Cultural Resource Survey
Hiawatha National Forest
A Cultural Resource Survey of Proposed Undertakings
In the Hiawatha National Forest
Alger, Delta, Schoolcraft
Chippewa, and Mackinaw Counties, Michigan

FINAL REPORT

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ABSTRACT

As part of a continuing cultural resource management program the USDA Forest Service contracted with Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) to undertake a cultural resource survey of selected portions of the Hiawatha National Forest. The survey involved both complete and partial coverage of land parcels where planned recreational and natural resource management activities could have an adverse affect on an uninvestigated cultural resource data base. Two concurrent phases of investigation were conducted during the late summer of 1979. The first phase involved a pedestrian survey of the land parcels using multiple parallel transects and systematic shovel testing where necessary, together with a project specific consultation of relevant records and informants at the Ranger Districts. The second phase involved an ethnohistorical overview of archival and documentary sources in the general region of the National Forest pertaining to the history of the region. This phase also included brief formal oral history interviews with local informants.

The field survey located six prehistoric and 28 historical archaeological sites within the project areas; most of the sites were previously unrecorded. A preliminary assessment of these sites found that 16 of the historical sites failed to meet the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and merit no further consideration. All six of the prehistoric sites and 12 of the historical sites were found to be possibly significant cultural resources and further assessment measures were recommended. Based upon their potential significance and the potential impacts of the planned activities, it is also recommended that these cultural resources be avoided during land disturbance activities. In addition, collections were located which include map locations, coin seriations and artifacts from logging camp sites which can be used as a data base for evaluations of both individual sites and functional groups of sites. The results of the ethnohistorical investigations also indicate that the data exists to support a research document from which the comparative significance of historical archaeological resources located within the Hiawatha National Forest can be determined.
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a cultural resources (archaeological) survey of selected land parcels within the East and West Units of the Hiawatha National Forest conducted by Soil Systems, Inc. under the provision of Contract No. 53-56Al-9-00238 awarded on July 30, 1979 (see Figures 1 and 2 for parcel locations). This survey is part of a continuing cultural resource management program initiated by the USDA Forest Service for federal land holdings in Alger, Chippewa, Delta, Mackinaw and Schoolcraft Counties, Michigan. The impetus for this Forest Service program stems from recent legislation requiring the investigation and evaluation of cultural resources which may be adversely affected by any project funded, licensed or controlled by the federal government. A large portion of the most recent archaeological research in the Upper Peninsula has been conducted through this type of federal resource management program.

Professional interest in the archaeology of the Upper Peninsula is a relatively recent phenomenon. Prior to the 1950s archaeological "research" was mainly confined to amateur collecting, generally in the area of the eastern Upper Peninsula. After the 1950s, professional interest in the area increased and a number of archaeological investigations of prehistoric and early historical sites were conducted through the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology in the region of the Straits of Mackinac. These efforts resulted in the establishment of the current cultural chronology of the area. This interest continued through the 1960s and 1970s and a number of large sites were investigated under State auspices mainly on the north shore of Lake Michigan and the south shore of Lake Superior. In an area as unknown archaeologically as the Upper Peninsula was, professional interest was first attracted to the larger, more dramatic sites. The settlement/subsistence patterns illuminated first in the initial stages of investigation served to focus professional attention on the lacustrine environments during later years.

The advent of legislation requiring cultural resource investigations on federally mandated projects has served to shift research emphasis from lacustrine environments to hitherto unknown inland areas of the Upper Peninsula. A number of such studies have been conducted throughout the Upper Peninsula by both public and private institutions which continue to contribute to the development of the general
Hiawatha National Forest West Unit
Survey Areas
Our Project Number ESI-1421

Figure 1
Hiawatha National Forest East Unit
Survey Areas
Our Project Number ESI-1421

Figure 2
culture history of the area. Within the area of the Hiawatha National Forest, the Forest Service has sponsored a number of small project specific surveys and three more comprehensive studies. The first of these larger studies, a cultural resource management overview which formulated a predictive model for prehistoric sites, has been completed (Martin 1977) as well as a follow-up study testing the hypothesis (Lovis 1979). The results of the Lovis survey indicated the essential validity of Martin's predictive model, and a third project specific survey (Fitting 1978) also substantiated the model. Both of the latter investigations also pointed out the need for further research designed to evaluate historical 19th and early 20th century sites. The present survey is a continuation of these previous efforts to properly manage the cultural resources located within the Hiawatha National Forest.

During the present survey a total of 113 land parcels (an aggregate of approximately 51,000 acres), which may be impacted by planned recreational and natural resource management activities, were investigated on both a complete coverage and partial coverage basis. The actual surveyed sample amounted to a total of approximately 14,300 acres within both units of the Hiawatha National Forest. The survey sought to locate, identify, record, and provide a preliminary evaluation of all cultural resources found within the sampled areas, and to recommend appropriate protection and further evaluation measures. Some suggestions regarding cultural resource management goals were also generated during the course of pursuing these objectives.

A pre-work meeting with Forest Service personnel was held in Escanaba, Michigan on August 9, 1979, and fieldwork commenced on August 16, 1979. The field party, which consisted of Albert Brine, Clark Dobbs, Marybeth Flanigan, Randall Guendling, Dorothy Knutson, David Lynch, Robert McCollough, Carol Oberholtzer, James Parker, and Patti Thomsen, completed the fieldwork by October 1, 1979. John T Dorwin, Principal Investigator, also participated in portions of the field survey. An ethnohistorian, Mary Stevens, was added to the field staff on August 18, 1979 to research historical data in the area and completed her work by October 2, 1979. Her work on oral history is included in Appendix I.
CHAPTER II. THE SETTING

Natural Environment Perspective

Within the accepted paradigms of current cultural resource research, a discussion of the natural environmental factors is considered essential to understanding cultural resource patterning within any given survey universe. However, this overview of the natural environment of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan will be brief, not because environmental factors are unimportant, but because several more comprehensive discussions of the natural environment are available in previous studies (Martin, 1977; Fitting, 1978) and in primary sources.

The bedrock geology of Michigan's Upper Peninsula is composed of a number of formations of sedimentary rocks. The oldest of these exposed formations originated during the Cambrian-Ordovician Period and is composed of escarped sandstones which outcrop at the Pictured Rocks on the south shore of Lake Superior. Elsewhere in the Upper Peninsula the Cambrian-Ordovician formations lie buried by subsequent lithic deposits and glacial drift. Overlying the sandstone formations are limestones of the Ordovician Period, which, like the older strata, are known from only a few outcrops and elsewhere mostly lie buried.

The most recent formations of the bedrock sequence, Silurian Period lithic strata, represent one of the most economically important resources utilized by both prehistoric and historic populations of the area. The Silurian Period formations are composed of dolomite, halite, and gypsum which are readily available near the surface throughout the southern portion of the Upper Peninsula. The dolomites of this strata have been identified as possible sources of cherts used by prehistoric inhabitants for tool fabrications (Cleland and Peske 1968:46), while historic Euroamericans have mined the deposits for such uses as cement, flux (in iron manufacture), road aggregate, and building stone (Dorr and Eschman, 1970:105).

Throughout the Upper Great Lakes area the bedrock formations are covered by a mantle of glacial drift, the result of the Wisconsin glaciation. The Wisconsin glaciation is largely responsible for the present topography in the Upper Peninsula and was a physical barrier to human penetration of the area while the ice masses were present. With the retreat of glacial
ice from the continental United States about 9500 years ago, the area became potentially available for habitation by prehistoric groups. Although no direct archaeological evidence has been found to substantiate an early date of occupation, it has been hypothesized that subsequent fluctuations in lake levels may have obliterated evidence along the shorelines, the most hospitable areas for initial habitation (Martin 1977:15).

The project area is one of generally subdued relief, though there are local areas of extreme topographic variation. Direct glacial action and post glacial events such as inundation of shore areas by glacial lake stages have resulted in a surface marked by moraines, outwash features, till plains, and lake plains. Inland lakes abound in the area and many of these are possibly due to the melting of blocks of ice, creating undrained depressions or kettle holes. The generally swampy conditions of the Upper Peninsula are due to the proximity of relatively impervious bedrock and the relative youth of the underdeveloped drainage system. These factors are responsible for the presence of swamps and marshy areas in the uplands as well as the lowlands within the project area.

The soils of the area are a legacy of the process of soil formation from the sedimentary bedrock and the last glaciation. The general class of soils found in the area are limy podzols and bog soils that are typically found in glaciated, cool climate forested regions. These soils are not generally suitable for crop production but rather are well suited for hardwood and conifer forest growth.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan falls within the Canadian biotic province (Dice 1943) and is considered transitional between neighboring biotic provinces in terms of floral and faunal species present. The forest composition of the province contains both hardwood and coniferous species. The timber resources of the area constituted the major impetus for historic American exploitation and forest products remain a major economic factor today. A large number of widely distributed faunal species are also present in the province including black bear, whitetail deer, beaver, and moose. These mammalian species and the lacustrine/riverine fauna such as whitefish, lake trout, and lake perch were significant economic resources prehistorically, historically, and are important in the economy of the Upper Peninsula today.

The climate of the Upper Great Lakes is a major limiting factor to modern agriculture that undoubtedly operated prehistorically. Climatic conditions are influenced by the surrounding water bodies; temperature and precipitation vary in
relationship to distance from the Great Lakes. For example, snowfall may exceed 130 inches near Lake Superior but averages 55 inches near Lake Michigan. Available data also indicates that coastal areas are generally warmer and experience a longer frost-free period (140 days) than interior areas (90 days).

**Prehistoric Perspective**

The environmental diversity of Michigan's Upper Peninsula provides a varied and hospitable setting for human occupation. The settlement/subsistence pattern present in the area since prehistoric times demonstrates an adaptive strategy that exploits this ecological variability (Fitting and Cleland 1969).

One important feature affecting human adaption in the area is the seasonal availability of various wild resources. The abundance of native plant foods changes throughout the year (Yarnell 1964:75) while aquatic resources such as sturgeon, salmon, and whitefish can be most efficiently exploited during their spawning season (Cleland 1966:10).

In response to this natural cycle of seasonal abundance in several microenvironments in a climate that precludes horticulture (Yarnell 1964:132), the prehistoric Indians developed an economy that exploited the yearly pattern of resource availability. The prehistoric record indicates a scheduling of procurement activities and correlated with this strategy are differences in the location of habitation sites. Summer villages, located near the Great Lakes shorelines are primarily fishing villages which sustained the densest population during the yearly cycle and were occupied for the longest period. Winter and early spring activities emphasized hunting. Only a few families lived in small dispersed sites during this period and these sites tended to be located inland, away from the lake and riverine areas. This pattern that starts during the prehistoric period continues through the historic Chippewa occupation of the area and is understandably termed a Chippewa type of adaption.

The Late Archaic period provides the first substantive evidence of human occupation on the Upper Peninsula and the Chippewa type of adaption is already apparent. Two Late Archaic sites in the study area are Sack Bay, on the Garden Peninsula in Delta County, and the Berquist site, also in Delta County. The sites' respective material cultures suggest that they are seasonal expressions of the same settlement system: the Berquist site is primarily a summer fishing camp and the Sack Bay site is a smaller winter hunting camp.
Early Woodland sites have not been noted in the project area, but the Middle Woodland has, however, a rich cultural expression equivalent in its material diversity to the more southerly Hopewellian Middle Woodland. This Upper Great Lakes cultural manifestation is termed the Lake Forest Middle Woodland. The primary distinction between these southern and northern variants of the Middle Woodland are in the mode of subsistence. The southern variant is engaged in agriculture while the northern peoples remain a seasonal fishing, collecting, and sporadic hunting economy.

At least two segments of the "seasonal round" are observed in the Lake Forest Middle Woodland sites. Naomikong Point site (Janzen 1968) on the south shore of Lake Superior in Chippewa County may be an autumn habitation site where the inhabitants probably took advantage of the fall-spawning whitefish, cisco, and lake trout, and the available wild rice. The spring/summer occupation can be seen on Summer Island in Delta County (Brose 1970a; 1970b) and in two caves in the Burnt Bluff area of the Garden Peninsula. The caves may have been used as ritual sites by the residents of Summer Island (Fitting 1963:135).

Although the Lake Forest Middle Woodland is distinct from Hopewellian Middle Woodland to the south, trade connections are apparent from the distribution of copper, chert, and obsidian in these two areas. This northern Middle Woodland culture once again focuses on the settlement/subsistence pattern already noted in the Late Archaic.

The following cultural period, Late Woodland, is also represented in the project area. Summer Island and Naomikong Point, already mentioned, both have Late Woodland components. The Juntunen site on Bois Blanc Island is another example of a Late Woodland fishing site (McPherron 1967).

The late prehistoric inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula maintained the same subsistence/settlement strategies. There is evidence, however, of increased exchange with southern agricultural Mississippian groups (Fitting 1975:147). This interaction continued through the Early Historic period and eventually merged into the European trading sphere. By the close of the prehistoric period, Chippewa groups could be identified in the area and it was these groups that had first contact with Europeans in 1622.

**Historic Perspective**

The first Europeans in contact with the Indians of the Upper Great Lakes were French explorers and clergy who were soon
followed by fur traders. The introduction of European trade items quickly replaced traditional material culture and the shift in emphasis from a subsistence economy to a barter economy placed the Indians in a dependent relationship with the French (Danziger 1978:31). French interests soon became the major determinant of Indian activities in the areas of economy, religion, and warfare (Trigger 1978:603). Although the political domination of the Upper Great Lakes changed from French to British to American hands, the effects of these changes on the Indians remained the same: continued dependence on externally supplied goods and the blurring of tribal distinctions and traditions. The eventual decline and extinction of the fur trade put an end to the economic value of the Indian tribes themselves as suppliers and consumers of goods, culminating in the eventual removal of the Indians to reservations.

With the end of the War of 1812, public interest soon focused on the unsettled lands of the Great Lakes as a reward for the veterans of that conflict and as a safety valve to escape from economic and population pressures on the east coast. Completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 spurred migration from New England into the southern portions of Michigan and by the 1850s the "frontier" had moved past the Great Lakes States, except for northern Michigan (Billington 1967:308). The inhospitable soil, short growing season, and dense pine forests discouraged settlers but the latter was a lumberman's dream come true.

The history of logging in the Great Lakes States is one of the most colorful periods of the nation. The image of the lumberjack, pitting muscle, primitive implements, and human ingenuity against a seemingly endless forest of white pine occupies a place in the public mind rivaled only by the images of the Wild West (Wells 1978). The myths, legends, and folklore (see Appendix A) as well as the physical evidence of their presence is still very much a part of the area of the former pineries today. Indeed, the legacy of the wasteful cutting practices and the forest fires that followed are among the reasons for the existence of the National Forest system.

The continued westward expansion of America created an insatiable demand for lumber for housing, commercial establishments, and factories. The white pine in the northern reaches of the Upper Great Lakes was harvested to meet this demand. Located in the center of the American landmass, the lumber could be shipped directly to the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico via the Great Lakes and connecting waterways (Rector 1951:45).
The history of the lumbering industry in the Upper Great Lakes can be spoken of in terms of beginnings (1850s) or ends (1910s) but this does not mean that pine was not cut before 1850 nor after 1910. The logging industry (synonymous with White Pine) grew gradually with the first influx of loggers from Maine after 1825 but rapidly expanded into a huge industry after the Civil War. By the peak year of 1889, the state of Michigan alone processed 5.5 billion board feet of timber (Frome 1962:163), and an estimated 800 logging camps employing 25,000 lumberjacks were at work in the northern portion of the lower peninsula alone (Wells 1978:192). Many of the population centers of the area today began their histories as processing and transportation centers for lumber, and a larger number of small inland towns can trace their founding to a saloon or a brothel which sprang up to service the needs of the lumberjacks.

Employing traditional methods of logging pioneered in the Maine woods, most of the pine cut in Michigan prior to the Civil War period was located near rivers or damable streams. Trees were felled with axes during the winter, dragged to the banks, and stacked till spring when river drives commenced, to deliver logs to the many sawmills in major centers. Since the Upper Peninsula lacked developed river systems, the areas near rivers were logged first, and the interior was not penetrated on any great scale until rather late in the 19th century.

Technological advances and new transportation methods developed after the Civil War changed the logging industry dramatically and the increased efficiency of these advances hastened the depletion of the white pine resource (Wells 1978;110, 117, 119; Rector 1951:208, 209). The adoption of band saws and use of steam engines to power them cut down wastage while at the same time increasing the productivity at the sawmills. Concurrently, improved crosscut saws that did not clog with sawdust decreased the time needed to cut down a tree over the traditional method of using axes alone. The practice of icing the skidways in winter and a switch from oxen to the quicker, more nimble horse served to increase productivity. The most important advance, however, was the introduction and use of narrow guage railroads to haul logs from the woods. Although using narrow guage railroads for the expressed purpose of hauling logs to trunk lines was first used in lower Michigan in the 1870s, it was not until the last decade of the 19th century that this mode of transportation opened the more inaccessible areas of the Upper Peninsula to exploitation.

While the railroads were opening the last areas of white pine for exploitation, the logging industry itself was undergoing a shift in emphasis. As the virgin white pine stands became
fewer and fewer, the lumber companies and their employees either decamped for the western pine forests or began the cutting of previously ignored species of hardwoods and pine. As the white pine declined, the importance of hemlock, balsam fir, cedar, birch, oak, and maple increased (Rector 1951:287-298). Instead of providing lumber for building, these species were used in the tanning and furniture industries as well as for railroad ties, poles, and fence posts. Since hardwoods easily became waterlogged, railroad hauling soon replaced river drives completely by World War I.

During the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century, logging represented one of the major economic products of the Upper Peninsula. But the scale of operations could not continue in the face of a dwindling resource, and as capital requirements for railroads escalated, the economic returns diminished. By the late 1920s cheaper and more flexible transportation in the form of caterpillar tractors and motor vehicles began replacing railroads to haul ties, posts, poles, and pulpwood as sawlogs became more scarce. At the same time more public attention was being focused on the waste of the timber resource by the previous generations.

Although controversy over the policy of "cutting out and getting out" (Rector 1951) raged during the 1920s and 1930s, it was not until the Great Depression and the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) that large scale efforts at reclamation and replanting of the forests commenced. Today, management of forest lands has largely been assumed by State and Federal authorities and the forest products industry remains a major economic factor in the Upper Peninsula.

The cultural resources within the Hiawatha National Forest discovered by this and other surveys (Lovis 1979, Fitting 1978) are representative of the history and prehistory of the region. Within the National Forest, prehistoric campsites and village sites mark the first human exploitation of the area while the concrete foundations of abandoned CCC camps bear mute testimony to efforts to correct the unpleasant aspects of later exploitation of the region's natural resources. The single most prevalent site, however, is the abandoned logging camp. The logging camp era may not mark the longest period of human utilization of the area, but it does represent the most pervasive, in terms of man's impact on the natural environment.
CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed during this study included a check of basic records both at the Forest Service District and State levels, an overview of the documentary and archival resources available, and interviews with both Forest Service personnel and private individuals concerning historical and natural resource information relevant to this report. The National Register of Historic Places and the records of the State Historic Preservation Officer were checked for sites listed on the National Register and other known sites within the project areas. No known National Register sites were located within the parcels, though other sites of lesser or unknown significance have been recorded within parcel boundaries (see Findings). Most of the known sites within the Forest were recorded as a result of prior cultural resource studies completed within the Hiawatha National Forest and these studies (Martin 1977, Fitting 1978, Lovis 1979) were especially useful.

Documentary and archival sources checked by the project historian included the State and local libraries at Escanaba, Sault Ste. Marie, Munising, the Lake Superior College Library and the folklore collections at the Indiana University Library. Local historical societies in the aforementioned cities as well as the Human Resource Unit files and historical files or atlases at the Ranger districts were also checked. The personal contacts made through these efforts turned up the names of a number of informed individuals who provided information during interviews on the history of the area. Also helpful were a number of Forest Service personnel who provided information on the history, cultural resources, and natural resources within the National Forest Area. A series of informal meetings were also held with the District Rangers, the District Para-professionals and the Contracting Officers' Representative to discuss the various undertakings, to review the expected impacts, and to coordinate the fieldwork operation.

The fieldwork methodology as presented in the proposal for this survey (Soil Systems, Inc. 1979) consisted of multiple parallel transects of each item (parcel) or sub-item. Transects were computed, where possible, spanning the long axis of each item or sub-item, and each transect was walked by a minimum of two surveyors. Each survey team was spaced approximately 60 feet apart and was able to cover an area of approximately 120 feet for a crew of two and 240 feet for a crew of four. The spacing of the surveyors, however, did vary due to adverse topographic conditions or physical obstacles. Multiple transects were then
walked parallel to the first transect until the required complete or partial coverage of the surface area of the item was attained or until all non-swamp areas had been surveyed.

Both systematic and random subsurface testing were utilized along the transects. Shovel probes were placed at approximate 60 feet intervals where possible, though the interval was often adjusted to accommodate physical barriers or steep slopes. Each shovel probe was geared to loosen and examine approximately four quarts of soil to keep all data collected in the process comparable. All areas that presented high visibility of surface soils such as eroded areas, construction or clear-cutting areas, were examined whether on or off the transect path. Similarly, if topographic features deemed likely habitation spots were encountered (such as lowland ridges, small upland hills, or fossil lake beach ridges), random shovel testing on these features took place.

Very few of the parcels surveyed contained dramatically differing physiographic provinces; most were homogeneous physiographically if not topographically. In these cases transects were placed in a variety of alignments across the item or sub-item to sample as many different topographic situations as possible. Consistently avoided were swamp and marsh areas where sites could not reasonably be expected nor could pedestrian travel be accomplished. However, care was taken to examine the margins of such features.

A number of limiting factors, mostly vegetation related, affected the fieldwork portion of the project. As expected, shovel testing was the primary means of investigation of the parcels due to the forest floor covering which ranged from club mosses to thick blankets of bracken ferns. The understory of the forest did not hamper the shovel testing except in areas where especially dense stands of saplings (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 1) or thickets of pines made physical movement impossible. These areas were not surveyed, and transects were skewed around such barriers.

One problem which did affect shovel testing was dense systems of lateral roots just below the ground surface that did not allow an adequate shovel test to be performed. In these cases shovel tests could not be placed at systematic intervals, but rather were placed as soil conditions allowed. Similarly, shovel tests were omitted in areas such as hemlock stands, where the duff on the forest floor exceeded 18 inches in depth. Random shovel tests were then placed in nearby areas where it would not take an inordinate amount of time to reach the soil surface.
Cultural resources located during the course of the survey were recorded on USFS site inventory forms and standard field records such as field notes and maps were kept. Photographs of sites were taken where practical, though banked earth foundations were difficult to distinguish on film (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 9). All sites were recorded on Forest Service township maps (2 inches = 1 mile). Since most sites were located through surface indications, only limited shovel testing was used, mainly to ascertain site limits on prehistoric sites. A judicious use of shovel testing on these sites was felt necessary to avoid disturbing possible intact subsurface deposits. On the few prehistoric sites encountered within the Forest, all materials visible on the surface were collected, which in all cases amounted to no more than a few lithics. On historic Euroamerican sites, only a few representative samples of material were collected. Usually items diagnostic of a specific time period were identified in the field and other non-diagnostic items noted. As noted by other investigators (Fitting 1978:15), caution must be advised when solely using surface materials as an evaluation tool, since surface materials almost always represent only the most recent depositions rather than the total range of occupation of any given site.

Because of the extreme paucity of prehistoric sites found during the current survey and the equal paucity of materials found on those sites, no substantive analysis of these collections was warranted beyond simple identification. Historic Euroamerican sites, on the other hand, presented a wider range of surface features and cultural artifacts as well as historical documentation with which to attempt a preliminary assessment.
CHAPTER IV. FINDINGS

This section presents the results of the investigations of each parcel. A general description of the topography, vegetation, and any cultural resources found within the parcel or sub-items (where noncontiguous areas are included in one parcel) is included. The parcel descriptions are followed by a description, discussion, and preliminary evaluation of each cultural resource inventoried. This section is keyed to Forest Service Cultural Resource Inventory Forms and 2 inches = 1 mile township maps included in the Exhibits forwarded with this report. A set of partial township maps showing parcel boundaries, sensitive areas, and survey transects can be found in Exhibit A-1 and three complete sets of township maps marked with inventoried cultural resources can be found in Exhibit A-2. The third Exhibit, A-3, includes a set of Forest Service Cultural Resource Inventory Forms and a Hiawatha National Forest West Unit map (1/2 inch = 1 mile) listing historical archaeological sites reported to the survey crews by an informant, Dick Woods. A brief discussion of these reported sites is included at the end of this section. Exhibit A-4 consists of a set of slides illustrating some of the data referred to in this report.

Parcel Descriptions

Rapid River District

Item 1A, Planned New System Road. T39N, R21W, Sections 5 and 6, Delta County. 80 Acres, Complete Coverage.

A low lying ridge running in a southwest to northeast direction bisects this parcel. The ridge top vegetation is hardwoods, while the surrounding unsurveyable lower areas contain thick swamp vegetation (conifers, tag elders), creating an island effect by encircling the ridge. The soil along the ridge which could be surveyed is sandy with organic material present. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1B, System Road Construction. T39N, R22W, Section 1, Delta County. 120 Acres, 20% Coverage = 24 Acres.

Parcel 1B, crisscrossed by numerous logging trails on an upland plateau region, is predominantly pine plantations of mature age. Soil is extremely sandy with negligible understory present, providing good survey conditions. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.
Item 1C, Planned New System Road. T41N, R19W, Section 1, Delta County. 120 Acres, Complete Coverage.

The central portion of this parcel is an unsurveyable swamp encircled by low lying ridges which comprise the sampled areas. The swamp is associated with Morman Creek which forms the southern limit of the parcel. A newly reconstructed foot bridge over the creek connects two ridges and is in the same location as an older foot bridge, as evidenced by a few hewn timbers located in the creek adjacent to the new bridge. The southern portion of the parcel supported a mixed hardwoods forest while the central and northern portions supported a mixed hardwoods and conifer forest. The east central portion of the parcel has been clear-cut at some time in the past. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1D, Nahma Grade ORV Trail. T41N, R19W, Sections 5 and 8, Delta County. 240 Acres, Complete Coverage.

An abandoned railroad grade transects this parcel from north to south. Almost all of the land surface in this parcel is marshy, and the northern and southern sections are especially swampy. Vegetation in this parcel consisted of mixed hardwood and conifer forests along the sandy ridges and swamp margins.

A historical archaeological site was identified on a low ridge spur in the extreme northeastern corner of this parcel (see Form SSI-1D-1-79, Exhibit A-2). This logging camp site was defined by at least five banked earthen foundations and four dumping areas, one of which contained body parts from a 1920s era automobile. This camp was located on a railroad grade, which branched off of the main grade, in a northeasterly direction. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1E, Nahma Grade ORV Trail. T41N, R19W, Sections 17, 20, and 29, Delta County. 480 Acres, Complete Coverage.

An abandoned railroad grade transects this parcel from north to south paralleling both Forest Highway 13 and the meandering Sturgeon River located on the eastern side of the parcel. The extreme northern, west central, and southwestern portions of this parcel are occupied by unsurveyable swamp, while the north central portion along Forest Road 2231 and the southeastern half are occupied by higher areas which were surveyed. The higher areas supported a mixed conifer/hardwood forest with some open areas around the cultural features within the parcel.

A logging camp site was recorded on maps in the possession of Dick Woods in the area of the Flowing Well Campsite (see Form 79-235, Exhibit A-3). However, survey crews failed to find any
indication of the site. The logging camp was presumably destroyed by the campsite construction or the map location was in error.

A large, possible CCC camp site was located just west of Forest Highway 13 on the north side of Forest Road 2231 on a flat area overlooking Tenmile Creek Swamp (see Form SSI-1E-1-79, Exhibit A-2). This historical archaeological site consisted of numerous concrete building foundations, stone walkways, and garage areas. A sheet metal dog house was located on the south side of the road with several dates (clustering around 1938) inscribed on it. Lack of associated building debris and trash piles indicate the structures were systematically dismantled. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1F, Planned Temporary Road, T41N, R20W, Section 12, Delta County. 200 Acres, 10% Coverage = 20 Acres.

Parcel 1F lies in a lowland area and is very wet. Conifers dominate the marsh areas while mixed hardwoods forest occupies the rises. The few sandy rises comprising the surveyed sample in this area produced no evidence of cultural material when tested. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1G, Cross Country Ski Trail, T41N, R21W, Section 6, Delta County. 120 Acres, 20% Coverage = 24 Acres.

This parcel contains both river bottomland and upland areas. The floodplain is marsh in most areas. Mixed conifer and hardwood forest dominates the lowland areas while hardwood forest with intermittent birch stands predominate in the higher areas. A cross-country ski trail had been cleared in some areas and was being actively cleared by USFS field personnel in other areas at the time of the survey. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1H, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail, T41N, R21W, Sections 10, 11, 15, and 22, Delta County. 560 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel contained primarily level uplands and small slopes east of the Whitefish River floodplain. Included in this parcel were small portions of the Whitefish River floodplain at the base of the bluff slope which were in swamp and unsurveyable. Pine plantations predominate in the sandy upland soils that were surveyed, except for the area north of Bill's Creek which is a mixed conifer and hardwood forest. The remains of a concrete and iron bridge (see Form SSI-1H-1-79, Exhibit A-2) was noted at the trail's Ten Dollar Creek Crossing. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.
Item II, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail. T41N, R21W, Sections 1 and 2, Delta County. 200 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel was in pine plantation along the gentle sandy upland slopes overlooking Whitefish River. These areas comprise the surveyable portion of this parcel. Approximately 50% of the parcel at the bluff base was either swamp or steep slopes and could not be sampled. A higher loam content on the upland slope to the east of the Whitefish River wetlands was noted. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IJ, Mechanical Site Preparation. T41N, R21W, Sections 14 and 23, Delta County. 80 Acres, 20% Coverage = 16 Acres.

This parcel consists of several open grassy fields separated by mature, mixed forest. Topography includes upland, undulating knolls and creek bottomland with associated slope transitions. Sandy soils below good humus development underlie both upland and lowland areas. Shovel testing in the upland areas sampled yielded no cultural material. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IK, Planned Temporary Roads. T41N, R21W, Sections 23 and 24, Delta County. 80 Acres, 10% Coverage = 8 Acres.

A mixed hardwood and conifer forest covers this hilly area located southeast of Farm Lake. A large upland ridge spur occupies the central portion of this parcel ending in a swamp on the eastern side. The sampled area of this parcel was chosen from the ridge and the remains of a razed Forest Service fire tower (see Form SSI-1K-1-79, Exhibit A-2), was located on a knob on the ridge. The tower remains consisted of four concrete anchor pads, broken glass, and asphalt shingles. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IL, Planned System Road. T42N, R19W, Section 30, Delta County. 80 Acres, 30% Coverage = 24 Acres.

The Sturgeon River meanders through the northern portion of this parcel, most of which was low and swampy. The saturated soil supported conifer and dense scrub growth. Slightly elevated dryer areas with sandy soils were examined. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IM, Nahma Grade ORV Trail. T42N, R19W, Sections 4, 9, 16, and 17, Delta County. 600 Acres, 30% Coverage = 180 Acres.

This parcel is situated in an area characterized by alternating low ridges and swamps. The low wet areas are dominated by conifer and water tolerant hardwoods while the higher sandy
areas support a mixed hardwoods forest. The dominant feature in the parcel is the Nahma Grade railroad bed which bisects the parcel. Although the rails have been removed, a number of wooden ties remain in situ.

A single historical archaeological site (see Site Form SSI-1M-1-79, Exhibit A-2) was discovered in this parcel adjacent to the railroad bed. The site consists of four partially standing log structures, several filled depressions and scattered artifactual materials. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 10, Nahma Grade ORV Trail. T42N, R19W, Sections 17, 20, 29, and 32, Delta County. 600 Acres, 30% Coverage = 180 Acres.**

An upland swamp associated with the Sturgeon River dominates this parcel, especially in the central portion of the parcel. The northern and extreme southern portion of the parcel are occupied by sandy upland areas while the only dry areas within the central portion consist of systems of dry sand ridges alternating with large swamp areas. Vegetation on the upland areas consisted of mixed hardwoods forest, while coniferous species dominated in the lower areas.

An abandoned railroad grade bisects the entire parcel from north to south and though the rails have been long removed, numerous ties and tie depressions were noted.

One previously recorded historical site (Lovis, 1979:18) was revisited in the central portion of the parcel. This historical archaeological site (see Form SSI-10-1-79, Exhibit A-2) consisted of the remains of a wooden bridge trestle and an associated logging camp. The trestle consisted of round wooden pilings in the Sturgeon River and squared log, earth filled cribs as abutments. The logging camp as previously reported in Lovis consisted of 10 horizontally aligned log building foundations with associated depressions and numerous artifactual materials. Our survey party, however, could find no indications of the log foundations and artifactual materials were concentrated adjacent to the road in very light density. The undulating topography suggested the site had been disturbed in the recent past, as does the dramatic difference in surface appearance between the time of the Lovis survey and SSI's.

A second historical site (Fitting 1978:18) situated in the northern portion of this parcel was not relocated by the survey crew. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 1P, Planned New System Roads and Temporary Roads. T42N, R19W, Section 31, Delta County. 80 Acres, 10% Coverage = 8 Acres.**
This parcel is comprised of two 40 acre sub-items northwest of Forest Road 2229. The terrain consisted primarily of sandy ridges of which some were sampled, surrounded by swamp. Mixed vegetation covered the area. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1Q, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail. T42N, R20W, Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, and 30, Delta County. 560 Acres, 20% Coverage = 112 Acres.

This parcel consists of three noncontiguous sub-items located along the eastern bluff of the East Branch of the Whitefish River. The major landform within the parcel is a flat bluff top with some slope and bluff base areas included. Sandy soils underlie the mixed hardwood forested lowlands and conifer forested uplands. The majority of the conifers in the upland bluff top areas of this parcel were in plantations. Some areas in the dissected ravines of the central sub-item displayed clayey soils in contrast with the sandy soils in most of the surveyed area. A seep spring was noted in the southern portion of the northern sub-item along the bluff base. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1R, Wildlife Area Burning. T42N, R21W, Sections 4, 8, 9, 17, 18, and 20, Delta County. 2600 Acres, 20% Coverage = 560 Acres.

This parcel is located on a flat sandy upland plain between Chippeny Creek swamp on the east and Baker Creek swamp on the west. The latter channel bisects the parcel. The parcel is now primarily pine plantations situated along the major roads and interspersed with large clear-cut areas covered with mixed field grasses. Secondary growth of mixed hardwoods and conifer trees is located along the edges of the cleared areas and adjacent to the creek and swamp margins.

Two historical archaeological sites were encountered within this parcel. The first site consisted of two bridge abutments made of log earth filled cribs on the left and right banks of Rapid River in the southern portion (see Form SSI-1R-1-79, Exhibit A-2) of the parcel. The second site was a large cellar hole and concrete steps located on the flats overlooking Baker Creek in the west-central portion of the parcel (see Form SSI-1R-1-79, Exhibit A-2). Neither structure had any artifactual material associated with them. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1S, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail. T42N, R2W, Sections 13, 24, 25, and 36, Delta County. 760 Acres, 30% Coverage = 228 Acres.
The two sub-items of this parcel are located along the upland bluff top, bluff slopes, and bluff base east of Whitefish River. A mixed hardwood forest occupies the sandy soils of the upland areas and bluff slope, while a mixed forest of conifers and hardwoods occupy the somewhat clayey soils of the lower areas at the bluff base. A large pine plantation occupies the lower half of the southern sub-items on the east side of County Highway 05. Survey transects placed in the upland areas and gentler slopes produced no cultural materials. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1T, Cross Country Ski Trail. T42N, R21W, Sections 19, 30, and 31, Delta County. 1040 Acres, 20% Coverage = 208 Acres.

The topography of this parcel varies from upland areas in the north and eastern portions of the parcel to a large swamp alternating with low, dry sand ridges in the central and southern portions of the parcel. Vegetation in the higher areas consisted of mixed hardwood forests, with marsh grasses and some conifers in the lower areas. Numerous burned stumps were noted along the ridge of the east central area of the parcel. Survey transects were conducted in the northern uplands and along the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1U, Nahma Grade ORV Trial. T43n, R19W, Sections 23, 26, 34 and 35, Delta County. 320 Acres, 20% Coverage = 64 Acres.

The two noncontiguous sub-items of this parcel were located along bluff edge and swamp margins east of the Sturgeon River. Included in the sampled area of this parcel was the bluff top, dry sand ridges within the swamp itself and the abandoned railroad grade that bisects the sub-items. Vegetation within this parcel consisted of mixed coniferous forests with small stands of water tolerant hardwood species. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1V, Mechanical Site Preparation. T34N, R19W, Section 26, Delta County. 120 Acres, 20% Coverage = 24 Acres.

This parcel is located within the floodplain of the Sturgeon River and consists primarily of unsurveyable swamp. Survey transects were traversed along low sand ridges within the swamp. Soils appeared to be leached sand which supported a mixed coniferous forest. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 1W, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail. T43N, R20W, Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, and 29, Delta County. 840 Acres, 30% Coverage = 252 Acres.
This parcel consisted of predominantly dissected ridges and uplands adjacent to the East Branch of the Whitefish River. Some portions of the survey area were saturated lowlands. In the southern portion of this unit the trail drops into a low wet area but a dry upper route, which did not appear on the map, parallels County Highway 05. The soils were clayey and the vegetation was mixed with some planted pine areas. The only cultural material observed in this parcel were trash piles along the Bay de Noc-Grand Island Trail south of Forest Road 4410, an abandoned rail bed, and other debris associated with the Buckeye Lumber Camp (see Form 79-217, Exhibit 3) located north of County Route 440 (see SSI-1W-1-79, Exhibit A-2). No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IX, Nahma Grade ORV Trail. T43N, R19W, Sections 2, 11, and 14, Delta County. 670 Acres, 30% Coverage = 191 Acres.

Survey transects were located along the relatively level upland areas of the northern portion of this parcel and the hilly areas of the central and southern portions of the parcel. Low unsurveyable swampy areas were located in the north central and southwestern portions of the parcel. The swamp areas of the parcel were dominated by wetland conifers while the higher areas were covered with mixed hardwood forest. The northernmost portion of this parcel had been recently logged. Soils in the surveyed areas consisted of leached sands. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IY, Wildlife Area--Possible Burning. T43N, R20W, Sections 34 and 35, Delta County. 320 Acres, 30% Coverage = 96 Acres.

Parcel IY was predominantly an old clear-cut area with stumps and scattered individual trees. Small portions were in planted pines and dense scrub. The terrain was gently rolling ridges and the easternmost ridge was surrounded by a low wet area northwest of Spring Lake. Soils were gravelly sand and some small gravel pits were observed. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item IZ, System Road Construction. T42N, R20W, Sections 25 and 36, Delta County. 200 Acres, 20% Coverage = 40 Acres.

The two sub-items of this parcel were located in upland areas adjacent to Ramsey Lake. Transects were chosen in the northern sub-item from the flat sandy upland which contained mixed hardwood forest. The southern sub-item was traversed along a low ridge which contained a pine plantation with deep furrows through the sandy soils. Most of this sub-item surrounding the ridge was covered with marsh and was unsurveyable. No cultural resources were found in either sub-item.
Item 1AA, Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail. T42N, R20W, Sections 29, 31, and 32, Delta County. 520 Acres, 30% Coverage = 156 Acres.

In this parcel the Bay de Noc, Grand Island Trail meandered along ridges and through level upland areas east of the Whitefish River. The vegetation was predominantly hardwoods with some stands of conifers. A portion of the trail, in the northern portion of the parcel, was being clear-cut at the time of the survey. Disturbed ground and shovel cuts revealed a clayey subsoil with only light sandy topsoil development. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

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Item 2A, Mechanical Site Preparation. T41N, R18W, Section 6 and 7, Delta County. 360 Acres, 10% Coverage = 36 Acres.

A low lying swamplike area occupies the northeastern portion of this parcel in an area that otherwise consists of a gently rolling upland. Vegetation consists of mixed conifer and hardwood forest with some open grassy areas on the sandy soils of the area. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 2C, Specified Road Construction. T42N, R18W, Section 5, Delta County. 120 Acres, 30% Coverage = 36 Acres.

Parcel 2C is defined by undulating ridges falling into swamp along the western perimeter of the unit. Pine plantations cover the higher areas and deep furrowing of the sandy soils was noted under a bracken fern understory. Surface reconnaissance and shovel probing proved negative. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 2D, Dispersed Camping. T42N, R18W, Section 3, Delta County. 40 Acres, Complete Coverage.

Parcel 2D borders the southeastern shoreline of Gooseneck Lake. The parcel is characterized by a flat sandy plain ending in a high bank above the shore. The predominant vegetation is mixed hardwoods with moderate understory. Two prehistoric archaeological sites were located along the shoreline. The first site (see Form SSI-2D-1-79, Exhibit A-2) was located on a slight sandy rise near the western end of a swamplike inlet within a public access area. Shovel probes revealed a single flake of aboriginally modified chert and one fragment of possible fire-cracked rock approximately 15 feet apart.
The second site (see Form SSI-2D-2-79, Exhibit A-2) was located on a small point at the eastern terminus of the same swampy inlet. A single chert flake was recovered from a shovel probe. Additional shovel probes both on the two archaeological sites and in the remaining portions of the parcels failed to reveal additional cultural materials. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 2F, Mechanical Site Preparation. T43N, R17W, Sections 18 and 19, Schoolcraft County. 240 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

This parcel is separated into two noncontiguous sub-items. The southern sub-item consists of a terminal ridge spur, portions of the floodplain of Kilpecker Creek, and a low swampy area. Portions of the southern sub-item had been clear-cut mainly on the floodplain while mixed conifers and hardwood forest occupied the immediate creek bank and ridge. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

The northern sub-item consists of upland ridges interspersed with large depressions. The ridge tops are dominated by hardwoods trees with some pine interspersed. Large areas of this sub-item had also been clear-cut. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

**Item 2G, Mechanical Site Preparation. T41N, R18W, Sections 10, 11, and 14, Delta County. 520 Acres, 20% Coverage = 104.**

This parcel contains large swampy areas adjacent to undulating uplands. Low areas are thickly vegetated with swamp conifers and some hardwood trees, while upland areas have been extensively clear-cut in the past. A portion of a large pine plantation and stands of even-aged pines are located at the edge of extensive open grassy areas. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 2I, Mechanical Site Preparation. T43N, R18W, Sections 24 and 25, Delta County. 160 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

This parcel is divided into two noncontiguous parcels. The upland ridges and shoreline around Ganamush Lake in the western sub-item were sampled. This area, dominated by hardwood forest, had been recently clear-cut and heavily impacted. The survey was hindered by the numerous fallen trees. At the northern edge of the lake, many burned stumps were observed; however, no cultural resources were found in this sub-item.
The eastern sub-item of parcel 2I was located in the floodplain of Kilpecker Creek. This area consisted mainly of open grassy areas with interspersed stands of pines and hardwood trees. A swamp occupied the southern one-third of the sub-item. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

Item 2J, Mechanical Site Preparation. T43N, R18W, Section 26, Delta County. 40 Acres, 20% Coverage = 8 Acres.

This parcel is characterized by clear open areas situated in an undulating upland overlooking a swamp. The majority of the section has been clear-cut with the exception of some standing pine plantations. The soil is extremely sandy with many areas completely exposed. The cleared character of the parcel resulted in excellent visibility; however, no cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 2K, Mechanical Site Preparation. T43N, R18W, Section 35, Delta County. 80 Acres, Complete Coverage.

Parcel 2K borders on the northwest shore of Molly Lake and is bisected by a low lying swamp. The topography is an upland region containing a developed pine plantation with intermittent scrub oak in the western sector of the parcel. The lake itself has no distinct shoreline, spreading the boundaries into low lying marshland. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 2M, Dispersed Camping. T44N, R17W, Sections 31 and 32, Schoolcraft County. 50 Acres, Complete Coverage.

Low shoreline and high banks along the north shore of Bass Lake comprised this parcel. A large stand of hemlock occupies the higher banks on the east, while low swampy areas characterized by mixed conifers and hardwood trees are present in the western half of the parcel. Several very small glazed ceramic sherds were recovered from the surface within a public access area adjacent to a fish cleaning station. These sherds were of a type in use from the late 19th century to the present. The absence of any other artifacts or structural remnants and their close association with the fish cleaning table indicate a recent deposition and no site number was assigned. Additionally, a single discarded automobile fender, vintage 1920s was noted next to an abandoned logging road and again no site number was assigned. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 2N, Mechanical Site Preparation. T44N, R18W, Section 32, Schoolcraft County. 40 Acres, Complete Coverage.
This parcel north of Mike White Lake has been completely clear-cut except for the southwestern quarter adjacent to the lake. Birches predominate in a mixed hardwoods forest on a large upland ridge, the dominant topographic feature in the item. A small historical dump was located 1/8 mile directly north of the lake, consisting of three No. 2 cans in a small filled depression. A historical logging camp is reported in this area (see Form 79-213, Exhibit A-3); however, the absence of discernable structures and the presence of recent sanitary cans in a single hole indicate recent spot dumping of trash. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

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Item 3A, Reforestation. T44N, R18W, Sections 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, Schoolcraft County. 2,520 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This large parcel was divided into two noncontiguous sub-items. The western sub-item was dominated by lakes and wet areas: Petes Lake, Kimble Lake, McKeever Lake, Wedge Lake, Dipper Lake, ponds and swamps. The topography varied from low wet areas to steep slopes and ridges surrounding the lakes, with some upland flats only occasionally marked by depressions. The vegetation in the wet areas and lake shores was coniferous whereas the slopes, ridges, and uplands were mixed hardwood and conifers, with some stands of predominantly hardwoods trees. Some vegetation the upland flats and gentler slopes, particularly in the southern portion, is best described as scrub and weeds. These more open areas show signs of lumbering: standing stumps and reforestation, deep furrows and scattered rows of pine. Clear-cutting was taking place in the parcel at the time of the survey, south of Forest Road 2258 (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 2). The ground disturbing nature of these lumbering activities afforded good surface visibility and shovel testing was not necessary in these areas. No cultural resources were found either in the exposed ground areas or in the shovel testing of the forested portions of this sub-item.

The eastern sub-item was bisected from the northwest to southeast by a very low swampy area around Deer Creek. This sub-item contained a variety of topographic situations, from generally rugged ridges and depressions in close proximity to Red, Blue Joe and Cookson Lakes to generally flat upland plains in the extreme northeastern and southwestern portions of the sub-item. Isolated low swampy areas, in addition to the major Deer Creek swamp, were also encountered near the lake.
Most of the area, excluding swamps, was forested with predominantly hardwood species of trees interspersed with small stands of pine. One large area of upland plain in the southwestern portion of the eastern sub-item was planted in pines along deep furrows and some portions in the southern and southeastern portion of the sub-item had been clear-cut a number of years ago.

A single logging camp was reported in the northern portion of this sub-item (Dick Woods, personal communication, known from a 1938 DNR map in his possession). However, Mr. Woods also stated that the camp remains had been destroyed by construction of the road (see Site Form 79-203, Exhibit A-3). Several cast iron stove parts were noted in the reported area of the camp, though no structural remnants or trash piles usually associated with such camps were discernable. No other cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

Item 3B, Reforestation. T44N, R18W, Sections 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, Alger County. 200 Acres, 10% Coverage = 20 Acres.

This parcel was recently reforested and pine seedlings were the dominant vegetation on the ridges and nearly level areas above a small unnamed lake. The slopes and low wet area around the lake were covered densely with predominantly older conifers. Logging disturbance and planting cuts afforded 10 to 30% visibility of the sandy ground surface, but no cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3C, Road Rehabilitation. T44N, R19W, Sections 32, 33, 34, and 35, Alger County. 280 Acres, 20% Coverage = 56 Acres.

This parcel consisted of four noncontiguous sub-items. The Sturgeon River flowed through the westernmost sub-item and the area was a saturated bog. The two central sub-items contained some topographic variety; ridges were present as well as low wet areas. Shovel testing on the ridges and in the dryer low areas revealed a well developed humus layer over sand. Some spots were impenetrable with a shovel because of dense lateral roots. These two central sub-items were in generally mixed forest with an open understory. Mixed vegetation was also present in the easternmost sub-item but the understory was dense with saplings. This sub-item gradually sloped to the east into a low wet area. A few beverage containers were observed northeast of the intersection of County Road 440 and Forest Road 2269, these appeared to be recent litter. No other cultural resources were found in this or the other sub-items of Parcel 3C.
Item 3D, Site Preparation. T44N, R20W, Sections 5 and 6, Alger County. 120 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel is divided into two sub-items: the western sub-item bordering the western edge of County Highway 05 and the eastern sub-item incorporating Forest Road 2277 approximately 1/2 mile east of Highway 05. The western sub-item is characterized by level topography dropping in elevation to swamp in the western edge of the parcel. The vegetation is predominantly pine plantation with heavy bracken fern understory. There has been some selective cutting of trees in the area. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

The eastern sub-item contains extremely sandy soil with a deeply furrowed young pine plantation in early growth stages. A newly turned hiking trail provided particularly good survey conditions in one portion of the sub-item. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

Item 3E, Road Construction. T45N, R18W, Sections 2 and 3, Schoolcraft County. 120 Acres, 20% Coverage = 24 Acres.

The level uplands in this item comprised the sample surveyed. The area was predominantly hardwood forest with sandy loam soils and was dense with treefalls. The few clearings in the parcel were covered with berries and small scrub. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3H, Roads and Mechanical Site Preparation. T45N, R19W, Sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 13, 26, 27, and 28, Alger County. 1600 Acres, 30% Coverage = 480 Acres.

Parcel 3H is composed of four sub-items. The northeast sub-item has been clear-cut along FH-13 and is in pines to the west of the clear-cut. The soil is generally sandy. The eastern sub-item is characterized by low marshes and the area appears to have been a plantation. Waist level stumps showed signs of burning and aspen is abundant in the area. The leaf litter and humus layers are deep over the leaching zone. The western sub-item is composed of both planted pine and mixed hardwood-conifer stands. Grey sandy soil support the pine stands to the north of Muddy Lake. The low wetlands produce more hardwood species and they extend southward throughout the parcel. A recent YCC campfire area is at the southernmost point of Muddy Lake. The soil in this area is moist to wet sand. The appearance of the southern sub-item is much like that of the eastern sub-item. The upland slopes are sandy soils. Pine stumps in the sub-item also appeared to have been cut at waist level. No cultural resources were found in the higher ridges and upland areas of the sub-items of Item 3H.

This parcel was traversed through the upland pine plantations in the northwest portion, sloping uplands of hardwood forest in the southern portion, and the central low-lying area with mixed coniferous and hardwood stands. The remains of an historical Forest Service fire station (see Form SSI-3I-1-79, Exhibit A-2) were located in a flat area south of Forest Road 2268. The site itself consists of 3 concrete foundations, an earthen loading ramp, one large and 3 small dumps, a small hearth, and parking lot posts. This station was used during the 1950s (Dick Woods, personal communication) and recently dismantled.

A second site, the Kentucky CCC Camp, was reported on the north side of the same road (see Form SSI-3I-2-79, Exhibit A-2). A single concrete foundation and the possible remains of a landscape project within the CCC camp location were the only cultural indicators found. No other structural remains or trash piles were noted. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Several prehistoric artifacts in the possession of Dick Woods were reported to have come from an unknown location somewhere in the vicinity of this parcel. The artifacts were given to Mr. Woods by a former resident of the area (now deceased) and include an end scraper and four projectile points. A cold hammered copper spear tip (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 15) also in Mr. Woods possession, was reportedly found east of the Hiawatha National Forest. The projectile points are similar to types diagnostic of the Archaic Period and if the general location of the artifacts is accurate, this distribution conforms to an apparent pattern of interior upland utilization noted in other areas of Michigan (Earl Prahl, personal communication).

Item 3J, Midway Sale, Special Roads. T45N, R20W, Section 8, Alger County. 400 Acres, 20% Coverage = 80 Acres.

This parcel is a relatively flat upland area characterized by sandy soils bisected by a small stream and low area on the eastern side. A mature pine plantation on a deeply furrowed forest floor parallels Forest Road 2476 and is located on both sides of the road. A mixed conifer/hardwood forest occupies the remaining portions of the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

This parcel is located in an upland swampy area denoted by some dry ridges and large low lying swamps. Swamp conifers dominate the low areas while hardwoods occupy the higher areas. Systematic shovel testing on the higher ridges produced no evidence of cultural resources in this parcel.

**Item 3L, Roads and Site Preparation. T46N, R19W, Sections 26 and 27, Alger County. 1,020 Acres, 10% Coverage = 102 Acres.**

This parcel was traversed through gently sloping uplands with occasional large depressions. The western portion of this parcel is dominated by pine in the low areas and hardwoods forest on the ridges. The pine plantations had been recently thinned in an effort to reduce competition. Further east, hardwood and conifer canopies alternate with pine stands where deep furrows were noted in the sandy soils that are present throughout the sampled areas of the parcel. The understory includes bracken ferns and maple seedlings. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 3M, Site Preparation. T45N, R20W, Sections 28 and 33, Alger County. 400 Acres, 10% Coverage = 40 Acres. T45N, R20W, Section 34, Alger County. 30 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

This parcel consists of two noncontiguous sub-items. The northernmost sub-item is situated in a level sandy upland with a low lying area in the central portion and swamps to the east and south. Mixed conifer/hardwood forest predominates in this area and much recent clear-cutting has taken place. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

The southern sub-item duplicates the northern sub-item and has also been clear-cut and heavily impacted, providing good visibility in the surveyed areas west of Cook Lake. A large marsh surrounds the lake, making this area unsurveyable. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

**Item 3N, Reforestation. T46N, R18W, Sections 30 and 31, Schoolcraft County. 400 Acres, 10% Coverage = 40 Acres.**

Located in a flat sandy upland plain, this parcel had been logged and furrowed several years ago. Large portions of the parcel were open grassy areas with small groves of mixed hardwoods and conifers. The Haywire ORV Trail bisects the southeast portion of this parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 3O, Roads and Site Preparation. T46N, R18W, Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Schoolcraft County. 1,640 Acres, 20% Coverage = 328 Acres.**
This large parcel was divided into three noncontiguous sub-items. All three sub-items were located within level upland flats and all were located at or adjacent to Hickey Creek and its associated swamp. The southwestern sub-item contained a dominant forest cover of hardwoods interspersed with open grassy areas and scattered clumps of conifers, especially near the swamp margins. The southeastern sub-item was the site of a large deeply furrowed pine plantation and an equally large, open clear-cut area that had been deeply furrowed at some time in the past few years. A hardwoods forest cover existed in the remaining portions of the sub-item while a thick stand of conifers grew along the swamp margins. A large borrow pit, probably associated with nearby M-28, was located on the north side of the highway within this sub-item. The northernmost sub-item was an upland flat of relatively more relief than the southern sub-items and this area contained some large swampy areas in addition to the Hickey Creek swamp south of the sub-item boundary. Forest cover consisted of dominant hardwoods with some conifers intermixed.

Three archaeological sites were recorded within the parcel boundaries. One historical logging camp site was discovered within the northern sub-item and two prehistoric sites were located along the swamp margin in the southeastern sub-item.

Two prehistoric archaeological sites, SSI-30-1-79 and SSI-30-2-79, were located in a vehicle access road paralleling Hickey Creek (see Site Forms, Exhibit A-2). The first site, 30-1 consisted of a single flake and a possible fragment of fired rock while the second site (30-2), located to the south of 30-1 on the same road, consisted of one flake of quartzite and two flakes of chert. Intensive shovel cuts along the edges of the road in an area of poor visibility failed to produce more material on either site. The logging camp site (see Form SSI-30-3-79, Exhibit A-2), located in the north sub-item, consisted of three banked earth foundations, one root cellar, and an associated trash pile. This historical archaeological site was recorded on a 1938 DNR map in the possession of Dick Woods. No other cultural resources were found in the sub-items.

Item 3P, Specified Road Construction. T46N, R18W, Sections 35 and 36, Schoolcraft County. 760 Acres, 20% Coverage = 152 Acres.

Separated into two noncontiguous sub-items, this parcel consisted of relatively flat upland areas alternating with low wetlands. A major swampy area associated with the North Branch of Stutts Creek occupied most of the westernmost sub-item. Vegetation in the higher areas within the sub-items consisted of hardwood forest interspersed with thick pines in the wetter
areas. Deeply furrowed pine plantations were also present within the sampled areas of this parcel. No cultural resources were found in the sub-items.

Item 3Q, Roads and Site Preparation. T46N, R19W, Sections 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, and 36, Alger County. 4920 Acres, 10% Coverage = 492 Acres.

This parcel contains various upland and lowland river features. Mixed hardwood forests and sandy soils generally characterize the entire survey area. A number of abandoned logging roads are in the vicinity. The ravines which run off the river bluff generally run north-south and some of the major ravines contain logging roads. Primitive roads also utilize the creek floodplain as access routes. Understory is generally minimal throughout the survey area and a mixed hardwood and conifer forest occupies the uplands.

Two possible archaeological sites are reported within this parcel. The first site, Wyman School of the Woods (Martin 1977:229), a forestry school operated in the early 20th century, is known from poor locational data. Though the survey crew walked the area, no site was discovered. The second site, a town referred to as "Coalwood", according to a 1938 DNR Map of Alger County as well as a map distributed by the Bank of Munising in 1926, was possibly located in a cleared area between Forest Road 2264 and the Haywire ORV Trail, approximately .4 miles east of Highway 94 (see Form SSI-3Q-1-179, Exhibit A-2). No evidence of foundations or buildings was observed; however, a light scatter of auto parts, steel cable, sawn boards, and other associated debris remains. The lack of occupational debris normally associated with historical sites and the presence of a more likely site further east suggest the map references for the town are probably in error (see below).

To the northeast and southeast of Forest Road 2149 and Forest Road 2264 intersection are the remains of a possible logging camp or town (see Form 79-55, Exhibit A-3). A large, cleared grassy area with numerous depressions and other manmade landforms located on the south side of Forest Road 2149 was investigated. Hardwood forest surrounds the grassy field. Within and around these are bone and glass fragments, shoes, cans, tobacco cans, hand saw blade, and axe heads. This is the reported location of what is thought to be the correct location of the town of Coalwood (20AR18) and is described in Lovis (1979:28). The appearance of the features and artifactual materials present at this site tends to validate Lovis' conclusion that this site represents the physical remains of the town of Coalwood. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.
Item 3R, Site Preparation. T46N, R20W, Sections 26, 27, 33, 34, 35, and 36, Alger County. 1240 Acres, 10% Coverage = 124 Acres.

This parcel is divided into two noncontiguous sub-items. The upland ridge of the western sub-item was traversed over undulating ground surface. Coniferous trees dominated the vegetation adjacent to the road bisecting the parcel, while hardwoods abounded on the ridges. Included within the sampled area of the eastern sub-item are upland ridges and lowland areas. Spruce and pine dominated the lowland areas while beech-maple forests occupied the sandy soils of higher areas. A number of abandoned logging roads were noted in both sub-items.

A logging camp site (see Form 79-75, Exhibit A-3) was reported within the parcel on the north side of Highway 94 across from Ackerman Lake (Dick Woods, personal communication). However, the survey crew failed to find structural evidence of a camp. Several sanitary tin cans were located on the site, but no other debris or foundations were present. The site may have been destroyed by road construction or the reported location could be in error. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3S, Site Preparation. T46N, R21W, Sections 13, 14, 23, 25, and 26, Alger County. 520 Acres, 10% Coverage = 52 Acres.

This parcel is divided into two noncontiguous sub-items. Both areas contain moderately sloping uplands with hardwoods dominating the vegetation. Dense understory in the northeastern sub-item made survey of the area difficult. Although the upland ridges in the southwestern parcel were traversed through minimal vegetation no cultural material was identified. Included among the ridges surveyed was a large ridge adjacent to the Chatham Hill Ski Slope which was highly disturbed by off-road vehicles providing good surface visibility.

A historic logging camp was reported within this parcel; however, the actual location proved to be outside the boundaries of the survey area (see Form 79-25, Exhibit A-3). No cultural resources were found in the parcel.

Item 3T, Site Preparation. T47N, R21W, Section 32, Alger County. 320 Acres, 20% Coverage = 64 Acres.

This parcel is located mainly on an upland ridge and includes a small portion of the lowland area at the base of a steep slope. A dense hardwood forest with scattered coniferous trees...
covers the uplands and slope areas. One extant structure, located on the north side of Forest Road 2276 and presently being used by the Forest Service, appears to be a recently constructed cabin. Two sites were reported within this parcel: the Johnson Lake fire tower (see Form SSI-3T-1-79, Exhibit A-2) and a historical logging camp. The remains of the razed fire tower were located on a large knob on the south side of Forest Road 2276 and consisted of four concrete tower leg anchors, steel bolts, some broken window pane and window putty. The tower was reported razed about ten years ago (Dick Woods, personal communication).

A logging camp site (see Form 79-6, Exhibit A-3) was reported in the northeast corner of the juncture of Forest Roads 2276 and 2005 in an open grassy area interspersed with groves of scrub growth. The area appears to have been furrowed in the past. No indications of structural foundations or metal artifacts usually associated with a logging camp were found and the camp may be presumed either destroyed or mislocated. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.


A large upland ridge spur dominated this parcel which also included some low lying areas north and east of the ridge. The lower area alternated between low ridges and swampy areas while the ridge spur included a relatively flat top with very steep slopes on the east and west, and a gentler slope on the northern, terminal end. Although this parcel was just south of Au Train Bay, none of the shoreline was coterminus with the parcel.

Soils in the parcel were sandy with a large amount of till on the ridge spur and typical, organic marshy soils in the low lying areas. Hardwoods dominate in the parcel with interspersed conifers. A logging camp site was reported (Dick Woods, personal communication) in the northern portion of the parcel immediately south of Forest Road 2448 (see Form 79-8, Exhibit A-3). Though the reported site location was traversed by the survey crew, no indications of a camp were noted. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.


This parcel is a gently sloping flat plain. Thickly forested with predominantly hardwood trees and an occasional conifer tree, the soils within the parcel were extremely water saturated and marshy. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Although immediately adjacent to Lake Superior, none of the parcel boundaries bordered directly on the lake. Topographically, the parcel was a low lying, water saturated land surface, thickly forested in hardwood trees and interspersed conifers. A single trail bisected the parcel in a north-south direction following a slight ridge that represented the only dry ground surface in the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.


This parcel included portions of two terminal ridge spurs, a steep hilly landform. The sandy soils of the area were covered in thick woods of predominantly hardwood trees. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.


With the exception of a north facing ridge slope in the southeastern portion of this entire parcel was covered in swamp. Hardwood forest with some scattered conifers covered this higher area. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3Z, Land Exchange. T47N, R18W, Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, Alger County. 1,100 Acres, 30% Coverage = 330 Acres.

This parcel is located within the Pictured Rocks National Lake Shore and is separated into two noncontiguous sub-items. The southern sub-item is located upon an upland flat adjacent to a swamp to the southwest. The area, which contained predominantly hardwood trees with a few pines interspersed, revealed moderate disturbance from light logging.

The northern sub-item consisted of upland ridges with the majority of this item sloping northwest toward Lake Superior. This area was dominated by hardwood trees with little understory, with a few pines interspersed. A logging camp site (see Form SSI-37-1-79, Exhibit A-2) was discovered near the southern limit of this sub-item. This camp consisted of five banked earth building foundations, a root cellar, and three associated trash dumps.

Two additional logging camps (See site forms 79-9 and 79-11, Exhibit A-3) located in the northern and southern sub-items were recorded on a 1938 DNR map of the area; however, these
camps were not located, though the survey party traversed the area. No other cultural resources were found in the sub-items.


Located in a relatively level uplands this parcel was divided into two noncontiguous sub-items. The southern sub-item was occupied by a large low ridge with an unsurveyable marsh in the northeastern portion. Predominant vegetation on the higher areas was hardwood forest, while water tolerant species of hardwoods and conifers occupied the marshy areas.

The northern sub-item also consisted of a low ridge with unsurveyable low swampy areas to the northeast and southwest. Vegetation in this sub-item was identical to the southern sub-item. No cultural resources were found during survey transects in the higher areas of these sub-items.


Survey transects were chosen from relatively level uplands overlooking Miners River, the dominant feature within this parcel. The uplands areas of this item display relatively little relief unlike the steep bluff face of the river, included within the western boundary of this parcel. The predominant vegetation within the area were hardwoods, broken only by isolated groups of conifers and some thick brush associated with infrequent small grassy openings. Beneath the hardwoods canopy, the survey area was crisscrossed by unrecorded old logging roads, some of which retain the remains of narrow guage railroad ties.

A nearby landowner reported having heard tales of logging camps within the parcel and the presence of abandoned railroad beds seems to substantiate this claim. However, the surveyors found no evidence of logging camps, nor was evidence of any other cultural resources found in this parcel.

Item 3CC, Land Exchange. T46N, R18W, Sections 6 and 8, Alger County. 120 Acres, 30% Coverage = 36 Acres.

This parcel consists of two noncontiguous sub-items. Both are mostly unsurveyable swampland and open water was apparent in many areas. Swamp conifers and water tolerant hardwoods were the dominant tree type within the parcel. The southernmost of
the two sub-items contained a low dry ridge in the southwestern corner that was unsurveyable. Sandy soils underlie the light humus layer along this ridge. No cultural resources were found in the sub-items.

Item 3DD, Land Exchange. T46N, R18W, Section 7, Alger County. 20 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel is located in a gently undulating upland area. A large, low hill occupies the center of the parcel and most of the area was open grasses with a scattering of conifers and hardwoods. A few apple trees were noted on the low hill. The area is being used as an active dumping spot by local residents and numerous auto parts and other recent trash were present. No cultural resources of concern to the survey were found in this parcel.

Item 3EE, Land Exchange. T46N, R18W, Sections 9 and 17, Alger County. 520 Acres, 30% Coverage = 156 Acres.

This parcel was divided into two noncontiguous sub-items. The southern sub-item consisted of a low upland ridge system covered in hardwood forest located in the southwestern half, and a large unsurveyable marsh in the northeastern half of the sub-item. A survey conducted on the sandy ridge failed to produce evidence of cultural resources in this sub-item.

The northern sub-item consisted of a dry ridge system with approximately 50% of the sub-item covered in marsh. The unsurveyable wetlands were located primarily in the central portions of the sub-item. The dryer areas sampled were forested with hardwood species with swamp conifers and moisture tolerant hardwoods in the lower areas. A single historical archaeological site (see Form SSI-3EE-1-79, Exhibit A-2) was found just north of Indiantown Road near the eastern parcel boundary. This site consists of a single root cellar and three concentrations of refuse and may represent a possible homestead site. A logging camp was reported nearby on the south side of Indiantown Road (see Form 79-58, Exhibit A-3); however, the survey crew could find no evidence of a camp. No other cultural resources were found in the sub-item.

Item 3FF, Land Exchange. T46N, R18W, Sections 3 and 11, Alger County. 200 Acres, 30% Coverage = 60 Acres.

The sampled area of this parcel was situated on a single large, flat upland ridge in the northwestern portion of the parcel. With the exception of this ridge, the remainder of the parcel...
was occupied by a large low lying swamp. Vegetation consisted of predominantly hardwoods with some mixed conifer stands. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3GG, Land Exchange. T46N, R18W, Sections 11, 12, 13, and 14, Alger County. 880 Acres, 30% Coverage = 264 Acres.

The major landform within the two noncontiguous sub-items of this parcel was a relatively flat upland. Interspersed upon this upland was numerous swampy areas ranging in size from small wet areas to large swamps; the largest of the latter was situated along Hickey Creek in the southwestern portion of the southern sub-item. Hardwood forest was the dominant vegetation within the parcel while conifers grew in small groves in the uplands and especially along swamps margins. No cultural resources were found in the sub-items.


Situated on a flat upland plain, this parcel was contiguous with and on the north side of Highway M-28. The area was bisected north to south by Indiantown Road and east to west by Forest Road 2512. Vegetation within the parcel alternated between a hardwood forest and open grassy areas. A large borrow pit and earthen ramp associated with the construction of Highway M-28 (Dick Woods, personal communication) were also present within this parcel.

Two archaeological sites, both associated with recent historical occupations, were discovered within the parcel boundaries. SSI-3HH-1-79 (see Site Form, Exhibit A-2) is the remains of a former CCC Camp, known as Camp Evelyn, that was later utilized as a Prisoner of War Camp for German Officers and enlisted men during and after World War II (Kramer, 1979:59, 158, 278). This site consists of several concrete pads (building floors), a semisubterranean boiler house, watchtower footings, numerous wooden marker posts, two flagpole bases, a concrete vehicle ramp, decorative stone work, and associated trash piles.

The second site (see Site Form SSI-3HH-2-79, Exhibit A-2) consisted of two concentrations of asphalt shingles and a scatter of 20th century artifactual material. Dick Woods informed the survey crew that this was the site of two old shacks that were destroyed a few years ago. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

The parcel was located on an upland ridge that was predominantly forested with hardwood species of trees. A thick understory was present and deep humus layers were noted over the sandy soils of the ridge. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.


This parcel consists of two contiguous sub-items located in a hilly upland region east of Perch Lake. The northern sub-item is bisected by Forest Road 2517 and is a very hilly region with numerous wet depressions. Hardwood forests predominate.

The southernmost sub-item contains a large ridge in the south half and a low lying marshy area in the north half of the sub-item. A mixed hardwood and conifer forest covers the area. No cultural resources were found in the surveyed samples of the two sub-items.

Item 3KK, Land Exchange. T46N, R19W, Section 6, Alger County. 40 Acres, 30% Coverage = 12 Acres.

This parcel is chiefly denoted by a flat low lying marsh occupying most of the parcel. The only relief within the parcel boundary is the west facing slope of a large, hilly upland knob. Soils were leached sandy loam on the slope and marshy organic soils in a low lying area. The entire parcel was forested in a mixed conifer and hardwood forest. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 3LL, Land Exchange. T46N, R20W, Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, and 12, Alger County. 280 Acres, 30% Coverage = 84 Acres.

Located in an area of alternating sandy ridges and marshes, this parcel is separated into four noncontiguous sub-items. The two easternmost sub-items are entirely swamp and unsurveyable. The two westernmost sub-items were located on sandy ridges and were surveyable. The northwest and southeast sub-items of this parcel are similar in topography and are characterized by sharply defined ridges and gorges with elevation changes of greater than forty feet. Hardwood forest covers both items and they have both been logged at some time in the past. No cultural resources were found in the four sub-items.

This parcel included two sub-items: an island in the center of Sixteenmile Lake, and a peninsula on the west side of the lake. The island was a very low landform, swampy around the margins with a sandy knoll in the center. Swamp conifers and sparc e pines occupy the lower areas with hardwood trees on the higher areas. No cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

The peninsula itself was a dry sandy strip of land while the western, shoreline portions of the sub-item were low swamp. Swamp conifers predominated in the marshy area while sparc e stands of mixed hardwood trees with alternating grassy areas denoted the higher areas. An abandoned road ran the length of the peninsula. One historical occupation was noted on a low rise at the northeastern end of the peninsula (see Form SSI-3MM-1-79, Exhibit A-2). This site consisted of two square pits and two round pits and a few apple trees. The two small round pits contained some artifactual materials.

A wooden bridge was reported to have connected this peninsula with the southern shore (Dick Woods, personal communication) at one time but no trace of this bridge could be located. No other cultural resources were found in this sub-item.

Item 3NN, Land Exchange. T45N, R20W, Section 6, Alger County. 120 Acres, Complete Coverage.

A large rather flat-topped north-south trending ridge is the dominant topographic feature within this parcel. Located west of the Cleveland Cliffs Basin, this parcel is heavily forested with hardwood trees and some small stands of conifers. An extremely dense understory of brush and saplings made some portions of this parcel impassable to the survey crew. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.


Parcel 300 consisted of an island within the floodpool of the Cleveland Cliffs Basin (Au Train River). It was submerged at the time of the survey.


This parcel consists of two noncontiguous sub-items located in the relatively flat uplands. A mixture of hardwoods trees, interspersed with pine, covers the western sub-item. A dense
understory of juniper and maple seedlings was present in the northern and eastern portions of this sub-item which made survey impossible in those areas. The Munising sanitary landfill is located on a large ridge near the center of this area. Approximately 40 acres of forested land has been disturbed or is actively being utilized by this landfill. Located further east on a ridge spur, the second sub-item is dominated by a birch and pine forest. The ground surface at the base of the slope, also within the sub-item, is water saturated and appears to be an extension of Wetmore Lake Swamp. No cultural resources were found in the sub-items.

**Item 3QQ, Land Exchange. T46N, R19W, Section 24, Alger County. 240 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

The topography of this parcel is a level plain with sandy soils covered by a beech-maple forest and scattered pines. A large clear-cut open corridor associated with the Hanely Landing Field was located in the southern half of the parcel and is presently an open field covered with mixed grasses. The northern portion of the parcel is bisected by Forest Roads 2519 and 2502, where survey conditions were hampered due to the dense understory. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 3RR, Land Exchange. T46N, R19W, Section 23, Alger County. 240 Acres, 30% Coverage = 72 Acres.**

The dominant landform in this parcel is a large sandy ridge located in the western half of the parcel. The eastern half of the parcel was a swampy area associated with Swede Lake and the entire parcel was bisected east to west by the Soo Railroad Track. Vegetation in the sampled area of the large ridge included mixed conifers and hardwoods with intermittent stands of impassable understory.

The site of the town of Old Wetmore (See Form 79-52, Exhibit A-3) was reported within this parcel by Dick Woods. Although Mr. Woods has collected coins from this site, no evidence of structures or occupational debris could be found at the location indicated on his maps and it is felt that his map location may be in error. No other evidence of cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 3SS, Land Exchange. T46N, R19W, Section 22, Alger County. 80 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

This parcel includes a sandy upland ridge dominated by hardwoods trees with minimal ground cover. In contrast a single large depression located in the southern portion of the
parcel contains a moderately developed pine stand. Although survey conditions were good, no cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Sault Ste. Marie District

Item 4A and Item 4P, (overlapping parcels), Timber Sale. T44N, R4W, Sections 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22, Chippewa County. Item 4A, 480 Acres, 20% Coverage = 96 Acres and Item 4P, 560 Acres, 10% Coverage = 56 Acres.

These parcels were generally level uplands with Biscuit Creek meandering through the western portion. The soils were fine sandy loam and supported hardwood trees and pine plantations. In the lower areas associated with Biscuit Creek there was dense scrub growth and in the vicinity of Haywood School Road and Biscuit Creek there were road cuts and cleared areas with burned tree stumps. No cultural resources were found within these parcels.

Item 4B, Lumpson Creek Sale. T44N, R5W, Sections 3, 4, 5, 10, and 11, Chippewa County. 560 Acres, 10% Coverage = 56 Acres.

This parcel consisted of four noncontiguous sub-items. Pine River meanders through the generally level uplands of the northern sub-item. In this sub-item the soils are loamy sand that support both pine plantations and hardwood stands. The southern sub-item is in rolling uplands and has mixed conifers and hardwoods species on loamy sand. The eastern sub-item is in mixed hardwoods forest with dense underbrush on moist low ground. The western sub-item was a saturated, beaver dammed upland swamp. No cultural resources were found in these sub-items.

Item 4C, Trout Lake North Sale. T44N, R6W, Sections 2, 3, 10, and 11, Chippewa County. 840 Acres (Sections 2 and 3), 20% Coverage = 168 Acres, 600 Acres (Sections 10 and 11), 10% Coverage = 60 Acres.

This parcel consisted of two sub-items. Most of the large western sub-item is in level uplands with swamps prominent on both the southern end and along Naugle Creek. The soils were grey sands and the overstory is mixed coniferous and hardwood trees. The eastern sub-item is dense with conifers. The soils have a deep leached zone of grey sand. The eastern edge of this sub-item slopes down to Highway 123 and deep loess is exposed by the road cuts. No cultural resources were found in these sub-items.
Item 4D, Camp Norway Sale. T45N, R4W, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18, Chippewa County. 840 Acres, 20% Coverage = 168 Acres.

There are four noncontiguous sub-items in Parcel 4D. These were situated in an area of upland ridges containing sandy soils with some glacial gravels intermixed. The northeast sub-item supported older mixed vegetation and the area around Sullivan Creek was boggy. The northwest sub-item is in a pine clear-cut area. Furrowing was evident in the small central sub-item but it did not appear planted. The large western sub-item appeared to be reforested, though the conifers were sparse in some areas. No cultural resources were found in these sub-items.

Item 4E, Pine Log Sale. T45N, R6W, Sections 9 and 16, Chippewa County. 200 Acres, 30% Coverage = 60 Acres.

This parcel is predominantly in rolling uplands and is heavily furrowed with dense pine reforestation. The soils of the area are deep sands. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4F, Hemlock, Black Bear Sales. T45N, R6W, Sections 4 and 9, Chippewa County. 160 Acres, 10% Coverage = 16 Acres.

This parcel consisted of low sand ridges and swamp. Some of the higher dry ground supports hardwoods trees with an open understory, but most of the area is low wet ground that supports dense coniferous trees. No cultural resources were found on the dry ridges of this parcel.


Parcel 4G is characterized by densely vegetated intermittent series of ridges and swamps; some of the swamps were the result of recent beaver activity. The area is predominantly coniferous with a vast amount of scrub and secondary hardwood growth. The soils have a shallow sand layer overlying a clayey sand deposition. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4H, Spectacle Lake Sale. T47N, R3W, Sections 14, 15, 21, and 22, Chippewa County. 520 Acres, 10% Coverage = 52 Acres and Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, Chippewa County. 640 Acres, 30% Coverage = 192 Acres.

This parcel is divided into two sub-items. The northern sub-item is an upland area, south of Iroquois Mountain and west of Spectacle Lake. This sub-item was a predominantly mixed
hardwoods forest. Road cuts and recent logging were noted in the vicinity of Forest Roads 3151 and 3677. An historical archaeological site, consisting of the footing and steps of the Mission Hill Fire Tower, was located on the northern edge of this sub-item (see Form SSI-4H-1-79, Exhibit A-2).

The southern sub-item is in part an upland area that slopes southeast to a bluff line in the eastern portion. This sub-item was in mixed vegetation with predominantly hardwoods and pine plantations. Both of these sub-items fall within the boundary of the Point Iroquois Indian Reservation (Hinsdale 1931: Map 20 and Martin 1977:176). Although no other cultural resources were found in this sub-item the presence of bluff base situations indicate that recent deposition from slope wash may have buried sites. No other cultural resources were found in these sub-items.


This parcel is divided into three sub-items. The northern sub-item contains a small portion of Lake Superior shore, steep slopes, and uplands. The central sub-item is in slopes with a small portion in uplands. Vegetation in the northern and central sub-items consisted of predominantly hardwoods forest with some stands of conifers on the slopes and in the uplands. The southern sub-item was a pine plantation with a wet area in the southeast margin. The only cultural resources observed in this item were a small landfill and trash piles on the upland slope in the northern sub-item (see Form SSI-4I-1-79, Exhibit A-2). No other cultural resources were observed in these sub-items.

Item 4J, Firewood Permit. T47N, R4W, Section 36, Chippewa County. 80 Acres, 10% Coverage = 8 Acres.

This parcel is located in the uplands on a northwest facing slope above Pendills Lake. The soils were sandy and supported a mixture of coniferous and hardwoods forest vegetation. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4K, Road Construction. T47N, R6W, Section 5, Chippewa County. 80 Acres, 10% Coverage = 8 Acres.

This parcel is characterized by an upland flat in the southern portion and moderate slopes in the northern and central portions of the parcel. The parcel contained sandy soils with a dense leaf litter and humus zone. The staked centerline for
a road transected this parcel through a land surface greatly disturbed by tree falls. This area supported a mixed forest vegetation. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4L, Cedar Sale. T47N, R6W, Sections 3 and 4, Chippewa County. 130 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel is situated south of Silver Creek, along the beach of Tahquamenon Bay, Lake Superior. The majority of this parcel, in the vicinity of Silver Creek and in the low area behind the primary beach ridge, was saturated at the time of survey. The area was in mixed hardwoods and coniferous growth. A small, 7 by 10 foot, standing structure and duck blind were located on the beach ridge south of the mouth of Silver Creek. A single quartz flake was found on the open beach adjacent to this recent hunting camp (see Form SSI-4L-1-79, Exhibit A-2). This flake was the only indicator of a previously recorded site, 20CH29 (Bigony n.d.:4). No other cultural resources were located during the survey of this parcel.

Item 4M, Lumpson Creek Sale. T45N, R5W, Section 32, Chippewa County. 100 Acres, 10% Coverage = 10 Acres.

This parcel is located on an upland flat with two pronounced knolls located in the center of the parcel. An old railroad grade transects the parcel northwest to southeast. The area north and east of Forest Road 3141 was a clear-cut, and the area south and east of the Forest Road supported a mature growth of dense pines growing on a light sandy loam. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.


This parcel consists of two sub-items. The smaller, northern sub-item is west of the South Branch of Black Creek and gently slopes to the east. The larger, southern sub-item also slopes east to Hemlock Creek which flows through the eastern portion of this sub-item. In this eastern portion, beaver damming has created a fairly large boggy lake northwest of Forest Road 3136. In both sub-items the soils were shallow, light grey over a denser, red-orange sand and the vegetation was predominantly dense hardwoods trees. No cultural resources were found in these sub-item.

Item 4O, T44N, R4W, Sections 22, 34, and 35, Chippewa County. 160 Acres, 20% Coverage = 32 Acres.

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Parcel 40 is in two noncontiguous sub-items. The southern sub-item is an upland ridge spur covered with mixed vegetation. Pine is planted in the northern portion of the sub-item. The soil is a grey sand. The northern sub-item is adjacent to the west side of Trout Brook Pond. A pine plantation south of the pond was planted in the 1950s and the vegetation north of the plantation is mixed forest on sandy loam soils. The Maple Hill Rock Ledge (20CH85) is reported to be located in this parcel (Martin 1977:180). On a transect surveyed along the base of the hill, where the rock ledge was thought to be located, outcrops were observed but none of the material examined appeared aboriginally modified. No cultural resources were found in these sub-items.

Item 4P, (Overlapping parcels, See Item 4A).

Item 4Q, T44N, R5W, Sections 1, 2, and 12, Chippewa County. 320 Acres, 30% Coverage = 96 Acres.

This parcel is composed of mixed hardwoods and coniferous forests on relatively level ground above Pine River. The center of the parcel marks the site of the Pine River Campground and bridge. The District Ranger, Richard Ruppenthal, reported that this facility is currently used by the Boy Scouts. The soil is sandy throughout the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4R, T47N, R5W, Sections 8, 9, 17, and 18, Chippewa County. 210 Acres, Complete Coverage.

The eastern edge of this parcel is on the high ground south of Menekaunee Point and slopes westward to the shore of Tahquamenon Bay. The remainder of the parcel is in the vicinity of the mouth of Naomikong Creek and along the lake shore. The high areas were covered with clayey soils and supported a mixed forest of predominantly hardwoods with a well developed leaf litter and humus zone. Located on the high spot in the east edge of the parcel is Indian Field #1, Site 20CH80 (see Martin, 1977:172, Vol. II and Form SSI-4R-2-79), which consisted of a grassy clearing approximately 500 feet in diameter. No cultural material was located in the clearing. On the lower areas of the parcel the vegetation was mixed with open grassy beaches, mixed stands of trees on the beach ridge and dense shrubs in the back water areas.

Near the mouth of Naomikong Creek the survey team located wooden bridge footings and west of the creek were the remains of at least six structures (see Form SSI-4R-1-79, Exhibit A-2). Malcolm McIver, our informant, reported this site to be
the residence of August F. Zock, inventor an engineer, and
designer for the Buick Motor Company. No other cultural
resources were found in this parcel.

Item 4S, North Country Trail. T47N, R6W, Sections 11 and 12,
Chippewa County. 240 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel consisted almost entirely of swamp and a primary
beach ridge along the southwestern shore of Tahquamenon Bay.
The ground cover ranged from open beach to mixed forest growth
and dense swamp scrubs. Two borrow pits, that are now lakes,
were south of Lake Shore Drive, Forest Highway 42. The surface
soils, surrounding the lakes, consisted of a thick, dense,
black organic layer over sand.

An isolated quartz flake was found on the beach at the eastern
edge of this parcel (See Form SSI-4S-1-79, Exhibit A-2). Shovel
tests on the adjacent primary beach ridge revealed sand
with little top soil development and no additional cultural
material was encountered. Located near the mouth of Ankodosh
Creek on the primary beach ridge were the remains of a
residence, bridge footings, impressions of three razed
structures and two associated dumps (see Form SSI-4S-2-79,
Exhibit A-2). This site was reported by Malcolm McIver as
having been occupied at the time of land acquisition. The
Peninsula Bark Dock, Site 20CH95, (Martin 1977:71, Vol. II and
Franzen 1979: Supplement), is located at the west edge of the
parcel. The only evidence of this site found during the survey
was a pile of rotten bark (see Form SSI-4S-3-79, Exhibit A-2). Structures are indicated in this area on the 1975 Township Map
but no evidence of these were encountered other than a few
small pieces of possible window glass observed in a disturbed
area immediately west of the wayside pull off in this parcel. Also, District Ranger Richard Ruppenthal reported a sunken
barge in the vicinity of the Bark Dock Site; however, neither
the on-site survey nor an examination of available aerial
photographs could confirm the location of a sunken barge. The
three above mentioned sites were the only cultural resources
found during the survey of this parcel.

St. Ignace District

Item 5A, Timber Sale. T41N, R4W, Sections 17 and 18, Mackinac
County. 360 Acres, 20% Coverage = 72.

This parcel consisted of two sub-items. The western sub-item
was an upland flat that gently sloped to the north and east.
The area contained a heavily furrowed and selectively cut pine
plantation with young hardwoods growth on the northern slope.
Deciduous trees line Forest Road 3105 which transects both sub-items. A wet meadow was present on the level ground in the southeast part of the western sub-item. According to the District Historical Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.), a logging camp was located in the eastern sub-item; however, this area is a pine plantation and the camp could not be defined. Recent trash has been scattered throughout the area. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 5B, Sand Pit. T41N, R4W, Section 27, Mackinac County. 120 Acres, Complete Coverage.

The area north and east of Forest Route 3104 and the southern boundary of this parcel is characterized by an unsurveyable low coniferous bog. The remainder of the parcel was mixed forest sand ridges, most of which already had considerable disturbance from sand quarries. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 5C, Timber Sale. T41N, R5W, Section 13, Mackinac County. 160 Acres, Complete Coverage.

The northern border of this parcel is the south shore of Round Lake and is characterized by a swamp and bog. This parcel was situated on a lowland flat and revealed a mixed forest with pine plantations both on the south edge of the Round Lake bogs and adjacent to the Pointe Aux Chenes River. Low ridges were present in the southwest portion of the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 5D, Timber Sale. T42N, R2W, Sections 10 and 11, Mackinac County. 280 Acres, 20% Coverage = 56 Acres.

Two sub-items of this parcel were located in a predominantly swampy area. The smaller west sub-item was completely saturated at the time of survey and there were signs of beaver activity along County Route 221, the St. Ignace Road. The larger east sub-item contained sandy ridges that were grass covered as well as the low wet conifer and alder swamp. The remains of the McIntyre Camp (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.) were located at the end of Forest Road 3433 on a low rise (see Form SSI-5D-1-79, Exhibit A-2). The site consists of at least three earthen banked foundations and numerous pre-1930 vehicle parts. No other cultural resources were found in these sub-items.

Item 5E, Timber Sale. T42N, R4W, Sections 14, 15, 16, 23, and 24, Mackinac County. 520 Acres, 30% Coverage = 156 Acres.
The western sub-item of the three sub-items within this parcel is transected by Flat Creek. It is beaver dammed and almost entirely swamp. The central sub-item was mixed in its overstory, but conifers dominated. The ridges in this portion were sandy. Centered along the southern border of the central sub-item is a functioning gravel pit which presented a low concentration of unmodified natural chert. To the east of the gravel pit, a structure had been referenced in the District Historical Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.). A railroad bed was also said to lie north of the gravel pit. Efforts to find these historical features were unsuccessful due to logging and planting disturbances in the area. The easternmost sub-item proved to have low potential for finding a site. The ground was low and moist. No cultural resources were found in these three sub-items.

Item 5F, Gravel Pit. T43N, R3W, Section 21, Mackinac County. 40 Acres, Complete Coverage.

An active sand and gravel quarry is located in the northwest quarter of the parcel. Chert cobbles are scattered around the area. Those examined showed sign of being worked. Several slight depressions mark the eastern portion of the parcel and mixed forest dominates the landscape. Portions of the parcel have been recently disturbed by heavy machinery grading access roads and selective cutting. A logging camp with poor locational data is listed in the District Historical Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.) as possibly being in this parcel. No evidence of this site was found but a few cone top beer cans and oil cans were observed south of the quarry entrance. These artifacts appeared to have been tossed by the roadside and no site number has been assigned. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.


Parcel 5G is a gently sloping uplands characterized by both hardwoods and coniferous trees. It was marshy in the southern sector. The soils were sandy with a red clayey sand close to the surface. A machine cut into a bedrock of limestone outcrop was noted in the northwest portion of the parcel, situated along the trail connecting the north and south sections of Forest Road 3123. No chert was observed in the cut. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

Item 5H, Specified Road. T43N, R5W, Section 12, Mackinac County. 80 Acres, 20% Coverage = 16 Acres.
This parcel is in level uplands and borders Item 5G on its east edge. The overstory is in hardwoods and the soil is a sand with a clayey sand sub-soil. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5I, Timber Sale. T43N, R5W, Section 13, Mackinac County. 80 Acres, 20% Coverage = 16**

This parcel is adjacent to Items 5G and 5H. It is level uplands with a northern hardwoods forest cover. The soils are a sand with a shallow leach layer. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5J, North Country Trail. T41N, R5W, Section 11, Mackinac County. 40 Acres, 10% Coverage = 4 Acres.**

This parcel was dominated by swales with small northwest by southeast oriented sand ridges (most ridges do not appear on the map). The soils were sandy with very slight top soil development and supported a mixed hardwood forest with some open grassy areas. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5K, North Country Trail. T41N, R5W, Sections 3 and 4, Mackinac County. 240 Acres, 20% Coverage = 49 Acres.**

This parcel is characterized by ancient beach ridges to the northeast and alternating swale and ridge topography to the southwest. The soil was sandy with very little gravel and supported a mixed forest vegetation. Visibility in some areas was enhanced by erosion and logging activity. However, no cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5L, North Country Trail. T42N, R5W, Sections 30, 32, and 33, Mackinac County. 690 Acres, Complete Coverage.**

This parcel is characterized mostly by dune ridges and wet swale topography along the southwest border. The high sand ridges adjacent to Brevoort Lake supported mixed stands of coniferous and hardwoods trees. The terminal ends of the ridges have eroded into the lake and reveal large, steep, exposed areas. The Brevoort River vicinity was unsurveyable due to saturated conditions. A pine plantation was located on the dunes in the area south of the Brevoort River. This parcel contained several boat access areas, a beach, forest service camp and picnic grounds, and a wastewater treatment unit. A small, recently leveled structure, with chimney debris, tar paper, etc., was located just east of a sharp bend in Brevoort Lake Road (see Form SSI-51-1-79, Exhibit A-2). On the North
Country Trail the remains of a logging sleigh (see Exhibit A-4, Slides 13 and 14) which is listed in the District Historical Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.) was relocated. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5M, North Country Trail.** T42N, R5W, Section 17, Mackinac County. 120 Acres, 10% Coverage = 12 Acres.

This parcel was characterized by a sandy upland flat sloping down to a stream. The area supported a mixed forest vegetation and was crossed by numerous new road cuts and trails. No cultural resources found in this parcel.

**Item 5N, North Country Trail.** T42N, R5W, Sections 3 and 4, Mackinac County. 120 Acres, Complete Coverage.

This parcel can be characterized as a sandy level uplands dissected by the meandering Carp River. The western and central portions of this parcel were furrowed with pine plantations and there were signs of recent beaver activity. The remainder of the parcel was in mixed forest. An historical archaeological site, 20MK92, was located in the eastern portion of this parcel adjacent to the south bank of the Carp River (see Martin, 1977:188-189, Vol. II). The site extended from the eastern edge of the parcel to approximately 150 feet east of a pipeline; however, on the District Historical Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.) the site is erroneously located immediately outside of the parcel. Earth banked foundations, debris, and vegetation changes indicated at least seventeen possible structures (see Form SSI-5N-1-79, Exhibit A-2). Because of the high visibility of structural remnants and evidence of previous work, (Polk, Gumerman and Hulse 1977), no shovel tests were undertaken at this site. No other cultural resources were found in this parcel.

**Item 5O, North Country Trail.** T43N, R4W, Sections 10 and 15, Mackinac County. 230 Acres, 20% Coverage = 46 Acres.

The parcel was traversed across the gentle slope of the southern portion of the parcel, along the eastern shore of East Lake and upland slopes west of Guard Lake. The parcel has mixed vegetation with planted pines in the southern sector. The soil was generally grey sand with the addition of a heavy humus layer in the northern portion of the parcel. No cultural resources were found in this parcel.
Artifactual Materials

All artifactual materials found on prehistoric sites were collected. The total sample amounted to six flakes of chert, three flakes of quartzite, and two possible fire cracked rock fragments representing six sites. The small sample size, lacking any functionally or temporally diagnostic tool categories, is of such limited utility as to preclude any meaningful comparative statements.

Historic Euroamerican sites presented just the opposite problem. Generally a wide range of artifactual materials was present on these sites, consisting predominantly of metal objects, and considerably lesser amounts of glass objects and ceramics. The wide range of individual objects made listing of individual artifacts impractical and much of the glass and all ceramics were of a utilitarian nature and indicated 20th century manufacture. The introductory dates for many items can be established but since most of these items are still being manufactured, most sites could not be temporally bracketed by artifactual materials alone. Where possible, chronology and function were assigned through informant or documentary information in conjunction with artifacts. Only those objects which are temporally diagnostic are discussed below while other objects that are functionally diagnostic or do not contribute to the chronological placement of the site are noted in the site descriptions.

Metal artifacts were found on all historical sites located, though most of these objects were either unidentifiable or such general use items as to contribute little to the data regarding these sites. The most temporally diagnostic metal objects found were tin cans and graniteware (enamelware). The most ubiquitous item on historical sites was the sanitary tin can, which was invented in 1904 and had replaced the earlier lead plug variety by the end of World War I (Clark 1977:18). Some historical sites contained cans of both styles, however, none were found to contain lead plug varieties exclusively. Cone top and flat top beer cans found on some sites are also indicators of more specific time periods. Flat topped steel beer cans were introduced in 1935 concurrently with cone top styles; however, the latter went out of production in 1955 while the former was popular until the 1960s (Clark 1977:32). Also found, though infrequently on some sites, are graniteware (enamelware) artifacts first introduced in France in 1878. Graniteware became popular in the United States almost immediately (Booher and Booher 1977:8-9) and because it was both inexpensive and durable it has been suggested as a preferred item at isolated communities such as logging camps (Fitting 1978:58).
Also visible among the surface artifacts on some historical sites were fragments of bottle glass, and less frequently, whole bottles and jars. Both hand finished and machine made glass containers were noted, though the latter by far predominated. Entirely machine finished containers were first produced around 1903 (Lorrain 1968:43) though some hand made containers continued to be manufactured well into the first quarter of the 20th century (Toulouse 1967:45). A narrower period of manufacture can be obtained through identification of makers marks; however, the use of such marks was by no means universal until the present time (Toulouse 1971:10). Very few identifying marks were found on the glassware found during this survey and those found dated within the 20th century (Toulouse 1971; Baldwin 1973).

It should be noted that no exclusively 19th century glassware was noted on any of the historical sites. Hand finished glassware which could be of 19th century origin was only known from broken items. While this may possibly reflect a bias in surface artifacts toward the most recent occupation it may also represent, as an informant has suggested, the popularity of these earlier items with collectors.
Site Descriptions and
Significance/Recommendation Summary

The following is a brief description and preliminary evaluation of the 34 archaeological sites defined within the parcel boundaries. Also described are two additional sites that were erroneously reported within parcels but were actually located outside of the parcel boundaries.

SSI-1D-1-79

Description: This site was denoted by banked earth foundations of three large structures and partial foundations of three smaller structures (see Figure 3, Appendix B) near an abandoned railroad grade. Four separate dumps, located at the edges of the site, contained predominantly metal sanitary cans. One of the dumps contained the fenders and cowl of a pre-World War II vintage automobile. A light scatter of metal artifacts was in and around the structures. Very little glass and no ceramics were noted. A total of seven pits were in and around the structures; however, it is not known if these were associated with the camp or the result of bottle hunters. The road grades were deeply rutted near the south side of the camp.

Size: 457 feet x 300 feet

Materials Observed: broken clear glass bottle sherds
sanitary cans (1904-present)
auto body parts (Pre-World War II)
barrel hoops
miscellaneous metal objects

Collected: 1 whiskey bottle (1903-present)
1 metal file
1 tobacco tin
1 evaporated milk can
1 top of an oil lamp base

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century

Significance: This site appears to be a relatively undisturbed early 20th century logging camp. These types of sites are representative of the development of the logging industry in the Upper Peninsula and may represent a significant historical cultural resource on regional and national levels.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and test excavations are recommended, as well as
avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance (National Register eligibility) can be made.

SSI-1E-1-79

Description: This site consisted of a number of concrete building pads, two possible garage foundations, and interconnecting flagstone walkways (see Figure 4, Appendix B). Numerous concrete steps were situated along the walkways both with and without associated concrete building foundations. Two definite stone fireplaces, one probable fireplace and a stone monument (without inscriptions) were in the same area. Wooden posts denoting a parking area and a small sheet metal animal shelter were located on the south side of the site. A number of male names, Michigan cities, and dates all clustering around 1938, were inscribed on the shelter. No trash dumps or building debris were found.

Size: ca. 10-15 Acres

Materials Observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1933-1942 (?)

Significance: This site appears to have been a large camp, possibly associated with the CCC. Construction techniques used on this site are quite different than on other CCC sites in the Forest which may indicate functional differences. The camp appears well preserved and if associated with the events of the Great Depression may constitute a significant resource both regionally and nationally.

Recommendation: Further evaluation through documentary research is recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

SSI-1H-1-79

Description: This site consisted of two concrete bridge abutments on the right bank of Ten Dollar Creek. Each abutment was 18 inches square at the base and tapered toward the top. The pilings were approximately three feet high and iron reinforcing "I" beams protruded from the tops. A lack of debris indicated that the bridge these abutments supported was dismantled; no contrasting abutment existed on the left bank of the creek. A newly constructed foot bridge spanned the creek
immediately adjacent to the concrete abutments.

Size: Approximately 12 feet apart.

Materials Observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: The relatively well preserved condition of the concrete indicates a recent date of construction, probably mid-20th century.

Significance: The recent date of construction and lack of total structural integrity indicates that the remains are not a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-1K-1-79

Description: The site consisted of four small concrete leg anchor pads spaced approximately 15 feet apart in a square. A light scatter of building debris surrounded the site. The structure appeared to have been a fire tower.

Size: 15 feet X 15 feet

Materials Observed: broken clear windowpane glass fragments of window putty asphalt shingles

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: Obsolete fire towers were razed approximately ten years ago (Dick Woods, personal communication) and these structures do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-1M-1-79

Description: A total of four partially standing deteriorated log structures were located on this site which was situated near an abandoned railroad grade (see Figure 5, Appendix B).

The log walls of these structures appear to have been made of round logs that were hand peeled and the wooden roofs of all the structures have collapsed. Two small pits associated with the northernmost structure and one small pit associated with the southern structure may represent privy holes. No discreet
dumping areas were noted, but historical artifactual materials were scattered around the site.

Size: 240 feet X 100 feet

Materials Observed:  
dry cell battery fragment  
iron wood stove parts  
steel pipe  
sanitary cans (1904-present)  
clear window glass sherds  
clear glass bottles (1903-present)  
iron bed frame  
sheet metal  
automobile steering wheel  
whiteware ceramic fragments

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early/mid-20th century

Significance: This site appears to be a possible homestead or logging related camp, though the structures themselves and the artifactual materials do not clearly indicate a specific function. The site may have functioned as both a homestead and camp; the isolated nature of the site in the proximity to a railroad grade suggests some relationship to the logging industry. As such, the site may constitute a significant resource representative of the logging industry.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and test excavations are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

SSI-10-1-79

Description: This site consisted of the remains of a wooden bridge over the Sturgeon River and an associated logging camp previously reported by Lovis (1979:23). The bridge was a series of round verticle wooden pilings in the river bed with two squared log, earth filled cribs as abutments. The logging camp as reported in Lovis consisted of a number of recognizable building foundations of horizontally aligned logs; however, the survey party could not find any indication of foundations on the site. The topography of the site clearing was undulating as though it had been disturbed, though shovel probes could not confirm any disturbance. A light scatter of historical material was located along the railroad grade.

Size: 200 feet X 300 feet
Materials Observed: scraps of leather
iron stove parts
sanitary cans (1904-present)
clear glass sherds
clear glass bottle sherds

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century

Significance: The appearance of the ground surface indicates this site has been disturbed, obliterating the foundations previously recorded. The integrity of the site has probably been destroyed and it is doubtful if the logging camp constitutes a significant resource in its present condition. The bridge remains also lack structural integrity and do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-1R-1-79

Description: This site consisted of wooden bridge abutments on both banks of Rapid River. Each abutment consisted of a three sided, earth filled structure composed of horizontal squared logs stepped back to a height of five feet. The logs were quite deteriorated.

Size: 15 feet wide, 15 feet high (each abutment)

Materials Observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: unknown, probably 20th century

Significance: The bridge spanning these abutments appeared to have been dismantled and the remaining abutments do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-1R-2-79

Description: This site was a large cellar hole with a set of concrete steps on the west side. A 1975 township map of the area indicated an extant structure on the spot. A date of September 26, 1942 was inscribed in the concrete. No artifactual material or building debris was present.

Size: 30 feet by 30 feet
Materials Observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1942

Significance: This site probably represents a structure razed at the time of land acquisition and does not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-1W-1-79

Description: This site consisted of a long scatter of historical debris, primarily rusty sanitary cans, along an abandoned railroad grade. These trash piles were probably associated with the Buckeye Camp, a standing lumber camp, located nearby on private property (See Site Form 79-217, Exhibit A-3). The camp is approximately 30-40 years old (Dick Woods, personal communication).

Size: 2000 feet X 30 feet

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1930s - 1940s

Materials Observed: sanitary cans (1904-present)

Significance: These recently deposited materials and recent camp do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-2D-1-79

Description: This site consisted of a single flake of chert and fragment of possibly fire cracked rock recovered from shovel probes placed approximately ten feet apart.

Size: Indeterminate

Materials Observed: 1 chert flake
1 rock fragment (possibly fire cracked)

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate prehistoric

Significance: The paucity of data regarding inland prehistoric site patterns in this region and the insufficient data collected do not allow an assessment of significance.
**Recommendation:** This small site does not warrant an avoidance buffer zone but should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indications of subsurface features.

**SSI-2D-2-79**

**Description:** This site was represented by one flake of chert recovered from a shovel probe.

**Size:** Indeterminate

**Materials Observed:** 1 chert flake

**Date or Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate prehistoric

**Significance:** The paucity of data regarding inland prehistoric site patterns in this region and the insufficient data collected do not allow an assessment of significance.

**Recommendation:** This small site does not warrant an avoidance buffer zone but should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indicators of subsurface features.

**SSI-3EE-1-79**

**Description:** This site consisted of one possible cellar hole depression and three concentrations of debris. One concentration consisted of large sanitary cans while another consisted of enamel ware, a leather boot, and a broken crosscut saw blade. Very faint vegetation differences indicated the possibility of other foundations on the site.

**Size:** 200 feet X 250 feet

**Materials Observed:** Large and small sanitary cans

**Collected:**
- 1 enamel ware plate (1890-present)
- 1 enamel ware bucket (1890-present)
- 1 broken saw blade
- 1 boot fragment
- 1 clear glass pickle jar (1905-present)

**Date or Cultural Affiliation:** Early 20th century

**Significance:** Surface indications and artifactual materials indicate this is a logging industry related site and may
constitute a significant resource in the understanding of early utilization of the Upper Peninsula.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and test excavations are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

SSI-3HH-1-79

Description: This site was the remains of Camp Evelyn (Dick Woods, personal communication) a CCC facility (see Figure 6, Appendix B). The site consisted of four large concrete foundations, a semi-subterranean boiler house (see Exhibit A-4, Slides 7 and 8) with drainage depressions, a concrete vehicle ramp, two watchtower foundations, numerous wooden posts set vertically in the ground, and two dump areas. The camp functioned as a prisoner of war internment center during World War II (Krammer 1979:158, 278).

Size: ca. 5-10 Acres

Materials Observed: sanitary cans
wooden desk
metal cabinet

Collected: 1 glass milk bottle (1900-1946)
1 wine bottle (1926-1933)
1 metal canteen cup (stamped 1918)
1 cone top beer can (1935-1955)
1 machine made bottle (1905-1917)
2 dry cell battery posts

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1933-1946

Significance: Although this site is of relatively recent origin, its association with events of both the Great Depression and events of World War II suggest that this site may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations: Further evaluation through documentary research is recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.
SSI-3HH-2-79

Description: This site consisted of a light disturbance of historical artifactual material with two separate concentrations of wood debris and asphalt shingles representing two possible structures.

Size: 300 feet in diameter

Materials Observed: asphalt shingles
sheet metal
iron stove parts
white ware ceramic sherds
broken glass sherds
barrel hoops

Collected: 1 ceramic plate fragment
1 green glass bottle fragment
2 clear glass windowpane sherds
2 machine cut nails
1 metal cooling fan
1 metal control cable
1 metal handle
fragments of coal and fired shale

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: Artifactual materials generally indicate a recent origin and an informant, Dick Woods, stated that two old shacks once stood on the site. The recent structures do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-3I-1-79

Description: This site consisted of a large concrete foundation pad and two smaller concrete foundations, a large trash dump, two smaller trash dumps, a cobble lined pit, two small earthen ramps, and a parking lot delineated by wooden posts.

Size: ca. 2 acres

Materials Observed: small sanitary cans (1904-present)
glass jars (presently used juice and pickle variety)
flat topped beer cans (1935-present)
1939 license plate
Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: An informant, Dick Woods, indicated this site was a former Forest Service Fire Station abandoned and salvaged several years ago. The recently occupied site does not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-3I-2-79

Description: This site was located partially within a waste water disposal area and consisted of one concrete building foundation pad and a small landscaped area of pine trees planted in a square around a central pit. The pines appeared to be 30 to 40 years old. No cultural artifactual material or trash dumps were present.

Size: Clearing encompassing foundation and landscaped pines is ca. 5 acres.

Materials Observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1933-1942

Significance: This site was reported as the location of the Kentucky CCC camp (Dick Woods, personal communication). The site does not appear to have had permanent structures or have been intensively occupied. Better examples of CCC camps exist in the Forest and this site does not appear to be a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-3MM-1-79

Description: This site consisted of two small, square pits and two small round pits in proximity to three apple trees. The square pits appeared to have been excavated recently with nearly vertical sides and the trees appeared to have been pruned within the last few years. The smaller round pits contained some recent glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts.

Size: 100 feet in diameter

Materials Observed: whiteware ceramic fragments
clear glass bottle or jar sherds
sanitary cans (1904-present)
Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: Fruit trees and trash are suggestive of a residence. Artifactual materials and appearance of the trees and excavations suggest recent activity. This site does not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-30-1-79

Description: This site was found on the surface of a two track dirt road and consisted of one chert flake and a fragment of possible fire cracked rock. Shovel tests in the vicinity of the road revealed no additional materials.

Size: Unknown

Materials Observed: 1 chert flake
1 rock fragment (possible fire cracked)

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate prehistoric

Significance: The paucity of data regarding inland prehistoric site patterns in this region and the insufficient data collected do not allow an assessment of significance.

Recommendation: This site does not warrant an avoidance buffer zone but the area should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indications of subsurface features.

SSI-30-2-79

Description: This site was a sparse scatter of chert flakes found on the surface of a two track dirt road bounded by a pine plantation and a clear-cut area.

Size: 10 feet in diameter

Materials Collected: 1 quartzite flake
3 chert flakes

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate prehistoric

Significance: The paucity of data regarding prehistoric site patterns in this region and the insufficient data collected do not allow an assessment of significance.
Recommendation: The previous ground disturbance, road cuts, logging, and reforestation in this area indicate an avoidance buffer zone is not warranted. However, the site should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indication of subsurface features.

SSI-30-3-79

Description: This site consisted of three banked earth foundations and a possible storage cellar depression located parallel to an abandoned railroad grade (see Figure 7, Appendix B). A scattered dump of primarily sanitary cans was located in the trackline north of the site and historical materials were scattered lightly across the site.

Size: 150 feet x 150 feet

Materials Observed: sanitary cans (1904-present)
unidentifiable metal artifacts

Collected: 1 white glass jar (1920-69)
1 enamel cup (1890-present)
1 metal tobacco tin
1 patent medicine bottle (post-1903)

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century

Significance: The features, artifactual materials, and location of this site suggest it is related to the logging industry. The site may be a significant cultural resource, representative of the historical development of the area.

Recommendations: Further evaluations through documentary research and test excavation are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

SSI-3Q-1-79

Description: This site was in an area that was indicated as the location of the town of Coalwood on a 1938 Michigan Department of Natural Resources Map and on a 1926 map issued by the Bank of Munising. Both maps located the town on the north side of the Haywire ORV Trail; however, no archaeological site was found on the north side of the trail when surveyed. A possible site was found on the south side of the trail and consisted of a scatter of historical debris over a very large area. No indication of building foundations, trash dumps, or
usual habitation debris were found, though visibility was considerably reduced by a thick growth of high weeds.

Size: 103 feet x 770 feet

Materials Observed: rough sawn lumber
steel strapping material
unidentifiable metal scraps
fragments of coal

Significance: The lack of artifacts and features usually associated with a community indicates that this is probably not the location of the Coalwood settlement. Lovis (1979:28) located a large settlement 1.25 miles east of this site that is much more likely to be the actual location of Coalwood (see Site Form 79-55, Exhibit A-3). The physical remains on SSI-3Q-1-79 do not appear to constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-3T-1-79

Description: This site consisted of four small concrete anchor pads spaced approximately 15 feet apart in a square. A light scatter of building debris surrounded the site. The structure appeared to have been a fire tower and is so noted as Johnson Lake Fire Tower on a 1958 Forest Service map of the area.

Size: 15 feet x 15 feet

Materials Collected: broken clear windowpane glass
fragments of window putty
steel bolt with nuts and lock washers

Significance: An informant (Dick Woods) stated he had been stationed at this tower at one time and that the obsolete fire towers were razed about ten years ago. This recent site does not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-3Z-1-79

Description: This site consisted of five banked earth foundations, of which one was a large root cellar of earth mounded over a log interior (see Figure 10, Appendix B). Seven small pits were within or near the structures and two possible
privy holes and a small dump were located on the northern edge of the site. Three dumping areas were noted within 300 feet of the site.

Size: 190 feet X 180 feet (excluding northernmost dumps)

Materials Observed: dumps are primarily sanitary cans
1940s auto body

Collected: 2 whiteware cups (no identifying marks)
2 widemouth glass jars (1916-1924)
1 large sanitary can
1 evaporated milk can

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century

Significance: The site appears to represent a relatively undisturbed early 20th century logging camp. The site may represent an early historical utilization of the area and could constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: Further evaluation through documentary research and test excavations are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a determination of significance can be made.

SSI-4H-1-79

Description: Four concrete leg anchor pads arranged in a 15 foot square, a set of concrete steps and a light scatter of historical materials denoted this site. A Forest Service township map of the area indicated this site as the Mission Hill Fire Tower.

Size: area of scatter 20 feet X 40 feet

Materials Observed: flat topped beer cans (1935-present)
clear windowpane glass sherds

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: Informants have stated that obsolete fire towers were razed approximately ten years ago and these structures do not constitute a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.
SSI-4I-1-79

Description: Located along an old road which runs parallel to Iroquois Road, this site consisted of a recent landfill and two areas of scattered trash.

Size: 1400 feet east-west

Materials Observed: large household appliances
sanitary cans
auto parts

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Post World War II (auto parts and artifactual debris indicate mid-20th century deposition).

Significance: This site could be associated with the Dollar Settlement, Bay Mills and/or lakeshore residences. Because of the recent nature of the debris, the site does not appear to be a significant cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are warranted.

SSI-4L-1-79 (20CH29)

Description: This site was represented by a single quartzite flake found along the south shore of Lake Superior. A 1968 University of Michigan Survey (Bigony, n.d.) recorded this site as a light scatter of material, two weathered potsherds, and a single chert flake located on the beach of Tahquamenon Bay south of Silver Creek.

Size: Unknown

Materials Collected: 1 quartzite flake

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate Woodland Period

Significance: This site may represent a part of the subsistence/settlement system centered around 20CH2, the Naomikong Point Site and an unknown degree of significance as part of this system is suggested.

Recommendation: An avoidance buffer zone is not warranted for this isolated flake; however, the site area should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indications of subsurface features.
SSI-4R-1-79

Description: This site consisted of three partially standing log structures, three razed structures, an associated dump, and log bridge footings over Naomikong Creek (see Figure 11, Appendix B). These remains were the residence of August F. Zock, and the buildings were razed after Forest Service acquisition of the land (Richard Ruppenthal, personal communication).

The easternmost structure was well defined by burned log sleepers which indicated the presence of three individual rooms, while the southernmost structure was discerned as a level rectangular area of sparse vegetation. The northernmost structure consisted of burned debris, mostly tar paper, which may represent secondary deposition and not actually be a structure. The three partially standing structures were constructed of horizontal logs and the roofs of the largest two had collapsed (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 10). The smallest building appeared to be a log crib. The dump contained mechanical parts as well as household debris.

Size: 250 feet X 150 feet

Materials Observed: mechanical parts
large house appliances
sanitary cans (1904-present)
clear glass bottles (1903-present)

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early/Mid-20th century

Significance: This site was the residence of August F. Zock, an engineer for the Buick Motor Company, designer and "inventor". Among other inventions he is reported to have designed and built a mechanical cotton picker, fabricated at Fabrey Welding of Sault Ste. Marie (Malcolm McIver, personal communication). This site may possess some local and regional significance as a site representative of the unique activity associated with the inventive fervor of the early 20th century.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and test excavations are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

SSI-4R-2-79 (20CH80)

Description: Indian Field #1 was listed in Hinsdale's Atlas (1931, Map 20) and mentioned in Susan Martin's (1977) preliminary study. The survey crew observed a large clearing
in the Forest south of Naomikong Point (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 11).

Size: 500 feet in diameter

Materials observed: None

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Native American. Early to Mid-19th century.

Significance: This site is probably associated with the 19th century component at 20CH2, the Naomikong Point Site.

Recommendations: Further evaluation through documentary research is recommended, as well as preservation of the site in its natural setting.

SSI-4S-1-79

Description: The site consisted of an isolated flake located on the shore of Lake Superior. Shovel tests conducted on the adjacent beach ridge revealed no additional cultural material.

Size: unknown

Materials Collected: 1 quartz flake

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate prehistoric

Significance: This site may represent a part of the subsistence/settlement system centered around 20CH2, the Naomikong Point site, and an unknown degree of significance as part of this system is suggested.

Recommendation: An avoidance buffer is not warranted for this isolated flake, but the area should be monitored during land disturbance activities for additional cultural materials or indications of subsurface features.

SSI-4S-2-79

Description: This site was a leveled residence consisting of three structures, aligned east-west, and two associated dumps to the east (see Figure 12, Appendix B). Immediately to the west were bridge footings in Ankodosh Creek. The easternmost "possible" structure was delineated by a nearly square vegetation change, while the central structure consisted of ground level burned vertical posts, and the west structure was
partially defined by concrete block foundations. The earliest
general use of cinder block dates to around the 1920s (Montell
and Morse 1976:43). The dumps contained recent sanitary cans
and bottles dating to the mid-20th century.

Size: 300 ft X 45 Ft

Materials Observed: (in dumps)
- sanitary cans (1904-present)
- flat top beer cans (1935-present)
- screw top bottles

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: This site was occupied at the time of Forest
Service acquisition (Malcolm McIver, personal communication) and
was razed shortly thereafter. Because of the recent nature of
the site it does not appear to constitute a significant
cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

SSI-4S-3-79 (20CH95)

Description: This site was noted as the Peninsula Bark Dock by
Susan Martin (1977:171) as a historical site and in Franzer
(1979) as a multicomponent, historical and prehistoric site.
This survey could find no evidence of a prehistoric component
and the only historical indicators were a large pile of rotten
bark and some small fragments of a clear windowpane glass. A
sunken barge reported at this site (Richard Ruppenthal,
personal communication) could not be located either at the site
or from aerial photographs of the area.

Size: unknown

Materials Observed: rotten bark pile
- small fragments of glass

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century (Malcolm
McIver, personal communication).

Significance: This site represents a specialized economic
utilization of the Forest by the tannery industry and may
constitute a significant cultural resource typifying the
development of the area.

Recommendation: Further evaluation through documentary
research is recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of
the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

**SSI-5D-1-79**

Description: The McIntyre Camp was listed in the St. Ignace District Historic Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.), and was described as consisting of foundations and metal objects, mostly pre-1930s car parts (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 12) scattered around a one acre opening. The survey confirmed the location of this site and at least three earth banked structure foundations were observed (see Figure 13, Appendix B). Though this site is called a logging camp in the Atlas, no artifactual materials usually associated with these sites were noted.

Size: 240 feet in diameter

Materials Observed: Pre-1930 vehicle parts: fenders, cowls, doors, running boards, and other body parts. No engines, chassis or running gear.

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early to Mid-20th century.

Significance: The location of this site, physical features, and documentation indicates this site is an early 20th century logging camp which may constitute a significant cultural resource as a representative of the historical utilization of the area.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and possible test excavations are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

**SSI-5L-1-79**

Description: This site consisted of a single concrete slab building foundation, structural remains and brick chimney members. The concrete slab floor had asphalt flooring tiles adhering to some portions of it.

Size: 50 feet diameter of debris scatter

Materials Observed: concrete slab flooring tile chimney bricks wooden frame members
Date or Cultural Affiliation: Mid-20th century

Significance: The undeteriorated condition of the concrete pad and the presence of asphalt flooring tile indicates a recent date for the structure. Additionally, the location of the structure near an old campground access road suggests this was a former Forest Service structure. The recent nature of these remains indicates a lack of significance as a cultural resource.

Recommendation: No further investigations are recommended.

**SSI-5N-1-79 (20MK92)**

Description: The River Camp was listed in the St. Ignace District Historic Atlas (Tadriff and Evers, n.d.) and has been investigated by the Michigan State Museum (Polk, Gunnerman and Hulse 1977). At the time of this survey as many as 17 possible structures, defined by earth banked foundations and vegetation changes, were observed (see Figure 14, Appendix B). Though some artifactual materials were scattered across the site, no discrete dumping areas were located. No investigations were conducted since grid stakes and shovel test holes of previous investigations were evident on the site.

Size: 750 feet X 150 feet

Materials Observed: baking powder tins
iron stove parts
whiteware ceramic fragments
miscellaneous metal objects

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Late 19th to early 20th century

Significance: The relatively large size and river bank location of this site indicates it was probably a substantial focus of logging activity. This site may constitute a significant cultural resource representative of an early period of economic utilization of the area.

Recommendation: Further evaluations through documentary research and possible test excavation are recommended, as well as avoidance and protection of the site until a final determination of significance can be made.

**Other Sites**

The following two sites were located in close proximity to the
parcel boundaries and were investigated during the course of the survey.

79-25

Description: This site was located north of the Chatham Hill Ski area and consisted of three recognizable banked earth foundations and a root cellar of mounded earth (Figure 9, Appendix B). A large depression or possible cellar hole, a low mound of earth, and two additional possible foundations represented by areas of vegetation change were also denoted. A small concrete footing, two feet long and three feet wide, encasing four metal bolts was located next to the largest structure and a metal well pipe was adjacent to a possible foundation. An area of scattered debris, predominantly sanitary cans and some stove parts, was located at the east edge of the site (see Form 79-25, Exhibit A-3).

Size: 280 feet X 200 feet

Materials Observed: sanitary cans (1904-present)
metal stove parts

Collected: 2 baking powder tins

Date or Cultural Affiliation: Early 20th century

Comment: This site may represent a significant cultural resource and should be further evaluated if any future impact to the area is contemplated.

79-55 (20AR18)

Description: This site was located on the south side of Forest Service Road 2264, south of the location given for the Town of Coalwood (Lovis 1978:28) and appears to be part of the same site. A total of nine banked earth structure foundations forming two linear rows (see Figure 8, Appendix B) were noted in an open grassy area. Artifactual materials were strewn over the site and three 40 foot long trenches, approximately four feet deep and three feet wide, were noted next to the abandoned railroad grade (Haywire ORV Trail) north of the site. The trenches were filled with sanitary cans, broken clear bottles, metal objects, and railroad ties. A number of coins collected from the structure floors by Dick Woods cluster between the dates 1893 and 1910. The northern portion of this site previously described by Lovis was not investigated (see Form 79-55, Exhibit A-3).
Size: 250 feet X 150 feet

Materials Observed: sanitary cans (1904-present)
broken bottles (Late 19th century/Early 20th century)
ceramic fragments
metal objects

Collected: 1 Amethyst bottle (1880-1925)
1 clear glass bottle base
1 tobacco tin
1 metal file
1 ax head
1 iron stove part

Date or Cultural Affiliation: 1890-1910

Comment: This site may represent a significant cultural resource and should be further evaluated if any future impact to the area is contemplated.

During the course of the fieldwork the survey staff had an opportunity to work with a local informant, Mr. Dick Woods of Wetmore, Michigan. Mr. Woods is specifically interested in the history of logging camps and collects metal artifacts, especially coins, from logging camp sites. He keeps map locations and records of all his finds and was generous in sharing this information with us. Exhibit A-3 lists the locations of 234 archaeological sites within the West Unit of the Hiawatha National Forest that Mr. Woods has either located or identified through other sources. For the purposes of this report, these sites were designated with a separate numbering system for recording efficiency and to differentiate them from the parcel-specific sites.

Using Mr. Woods' maps the survey members verified all those site locations that fell within parcel boundaries and recorded those sites present. The following locations within parcels were visited but no indications of archaeological sites were present:

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<td>79- 8</td>
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The following sites were verified briefly by the survey members in the company of Mr. Woods during the course of one afternoon. No investigations of the sites were conducted,
other than to verify the locations of the sites and to ascertain the type of site. Surface materials and features indicated that all of these sites were logging industry related. These locations were:

- 79-70 (also recorded by Lovis 1979:30)
- 79-173
- 79-180
- 79-181
- 79-200 (destroyed)
- 79-202
- 79-210
- 79-211
- 79-218
- 79-219
- 79-240

One of the above sites verified (79-173) is especially interesting, as the largest building of a group of three standing structures is built in the style of logging camp bunkhouses (see Appendix 1) and resembles photographs of such buildings on file at the Munising Historical Society (see Exhibit A-4, Slides 16-20).

Site Types

Of the 34 archaeological sites found during the course of this present survey, six can be assigned to the prehistoric period (see Table 1). No temporally diagnostic materials were recovered from any of these sites and five of the six sites (2D-1, 2D-2, 30-1, 4L-1, and 4S-1) were denoted by a single aboriginally modified lithic flake. The sixth site, 30-2, was denoted by the presence of three modified lithic flakes. The only commonality noted among these prehistoric sites, besides the fact that they are all very light lithic scatters, is that they are all located in proximity to bodies of water. The currently accepted model regarding prehistoric settlement patterning in the northern Great Lakes region indicates that cold season camps would most likely be located in interior areas along lakes or streams and four of these sites, 2D-1, 20-2, 30-1, and 30-2, are located in such a situation. Two sites, 4L-1 and 4S-1, were located on the shore of Lake Superior and may represent warm season sites associated with Naomikong Point (20CH2). However, assigning seasonality based upon location alone may be viewed as speculative and an alternative explanation for at least the four sites (20-1, 20-2, 30-1 and 30-2) in the west unit is that they represent hitherto unrecognized warm season hunting camps (Fitting 1978:75). Unfortunately, the evidence from these sites is not sufficient to either confirm or deny these inferences. Statistically, the data from these sites cannot be used to substantiate Martin's (1977) model because of the project.
specific nature of the survey, but the presence of all sites in Likelihood Zones 1 or 2 does add validity to the model at least on an inference level.

The remaining 28 archaeological sites can all be assigned to the historical occupation of the area. These sites can be sorted into six broad functional categories based upon surface features, artifactual materials, informant sources, and area maps. The categories include nonresidential structures, residential structures, Forest Service structures, CCC camps, logging industry related sites, and a historic Native American site.

Two nonresidential structure sites, 1H-1 and 1R-1, both appeared to be bridge abutments and the lack of any debris indicates that they were probably salvaged. The physical condition of the wooden members of 1R-1 and the concrete pilings of 1H-1 indicated a relatively recent date of construction, possibly 30-40 years ago.

A total of seven archaeological sites were identified which related to possible residential activity. Artifactual materials, surface features, and in some cases informant information indicated that 1R-2, 3HH-2, 3MM-1, 4I-1, 4R-1, and 4S-2 were either residential structures or residential dumps of relatively recent origin. The artifactual material associated with the reported town of Coalwood, 3Q-1, also fit into this category, though this location was questionable.

A total of five sites have been classified as remains of Forest Service structures including three fire towers, 1K-1, 3T-1, and 4H-1, as well as a former fire station 3I-1. The structural remains of 5L-1 have also tentatively been assigned to this category based upon the materials present and the location of the site.

Three sites have been identified as former CCC camps. Kentucky Camp (3I-2) and Camp Evelyn (3HH-1) have been confirmed as former CCC camps and the third site, 1E-1, has been assigned to this category based on the structural attributes of the site itself as well as graffiti on one of the associated structures. Camp Evelyn is also a documented camp used to house German prisoners during the latter half of World War II.

With the exception of a single Historic Native American site, 4R-2, (Indian Field #1), the remaining ten sites found during the survey can be tentatively associated with the logging industry.
### Archaeological Site Types

#### Table 1

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Key: (1) NR: nonresidential (2) R: residential (3) FS: Forest Service (4) CCC: Civilian Conservation Corps (5) LIR: logging industry related (6) HNA: historic Native American (7) P: prehistoric
Five of the ten remaining sites, 1D-1, 1M-1, 1W-1, 3EE-1, and 30-3, can be associated with the logging industry based upon logging related artifacts or proximity to an abandoned railroad line. Four of the ten sites, 10-1, 4S-3, 5D-1, and 5N-1, have been previously documented as logging related sites. A tenth site, 3Z-1, has been assigned to this category based upon the resemblance of the surface features of the site to the above mentioned sites. A common trait shared by the logging camp sites 1D-1, 1M-1, 3EE-1, 30-3, 3Z-1, 5D-1, and 5N-1 was the presence of numerous banked earth foundations and/or a quantity of a large variety of sanitary cans. This size of can is known today as an "institutional food" can and is associated with large cooking facilities; these cans may be associated with food preparation for large groups of people such as at a logging camp.
CHAPTER V. PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

The ultimate goal of this survey is to identify and evaluate cultural resources in accordance with the eligibility criteria for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60.6). Although the definition of "significance" in the National Register Criteria is vague, statements of significance for sites or groups of sites based on specific, problem-oriented research designs (Raab and Klinger 1977; Schiffer and Gunnerman 1977; King, Hickman and Berg 1977:97-100) have become an accepted procedure in the National Register process.

In attempting to establish the significance of sites within the Hiawatha National Forest based upon physical remains we are constrained by two factors. First, the amount of information available is limited to surface observations and shovel testing. Both methods of investigation may be biased in that they do not guarantee a representative sample of the full range of information potentially available at any one site, a fact noted in previous investigations (Fitting 1978:15,79).

Second, while considerable research interest has been shown in prehistoric sites in the area, research interest in historical 19th and 20th century sites is in a preliminary stage. Although some methods for assessing historical archaeological sites have been suggested (Lovis 1979:81-84) and some potential research questions have been proposed (Fitting 1978:81), sufficient problem oriented archaeological research upon which to base comparative significance statements regarding historical sites is lacking. This problem is further compounded by the inadequate sample of inventoried prehistorical and historical sites within the National Forest available for comparative purposes.

In view of these limiting factors, it is not possible to categorically state that any site is potentially eligible for National Register nomination; however, it is possible to eliminate some sites from consideration based upon the general criteria for eligibility. The Forest Service related sites 1K-1, 3I-1, 4H-1, 3L-1, and 5L-1; the nonresidential related sites 1H-1 and 1R-1; and residential related sites 1R-2, 3HH-2, 3Q-1, 3MM-1, 4I-1, and 4S-2 do not appear to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. The artifactual materials and/or surface features on these sites
indicate that they date to a very recent 20th century time period. These sites possess no intrinsic historic value and are not likely to contribute to any knowledge of recent events not available in more complete form from other sources. No further investigations are warranted. Additionally, the CCC camp site, 3I-2, does not appear to have been as intensively occupied as the other CCC camp sites, and may have been disturbed by waste disposal activity. The potential historical significance of this site does not appear as great as the other two CCC camp sites and accordingly, no further investigation is warranted. Two of the logging industry related sites, 10-1 and 1W-1, do not appear to fulfill the general eligibility criteria; 10-1 appears to lack surface integrity in its present condition and 1W-1 appears to be associated with a relatively recent, extant lumbering facility. No further investigations are warranted.

The remaining archaeological sites could possess some significance at a local, regional, or national level and would require further assessment in the form of further documentary research or comparative investigation (test excavations) of content and condition. It should be noted that some sites may possess a local significance not commensurate with National Register status but that still would warrant preservation. A good example of such a site is 4R-2, which is a reported agricultural field associated with the 19th century Native American occupation of the area.

A single residential site, 4R-1, the home of an eccentric inventor in the early 20th century may possess some potential significance in the local history of the area and should require further investigation. Similarly, two CCC camps, 3HH-1 and 1E-1, are both associated with the events of the Great Depression; the former site is also associated with events of World War II. The surface features of these two CCC sites indicate the possibility of differing functions and the sites should also be investigated further.

The remaining historical sites are all related to the logging industry which played a major role in the development of the Upper Peninsula. As such, most, if not all of these sites, are potentially significant cultural resources. These sites are 1D-1, 1M-1, 3EE-1, 30-3, 3Z-1, 4S-3, 5D-1, and 5N-1. All of these sites should be investigated further before a final determination of significance can be made.

A number of general documentary sources are available concerning the logging industry in the Upper Great Lakes (Wells 1978, Draper 1930, Dye and Dye 1975, and Rector 1951). These
sources could generate some broadly stated hypotheses concerning both inter and intra-site patterning; however, none of these sources deal with logging camps on a site specific basis. Generally, the logging industry literature found during this survey was confined to the White Pine era and with the exception of Rector's (1951) study, very little information is available for the early 20th century time period indicated for most of these sites. The major changes through time in the lumber extraction process and socio-economic changes in camp composition could best be studied through archaeological methods rather than documentary sources.

The prehistoric sites encountered during this survey, 2D-1, 2D-2, 3O-1, 3O-2, 4L-1, and 4S-1, all could possess significance because of their relevance to current research questions (Fitting 1969; Fitting and Cleland 1969). However, the paucity of cultural material found indicates that the significance of these sites may lie in the locational data alone rather than in any presumed subsurface contexts (King, Hickman, and Berg 1977:97,98).
CHAPTER VI. IMPACT EVALUATION

Forecasting the impacts which a planned undertaking may have on cultural resources is difficult because of the lack of specific studies of the effect of forest related management practices on cultural resources. In order to gain a perspective of possible impacts, the land altering effects of various site preparation techniques and general construction practices were discussed with Forest Service personnel. In most cases, common sense and observation of areas within the Forest previously impacted by various undertakings enable prediction of possible effects to be made. Additionally, studies of the effects of logging on soils, published in the professional forestry journals were of great value. Since the data from the sites discovered by the survey are primarily surface data, the effect of the undertakings on unknown subsurface site context cannot be predicted. However, a severe surface disturbance can be expected to materially degrade the subsurface data base.

A total of 18 archaeological sites have been determined to possess the potential for significance as cultural resources. These sites are located within parcels that are scheduled for six different types of planned land disturbances/undertakings.

Sites 1D-1, 1E-1, and 1M-1 are highly visible historical remains located in parcels where the upgrading and use of Off Road Vehicle (ORV) trails are planned. The impact of this activity can be readily observed on other trails, such as the Haywire ORV Trail, where deep rutting and some erosion has occurred. The planning and building of such trails is somewhat flexible and potential damage can be ameliorated by routing ORVs and any construction equipment away from these sites where possible. However, the real danger to these sites is from the unauthorized use of vehicles off the designated trail; severe damage to the Chatham Hill ski area by such use of ORVs was observed. The restricted use of ORV trails in the vicinity of the sites should be closely monitored.

An indirect impact of the opening of ORV trails in the vicinity of these historical sites is the increased potential for vandalism. Increased accessibility to sites by ORV users has resulted in damage to at least one other historical site in the National Forest through unrestricted camping and relic hunting (Lovis 1979:28).
Dispersed camping activity is planned in the vicinity of 2D-1 and 2D-2. While no large surface altering facilities are usually built in primitive camping areas, some damage may ensue through increased public use of the area. These sites are neither visible on the surface nor do they represent sites of intense occupations. Relic hunting poses no problem, but unintentional damage to the site areas may result from building of firehearths, etc. Increased traffic in the area may also result in the need for some erosion control, though as long as barriers are planned only along the banks of the lake, their construction should not damage the sites.

The historical sites 3EE-1, 3HH-1, and 3Z-1 are all in parcels slated for land exchange. The physical impacts of such an action are unpredictable; however, they would be removed from protection afforded by federal ownership of the land. The titles to these properties should not be transferred until further assessment and final determinations of eligibility are completed.

Two prehistoric sites and one historical site, 30-1, 30-2, and 30-3 respectively, are located within a parcel in which road construction and site preparation is planned. Sites 30-1 and 30-2 were located in a compacted sand roadway but the road surface did not appear to be unduly disturbed. Potential disturbance to these two sites, however, may result from heavy equipment use of the road and this equipment should be routed around the sites. Widening of existing roads or construction of new roads could have an adverse effect on these sites from grading or bulldozing, though the planning of roads is flexible and can be changed to avoid the sites.

The greatest potential threat to the historical site 30-3 may be from site preparation techniques such as use of large rollers to crush rotten slash or plowing. Although the subsurface context of this site is not known, plow scars observed in other areas of the Forest (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 5) exceeded six inches in depth. The possible soil compaction and soil turning associated with these techniques would obliterate banked earth foundations and displace artifactual material on this site, possibly destroying the major contextual relationships. Although Roper (1976) has demonstrated that plowing does not displace artifacts as much as once thought, the displacement of artifacts when accompanied by the destruction of associated foundations would seriously affect, if not destroy, the integrity of logging camp sites. An example of this destruction was observed during the verification of the reported sites 79-200 and 79-202. Site 79-200 is located on Forest Service land plowed at some time in
the past and artifactual materials were distributed in linear rows along furrows. No structure foundations were identifiable though our informant, Dick Woods, said that at one time a number of structure foundations were recognizable. The second undisturbed site, 79-202, was located adjacent to 79-200 on private property and the contextual association evident at this site allowed the recognition of several functional buildings, a barn, blacksmith shed, and a bunkhouse.

Timbers sales and harvesting in the vicinity of 4L-1 and 5D-1 also have the potential for adversely affecting these sites. The use of heavy equipment during timber cutting and removal as well as handling slash may constitute the greatest impact. A recent study (Craul 1976) of the effects of logging on soils in forested areas in New York indicated that some soil disturbance can be expected wherever heavy equipment is used but is heaviest at timber landings. The same study also noted severe soil disturbance on primary truck roads outside of the immediate logging areas. These effects were also noted in recently logged areas elsewhere in the Forest (see Exhibit A-4, Slides 3 and 4). The prehistoric site 4L-1 is located on the beach of Lake Superior and it is improbable that heavy equipment will be operating on the loose sand. The historical logging camp 5D-1 is located in an area that may be impacted, though it is a highly visible site and could be avoided.

The final planned undertaking that may impact potentially significant resources is the construction of hiking trails. The historical sites 4R-1, 4R-2, 4S-3, 5N-1, and the prehistoric site 4S-1 are located near these planned trails. The observed trail preparation techniques include brush removal using hand tools, ground surface clearing, and construction of foot bridges over low areas (see Exhibit A-4, Slide 6). The actual trail preparation techniques impact such a small total area that the physical impact of construction would probably not materially degrade archaeological sites. However, increased recreational use of the area may result in the same indirect impacts observed on ORV trails. The increased use of the area would probably not impact 4R-2, the 19th century Native American field and 4S-3, the Bark Dock, because no material artifacts are present, nor would 4S-1, the prehistoric site, be affected because of its size. However, 4R-1 and 5N-1 both may suffer from potential vandalism.
CHAPTER VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Site Specific Recommendations

Eighteen of the 34 archaeological sites discovered on this survey have been evaluated as possessing some potential level of significance as cultural resources (see Table 2 for recommendation summary). These sites are threatened by a variety of potential impacts; however, the planned activities in the vicinity if these sites are not of a nature that execution of the plans or protection of the sites are mutually exclusive choices. The two largest sites under consideration, 1E-1 and 3HH-1, do not exceed ten acres in size and these sites are threatened more by predicted indirect impacts than any direct impact of the planned activities. The remaining sites are all under two acres or considerably less in surface area and may be easily protected by planned avoidance.

Eight historical archaeological sites, (1D-1, 1E-1, and 1M-1 near a planned ORV Trail; 3O-2, in a site preparation area; 5D-1 in a timber sale area; and 4R-1, 4S-3, and 5N-1 near hiking trails) are recommended for avoidance. A minimal buffer zone should be established around these sites, at the discretion of the Forest Service, to insure no inadvertent disturbance or indirect impacts are caused to these sites. With the exception of 4S-3, all sites are highly visible and all are easily relocated with the maps provided with this report. In the event avoidance of any site is impractical, additional investigation of the site should be conducted through documentary sources, informant sources, or test excavation to establish a determination of eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Three historical archeological sites 3EE-1, 3HH-1, and 3Z-1, are located in parcels slated for land exchange. The title transfer for these parcels should be deferred until a final determination of significance is made through further research using documentary and informant sources, and in the case of 3EE-1 and 3Z-1, possible test excavation.

One of the historical archaeological sites, 4R-2 (the 19th century Native American agricultural field), does not exhibit any physical remains which may be impacted by hiking trail construction and does not warrant avoidance procedures. A long-term commitment to refraining from unduely disturbing the natural setting of the site should suffice to protect it.
# Archaeological Site Recommendations

## Table 2

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**Key:**
- NFI: no further investigations
- DR: documentary research
- TE: test excavations
- M: monitoring
- A/P: avoidance/protection
All six of the prehistoric archaeological sites, 2D-1, 2D-2, 30-1, 30-2, 4L-1, and 4S-1, were determined to be significant in terms of locational data; however, the physical remains present at these sites do not warrant protective measures where such measures would be impractical. Precautionary measures taken on these sites should be commensurate with potential impacts. For example, 2D-1 and 2D-2 are located near public access areas to a lake and a buffer zone would require the closing of the access area. Sites 30-1 and 30-2, however, should be avoided by routing heavy equipment around the site areas as a precautionary measure. Conversely, sites 4L-1 and 4S-1 do not appear endangered by the planned activities in the areas. While no strict preservation measures are suggested for these prehistoric sites, it is recommended that they be monitored on a regular basis, possibly as part of the para-professional program, for additional materials or subsurface indications which may alter the potential significance of the sites.

A number of small pits were noted, especially at the historical logging camps located during this survey, which may be the result of relic hunters. Such disturbance has been noted on other sites recorded in the Forest (Martin 1977; Fitting 1978; Lovis 1979) and poses a serious ongoing problem. The development of recreational areas near sites may serve to increase acts of vandalism and, while posting notices warning against relic hunting or closing areas to vehicles may help on more isolated sites, it would be impractical in high use areas. Sites near heavily used public areas should be periodically checked by para-professionals and if vandalism increases, investigation and evaluation processes for the sites should be initiated.

Three potentially sensitive areas were noted in partial coverage of land parcels 40, 4H, and 3H (See Exhibit A-1). Parcels 40 and 3H are located near lakes, and 4H is located along the base of a fossil beach ridge. Additional survey may be needed, especially in 40 and 3H, if the specific sensitive areas are within impact areas. These sensitive areas are not very large and District para-professionals could effectively survey them in a short time.

Management Recommendations

This survey as well as prior surveys of the Hiawatha National Forest have demonstrated a high density of historic period archaeological sites. Over half of the historical sites found during this survey were determined, on a preliminary basis, to
be ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, mainly due to recent dates of occupation. A number of informants in both the East and West Units supplied the survey staff with information pertinent to these evaluations and it was found that many of these sites were razed by the Forest Service after land acquisition or represent former Forest Service buildings. The evaluation of these sites after the survey was completed could have been more efficient had there been an organized file of known recent structures kept at the District level.

Management recommendations regarding aspects of archival procedures have already been submitted to the Forest Service (Lovis 1979:76-81). As a part of archival procedures, it is recommended that a file of former Forest Service structures and structures extant at the time of land acquisition be compiled at the District level. Such a file would allow the site inventory process to proceed more efficiently by filtering out recent ineligible sites prior to any future surveys. Should the documentary records necessary for such a compilation be lacking, informants such as former Forest Service employees or local residents may be able to supply needed information.

During the course of the survey, the crew worked with a number of informants who were able to supply information regarding specific sites within the Forest. One of these informants, Dick Woods of Wetmore, Michigan, was a particularly valuable source of information. Mr. Woods collects coins and other metal objects from historical logging camp sites within a three county area near his home, including a large portion of the West Unit of the Forest. He also maintains maps of site locations and ledgers of coins arranged according to site.

Because our primary objective was to survey land parcels, we were not able to utilize Mr. Woods' collections and records for their full potential. However, all information regarding specific sites within parcels was collected and the map locations of all sites located within the Forest were copied. The locations of 234 sites are presented in Exhibit A-3. The raw data in Mr. Woods' collections are in useable form; however, the coin seriation records he has compiled are organized by camp name and these camps need to be correlated with map locations. A minimal effort in organizing and documenting Mr. Woods' collections would yield data of a quality and quantity that could not be duplicated in a number of years of professional survey.

Similarly, the results of the efforts of our Historian indicate that Mr. Woods is not the only repository of information pertaining to the cultural resources of the Hiawatha National
Numerous documentary sources and knowledgeable individuals were discovered which indicate that data are available to support a comprehensive study of the historic period in the area of the Forest. One need not contemplate a comprehensive study of the whole history of the region but rather focus on aspects that pertain directly to cultural resource management problems. For instance, Mr. Woods' site records and collections constitute a large data base of historical lumber camps and homestead sites which could be verified at less actual cost to the Forest Service than a parcel specific survey. An assessment of these sites, in conjunction with a study of the written sources dealing with the lumbering period, would generate a number of testable hypotheses regarding site patterning and provide the necessary research framework for site assessment as discussed in Chapter V. Such cooperative efforts between professionals and amateurs in the past (Luchterhand 1970) have resulted in significant contributions to archaeological research.

Were such a study using Mr. Woods' data to be implemented within the Hiawatha National Forest, we believe that the resulting document would provide the research designs and comparative data needed for final significance evaluations of the historical logging camp sites already recorded in the Forest. More importantly, the proposed study would result in the selective protection of a sample of the various types of sites and the justifiable removal from protection of the remaining sites. As regards long-term management goals, this could be an excellent and cost-effective step toward managing this kind of cultural resource located within the Hiawatha National Forest.

An additional source of information could be an oral history study as recommended in Appendix 1. This study would provide data on local history and folklife in both Units of the Forest.
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ETHNOHISTORICAL OVERVIEW
by Mary L. Stevens

Introduction

The ethnohistorical research conducted during the last two weeks of September 1979 was designed to complement the archaeological data where possible and to generally sample the data base for historical research in the area. We have used the general data collected to prepare a brief sketch of logging camps during the White Pine era and a contributing sample of the oral history of the area.

Documentary and informant sources were quite numerous. The personnel at the District offices of the Forest Service were helpful and kind enough to search through their files for information pertaining to the history of their districts. In several instances old atlases which showed sites of logging camps were found, along with essays written by Forest Service personnel and by other people from the local communities.

In the area of the West Unit of the Hiawatha National Forest, sources included the State Library and the public library in Escanaba. Both contain state collections which proved to be very useful. The Delta County Historical Society, which is also active in preserving the county's heritage, was also useful. Another source was Mrs. Mary Sue Elegreet who has conducted some research in the Delta County area. Mrs. Faye Swanberg of Munising who has spent many years collecting the history of Alger County, generously opened her files to the project historian. Besides the assistance of Mrs. Swanberg, the historical file kept at the Munising Ranger District office also proved helpful. The file contained, among other things, several brief historical sketches and many names of knowledgeable local citizens. The file also contained lists of local gathering places and general breakdowns of the make-up of the area. When approaching these areas for the first time the file proved helpful in suggesting starting places for the researcher. The Alger County Historical Society is just beginning, but their collection contains an interesting newspaper clipping file and also a hefty file of logging photographs which point out the physical setting of the camps. Many of the essays written by Mrs. Swanberg are stored here.

In the area of the East Unit, sources included the HRU file at St. Ignace which gives a sketch of the history and modern day economy of the area. A site file is maintained along with an
historical file which was begun by Raymond Tadriff, a former Forest Service employee. The area has many historical interests and St. Ignace has a local historical society along with the Michilimackinac Historical Society and the Historical Society of Mackinac Island.

The HRU file written for the Sault Ste. Marie district contains lists of local gathering places, people who are active in community affairs, along with a history of Sault Ste. Marie, and a description of the current economic factors affecting the area.

Mr. Malcolm McIver, a retired Forest Service employee from the district, has also spent many years documenting its history. He has written essays, delivered lectures, and compiled information for the District Offices' files.

Description of Logging Camps

There have been many books and articles written (Wells 1978, Dye and Dye 1975, Dodge 1954, Draper 1930) about the rough and tumble lumberjacks who worked all fall and winter in the camps and who would spend their money within a month at the nearest town after work was completed. Actually, as an oral informant has expressed, most of the lumberjacks were ordinary, average-sized men, who worked from sun-up to sundown, for very little pay, often only $1.25 a day (McIver). In fact, the term "lumberjack" did not come into vogue until after 1870, but in occupation and behavior he was no different from his Maine predecessor who called himself a "Shanty Boy".

The White Pine era, during which pine was logged, roughly dated from 1850 to 1910. From fall to spring the woods were full of activity. Cruisers were sent out first, often backpacking into the woods, to locate areas to log for the following season. Early logging camps were constructed when the small operator and his gang arrived at the site. But after 1860, the company camps were built before the crew arrived. Depending on the financial resources of the company, the structures of a camp may have included: a bunkhouse, a cook's shanty, the boss's office, outhouses, a stable or crib barn, and blacksmith and carpenter shop. Mr. McIver told the researcher that the Cadillac Company had railroad camps, in which the men were located in bunk cars and the cooking was done in the cook's car. The railroad camp was mobile and the cars simply moved on to the next area to be logged.
Early logging was done on a small scale. Usually it would be done with a crew of fifteen or twenty men, living in a small bunkhouse with floors and open hearths which were used for cooking and as a source of heat. But the increased demand for lumber from a growing nation stimulated the growth of lumber camps after the 1870s. The later camps contained the bunkhouse, cook shack, stable (sometimes a barn), blacksmith shop, and the boss or "pusher's office". The number of buildings varied according to the resources of the company. Some companies kept the blacksmith at the largest camp; carpenters were employed periodically to maintain equipment.

The buildings were constructed of hewed logs and were roughly finished because they were used for temporary purposes; after the coming of the railroad, the buildings were constructed of lumber and tarpaper. Early chinking consisted of moss and sticks being replaced later with clay. The bunkhouses were heated by pot-bellied stoves which had replaced the central fireplace used in earlier times in Maine. Some buildings were banked at the base but all had a high ceilings at the midpoint and low eaves. A number of these banked earth foundations were found on sites in the Hiawatha National Forest.

The earliest bunks were called "muzzle-loading"; from extant descriptions we know that these bunks ran the length of the camp and were boarded up to the ceiling. There was a small opening at the end of the bunkhouse with enough room for a small stool on the floor. In order to reach his bunk a man crawled into an opening at the left end and over each succeeding man until he reached his own bunk. A more common type of bunk was boarded on both sides to hold in the mattresses which were sometimes made of straw or boughs. The bark was left on the boards which added to the bug problem at the camps. The bunks were arranged in two tiers, with two men to a bunk. The men were supplied with blankets but hand made pillows called "turkeys", made from a flour or gunny sack which was stuffed with straw, hemlock boughs, or down from cattails, also were used. Usually a line was strung up for the men to hang their wet clothes on and there was a long sink with several wash basins and a barrel at the end, which the choreboy kept filled with water.

The outhouses were located close to the camp. Originally constructed of logs, they had two poles: one for the shoulders to lean on and one to sit on, but these were soon replaced by wooden privies.
Clothing

According to Mrs. Swanberg, a local informant, a set of longjohns made of good wool was owned by every lumberjack. Red longjohns seem to have been a favorite color. Some men wore them winter and summer believing that "what kept out the cold kept out the heat." Lumberjacks wore a Scotchcap that was made of wool and had a high crown and beak which gave it a distinctive look. Lumberjacks wore "stag" pants which were regular pants laid on a tree stump and chopped off with an axe to ankle length. The jacks wore caulked boots, which were boots corked or caulked with two inch spikes on the soles. These spikes enabled them to stand on the logs with more stability (Draper 1930:439). While at the camp, men could purchase various items at the van, which was a supply cupboard in the boss's office. The cost was deducted from the men's earnings at the end of the season (Swanberg, 1979).

Logging was a grueling and hazardous occupation; often a man would be injured and to meet the medical expenses, hospital tickets were sold for $8.00 (Swanberg, n.d.). These tickets allowed a sick man to pay for a hospital stay. Later this system was abused and consequently discontinued. At times, a collection would be taken up for a hospitalized jack and the money used to defray the cost of his stay.

Food

The cook, cookies, and choreboys ran the cook camp. Starting out with salt pork, beans, beef, tea, and coffee, the fare progressed to sourdough pancakes with molasses, potatoes, meat, pastries of all kinds, tea, and coffee, and that was just for breakfast. The cook always kept a jug of dough, adding Hoppe's yeast to it as needed. Some cooks used yeast cakes and potato water for a dough mixture. Pork and beans remained a staple, and vegetables were stored in the Fall along with dried fruit for use during the winter in root cellars near camp. By the late 1890s, canned fruit was kept on hand (Swanberg, n.d. and Catton, 1976), and both root cellars and tin cans are still very much in evidence on the old camp sites.

Apparently, the tin dishes were replaced after the turn of the century by crockery and examples of both were found on logging camp sites. Mrs. Swanberg found that the pint sized cups did not have handles and later, with the use of crockery cups, handles were also left off.

The camp cook had a great deal of power. If a jack misbehaved at the dining table a cook could hit him over the head with a
black frying pan, referred to by Mrs. Swanberg as a "spider."
No talking was allowed at the tables, and the men were expected
to eat and leave. When a new member arrived, the cookie told
him where to sit and he obeyed. The kitchen was kept as clean
as possible (Wells, 1978).

The camps were rarely seen by the men during the work week.
Most often, lunch was either carried by the men in a "nosebag";
which was a knapsack carried on the back or lunch was carried
out to the men in boxes. After the men had returned to the
camp, dinner was served and at 9 o'clock it was "lights out."

Pastimes

During the week the men had little time for amusement, but
Saturday evenings and Sundays were work free. Many of these
evenings were spent around the pot-bellied stove telling
stories. Tall tales about ferocious creatures were told to
newcomers with other members of the group adding to the verity
of the story:

An imaginary animal called 'hodag' was said to be the
largest and fiercest of them all. An Englishman, a new
arrival at camp and lately from Europe, questioned the
existence of such an animal, for he said he had seen every
animal that existed in the London Zoo and no such brute as
a 'hodag' was among them. He was told that they were so
savage that they could not be captured alive and besides
they only came out after dark (Ward 1936:308).

Singing was also popular and no doubt every man was prepared to
contribute, accompanied by a fiddler. A description of some of
these pastimes follows:

While at camp the men seldom passed their spare time
playing cards or drinking. They liked to sing, talk
'religion,' and tell stories. All new comers to camp had
to either sing a song, or dance, or go up [be tossed] in
the blanket (Draper 1930:452).

No liquor was allowed in camp but occasionally a bottle was
snuck in and immediately drained of its contents. Mr. McIver
told the researcher that some local moonshining was done but it
does not seem to have been a common practice.

The camp did have visitors through the winter. Traveling
peddlars using dogsleds would pass through selling their wares
and circuit preachers visited the camps now and then. Mrs.
Swanberg said that even a tight-rope walker visited some of the camps near Munising.

Although forbidden, card playing did go on in many of the camps and coins have been found inside bunkhouse foundations by Dick Woods, suggesting these games were not just for fun. Horseshoes were also a popular game. Another sport was also played which involved the bottom half of an old pair of boots. The leather part of the boot was cut away and the bottom half piece was passed around while one man who was "it" had to guess where it was. If the man guessed wrong he was hit by the men and if anyone made noise after "lights out" this boot bottom was used to wack him across the mouth (Swanberg n.d.). Square dancing was a favorite activity of Saturday nights. By tying a cloth around their arms half of the men pretended to be women (Swanberg n.d.).

One source of pleasure for the men was pipe smoking. Corn cob pipes were quite common and others called Sunday pipes, which were Meerschaum pipes with a chamois cover for the bowl were used. Cigarettes were taboo until after 1900 and to get caught smoking then could cost a man his job (Dye and Dye 1975).

The jacks had a chivalrous attitude toward women. If the cook's wife stayed with him at camp, she was treated gallantly. Many Slavic women cooked in the cordwood camps and these women were known for being able to take care of themselves. Dr. Dorson provides a description of the lumberjacks code:

The life of the jacks followed an unwritten creed, and he who violated its articles suffered dishonor and dismissal from a proud fraternity. This creed or code resembled somewhat the cult of the medieval knight in providing standards of valor, honor, justice, and chivalry. The teamsters cherished their horses and the axemen their broadaxes as ever the armored knight cherished his war steed and broadsword. Both the knight and the lumberjack spent a good deal of time fighting viciously for sheer fun. But unlike the noble, the jack never considered it a disgrace to work for a living (Dorson 1952:186).

Work in the Woods

The jobs of the lumberjack were many and varied. The process of getting the logs out of the woods necessitated a high degree of specialization; although a good jack was often one who could do a number of different jobs well. Early logging was a small group operation, done by farmers to supplement their income but...
as the industry grew, lumberjacks came from northwestern woods following the westward route. French Canadians came down from Canada and as the flow of immigrants rose, Scandinavians also contributed to the history of the industry.

Basically, a stand of pines had to be located, then cut down, trimmed to specified measurements and transported to the river where they would be decked. On a good day ten to fifty logs were cut. Most decks had five to forty thousand logs.

After the cruiser located a stand of pine and the camp went into operation; two sawyers and a timber fitter formed a team and headed for the forest. Mrs. Swanberg reported that the tree was notched by the fitter and then sawed by the sawyers, using a cross-cut saw. In the earlier period, trees were chopped by a single-bitted axe called a pole axe (see Catton 1976:135). The timber fitter would measure and cut the tree into fourteen or sixteen foot lengths, but it was the swamper who would remove the limbs. He would also clear the brush and pick the spot where the roads would be cut to reach the skidways. The logs were either stacked on skids until the roads were iced, usually around December, or as the cutting continued, the skidding teams would take the logs out. A good team could cut forty to fifty large trees a day.

By the time sufficient snow for sleigh hauling arrived enough decked logs were generally accumulated so that part of the skidding teams could go on the sleigh haul. Quite another program was pursued after 1900 when all year round logging was followed through the agency of railroad branches and "big wheels" for summer logging. In winter logging a network of sleigh roads over the tract that was to be cut over, along with a finer network of dray roads between the sleigh roads to reach every tree logged, was required. In summer logging in after years, railroad logging branches took the place of the sleigh roads while the "big wheel" roads took the place of the dray roads (Ward 1936:310).

The logs would be skidded to a river bank or railroad landing and decked. A single chain was used to pile the logs. Two men on either side would guide the log up to the toploader. If the banks of a river were deep enough, instead of decking the logs, they were put into the river. Four men with canthooks turned the logs sideways, to make a skidway across the river. When the pile was high enough, another one was started five or six feet down river.

Roads were started at the back-end and they ran through the timber to avoid any drifting. As soon as a few inches of snow
fell, the sleigh runner made a rut. At first the sleighloads were light, increasing the load as the ruts built up (Draper: 1930; Ward: 1936, and Swanberg: n.d.).

A sprinkler was a wooden box secured to a sleigh which was pulled by a team. It held seventy-five to one hundred barrels of water. Watering holes were located along the way. The team worked on alternating sides of the road. A kerosene barrel with one third of it cut away was used to dip the water. The water box was filled within fifteen minutes. The sprinkler operator worked at night, watering the shoulders of the road until enough ice was built up. A plow-like attachment with wings measuring twelve to sixteen feet, cut deep groves into the road. The grooves helped keep the sleigh load level since one load meant three to five thousand feet of logs. These roads were used until March or April (Swanberg n.d.).

The first crew hauled before daybreak. Kerosene rigs were used to light the skidways. Horses soon replaced oxen, which were kept for special situations; such as muddy conditions. A good teamster was highly valued. Generally he was a farmer, who came to camp with his team of horses for winter employment. Special caulked shoes were made for the horses to insure their step on the ice. Being a teamster was a risky job, since a load often weighed many tons and overturning was a real possibility (Catton 1979:136).

Before the railroads came into use the rivers were the major source of transporting the logs. Therefore, loggers were also dam builders. Log dams were built of hewed timbers and some of these dams according to my informants, would have a gate operated by a wheel. Manure was used to keep the cracks dry. Remains of some of these dams were found in the Hiawatha West Unit area.

With spring breakup came the usual sojourn into the nearest town. There are many stories about famous men and infamous fights which took place at this time (for further discussion see Dorson:1952; Wells:1978). A "snake house" provided sleeping quarters for the men while they were in town, when they were not at bars or brothels. It did not take long for a jack to run through his total wages. Mrs. Swanberg told the researcher that the term "ran their face" was an expression for credit which was extended to the jacks by saloon keepers. Usually the jacks celebrated for a month before it was time to join the river drive or go to the mills for the summer. The men who owned farms returned home to work their fields.
The River Drives

Men who worked the river drives were referred to as "river pigs". The cook shanty was constructed on a raft. The men stayed in tents or in bunkhouses constructed on rafts. The food during the drive was similar to that at the logging camps, although ham seems to have been used more on the river drives. In later operations, food was prepared at a halfway house, and on certain parts of the drive, the food was brought out to the men, but the halfway house had other purposes which will be discussed later.

A drive could last three to four weeks. The dams were opened and the logs started flowing. Two man teams called "breakers" were stationed along the river bends in order to break up log jams. They would use their "peevie" (pike pole) to go out and break the jams. This was certainly dangerous work because the breaker would have to get safely to shore before the rest of the logs started flowing. Damwatchers were also employed to watch the dams all spring. They would alert the boss if a crack appeared before it was time to release the logs. The men would use a seat called a "dry-ass" made from gunny sacks and stuffed with cattails or straw to keep themselves dry while sitting on the ground. These seats were also used during the winter logging operations (Swanberg n.d.).

To free the logs from the boom, men would walk out on it and push the logs with a pole. Pike poles were used to regulate the speed of the logs going down the river. Because many companies drove their logs on the same river, the logs were branded.

As the pine forests were cleared, the full-time lumberjacks moved on to copper country or to the west coast. After this time other operations took over as the cut-over land was returned to for "short stuff", a contemptuous term lumberjacks had for anything other than a white pine. Short stuff consisted of......

Cedar and tamarack for replacement of worn railroad ties, cedar fence posts in almost unlimited amounts, telephone poles, pulpwood and the hardwoods for furniture, pianos and automobiles (McIver n.d. 2).

Around the early 20th century a wave of Finnish immigrants came to the area and many of them lived and worked in the cordwood camps. Some of these cordwood camps developed into small family settlements. Halfway houses also were constructed; each was run by a husband and wife team who lived in the houses year round. These houses were used for a night's lodging by men.
making their way to the camps or travelers to the area. During the river drive and with all year logging, food was often prepared at these houses and then carried out to the men. Boarding houses also grew; many of these were run by Slavic or Finnish families. The Cleveland Cliff Iron Company ran several in which the logger boss was in charge. Striping operations also developed at this time and these were run by a strip boss. The price was ten cents a cord. "Jobber" was a term applied to a one man operation, where an individual man would go into the forest and cut down as much wood as he could and he would sell it for firewood, railroad ties, and so on.

ORAL HISTORY

Introduction

To complement the archaeological data collected for the Hiawatha National Forest, a brief oral historical survey of the area was conducted as part of the ethnohistorical research during the last two weeks of September 1979. Recent studies (Adams 1977; Brown 1973) have documented the important role that oral history can play in answering archaeological and historical questions. In addition to fleshing out patterns of custom and usage for the material culture of the recent past, informant memories can provide insight into local lifestyles as well.

Scholars have disputed the definition of the term "oral history" for years (Nevins 1938; Brooks 1966; Waserman 1975). Several scholars, individually, insist that oral history is nothing more than "ethnohistory", "folk history", "oral tradition", or "folklife research" (Dorson 1972; Hudson 1966; deCaro 1972). For the purpose of this study, the term "oral history" is closely related to the "oral folk history" concept espoused by Richard Dorson (1972). Oral folk history does not refer to major historical events affecting nations; it deals with the "personal and immediate history with which common people are concerned" (Dorson 1972). The oral history research for the Hiawatha National Forest was designed to collect the personal histories of several informants who have been familiar with the area for the past half century or more.

Survey Methodology

Over the two week oral survey period, an effort was made to contact individuals who were familiar with the local history of
the eastern and western portions of the Hiawatha National Forest. Through conversations with the archaeological field director and Forest Service employees, the oral historian located four informants who were knowledgeable concerning the local history of the Forest areas. This group included former Forest Service employees, a local historian affiliated with the Munising Historical Society, and a Chippewa Indian.

The oral historian attempted to collect: 1) perceptions of the local history of the area; 2) historical site locations; and 3) evidence of oral traditions. Each informant was interviewed within a naturalistic, open-ended framework which included a series of questions concerning the Hiawatha National Forest. All interviews were tape recorded.

Informant Background Profiles

The formulation of informant background profiles is necessary to provide a framework with which to evaluate the oral history. Coming from diverse backgrounds, the four informants provided a variety of perspectives concerning the history of the region.

Richard Woods, a former Forest Service employee living in Wetmore, Michigan, has spent much of his time over the past 15 years locating logging camps and adding to his collection of historical artifacts. An avid student of the history of the logging industry in the Upper Peninsula, he has built several miniature models of logging equipment, including "Big Wheels" and logging sleighs.

Faye Swanberg, an amateur historian living in Munising, Michigan, has collected a large amount of data concerning the locations of logging camps, dams, and settlements in the western section of the Hiawatha National Forest. She has published some of this data in essay form and has produced several radio broadcasts concerning the history of the western section of the Forest.

Malcolm McIver, a retired forester who worked in the eastern section of the Hiawatha National Forest from 1933 to 1966, has spent many years researching and writing historical profiles of Sault Ste. Marie and the surrounding area. This research has resulted in several essays published by the author.

Herman Cameron, a part-Chippewa Indian whose father was a Scot logger from Toronto, grew up in the Bay Mills Indian community and worked for several years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Cameron, an individual deeply concerned with Indian/white
relations, told the oral historian that he regretted that "Indians are no longer interested in their history."

Local History

Each informant was interested in several aspects of the history of the Upper Peninsula. The following brief sketch presents a composite of perspectives from informants concerning selected events from the past eighty years in the Hiawatha National Forest area.

According to Swanberg, logging in the area of the western district of the Hiawatha National Forest began in the late 19th century in the Seney area, moved north to Grand Marais, then west toward the Shingleton plains, and south of Wetmore to Au Train. This progression of moves for the logging companies continued as the white pine resource dwindled in the western Upper Peninsula through the early years of the 20th century.

The last white pine in the Munising area to be logged was in 1913-1914. The Bay de Noc and Chicago Lumber Companies built their last log camps from rounded logs in 1912 (Swanberg). After that year, both companies began using balloon frame and tarpaper construction for their log camp buildings.

To support these early 20th century log camps in the western district, a company store was located in Nahma; teamsters would haul supplies from there to the camps. Lumberjacks from the camps received their mail via a stagecoach which ran from Manistique to Shingleton during the 1890s. Later, railroads brought supplies and mail from Manistique (Swanberg). Wetmore was a popular place for lumberjacks to visit during their off-days.

The lumber which was milled from logs cut in the western district was distributed by rail over a wide geographic area. Lumber from the Chicago Lumber Company was shipped to Tonawanda, New York; the Bay de Noc Company shipped its product to Chicago. Leather goods which were produced at several tanneries located near these western district camps were also shipped around the midwestern United States (Swanberg).

Malcolm McIver, a man long acquainted with the logging traditions of the Soo area, as a young boy would travel by train on weekends to the log camps where his father worked as a camp boss or "pusher". McIver remarked that several camps existed in the eastern half of the Hiawatha National Forest in the early 1900s, some contained several hundred men. The
production of logs from one of these camps could fill six to eight railroad carloads of logs a day for shipment to the Soo.

McIver remembered that the logging camp buildings were constructed of rounded logs. The barns and outbuildings were small and had peaked roofs, usually covered with tarpaper.

McIver recalled a few of the occupations of people who worked in the camps. A "road monkey" was an individual who shoveled horse manure off the roads, and replaced it with sand. Camp cooks were often women; they did not have to worry when in the company of lumberjacks because the lumberjacks treated women with "old world courtsey" (McIver).

Cameron also mentioned his experience with the private logging camps in the Soo area. He remarked that the many different ethnic groups which the camps attracted got along well together. He recalled that during off-hours, a great deal of card playing occupied the men's time. Concerning the industry itself, Cameron remembered a steam chute that was used to load logs onto horse sleighs in the wintertime.

Both McIver and Cameron participated in programs funded by the Works Progress Administration through Roosevelt's New Deal. Cameron was a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program from the mid-1930s through the early 1940s. Much of the work he accomplished at the CCC camps dealt with reforestation programs and the construction of access roads. The CCC camps maintained a military routine, according to Cameron; breakfast was served at six A.M.; then it was out to the woods.

McIver, in addition to his work with the Forest Service, ran an all-Indian camp under the Indian Conservation Corp (ICC) between 1935 and 1942. The men were treated well and Cameron, who worked in this camp for a few years, has fond memories of his experiences.

McIver mentioned ICC camps at Pine River, Trout Lake, and Camp Strong. The camp buildings consisted of a bunk house, first aid building, a mess hall in the center of the group, and a garage. The outhouses were located quite a distance from the rest of the buildings. Many CCC and ICC camp structures remain in the forest in various states of preservation.

McIver stated that there were around 100 to 1,000 men in the Soo District (CCC) camps. The reforestation project, where all work was done by hand, was very successful because the reforesting equipment which was needed for such tasks was not
available at that time. The hand labor provided by the CCC program greatly assisted in the work of planting trees. The Forest Service expanded their boundaries during this period and a large land acquisition program was initiated.

Several books have been written about the CCC in the Upper Peninsula. Particularly useful is a book compiled by J. Dodge of the Michigan Department of Conservation which lists the names of CCC camps and their locations.

Swanberg mentioned that forest fires during the 1930s were a great problem. She remarked that many fires were set on purpose by men who were desperate for employment, since many extra hands were hired by both the Forest Service and private companies to battle the blazes. At one point, the problem was so grave that FBI agents infiltrated the laborers in an attempt to catch the arsonists (McIver).

Concerning Indian/white relations, Cameron strongly felt that his Chippewa relatives and neighbors gradually lost their traditional ways of living during the last hundred years due to the pressures of white culture. He feels that the whites pushed the Indians out of their native homes. Their fishing waters at St. Mary's Rapids and settlements at the Soo were "swallowed up" by the white men. Cameron told the researcher that "all you had to do was roll up your sleeves and reach into the lake to catch your dinner."

Cameron remembered the log houses which were built when he was a boy. His father was skilled at chinking the spaces between the logs with clay. The houses were heated with box stoves. Many herbs were used for healing purposes and Cameron's mother would dry them and make various mixtures for her family and friends. Swamp root, a substance found in abundance near Eckerman, was a favorite multi-purpose herb which his mother used. Cameron remembered a mixture which was brewed and consumed by the Indians for a refreshing break; it was called Me-Beesh. Sometimes a hemlock tea was brewed after the hemlock was dried and pounded to a powdery substance.

HISTORICAL SITE LOCATIONS
EASTERN DISTRICT HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST

Chippewa Indian Villages

Cameron mentioned several locations of Indian villages: Naomikong which means "as the shoreline runs", Yam Ma Kog and No Do Wee. Chippewas lived in Bay Mills; Salt Point, which was
called No Gee Kag by the Indians; and Tacquemenon. Besides an Indian cemetery at Bay Mills, Cameron told the researcher that one also existed at Namonkory (phonetic tape transcription, possibly 'Naomikong').

Pendills Creek

In 1849, James Pendill built a sawmill at the mouth of Pendills Creek. Except for the white pine logging associated with this mill, there was little logging going on elsewhere in the eastern unit of the Hiawatha National Forest. McIver mentioned that Dave Ranson arrived in 1868 to log the northwest corner of the lake. Ranson brought with him a group of professional loggers called "The Red Sash Brigade." These French Canadian loggers were reputed to be the most productive loggers in the Upper Peninsula for years.

Ranson's Landing

Spring (1947) wrote about "Big Dave Ranson", a huge logger who began his career by driving a team of oxen. Coming to the Upper Peninsula from Ontario, he learned the logging business during his teen years. The Red Sash Brigade of French Canadians was brought down by "Big Dave" to work for George Dawson's camps. After this experience, "Big Dave" entered into partnership with the John Spry Lumber Company of Chicago (Spring 1947:316). Although not located within a specific parcel, Ranson's Landing was probably one of the docks built by "Big Dave". Spring mentioned a long crib dock built at Emerson by Dave Ranson (Spring 1947:316). No doubt many docks were built in the area, but the name "Ranson's Landing" sticks to this day. Spring wrote that the dock was later purchased by the Peninsula Bark and Lumber Company. McIver revealed that a grandson of "Big Dave" still lives in the area.

Roxbury Creek

The Northwestern Leather Company was the name of a tannery in the Soo. According to McIver, the tan bark for the tannery was harvested by the Peninsula Bark and Lumber Company from the area around the Peninsula Bark Dock site (SSI-48-3-79). Hemlock trees were felled by Canadians and stripped of their bark. This most likely coincides with the location of the Bark dock at the mouth of Roxbury Creek which operated during the 1880s and 1890s. Many people believed that the tannic acid was beneficial to human feet, so the military was a large purchaser. McIver said that the hemlock bark was hauled to the docks and then taken to the Soo. Eventually, union problems plagued the operation and by the mid-1940s man-made materials replaced tannic acid and contributed to the demise of the industry.
Raco

Raco was a model town of the Upper Peninsula, built by the Richardson and Avery Company in 1915. McIver described the history of the enterprise:

...Steep, hilly country in Section 34, T47N, R4W, proved uneconomical and in 1924 operations were abandoned and the entire town sold to the late Herman Rath. Their timber holdings were sold to the Cadillac-Soo Lumber Company, who furnished logs to their mill in the Soo...(McIver n.d.:2).

McIver also mentioned that by 1955, logging operations had ceased and the mill was closed.

Salt Point

Salt Point received its name from a barge loaded with salt which sunk near the point. The point was an important fishing area used by both Indians and white men during the late 19th century. The salt shipped from Fort Huron was used to season the fish which were later shipped out to the market places. McIver remarked that he has seen a sunken barge here; undoubtedly, there have been several barges driven in and sunk by the fierce winds.

Strongs

Finnish immigrants came to the area and worked in the cordwood camps. Often small villages were built and many were large enough to maintain general stores and even schools. Several cordwood camps were located near Strongs, and although there is little physical evidence remaining, McIver remembered seeing crudely constructed saunas at the camp sites.

The Soo

Several dams were built in the Soo area; both the Waiska and Pine Rivers were used for drives. There were two dams on the Waiska; one was the "Spiral Dam" at the upper part of the river and a lower dam was located between Brimley and Rudyard.

The Zock Homeplace (SSI-4R-1-79)

August Zock, an engineer for an automobile company, lived in a cabin in the woods which was located by the survey crew. Many people around the Brimley area knew him as an inventor. McIver revealed that he had invented a cotton-picking machine. Art
Fabry and his family were friends of Zock's, and it seems that Zock also stayed with them for a time. McIver did not know what became of Zock and his inventions.

Naomikong Point

Reverend Pitzel was a missionary who worked with the Indians. McIver has read Reverend Pitzel's diary, which was written during the 1830s and 1840s. McIver stated that the missionary tried to convert the Indians but after developing a sense of defeat he left the area. Reverend Pitzel's diary mentioned a village at Naomikong Point and according to McIver, an outbreak of scarlet fever forced these Indians to move to Bay Mills, but whether it was the group at Naomikong or Menekaunee is open to question. Another settlement was supposed to exist at the southern end of Monocle Lake.

Bay Mills

A saw mill was established at Bay Mills in the late 1880s. The Hall and Munson Company operated:

...the largest sash and door factory in the state, and supported a town of 2,500. Frank Perry's tug, the Andrew J. Smith, brought pine logs in "booms" 6,400 feet in length and carrying up to six million feet in single rafts at speeds of one and one quarter miles an hour, into Bay Mills (McIver n.d.:1).

The following statistics tell the tale of the huge volume produced at the Holland Munson mill in 1895:

...the Hall and Munson Mill at Bay Mills produced thirty one and one-half million board feet of pine lumber. Sixty years later in 1955, the cut of pine lumber for the entire state was less than ten million board feet (McIver n.d.:2).

In 1905 the Hall and Munson Mill at Bay Mills burned.

Whitefish Bay

The Tahquamenon River to the west of Whitefish Bay is mentioned in Longfellow's poem, Hiawatha. Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, the Indian Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, collected several Indian legends from the Indians of this area and also from his wife, "...whose grandfather was Waubojeeg, Chief of the Ojibway tribe"(McIver n.d.:1). The legends probably influenced Longfellow in the construction of his epic poem. Whitefish Bay itself is named for the fish which the Indians caught there.
Iroquois Point

Iroquois Point is a beautiful spot along Iroquois Bay where tourists now stop to see the old Iroquois Point Lighthouse; McIver stated that it:

...is the site of the massacre of a band of Iroquois Indians. The Iroquois had invaded from Canada intent on driving the native Ojibway from the favored fishing grounds at the rapids of the St. Mary's River. The band of three hundred Iroquois were surprised at the point and massacred.

The Crane Clan village is thought to be located on Tahquemenon Bay. McIver has an index of the families of the Clan which specifically describes Kaybaynodin's Band for the year 1846. It is entirely possible that the Crane Clan lived at several locations along the bay, including Naomikong Point. McIver intimated that this group got its name because they made a whooping sound similar to that of a whooping crane; they were also long winded talkers.

ORAL TRADITIONS

A few pieces of oral tradition surfaced during the collection phase of the oral history study. Mainly in the form of historical anecdotes and tall tales, the following selections indicate some of the diversity of oral folklore which may be collected in the Upper Peninsula.

Richard Woods had in his collection of artifacts from logging camps in the western unit of the Hiawatha National Forest several fine-toothed metal combs. He remarked that "these're called cootie combs. They are a common sight in logging camps because lice and bedbugs were constant companions of the lumberjack."

A similar description of the lice problem appeared in Richard Dorson's collection of folklore from the Upper Peninsula. Dorson recorded several tall tales about lice. One in particular told of a newcomer, Herman Maki, who has just arrived at a log camp from Finland. A former Finnish acquaintance recognized the newcomer and took him under his wing. He immediately told him ".....there was one bad thing about the lumber camps in America. There were many lice in the camps. The straw in the bunks rose and fell as the lice wrestled within them" (Dorson 1952:208).

McIver repeated a tall tale to the researcher which has been found in many variants in the Upper Peninsula. The central
character of the tale is Con Danaher who was a partner in the Danaher and Melendy Mill at Dollarville, during the early 20th century. When the area was logged out, Danaher went west to try his luck there, but the logging was so different that he went broke. McIver stated:

The story is told that the San Francisco police, hauling in the body of an apparent suicide from the waters of the Bay who had tied one end of a rope around his neck and the other to a dock, found a note in the man's pocket which said, "My name is Con Danaher and I'm at the end of my rope."

Many variants of tall tales can be found in the logging narrative tradition, and in fact, variants are a part of all oral narrative tradition. What follows is a similar tale with a slightly different twist from McIver:

Joe Donor, reputedly chopped out of the ice where he had lain following an evenings sojourn in an Eckerman Saloon, and loaded into a South Shore baggage car for transfer to a Soo Funeral parlor, is supposed to have regained consciousness bemoaning the arid conditions found in baggage cars in general.

McIver told the researcher that this tall tale is narrated by many lumberjacks, in addition the tale has been recorded in several books. Dorson has recorded a longer version told to him by Ike Perry:

Old Joe Donor of Eckerman lay out in the ice in thirty below weather and never froze. He got drunk in the Soo and was crawling along Ashmun Street on his hands and knees, right in front of the whole town. A passerby said, "Can I give you a lift? You've got more than you can carry". "By God," said Joe, "If I can't carry her, I can drag her." He crawled back to his shack and lay outside in the snow all night. The snow melted, dripped on him from the eaves, and then froze again. When he woke in the morning, sober, he was frozen in and scared to death. He hollered like hell, and they had to chop him out of the ice (Dorson 1952:189).

CONCLUSIONS

The historical and oral historical survey of the Hiawatha National Forest was designed to provide supporting documentation for the archaeological project. This initial
undertaking demonstrates that there are many individuals residing in the Upper Peninsula who are familiar with a wide range of local history, locations of historical sites, and a variety of oral traditions and folklife.

The lumberjack of the White Pine era is gone, yet substantial remnants of his material culture and memories of his daily life and actions still remain in the Upper Peninsula. In addition, many members of local Indian groups who flourished in the area remember traditional aspects of their lives from 50 years ago.

The Upper Peninsula provides a distinct geographical unit, which contains in its boundaries a microcosm of American folk culture. In his collection of folklore from the Upper Peninsula, Dorson writes:

The Upper Peninsula brims with native legend. Her three centuries of history display the varieties of frontier experience, from French and Indian warfare to the wild pioneering surge for timber, ore, and homesteads. Memories of the heroic days burn brightly yet in her fraternal towns, along with the little homely incidents that stick in the mind and pass ultimately into folklore (Dorson 1952:12).

An intensive oral history study should be conducted among individuals knowledgeable with local history and folklife in both units of the Hiawatha National Forest as an integral part of any historic period study contemplated for the region. Individuals from a variety of ethnic (i.e., Chippewa, Finn, Swedish, Scot) and occupational (loggers, millers, Forest Service) groups should be located and questioned through a standardized questionnaire which would attempt to elicit: 1) historic site locations; 2) individual perceptions of local history; and 3) perceptions of regional lifestyles. Informants should be selected from urban areas, such as Sault Ste. Marie and Manistique, as well as from more rural environs.
Figure 3

SSI-ID-1-79
Historic Logging Camp
Our Project Number ESI-1421
Figure 9

Verified Historic Logging Camp
Our Project Number ESI-1421
Figure 10

SSI-32-1-79
Historic Logging Camp
Our Project Number ESI-1421
Figure 14

SSI-5N-1-79 (20 MK 92) River Camp
Historic Logging Camp
Our Project Number ESI-1421
December 4, 1979

Mr. Albert H. Brine  
Survey Archaeologist  
223 Pete Ellis Dirve, Suite 14  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401  

Dear Mr. Brine:

In response to your request of 10/28/79, I am enclosing some additional information on some of the sites you listed. In many cases, the references you cited are our only source of information. I have listed additional sources of information where appropriate. Some of these sites have been given Michigan site numbers recently; these have been listed for your records.

It was unclear to me whether you also need a records search for each of the proposed undertakings attached to your letter. If this is the case, please understand that we do not have the personnel available to respond to such a large request. If you need this information, we would be happy to assist you or one of your co-workers to do the necessary research here in our office.

I have made copies of excerpts from some of the more obscure references which are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mead  
Assistant Archaeologist  
Michigan History Division

enc.

BEM/pr
April 1, 1980

Mr. Richard J. Vanden Heuvel  
SSI-Earth Systems Division  
223 Pete Ellis Drive, Suite 14  
Bloomington, Indiana  47401

Dear Mr. Vanden Heuvel:

This is to confirm that you did visit our office on January 4, 1980, for the purpose of checking our archaeological site files and maps for the Hiawatha and Ottawa National Forests.

Sincerely,

John R. Halsey  
State Archaeologist  
Michigan History Division

JRH/ph
## INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED OR INTERVIEWED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/Location</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Dr. Jan Brashler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Herman Cameron</td>
<td>Saulte Ste. Marie, MI</td>
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<td>Mr. Justin Carrick</td>
<td>USDA Forest Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Dick Elegreet</td>
<td>USDA Forest Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Sue Elegreet</td>
<td>Rapid River, MI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Jim Evers</td>
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<td>Mr. Doug Glevanik</td>
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<td>Mr. James Hooper</td>
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<td>Mr. Wally Jurinen</td>
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<td>Mr. Howie Lyons</td>
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<td>Mr. Malcolm McIver</td>
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<td>Mr. Richard Ruppenthal</td>
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<td>Mrs. Paye Swanberg</td>
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<td>Mr. Richard Woods</td>
<td>Wetmore, MI</td>
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