomlands

**View Degree**
1 90°
2 180°
3 270°
4 360°
5 No view

**View Distance**
1 Excellent (5-7 miles)
2 Good (2-5 miles)
3 Fair (1-2 miles)
4 Poor (<1 mile)
5 No view

**Permanent & Seasonal Water Type**
1 Lake
2 Spring
3 Moving water (stream)
4 Intermittent stream
5 Intermittent pond
6 Marsh

**Ownership**
1 State
2 Federal
3 Private
4 Local government
5 Tribal

**Site Condition**
1 Destroyed
2 Inundated
3 Very poor
4 Poor
5 Fair
6 Good
7 Excellent

**Management Recommendation**
1 No further work
2 Further work
3 Impact analysis
4 Both 2 & 3
5 Avoidance—Mitigation
6 Exclusion—Preservation

**Collection**
Blank = No cultural material
1 *CM but NO collection*
2 Systematic collection
3 Non-systematic
4 Completely collected

**Probe**
Blank = No
1 Yes, Positive
2 Yes, Negative

**Formal Test/Excavation**
Blank = No
1 Yes, Positive
2 Yes, Negative

**Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)**

| Agriculture | Transportation |
|---|---|
| **62** Animal shelter | **2** Accident; Disaster site |
| **62** Barn | **49** Airport; Airfield; Landing field |
| **92** Blacksmith shop | **56** Boat landing, Commercial/Steam |
| **66** Chicken coop; Poultry house | **57** Boat landing, Recreational |
| **43** Corral; Enclosure; Pen | **21** Bridge; Culvert; Trestle |
| **10** Dump | **59** Depot; Terminal |
| **40** Dwelling, Single Unit | **82** Ferry; Ford |
| **70** Experiment station | **72** Freight yard |
| **5** Farm, Dairy | **55** Garage; Carriage house |
| **1** Farm; Farmstead | **88** Gasoline station; Convenience store |
| **55** Garage; Carriage house | **96** Gas storage |
| **78** Garden | **59** Government office |
| **11** Grain storage, Commercial | **55** Hangar |
| **61** Granary bin | **70** Loading platform |
| **64** Line shack | **100** Parking lot |
| **65** Mobile home | **101** Parking ramp/garage |
| **50** Privy | **48** Railroad grade; Tracks; Spur |
| **77** Pump house; Well house | **56** Rest stop; Stage station |
| **4** Ranch | **48** Road; Highway |
| **67** Root cellar; Icehouse; Smokehouse | **103** Roadside sculpture, billboard, sign |
| **61** Silo; Silage pit | **38** Roundhouse; Tipple |
| **77** Spring house | **48** Siding |
| **62** Stable | **78** Signal |
| **13** Stock dam | **62** Stable; Livery |
| **15** Storage building; Warehouse | **72** Switch yard |
| **69** Summer kitchen | **17** Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave |
| **2** Veterinary clinic | **48** Trail |
| **92** Welding shop | **82** Tunnel |
| **14** Well; Pump | **83** Turn-around (railroad) |
| **17** Windmill | |
| **71** Work shop | |

| Commerce | Government |
|---|---|
| **76** Bank; Savings and Loan; Credit Union; Finance | **75** Auditorium |
| **92** Blacksmith shop | **32** Border crossing station; Customs house |
| **45** Business | **30** City hall |
| **88** Convenience store | **84** Correctional facility; Jail; Juvenile hall |
| **68** General store | **59** Courthouse |
| **11** Grain storage, Commercial | **10** Dump; Sanitary landfill |
| **64** Hotel; Motel; Inn | **58** Fire station |
| **62** Livery | **59** Government office |
| **100** Parking lot | **12** Hatchery, Fish/Bird/Animal |
| **101** Parking ramp/garage | **86** Indigent house |
| **71** Repair shop | **78** Monument |
| **47** Shopping center; Mall | **73** Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture |
| **47** Store, Retail | **86** Orphanage |
| **15** Warehouse; Storage building | **39** Park |
| **68** Trading post | **32** Police station; Sheriff's office |
| **68** Sutler's store | **52** Recreation area, Indoor |
| | **51** Recreation area, Outdoor |
| | **10** Sewage treatment plant |
| | **7** Town; City; Colony; Settlement |
| | **73** Township hall |

**Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)**

| Industry | Military |
|---|---|
| **2** Accident; Disaster site | **45** Administrative |
| **45** Administrative | **79** Armory |
| **92** Blacksmith shop | **42** Barracks; Dormitory; Bunk house |
| **56** Boat landing, Commercial/Steam | **79** Bastion; Blockhouse |
| **45** Business | **60** Battlefield |
| **34** Brick manufacturing plant | **44** Campsite, Temporary |
| **88** Bulk plant | **29** Cemetery |
| **34** Concrete manufacturing plant | **33** Clinic; Dispensary |
| **10** Dump | **43** Corral; Enclosure; Pen |
| **31** Electric generation facility | **79** Defensive works |
| **36** Electric transformer facility | **40** Dwelling, Single Unit |
| **38** Electric transmission facility | **41** Dwelling, Double Unit |
| **34** Factory; Foundry | **42** Dwelling, Multiple Unit |
| **88** Fuel station | **8** Fort; Cantonment; Post; Base; Camp |
| **96** Gas storage | **55** Garage; Carriage house |
| **96** Gas transmission facility | **59** Government office |
| **70** Laboratory | **33** Hospital; Infirmary |
| **70** Loading platform | **80** Lodge; Social |
| **37** Mill, Saw/Stamp/Minerals | **78** Memorial; Monument |
| **35** Mine; Quarry; Borrow pit | **79** Missile site |
| **96** Oil refinery | **79** Palisade |
| **58** Oil tank battery | **39** Parade ground |
| **96** Oil transmission facility | **59** Post/Base Exchange |
| **14** Oil/Gas well | **79** Powder magazine |
| **100** Parking lot | **50** Privy |
| **101** Parking ramp/garage | **52** Recreation area, Indoor |
| **96** Pipeline | **51** Recreation area, Outdoor |
| **71** Work shop; Repair shop | **51** Shooting range; Rifle range |
| **15** Storage building; Warehouse | **9** School |
| **16** Storage yard | **15** Storage building; Warehouse |
| **17** Tower | **16** Storage yard |
| **92** Welding shop | **68** Sutler store |
| **88** Yard, Coal/Wood/etc. | **17** Tower |
| | **48** Trail |
| | **71** Work/Repair shop |

| Food | Religion |
|---|---|
| **90** Bakery | **54** Chapel, Non-denominational; Place of worship |
| **28** Bar; Tavern | **53** Church, Catholic |
| **24** Bottling plant | **63** Church, Protestant |
| **24** Brewery; Distillery | **9** Church school |
| **45** Business | **42** Convent; Monastery |
| **90** Butcher shop | **40** Dwelling, Single Unit |
| **25** Cannery | **41** Dwelling, Double Unit |
| **97** Creamery | **42** Dwelling, Multiple Unit |
| **97** Dairy processing plant | **78** Fountain; Garden |
| **94** Fairgrounds; Rodeo grounds | **55** Garage/Carriage house |
| **25** Frozen food locker | **78** Monument; Memorial; Shrine |
| **68** General store | **45** Organizational |
| **26** Grocery store | **40** Parsonage; Manse; Rectory |
| **90** Meat packing plant | **50** Privy |
| **27** Mill, Flour/Grist | **19** Seminary; Bible college |
| **23** Restaurant; Café; Mess hall | **54** Synagogue |
| **25** Sugar refinery | |

**Feature/Type Site for Architectural & Historical Archaeological Sites (2015)**

| Health | Education | |
|---|---|---|
| **45** Administrative; Business; Organizational<br>**33** Clinic; Pharmacy; Dispensary<br>**33** Hospital/Infirmary<br>**70** Laboratory<br>**86** Nursing home<br>**33** Sanatorium; Pest house<br>**47** Store, Retail | **45** Administrative<br>**75** Classroom<br>**19** College; University<br>**42** Dormitory; Barracks; Bunk house<br>**80** Fraternity; Sorority<br>**70** Laboratory<br>**75** Lecture hall; Auditorium<br>**20** Library<br>**51** Playground<br>**52** Recreation area, Indoor<br>**51** Recreation area, Outdoor<br>**9** School; Church school<br>**19** Seminary; Bible college<br>**95** Sport facility, Indoor<br>**19** Trade/Technical/Business school | |

| Residential | Arts/Entertainment | Recreation/Sport |
|---|---|---|
| **40** Dwelling, Single Unit<br>**41** Dwelling, Double Unit<br>**42** Dwelling, Multiple Unit<br>**55** Garage; Carriage house<br>**78** Garden<br>**65** Mobile home<br>**50** Privy<br>**14** Pump/Well<br>**77** Pump house; Well house<br>**102** Retirement community<br>**62** Stable<br>**15** Storage building<br>**104** Trailer park<br>**17** Windmill | **52** Arcade; Casino<br>**75** Auditorium; Lecture hall; Classroom<br>**32** Billiards/Pool hall<br>**94** Fairgrounds<br>**91** Grandstand<br>**39** Park<br>**39** Parade Ground<br>**51** Recreation area, Outdoor<br>**51** Resort<br>**51** Shooting range/Rifle range<br>**103** Roadside sculpture/billboard/sign<br>**94** Rodeo grounds<br>**73** Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture<br>**74** Theater; Cinema | **49** Airfield; Landing field<br>**52** Arcade; Casino<br>**57** Boat landing, Recreational<br>**51** Camp; Picnic grounds<br>**94** Fairgrounds<br>**91** Grandstand<br>**39** Park<br>**51** Playground<br>**52** Recreation area, Indoor<br>**51** Recreation area, Outdoor<br>**51** Resort<br>**51** Shooting range; Rifle range<br>**94** Rodeo grounds<br>**62** Stable<br>**95** Sports facility, Indoor<br>**81** Sports facility, Outdoor<br>**48** Trail |

| Landscape Architecture | Funerary | Office |
|---|---|---|
| **78** Garden; Fountain<br>**73** Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture<br>**39** Park<br>**51** Recreation area, Outdoor<br>**51** Resort<br>**103** Roadside sculpture, billboard, sign | **45** Business<br>**29** Cemetery; Mortuary<br>**54** Chapel<br>**78** Fountain; Garden<br>**78** Gravestone; Memorial; Monument; Shrine; Vault<br>**50** Privy | **45** Administrative; Business; Organizational; Professional<br>**100** Parking lot<br>**101** Parking ramp/garage |

| Engineering | Communication | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|
| **21** Bridge; Culvert; Trestle<br>**22** Canal; Flume<br>**13** Dam<br>**78** Monument<br>**17** Tower<br>**82** Tunnel | **87** Newspaper office<br>**18** Post office; Mail station<br>**87** Print shop<br>**85** Radar facility<br>**93** Radio/TV station<br>**89** Telephone/Telegraph facility<br>**17** Tower, Radio/TV/Microwave | **2** Accident; Disaster site<br>**10** Dump<br>**15** Storage building; Warehouse<br>**17** Tower<br>**71** Work shop<br>**99** Other – USE SPARINGLY |

## Feature/Site Type for *Architectural & Historical Archeological* Sites (2015)

**1** Farm; Farmstead
**2** Accident; Disaster site
**3** Animal/Veterinary clinic
**4** Ranch
**5** Dairy farm
**7** Town; City; Colony; Settlement
**8** Base; Camp; Cantonment; Fort; Post
**9** School; Church school
**10** Dump; Sanitary landfill; Sewage treatment plant
**11** Commercial grain storage
**12** Fish/Bird/Animal hatchery
**13** Dam; Stock dam
**14** Pump; Well; Oil/Gas well
**15** Storage building; Warehouse; Storage yard
**17** Windmill; Tower; Radio/TV/Microwave tower
**18** Post office; Mail station
**19** College; University; Seminary/Bible College; Trade/Technical/Business school
**20** Library
**21** Bridge; Culvert; Trestle
**22** Canal; Flume
**23** Restaurant; Café; Mess hall
**24** Bottling plant; Brewery; Distillery
**25** Cannery; Frozen food locker; Sugar refinery
**26** Grocery store
**27** Flour/Grist mill
**28** Bar; Tavern
**29** Cemetery; Mortuary
**30** City hall
**31** Electric generation facility
**32** Billiards/Pool hall; Border crossing station; Customs house; Police station; Sheriff's office
**33** Clinic; Pharmacy; Dispensary; Hospital; Infirmary; Sanatorium; Pest house
**34** Brick manufacturing plant; Concrete manufacturing plant; Factory; Foundry
**35** Mine; Quarry; Borrow pit

**36** Electric transformer facility
**37** Saw/Stamp/Minerals mill
**38** Electric transmission facility/Roundhouse/Tipple
**39** Park; Parade ground
**40** Single unit dwelling; Parsonage; Manse; Rectory
**41** Double unit dwelling
**42** Multiple unit dwelling; Barracks; Dormitory; Bunk house; Convent; Monastery
**43** Corral; Enclosure; Pen
**44** Temporary campsite
**45** Administrative; Business; Organizational; Professional
**47** Shopping center; Mall; Retail store
**48** Railroad grade; Tracks; Spur; Siding; Road; Highway; Trail
**49** Airport; Airfield; Landing field
**50** Privy
**51** Camp; Picnic grounds; Playground; Outdoor recreation Area; Resort; Shooting range; Rifle range
**52** Arcade; Casino; Indoor recreation area
**53** Catholic Church
**54** Chapel; Non-denominational chapel; Place of worship
**54** Synagogue
**55** Garage; Carriage house; Hangar
**56** Commercial/Steam boat landing; Rest stop; Stage station
**57** Recreation boat landing
**58** Fire station; Oil tank battery
**59** Courthouse; Depot; Terminal; Government office; Post/Base exchange
**60** Battlefield
**61** Granary bin; Silo; Silage pit
**62** Animal shelter; Barn; Stable; Livery
**63** Protestant Church
**64** Hotel; Motel; Inn; Line shack
**65** Mobile home
**66** Chicken coop; Poultry house
**67** Root cellar; Icehouse; Smokehouse
**68** General store; Sutler store; Trading post

**69** Summer kitchen
**70** Experiment station; Laboratory; Loading platform
**71** Work shop; Repair shop
**72** Freight yard; Switch yard
**73** Township hall; Museum; Gallery; Studio, Art/Photo/Sculpture
**74** Theater; Cinema
**75** Auditorium; Lecture Hall; Classroom
**76** Bank; Credit Union; Savings and loan; Finance
**77** Pump house; Well house; Spring house
**78** Fountain; Garden; Gravestone; Memorial; Monument; Shrine; Vault; Signal
**79** Armory; Bastion; Blockhouse; Defensive works; Missile site; Palisade; Powder magazine
**80** Fraternity; Sorority; Lodge; Social
**81** Outdoor sports facility
**82** Ferry; Ford; Tunnel
**83** Turn-around (railroad)
**84** Correctional facility; Jail; Juvenile hall
**85** Radar facility
**86** Indigent house; Nursing home; Orphanage
**87** Newspaper office; Print shop
**88** Bulk plant; Fuel station; Gasoline station; Convenience store; Coal/Wood yard
**89** Telephone; Telegraph facility
**90** Bakery; Butcher shop; Meat packing plant
**91** Grandstand
**92** Blacksmith shop; Welding shop
**93** Radio/TV station
**94** Fairgrounds; Rodeo grounds
**95** Indoor sports facility
**96** Gas storage; Oil refinery; Oil/Gas transmission facility; Pipeline
**97** Creamery; Dairy processing plant
**99** Other – USE SPARINGLY
**100** Parking lot
**101** Parking ramp/garage
**102** Retirement community
**103** Roadside sculpture; Billboard/sign
**104** Trailer park

**Feature Types:**

**CM Scatter**—a cultural material scatter is a concentration of artifacts within a definable area. This general category is made more specific with the Cultural Material list (see below).

**Chimney**—a structure containing a flue(s).

**Depression**—a low or hollow surface feature created by cultural processes.

**Dump**—a place containing either a heap or mass of garbage, rubbish, etc.

**Earthworks**—an artificial structure made from earth, such as a rampart, embankment, breastwork, or fortalice.

**Fortification**—a palisade or a long narrow ditch excavated for defensive purposes.

**Foundation**—the base or supporting part of a building, structure, or object.

**Grave(s)**—includes a cemetery, tomb, or any human interment. Code as "2" if it is possible a grave is present.

**Hearth**—a feature that was used as a fireplace. A hearth may or may not be a pit. It is often characterized by the presence of ash, fire-cracked rock (FCR), and/or soil stain.

**Quarry/Mine**—a location used for the procurement of subsurface natural resources such as coal.

**Rock Art**—carved, incised, ground, pecked, or painted design on rock (pictographs and petroglyphs).

**Trail (Not Recent)**—a rough path made cross-country by repeated passage. New, paved, or gravel roads without historic origin should not be coded.

**Wreck**—remains of **significant (or potentially significant) accidents or disasters**. Examples include train derailments or a building collapse.

## CULTURAL MATERIAL

If cultural materials have been observed at a site, use the list of Cultural Material Types to describe the **artifacts**. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

>  Blank…..Not observed
>  1…..Cultural material type observed
>  2…..Unknown, not observed but may be present; **valid for Human Remains only**

**Bone (worked)**—any type of artifact made of bone.

**Ceramics (Euro-American)**—any type of artifact made from baked clay.

**Charcoal**—a form of carbon found in a cultural context; produced by partially burning wood or organic matter.

**Cloth**—a piece of fabric made of fibrous material.

**Faunal Remains (skeletal)**—animal bone or shell within a cultural context showing evidence of human alteration but is not an artifact.

**Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR)**—rock found in a cultural context that has been shattered by contact with heat.

**Floral Remains**—pollen, seeds, spores, or plant parts found in association with cultural materials or features, or that show evidence of food processing or preparation.

**Glass**—any artifact made from fusing silicates with soda or potash, lime, or various metallic oxides.

**Hide, Hair, Fur**—non-human animal skin or pelt in a cultural context.

**Human Remains**—remains of any part of a human corpse.

**Masonry**—an artifact constructed with brick, concrete, or stone materials.

**Metal**—any artifact made of metal, for example iron, gold, aluminum, etc.

**Plastic**—an artifact made from various synthetically produced organic compounds.

**Rubber**—any artifact made from unsaturated hydrocarbon or latex.

**Shell (worked)**—an artifact made from the hard outer covering of a mollusk such as a clam.

**Wood (worked)**—an artifact made from wood.

## SITE TYPE

The Site Type field is intended to identify the **function of an entire site complex**. It is organized first by broad associative categories in which particular types of historic properties might be expected to occur. Second, specific site types are listed by identification number. Any site type may conceivably occur in any context; therefore, the recorder must select the identification number of the **term that most accurately indicates the *earliest* identifiable function of the site**, regardless of the category the term is listed under and to which context the site is assigned.

When identifying Site Type **use the broadest applicable term**. For example, identify the site type as "farm" rather than "barn" or "chicken coop;" identify "town" rather than "retail store" or "dwelling." Feature Types should already have been recorded (see above). This field records the overall function of the entire site.

Enter the Site Type code, from the list above.

## CONTEXT

A "context" is a theoretical framework that comprises three intersecting parameters: theme, space, and chronology. The context is the basic organizational unit of the comprehensive planning process and provides a framework into which historic properties can be categorized for subsequent analysis and comparison. This type of organization allows site data analysis by theme, site type, geographical distribution, period, or a variety of combinations thereof. For purposes of completing a NDCRS site form each of these parameters is recorded separately.

**Guidelines:**

1.  Each site and site feature may be assigned to one or more contexts.

2.  Neighboring sites (or neighboring site features) may be assignable to different contexts.

3.  Each site and site feature is assigned to a *primary* context, defined as the context to which the site or site feature most logically is related.

4.  Each site and site feature may have one or more *secondary* contexts (contexts other than the primary context) to which the site or site feature may be assigned.

**Selection:**

Because historical archeological sites may appear in several different contexts, selection of the appropriate context for a historic site may pose a challenge. Context selection may require identification of several contextual possibilities and selection of the context to which the property is most significant. For example: a campsite used by an exploration party at one time and a military unit at another time could fit into the Exploration context or the Military context.

The recorder must decide whether the site has greater value as an example of an exploration site or as a military site and choose that context. Selection criteria may include the type and quantity of features and/or artifacts present at the site, the relative historical importance of the parties that occupied the site, the interpretability of the site, the number of other sites known to represent the context, and/or other criteria set by the recorder. Historic contexts are identical for the NDCRS historical archeological and architectural site forms.

**Coding:**

Enter the most appropriate Context (theme) from the list and record its number in the space provided on Page 1. **Record all pertinent and applicable Contexts in the Descriptive Section and the Statement of Significance** (see below).

**Contexts:**

**See AHP website for available [historic contexts](#) of North Dakota.**

1. **Aviation**—Relates to the beginning, development, and use of aircraft in North Dakota. Typical property types include airports, airfields, landing strips, hangars, airport facilities, and homes of important air-industry persons.

2. **Bridges**—Relates to design, engineering, and/or architectural values of bridges, grade separations, trestles, etc.

3. **Colonization**—Relates to the planned and organized immigration, settlement and/or re-settlement of groups to, into or within North Dakota. Groups may be religious, social, or ethnic, for example a Hutterite colony. Typical property types include towns, colonies, settlements, businesses, residences, and farms.

4. **Commerce**—Relates to the establishment, growth, and operation of the sale or exchange of goods, including banking and financial support services. Typical property types include retail stores, wholesale stores, general stores, banks, savings and loan (S&L) institutions, brokerage houses, mail order houses, shipping and transportation facilities, and homes of prominent merchants and bankers.

5. **Communications**—Relates to the transmission of messages and information. Typical property types include newspaper offices, telegraph, telephone, and cellular facilities, post offices and mail stations, post roads, and radio, TV, microwave, and cellular stations and towers.

6. **Depression, The Great**—Relates to causes, effects of, conditions during, and/or relief and recovery from the Great Depression (1929-1940). Typical property types include abandoned farms, banks, business buildings, city parks, civic improvements, relief facilities, WPA projects, and CCC camps and projects. The *Federal Relief Construction in North Dakota, 1931-1943* context is available on the AHP website.

7. **Education**—Relates to the organized transmission of formal knowledge, training, and skills. Typical property types include schools, colleges, universities, business schools, trade schools, campuses, campus living quarters, administration buildings, and the homes of prominent educators.

8. **Energy Development**—Relates to the establishment, development, and use of mechanical, hydro, electrical, and wind power sources, their generation, distribution and use. Typical property types include water wheels, steam and/or electric generating and transmission facilities, dams, and power stations. *Do not include coal or petroleum sites in this category*.

9. **Entertainment**—Relates to activities by which people entertain, amuse themselves and/or others, and places where entertainment and/or amusement are offered, provided, or experienced. Typical property types include fairgrounds, sports facilities, circus grounds, amusement parks, theaters, opera houses, parks, playgrounds, museums, concert halls, and the homes of prominent entertainers and impresarios.

10. **Exploration**—Relates to the exploration, discovery, recordation, and dissemination of information about characteristics, attributes, and values in North Dakota. Typical property types include trails, campsites, camps, forts, battlefields, storage yards, and the residences of prominent explorers.

11. **Farming, Bonanza**—Relates to the establishment and operation of the Bonanza Farm phenomenon in North Dakota. Typical property types include Bonanza Farm headquarters, corrals, barns, farm buildings, outlying (satellite) farm stations, barracks, dormitories, and loading and shipping facilities. The *Bonanza Farming in North Dakota* context is available on the AHP website.

12. **Farming, Dairy**—Relates to the establishment and operation of dairy farms. Typical property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, milking houses, privies, dumps, and grain storage facilities.

13. **Farming**—Relates to the establishment and operation of farms other than those specified above. Typical property types include single or multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, privies, dumps, grain storage facilities, animal shelters, indoor and outdoor storage facilities, and water sources.

14. **Fur Trade**—Relates to the establishment, operation, and adaptations of the fur trade industry in North Dakota, particularly (although not exclusively) from the late 18th to late 19th centuries. Typical property types include fur trading posts and forts, trails, loading and shipping facilities, trapping, trading and hunting grounds, camps and campsites, steamboat docks, stores, dwellings, and warehouses.

15. **Government, National**—Relates to the establishment and operation of United States authority over, control of, and services to the area within North Dakota's current boundaries. Typical property types include federal government office buildings, federal courthouses, border stations, customs houses, and post offices but also may include mail

stations, forts, trails, roads, highways, camps, campsites, and dwellings. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive Section.*

16. **Government, Territorial**—Relates to the government and administration of Dakota Territory (1861-1889). Property types are similar to those of State Government except that they must have been established, constructed, and/or used for Territorial government purposes prior to November 2, 1889.

17. **Government, State**—Relates to the government and administration of North Dakota beginning November 2, 1889. Typical property types include state government offices and office buildings, trails, roads, highways, maintenance shops, storage yards and facilities, state-run institutions, dwellings on state property, and homes of prominent state political leaders.

18. **Government, Local**—Relates to the government and administration of local governments including counties, cities, towns, and townships. Typical property types include courthouses, city halls, town halls, township halls, office buildings, offices, jails, police and sheriff's offices, maintenance shops, storage yards, highways, streets, alleys, bridges, water and sewage treatment facilities, and homes of prominent local political leaders.

19. **Horticulture**—Relates to raising and harvesting plants on a scale smaller than commercial farming. Typical property types include gardens, garden plots, greenhouses, nurseries, and canneries.

20. **Industrial Development**—Relates to all industrial pursuits not specified elsewhere. Typical property types include brick plants, concrete plants, bottling plants, meat packing plants, food processing plants, assembly plants, factories, foundries, saw mills, grist mills, and gravel, potash, and uranium mines. *Do not include coal or petroleum industry sites in this category.*

21. **Irrigation and Conservation**—Relates to the conservation and planned use of land and water resources. Typical property types include *historically significant* shelterbelts (windrows), conservation-oriented farming sites, pumping stations, water pipelines, dams, reservoirs, canals, and flumes.

22. **Military**—Relates to all aspects of military presence in North Dakota. Typical property types include forts, cantonments, posts, Air Force installations, armories, battlefields, trails, roads, bridges, fords, mail stations, cemeteries, camps, campsites, dumps, defensive works, corrals, barns, storage areas, and dwellings.

23. **Mining, Coal**—Relates to the establishment, development, and operation of the coal mining industry in North Dakota. Typical property types include tipples, mines, mine entrances, loading and transportation facilities, storage yards, railroad spurs, office

buildings, camps, and dwellings. The *Coal Mining in the Coal-Bearing Region of North Dakota, 1870-1945, Parts 1 and 2* are available on the AHP website.

24. **Petroleum**—Relates to the establishment, development, and operation of the petroleum industry (oil and gas) in North Dakota. Typical property types include oil wells, gas wells, petroleum product refineries, bulk plants, tank batteries, pipelines, and pumping stations. The North Dakota Industrial Commission maintains a website, https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/, which contains historic and current information about oil and gas.

25. **Railroads**—Relates to the establishment and operation of the railroad industry in North Dakota. Typical property types include railroad grades, bridges and trestles, depots, freight yards, switch yards, barracks, dormitories, construction yards, selection houses, round houses, loading facilities, construction camps, trails, camps, campsites, office buildings, warehouses, dumps, and signal devices. The *Railroads in North Dakota, 1872-1956* is available on the AHP website. **See page 96 of this document for recommendations of eligibility. The Management Recommendation is the recommendation of the field investigator, not necessarily that of Federal, State or Tribal officials.**

26. **Ranching, Open Range**—Relates to breeding, raising, gathering, transportation and marketing of domesticated animals during the late 19th Century *before* widespread private land ownership and the common use of fences. Usually large, often owned or financially supported by out-of-state investors or prominent cattlemen, these ranches operated on a philosophy of exploiting the natural resources of the area as long as economic feasibility allowed. Typical property types include ranch buildings, single and multiple dwellings, corrals, barns, barracks, bunk houses, wells, line shacks, camps and campsites, rodeo grounds, cattle trails, and round-up grounds.

27. **Ranching, Fee Simple**—Similar to Open Range Ranching in general activities and products, however important differences exist. Fee Simple Ranching is characterized by the widespread use of privately owned, fenced land. Usually intended to be permanent occupants of limited space, these ranchers were oriented towards continual re-use of natural resources, perpetuation and improvement of smaller herds, usually locally owned and financed, tended to operate on a smaller scale, and remained a part of the state's agricultural economy. Typical property types include single and multiple dwellings, barns, corrals, feedlots, equipment storage yards and buildings, and wells.

28. **Religion**—Relates to the establishment and operations of religious groups and institutions. Typical property types include colonies, churches, synagogues, temples, rectories, parsonages, church schools, seminaries, convents, and monasteries. The *Episcopal Churches of North Dakota*, *German-Russian Wrought Iron Cross Sites in Central North Dakota*, and *Ukrainian Immigrant Dwellings and Churches in North Dakota from Early Settlement until the Depression* contexts are available on the AHP website.

29. **Roads, Trails, and Highways**—Relates to the development and use of overland transportation systems (excluding railroads) such as trails, roads, highways, and wagon routes used by automobiles, trucks, buses, and/or stage coaches. Typical property types include historic trails, historically *significant* roads and highways, bridges, fords, stage stations, rest stops, auto dealerships, gasoline stations, freight yards, barns, relay stations, maintenance shops, dwellings, repair shops, bus depots, bus barns, camps, campsites, motels, inns, and diners.

30. **Rural Settlement**—Relates to factors that influenced or were influenced by settlement in rural areas including rural institutions, rural industries (except farming and ranching), ethnicity, colonization, and social institutions. Typical property types include churches, factories, assembly plants, brick making factories, roads/trails/highways, fords, ferries, river crossings, cemeteries, social gathering places, rural schools, township halls, mills, forts, and railroad properties. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive Section.*

31. **Urban Settlement**—Relates to the establishment and growth of communities as whole entities rather than separate parts, including abandoned settlements and towns as well as existing ones. The context seeks to describe town-building and settlement phenomena. Typical property types include towns, settlements, and colonies, as well as those property types that relate more specifically to defined urban institutions, urban industries, community services and businesses, ethnic groups, and demographic patterns. *Exercise caution to record the property's primary context on Page 1 and appropriate secondary contexts in the Descriptive Section.*

32. **Water Navigation**—Relates to the commercial use of North Dakota's bodies of water for transportation of goods and people. While focusing on the steamboat industry, the context is intended to include other forms of commercial water navigation but generally exclude recreational boating. Typical property types include steamboat docks, wharfs, piers, wood yards, ferries, storage yards, freight yards, loading facilities, wrecks, boat yards, and dry docks.

## SITE AREA

Enter the area of the site in **total square meters (m²), <u>not</u> meters squared or m-x-m or feet squared or ft-x-ft or acres**. For conversion factors, see Table 1. If the site area exceeds the space provided, write the total site area on Page 1 in the Additional Information field.

The minimum area of a site should be determined by observing the extent of the surface distribution of cultural material and/or features. It is understood that without extensive excavation it is difficult to determine the actual limits of a site. However, an estimate of the site area is required for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and essential to insure subsequent developments do not affect the site without proper management actions. The site area should correspond to the boundaries depicted on site form maps.

Table 1. Conversion factors.

| Conversion Factors | |
|---|---|
| acres to hectares | acres x 0.405 = hectares<br>1 acre = 4047 square meters |
| yards to meters | yards x 0.914 = meters |
| yards² to meters² | yards² x 0.836 = meters² |
| feet to meters | feet x 0.3048 = meters |
| feet² to meters² | feet² x 0.093 = meters² |
| inches to centimeters | inch x 2.54 = centimeters |
| miles to meters | miles x 1.609 = kilometers<br>kilometers x 1000 = meters |
| miles² to kilometers² | miles² x 2.6 = kilometers² |
| kilometers² to meters² | kilometers² x 1,000,000 = meters² |

## CULTURAL DEPTH

Enter in **centimeters** the greatest depth documented for cultural deposits. If cultural depth is unknown, leave blank.

## DEPTH INDICATOR

Enter the number of the item that best describes the method used to determine the depth of cultural deposition. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> Blank…..Not applicable—depth has not been determined.
> 1…..Auger
> 2…..Cutbank or erosional feature
> 3…..Excavation
> 4…..Professional judgment
> 5…..Shovel
> 6…..Other—Enter the name of the method on Page 1, Additional Information

## OCCUPATION DATE

Record the period during which the site was occupied, including both beginning and ending dates. **Provide reasonable date approximations** if possible. If the period is unknown, leave blank.

**BASIS FOR DATING**

Indicate the method used to determine the period(s) of occupation. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

       1…..Date unknown
       2…..Radiocarbon
       3…..Typology
       4…..Dendrochronology
       5…..Thermoluminescence
       6…..Geology (Stratigraphy)
       7…..Patination
       8…..Professional judgment
       9…..Combination of both absolute and relative dating techniques
       10…Documentation
       11…Interview
       12…Other – Enter the method(s) on Page1, Additional Information field

**CM DENSITY**

The purpose of the CM (Cultural Material) Density field is to measure the density of the distribution of cultural material (artifacts) at a site. Select an item from the following list that most closely describes the site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

       Blank…..No cultural material
       1…..Sparse distribution—cultural material is widely scattered (<1 item per square
           meter)
       2…..Medium distribution—density of materials is greater than sparse but less
           than dense (approximately 1 item per square meter)
       3…..Dense distribution—cultural material is concentrated (>1 item per square
           meter)
       5…..Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter
       6…..Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter
       7…..Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter
       **8…..Isolated Find**

**ISOLATED FIND**

An occurrence of five or less artifacts of cultural material that is not sufficiently concentrated to be classified as a site (see the Introduction section). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

       Blank…..Not an isolated find
       1…..Isolated find

# SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT

Data in this section pertains to the environmental setting of a site.

## LANDFORM 1

The fields of Landform 1 and Landform 2 work in tandem to describe the topographic feature(s) where a site is situated. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code one of the following to describe the position of a site on a landform:

> 1…..Top of
> 2…..Bottom of
> 3…..Side of
> 5…..Top and Bottom of
> 6…..Top and Side of
> 7…..Bottom and Side of
> 8…..Top, Bottom, and Side of

In numbers 3, 6, 7, and 8, "side of" does not mean "beside," as in "beside a creek." The use of "Side of" means the site was visible in the vertical face of a gully or on the slope of a hill, butte, or ridge.

## LANDFORM 2

Select the type of landform that describes the setting of a site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Many of the following definitions are adapted from Merriam-Webster (2008).

1. **Beachline (glacial):** a shore of a glacial lake or glacial riverbank containing sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.

2. **Beach or Riverbank:** a shore of a lake or the bank of a present river covered by sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.

3. **Canyon:** a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides often with a stream flowing through it.

4. **Island:** a tract of land surrounded by water.

5. **Delta:** the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

6. **Draw (gully, coulee, and ravine):** an erosional trench caused by running water.

7. **Upland Plain:** a level surface of land with little or no relief, a plain.

8. **Floodplain:** the portion of a stream valley which is submerged during floods.

9.  **Hill-Knoll-Bluff:** a natural elevation of land that is smaller than a mountain.

10. **Ridge:** an extended line of high ground that is more than a line of hills and has a crest that is higher than the ground on either side.

11. **Saddle:** a dip along the crest of a ridge or a low point on a spur.

12. **Sandbar:** a ridge of sand constructed by currents in a river.

13. **Spur:** an extension jutting out from a ridge which is usually lower and continually sloping; often formed by two streams cutting parallel draws down the side of a ridge.

14. **Swale:** a low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land.

15. **Terrace:** a level, ordinarily narrow plain; usually with a steep front bordering a river, lake, or sea.

16. **Alluvial Fan:** a fan shaped body of alluvium at the base of a steep slope; comprising sediments transported by a stream (permanent, seasonal, or ephemeral).

17. **Butte:** an isolated hill with steep or precipitous sides.

18. **Valley Wall Foot Slopes (toe slope or colluvial slope):** gradually sloping land at the foot of a valley wall; comprised of sediments transported down the valley wall by sheet erosion and/or mass wasting.

19. **Other:** enter a description of the landform on Page 1 in the Additional Information field. **Use this category sparingly.**

20. **Sand Dune:** a rounded hill or ridge of sand heaped up by the wind.

21. **Lacustrian Plain:** a wide plain formed by a lake, such as a glacial lake.

22. **Levee:** vertical accretion deposits lain down along the perimeter of a river trench when flooding occurs.
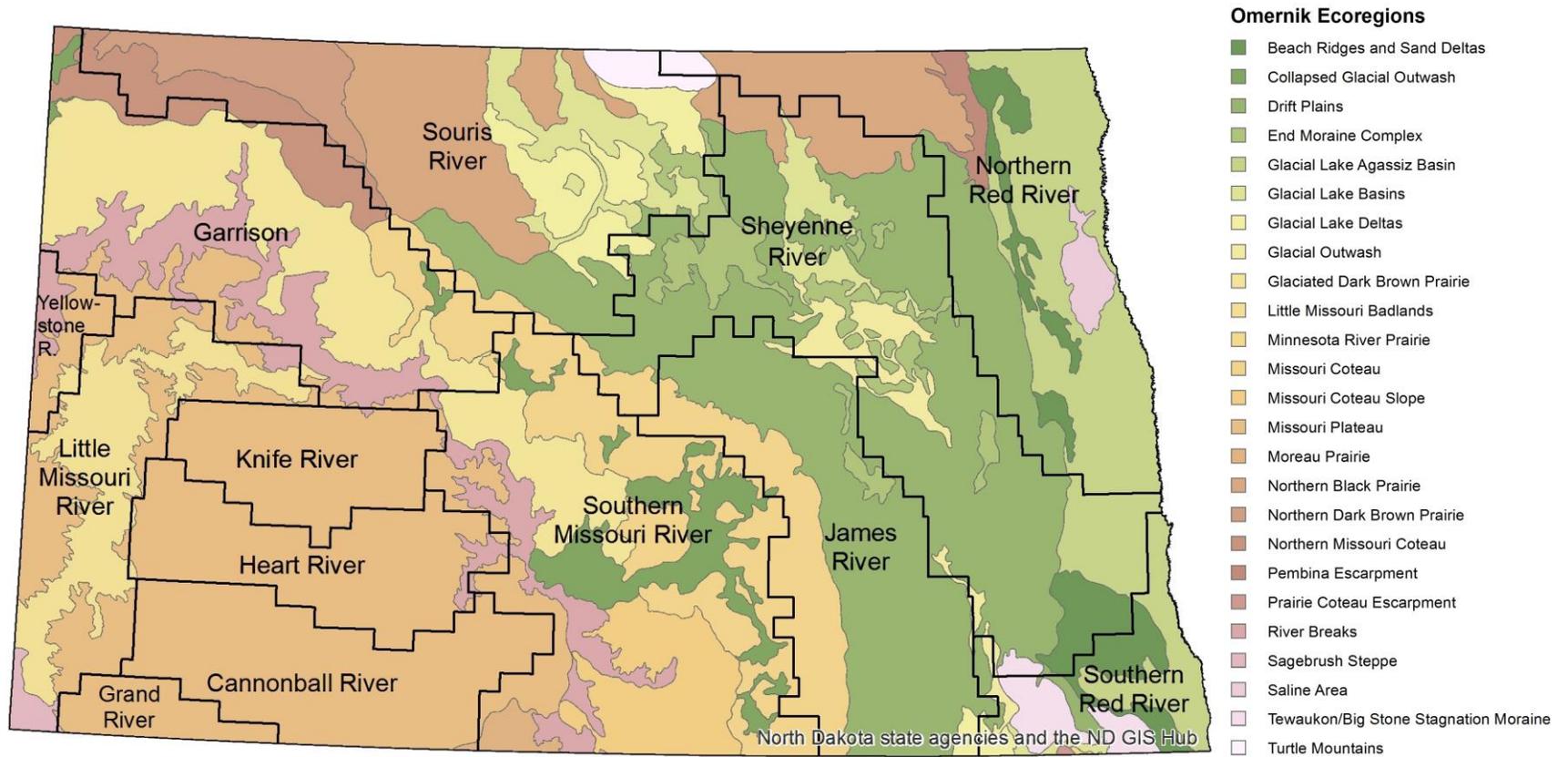
Map of ecoregions (NDGIS 2015) and archaeological study units (SHPO 2008).

**Omernik Ecoregions**

- Beach Ridges and Sand Deltas
- Collapsed Glacial Outwash
- Drift Plains
- End Moraine Complex
- Glacial Lake Agassiz Basin
- Glacial Lake Basins
- Glacial Lake Deltas
- Glacial Outwash
- Glaciated Dark Brown Prairie
- Little Missouri Badlands
- Minnesota River Prairie
- Missouri Coteau
- Missouri Coteau Slope
- Missouri Plateau
- Moreau Prairie
- Northern Black Prairie
- Northern Dark Brown Prairie
- Northern Missouri Coteau
- Pembina Escarpment
- Prairie Coteau Escarpment
- River Breaks
- Sagebrush Steppe
- Saline Area
- Tewaukon/Big Stone Stagnation Moraine
- Turtle Mountains

**SLOPE/EXPOSURE**

The purpose of the Slope/Exposure field is to collect information on prehistoric locational factors. Information collected is used for predictive modeling. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1…..North
2…..Northeast
3…..East
4…..Southeast
5…..South
6…..Southwest
7…..West
8…..Northwest
9…..Closed
10…Open

If a site sits on top of a ridge or rise of land that has no observable slope, the Slope/Exposure is "Open." If the site is situated in a cave or at the bottom of a deep, narrow gully it may be protected from the elements. In that case, the Slope/Exposure is "Closed."

**ECOSYSTEM**

The following ecosystem definitions are adopted from Stewart and Stewart (1974) and the United States Forest Service (1980). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code.

**Badlands and Rolling Prairie Ecosystems:**

1. **Bottomland:** found in river and major drainage floodplains vegetated by cottonwood groves, willow patches, shrubs, vines, grasses, and forbs.

2. **Terraces:** composed of river and stream terraces that were once former bottomland floodplains but are now above the present water level; vegetated by dwarf sage, shrubs, wheatgrass and other grasses, thread leaf sedge, and various forbs.

3. **Toe Slope:** slopes below steep bedrock faces and breaklands vegetated by mixed grasses, thread leaf sedge, prairie junegrass, and various forbs.

4. **Scoria:** moderately steep, rounded hills capped with old water deposited fused clays called "scoria;" vegetation primarily is limited to grasses.

5. **Badlands:** rugged, deeply eroded terrain close to major rivers but beyond river breaks. Some areas are barren of plant life, but other portions support grasses, juniper, and sagebrush.

6. **Upland Grassland:** composed of hilly and steep uplands with loamy, clayey, and sandy soils that support a sparse but varied vegetative community.

7. **Rolling Grassland:** gently sloping uplands characterized by clayey, sandy, and glacial soils supporting a variety of species with medium productivity.

8. **Harwood Draw:** intermittent drainages and narrow upland drainages with a general vegetation of trees and shrubs dominated by green ash.

9. **Marsh:** depressions filled with slightly blackish water, or poorly drained soils vegetated with rushes, sedges, and marsh grasses.

10. **Ponderosa Pine:** ecosystem found primarily on north facing 10-40% slopes and on crests of hills and ridges in uplands; distinguished by a crown of Ponderosa pine.

11. **Hilly Scoria:** description of this ecosystem is a hilly form of the Scoria category.

12. **Upland Breaks:** hilly and steep uplands characterized by bedrock-capped, small, rounded hills and vegetated primarily by bluestem grass.

13. **River Breaks:** deeply dissected "badlands" adjacent to major rivers and streams, often barren of plant life but occasionally supports scattered shrubs, grasses, and forbs.

14. **Rockland:** steep, stony ground limited primarily to areas around Black Butte. Vegetation is diverse and includes trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses.

**Sheyenne National Grassland Unit:**

15. **Choppy Sandhills:** "gently rounded, sloping to moderately steep sand dunes on the Sheyenne Delta formed by strong winds shifting the low-lying sandy surface into dunes. Blowouts are, or have been, common" (United States Forest Service 1980:14).

16. **Savanna:** "gently rounded, sloping to moderately steep sand dunes on the Sheyenne Delta formed by strong winds shifting the low-lying sandy surface into dunes, associated with trees and shrubs" (United States Forest Service 1980:16). Slope range from 0-20%.

17. **Mixed Grass Prairie – Dry:** "Nearly level and sloping, broad, grass covered delta plain. Horizontal distance is interpreted by numerous low mounds giving a rolling aspect to the landscape" (United States Forest Service 1980:18).

18. **Mixed Grass Prairie – Wet:** "Nearly level and depressional, broad, grass covered delta plain" (United States Forest Service 1980:20).

19. **River Terrace and Bottomlands:** "Nearly level to undulating, broad, tree covered river terraces and bottom land" (United States Forest Service 1980:21).

## ELEVATION

Enter the elevation of the site **in meters**. (See Table 1 for conversion factors.)

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Enter the drainage name, not the 8-digit number in the Drainage System field. If completing a PDF site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate drainage name.  The drainage system may differ from the nearest source of permanent water.  **Drainage system data is available online, and downloadable, at www.nd.gov/gis/** (NDGIS 2015).

## VIEW, DEGREE

The View, Degree field is intended to collect information for predictive modeling. It is used in conjunction with View, Distance.

Record the best possible view from the site. Stand and observe the view in all directions. Decide which direction(s) provide the best view from the site. Then, estimate the number of degrees of the view. For instance, if there is a good view in all directions, the View, Degree is 360°. If the best view is only to the north, the View, Degree is 90°. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> 1…..90°
> 2…..180°
> 3…..270°
> 4…..360°
> 5…..No view

## VIEW, DISTANCE

Stand at the site and describe the quality of the view. Estimate the distance you can see in the direction of the best view. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> 1…..Excellent (5+ miles)
> 2…..Good (2 – 5 miles)
> 3…..Fair (1 -2 miles)
> 4…..Poor (less than 1 mile)
> 5…..No view

## DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER

Record the distance **in meters** to the nearest source of permanent water. The distance scale on the "40 acre land locator" provides a measurement in feet (see Table 1 for conversion factors). Do not consider recent man-made reservoirs and drainage ditches as prehistoric water sources. In some cases, the stream listed for Drainage System will be the nearest source of permanent water but not always. If another permanent body of water is closer to the site, enter the distance to that body of water rather than the distance to the Drainage System.

## PERMANENT WATER TYPE

Select a water type for the source of permanent water. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> 1…..Lake
> 2…..Spring
> 3…..Moving water (stream or river)
> 4…..Intermittent moving water
> 5…..Intermittent pond
> 6…..Marsh

## DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER

Record the distance **in meters** to the nearest source of seasonal water. The distance scale on the "40 acre land locator" provides a measurement in feet (see Table 1 for conversion factors).

## SEASONAL WATER TYPE

Select a water type for the source of seasonal water. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> 1…..Lake
> 2…..Spring
> 3…..Moving water (stream or river)
> 4…..Intermittent moving water
> 5…..Intermittent pond
> 6…..Marsh

# SECTION IV: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**OWNERSHIP**

Select the category that describes the type of landownership. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

>1…..State
>2…..Federal
>3…..Private
>4…..Local government (city, county, township)
>5…..Tribal

**FIELDWORK DATE**

Enter **in order of month, day, and year** when the site was recorded. If the site form is updated by a revisit to the site, testing, and/or excavation the date on the updated site form should reflect this. The digital version of the site form automatically changes the entered date to the correct format.

**SITE CONDITION**

Enter the condition of the site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

>1…..Destroyed—site eradicated
>2…..Inundated—site under water
>3…..Very poor—more than 75% of site disturbed
>4…..Poor—50 – 75% of site disturbed
>5…..Fair—25 – 50% of site has been disturbed
>6…..Good—less than 25% of site disturbed
>7…..Excellent—site is relatively undisturbed

**COLLECTION**

Record whether cultural material (artifacts, _not_ features) was observed at the site and if collection was made. **Leave blank if no entries are made on the Cultural Material Type list** (see above). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

>Blank…..No cultural material observed
>**1…..Cultural material observed but no collection made**
>2…..Systematic collection made
>3…..Non-systematic collection made
>4…..Site completely collected

**PROBE**

The Probe field is intended to provide a record of sites where **shovel and/or auger probes** have been conducted. When a site is probed, notify the AHP and complete an update to the existing site form. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> Blank…..Site *not* probed
> 1…..Site probed, subsurface deposits found
> 2…..Site probe, nothing found

**FORMAL TEST/EXCAVATION**

The Formal Test/Excavation field concerns **formal testing (at least one 1-x-1-m test unit) and/or full-scale excavation**. Notify the AHP and submit update(s) to the site form as research progresses. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> Blank…..Site *not* formally tested/excavated
> 1…..Site formally tested/excavated, cultural deposits found
> 2…..Site formally tested/excavated, nothing found

**MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION**

The investigator must make a management recommendation for the site. **The Management Recommendation is that of the field investigator, not necessarily that of Federal, State or Tribal officials.** Do not leave the field blank. Referring researchers to a report is unacceptable because the manuscript reports are not widely distributed. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

> 1…..No further work
> 2…..Further evaluation; testing, resurvey, or some form of research is needed
>      before further recommendations can be made
> 3…..Impact analysis; analyze construction plans to evaluate impacts and/or check
>      the feasibility of avoidance
> 4…..Additional evaluation and impact analysis (both "2" and "3")
> 5…..Avoidance; the site should be avoided. If the site cannot be avoided,
>      mitigation is required
> 6…..Exclusion; impacts to the site cannot be mitigated; the site must be preserved

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Use the Additional Information field to explain "Other" categories identified in previous fields. Additional Information also may be used to enter data about the site the investigator feels should be entered into the database or quickly referenced.

## RECORDED BY & DATE RECORDED

At the bottom of each page the person(s) completing the site form must provide the first and last **name of the person(s) who recorded the site and the date on which the site was recorded**. This information is necessary as part of the site history and correspondence between site investigators and the AHP. **These items must be completed by person(s) submitting the site form, not the AHP.**

# SECTION V: SHSND USE

*Information in this section will be entered by the AHP.*

## ECOZONE

AHP staff codes the Ecozone field. The Ecozone corresponds to the study units discussed in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Historic Component* (SHPO 2009).

## AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

AHP staff codes the category of site significance from the following:

> 1…..Archeological
> 2…..Architectural
> 3…..Historical

## CR TYPE

The categories and definitions for this field are from the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.3). AHP staff codes as follows:

> 1…..**Site**: the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include a battlefield or mound.
>
> 2…..**Building**: a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
>
> 3…..**Structure**: a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Examples include a railroad bridge or lighthouse.
>
> 4…..**Object**: a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples include a monument or a pictographic rock not in its original setting. Examples include a steamboat or memorial marker.

5…..**District**: a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

## VERIFIED SITE

A site that has been visited and properly recorded by a professional is considered a verified site. A site that has been incompletely recorded or reported by a non-professional is an unverified site (site lead).  AHP staff codes as follows:

Blank…..Site *not* verified by a professional
1…..Site verified by a professional

# NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

# DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 2

## ACCESS

Access describes a route to the site. Start at a known point, such as a town or a highway junction, and trace the route, including mileage and direction. A hypothetical example is: "From junction of US 83 go north five miles. Turn west and continue for two miles. Turn south through a gate and drive 1.75 miles until you reach the bridge across Fred's Creek. The site is on the creek bank two miles west of the bridge."

## DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The site description should provide a general overview and summary of the site, including any observed features. Describe the present condition of the site, its environment, and its general contents. Create a site sketch map and include it in the Attachments Section (see below).

## DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

Cultural material includes artifacts observed at the site (not features). The description should **detail items coded as present in the Cultural Material Type list on Page 1** (see above). Quantify and identify raw materials utilized and artifact types. **Include photos and sketches of diagnostic items** such as projectile points and pottery as attachments to the site form (see below).

Enter the number of artifacts observed and the number of artifacts collected from the site. If the number of items is large, an estimate is permissible.

## ARTIFACT REPOSITORY

If cultural materials were collected, list the place of curation.

## DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Briefly describe the **number**, **location**, **type**, and **depth** of any subsurface probe, formal test unit and/or full-scale excavation. Plot the location on the attached sketch map. Discuss the results in the Statement of Significance. A more detailed description of subsurface work ought to be provided in a cultural resources report (see below).

# NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

# DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 3

**FIELD CONDITIONS**

Check the appropriate variables describing the field conditions of the site during recording. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the field condition and a checkmark will be inserted.

**TECHNIQUES USED TO ESTIMATE SITE AREA**

Indicate the field technique(s) used to estimate the site area reported on Page 1. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the technique(s) used and a checkmark will be inserted.

**RATIONALE FOR SITE BOUNDARY**

Specify the rationale behind site boundary delineation. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the appropriate method and a checkmark will be inserted.

**CURRENT USE OF SITE**

Enter the current use of the site.

**LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Provide contact information for the landowner so that he/she can be notified if the site is revisited or further information is needed.

**VEGETATION**

Enter a brief description of the vegetation at the site.

**VEGETATION COVER**

Estimate the percentage of the ground visible at the time of observation. Because ground surface visibility decreases with growth of vegetation, it is essential to indicate the percent of visible ground.

**SNOW COVER**

Estimate the percentage of ground surface obscured by snow and/or ice. See pages 16 and 17 of the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects* (http://history.nd.gov/hp/siguidelines.html) for cultural resource work during the winter season.

## PERSON-HOURS

Estimate the number of person-hours spent recording/updating the site.

## PROJECT TITLE & SUPERVISOR
## REPORT TITLE & AUTHOR(s)
## CONTRACTING FIRM or AGENCY

List the project title and supervisor. List the report title and author(s). List the employer of the supervisor and author(s).

## DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTIONS OBSERVED & CONTACT INFORMATION

If any private collection(s) from the site was examined, describe the artifacts. Quantify and discuss raw materials and artifact types. Also, provide contact information for the owner(s) of the collection(s).

## DEED SEARCH

A deed search for a historical archeological and/or architectural site is not required. However, these types of searches routinely are conducted, and the results and presentation vary. If a deed search is conducted, it is recommended that research of the individuals listed in the deed search be undertaken. That is, with the data obtained at the county courthouse the site recorder can research the individual(s) associated with the property using local and state archives and online resources. The following list includes a few of these resources.

**Regional Biographies and More:**
Institute for Regional Studies and University Archives—NDSU, Fargo
http://library.ndsu.edu/ndsuarchives/institute-regional-studies-collections

**Land Patents (Bureau of Land Management):**
http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en/prog/glo.html

**State Archives:**
http://history.nd.gov/archives/index.html

# NDCRS HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

# DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 4

## STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

## **The Statement of Integrity is that of the field investigator, not necessarily Federal, State, or Tribal officials.**

Integrity is a quality measured in terms of setting, material, workmanship, style, feeling, and association, the combination of which provides an existing or restorable context that allows for the interpretation and recovery of scientific data. Write a statement that describes the integrity, or lack thereof, for the cultural resource at the time of recording. **This item must be completed.**

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

## **The Statement of Integrity is that of the field investigator, not necessarily Federal, State, or Tribal officials.**

The statement of significance should address the significance of the cultural resource, as it now exists; it may broadly or specifically relate to an archeological context on a local, regional, state, or national level. It should convey the importance of the cultural resource and should summarize the events, personalities, historic occupations, or activities that contribute to the cultural resource's significance. Identify secondary contexts associated with the site. If the cultural resource is *not* significant, write a statement that describes the reason(s) why it is not significant. **This item must be completed.**

## REFERENCES CITED/COMMENTS

The References Cited/Comments field provides space for references cited, including websites, and comments.

# NDCRS SITE FORM: ATTACHMENTS SECTION

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

**Print** the portion of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle that shows the site location and surrounding area. Include the name of the topographic quadrangle and the legal location of the site on the map. The scale of the reproduced map should be **1:24,000**. Plot the boundaries of the site on the topographic map. For sites that have not been excavated, plot the visible surface extent of the site.

The AHP uses the topographic map to check the site's legal description. To ensure maximum accuracy, the plotted topographic map should match the sketch map in shape and orientation.

## SKETCH MAP

A sketch map should be prepared at the site. The final version should **include a north arrow, scale, legend, site boundaries, and locations of features and/or artifact concentrations.**

Landmarks and geographic features, such as trees, streams, rivers, fences, bench markers, access roads, railroads, and trails, should be included on the sketch map. Depicting contour lines help others relocate the site on a topographic map or outdoors. **Indicate the scale on the map.**

The topographic map shows a site's legal location and its relationship to a large area. The sketch map shows relationships between artifacts, cultural features and geographic features within the site.

## SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Include photographs of the site. Photographs are part of the site record. Photographs should be in focus and **labeled with captions identifying the orientation and numbered feature(s)** captured.

**Photographic Identification:** A photographic caption should include identification. Photographs of the site should be cataloged so they may be retrieved easily.

**Storage Location:** Photographs of the site should be properly stored to insure a permanent inventory of the cultural resource and a record of work undertaken.

# NDCRS SITE FORM: CONTINUATION PAGE

A Continuation Page contains information that exceeds the space available in other sections of the site form. **Identification of the field/section continued must be included** on the Continuation Page to cross-reference the information.

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